

THE SHIFTING CHARACTERIZATION OF WALTER WHITE IN

BREAKING BAD TV SERIES S01E01

A GRADUATING PAPER

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Gaining the
Bachelor Degree in English Literature**



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A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

The researcher certifies that he compiles this thesis definitely by himself. The researcher also ascertains an utmost responsibility for the content of this thesis. Other researcher's notions or findings included in the thesis are cited in accordance of ethical standards.

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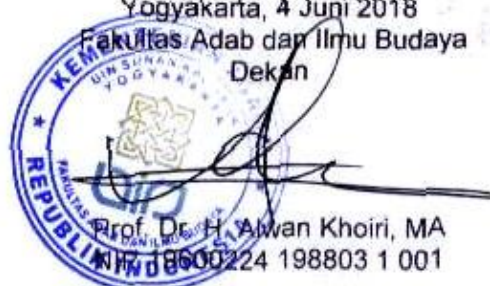
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THE SHIFTING CHARACTERIZATION OF WALTER WHITE IN BREAKING BAD TV SERIES S01E01

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Abstract

The researcher's object is Breaking Bad TV Series Season 01 Episode 01 under the production of AMC. This story directed by Vince Gilligan is about chemistry teacher, Walter White, who is diagnosed cancer in the birth of fifty. To survive his life, Walter does whatever it takes that in the end of the day leads him to the world of drugs dealing. As main character, Walter is quite ambiguous whether he is good or evil because he possesses both good and bad personality at the same time. By the time the researcher finds that Walter has the characteristic of being hero and antihero, it can be inferred that there is shifting characterization in the middle of the story. Therefore, the researcher uses consistency theory by William Kenney to analyze the character through the story itself. To support the analysis, since the object is film, the researcher also applies Film Theory by Amy Villarejo to reach the point of a deeper analysis. The researcher categorizes the discussion into three parts of analysis which are Hero, Antihero and The Shifting Characterization. The researcher then analyzes Walter White based on the characteristic of hero and antihero using M.H Abram's concept related to the whole plot in order to prove and explain the shifting happened. Hero manifests largeness, dignity, power and heroism meanwhile antihero is petty, ignominious, passive, ineffectual and dishonest. By analyzing the categories related to the plot, the shifting characterization is explainable. Then the researcher is able to conclude the truth of Walter White based on the variable found in a way that he plausibly is an antihero.

Keywords: film, consistency, character, characterization, shifting, hero, antihero

THE SHIFTING CHARACTERIZATION OF WALTER WHITE IN BREAKING BAD TV SERIES S01E01

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Abstrak

Objek penelitian ini merupakan serial televisi berjudul Breaking Bad Season 01 Episode 01 yang diproduksi oleh AMC. Cerita yang disutradarai oleh Vince Gilligan ini mengisahkan tentang seorang guru kimia bernama Walter White yang terdiagnosa kanker di umur ke 50. Untuk bertahan hidup Walter melakukan apapun yang akhirnya mengarahkan dirinya ke dunia narkoba. Sebagai karakter utama, Walter White cukup ambigu antara baik dan jahat karena ia memiliki kepribadian yang baik dan buruk di waktu yang bersamaan. Ketika ditemukan karakteristik menjadi hero dan antihero, bisa disimpulkan bahwa terjadi pergeseran karakterisasi di tengah cerita. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini menggunakan teori konsistensi oleh William Kenney untuk menganalisis karakter berdasarkan cerita itu sendiri. Untuk mendukung analisis, teori film juga digunakan dengan tujuan capaian analisis yang lebih dalam. Penelitian ini membagi karakter menjadi tiga kategori yaitu, hero, antihero dan pergeseran karakterisasi. Lalu tokoh utama, Walter White, di analisis berdasarkan karakteristik hero dan antihero menurut konsep M.H Abrams yang dihubungkan dengan keutuhan plot cerita untuk membuktikan dan menjelaskan pergeseran karakterisasi yang terjadi. Hero menunjukkan kebesaran, martabat, kekuatan dan kepahlawanan sedangkan antihero bersifat picik, jahat, pasif, tidak berefek baik dan tidak jujur. Dengan menganalisis kategori yang ada menggunakan teori konsistensi, pergeseran karakterisasi bisa dijelaskan. Lalu penelitian ini menghasilkan kesimpulan bahwa Walter White berdasarkan variable yang ada, ia dengan masuk akal merupakan seorang antihero.

