

## ABSTRACT

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**Keywords: Literature, movie, plot**

Literature is a creative expression to reveal the ideas, thoughts, or feelings. Movie is kind of literature that give some intrinsic elements. These elements build plot. Plot is one of important element in the movie because it can build a story. There are five stages of plot; introduction, rising action, climax, falling action, and denouement.

This research is aimed to analyze plot of the movie. The research method applied is library research. Source of the data is Puss in Boots movie by Chris Miller published in United States in 2011 and consisted of 90 minutes. The technique of collecting data is documentations. The process of analyzing data is based on Robert K. Yin, there are compiling data, disassembling data, reassembling data, interpreting, and concluding.

The result of this research is plot development of the movie which based on the five elements of plot by Gustav Freytag; there are introduction, rising action, climax, falling action, and denouement. In other words, this movie surely follows five stages of plot in fiction. The entire act on the movie can be put into five stages perfectly.

Based on the findings, it can be concluded that the plot found in the movie help audience to understand more about the importance of the plot in built a movie. There are another elements that also support the movie such as: character and characterization, setting, theme, point of view, and style.

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of the Study

Literature is a way to experience a way of life, a time period, a culture, an emotion, a deed, an event that you are not otherwise able, willing (as, say, in the case of murder), or a capable of encountering in any other manner. Literature, then, opens doors to new and different life experiences.<sup>1</sup> It means that by reading literature, hope that many people get abstract experiences from the story and messages which are delivered and become wiser than before.

Literature is a creative expression, to reveal the ideas, thoughts, or feelings where its expression will develop in accordance to the times. Literature comes with beautiful language and it can be defined as an object of the author to express emotions, such as feelings of sadness, happy, and so forth. Literature is creative activity.<sup>2</sup> It means that literature is creative activity process of the author to explore the ideas.

Literature has many forms; they are poetry, prose, novel, comic, opera, electronic literature, graphic novel, film or movie and etc. Watching movie gives us more imagination in our mind and we have the freedom to control the

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<sup>1</sup> Sharon James McGee. Analyzing Literature. (Kansas State University - Salina), 2.

<sup>2</sup> Ruang Lingkup Sastra, <http://andiastiika.blogspot.com/2012/html>, accessed on July 8, 2015 at 00.20 AM

movement when we think about the character in the book, where in movie it is passive.

As stated in Wellek, there are two approaches in analyzing the literary work, they are intrinsic approach and extrinsic approach. Intrinsic approach is a kind of approach which analyze literary work based on the text and the structural points of literary works: character, plot, setting, theme, tone and point of view. Extrinsic approach is kind of approach which analysis the relationship between the content and other disciplines of knowledge such as history, religion, psychology, biography, etc.<sup>3</sup> So, if we want to understand about literary work, the intrinsic elements should be understood well. Those intrinsic elements are interrelated to one another and they work as whole. As we know plot is a course of action taken by the characters. Characters are the person that works in a fiction; setting is the place and time in which a story happens. Setting can contribute to plot and to the reader's understanding of the characters; point of view is the relationship between storytellers to the story. An author's choice of narrator can sometimes reveal his or her opinion of events and characters in a story and theme is a story's main idea. A theme usually implied through changes in character or setting, or through the author's choice of point of view.

One of important elements of fiction and organized the sequence of events and actions that make up the story is plot. Plot can relate other elements that built

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<sup>3</sup> Rene Wellek and Austin Warren. *Theory of Literature*. (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1949), 73.

the work. Plot enables the appearance of new characters or settings to make the story plausible. Plot is needed to explain other aspects of work because there is no way if new characters appear or the story moves in other setting without good plot development. Without underestimating other aspects and elements in literary work, plot has a big part in uniting the elements.

Plot is the arrangement of events that make up a story. A story's plot keeps us turning pages; we read to find out what will happen next. For plot be effective, it must include a sequence of incidents that bear is significant casual relationship to each other.<sup>4</sup>

Different story has different plot because different author puts certain plot in the story and it relates with the writing style. By plot in fiction, not simply the events recounted in the story but the author's arrangement of those events according to their causal relationship.<sup>5</sup> The way author puts sequence of events, arranges and combines it into good plot will lead to a good story, since the effect of plot in a story is so strong.

If we talks about plot certainly it means that we talks about literature. Literature is the result of creative art with human and his life as the object and language as the medium. In the other definition, it said that literature is a term used to describe written or spoken material. Broadly speaking, literature is used to describe anything from creative writing to more technical or scientific works, but

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<sup>4</sup>Robert Diyanni. *Literature*. (New York: McGraw Hill, 2004), 43.

<sup>5</sup>William Kenney. *How to Analyze Fiction*. (Manhattan: Monarch Press, 1966), 14.

the term is most commonly used to refer to works of the creative imagination, including works of poetry, drama, fiction, and nonfiction.

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

Movie is a sequence of picture projected on a screen from a developed and prepared film especially with an accompanying sound track.<sup>6</sup> Film or movies are cultural artifacts created by specific culture which reflects those cultures and it turn affect them. It os considered to be an important art form, a source of important entertainment and a powerful method for educating or indoctrinating citizen.

In this study, the writer would like to discuss about plot in movie entitled "*Puss in Boots*". This study is choosen because the writer is interested in watching movie. By watching movie automatically we can develop our knowledge and imagination. This movie is very interesting, it's talking about the cat that wearing boots. Animated film is usually targeted to children, as this film. Puss in Boots can be regarded as a movie that compiles some classic fairytales that can be present by parents to their children before sleeping time. Scriptwriter of this film brings Puss

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<sup>6</sup> Webster: *The New Lexicon Webster's Dictionary of the English Language*. (USA: Lexicon Publications, Inc. 2004), 654.

with classic characters, such as Humpty Dumpty, Jack and Jill, and Jack (and the Beanstalk). Of course, the classic story not adapted raw, but modified, get a lot of extra increasingly make this film look "colored".

Plot is one of important intrinsic element that will be very useful in comprehending the whole story. Plot governs how actions should be related to one another, how an event has a relationship with other events, as well as how the characters portrayed and play a role in the incident.

From the plot and the characters; this film gives totally fresh entertainment. The voice of these characters managed to make these characters as having "lives". As one of the favorite characters in the Shrek franchise, Puss has not lost its luster in this film. In fact, his character becomes stronger because there are some sections that tell the story of Puss life since childhood.

Based on the description above, researcher would like to analyze the plot in Puss in Boots movie. As we know that plot is important element in a story and has important role in build a story, so the researcher gives the title of the research **“Plot Analysis in Puss in Boots Movie”**.

## **B. Statement of the Problem**

In this research, the writer will focus on the following problem:

1. How are the plot developments in Puss in Boots movie?

## **C. Objective of the Study**

1. To know about plot development in Puss in Boots movie.

#### **D. Significance of the Study**

1. Readers

This research hopefully gives more knowledge about literature subject, especially about plot, one of intrinsic element of literature.

2. Students

This study hopefully can be used as reference material in teaching of literature. The researcher hopes to provide inspiration for students to learn about the plot in movie.

3. Other researcher

This research hopefully can be used as reference for other researcher still dealing with the topic.

#### **E. Previous Research Findings**

In this research, the writer would like to analyze the movie. The writer would like to present other researches related with the study of elements in literature which have very important contributionns for this present research.

The first research is Plot Analysis of Detective Genre in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *Sherlock Holmes Stories* by Dyah Utami Setyowati from Sebelas Maret University. She found that plot used in Holme's stories basically can be applied into five stages division of plot by Kenney. There are some twisted events on some part, because detective story is all about surprise and suspens, but Doyle may keep

it smoothly into five stages as in introduction, raising action, climax, falling action and catastrophe. The sequences of events in Holmes stories followed those patterns, yet it did not seem cliché.<sup>7</sup>

The second research is *The Influence the Main Characters' Conflict Toward Plot in "Oscar Wilde's"*. He found that plot is very important element in the story that can influence the main character conflict. Plot and character are two significant elements and very needed in a story. Plot is arrangement of the incidents or events in a story, which are interconnected each other, that makes a story more interesting and easy to be comprehend. Meanwhile, character is the player in the story; it may be humans, animals, or other imagination creatures created by the author.<sup>8</sup>

By those previous research findings, the researcher want to describe about plot in a story. We know that plot is one of important element in built a story beside the other elements. Although plot is important, but they still support each other to make a good story.

## **F. Research Methodology**

### **1. Research Approach**

This study takes the form of a library research that is based on the sources from written material without holding field research to arrange the

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<sup>7</sup> Dyah Utami Setyowati, "*Plot Analysis of Detective Genre in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes Stories*", (Thesis, Sebeles Maret University, Surakarta, 2011).

<sup>8</sup> .... *The Influence of Main Characters' Conflicts Toward Plot in Oscar Wilde's*. (Thesis)



analysis. The researcher uses books and internet, and other writings, which bear and support of the information about plot analysis.

## 2. Data Source

According to Bodgan and Biklen “the term document refer to materials such as photographs, videos, films, memos, letters, diaries, clinical case records, and memorabilia of all sorts that can be used as supplemental information as part of a case study whose main data source is participant observation or interviewing”.<sup>9</sup>

Based on statement above, the researcher classifies the data and source of data to be primary data and secondary data.

### a. Primary Data Source

In this research, the researcher used the movie entitled: Puss in Boots Chris Miller that published in United States in 2011 and consist of 90 minutes.

### b. Secondary Data Source

As a secondary data, the researcher used some sources to support this research, such as: articles, websites, books and journal.

## 3. Technique of Data Collection

Collecting relevant data is important for organizing the research. According to Yin, “collecting refers to the compiling or accumulating of object

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<sup>9</sup> Robert. C. Bodgan and Sari K. Biklen, *Qualitative Research for Educations: An Introduction to Theory and Methods*. (USA: Pearson Education, Inc, 2007), 64.

(documents, artifacts, and archival records) related to your study topic”.<sup>10</sup> It means that collecting is the process to compiling or accumulating of object such as documents, artifacts, and archival record related to this research. According to Potter “When texts are focus of the investigation documents, including diaries, letters, memos, notes, photographs, audiotapes, videotapes, films, articles, books, manuscripts, and the list goes on. In general documents are any preserved recording of a person’s thoughts, action or creations”.<sup>11</sup> It means that the effective technique to collect data for this research is documentation. It is because this research uses some sources such as photographs, audiotapes, videotapes, films, articles, books, manuscripts and etc.

Collecting could occur as result of a formal search and retrieval procedure that uses electronic bibliographic searches as tool.<sup>12</sup> So, in collecting data of analysis document approach can use electronic bibliographic searches. Collecting document and record, even if they are already in electronic form can be time-consuming.<sup>13</sup> It means that the researcher must takes time consuming when collect the data in electronic form.

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<sup>10</sup> Robert K. Yin, *Qualitative Research from Start to Finish*. (New York: The Guilford Press, 2011), 147.

<sup>11</sup> W. James Potter. *An Analysis of Thinking and Research about Qualitative Method* (New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 1996), 95

<sup>12</sup> Robert K. Yin. *Qualitative Research from Start to Finish*. 131.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid*, 147.

#### 4. Technique of Data Analysis

The next step after collecting data is analyzing the data. Data analysis is an important way to answer the research questions. This research used techniques of analysis data by Robert K. Yin. Yin classifies the techniques of data analysis into five phases. The first analytic phase, compiling data into a formal database, calls for the careful and methodical organizing of the original data. The second phase, disassembling the data in the database, can involve a formal coding procedure but does not need to. The third phase, reassembling, is less mechanical and benefits from a researcher's insightfulness in seeing emerging patterns.<sup>14</sup> It means that the first three phases to analyze the data are compiling (present the formal data), disassembling (classification and analyze the data), and reassembling (collecting the data from disassembling).

Besides that, Yin also gives the last two phases about technique of collecting data into interpreting and concluding. Yin explain that "Good studies must go to further step—trying to interpret the findings and the drawing some overall conclusion from the study in its entirety".<sup>15</sup> It means that the last two phase of analyze the data is interpreting (make interpretations the results from disassembling and reassembling phases) and concluding (make conclusion the result of the analysis). It will present about the interpretation of the result and make conclusion the result of the analysis.

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<sup>14</sup> Robert K. Yin. *Qualitative Research from Start to Finish*. 176.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid*, 205.

Based on the statement above, in this research use techniques of analysis data from Yin consist of five phases. The five phases classifies in compiling, disassembling, reassembling, interpreting, and concluding drawing or verifications.

a. Compiling

In this phase, the researcher watched the movie and analyzed the cript of Puss in Boots movie.

b. Disassembling

In this phase, researcher classified the plot in Puss in Boots movie.

c. Reassembling

In this phase, the researcher recovers data from disassembling and give description about each plot.

d. Interpreting

In this phase, the researcher makes interpretation about the plot based on the data in disassembling and reassembling phase.

e. Concluding

Beyond the interpreting phase is concluding. In this phase, the researcher makes conclusion about the analysis of plot in Puss in Boots movie based on four phases before.

## **G. Organization of the Thesis**

In organization of the thesis, it has purpose to ease understanding the thesis. The thesis is divided into five chapters as follows:

CHAPTER I : This chapter discuss about introduction it contains of background of the study, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, research methodology which contains of research design, data sources, technique of data collection, data analysis, research procedure and organization of the thesis.

CHAPTER II : This chapter discuss about review of related literature that covers the theory of literature, kinds of literature, intrinsic elements of fiction, and movie.

CHAPTER III : This chapter is about display the data.

CHAPTER IV : This chapter is about analysis the data.

CHAPTER V : This chapter is about conclusion and suggestion

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### A. Literature

Etymologically, the Latin word “litteratura” is derived from “littera” (letter), which is the smallest element of alphabetical writing. Literature is referred to as entirety of written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literature in the more exact sense of the word.<sup>16</sup>

Moody writes that literature springs from our in born love of telling a story, of arranging words in pleasing patterns, of expressing in words some special aspects of our human experience.<sup>17</sup> Boulton defines literature from a functional perspective as the imaginative work that gives us R's: recreation, recognition, revelation and redemption.<sup>18</sup> Rees, after describing what he regarded as literature, summed up that literature is a permanent expression in words of some thoughts or feelings in ideas about life and the world.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> Mario Klarer. *An Introduction to Literary Studies*. (London: Routledge, 1999), 1.

