

**UNCONDITIONAL LOVE REFLECTED IN STEVE MARRA'S
AMANDA MOVIE (2009) :
AN INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH
PUBLICATION ARTICLES**



**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
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**Written by:
NORMA PRATIWI M N
A 320 090 168**

**SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA**

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UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SURAKARTA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Sekretariat: Jl.A.Yani Tromol Pos I, Pabelan, Kartasura, Surakarta 57102
Telp. (0271) 717417, 719483 (Hunting), Fax. (0271) 715448
Website: <http://www.ums.ac.id>, E-mail: ums@ums.ac.id

Surat Persetujuan Artikel Publikasi Ilmiah

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini pembimbing skripsi/tugas akhir:

Nama : Drs. H. Abdillah Nugroho, M. Hum.

NIK : 589

Nama : Nur Hidayat, S.Pd.

NIK : 771

Telah membaca dan mencermati naskah artikel publikasi ilmiah, yang merupakan ringkasan skripsi (tugas akhir) dari mahasiswa:

Nama : Norma Pratiwi M N

NIM : A 320 090 168

Program Studi : Bahasa Inggris

Judul Skripsi : "UNCONDITIONAL LOVE REFLECTED IN STEVE MARRA'S AMANDA MOVIE (2009): AN INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH"

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Surakarta, Maret 2013

Pembimbing I

Drs. Abdillah Nugroho, M.Hum.

NIK. 589

Pembimbing II

Nur Hidayat, S.Pd.

NIK. 771

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Norma Pratiwi M N

A 320090168

Consultant 1:

Drs. Abdillah Nugroho, M. Hum

Consultant 2:

Nur Hidayat, S.Pd.

ABSTRACT

**NORMA PRATIWI MUSTIKA NINGRUM, A 320 090 168.
UNCONDITIONAL LOVE REFLECTED IN STEVE MARRA'S AMANDA
MOVIE (2009): INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH.
RESEARCH PAPER. MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF
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The research is proposed to analyze how the unconditional love reflected in Amanda movie 2009 by Individual Psychological Approach. There are two objectives: the first is to analyze the movie in term of structural elements, and the second is to analyze the movie based on the individual Psychological Perspective.

This study is a qualitative study, using Steve Marra's Amanda movie 2009 as of structural elements, and the secondary data. The primary data source is Amanda movie which is directed by Steve Marra, and the secondary data are some articles, book of literary and internet related to the subject. The method of collecting data in this research is library research by watching the movie, reading some related books and articles, accessing internet, taking notes of important part, arranging, and drawing conclusion the data. In analyzing the data, the writer employs descriptive analysis.

The outcome of the study shows that the movie illustrates how to get unconditional love, it proves that love has no gender, true love is unconditional. Getting unconditional love is not easy, but if it can be gotten, it will make happy for everyone in their relationship.

Keywords: *Unconditional Love, Amanda, Individual Psychological Approach*

A. Introduction

1. Background of the Study

Unconditional love is a term that means to love someone regardless of their actions or beliefs. It is a concept comparable to true love, a term which is more frequently used to describe love between lovers. By contrast, unconditional love is frequently used to describe love between family members, comrades in arms and between others in highly committed relationships. It has also been used in religious context to describe God's love for humankind. Unconditional love separates the individual from her or his behaviors.

Amanda movie is a wonderful, romantic comedy. It is first Indiana made movie with a simple storyline. This movie shows how the woman named Amanda try to prove the real love from her husband, Joe Bender. She wants to get the unconditional love.

There are some points that make this movie interesting to be analyzed. First this movie can give the motivation, especially for woman to get the unconditional love in their relationship. From this movie, we can get a wonderful sentence that “real love is unconditional”. And second, investigating the characteristic major characters, Amanda is a great woman. She persists in asking Joe whether he loves her no matter what, with the emphasis on "no matter what". It can be taken as motivators to other who want to get happiness in their relationship by getting love which “no matter what”.

