CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

In this chapter the researcher exposes the background of the study, scope and limitation of the study, statements of the problem, purposes of the study, significance of the study and definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

Everything has two sides in which make sense of something. Something will not be precious without the existence of other, for example, white is just white if black doesn't exist. Black is the other that completes the white to be valued. It has been known that white is good and black is bad. This dichotomy has been belief, even being a dogma by particular people. For instance, a big deal about white people and black people has not been done by years. Many racism cases are still happening till now days. Here, the notion of deconstruction by Derrida provides new perspectives about things. According to Derrida as cited by Caputo (1997: 53) deconstruction is the affirmation of the coming of the other. Furthermore, deconstruction is the preparation for the returning of the other, "open" and "absorbent" to the other, which would obviously make one inadequate except for a defense system (Ibid, 108). Deconstruction provides the stability in particular terms. In addition, deconstruction is a philoshopy of "responsibility to the other," in which anything turns on the turn to the other (Ibid, 109).

Deconstruction is not cognitive or constative but performative; deconstruction is not a matter of knowing or seeing, but of believing (Ibid, 166). Derrida accomodates people to know the stability within implicit things. Moreover, Deconstruction is love, the love of something unexpected, unforegraspable, something to come, absolutely, something undeconstructible and impossible, something nameless (Ibid, 173). Derrida provides unpredictable things that people realize everything is just normal eventually.

According to Zima (2002: 177) deconstruction is a demand to think through the paradoxes in the nature of reason. As human being

must have known the word of Paradox. This word is familiar in our mind since it is usually used in particular aspects, it sounds in all aspects of life. Economic, social, culture, education, politic and so on. It is in a deal that this term must display the notion of balance. It is what people expect ideally, but people is getting disappointed knowing that the world is full of paradox. There is a good, there is a bad. Realising that whether good or bad has their own capacity in the implementation. Something is good based on the ideal perspective, and vise versa. Everything has two sides, everything is flexible, not absolute. This is what going to be discussed in this study, find the valuable paradoxes in order to propose the other perspective of love.

This study is analyzing how the existance of literay work is not absolute. According to Wallek and Warrant (1976: 94) "Literature is a product of author's imagination". Learning literature can help us understand better life especially environment, culture, and value because literature represents the life, which may occur in social reality. It is known that literature is the reflection of the real life. But, not all literary works inspired by the real experience.

There are many literature products that people can enjoy such as song, novel, poem, and movie. Stamp & Raengo (2004: 81) categorized movie as a literary work because movie is a creativity of a work of art. A movie also called a film or motion picture. Moreover, Trianto (2013: 13) defined movie as a result of a creative, process of the filmmaker that combines various elements such as ideas, valuable systems, and ways of life, beauty, norms, human behaviors, and technological. Movie has an important part to express a feeling and imagination of someone. A large number of aspects are tingible being analyzed from the movie by using theory for instance Jacques Lacan for psychoanalysis, Michel Foucault in philosophy, Roland Barthes in semiotics, Julia Kristeva in social criticism, Jean-Francois Lyotard in political hypothesis, and Jacques Derrida with his deconstruction hypothesis are the most 'praised experts' of the development. A theory by Jacques Derrida supports the whole of this study.

There are many kinds of movies with different stories, genres, and fantasies. However, the researcher chooses the shape of water movie as the obeject of the study. In this study, the researcher is

deconstructing the love perspective within the movie. The researcher is trying to deconstruct the dominating principle in believing that love is perfect, love is normal. There is another side of love that must be known, everything is possible within the love. According to Derrida as cited by Zima (2002: 42) stated that deconstruction is not merely about the words, but it is a game against the principle of domination within language, within discourse. The researcher is doubt that the common though of love is absolute since most of community believe that paradigm, or even that belief becomes a dogma. The researcher is proposing the new though of love through this movie. Zima (2002: 24) claimed that deconstructing is not only about 'structural analysis, but it is fundamental questioning of the concept of the structure.

Some previous studies have been done in discussing deconstruction. First, an undergraduated study has done in Deconstructing Sleeping Beauty (2010) by Anette from Sodertorns University, Swedia. The result of the study found that Sleeping Beauty fairy tale provides critique of patriarchy and its phallogocentric discourse, Carter creates a new "woman" and de-victimizes "woman", Carter forces readers of "The Lady of the House of Love" to reflect upon the patriarchal logos since the text exposes patriarchy and points to significant problems of being "woman" in a phallogocentric society. Second, a thesis has done in deconstructing characters in Moana movie (2017) by Ardini from Alauddin University, Makassar. She found that the main character in this movie was Moana. She had a different character from other women, Moana was an independent woman. She bravely across the ocean by herself. Moana became a chief when she was sixteen in her village. Moana proved that something should be done by man can be done by women too. Moana was also different from another Disney princess. Moana had broken down the stigma of a princess who had long been embedded from other Disney fans. Moana assumed that she was different, Moana was portrayed as a brave, unique and never give up to realize her mission.

There are some reasons of why the researcher is interesting in analyzing the deconstruction of love perspective in The Shape of Water (2017). First, deconstruction shows another fact in literary

work not only in a real story but also another side implicitly. Derrida (Caputo, 1997: 10) said that deconstruction is something which occurs implicitly within course. Deconstruction is a way of giving a new twist; which is what set the nerves of both essentialists and conventionalists on edge (Ibid, 42). Second, he Shape of Water received a number of awards and nominations, including thirteen nominations at the 90th Academy Awards, where it won for Best Picture, Best Director, Best Production Design and Best Original Score. It was nominated for seven awards at the 75th Golden Globe Awards, winning for Best Director and Best Original Score, and 12 at the 71st British Academy Film Awards, winning three awards, including Best Director.