<sup>17</sup> H. Moody in Olaofe Isaac Ade. *An Introduction to Literature and Literary Criticism*. (Nigeria: National Open University of Nigeria, 2008), 2.

<sup>18</sup> Boulton in Olaofe Isaac Ade. *An Introduction to Literature and Literary Criticism*. (Nigeria: National Open University of Nigeria, 2008), 2.

<sup>19</sup> R. J. Rees in Olaofe Isaac Ade. *An Introduction to Literature and Literary Criticism*. (Nigeria: National Open University of Nigeria, 2008), 2.

All the above definitions describe literature from different perspectives. Still there are certain things that are common to them. They all recognize the fact that:

1. Literature is imaginative
2. Literature expresses thoughts and feelings
3. Literature deals with life experiences
4. Literature uses words in a powerful, effective and yet captivating manner
5. Literature promotes recreation and revelation of hidden facts

Literature represents a language or a people: culture and tradition. But, literature is more important than just a historical or cultural artifact. Literature introduces us to new worlds of experience. We learn about books and literature; we enjoy the comedies and the tragedies of poems, stories, and plays; and we may even grow and evolve through our literary journey with books.

When you write about literature, you participate actively in the construction of knowledge about the text. That is to say, the text itself creates only part of its message. The writer of the work has done his or her part to convey its meaning by using symbols, language, setting, plot, character, foreshadowing, and the like, to suggest the text's message. Unlike, "hard sciences," however literature cannot be empirically tested in the laboratory; its meaning comes from its readers

or its audience. In fact, literature begs for readers to read, react to, think about, and interpret the text.<sup>20</sup>

## 1. Kinds of Literature

In discussing the kinds of literature, Connolly mention two main visions, the literature of knowledge (informative literature) and the literature of imagination (imaginative literature).<sup>21</sup>

### a. Imaginative Literature

The literature of imagination interprets experience by a fictitious presentation of persons, ideas, and events. The creative writer is not primarily concerned with the actual truth of particular events, as is the philosopher. The literature writer invents a lifelike image or story that embodies truths of human nature. He aims to present the general truth of human nature in concrete way.

Imaginative literature that aims to arouse thoughts and feelings. Its author expresses his ideas, his feelings, his attitude, he may talks of things; people,etc. He wants to communicate feelings, not facts. Imaginative literature according to many men of letters and writers has fuller and deeper sense than informative literature.<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> Sharon James McGee. *Analyzing Literature*, 1.

<sup>21</sup> Francis Zavier Connolly in Sunaryono Basuki Koesnosoebroto. *The Anatomy of Prose Fiction*. (Jakarta: Depdikbud, 1988), 2-3.

<sup>22</sup> Maeeda Almarhabi. *Introduction to Literature*. (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: Umm al Qura University), 2.



Edgar H. Knapp stated:

“I define imaginative literature as poems, stories, plays-constructs of words which present virtual, or made-up situations. The primary appeal of imaginative literature is to the emotions. If the sources of this appeal can be identified, skills for their apprehension can be develop.”

It means that imaginative literature can consist of movie, poetry, and another literary works. It is about something can entertain the audience. Imaginative literature is literature that was created by the imagination of the author such as: poetry, short stories, novels, plays, etc. Or in other word, whose primary purpose is to entertain through their imaginative use of literary elements. They are recognised for their form, style and artistic or aesthetic value. Fiction is imaginative literature about made-up people and events, told in prose form. These include novels, traditional tales, poetry, stories, plays, fiction for young adults and children including picture books and multimodal texts such as film.

As imagination, literature has no limit, but we have to be aware of the danger of forces outside literature. The principal threat to the creative imagination is the attempt to control man's thoughts. Unconsciously, the spirit of the age encourage this attitude by demanding uniformity in dress, speech, mental attitude, and emotional response.<sup>23</sup>

In short, imaginative literature means and means intensely, not only by its fidelity to the particular sensation, feeling, and activity of one man, but

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<sup>23</sup> Basuki, *The Anatomy of Prose Fiction*, 5.

also by its fidelity to the universal experience of mankind, to the general truths of human nature.

b. Informative Literature

Informative literature tells us about facts, explanations, history, real great life figure, etc. It tell us the world, for instance, the life of Prophet Muhammad P.B.U.H, Napoleon was defeated at Waterloo, etc. Its main purpose is to offer knowledge.<sup>24</sup>

Primary purpose of informative literature is to provide information. They include texts which are culturally important in society and are valued for their informative content, as a store of knowledge and for their value as part of everyday life. It is include explanations and descriptions of natural phenomena, recounts of events, instructions and directions, rules and laws and news bulletins. It is called informative because he give us information that we did not know before, or build our based knowledge.

It is written with the intention of informing the reader about a specific topic. This is typically found in magazines, science or history books, autobiographies, and instruction manuals. They are written in way that allows the reader to easily find the key information, and understand the topic. The authors will do this by providing over headers in certain sections, an important vocabulary, and use visual representations with captions. This representation can be pictures or even info graphics that include tables,

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<sup>24</sup> Maeeda Almarhabi. Introduction to Literature. 2.

diagrams, graphs, and charts. In some cases the author will even provide the reader with a table of content or a glossary to assist them in finding information easier.

## **B. Intrinsic Elements of Literature**

In this chapter the writer would like to discuss the intrinsic elements of the fiction. There are character and characterization, plot, setting, point of view, and themes, style and tone.

### **1. Character and Characterization**

According to Risdianto, character is one of fundamental elements of fiction. A character is a participant in the story, and usually a person may be any persona, identity, or entity whose existence originates from a fictional work or performance.<sup>25</sup>

Character is one of the important elements in fiction. Characters are elements which can be found in a movie. Plot and characters are inseparable, because plot is not simply a series of event happens that come out of character to delineate characters. In other word, when we want to know 'what happened to him or her' and 'how did it work out for them' so we should find the action of the character in a sequence of events. Character is any person, identify, or entity whose existence oroginates from a fictional work or performance. Such

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<sup>25</sup>Faizal Risdianto. *A Handbook of English Literature*. (Yogyakarta: Javakarsa Media, 2014), 10.

existence is presumed by those participating in the performance as audience, readers, or otherwise. In addition to people, characters can be aliens, gods, an artificial intelligence or, occasionally, inanimate objects.

The word character has several meanings. We say someone is “a character” when we mean that person is unusual, peculiar, or unique in some way. We say someone is lacking in character when we mean the person is weak, dependent, or not to be trusted. Character may describe themselves or be described by other characters or the author. But such description should not be wholly trusted. In order to make the best emphatic connection, we have to experience a character in action. The way to do this is to connect with what the character does about what he or she wants when we do this we are actually creating the character’s behavior in our imagination. We are investing that character with pieces of our own reality. While the life of a dramatic character wants and does, this life is conditioned by certain permanent features and circumstances.<sup>26</sup>

Characters are the central feature in any play or novel. Here are some ways to get a picture of character:

- a) What the characters look like (physical appearance)
- b) What characters say and how it is said
- c) What the characters think (often we learn about this from a character)

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<sup>26</sup> David Scanlan. *Reading Drama*. (California: Mayfield Publishing Company), 41.

- d) How characters act – watch out for reaction to different situations
- e) How character's words match their actual deeds or their underlying motives
- f) What other character changes as the play goes on.

Disposition or the character is the overall characteristics of the soul of a character in the movie. This character was created by scriptwriter to be realized by the actor in the movie. Generally, character can be human form, can also the animals or objects.

There are kind of character, as follows:

- a) Major and minor

A major character is an important figure at the center of the story's action or theme. Usually a character's status as major or minor is clear. The major character is sometimes called a protagonist whose conflict with an antagonist may spark the story's conflict. Supporting the major character are one or more secondary or minor characters whose function is partly to illuminate the major characters.<sup>27</sup>

Major character is the most important character in a story. Basically, a story is about this character, but he cannot stand on his own; he needs other characters to make story more convincing and lifelike. Major characters are typically limited to the protagonist or the antagonist, with sympathetic characters generally being limited to protagonist and certain minor

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<sup>27</sup> Robert Diyanni. Literature. (New York: McGraw Hill, 2004), 54.

characters. Minor characters primarily functions as foils, stereotypes, or pieces of furniture.

b) Static and dynamic

Another way of classifying characters is to label them as active (dynamic) and static. An active character is one who changes because of what happens in the plot. Static characters, however, remain unchanged; their character is the same at the end of story as at the beginning.<sup>28</sup>

Just as not all characters in a short story will be round, nor will all be active, or dynamic; in fact, they should not be. Sometimes the fact that a character does not changes because crucial to the meaning of the story.

c) Flat and Round

Flat (simple) character is less representation of human personality than the embodiment of a single attitude or obsession in a character this character calls flat because we see only one side of him.

Round (complex) character is obviously more lifelike than the simple, because in life people are not simply embodiments of single attitudes. It is often suggested that the complex, or round character is a higher kind of achievement than the simple. As we shall see, this view must be seriously qualified. It is called round because we see all sides of him.

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<sup>28</sup>Jane Bachman Gordon & Karen Kuehner. Fiction: The Elements of the Short Story. (USA: McGraw Hill, 1999), 97.

To be believable, characterization must observe at least three principles. First, the character must be consistent in their behaviour; they must not behave one way on one occasion and a different way on another unless there is a clearly sufficient reason for the change. In other words, a character may remain essentially “stable”, or unchanged in his outlook and disposition from the beginning to the end of a work, or he may undergo the radical change, either through a gradual development or as the result of an extreme crisis. Whether he remains stable or changes, we require consistency in a character – he should not suddenly break off and act in a way not plausibly grounded in his temperament as we already have come to know it.

Second, the characters must clearly be motivated in whatever they do, especially when there is any change in their behaviour; we must be able to understand the reasons for what they do, if not immediately, at least by the end of the story. We are interested to know that characters act from known motives.

Third, the characters must be plausible or lifelike, credible, realistic, probable. If the writer can meet the second principle, the third will automatically be realized. The credibility of a character can be achieved by meeting the second principle, i.e., his clear motivation of taking any action. A character who is introduced as an always skeptical person cannot suddenly be allowed to make a prompt firm decision unless we are informed about all the possible reasons for him to do so. His motives for taking action deviating from his known nature must be explained.

## 2. Plot

The most important intrinsic element that will be very useful in comprehending the whole story is plot. When the reader can understand the plot of a story in drama, it means that he knows the entire story of it in detail.

Such a structure of events arising out of a conflict may be called the plot of the story. Like many terms used in literary discussion, plot is blessed with several meanings. Sometimes it refers simply to the events in a story.<sup>29</sup>

From definition above, can conclude that plot has an important role in showing the changes in a story. Plots that are consistent with the story or not skipping will be more easily understood by the reader than plot hopping.

## 3. Setting

Setting can be general, specific, or very detailed. Setting usually functions as more than a backdrop for a story, however. Setting may serve a number of purposes, such as influencing action, defining character, and contributing mood. Setting can help define the psychological, cultural, and economic states of the characters, as well as their status. Setting has a strong influence on the atmosphere of a story.<sup>30</sup> Whatever the scene, the details of setting can influence the action, the characterizations, and the mood of the work.

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<sup>29</sup> X. J. Kennedy. *An Introduction to Fiction*. 9.

<sup>30</sup> Jane Bachman Gordon and Karen Kuehner, *Fiction: The Elements of the Short Story*, 45-



Setting is another aspect traditionally included in analyses of prose fiction, and it's relevant to discussions of other genres, too. The term setting denotes the location, historical period, and social surroundings in which the action of a text develops.<sup>31</sup>

Setting is the natural, manufactured, political, and temporary environment, including everything that characters know and own. Like all human beings, fictional characters do not exist in isolation. Just they become human by interacting with other characters, they gain identity because of their cultural and political allegiances, their possessions, their jobs and their location where they live and move and have their being. Stories must therefore necessarily include description of places, objects, and backgrounds. So, setting includes the time, location, and everything in which a story takes place, and initiates the main backdrop and mood for a story. Setting has been referred to as story world or milieu to include a context (especially society) beyond the immediate surroundings of the story. Elements of setting may include culture, historical period, geography and hour. Along with plot, character, theme, and style, setting is considered one of the fundamental components of fiction. A setting is the time place and social environment a story takes place.

#### 4. Point of View

Point of view refers to the perspective from which a story told identify the narrator. The writer often pretends, so to speak to be someone else. He may

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<sup>31</sup> Mario Klarer. *An Introduction to Literary Studies*. (London: Routledge, 1999), 24

allow himself to have more knowledge and more kinds of knowledge that he actually does or only certain kinds of knowledge, and sometimes he will pretend to be someone entirely different. Presenting what knowledge he allows himself as if it transmuted by the personality and emotions of that person.

Point of view related to who is telling the story in a short story. The way chosen by the author will define a style and pattern of the story. This is because the personal character and the narrator (the author) will determine much of the stories told on the reader.

#### 5. Theme

The theme is its idea or point (formulated as a generalization). Theme is related to the other elements of fiction more as a consequence than as a parallel element that can be separately identified. To formulate a story's theme of a story derives from its details of character, plot, setting, structure, language, and point of view, any statement of theme is valid and valuable to the extent that it accounts for these details.<sup>32</sup>

Theme exists only when an author has seriously attempted to record life accurately or to reveal some truth about it, or when he has mechanically introduced some concept of theory of life into it which he uses as a unifying element and which his story is meant to illustrate. Theme exists in all interpretive fiction but only in some escape fiction. In interpretive fiction it is the purpose of the story; in escape fiction it is merely an excuse.

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<sup>32</sup> Robert D'Yanni, *Literature*, 85.