2. Literature Review

The study on *Amanda* movie is first being conducted in this research, although this movie was published in 2009. The writer has researched trough local and digital libraries and found none of it. Library of UNS, UMS, UGM reported zero call on the research of *Amanda* movie.

Thus, this study is first ever conducted at least in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta.

In this occasion, the writer would like to analyze this movie based on individual psychological approach. The writer takes this approach to reveal the effort for getting unconditional love of Amanda as one of the major character in *Amanda* movie.

3. Problem Statement

The problem of the study is “How is unconditional love reflected in Steve Marra's *Amanda* movie viewed from Individual Psychological Approach?”

1. Limitation of the Study

In this study, the writer will focus on the analysis of the major character of *Amanda* movie, from the aspect of an Individual Psychological Approach.

2. Objective of the Study

According to the problem statement above, the objective of the study are to analyze the movie based on its structural elements and technical elements of the movie, and to describe unconditional love of the main character's personality using an individual psychological approach

3. Benefit of the study

There are two benefits in this study, they are theoretical and practical benefit. In theoretical benefits, the study is hoped to give new contribution and new information to the large body of knowledge, particularly the literary studies on *Amanda* movie. Whereas in practical benefit, the study will give deeper understanding for the writer about *Amanda* movie based on Individual Psychological Approach.

4. Underlying Theory

In this study, the writer uses individual psychological theory from Alfred Adler. This part presents the underlying theory which consists of the notion of individual psychology, the basic assumption of individual psychology, notion of unconditional love, characteristics of unconditional love, structural elements of the movie, and the theoretical application.

a. Notion of Individual Psychology

Individual psychology is a term used specifically to refer to the psychological method or science founded by the Viennese psychiatrist Alfred Adler (Fall, Holden, & Marquis, 2002). In viewing life, human being as an organic unity always thinks his final goal and strives to get these final goals. According to Adler (in Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992 : 140), “every person has natural aptitude for community feeling or social interest, the innate ability to engage in cooperative reciprocal social relations”. It assumes that individual builds his or her personality concept is influenced by feeling social relation and life's goal.

Adler (in Feist, 1985 : 64) states that individual psychology insist of fundamental unity of personality. All apparent dichotomies and multiplicities of life are organized in one self-consistent totally. No definite division can be made between reason and emotion. All behavior is seen in relation to the final goal of superiority or success. This goal gives direction and unity to the individual.

b. Basic Concept of Individual Psychology

Adler's viewpoint of psychology is divided into six important aspects:

1) Inferiority Feeling and Compensation

Inferiority is feeling weak and unskilled in facing in the task that need to be completed (Hall,1985 : 147). It is the shape on

individual consciousness toward a condition which forms inability or imperfection feeling. The inferiority feeling is considered as a challenge to strive for compensation of the inferiority until psychological equilibrium is attained (Hall and Lindzey, 1985 : 67).

2) Fictional Finalism

Fiction is “ideas that have no real existence, yet they influence people as if they really exist (Feist, 1985 : 65-66). Each person quest for superiority guided by the function goal that he or she adopted (Hjelle and Ziegler, 1992 : 154). This goal does not exist in the future but in our present perception of the future.

3) Striving for Superiority

Striving for superiority means a condition that forces a man to gain a better life to make him exist in the society (Hall and Lindzey, 1985 : 123). The superiority not only means “superior” but also means perfect. “it's striving for perfect completion” (Adler in Hall, 1985 : 123). The goal to reach the perfection is compensation of someone's condition with some of his weaknesses. So, what will be compensated is an inability feeling or inferiority feeling (Feist, 1985 : 70).

4) Social Interest

According to Adler (Ryckman, 1985 : 96), social interest is “a form of striving for superiority, which is done by joining with the community in order to reach the final goal of perfection”. It is easy to see that anyone with “ striving for perfection” can hardly do so without considering his or her social environment because as social creature, we simply do not exist without others. The concept of social interest reflect Adler's strong belief that we as human are social creatures that must consider our relationship to others and to a large socio cultural context in which we have if we are to fully understand ourselves (Hjelle and Ziegker 1992 : 147).