Kata Kunci : film, konsistensi, karakter, karakterisasi, pergeseran, hero, antihero

DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this research to:

My Beloved Family

English Department of UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

UKM Studi dan Pengembangan Bahasa Asing

And most importantly myself



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MOTTO

A smile of kids is a sign of a true hope ☺



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Assalamu'alaikum wr.wb.

I praise to Almighty Allah SWT that has bestowed me courage and determination to finish my graduation paper entitled “The Shifting Character of Walter White in Breaking Bad TV Series S1E1”. This graduation paper is submitted to fulfill one of requirements to gain the Bachelor Degree in State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Character is an important element that cannot be separated from a story. Literary work needs character to portray the story. Character has the role to dive the reader into a life of a story so everything would seem real. According William F. Thrall and Haddison Hibbard in his book *A Handbook to Literature* states that a man's nature, environment, habits, emotions, desires, instinct: all these go to make people who they are and skillful writer makes this clear through portrayal of these elements. (William and Hibbard, 1936: 74-75). Then, character in a literary work is just like real human who has certain thoughts and manners. It means that characters cannot easily be defined as who they are with a single idea when they have more than one characteristics, especially when the characteristic is in contrast. Seymour B. Chatman stated that writers leave us more than just identification that characters as "person" or "people" depicted in writing (Chatman, 1978: 108). Also, Abrams stated that characters are the persons in a narrative work interpreted by the reader as possessing particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities. (Abrams, 1958: 42).

Nowadays, the fast growing of technology has brought literature into various products of literary works. Not only in written forms, literature is also presented into film in which people could listen, watch and feel the message directly at once. The creativity to produce this literary work brings a lot of new ideas and innovations for entertainment. In this case, film could be classified as

literary work because its elements are basically similar with drama or play. According to Turner, movie or film is included to be analogous to literature and categorized as literary work (Turner, 2003:1-2).

Literary work wrapped in the form of film not only presents an obvious view that can show how complicated moral value in life but also serves a wide variety of point of view for entertainment and analysis as well. In a play of drama, the point of view will only be visible from the front of the stage. In a time when an act is perfectly seen from certain point of view, there is still a high possibility that the act is partly seen from another sight of playgoers' seat. Moreover, the setting of film can change many times whenever it needs to change. Hence, film can bring different atmospheres in a split second without losing the sense of watching because of waiting. Boggs said that film is able to surpass the play capacity in revealing the various point of view, the action figures, and the manipulation of time (M. Boggs, 2008, 3). Time manipulation and various perspective of audience are two things at once that don't happen in drama and other form of literary works that could be seen by our naked eyes. More than that, the setting in film is not limited by the size of the stage and not limited by the distance of the stage towards the audience.

Breaking Bad is American TV Series that has a complexity characters especially the main character that the role is quite ambiguous whether he is good or evil. *Breaking Bad* taken place in Albuquerque, Mexico, is the story of an involute life of Walter White (Bryan Cranston), a high school chemistry teacher who is diagnosed cancer in the birth of fifty at the beginning of the first season of

the series. By the time he is diagnosed cancer, his wife is currently pregnant and his only son is being bullied by people around because of disability. This Walter White is a good father that really cares about how much calories that his son must consume each day even though his kid doesn't really care about it. He also obeys what medicines that his wife asks him to take for the quite chronic cough he's been suffering for. He also got Noble Praise in 1985. For the sake of the future of the Walter's family before he faces his eternal rest, he decides to turn himself into an artist of crystal methamphetamine cook. The drugs that he can produce reach more than ninety percent of purity which defeats the current distribution of methamphetamine in the number of seventy percent or so. This is the reason why he is called an artist that at the end of the day raises his pride to cook and sell more in a broader market of drugs. The life of drug dealing puts him into dark world that makes him becomes cruel at certain point unconsciously. Like the way he has to kill his competitor in the distribution of drugs which contradicts with his guts feeling as a good man in the first place. The world full of crimes that Walter faces is not fully understood by his own wife and son, not even his brother in law who is currently in charge as DEA agent that fights against drugs itself. They all know that Walter is diagnosed cancer and having such depressing condition but they don't know what Walter does behind all of these to save the future of his family.