Themes can be obtained after we read thoroughly the story (close reading). Theme contents are usually appointed in accordance with the mandate / message to be delivered by the author. The theme concerns the idea of the story. The theme of the whole content of the story is implicit in the stories. The themes in the stories can raise the issue of friendship, love, hostility, and others. The essential thing is the theme related to attitudes and observations of the author's life, and author expressing his idea in the whole story elements.

## 6. Style and Tone

Style is the manner of expression; how speaker or writer says what he says. Writing style is the manner in which a writer addresses a matter. A style reveals the writer's personality or voice. It is the result of the choices the writer makes in syntactical structures, diction, and figures of thought. Similar questions of style exist in the choices of expressive possibilities in speech. A writer controls not only the density of prose but also its distribution. Within the rules of grammar, the writer can arrange words in many ways. A sentence may state the main proposition first and then modify it; or it may contain language to prepare the audience before stating the main position.

Varying the style can avoid the monotony. However, in technical writing, using different style to make two similar utterances makes the reader ask whether the use of different styles was intended to carry additional meaning. Stylistic choices influenced by the culture. In the modern age, for instance, the loose sentence has been favored in all modes of discourse. In

classical times, the periodic sentence held equal or greater favor, and during the age of enlightenment, the balanced sentence was favorite of writers.

Here there are six elements about what style does in fiction:

1. Style sets the tone of a story, which is to say that it conveys to us the author's feeling about his subject. It is in his tone that an author can lift his voice above the voice of his characters, tell us what they frequently are not in a position to know. Style is, first of all, then, investiture of attitude and directs our attitude.
2. Style evaluates the subjects. It is not only invests the subject in attitude but in a sense it explores the subjects, searches out the exact quality of the thing and tells us how to weight it. The two terms, tone and value, are not necessarily identical, even though, with all the other elements of fiction, they operate together.
3. Style conducts to us the quality of the emotional and intellectual awareness of the characters within the story, and the movement from one stage of awareness to another. An author may tell us what stage of awareness his character is in,; and he may show us, through action, that a character is moving from one stage of awareness to another, but the quality of either, as opposed to the fact of their presence, is communicated in his style.
4. Style has structural function in any story in that it is the chief cementing element, the unifying fluid within which the story exist. The unity of style, as much as the coherence of the events, holds the story together.

5. For all these reasons, style creates the atmosphere of any story, its own ambience. It is the reason that one story by an author of individual character is recognizable by that author rather than by another. It is the conveyor of vision. Vision is private, but style gives it a public.
6. Style, finally, is the means that an author must use if he is attempting to push fiction beyond its traditional condition through experiment. Every story is a special effect, but some stories attempt what appears at once to be a new or a specialized subject, and when this happens, we can see more clearly than in stories less unusual, the particular functions of style that we have enumerated, because each is intensified.<sup>33</sup>

A writer of fiction cannot avoid a central concern with tone. He must adopt an attitude toward his characters. That attitude is usually spoken of in terms such as serious, playful, amused, sober, and the like. The reader must pay particular attention to tone in fiction, or he will seriously misunderstand another person's intention if he takes a joking comment seriously, or vice versa. It is the overall tone of a story, however, that is the greatest importance. This effect involves the total pattern of language usage and the total choice of details.<sup>34</sup>

Tone in writing can be, among other things, serious, introspective, satirical, sad, ironic, playful, condescending, formal, or informal. Tone is achieved through descriptive details of setting and character, through dialogue,

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<sup>33</sup>Sunaryono Basuki Koesnosobroto. *The Anatomy of Prose Fiction*, 131-133.

<sup>34</sup>Robert W. Boynton. *Introduction to The Short Story*. (New Jersey: Hayden Book Company, Inc., 1972), 52.

and through a narrator's direct comment. An author's tone is not necessarily the same throughout a work, although in a short story, the same tone is usually maintained throughout. One way of determining the tone of the story is to decide what effect the story has on you. Your response is to all the elements of a story, but it is likely to be similar to the tone.<sup>35</sup>

From definition above, can conclude that Tone is the emotional colouring of a piece of writing. It reflects the author's attitude, and the feelings that he or she puts into the writing. It can, for instance, be angry, demanding, or humorous. The author controls the tone by choosing diction, sentence structure, and figurative language that will heighten the desired effect on the reader.

Kennedy discusses tone and style under one heading. The tone of a story, like a tone of voice, Kennedy writes, may convey not simply one attitude, but a medley. Often the tone of a literary story will be too rich and complicated to sum up in one or two words, but to try to describe the tone of a story may be a useful way to penetrate to its center and to grasp the whole of it.<sup>36</sup>

Kennedy further writes that one of the clearest indications of the tone of a story is the style in which is written. In general, style refers to the individual traits or characteristics of a piece of writing; to a writer's particular ways of managing words that we come to recognize as habitual or customary. A

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<sup>35</sup> Jane Bachman Gordon and Karen Kuehner, *Fiction: The Elements of the Short Story*, 153-154.

<sup>36</sup> X. J. Kennedy. *An Introduction to Fiction*. USA: Little, Brown and Company, 1963), 83.

distinctive style clearly marks the work of a fine writer: we can tell his work from that of anyone else. From one story to another, however, the writer may modify his style, and in some stories, style may be altered meaningfully as the story goes along, as we can read.

### C. Plot

Plot is the arrangement of events that make up a story. A story's plot keeps us turning pages; we read to find out what will happen next. For plot to be effective, it must include a sequence of incidents that bear a significant causal relationship to each other.<sup>37</sup>

Plot or storyline is often listed as one of the fundamental elements of fiction. It is the rendering and ordering of the events and actions of a story. Plot refers to the series of events that give a story its meaning and effect. In most stories, these events arise out of conflict experienced by the main character.<sup>38</sup>

A plot is based on a series of events that are all partly the result of some continuing cause. Many people inaccurately assume that plot is inherent in narrative. But a narrative may tell of a series of events that are related only chronologically or perhaps locally. That is, they may have happened one after the other, like the events of a small boy's day, or they may all have happened in the same places. Plot is formed by a causal sequence of events. The plot begins when

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<sup>37</sup>Robert D. Lyman. *Literature*. (New York: McGraw Hill, 2004), 43.

<sup>38</sup>Faizal Risdianto, *A Handbook of English Literature*, 11-12.

the continuing cause begins, and that cause carries the sequence forward. A plot in addition is a sequence of events that constitutes a whole unit separate from the happenings that precede or follow it.

Based on definitions above, can conclude that plot is one of important elements in the story, novel, and also movie. Plot connects every single act inside the story itself. Plot must be effective and it includes a sequence of incidents that bear a significant causal relationship to each other. Causality is an important feature of realistic fictional plot because something happens because of a result something else.

We can find evidence from a diagram proposed by a German novelist concerning the pattern of rising and falling action inn play. The diagram, called “Freytag’s Pyramid” is basically similar to other diagrams devised by drama critics picturing the structure of plot. The followong is Freytag’s Pyramid:<sup>39</sup>

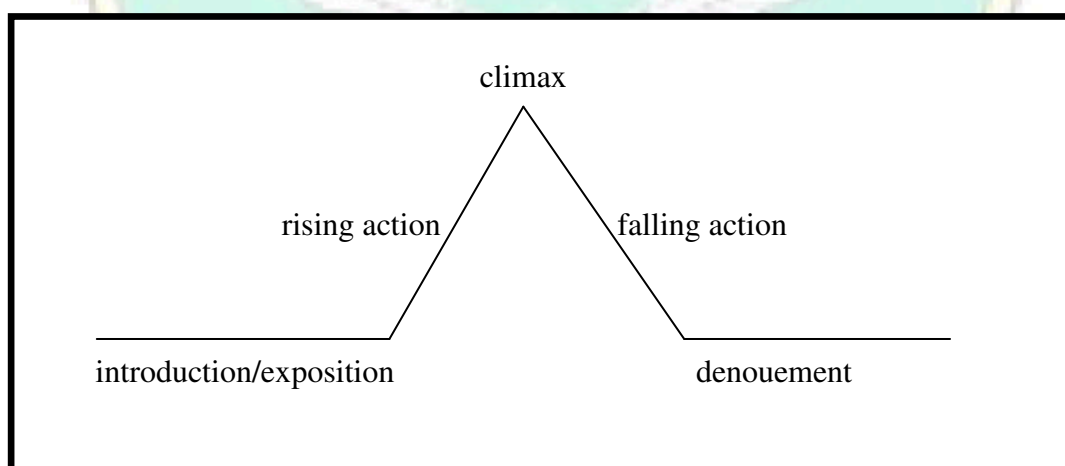


figure 2.1 Plot Diagram by Gustav Freytag

<sup>39</sup> Sunaryono Basuki Koesnosoebroto, 52-53.



a. Introduction / Exposition

One way writers set up a story and try to draw a reader into the plot is by means of exposition, the presentation of necessary information about the character, setting, or character's history provided to make the reader care what happens to the characters in the story.<sup>40</sup>

Exposition is the presentation of the information necessary for the plot get under way. It is the introduction to the characters, their relationship with one another, and the physical background in which they find themselves and so on.<sup>41</sup> It means that, introduction / exposition is about opening the story, giving the first information, etc., especially this function is supporting us to the next step in the plot story.

b. Rising action

In this part, the audience firstly will be introduced with the case , what will the story talks about. New character appear and new setting come. It might be anything like finding the victim of the murderer or someone comes to the detective telling case and mystery. As the tension gets higher with next finding like more proofs and witnesses come.<sup>42</sup> Rising action, various episodes occur

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<sup>40</sup> Nicholas Delbanco & Alan Cheuse. *Literature: Craft and Voice*. (New York: McGraw Hill, 2010), 83.

<sup>41</sup> Graham Little. *Approach to Literature, an Introduction to Critical Study of Content and Method in Writing*. (Australia: Science Press, 1970), 83.

<sup>42</sup> Dyah Utami Setyowati. *Plot Analysis of Detective Genre in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes Stories*. Thesis. (Sebelas Maret University, 2011)

that develop, complicate, or intensify the conflict. In movies, the word action usually suggests high-speed chases, adventurous deeds, or violence.<sup>43</sup>

It means that, this is where the events in the story become complicated and the conflict in the story is revealed (events between the introduction and climax). The rising action introduces the conflict or problem in the story. This part of the plots tells us what it is that the main character or protagonist is facing.

Traditionally, plot grow out of a conflict, an internal or an external struggle between the main character and opposing force. When a story includes internal conflict, the main character is in conflict with himself or herself. In contrast, an external conflict can occur between the central character and either another character, society, or natural forces, including fate. The most common external force is another character.<sup>44</sup>

- 1) Character against himself or herself, the character has some internal struggle inside them.
- 2) Character against character, the problem the protagonist faces is one involving another character.
- 3) Character against society, the protagonist faces a problem involving something in the society in which they live.
- 4) Character against nature, the protagonist struggles with some natural force.

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<sup>43</sup> Jane Bachman Gordon & Karen Kuehner, 3.

<sup>44</sup> Jane Bachman Gordon & Karen Kuehner, *The Elements of the Short Story*, 2.

c. Climax

Climax, has been defined in a number of ways: the point of greatest conflict, the emotional high point, the turning point in the plot, or the point at which one of the opposing forces gains the advantages. A story's climax often requires the main character to choose some form of action that will either worsen or improve his or her situation.<sup>45</sup>

Climax is the high point of the story, where a culmination of events creates the peak of the conflict. The climax usually features the most conflict and struggle, and usually reveals any secrets or missing points in the story. Alternatively, an anti-climax may occur, in which an expectedly difficult events is revealed to be incredibly easy or of partly importance.

The climax is the turning point of a story, novel or script. It is the moment where it seems like the main character is in danger or could even possibly fail at resolving the conflict. Depending on the kind of conflict being faced the actions at this point in the work can be either physical or mental.

d. Falling action

Falling action is the series of events which take place after the climax, it is where the protagonist must react to the changes that occur during the climax of the story. The events and complications begin to resolve them. The audience knows what has happened next and if the conflict was resolved or not (events between climax and denouement).

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<sup>45</sup> Ibid, 3.

Taking place after the climax, the falling action includes events that will help to fully resolve the conflict. The results of actions that the main character has taken are presented as well as the results of decisions that have been made, whether good or bad for the character.

e. Denouement / Resolution

This is the final outcome or untangling of events in the story. The part of a story or drama which occurs after the climax and which establishes a new norm, a new state of affairs the way things are going to be from then on. The author often ties up the loose ends of the story to have the plot reach a conclusion.

The end of a story, novel or script includes the last plot element -- the resolution. It is here that loose ends are tied up, conflicts are concluded, outcomes are revealed and a happy or sad ending takes place. As many of the final actions have already taken place, a resolution can be made up of a just a summary of where the main character will end up in the future, instead of including any more active events.

Different story has different plot because different author puts certain plot in the story and it relates with the writing style. By plot in fiction, not simply the events recounted in the story but the author's arrangement of those events according to their causal relationship.<sup>46</sup> The way author puts sequence of events,

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<sup>46</sup> William Kenney. *How to Analyze Fiction*. (Manhattan: Monarch Press, 1996), 14.

arranges and combines it into good plot will lead to a good story, since the effect of plot in a story is so strong.

In a story, the events can be rise and fall repeatedly and actually a plot develops a series of complications or intensification of the conflict that leads to a moment of great tension. Sometimes the author will use some techniques in writing the plot to make the story more interesting or go to add a twist or turn. Foreshadowing is where the author may hint at what might happen in the future. Flashback is where the author might tell us something happened in the past to help explain the present.<sup>47</sup>

In developing plot, there are four rules that should be fulfilled by the authors; they are plausibility, surprise, suspense, and unity, as follows:

#### 1) Plausibility

Plot in a story must has plausibility, can believe by audience. Plot development that not plausible can make audience confused and hesitant. Plausibility possibility connected with reality in life, something that exist and happen in real life. So, story that reflect reality in life, appropriate with characteristic in factual life, or can accepted by our mind. A story called has plausibility if the character and their life can imaginable and if the character and their life and also the event that exist can be happen.<sup>48</sup>

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<sup>47</sup> Nunuk Puspitasari. *An Analysis of Major Character and The Ironies as Seen in The Kite Runner's Novel*. Thesis. (STAIN Salatiga, 2013).