5) Style of Life

Style of life is the term Adler used refers to the flavored a person's life. It includes not only the person's goal but also self concept, feeling toward the world (Feist, 1985 : 74). The life style is originally called “the life plan or guiding image refers to the unique ways in which people pursue their goal” (Adler in Ryckman, 1985 : 98). That is to say, the life style is “ the principle that explains about the uniqueness of an individual”.

According to Adler, there are four general life style attitudes identified. The first is the Ruling type. “People of the ruling type with an extremely high of activity or potentially dangerous: they are the murderers, rapists, and suicides” (Adler in Feist, 1985 : 75). The second is the getting type, Adler believes that it is the most common life style attitude. The third is avoiding type. Adler characterizes people with this predisposition as having little social interest and low activity. Their goal is to avoid, all problems in life because avoiding any possibility of failure (Feist, 1985 : 76). The fourth life style attitude is the socially useful type. Adler argue that “efforts to solve life's problem is a manner beneficial to society, this person rightly identifies three major social problems: neighborly love, sexual love, and occupation” (Feist, 1985 : 76).

6) Creative Power

Creative power is also called creative self means “an integration between inborn potential and environment influences, which leads to an action to solve any problem in his life” (Feist, 1985 : 66). The concept of the creative self places the responsibility for the individual's personality into his own hands. In his creative power, a man also has “Law of movement of an individual's of solving problem” (Hall and Lindzey, 1985 : 127).

c. Notion of Unconditional love

According to Pettit, unconditional love is an act of mental and spiritual will, it cannot and does not take place upon the emotional level, which is where the problems first register. It is extending oneself in the service of the spiritual growth of oneself and/or another, independently of reward or the behavior of others.

[Http://www.iloveulove.com/unconditlove/ulovepettitt.htm](http://www.iloveulove.com/unconditlove/ulovepettitt.htm)

According to Roy Klientwachter (2010, March), Unconditional love means unconditional freedom. Love and freedom are two of those words that are interchangeable. Freedom of choice is unconditional love- unconditional freedom. Choice is another of those words that are interchangeable with love and freedom. The bottom line is that you cannot live your life unconditionally because you live in a physical world that is conditional. However, it doesn't stop you from experiencing unconditional love. Absolute unconditional love is the very nature of the creator-which you are-and it is only when you are focused on yourself as Creator that you will experience unconditional love.

d. Characteristics of Unconditional Love

Here are some characteristics of unconditional love:

- 1) Unconditionally loving people see their own errors and joyfully self-correct them .
- 2) They love themselves, others and the Source of Life, and therefore the whole of life. In particular, they are inclusive, and can maintain love and goodwill towards both the apparent "victim" and "oppressor" in a situation.
- 3) They seek to radiate their inner harmony and joy, peace and healing into any situation - without conditions or expectation of reward, and independently of the thoughts, feelings, and actions of others.

- 4) They are group conscious and do not react by immediately taking sides.
- 5) They serve the cause of peace and goodwill, and can often find ways to a fair solution of conflict that are not available to emotionally charged people. Gandhi taught the use of ahimsa and satyagraha, which is the willingness to cooperate harmlessly with the good intentions of the other for the true benefit of both.
- 6) The Forgiveness Process can be seen to be a process which moves us towards this goal of unconditional love.

e. Structural Elements of the Movie

There are two elements of film; narrative and technical elements (Douglass and Harnder, 1996 : 3). Narrative elements are the elements which build the story of the film, consisting the characters and characterization, setting, plot, point of view and theme (Douglass and Harnder, 1996 : 3). While the technical elements deal with the elements that have close relationship with of *mise-en scene*, cinematography, sound and editing (Bordwell and Thompson 1979 : 126)

1. Narrative Elements

a) Character and Characterization

A character is presumably an imagined person who inhabits a story (Kennedy, 1983 : 45). There are two parts of the character namely major and minor. The major characters are those taking parts in different accessions and have important role in the story. The major characters also undergo more conflict and more changes through the event in the story. The minor characters are those that support the characterization of the characters.