B. Scope and Limitation of the study

The scope of this study highlights on the deconstructing the love perspective in the shape of water (2017). Love perspective in this context is making the love refers to the different shape of love that the subjects are the imperfect ones. Knowing that some particular shapes of love show a beatiful woman and a handsome man, a beautiful woman and a ugly man, a ugly woman and a handsome man. In this context the researcher is showing that there is another shape of love, it is the love between an ugly woman and an ugly man. To support it, this understanding uses Derrida's theory of Deconstruction added with the concept of love.

The limitation of the study is deconstructing love perspective in The Shape of Water (2017). This study is analyzing the love between a mute custodian namely Elisa and a captured humanoid amphibia creature as the focus. It is also possible to include other characters such as, scientist, general, the head of government laboratory, othes custodian and surrounding people that support to portray the status quo in this movie, construct the binary opposition itself and deconstrcuct the love perspective as a main goal.

C. Statements of the Problem

In the movie, there is a unique love story, an odd love follows a mute custodian namely Elisa at a high-security government laboratory who falls in love with a captured humanoid amphibian creature. The love was very problematic the moment a captured humanoid amphibian creature being an object of government laboratory experiment, Sought to exploit the Amphibian Man to American advantage in the "space race", General Frank Hoyt ordered Strickland to vivisect it. To make it sensible, the problems can be specified as below:

1. How is society portrayed in the movie The Shape of Water (2017)?
2. How is society structured by binary opposition in the movie the shape of water (2017)?
3. How is love deconstructed in the movie the Shape of Water (2017)?

D. Purposes of the Study

According to the problems that have been exposed above, the purposes can be written as follows:

1. This study purposes to describe the society's portraying in the Shape of Water (2017)
2. This study purposes to describe the society and love by using binary opposition
3. This study purposes to explain how love deconstructed in the movie the Shape of Water (2017).

E. Significance of the Study

Reflected to the purpose of the study, this study has significances related to the findings and discussion about the problems. So, the significances can be written as below:

For Students of English department:

1. This study can display different perspective of love for students to watch the shape of love in the shape of water (2017)

2. This study can give understanding of love which is used to watch the shape of water (2017)

3. This study can realize the students that there is a love which the lovers are imperfect ones, it is a normal.
For teachers:

1. This study can be a reference as learning materials

2. This study can realize teachers that accepting the other is the most important since teachers interact with many students and parents.

3. This study can be the reflection of teachers to love students similarly without differentiating them

4. For other researchers, this study is a part of other study of deconstructions. This study can be used as a reference to find the novelty for other object of study. This study is limited in the study of deconstruction in practical terms. Therefore, the other researcher is able to analyze the deconstruction deeper than this research, in terms of philosophical terms of deconstruction.

F. Definition of the Key Terms

This part is an important part. Its role to help the reader understands this study. So, these key terms of the used theory are useful to understand the context and the problems of this study. The key terms can be seen as below:

1. Deconstruction is Derrida's term which means love, according to Derrida as cited by Caputo (1997: 173) the love of accepting other's presence, the love of something difference, unforeseenable, unforegraspable, something undeconstructible and impossible. In

this study context, everything has been cosntructed as an absolute structure. For instance, the existence of black people and white people in this movie, the structure differs them in the big system of life. Black people is portrayed as lower-class community, in this movie they are being custodians, labours and so on. But, it differs from white people who occupies the prestige position, as scientist, manager and etc. This structure creates boundaries between groups of people and leads to prejudice and discrimination.

2. Love is not primarly a relationship to a spesific person; it is an attitude, an orientation of character which determines the relatedness of a person to the world as a whole not toward one "object" of love" (Fromm, 1956: 46). In this study context, the similarity between the girl and the amphibian man brings them into an inexistent love, their same fate determines the relatedness upon them.

3. Binary opposition is a powerful relation in language, cognition and perception – important to coherence in discourse and to how we perceive and understand the world around us. Binary oppositions are fundamental conceptual oppositions that structure the Western thought. Generally, It is the presence and absence of dichotomy in any text or environment. Under the specificity of this opposition, one of the element is valued the while the other is disparaged. Examples of pairs such as male-female, good- bad, light-dark clearly define this division.

4. Bordwell and Thompson as quoted in (Sreekumar, 2015) Mise-en-scene is all elements of a film which can be seen in front of the camera, involving decor, lighting, space, costumes, and acting. Sreekumar explained more about mise-en-scene at glance as below:

> "First, decor plays an important role in creating a mood, interpreting the visuals, and providing an aesthetic appeal to the shots. Second, variations in lighting are used to show change in time during the day or night and even to symbolize the character's mindset at a given juncture. Next, the placement of subject and the amount of space in the

frame explain the mood of the scene or the characters within the scene. Then, the colour, texture, even the detailing of the costumes would be decisive in characterization and narrative style. Another crucial aspect in the movie is the presence of acting, it plays a crucial role toward the creative success of a film. The act of characters can engage themselves with audiences, therefore audiences can read the characters' performances better".

A mise-en-scene must be a process of movie analysis since it involves all of aspects of the movie. The researcher uses mise-en-scene as the second process to analyse the shape of water (2017). Those aspects explained by Sreekumar strengthents the analysis in terms of technical aspect. A mise-en-scene is used to analyse the the quotings which involve pictures.