<sup>48</sup> Robert Stanton. *An Introduction to Fiction*, (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc, 1965), 13.

A story called plausibility if has rightness for itself. It means, it's agree with story's demand and he not hesitant. Story's plausibility not mean that story is imitate the reality, but also more caused he has coherence experience in life.

## 2) Surprise

The interesting plot story should give surprise, something that shocking. Plot in fiction calleed give surprise if something that told or the events that shown is diverge, or in fact incompatible with our hoping as a audience. So in those works there are divergence, infraction, or opposition between what shown in the story with what happen in reality. Something opposite can involve various aspects that build a fiction, for example something that told, events, characteristic and characterization, the way of the character think and feel, tha way to pronouncing, and etc.

## 3) Suspense

A third law governing plot is that a good plot arouse suspense. By suspense we mean an expectant uncertainty as to the outcome of the story. True suspense is more than matter of not knowing how things will turn out. Suspense develops as we become aware of the incipient instability in a situation.<sup>49</sup>

A good story must have high suspense, or can improve suspense, improve the audience's want to know.

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<sup>49</sup> William Kenney. How to Analyze Fiction. 21-22.

#### 4) Unity

The one overriding demand we commonly make of plot is that it have unity. It should be clear by now that a plot that fits the description suggested in the present chapter must inevitably have unity. Any plot that has a true beginning, middle, and end that follows the laws of plausibility, surprise, and suspense must have unity, for that is all we mean unity.<sup>50</sup>

From four rules above can conclude that plausibility is needed because the story that runs out of mind does not make any sense, it directly cannot be accepted by human mind. Surprise and suspense are also needed because they will raise mood to keep reading and following the story until very end. A good plot unity and unites these four rules to be good story.

#### D. Movie

Movies, also known as films, are a type of visual communication which use moving pictures and sound to tell stories or inform (help people to learn).<sup>51</sup> Movie as educative media is necessary because the movie, which can move and have voice, looks real. This makes easy for students to learn the main story of the movie. Although the movie is unreal story, but story of the movie is still in logics. In addition, the audiences also spontaneously learn something from the messages contained in the movie.

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<sup>50</sup> William Kenney. How to Analyze Fiction, 22.

<sup>51</sup> Wikipedia, Movie, (Online), (<http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Movie>), accessed in 7 December 2015.

Movie is a mass entertainment medium. Movie is a form of entertainment that enacts a story by a sequence of images giving the illusion of continuous movement. Movie is also an unstable. Movie form and product-cinema, television computer games, online media industries that draw on the cinematic, that is the movie industries that draw on the cinematic, that is the movie industry in its entirety-have reshaped knowledge of the world through various categorizations, genres, fields of inquiry, different methods of representation, intervention, provocation.

Movie, also known as film, is one kind of the most popular entertainment media. It looks like a piece of mirror, which reflects all the respects of human society, including the material world and the spiritual world as well. Film is so important that it has become the first arts of the human world.<sup>52</sup>

Film is also regarded as a powerful communication media of the masses to be targeted, because of its audio-visual, the picture and sound life. With pictures and sound, the film is able to tell us a lot in a short time. When watching the film the audience seemed to be able to penetrate the space and time to the life and can even affect the audience.

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<sup>52</sup> Lu Yin. *On the Translation of English Movie Titles*. (Foreign Language Department: Hebei Polytechnic University, Tangshan, China, 2009), 171.



### **E. Movie as Audio-visual Media**

A motion picture images in a frame where the frame-by-frame projected through the projector lens mechanically so that the screen looks a picture of it alive. The film moves quickly and alternately so that gives a continuous visual. As with films, video can describe an object that moves together with natural sounds or sound accordingly. The ability of the film and video depicts vivid images and sounds give him a special attraction. Both types of media are generally used for the purposes of entertainment, documentation, and education. They can present information, explain the process, explain complicated concepts, teach skills, shorten or extend the time, and affect attitudes.<sup>53</sup>

Film is audio-visual communication media to give a message into a group of people who gather at a particular place. Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that in the choice of learning methods would require a media that can help the teacher in conveying the message could be clearer and understood by students. Besides that, learning media can generate motivation and interested in learning to students. One of media that can be used in teaching learning process is audio-visual. This media has a greater ability, because the media rely on two senses at once, that the sense of hearing and sense of sight. With the media hopefully can expect to generate motivate in learning and clarify the materials that want to present.

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<sup>53</sup>Azhar Arsyad. *Media Pembelajaran*. (Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, 2004), 49

## CHAPTER III

### DATA DISPLAY

#### A. Synopsis Puss in Boots Movie

When childhood, Puss was orphaned and lived with Imelda and another children in orphanage in San Richardo city. On that orphanage Puss met Humpty Alexander Dumpty for the first time and they have very close friendship like a family. Humpty and Puss has a dream to found magic beans. Legend said that the magic beans can grow to the sky up to the Giant Palace and on here there is a golden goose that has a golden egg. In searching of magic beans, they often have a trouble with the law since them stealing beans from market.

One day, unexpectedly Puss save the captain's mother from bull's ramming. By this event, Puss known as hero and his mother (Imelda) very proud and gave him a pair of boots. Puss's life was changed from a thief into a hero and always refuse if Humpty asked him to steal.

Humpty feel jealous with the Puss's success and think that Puss has forgotten about their dreams. Humpty have a plan to steal into the bank. He lied to Puss that Puss should be coachman horse which is used to steal the gold coins' bank. Humpty which fell eventually get caught and imprisoned, while Puss escape, but since that the image of "criminals" attached to Puss.

Although has a label “criminal”, Puss still remember about his dream to find the magic beans. Until one day Puss heard about the couple Jack and Jill has the magic beans that Puss looking for. Puss try to stealing the magic beans from the couple, but failed because Kitty Softpaws. As the name, the cat that has nickname “softpaws” does not have claws, but she was very attractive and clever to steal. When both of them tried to steal the magic beans from the couple in the a hotel, they detected so the couple was angry and shoot them but cannot because Puss and Kitty running fast. Now Puss and Kitty has a fight about the magic beans and Puss followed Kitty into underground room that there are so many cats. Here, Puss and Kitty has a battle dance until Kitty opens her mask and yeah Puss shock because he found that Kitty is a cat woman!

Kitty walked into curtain and Puss follows her. Here, Puss met his old friend, yes, Humpty Alexander Dumpty, egg man. Humpty ask Puss to follow him and Kitty to find out the magic beans in Jack and Jill. Firstly Puss refuse, but finally Puss agrees with Humpty and Kitty. So the next day, they working together to find the magic beans. They following Jack and Jill and tried to take away the magic beans in the carriage and there are some sleeping baby pig. Finally Puss and friend got the magic beans by the some fight with Jack and Jill. Puss and friend go to desert and plant the magic beans, and wow! Not longer after that grew a very large and high tree into the sky, here Puss and friends found the giant palace. They went into palace and start to look for the Golden Goose. Certainly not an easy thing to find the goose, but eventually

with Puss and Kitty's skill, they got past over the obstacles to find the golden goose. The trio rides the beanstalk into the clouds to find the castle of the late giant, while avoiding the Great Terror, a mysterious monster that guards the Golden Goose. When they realize the golden eggs are too heavy to carry, they steal the golden goose, which is just a gosling, and escape the castle.

Another fact that is ridiculous revealed when Puss, Kitty and Humpty managed to find the Golden Goose. If you think 'Puss in Boots' adapting the classic tale "Jack and the Magic Beanstalk" to the idea of looking for a goose laying golden eggs, it turns out you were wrong. Classic story that has been spoofed. They do not meet the golden goose gosling but gold. While gold spheres they think it turned out just the golden egg goose droppings child. But despite the dirt, gold is still gold. They also abducted golden goose and take it home to San Ricardo.

When Puss wake up, he tracks Jack and Jill to his old hometown where he learns the entire heist was a plot by Humpty to lure him home to be captured, as revenge for abandoning him to the authorities when Humpty's youthful heist went bad. Jack, Jill, and Kitty were involved in the con. After pleased from his adoptive mother, Puss turns himself in to the guards while Humpty donates many golden eggs to the town and becomes a hero.

While in prison, Puss meets the original Jack from "Jack and the Beanstalk" who warns him that the Great Terror is in fact the Goose's mother, and it will stop at nothing to get its child back. A repentant Kitty helps Puss

break out of prison and tells him she loves him. Puss tracks down Humpty, who wants the Great Terror to demolish the town. Puss convinces Humpty to help him fight off the Great Terror, saying he knows Humpty is a good person at heart. The Great Terror, a giant goose, arrives. Using the Goose as bait, Puss and Humpty lure the Great Terror out of the town. During the chase, Jack and Jill betray Humpty and try to take the Goose, but get crushed by the Great Terror. Humpty and the Goose are knocked off a bridge with Puss holding onto them. Humpty knows Puss cannot hold both of them, so he lets go, sacrificing himself to save the Goose and the town. Humpty's shell cracks open to reveal he was a golden egg on the inside. The Great Terror then takes the Goose and Humpty back to the giant's castle.

Puss's efforts to save the town make him a hero among the townspeople. In the epilogue, Jack and Jill are recovering from their injuries after being crushed by the Great Terror. Humpty is shown once again in his regular egg form, wearing a golden egg suit, as he rides the Great Terror into the clouds.

## **B. Intrinsic Elements in Puss in Boots Movie**

### **1. Character and Characterization**

Character is a person who is responsible for the thoughts and action within a story, poem or other literature. Character is extremely important because they are the medium through which a reader or audience interacts

with a piece of literature. Every character has his or her personality, which a creative author uses to assist in forming the plot of a story.

Indeed, if one reason we read stories is to find out what happens (to see how the plot works out), an equally compelling reason is to follow the fortunes of the characters.<sup>54</sup> Characters are divided into four parts, they are major and minor characters, static and dynamic.

a. Major character

1) Puss

Puss is the main central character of whole in this movie. This story is about him. Puss in Boots is a talking cat named for his wearing boots and is a fugitive on the run from the law, looking to restore his lost honour. Although essentially a fable, but did not necessarily fully 'humanize' Puss figure. Puss still shown as a cat, and complete with the usual habits of cat.

When Puss drinks, he keeps the cat habits, by using his tongue and so many parts that shown Puss as a cat being. (Performed at 00:04:03 – 00:04:06)

Puss is a courageous, embittered, brave, and also a realizing cat.

The only wish I have is to repay an old debt, and this is my chance.  
Now ... Where to I find this Jack and Jill?  
(Performed at 00:06:05 - 00:06:18)

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<sup>54</sup> Robert Diyanni. Literature. 54.

Very well ...

If it is to be a dance fight, then I will Tuesday night dance fight you to the death!

How dare you do the litter box on me!

Can you feel me?

Fear me if you dare (Performed at 00:12:12 - 00:14:14)

Hello? You are hiding from me?

I like to play the games too.

I sense in you a kindred spirit.

I smell something familiar, something dangerous, something breakfasty.

(Performed at 00:15:15 - 00:15:43)

## 2) Kitty

Kitty is also a cat that can talk, woman cat. As her name, Kitty Softpaws, she does not have claws, but he was very agile and clever in steal. She has good character. She is a brave cat, it's shown when she has fight with Puss in the underground room, she help Puss put the magic beans from Jack and Jill, and also she has a caring cat. She help Puss go out from the jail.

## 3) Humpty

Humpty is a boy with egg circle shape. He called eggboy and breakfasty by his friend. Humpty's mind was full of imagination and invention and he don't give up, he always dreamed that the magic beans come true into his life, but his dream about magic beans really come true. Besides that, Humpty also is a someone who bears a grudge, he do this to Puss about magic beans business with Jack and Jill.

Oh, when I find those magic beans, they'll grow a vine straight up into the clouds, where a terrible and a fearsome giant hoards his greatest treasure, the golden goose  
 Oh, the golden goose.  
 Just one...just one of her golden eggs could set me for life.  
 It's my destiny, Puss.  
 I can't really explain it, but I just feel like I belong up there.  
 Well, this is awkward.  
 (Performed at 00:24:01 - 00:24:36)

Oh, yeah! They all work for me.  
 I spend a lot of time in the prison preparing for this.  
 Oh, yeah! Set you up? Of course!  
 You think this was all about getting the gold and clearing your name?  
 This little adventure was about one thing.  
 Revenge!  
 You never knew it, Puss. But I was always there.  
 (Performed at 00:59:23 - 00:59:55)

b. Minor character

1) Jack and Jill

Jack and Jill is the murderer's couple, and they bring the magic beans. Both of them are a cruel person. They will do everything to someone that failed their mission, such as their do to Puss and Kitty when they want to steal the magic beans from Jack and Jill in the hotel and in the way.

Jack with his big and tall body, also has moustache and beard that can support his anger character. Jill that also has big and tall body and has horrible face. Their horrible character shown when they have a fight with Puss and friends, they used all of manner to make Puss and friends failed to get the magic beans.



## 2) Imelda

Imelda is the orphanage's owner where Puss came into. She was an angel of kindness most of the time, and like a mother for their orphans. She was explicit woman, a lover, and also a nice woman.

Silensio ...

Silensio

Silensio!

I would like to introduce a new boy joining us.

It's okay, pequeno. You show the face

Go on ...

(Performed at 00:21:21 – 00:21:44)

These are for you, my boy.

Wear them as a symbol of honor and justice.

You already have. My Puss in Boots.

(Performed at 00:28:07 - 00:28:23)

## 3) Commandant

Commandant is a cruel person. He felt angry with Puss from first time Puss steal the beans in market with Humpty, and then when Puss and Humpty steal in bank, but in fact Commandant is a carefully person it seems when Puss saved his mother from Bull's fight. He seems cruel because his job as a commandant.