b) Plot

The plot is used to describe everything visibly and audibly presents in the film before us (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990 :

57). The plot includes, firstly, all the story events that are directly depicted. Secondly, the movie's plot may contain material that is extraneous to the story world. Discussing the term of plot is similar to talking about dramatic structure found in most productions in the beginning or exposition, in the middle or complication and climax, and in the end or resolution (Douglass and Harnder, 1996 : 48).

c) Setting

Setting is where the audiences can meet the characters or what environment they can find the characters in the movie (Douglass and Harnder, 1996 : 109). Setting builds what kinds of the story and the characters that the audiences will meet and what kinds of conflicts that will be occurred during a play (Douglass and Harnder, 1996 : 110).

d) Point of View

Point of view is the one of the most interesting and basic narrative devices available to the storyteller (Douglass and Harnder, 1996 : 31). There are two meanings of point of view. Firstly, point of view refers to the camera shot taken as if seen through the eyes of a character (Douglas and Harnder, 1996 : 31-32). Secondly, point of view refers to the perspective on the story teller. This point of view is divided into three categories: first person, second person and third person (not omniscient),(Douglass and Harnder, 1996 : 31-35).

e) Theme

Theme is the basic idea of the story in which the author portrays through conflicts of character with other character or with life events. In discovering theme, the filmmakers will examine their attitude toward the subject, study the material and analyze their knowledge of the audience (Douglass and Harnden, 1996 : 32).

2. Technical Elements

a. *Mise-en-Scene*

Bordwell and Thompson (1990 : 119) stated that “*mise-en-scene* is all the visual elements of set, set dressing, props, costumes, make up, lighting and even physical body posture arranged and placed before the camera lens”. It means that mise and scene has some aspects :

1) Set Dressing and Props

According to Douglass and Harnder (1996 : 131) set dressing are “the items in the scene such as furniture, picture on the wall, curtain knick knack on the table, lamps,rungs and set dressing that can be used as element in creating the composition of frame”. Props are object that actors or people used in the film (Douglass and Harnder, 1996 : 134).

2) Costume

Costume in the movie usually must be believable in close up and it should show the authenticity of the film production because costume can give the characteristics the film itself (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990 : 134)

3) Make-Up

Make-up was originally necessary because actor's faces would not recognize well on early films stocks. Moreover, up to present, it has been used in various ways to enhance the appearance of actors on the screen (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990 : 133).

4) Lighting

In film, lighter and darker area within the frame help film maker to create the overall composition of the each shot and also guide the audience's eyes to watch

certain object and action (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990 : 134). Lighting design is fundamental to the photographic arts, meanwhile lighting set up is used to produce the desired lighting effects (Douglass and Harnder, 1996 : 136). Lighting compositions are defined as either high-key lighting design or low key lighting design. Naturally, key lighting and low key treatments not only depend on lighting but on the colors in the scene as well (Douglass and Harnder, 1996 : 136-137). According to Bordwell and Thompson (1990: 134),” interpretation of lighting can be isolated into four features: quality, direction, sources and colors”.

b. Cinematography

Cinematography is manipulation of the film by the camera in the shooting phase and by laboratory in the developing phase (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990 : 408). This consist of control over three features photo-graphical qualities of the shot, framing of the shot, and duration of the shot (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990 : 156).

c. Casting

The process of selecting actors in the movie is called casting. Casting character requires knowing the quality. “At the centers of the character that is the most important, the ones that motivated them through the story and then find people who can understand and convey those qualities” (Douglass and Harnder, 1996 : 108). Casting is “a vital process for selecting a cast of actors, dancers, singers, models and other talent for a live or recorded performance.

d. Sound

According to (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990: 244), there are three advantages of sound in film production. Firstly, it

engages another sense mode: our visual attention can be accompanied by an aural attention. Secondly, sound can actively shape how we interpret the image. Thirdly, sound can direct our attention quite specifically within the image.

