# CHAPTER II

# THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter the writer includes theoretical explanation of the approach and the theoretical framework in detail. However before going into an explanation, the writer would like to explain one by one. Firstly, theoretical approach can be interpreted as a starting point or our view of the learning process, which refers to the view of the process that are still very common, in it embodies, inspires, strengthens, and underlie learning methods with specific theoretical coverage (Wulandira,2012:1).

Some theories are used to specify and analyze. Those theories which are used by the writer, first is American culture theory. Second, uses psychological theory. It explains about the hidden meaning of the phenomena and the Myth of success in the film.

## A. American Baseball in America

### 1. History of Baseball in America

Baseball originated before the American Civil War (1861-1865) as a rounder, a humble game played on sandlots. Early champions of the game fine-tuned it to include the kind of skills and mental judgment that made cricket respectable in England. In particular, scoring and record-keeping gave baseball gravity. "Today," notes John Thorn in The Baseball Encyclopedia, "baseball without records is inconceivable."

More Americans undoubtedly know that Roger Maris's 61 home runs in 1961 broke Babe Ruth's record of 60 in 1927 than that President Ronald Reagan's 525 electoral-college votes in 1984 broke President Franklin Roosevelt's record of 523 in 1936.

In 1871 the first professional baseball league was born. By the beginning of the 20th century, most large cities in the eastern United States had a professional baseball team. The teams were divided into two leagues, the National and American; during the regular season, a team played only against other teams within its league. The most victorious team in each league was said to have won the "pennant;" the two pennant winners met after the end of the regular season in the World Series. The winner of at least four games (out of a possible seven) was the champion for that year. This arrangement still holds today, although the leagues are now subdivided and pennants are decided in post-season playoff series between the winners of each division.

Starting in the 1950s, baseball expanded its geographical range. Western cities got teams, either by luring them to move from eastern cities or by forming so-called expansion teams with players made available by established teams. Until the 1970s, because of strict contracts, the owners of baseball teams also virtually owned the players; since then, the rules have changed so that players are free, within certain limits, to sell their services to any team. The results have been bidding wars and stars who are paid millions of dollars a year. Disputes between

the players' union and the owners have at times halted baseball for months at a time. If baseball is both a sport and a business, late in the 20th century many disgruntled fans view the business side as the dominant one

## 2. Characteristics of Baseball in America

American baseball is regarded as a typical American sports games which shows the hard work, discipline, blood sweat, and tears. Before the race, all members of the players held a brief meeting which aims to create a strategy and overcome difficulties and solutions.

Former New York Gov. Mario Cuomo points out in the book "Baseball: An Illustrated History" by Geoffrey Ward and Ken Burns that one of the essential elements of baseball is that it doesn't have a clock, unlike most other sports. Regardless of how far behind a team falls in a game, they will not run out of time to come back. A team can continue to play and add runs to their total in any given inning for as long as they keep from making three outs. Football, basketball, hockey and soccer all limit teams' opportunities with a clock, but baseball is literally timeless.

## B. American Tradition.

### 1. Belief

According to Das and Teng (1998) provide a definition or understanding of the belief that as the degree to which a person who believes putting a positive attitude towards both the desire and the ability

of others to believe in a changing situation and risk (Rausan, 2012:2). Based on the understanding above, can be concluded whatever happens, if someone had believed then that person will not be scared by the ugly result.

As for notion According to Lau and Lee, trust as the willingness of a person to hang himself on the other hand with certain risks. Anderson and Narus in Aydin and Ozer emphasized that trust occurs when a group believes that the actions of the other group will give a positive result for him (Sugeng, 2016:3). It can be concluded that always believed in a positive outcome.

At first, the American came from a variety of different backgrounds, but they embrace a variety of religious beliefs and political opinions. However, they agreed to have the ideals that have defined the United States at birth and almost all citizens embrace. Because of the belief in the freedom of one of the values of America's most universal and important. So that they agreed to unite America and make America a different culture (Clark, 2011:1). Based on the explanation above, originated from the belief that emerged was a cultural and traditions.