You saved my mother!

Senor Puss,

He is a hero!

Today we see the courage and bravery!

(Performed at 00:27:47 - 00:28:00)

You disgrace those boots!

Arrest them!

Hurry up! Go to the bridge! (Performed at 00:30:20 - 00:30:32)

## 4) Andy Beanstalk

Andy Beanstalk is a man who met by Puss when they in the prison. Jack told to Puss about magic beans and also about mama goose terror. In the prison, Andy looks like crazy people and also lazy people, and he also looks like has long time here.

Andy : Don't stop on my account. It looks like the egg got what he wanted.

Puss : You talking about Humpty?

Andy : Ublee..ublee...umm! Don't say his name! I used to share this cell with that smelly thing. Happiest day of my life was when he left till I realized he stole my magic beans.

Puss : Wait! Wait! Wait! You had the beans? Who are you? Hey! What's your name?

Andy : Uuh! Andy Beanstalk, my parents call me Jack. I traded the family cow for them beans. Of course it wasn't my family's cow, some others family's family cow. That's why I got eight to ten year. Always know which cow's you're...

Puss : Crazy man! Wake up! What else do you know?

Andy : We're all goners! Thanks to that little stinky. I told him! I told him not to take the goose, but all he wanted was his revenge.

Puss : Don't take the goose. Why?

Andy : The Great Terror! That's the golden goose's mom.

Puss : Oh, no.

Andy : And she will be out for blood when she comes back for her baby! (Performed at 01:03:14 - 01:04:42)

## 5) Hotel owner

He felt very afraid when the couple Jack and Jill comes into his hotel to check in. (Performed at 00:06:54 – 00:07:25)

Hotel owner : Sorry, we have no rooms.

Jack : I think one just overcome.

Jill : We'd like a complimentary continental breakfast.

Jack : And do not even think about skimping on them baby muffins!  
 Hotel owner : We do not have any baby muffins.

c. Static Character

The character in the Puss in Boots movie who don't change their action from the beginning until the ending of the story are: Imelda, Kitty, Jack and Jill, Commandant,

d. Dynamic Character

The dynamic character in Puss in Boots movie is similar with the major character. The character who changes his action from beginning until the ending of the story is Puss and Humpty.

**2. Plot**

Plot in this movie is based on five stages. There are introduction, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution. Introduction is when the character exist, start from Puss, Humpty, and etc, and also when the problem shown. Rising action is about introducing the problem and conflict, when Puss gets the information about the magic bean. Third is climax, it is occurs when Puss and friends put the magic beans from Jack and Jill, and plants the magic beans. They get the giant castle, and go back home by brought one of little goose. Next stage is falling action, here, the falling action start when Puss met Andy in the jail, and gets a story about magic beans, about the terror of mama goose.

The last is resolution; it is the final stage of plot. Puss successful in separated the mama goose terror in San Ricardo, although there are some damaged here.

From explanation above, can conclude that the plot in this movie is start from the introduction about Puss and etc, Puss's journey to find out the magic beans until he got the magic beans and also got the bad luck, and in the last he save his own village from mama goose terror.

### 3. Setting

Most stories are set in a particular place at a particular time. The actions of the characters take place at some time, in some place, amid some things; these temporal and spatial surroundings are the setting.<sup>55</sup>

#### a. Setting of Place

There are some places that where the event was happened. Most of them are happened in San Ricardo, but in specific place, as follows:

##### 1. Moustache Man's House

Puss resting place after he managed to escape from being arrested by jumping into the river while stealing in Bank with Humpty. (Performed at 00:00:05 – 00:01:50)

##### 2. Bar

Puss came into bar and met with some people here and said about magic beans that that is really exist and brought by a couple of murderer, Jack and Jill. (Performed at 00:02:50 – 00:06:18)

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<sup>55</sup> Robert W. Boynton, 58.

### 3. Hotel

Jack and Jill overnight here, and Puss tried to take over the magic beans from those couple, and apparently not only Puss that want those beans, but also Kitty. Puss and Kitty get mixed up fight and then they be found out by Jack and Jill, Jack shoot the cat but the cat can run away.  
(Performed at 00:06:43 – 00:09:40)

### 4. Underground Room

Puss follow the cat and finally he jump into a hole on the wall that the hole bring he into underground room that full with cat. Puss and Kitty mixed up in the war that both of them there is no the winner, so finally Puss walk into a dark room and here Puss very surprise when he met Humpty again. (Performed at 00:11:00 – 00:18:45)

### 5. San Ricardo's Orphanage

Puss come and raised by Imelda and met Humpty for the first time.  
(Performed at 00:21:03 – 00:25:43)

Puss and Imelda said about last promises because Puss wants to go again.  
(Performed at 01:16:44 – 01:17:25)

### 6. San Ricardo's Market

Puss and Humpty stealing the beans. (Performed at 00:25:45 – 00:26:03)

Puss saved the commandant's mother from bull's fight. (Performed at 00:27:08 – 00:28:20)

Puss become hero because he saved San Ricardo from Mama Goose's fought and accolade from people. (Performed at 01:16:10 – 01:16:30)

7. San Ricardo's Bank

Puss and Humpty stealing the money of San Ricardo's people. (Performed at 00:29:50 – 00:30:27)

8. Bridge

Puss and Humpty chased by soldier, Puss jump in to river and let Humpty arrested by soldier. (Performed at 00:30:50 – 00:31:25)

9. On the Canyon

Puss, Humpty, and Kitty follow Jack and Jill because Puss and friends want to get the beans. (Performed at 00:33:29 – 00:38:30)

10. Desert

Puss, Humpty, and Kitty plants the magic beans. (Performed at 00:38:38 – 00:42:23)

Puss, Humpty, and Kitty celebrate the party because they get the golden eggs and also the baby goose, and on this moment Jack and Jill hit Puss from the back until Puss get unconscious. (Performed at 00:54:15 – 00:58:05)

#### 11. Magic Beans Tree

Puss, Humpty, and Kitty drifted along with the growth of magic beans up to the clouds, they play games on it. (Performed at 00:42:45 – 00:46:00)

#### 12. Giant Castle

Puss and his friends managed to get to the Giant castle and find so many golden eggs and without thinking anymore they immediately brought some eggs and the little goose, and it turns out that the eggs produced from the little goose. (Performed at 00:46:10 – 00:52:25)

#### 13. San Ricardo

After aware of fainting, Puss back to San Ricardo and there he saw Humpty and Kitty gathered together with Jack and Jill, and there is also Puss was arrested again by the soldier because of his mistakes in the past that when Puss steal in the bank (Performed at 00:58:23 – 01:02:26) Mama goose come into San Ricardo to bring the child back into giant castle. (Performed at 01:09:50 – 01:16:50)

#### 14. Prison

Puss in jail, here he meet Andy Beanstalk and tell all the truth about the magic beans, and Puss managed to escape from prison by Kitty's help, because Puss want to saved San Ricardo from the uncontrolled raging of

Mama goose (as Andy Beanstalk said). (Performed at 01:02:26 – 01:07:33)

#### **b. Setting of Time**

It all started a long time ago. It is at times quite...painful. It was the year in which the rain had not fallen. The wind was big and the basket was small. (Performed at 00:20:26 - 00:20:50)

#### **4. Point of View**

Point of view in this movie is first point of view, because the writer takes part in the story.

Through the years I have been known by many names. Diablo Gato, The Furry Lover, Chupa Cabra, Frisky Two Times, and then The Gingerhead man, but to most I am Puss in Boots.

I'll never forget you, Margarita... I mean... Rosa.

Sorry. I think maybe I should go.

What can I say? I was a bad kitty.

Just a fugitive from the law, forever running.

Searching for a way to clear my name.

And I would get that chance on this one fateful night.

(Performed at 00:00:00 - 00:02:21)



## 5. Theme

The theme in this movie is about friendship. Puss and Humpty has friend relationship since their met in the first time at orphanage. Puss gets praise from the San Ricardo's people because Puss was saved the Commandant's mother from bull's fight. Puss known as a hero and Humpty feel jealous with the Puss's success and think that Puss has forgotten about their dreams. Humpty was making plan to steal into the bank. He lied to Puss that Puss should be coachman horse which is used to steal the gold coins' bank. Humpty which fell eventually get caught and imprisoned, while Puss escape, but since that the image of "criminals" attached to Puss.

Their friendship was really experimented, when Puss and Humpty met again, they has one mission that to take the magic beans from Jack and Jill, and find the giant castle and the golden eggs. Here, puss gets second betrayed from Humpty that Humpty work for Jack and Jill (to get golden eggs). Puss was prisoner and in the end of the story, Puss and Humpty was separated because Humpty become golden egg.

Another theme that we can get from this movie is about never give up, keep spirit for what our goals. It showed when Puss and friends try to find the magic beans and plants them in a place and gets the golden egg. Never give up is also shown when Puss try to get back his name or to clear his name from the outlaw. He try to help San Ricardo from Mama goose's terror, help Humpty get his dream, even though Humpty betrayed Puss for some times, but Puss still in

goal that he want to be the best by his own way. Finally in the end of the story, he becomes legend for his town, San Richardo.

## 6. Style

The style of Puss in Boots movie is dramatic, action, and comedy. This movie is not only tells about the future but also tells bout how the characters life at the past. In this movie we can found the story about friendship, struggle, love and affection, and also the evidence of the main character to redeem his mistakes in his past.

This is the example of the dramatic style in Puss in Boots movie:

It all started a long time ago. It is at times quite...painful. It was the year in which the rain had not fallen. The wind was big and the basket was small. For days I bounced along. A hungry little kitten with no milk, no mama and no litter box, until I came to rest at a home for lost children. Her name was Imelda, and like a mother she took me into her heart and raised me as her own.  
(Performed at 00:20:26 - 00:21:18)

This is the example of the action style in Puss in Boots movie, that shown when Puss and friends to find out the magic beans from Jack and Jill:

Puss : Hello beans of legend! Let's go!  
 Jack : Look at what we have here, Jill.  
 Jill : You mess with our baby!  
 Jack : And you took my beans!  
 Kitty : Soft paws bomb!  
 Jill : You'll gonna pay for this, cat!  
 Puss : Signal the egg!  
 Humpty : Yes!  
 Kitty : Okay!

Humpty : Ready?  
 Kitty : Set ...  
 Jill : Go!  
 Jill : Alright, cat! Give me them beans! Is it true, a cat always lands on its feet?  
 Puss : No! That is just a rumor spread by dogs!  
 Jill : Well let's find out!  
 Humpty : See I told you I won't let you down!  
 Jill : You think this is over?  
 Humpty : Hey, that was close!  
 Jill : Now!  
 Humpty : We just gonna make it to that bridge! Hang on!  
 Puss : Humpty, There is no bridge!  
 Humpty : Trust me.  
 Puss : Humpty! We're going to die!  
 Jack : I hate cats.  
 Jill : This is war!  
 (Performed at 00:35:33 - 00:38:23)

This is the example of the comedy style in Puss in Boots movie, it was when Puss go out from the room and he get the flashlight and try to catch it, he do not know that that's flashlight was played by Kitty:

Puss : I should crack you open for it  
 Kitty : Look what I found. Someone forgot his money!  
 Puss : You are dangerous ...  
 Kitty : Humpty says you like danger.  
 (Performed at 00:18:52 - 00:19:19)

Humpty : Uh...guys  
 Puss : Humpty! I do not see him. Did you see him?  
 Kitty : I don't see him anywhere.  
 Puss : You sound...weird.  
 Humpty : : It's the thin air! Come on in, it feels great!  
 Kitty : The cloud, it tickles my nose.  
 Humpty : It's because the upper vest. Who knew?  
 Kitty : Come on! Gotcha!  
 Puss : Meow!  
 Humpty : Hey Puss, what do you think? Do I shave?  
 (Performed at 00:43:42 - 00:44:49)

## BAB IV

### DATA ANALYSIS

#### A. Plot Diagram

There are five elements of plot by Gustav Freytag applied in the Puss in Boots movie. Below is the diagram of Freytag concerning with plot discussion:

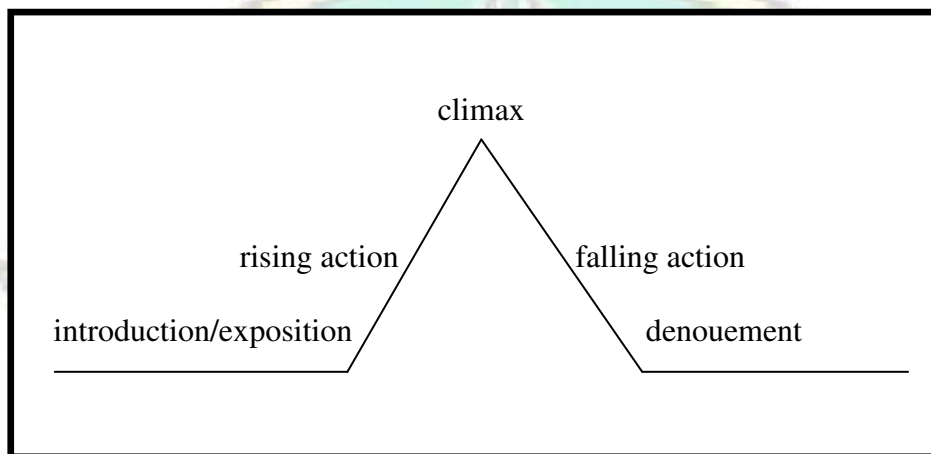


Figure 4.1 Diagram of plot by Gustav Freytag

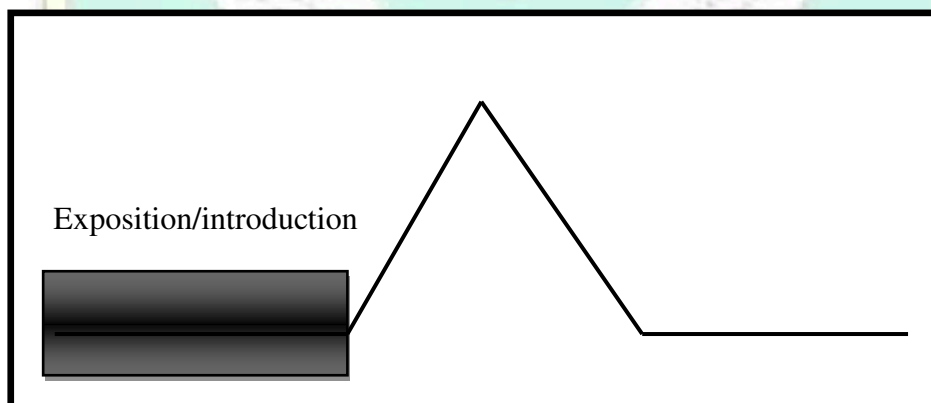


Figure 4.2 Exposition/introduction of plot diagram

First is exposition or introduction. There is a flat line that we can see on the diagram above. As we know that introduction means that every story must have a

beginning. Here is where the characters and setting are established. These elements are extremely important because it contains all of the background information that is needed to understand the story and where the plot is going.