e. Editing

Klarer (1999: 63) stated that “editing is one of the major cinematic techniques which have contributed to the flexibility of medium”. Editing may be thought of as the coordination of one shot with the next. To distinguish how editing is done in production from how editing appears on the screen to viewers (Bordwell and Thompson, 1990: 207). Bordwell and Thompson (1990: 218) state that “In continuity editing, there is spatial continuity”. The purpose of continuity editing is to smooth over the inherent discontinuity of the editing process and to establish logical coherence between shots. Continuity editing can be developed into several parts: axis-of-action, establishing shot, a reserve shot, reestablishing shot, match on action, and cross cutting

B. Research Method

In analyzing *Amanda* movie, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative research for her research on Steve Marra’s *Amanda* movie (2009). The types of data of this study are the images and the text in *Amanda* movie (2009). The data sources are books or any information related to the unconditional love that supports the Individual Psychological approach. The object of the study is *Amanda* movie by Steve Marra and was first premiered in 2009 by Osiris Entertainment. The writer uses note-taking and image-capturing as the method of collecting data in this research. In analyzing the data, the writer applies a descriptive approach. The steps taken by the writer in analyzing the data are as follows: the first is analyzing the data based on its

structural elements. The second step is analyzing the data based on Individual Psychological perspective.

C. Research Finding and Discussion

In this research finding, the researcher determines some points to analyze *Amanda* movie (2009) as follows:

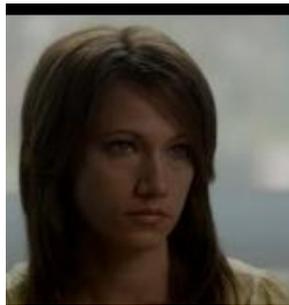
1. Structural Elements Analysis of *Amanda* movie

a. Narrative Elements

1) Character and Characterization

a) Major Characters

1. Amanda Macnamara



Amanda : “Amanda. What should you do with this?”

Candy : “Oh my god. No. Keep it! We’re leaving.”

Joe : “I’ll call you. Yeah!” (A.12:46)

Amanda : “Amanda. What should you do with this?”

Candy : “Oh my god. No. Keep it! We’re leaving.”

Joe : “I’ll call you. Yeah!” (A.12:46)

Physically, Amanda is a beautiful and sexy woman. She has straight long hair and brown eyes. Her skin is also brown and it is looked so sexy. Morally, she is a mysterious woman. She made Joe Bender to be anxious to find out about her. She wants to get unconditional love from her husband, Joe Bender. She said to Joe that she was born a man and had sex change at age 18. Mentally, she has strong heart. She wants to do anything to get unconditional love.

2. Joe Bender (Joseph Bender)



Kate Bender : “Joseph Bender, what are you doing?” (A.00:24)

In Joe’s birthday party;
Amanda : “Candy, this is Joe who birthday here. He’s company’s owner.”
(A.12:04)

Physically, he is 40 years old, but he was unmarried yet. He is tall and still looked handsome. He is a businessman and owner of a company. He needs a relationship without a secret in early. He very loves Amanda. He tries to love Amanda for whom she is. Nevertheless, he is also emotional. It can be looked when Amanda said about her secret, Joe was so angry with Amanda. Even, he didn’t want to meet her again.

b) Minor Characters

3. Craig Kelly



Craig : “Joe, look! You’re searching the meaningful relationship, right? It’s fine, It’s best, and It’s little looked guy, O.K.! Listen this suggestion from your future divorce advisor! The story of man and woman can be summarized very simple, O.K. A man is candidates and woman is voters.”

Joe : “Sex is easy, Bro! Expect is hard.”
(A.05:10)

He is Joe’s friend. He always amuses Joe, when Joe feels so depress. But, he always tries to convince Joe that the meaningful relationship will be felt just with sex and he believed that Joe’s illusion about true love is nothing.

4. Bob Bender



Bob : “But listen, Joe. If you gotta have the meaningful relation with the quality woman, you can’t trade on pre married sex. It’s just nothing on the card, son. Hey, I’m serious.”
(A.02:40)

Bob Bender is Joe’s father. He is very wise. He tough Joe Bender how to get the meaningful relationship.