2. **Togetherness**

The aspect of togetherness is very important in a sport, particularly sport done in groups. Togetherness is absolutely necessary if a team wanted to win a game. Although the players had the great ability if not

balanced with strong togetherness, it will be in vain. Togetherness in question is the overall cooperation including official coaches and players (Syarifudin, 2009:15)

Togetherness can be equated with Volunteerism. And in accordance with its history, Indian tribes were the first to inculcate the spirit of Volunteerism in the community (Muhni, 2010:6). Since the beginning of the arrival of the first immigrants, one of which is the vessel My Flower. When they were living there, they experienced hunger and the Indian tribes who provide food and also teach the spirit of cooperation. Even the newcomers (colonists) also apply it in their lives, and it is now enshrined in American culture as Thanksgiving Day and be an unbroken tradition in the present (Muhni, 2010:7). Based on history, proving that cooperation or volunteerism has been instilled by the Americans since the first.

3. **Hard work**

Based on Dearborn`s thought, Hard Work is defined as "Characterized by care and perseverance in carrying out tasks; tending to work with energy and commitment." In essence, Hard Work begins with character. Hard work is not something we simply engage in with physical effort alone, but it starts with who we are inside as a conscience being, what we represent, as well as how we define ourselves to those we touch and to the world at large. Our state-of-mind determines our character, and

so this then translates into our persistence in action to carry out our tasks, no matter the size of the obstacle or reason to not continue to carry on (Dearborn, 2013:2).

The American dream is a believed by anyone, regardless of his background, has the opportunity to succeed in America if he works hard. According to the Pew Research Center, 77 percent of Americans believe that they can become successful through hard work (Clark, 2011:4).

## 4. Individualism

The term 'individualism', wrote Max Weber, "embraces the utmost heterogeneity of meanings," adding that "a thorough, historically-oriented conceptual analysis would at the present time be of the highest value to scholarship." His words remain true. "Individualism" is still used in a great many ways, in many different contexts and with an exceptional lack of precision. Moreover, it has played a major role in the history of ideas, and of ideologies, in modern Europe and America. The present study seeks to contribute to the analysis Weber desired. But clearly, what is still needed is to carry the analytical task further: to isolate the various distinct unit-ideas (and intellectual traditions) which the word has conflated-unit-ideas whose logical and conceptual relations to one another are by no means clear. (Steven Lukes, 2012:1)

Individualistic cultures in America are self-centred and emphasize mostly on their individual goals. It is the view that each person has moral

significance and certain rights that are either of divine origin or inherent in human nature. Each individual exists, perceives, experiences, thinks, and acts in and through his own body and therefore from unique points in time and space. (Younkins, 1998)

They believe each individual's life belongs to himself and he has an inalienable right to live it as he sees fit, to act on his own judgment, to keep and use the product of his effort, and to pursue the values of his choosing. This is the ideal that the American Founders set forth and sought to establish when they drafted the Declaration and the Constitution and created a country in which the individual's rights to life, liberty, property, and the pursuit of happiness were to be recognized and protected.

## C. American Dream

The American Dream is the belief that anyone, regardless of where they were born or what class they were born into, can attain their own version of success in a society where upward mobility is possible for everyone. The American Dream is achieved through sacrifice, risk-taking, and hard work, not by chance.

The idea of the American Dream has much deeper roots. Its tenets can be found in the Declaration of Independence, which states: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights that

among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." In a society based on these principles, an individual can live life to its fullest as he or she defines it. America also grew mostly as a nation of immigrants who created a nation where becoming an American – and passing that citizenship to your children – didn't require being the child of an American.

The American Dream also offers the promise that the circumstances of someone's birth – including whether they were born as American citizens or immigrants – do not completely determine their future. The books of post Civil War writer Horatio Alger, in which ragged teenage boys rise to success through pluck, determination and good fortune came to personify realizing the Dream. The American Dream was aided by a number of factors that gave the United States a competitive advantage over other countries. For starters, it is relatively isolated geographically, compared to many other countries, and enjoys a temperate climate. It has a culturally diverse population that businesses use to foster innovation in a global landscape. Its abundant natural resources – including oil, arable land and long coastlines – generate food and income for the country and its residents.

America has always been seen as the land of promise, of hope, of opportunity. Many sacrificed their lives so that peoples could have the freedom. As Thomas Jefferson wrote in the famous declaration of independence:

> "*We hold this truth to be self-evident, that all men are created equal…with an unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness*".