Exposition introduces all of the main characters in the story. It shows how they relate to one another, what their goals and motivations are, and the kind of person they are. In exposition, mostly there is no conflict shown because it is just about the introduction about the characters and also another fact that support the characters.

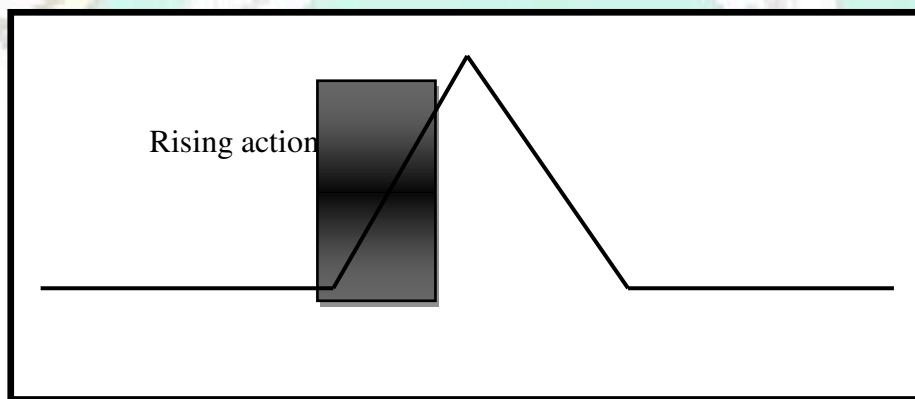


Figure 4.3 rising action of plot diagram

Second is rising action, if we see at the diagram, here there is a line with slope upward position. This part of the story begins to develop the conflict. Conflict is the essence of fiction. There are two conflict that lead to the climax; internal conflict and external conflict. Internal conflict is about character versus herself/himself. External conflict is about character versus character, character versus nature, and character versus society.

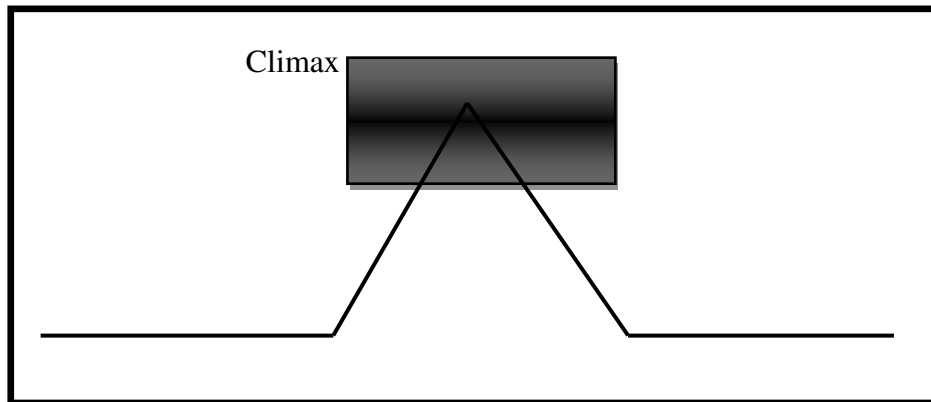


Figure 4.4 climax of plot diagram

The third part of a plot is the climax. The climax is the most exciting point and the turning point of the story. This is the part of the story that makes the audience want to know what is going to happen next and all of the major action in the story comes to a head.

The point of climax is the turning point of the story, where the main character makes the single big decision that defines the outcome of the story and who he or she is as a person. The dramatic phase that Freytag called the climax is the third of five phases and occupies the middle of the story.

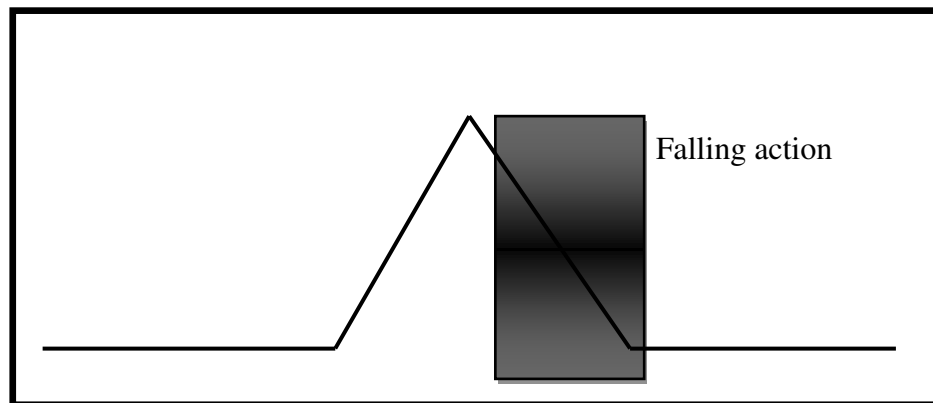


Figure 4.5 falling action of plot diagram

Fourth is falling action, we can see at the diagram above that there is decrease line. Falling action happens as a result of the climax and we know that the story will soon end. Falling action is where the conflicts and climax are starting to calm down, all loose ends of the plot are tied up.

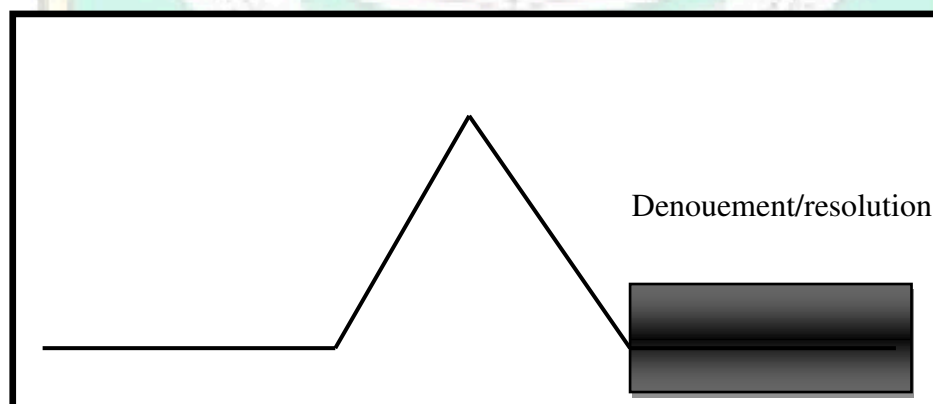


Figure 4.6 denouement / resolution of plot diagram

The last phases is resolution / denouement, there is the flat line again here, which essentially is the end of the story. At this point all of the problems that the characters faced throughout the story are worked out and the story is concluded.

The resolution, also often called denouement is the conclusion of the story. Here, the conflicts are resolved, all loose ends tied up, and the story concludes with either a happy or sad ending.

## **B. Plot Development in Puss in Boots Movie**

### **1. Introduction / Exposition**

As we know that introduction / exposition is about first stage in story, it's about introduced the character, etc. In this movie, the introduction is to introduce about the Puss as the main character. Puss said some of his nickname such as Diablo Gato, Fury Lover, Chupa Kabra, Outlaw, and the last is Puss in Boots. From some name we know that he has bad story in his life. If we flashback into story before, Puss has some stories that make him like in this time. He stealing money in bank with Humpty Alexander Dumpty –Puss's friend in the orphanage-, He is accused that he steal the bank, in fact this all caused by Humpty. Besides Puss, in introduction here we also can find another character shown, such as Kitty, Jack and Jill, Imelda, Humpty, and etc.

Through the years I have been known by many names. Diablo Gato, The Furry Lover, Chupa Cabra, Frisky Two Times and then The Gingerhead man, but to most I am Puss in Boots.(Performed at 00:00:00 - 00:00:20)

In introduction of this movie, tells about Puss's life. Start from Puss come into orphanage, met Humpty and has a dream about magic beans with Humpty, until Humpty make Puss go away from San Richardo because one



night them stolen in San Richardo's bank, start from this Puss very hate with Humpty.

It is at times quite...painful. It was the year in which the rain had not fallen. The wind was big and the basket was small. For days I bounced along. A hungry little kitten with no milk, no mama and no litter box, until I came to rest at a home for lost children. Her name was Imelda, and like a mother she took me into her heart and raised me as her own. (Performed at 00:20:22 - 00:21:18)

And uh...that was the moment I met... Humpty Alexander Dumpty. (Performed at 00:21:49 - 00:21:55)

Humpty's mind was full of imagination and invention. (Performed at 00:23:40 - 00:23:43)

And from that moment on, we were united on a great adventure to find the magic beans. (Performed at 00:25:44 - 00:25:50)

One day, Puss comeback into San Ricardo. He came into a bar and met some people here that talking about magic beans. Puss surprised because from the first he talked about this with Humpty, his believe that the magic beans do not exist, but tonight he get information that magic beans really exist and brought by the murderous outlaws couple, Jack and Jill.

Man 1 : Uh...what about Jack and Jill?

Man 2 :Shh! Are you crazy?

Puss : The what?

Man 3 : The murderous outlaws, Jack and Jill, have gotten their hands on magic beans.

Puss : Do not joke with me about magic beans! I searched half my life for them. They do not exist.

Man 2 : No, cat... We have seen them!

Man 3 : These are the beans of legends...

Man 2 : Grows the vine to the land of giants, and the golden goose...

Puss : Golden goose...

Man 2 : Yeah, it's like this could set you up for life. All nine of them. Show him the golden eggs!

Puss : No! Please uh...you have uh...shown enough.

Man 2 : Only a cat with a death wish would steal the beans from Jack and Jill.

Puss : The only wish I have is to repay an old debt, and this is my chance. Now, where to I find this Jack and Jill? (Performed at 00:05:07 - 00:06:18)

Beside introduce the character; in introduction here also introduce the problem of the story in a small definition. We can look at the explanation above, that the first problem faced here is about the existence of magic beans where is bring by Jack and Jill, and Puss try to find them and get the magic beans.

## 2. Rising Action

The next stage is rising action. Rising action is about where the events in the story become complicated, it is introduces the conflict or problem in the story.

In this movie, the rising action occurs when Puss met Kitty in the hotel where is Jack and Jill here. Puss and Kitty has a fight and make both of them throw into a hole that bring them into underground place. Here Puss and Kitty fight dancing and in the end of dancing Puss hit Kitty with a guitar and finally Puss met Humpty, his old friend, Puss was very shocked.

Since in the bridge when Puss jumps into the river and abandoned Humpty in the bridge, Puss never met Humpty, but tonight they met again. Puss was very surprised and shocked and also angry because of what happened

between them before. Puss and Humpty has a mouth squabble about they past when both of them still live in San Ricardo together.

Puss : I smell something familiar, something dangerous, something breakfasty.

Humpty : It's been a long time, brother.

Puss : Maldito Huevo! Humpty Alexander Dumpty...  
How dare you show your face to me!

Humpty : I know you're angry, you have every right, but it is good to see you, Puss! Are those new boots?

Puss : No! They are the same boots I wore when you betrayed me.

Humpty : Be...betrayed you? You left me cracked in pieces on a bridge, surrounded by soldiers. They wrote a song about it.

Puss : And how did we get on that bridge in the first place?!

Humpty : Because we were brothers and brothers are supposed to look after each other. (Performed at 00:15:31 - 00:16:32)

After Humpty tell all about what he feels now, Puss can apologize and also realize about his attitude. Firstly, Puss refuse what Humpty want but finally Puss accept him and Puss said that he do it for his mother and for San Richardo. Humpty understand and the three of them work together to get magic beans from Jack and Jill.

Humpty : Listen, a day...a day doesn't go by when I don't think about what I lost. I lost my best friend ... my only friend.

And I get it now, I got greedy and desperate and I let you down. I let myself down. All I'm asking for, Puss, is a second chance. Give me that second chance and I'll help repay you back San Ricardo.

Please, Puss. Let me show you what our friendship mean to me.

Puss : I will do it.

Humpty : Oh, that's great!

Puss : I will do this for my mother and for San Ricardo, not for you! We are not partners and we're not friends.

Humpty : Okay and I...I promise this time I will not let you down. Yes! I think we got our bean club back! (Performed at 00:32:27 - 00:33:26)

Rising action tells us what it is that the main character is facing, that is Puss as the main character. During the rising action, the main character struggles with this conflict or problem, such as main character against other character, and etc. Here about the conflict of the main character:

a. Main character against other character

1) Puss and Humpty

Humpty : I'm in trouble, Puss! It's boy blue and his gang. I owe him some money. They're coming for me, just get me over this wall! We got to go! Help me up the wall!

Puss : Hurry!

Humpty : Okay, I got everything! We did it! Come on, let's go!

Puss : How could you do this to me?

Humpty : I did you a favor! We can finally get out of here.

Puss : This is the money of the people. This is all they have! You tricked me!

Humpty : I had too! You left me no choice! Watch out!