5. Kate Bender



Kate : “Honey, we want you to be happy. Really, we do. But, someone will come a long that will be everything that you very dream off. Nothing more matter when you meet that special person.”
(A.67:27)

Kate Bender is Joe’s mother. She always hopes that Joe will get happiness with someone special. And she always gives advice to Joe to never give up.

6. Stacy

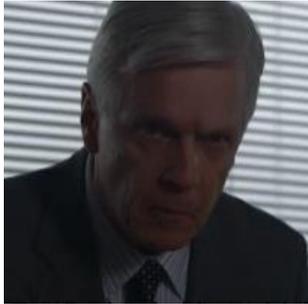


Stacy : “You know, Joe, emm I could go home, but I did’t. I just seem like you needed the intimacy, and you’ve been lied. And you’re healing, and I think I can help your heal.”

Joe : “You had helped me. Thank you.”

Stacy is Joe's partner in office. She always gives caring to Joe, when he had some problems.

7. Randall McNamara



Randall : "She has unfair with another woman. I was so fury, and in my mind, it was not achievable. And with all my resources, all my influences, my negotiation skills, she was on her mind to do it. But this time when bye, I realize that I was not father's figure that she needed."

(A.74:56)

Randall McNamara is Amanda's father. He divorced with Amanda's mother, Susan McNamara, because Susan is lesbian. And it made him to be disappointed. Because of his experience this, it made him to be grumpier. He was convinced that Susan's life will give bad influence for Amanda.

8. Susan McNamara



Amanda : "Joe, my parents is lesbian. They're good people, beautiful people."
(A.40:03)

Susan McNamara is Amanda's mother. She is a lesbian, and it that made Randall divorced her. She wants to prove to Randall that Amanda can find someone who loves her no matter what, and her choice doesn't not influence for Amanda's life.

9. Candy



Candy : “Which can be ridden this round is my Lotus.”

Woman : “Haa? Do you have Lotus car?”

Candy : “I do.”

Woman : “Oh, that’s so my dream.”

Candy : “Really? Would you like to have that dream?”

Woman : “Ah, I can drive it?”

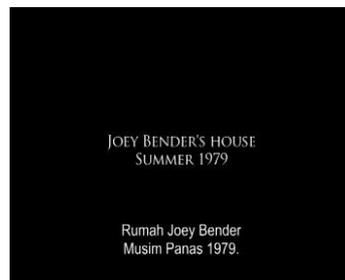
Candy : “No, dream on backing in bed.”

Candy is Amanda’s friend. She is arrogant and vicious in her speech.

2) Setting

a) Setting of Time

It sets in summer 1979 and summer 2010.



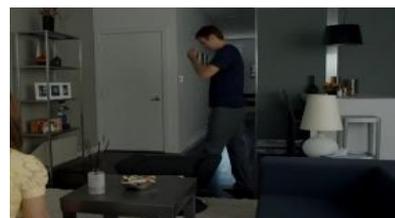
Summer 1979



Summer 2010

b) Setting of Place

Joe Bender’s house in 1979, Joe Bender’s house in 2010, Joe’s office, the Elements Nightclub, the bar, the counseling room, “Love or Lose” office, the hospital, and EBK.





3) Plot

a) The Beginning or Exposition

In the opening of this movie begins about Joe met with Amanda. Joe was interested with Amanda at first site. She made Joe Bender to be anxious to find out the information about her. After that meeting, they were dating. Joe thought that he had found his true love, so he asked Amanda to marry with him.

b) The Middle

The climaxes happen when Amanda said about her big secret to Joe. In the morning after their wedding, Amanda said that she was born a man. It made Joe shocked and he could not

believe it. He was so angry with Amanda, so Joe immediately demanded a divorce and sent Amanda out the door.

c) **The End**

Joe ultimately realized that no matter who she was before, or where she came from, Amanda was the best thing that ever happened to him. Joe also realized that love has no gender and love is unconditional. Finally, they lived happily and stayed in EBK. They have a dream that one day they can take their children live here with them.