What is going to analyze by the researcher is the main character's role that is depicted to be the stubborn fighter of the future of his family. The character Walter White is basically seen as a good guy here by everything he does and his

role as the head of the family with a future dream to the life of his family while at the same time he's a chemical teacher that knows so much about chemistry. However, the researcher finds that Walter White character drastically changes after he is diagnosed cancer in the birth of fifty. He ends up cooking crystal meth for the sake of the financial stuffs. In this case, nobody knows but Walter White himself and his partner in crime, Jesse Pinkman.

The focus of the research is on the analysis of Walter White character in the first episode of the first season that his role seems to be hero and villain at the same time. The first episode is where the shifting of Walter characterization happens. He is fighting for the future of his family. However, the way to reach his motives is not what hero is supposed to have. Moreover, the first episode is where most of the important characters appear. Hence, the researcher will analyze deeper how the character of Walter White possesses contradictive characteristic throughout the first episode of the first season of *Breaking Bad* TV Series.

1.2 Research Question

Based on the background above, the researcher arranges question to fulfill the requirement and goal of this thesis related to the main character of *Breaking Bad* series called Walter White on how the shifting of Walter White character in *Breaking Bad* is described.

1.3 Objective of Study

Based on the research question, this research is intended to explain the shifting of Walter White character in *Breaking Bad*.

1.4 Significance of Study

This research shows how chief character is possible to shift in the first episode of *Breaking Bad Series*. Moreover, this research is able to be a scientific reference to understand the *Series of Breaking Bad*

1.5 Literary Review

Some literary studies also analyze *Breaking Bad* as their object. One of them is MiftahFarisDimiyati from Universitas Diponegoro. This research uses *Breaking Bad* as the object material with the title "Walter White's Motivation in TV Series *Breaking Bad* S01E01 (Pilot)" in 2016. The focus of this analysis is on how the main character could turn into an unconscious criminal mastermind after he is diagnosed cancer in the birth of fifty using the expectancy theory of motivation by Victor H. Vroom.

Another one is "Breaking Bad" as Modern Western: Revising Frontier Myths of Masculinity, Savagery, Empire by Clark, J.j., M.A., University of Colorado at Denver, 2014. This paper analyzes *Breaking Bad* by putting it directly into the tradition frontier narratives and the Western film. It is to understand the aspects of the Western genre. This series revises as well as understand *Breaking Bad* as both a revisionist Western that redefines certain tropes to the family-centered Western, as well as a Meta-Western that calls attention to the impact of the frontier myth on modern characters like Walter White. The paper concludes by analyzing how the show's cultural allegories are a reaction to, and a critique of, a modern crisis of masculinity and the American empire.

1.6 Theoretical Approach

1.6.1 Structuralism Theory

This research uses Structuralism theory that the concern is on the consistency of character. The purpose of analyzing character in structuralism is to define character as participant rather than as a being (Culler, 2002: 207). It points out that the analysis is more on the changing of character based on the story itself rather than analyzing character as human by social and some other extrinsic aspects of the character.

The consistency of character in the analysis of Structuralist Theory is the unity of fictional character that can only be reached through the story itself. A character can be inconsistent but there is a high possibility for a character to be inconsistently consistent (Kenney, 1966: 31). Once inconsistency of character is found in a story, it cannot be easily interpreted as a simple solvency of the plot itself. Like we cannot just sum up based on one inconsistency of one character that makes the story ended tragically or so.

The concept of consistency is applied to analyze the image of Walter White. The consistency can be seen through every word he said and every action he did to show whether the character analyzed is hero or antihero. The chief character in a plot is called protagonist (or alternatively, the hero or heroine) and antagonist is the one that is against an important opponent. If the antagonist is evil, or capable of cruel and criminal action, he or she is called the villain. Instead of manifesting largeness, dignity, power, or heroism, the antihero is petty, ignominious, passive, ineffectual, or dishonest. (Abrams, 2009: 265).