Puss : Oh no ...

Humpty : Puss, I can't get up. Puss, help me I can't get up! Puss, save me!

Puss : Save yourself! (Performed at 00:29:45 - 00:31:18)

Puss : Humpty! No!

Humpty : Hello, Puss!

Puss : What is going on?

Kitty : It's a surprise party and the surprise is on you!

Puss : You were in cahoots?

Humpty : Oh, yeah! They all work for me. I spend a lot of time in the prison preparing for this.

Puss : You set me up?

Humpty : Oh, yeah! Set you up? Of course! You think this was all about getting the gold and clearing your name? This little adventure was about one thing. Revenge!

You never knew it, Puss. But I was always there. You wanted to repay and old debt, Puss? Well so did I.

Puss : Why would you do this?

Humpty : You left me on that bridge! You abandoned me when I needed you the most! What happened to brothers forever?

Puss : I trusted you!

Humpty : Well now you're finally gonna know what it feels like. You know? To trust someone and have them stab you in the back!  
Guards! (Performed at 00:59:01 - 01:00:35)

## 2) Puss and Kitty

Puss : Hey, what gives?

Kitty : Raaaaghhhh!! (Kitty resemble the magic beans)

Puss : No! You, you ... you stop where you are!

Kitty : (Don't care about what Puss was said)

Puss : Those beans are mine!

Kitty : I snap you (by using sign language)

Puss : Me? You, snap me?

Kitty : I snap you! (by using sign language)

Puss : You snap me?! (Puss very angry)

You are going to pay for that!

Those magic beans were my score. You just caused me a chance of getting the golden eggs, mi amigo.

Put up your paws up! Very well ...

If it is to be a dance fight, Then I will tuesday night dance fight you to the death! How dare you do the litter box on me! Can you feel me? Fear me if you dare!

Kitty : You hit me in the head with a guitar?

Puss : You ... you are a woman?

Kitty : Amateur! (Performed at 00:08:31 – 00:14:59)

## 3) Puss and Jack and Jill

Puss : Hello beans of legend! Let's go!

Jack : Look at what we have here, Jill.

Jill : You mess with our baby!

Jack : And you took my beans!

Jill : You'll gonna pay for this, cat!

Puss : Signal the egg!

Jill : Go!  
 Jill : Alright, cat! Give me them beans! Is it true, a cat always lands on its feet?  
 Puss : No! That is just a rumor spread by dogs!  
 Jill : Well let's find out! You think this is over? Now!  
 Jack : I hate cats.  
 Jill : This is war! (Performed at 00:35:33 - 00:38:23)

#### 4) Puss and Man in the bar

All of people in the bar laughing when Puss was here.

Man 1 : Kitty-kitty!  
 Man 2 : Raoul, look what the cat dragged in.  
 Man 3 : Oh, wait! That is the cat! (then laughing)  
 Puss : Bottle of leche, please.  
 Bartender : What are you doing here, Senor? Did you lose your ball of thread? (then laughing)  
 Puss : So funny!  
 Bartender : One leche coming up!  
 Puss : I am not looking for trouble. I am but a humble gato in search of his next meal. Perhaps you gentlemen can let me find a simple score.  
 Man 2 : The only thing you'll find tonight is trouble, Puss in Boots. Well perhaps if one of us were to tell the law that you're in town, we could split the reward.  
 Puss : You made the cat angry... You do not want to make the cat angry! (Performed at 00:03:10- 00:04:50)

#### b. Main character against society

##### 1) In the orphanage

Boy 1 : Hey, whiskers! You sit in the middle Boy Blue chair.  
 Humpty : Come on! Is this necessary? What don't you pick up somebody your own size?  
 Boy blue : Who asked you, breakfast?

Humpty : Remember what Imelda says, Boy Blue? If you going to blow your top, you blow your horn instead, right?

Boy blue : Let spin him!

Humpty : Please don't spin me! Not again! I'm gonna yolk!

Puss : (Eventough he took my beans, the egg stood up for me, and I decided that I would always have his back)

Puss throw the spoon into the boy when the boy try to run out the room.

Humpty : That was very impressive! Thanks! (Performed at 00:21:56 - 00:22:37)

## 2) In the bar

Man 1 : The only thing you'll find tonight is trouble, Puss in Boots. Well perhaps if one of us were to tell the law that you're in town, we could split the reward.

Puss : You made the cat angry... You do not want to make the cat angry!

Bartender: The church if St. Michael has just put up a golden statue of, The Virgin of Guadalupe.

Puss : I do not steal from churches!

Man 2 : Well, the boys orphanage has been donated silver candlesticks, they would look very lovely in your home!

Puss : I do not steal from orphans! (Performed at 00:04:13 - 00:05:06)

## c. Main character against himself

What can I say? I was a bad kitty. Just a fugitive from the law, forever running. Searching for a way to clear my name, and I would get that chance on this one fateful night. (Performed at 00:01:56 - 00:02:21)

## d. Main character against nature

It happens when Puss and friends plant the magic beans, not longer after that, hurricane and thunderbolt was attacked them. The magic bean was grown to the sky and make three of them fly away with the magic bean tree,

there is rain, wind, snow, and also thunderbolt attacked them again.

(Performed at 00:41:30 – 00:43:32)

From description above, we know that rising action is where the conflict is started. There is some conflict here, such as conflict between main character with the other character, and etc. If we make diagram, we can put into following diagram:

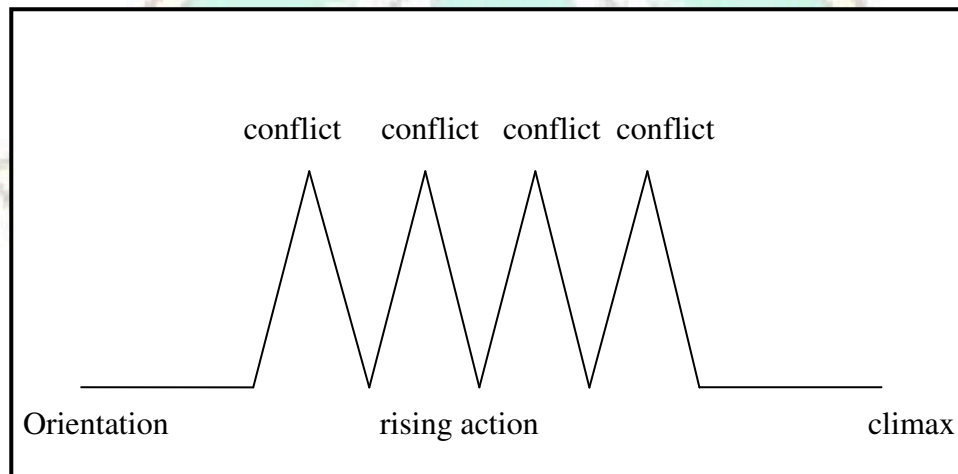


Figure 4.7 Rising action's diagram



So, if we put into complete diagram, they will be like this:

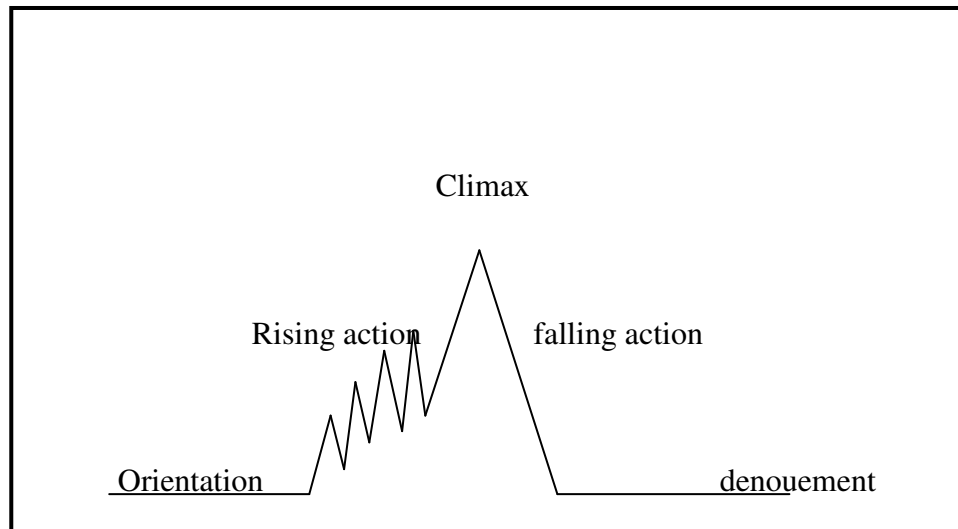


Figure 4.8 Plot diagram with the conflict in rising action

### 3. Climax

Climax is when conflict had been in high level, and that is a something that cannot avoid. Its mean that based on the strive and the logic of story, event and here should have happened, not no. Climax is the most determining the development of plot.<sup>56</sup>

Climax in this movie is start when Puss, Humpty, and Kitty work together to get the magic beans from Jack and Jill. They set the plan to find the couple, where is the couple come on the way. Look at when the three of them trying to steal magic beans from Jack and Jill, the setting of place made in winding canyon filled with big red's rocks. The scenery was very charming and

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<sup>56</sup> Burhan Nurgiyantoro. *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*. (Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press, 1998), 127

it's like the view of Red Rock Canyon in Las Vegas. It was an interesting scenery.

Puss and Kitty succeeded in jumping into the carriage that was driven by Jack and Jill. Puss and Kitty took the magic beans, but their action was detected by Jack and Jill, so they fought on the carriage and the magic beans nearly fell into a ravine. They had a bitter fight, but not long after that Humpty came by using his own set carriage, and brought Puss and Kitty, so they were safe from Jack and Jill's fight. Puss and friends went to the desert and planted the magic beans, and not long after that grew a very large and high tree to the sky, and here Puss and friends found the giant palace.

Puss : Hello beans of legend! Let's go!  
 Jack : Look at what we have here, Jill.  
 Jill : You mess with our baby!  
 Jack : And you took my beans!  
 Kitty : Soft paws bomb!  
 Jill : You'll gonna pay for this, cat!  
 Puss : Signal the egg!  
 Humpty : Yes!  
 Kitty : Okay!  
 Humpty : Ready?  
 Kitty : Set ...  
 Jill : Go!  
 Jill : Alright, cat! Give me them beans! Is it true, a cat always lands on its feet?  
 Puss : No! That is just a rumor spread by dogs!  
 Jill : Well let's find out!  
 Humpty : See I told you I won't let you down!  
 Jill : You think this is over?  
 Humpty : Hey, that was close!  
 Jill : Now!  
 Humpty : We just gonna make it to that bridge! Hang on!  
 Puss : Humpty, There is no bridge!  
 Humpty : Trust me.

Puss : Humpty! We're going to die!

Jack : I hate cats.

Jill : This is war!

(Performed at 00:35:33 - 00:38:23)

...

Humpty : Stop! Stop the cart! I think this is it! Can you believe it, Puss?

After all this years...

Here! I want you to plant them.

Kitty : That is a strange cloud.

Humpty : Okay, this is it! It's happening! Hurry! This way! Come on!

Right Here! Now, place the beans.

Place beans carefully please not on top of each other! Magic is very delicate.

Ok, good! Very good. Now, just stand back.

What's happening here?

Kitty : Maybe the magic rubbed off in your pocket.

Humpty : That's impossible!

Kitty : Okay. Okay. Let's not panic. You know I read somewhere that plants have feelings, so ... come on. Say something nice to it.

Humpty : Okay. Let me just think for a second. Hi, little plant!

(The plant growth into the sky fastly) (Performed at 00:40:06 - 00:42:21)

Here, they found the golden eggs. So many golden eggs that produced by the golden goose. They brought the little goose back into San Ricardo, and some of golden eggs. Their action was known by mama goose, they go immediately and yeah! They successful to get the golden goose!

#### 4. Falling Action

Fourth is falling action. It is where the protagonist must react to the changes that occur during the climax of the story. Falling action is where the conflict was done step by step.

Its start after Puss and friends was successful get the magic beans and plants them and they also get the golden goose. Puss was hit by the couple Jack and Jill till he unconscious. Puss aware in tomorrow day, and he find himself alone here. He know that Jack and Jill who hit him. He followed the trail of the couple's carriage into San Ricardo. Puss finds Jack and Jill, Humpty, Kitty, and also the man who were in the bar in the previously night.

Puss was so shocked! Puss aware that all of them were in cahoots to get the golden egg by using Puss helping. Puss becomes angry to Humpty, because Humpty deprave the credibility that he given into Humpty. Puss wants to hit Humpty with a sword, but the guard coming, and here Puss was arrested because of his mistake in the past. Puss was jailed, one room with Andy Beanstalk.

Humpty : What do you...what do you want? Gold? I have gold!

Jill : Jack, egg's tryin' to bribe us.

Jack : Hah, with our own gold.

Jill : Come on now. All we want is a little breakfast.

Humpty : No! No! No! Please!

Jack : How do you like your eggs, pumpkin?

Puss : Humpty! No!

Humpty : Hello, Puss!

All : Surprise!

Puss : What is going on?

Humpty : It's a surprise party and the surprise is on you!

Jill : Looks like cat's out of the bag.  
Puss : You were in cahoots?  
Humpty : Oh, yeah! They all work for me. I spend a lot of time in the prison preparing for this.  
Puss : You set me up?  
Humpty : Oh, yeah! Set you up? Of course! You think this was all about getting the gold and clearing your name? This little adventure was about one thing. Revenge!  
You never knew it, Puss. But I was always there. You wanted to repay and old debt, Puss? Well so did I.  
Puss : Why would you do this?  
Humpty : You left me on that bridge! You abandoned me when I needed you the most! What happened to brothers forever?  
Puss : I trusted you!  
Humpty : Well now you're finally gonna know what it feels like. You know? To trust someone and have them stab you in the back!  
Guards!  
Commandant : Puss in Boots, you are under arrest for the robbery of the San Ricardo bank.  
Humpty : Consider this the final meeting of bean club.  
Puss : I should scramble you with onions!  
Commandant : You should never have come back!  
Imelda : Pequeno! Wait! Do not fight them, please.  
Puss : Mom, listen to me! I can explain.  
Imelda : No! Puss, not more running! Please stop breaking my heart and face what you have done.  
Puss : I'm sorry, Mama. I let you down.  
Guard : Paws where we can see them! Turn around... slow!  
Commandant : Guard! Step into the carrier! Quietlike! (Performed at 00:58:47 - 01:01:36)

Andy Beanstalk talking about the magic beans, it makes Puss be anxious with his information. So Puss asked Andy to tell him about the magic beans, and also about the golden egg. Andy beanstalk said that, if there is someone who bring the golden goose away, so mama goose will come into where is the golden goose with the great terror. It means that San Ricardo was in the great

danger. Puss was reacted, he shouted into the guard about the terror but the guard does not care about it.