Those three words truly encompass the American dream, the base upon which our country entire being was built:

## 1. Life

In America, everyone is able to live the life they want. No one is restricted by societal classes, and all people are free to make their own decision and find their own individual identity.

## 2. Liberty

American has strongly believes in their right to equality and fair treatment. The American attitude is to refuse to back down from what you know to be right, and many came to America in the hope of such equality, as well as freedom from oppression and restriction.

## 3. Pursuit of happiness

This is a quintessential American attitude of going after what you want and seeking things in life that bring you happiness.

**D. Psychological Approach**

This approach reflects the effect that modern psychology has had upon both literature and literary criticism. Fundamental figures in psychological criticism include Sigmund Freud, whose "psychoanalytic theories changed our notions of human behavior by exploring new or controversial areas like wish-fulfillment, sexuality, the unconscious, and repression" as well as expanding our understanding of how "language and symbols operate by demonstrating their ability to reflect unconscious fears or desires"; and Carl Jung, whose theories about the unconscious are also a key foundation of Mythological Criticism. Psychological criticism has a number of approaches, but in general, it usually employs one (or more) of three approaches:

1   An investigation of "the creative process of the artist: what is the nature of literary genius and how does it relate to normal mental functions?"

2   The psychological study of a particular artist, usually noting how an author's biographical circumstances affect or influence their motivations and/or behavior.

3   The analysis of fictional characters using the language and methods of psychology.

The aim of psychological study folds in three natures. Foremost, the objective of understanding behavior, that is by defining factors that combine the development and expression of behavior. Secondly, the

psychologist striving to develop procedure for the accurate prediction of behavior. Thirdly, psychology aims at developing techniques that will permit the control of behavior that is, way of " shaping" or course of psychological development through manipulating those basic factors to the growth and the expression of behavior.

The psychological approach leads most directly to a substantial amplification of the meaning of a literary work. When we discuss psychology and its place in a literary work, we are primarily studying the author's imagination. As all literary works are based on some kind of experience, and as all authors are human, we are necessarily caught up in the wide spectrum of emotional problems (caused by experience). Not all recourse of psychology in the analysis of literary work is undertaken to arrive at the understanding of the literary work, to a certain extent, we must be willing to use psychology to discuss probability.

## 1. Id

According to Freud's model of the psyche, the id is the primitive and instinctual part of the mind that contains sexual and aggressive drives and hidden memories, the super-ego operates as a moral conscience, and the ego is the realistic part that mediates between the desires of the id and the super-ego.

Although each part of the personality comprises unique features, they interact to form a whole, and each part makes a relative contribution

to an individual's behavior. The id is the primitive and instinctive component of personality. It consists of all the inherited (i.e., biological) components of personality present at birth, including the sex (life) instinct – Eros (which contains the libido), and the aggressive (death) instinct - Thanatos.

The id is the impulsive (and <u>unconscious</u>) part of our psyche which responds directly and immediately to the instincts. The personality of the newborn child is all id and only later does it develop an ego and super-ego.

The id remains infantile in its function throughout a person life and does not change with time or experience, as it is not in touch with the external world. The id is not affected by reality, logic or the everyday world, as it operates within the unconscious part of the mind.

The id operates on the pleasure principle (Freud, 1920) which is the idea that every wishful impulse should be satisfied immediately, regardless of the consequences. When the id achieves its demands, we experience pleasure when it is denied we experience 'unpleasure' or tension.

2. **The Ego**

The ego develops to mediate between the unrealistic id and the external real world. It is the decision-making component of personality.

Ideally, the ego works by reason, whereas the id is chaotic and unreasonable.

The ego operates according to the reality principle, working out realistic ways of satisfying the id's demands, often compromising or postponing satisfaction to avoid negative consequences of society. The ego considers social realities and norms, etiquette and rules in deciding how to behave.

Like the id, the ego seeks pleasure (i.e., tension reduction) and avoids pain, but unlike the id, the ego is concerned with devising a realistic strategy to obtain pleasure. The ego has no concept of right or wrong; something is good simply if it achieves its end of satisfying without causing harm to itself or the id.