4) **Point of View**

Amanda movie uses third person as the narrator. The point of view of Amanda can be seen when she was brave to say about her secret that made Joe shocked and divorced her. And the point of view of Joe Bender can be seen when he met Amanda back and promise to love her no matter what. The point of view of group in this story is the people will not need money to make them happy, but if they will be loved no matter what.

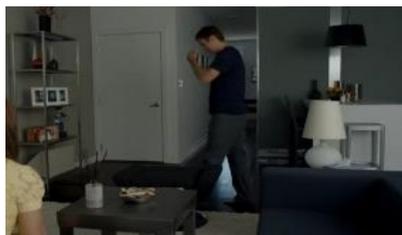
5) **Theme**

The theme in *Amanda* movie is “Love has no gender and love is unconditional”.

b. **Technical Elements**

1. *Mise-en-Scene*

a) **Set Dressing**



There are lamp, chair, table, carpet, rack, centerpiece and some other ornate in Joe's Apartment.



There are table, book, computer, telephone, chair, and wall trappings in Joe's office.



There are some lampions, table, red tablecloth, and chairs in Elements Nightclub.



There are table, sofa, clock, and some wall trapping in counseling room.



It is used by Amanda and Joe, when they were dating.

b) Props



red mini dress



sport clothing



imaginative Clothes

c) Costume and Make-Up

The make-up of the *Amanda* movie uses the minimalist or simple make up. This movie shows the daily activity, so the characters don't need to make-up in glamorous.

d) Lighting



the dark light, the direction from the direction of lighting is side lighting. It is supported by some sources of this figure such as moon light that is lighted from the top.



the source of this is from the moon light, because it is in outdoor that is lighted from the top. Beside that, there are some lamp in throughout the way. This lamp shot the object from the top, so it give the hard quality, because it is looked the shadow of Gharry. And the color of this scene is orange.



The quality is hard light, and the color temperature of this figure is warm.

e) **Figurative Expression and Movement**

In this movie the actors and actress can act naturally. It can be seen in the major characters, Amanda (Ariana Dubynin) and Joe Bender (Randy Ryan). They are great as Joe and Amanda and they have great chemistry together which was important in a film such as in this movie. It can be looked when they act the romantic scene.



Amanda and Joe show their romantic side

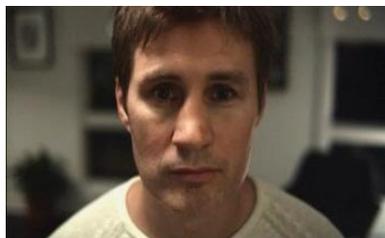
2. **Cinematography**

a) **Photographical Qualities of the Shot**

Speed motion can be seen when the repetition of the *Amanda* shot is shown in the beginning of the movie when shot Joe in his surprise birthday party. But, in this movie cannot be seen the slow motion.

b) **The Frame of the Shot**

Framing in this film appears when the camera makes a zoom of the eye of Joe bender. It happen when Joe felt surprise, because he got surprise party from his parents and friends.



Frame of Shot

c) **The Duration of the Shot**

Steve Marra's *Amanda* movie duration is in 84 minutes (approx).

3. Sound

In this movie, John Toffolo is who manage the sound to be perfectly. He uses sound effects that are appropriate with each scene. So, it can be known the meaning of scenes that are played. It is also found a repetitive usage of music background sound. For example, when it shows a sad scene, that scene is given the mellow music background. Whereas it is happy scene, that scene is given the happy music background sound.

4. Editing



Kau menungguku?/Tidak.
Kau menungguku?

Axis-of-Action



Dengar, Ed. Pasar ini adalah
potensi yang besar.

Establishing Shot 1



Dia di rumah sendirian.
Mungkin dia menunggumu!

Establishing Shot 2



Reserve Shot 1



Reserve Shot 2



Pria di BMW itu/Dari mana kau tahu
kalau dia pria?