Andy : Don't stop on my account. It looks like the egg got what he wanted.  
 Puss : You talking about Humpty?  
 Andy : Ublee..ublee...umm! Don't say his name! I used to share this cell with that smelly thing. Happiest day of my life was when he left, till I realized he stole my magic beans.  
 Puss : Wait! Wait! Wait! You had the beans? Who are you?  
 Hey! What's your name?  
 Andy : Uuh! Andy Beanstalk, my parents call me Jack. I traded the family cow for them beans. Of course it wasn't my family's cow, some others family's family cow.  
 That's why I got eight to ten year. Always know which cow's you're...  
 Puss : Crazy man! Wake up! What else do you know?  
 Andy : We're all goners! Thanks to that little stinky. I told him! I told him not to take the goose, but all he wanted was his revenge.  
 Puss : Don't take the goose. Why?  
 Andy : The Great Terror! That's the golden goose's mom.  
 Puss : Oh, no.  
 Andy : And she will be out for blood when she comes back for her baby!  
 (Performed at 01:03:14 – 01:04:42)

Puss still tried to make the guard open the door, he got it, and he do not believe that Kitty come to help Puss to go out from the jail and save San Ricardo from mama goose terror.

Puss : Guard! San Ricardo is in terrible danger! You must listen to me!  
 Guard : Quiet you! Shut up!  
 Puss : Open the door ... Drop the weapon! Very good! Step aside!  
 Guard : No! Diablo gato! Nice try!  
 Kitty : I hope you can forgive me.  
 Andy : Apology accepted!  
 Puss : I don't really have time for you. I have to save the town from The Great Terror.  
 Kitty : Wait, Puss! Don't you see, I'm here because... I am here because you made me realize that there is something I can care about more than gold.

Puss : Some thing?  
 Kitty : Okay, someone. He's about two feet tall, wears high heels.  
 Puss : Handsome?  
 Kitty : He's very handsome!  
 Puss : A real beefcake? A stallion?  
 Kitty : Yes.  
 Puss : Tiger?  
 Kitty : Oh, brother ...  
 Puss : But, this does not make us even.  
 Guard : Freeze!  
 Kitty : Yes it does!  
 Puss : No, it doesn't! I saved you! You owed me one. You didn't tell me about Humpty. So now you owe me two.  
 Kitty : Oh, you are a lot of work.  
 Puss : I know, but I am worth it!  
 Commandant : You are not getting away, Puss in boots!  
 Kitty : Oh boots!  
 Puss : Kitty!  
 Kitty : Now we're even! (Performed at 01:04:43 - 01:07:30)

## 5. Denouement / Resolution

Resolution is last stages of plot, where is the final outcome of the story. Here, the conflict was concluded and finished, outcomes are revealed and a happy or sad ending takes place.

Resolution in this movie is when mama goose come into San Ricardo, she want to look for her child, golden goose. It was caused by Puss and friends whose bring the golden goose from the giant castle. It makes mama goose angry, and she want put golden goose back, so she come into San Ricardo with very angry to everyone here.

After Puss and Kitty run off from the prison, they go to San Ricardo. Puss met Humpty and he was angry to Humpty. Finally, mama goose coming,

and she depraved everything that she was met. Puss and Humpty set the plan, Humpty bring golden goose into the bridge and Puss lead mama goose to follow the child into bridge. Suddenly, Jack and Jill appear by threaten the gun into Humpty, and yeah! Kitty was coming and defeated Jack and Jill's action. In the bridge, mama goose covered with bridge's debris, and Puss was on the frightened position, he between Humpty and golden goose where all of them was connected by a strap hang up on the bridge.

Puss wants to help both of Humpty and golden goose, but Humpty said that Puss should choose. Finally Humpty unscrew his grip from the strap. Humpty fall strike hard into bridge's debris. Puss and golden goose was blessed, they jump into bridge. Golden goose back into his mom, and how surprised Puss when he find Humpty change into golden egg! and bring also by mama goose go back into giant castle.

Puss : Mother Goose! Wait! Just follow me and I'll lead you to your baby!

No! Not that way!

Imelda : Pequeno! Help!

Puss : Hang on! I got you!

Imelda : That's my boy!

Puss : Come with me, mamam goose! I know where your baby is! Here!

Humpty, Pick up the pace!

Humpty : I'm trying, Puss! I'm trying!

Jill : Sorry, Egghead. We want more than just egg.

Jack : So how about give us that goose?

Puss : Humpty! Nice moves!

Kitty : What would you do without me?

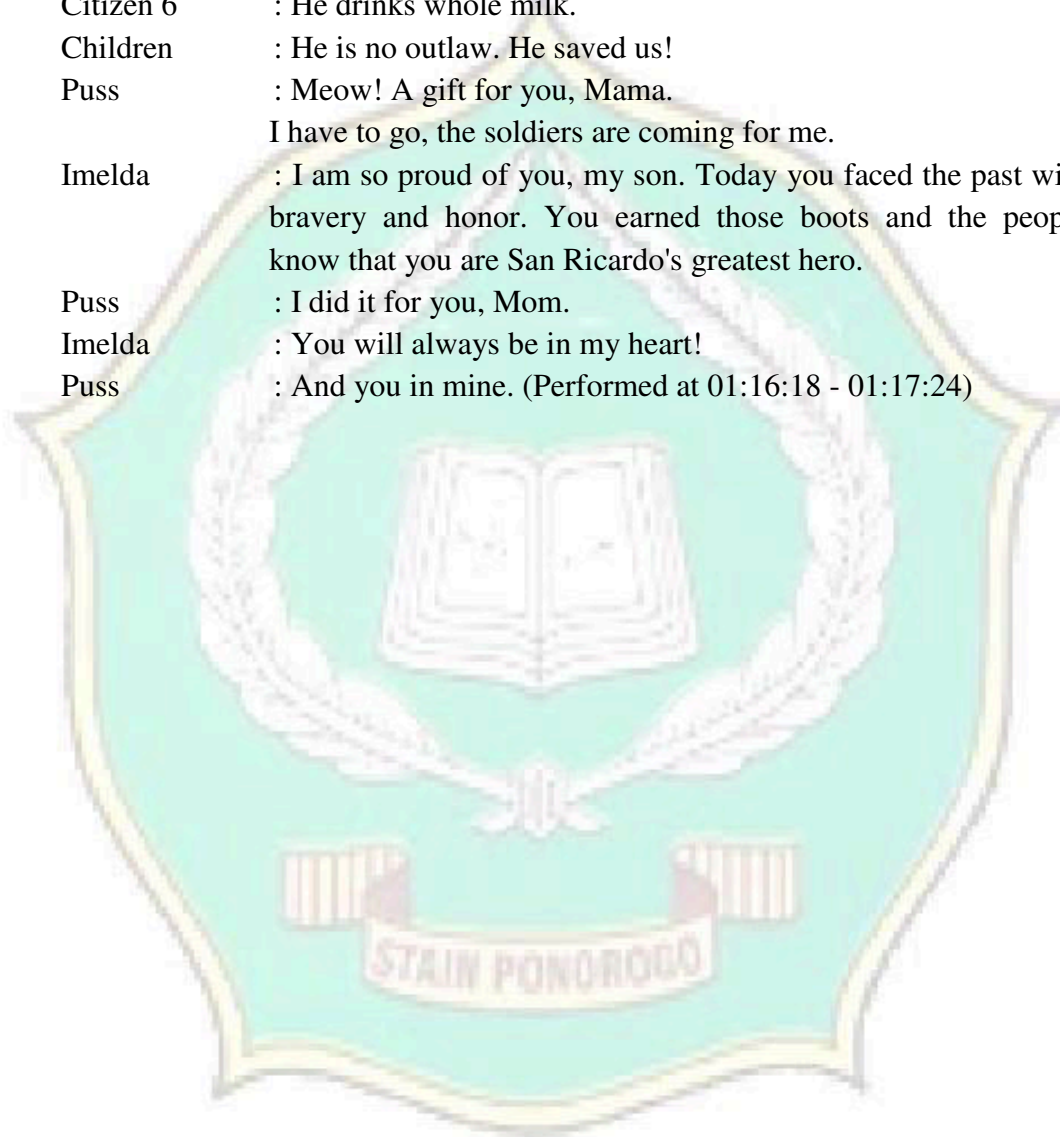
Commandant : Freeze!



Puss : Commandante! I can explain!  
 Commandant : Gato, you are going back to jail, if it's the last thing I do!  
 Puss : Humpty, hurry! We're almost there!  
 Humpty : Puss! Help!  
 Puss : Humpty! Hang on!  
 Humpty : Here we are again. Right, Puss?  
 Puss : I will not leave you behind this time, Humpty.  
 Humpty : I'm sorry, Puss. I've made a mess out of everything. I am a rotten egg! I'm not...I'm not a person. I'm not a bird, I'm not even a food. I don't know what I am!  
 Puss : You are what you have always been, my brother! Brothers forever!  
 Humpty : You can't save us both!  
 Puss : Yes, I can. Just hang on!  
 Humpty : Puss, you have to save the baby, or the mama will destroy San Ricardo. It's the right thing to do.  
 Puss : I will not let you go, Humpty!  
 Humpty : I know you won't, so I won't make you choose.  
 Puss : Humpty! (Humpty unscrewed the line and fall into the concrete wall and become a golden egg)  
 Puss : I'm very sorry. She's okay! (Puss give the golden goose to mama goose)  
 Puss : Humpty, I always knew that you were good inside.  
 Goodbye, Humpty.(Performed at 01:11:05 - 01:16:04)

After this event, Puss known as hero, a greatest hero for San Ricardo. All of people very proud with Puss effort to save San Ricardo, now people called him as a hero, not outlaw. His mother, Imelda, feels very proud of what Puss do to the San Richardo, but Puss should go immediately because commandant and his guard will come to arrest Puss again. Here, Puss meet Kitty and they go together.

Citizen 1 : It's him, Puss in boots!  
 Citizen 2 : He saved us from the giant goose!  
 Citizen 3 : His sword is like lightning!  
 Citizen 4 : They said he has ten lives!  
 Citizen 5 : His boots are made of the finest leather!  
 Citizen 6 : He drinks whole milk.  
 Children : He is no outlaw. He saved us!  
 Puss : Meow! A gift for you, Mama.  
 I have to go, the soldiers are coming for me.  
 Imelda : I am so proud of you, my son. Today you faced the past with  
 bravery and honor. You earned those boots and the people  
 know that you are San Ricardo's greatest hero.  
 Puss : I did it for you, Mom.  
 Imelda : You will always be in my heart!  
 Puss : And you in mine. (Performed at 01:16:18 - 01:17:24)



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

#### A. Conclusion

After analyzing the plot in Puss in Boots movie, researcher can conclude that, plot development in this movie has based on the five elements of plot; there is orientation, rising action, climax, falling action, and denouement. In other words, this movie surely follows five stages of plot in fiction. The entire act on the movie can be put into five stages perfectly.

There are the plot developments in the Puss in Boots movie:

Orientation is about introduction of the character in this movie, start from Puss and his life, Humpty, Kitty, Imelda, and also Jack and Jill.

Rising action is about where the events in the story become complicated, it introduces the conflict or problem in the story. In this movie, rising action occurs when Puss, Kitty and Humpty work together to get the magic beans from Jack and Jill. They has a hard fight in the Canyon to get the magic beans.

Third is climax. Climax is when conflict had been in highest level, and that is a something that cannot avoid. Climax occurs when Puss and friends successful in take over the magic beans from Jack and Jill and then plants the magic beans and growing fast into the sky, met little goose and bring it back into San Ricardo.

Next is falling action. It is where the protagonist must react to the changes that occur during the climax of the story. Falling action start when Puss met Andy Beanstalk in the prison, Andy talked to Puss about great terror from mama goose if she came into San Ricardo to get back the little goose. Puss helped by Kitty to go out from the prison, they go to San Ricardo to save San Ricardo from mama goose's terror.

The last is denouement, or resolution. It is the final outcome of events in the story. Denouement here is when mama goose come into San Ricardo and damaged this town, but finally Puss and friends can break up a fight. Little goose back into mama goose, Humpty change into golden egg, and Puss became a hero for San Ricardo, and also Kitty here.

## **B. Suggestions**

Puss in Boots is very interesting movie because it offers large insight about live and struggle. The analysis of this thesis was only a part from much that can be studied through it. On this point, the movie was possibly analyzed from many angles of visions related to elements of fiction, not just the plot.

By reading this thesis, the reader was invited to be more sensitive on the elements of fiction especially plot in a movie. The plot that found from the movie is necessary for the audience to get more understanding about how important the plot in built a movie, even though there are another elements that also support the movie such as: characterization, setting, theme, point of view, and etc. It is also

expected that after watching movie, audience can always be aware the plot that containing in the movie.

For other researcher and also for English learner who want to get more information about the intrinsic elements of fiction, especially the plot. Furthermore, the result of this research can be used as reference when they analyze about the intrinsic elements of fiction, and also about the literature.

The writer also realized of her limited knowledge and materials in finishing this thesis. The writer would be glad to invite the readers to give correction and suggestion.