Often the ego is weak relative to the headstrong id, and the best the ego can do is stay on, pointing the id in the right direction and claiming some credit at the end as if the action were its own. Freud made the analogy of the id being a horse while the ego is the rider. The ego is 'like a man on horseback, who has to hold in check the superior strength of the horse. (Freud, 1923, p.15*)*

The ego engages in secondary process thinking, which is rational, realistic, and orientated towards problem-solving. If a plan of action does not work, then it is thought through again until a solution is found. This

is known as reality testing and enables the person to control their impulses and demonstrate self-control, via mastery of the ego.

### 3. Super Ego

The superego's function is to control the id's impulses, especially those which society forbids, such as sex and aggression. It also has the function of persuading the ego to turn to moralistic goals rather than simply realistic ones and to strive for perfection.

The superego consists of two systems: The conscience and the ideal self. The conscience can punish the ego through causing feelings of guilt. For example, if the ego gives in to the id's demands, the superego may make the person feel bad through guilt. The ideal self (or ego-ideal) is an imaginary picture of how you ought to be, and represents career aspirations, how to treat other people, and how to behave as a member of society.

## E. Pop Culture

To discuss popular culture, the writer must understand the meaning of culture itself. Raymond Williams calls culture one of the two or three most complicated words in the English language (Storey, 2015:1). Williams suggests three broad definitions. First, culture can be used to refer to 'a general process of intellectual, spiritual, and aesthetic development

Definition popular culture conceptually. Unless we can agree on a figure over which something becomes popular culture, and below which it is just culture, we might find that widely favored or well liked by many people included so much as to be virtually useless as a conceptual definition of popular culture (Storey, 2012:29). It means that a culture can become popular because the public likes the culture itself.Popular culture has a big correlation with people or mass. Williams suggests four current meanings: 'well liked by many people'; 'inferior kinds of work'; 'work deliberately setting out to win favor with the people'; 'culture actually made by the people for themselves' (Storey, 2012:28).It can be concluded that the culture was certainly endeared many people, the culture was applied and becomes a habit. It is a culture that's just for themselves (the manufacturer).

American pop culture differs from other forms of culture in several significant ways. While high culture -- such as fine art, opera or literary works -- is meant for an elite audience, pop culture is easily accessible to the general public. The average consumer does not need previous exposure to pop culture or higher levels of education to consume it. Also, pop culture differs from folk culture in that it is ever-changing. In contrast, folk culture, which emanates from tradition, tends to be conservative and fixed. (Claire Mc Adams, 2004:1)

American pop culture derives from a multitude of sources, particularly commercial mass media. Examples of pop cultural items

include film, television programs and commercials, video games, Internet memes, brand names and symbols, sports, slang words and catch phrases, clothing fads and even food. Additionally, the pervasiveness of the Internet in the 21st century drastically increases the speed of communication, which facilitates the sharing of cultural items from person to person through mobile devices and social media. This can cause pop culture items to explode in popularity almost instantaneously (Claire Mc Adams, 2004:1)

In addition, popular culture is as mass media. Also Storey states that, popular culture is a culture that originated from people's thoughts. The point that refers to popular culture as mass culture which is established is popular culture is hopelessly comercial culture. It is mass produced for mass consumption. Because the audience is a mass of non-discriminating consumers (Storey, 1988:2). The theory of mass culture is culture which is produced by the industrial techniques of mass production and marketed for profit to a mass public of consumers (Bennet, 1977).

## F. Film as Popular Culture

Film is a product of popular culture. Historically, television is an important part in development of film, especially American film. Television is media to show film. Television and film are also qualified as popular culture because they are not free (Makamani, 2007:1).

Films which are produced in every period are different. It happens caused technology develops following the periods. Technology really supports a creature concluded film. There are three factors which give paradigm chance in mass communication. First is advance in technology and the emergence of new media. Second one is the desire to conduct supervision and regulation of the emergence of new technologies. The last is people in a democracy country that recognizes the existence of pluralism must ask the role of new technologies in supporting and encouraging democracy and pluralism (Baran, 2000:2).

In addition, film gets development in every period internationally. With the growth of an international media industry it could be seen the evidence of an 'international media culture', which can be recognized in similiar standards world wide as well as in content forms, genres and the actual substance of communication (McQuail 1994:28-29).

American film industry, their films have become the guidance of other countries because American films have developed with their sophisticated technology first than other countries.