Eye-line Match 1



Eye-line Match 2



Match on Action 1



Match on Action 2



Match on Action 3



Cross Cutting 1



Cross Cutting 2

2. Individual Psychological Analysis

A. Basic Concept of Individual Psychology

1) Inferiority Feeling and Compensation

The inferiority feelings occur in this movie can be seen on Joe Bender when Amanda told him about a secret that she was born a man. He could not believe it and was angry with Amanda. He was so depress and decided to divorce Amanda. And that decision was taken when Joe was angry and shock.

Joe re-enters the entangled world of the singles scene. He always imagined about Amanda. This thing can be shown when Joe followed “Love or Lose” program, there he thought that he was meeting and talking with Amanda on the same table. But, Craig

said that it was Joe's illusion, it was just one of uprising for his feeling to forget his memory with Amanda.

2) Striving for Superiority

In this movie, striving for superiority can be looked when Joe was depressing with his married condition. He wanted to divorce Amanda and tried to forget her. One day, when Joe asked Craig to finish his divorce process, Craig advised Joe to join to counseling program. Craig thought that, maybe it could help Joe to move on and was not always sad in this condition. Finally, Joe accepted it and joined this counseling.

Striving for superiority also can be looked in Amanda's superiority. For getting her happiness with having unconditional love in her life and to prove to her father that she could get her truly love even she was from woman family, she did shocking ways. She said that she was born a man. She just wanted to test Joe, could he love her for no matter what.

3) Fictional Finalism

Amanda's goal strive her superiority; she tries to get her unconditional love. She believes that if she can get her unconditional love, she will be able to be happy in her life. Amanda wanted to life like normal other people. And she also believes that people don't need money to make them happy, but by they will be loved no matter what.

4) Social Interest

In this movie, the social interest can be seen when in Joe's birthday party, there were so many women that came in this party. They came because they would like to close on Joe. But Amanda was the only one woman that made Joe was interested. Nevertheless, Joe still tried to accost the other guest that had come. It would make the guests to be comfort and could enjoy the party.

5) Style of Life

Style of life of Amanda is socially useful, because she is becoming attractive personality. She had an effort to defend her relationship with Joe Bender. She wanted to get unconditional love and wants to do everything to get her goal. Such as, telling about her secret to Joe that she was born a man. Even, Joe Bender was angry with her, she still tried to meet him and assure Joe that Joe saw her as a woman not a man, and could love her for no matter what. It was one of the ways to get her goal in her life.

6) Creative Power

In this movie, creative power can be seen when Amanda told Joe about her secret on the morning after their wedding. It showed how amanda assured Joe that she is a man and make Joe to be shock. But finally, it made Joe believed it and leaved Amanda.

But, because of her patience and her struggle to get unconditional love from Joe this, so she could get it. It did not only make her to be happy, but it also made the other person to be happy too such as, Joe Bender and Amanda's mother, Susan. From this, it shows that she has creative power toward another person and to make the person happy by her suggestion.

D. Conclusion

Referring to the problem statement and the analysis in the previous chapter, the writer finally takes some conclusions. Everyone has a goal that wants to reach in their lives. Amanda as a woman, also has a goal in her life, it is for getting unconditional love from special man. She does everything to reach this goal and it will make happy not only for her, but also for other people.

Based on the analysis the researcher did, it can be seen that everyone has a goal in their lives. Moreover, in Steve Marra's *Amanda* movie the

researcher finds that the major character's personality has the ways to get the goal in her life, for getting happiness in life. For getting her happiness with having unconditional love in her life and to prove to her father that she could get her truly love even she was from woman family, she did shocking ways. She said that she was born a man. She just wanted to test Joe, could he love her for no matter what. Therefore, it includes the individual psychological phenomena.

E. Suggestion

The writer has chosen individual psychological approach, basic concept of Individual Psychology to deal with this film. This study can still be improved. It is widely possible for other writers to apply different approach such as Humanistic Psychological Approach to analyze belongingness and love needs of someone, especially Amanda. This approach toward the same film will bring new perspective in gaining more understanding about the film and ideas beyond it.