1.6.2 Film Theory

This research needs film theory to analyze the language of cinematography. This theory is applied is indeed because the object of the research is film. The analysis of the light sources such as key light, a fill light, and backlight by the intensities and direction of the light is one of the most important parts when it comes to film analysis. Furthermore, cinematography also analyzes camera distance, shooting angle, and the depth of field of the shoot itself (Villarejo: 36). Every placement of the camera can be analyzed in terms of the distance between the camera and its object(s)...using the human body as the reference point for each designation (2007: 38):

- a. The extreme long shot (ELS), distinguished the human figure from the wide environment;
- b. The long shot (LS), focused on the subject, but the background is still visible;
- c. The medium long shot (MLS), framed the human from knees up;
- d. The medium shot (MS), framed the subject from the waist up;
- e. The medium close-up (MCU), framed the human from the chest up;
- f. The close-up (CU), framed the human, especially face;
- g. The extreme close-up (ECU), framed the human's facial features.

1.7 Method of Research

This part is divided into type of research, data sources, data collection technique and data analysis technique.

1.7.1 Type of Research

The researcher uses qualitative research as library research using objective approach. Creswell stated that qualitative research is exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem...and the researcher making interpretations of the meaning of the data (2009: 1). Objective approach itself deals with a literary works which stands free from what is often called “extrinsic” relationship to the author, audience or envioning world (Abrams, 2009: 63). Descriptive technique is applied to explain the problem statement. It is qualitative research which is not involving numeric data as part of neither process or result of the research.

1.7.2 Data Sources

Data sources in this research is divided into main data and supporting data:

- a. The main data is from Breaking Bad TV Series Episode 01 Season 01 including shots, events and dialogues.
- b. Some literary books and critical works related to the film are used as supporting data of the analysis of the research.

1.7.3 Data Collection Technique

The researcher collects the data including the script and images. This part is divided into three steps:

- a. The researcher reads the first episode of Breaking Bad many times to understand not only the main character but also the content related.
- b. The researcher collects the data based on variables of hero and antihero. The variables of hero are heroism, largeness, dignity, and power

meanwhile the variables of antihero are petty, ignominious, passive, ineffectual, or dishonest.

1.7.4 Data Analysis Technique

Data sources that the researcher collected including images and scripts is analyzed using consistency theory to conclude the result by three steps:

1. The researcher identifies the main character, Walter White, both on his role and his traits related to his role.
2. The researcher classifies the event of Walter White into three analyses which are hero, antihero and the shifting characterization.
3. The researcher concludes the analysis based on the classification that relates to how Walter characterization shifts.

1.8 Paper Organization

This paper consists of four chapters. Chapter one is introduction that explain background of study, research question, objective of study, significances of study, literary review, theoretical approach, method of research, and paper organization. Chapter two is about intrinsic elements of *Breaking Bad*. Chapter three is analysis of the research. Chapter four is conclusion.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

Conclusion

Characters in narrative or literary works are just like humans who are illustrated complex sometimes. It needs a deep analysis to know who they really are. Character especially Walter White as chief character cannot be defined as bad or good just because there is a good or a bad action he does or word he says. The theory of consistency helps the researcher to define character associated with the whole plot. Walter White as main character possesses hero and antihero characteristic that implies a shifting characterization in the story. According to the plot, Walter shifts in the rising action and he is illustrated to be having antihero characteristic for the rest of the plot even though he actually has both characteristic as hero and antihero.

Suggestion

Defining characters is not as easy as flipping hand. However, it does not mean that character is not important. In fact, character is one of the most important aspect of a story. *Breaking Bad* has unique characters. Unique characters can have more than one traits. They can also have bad and good personality at once. Moreover, they have a lot of moment of surprise. Therefore, a deep analysis is needed to define the real traits of a character. The researcher uses theory of consistency to define a character. For further research, the researcher suggests different approach to define a character. Choosing different character either using the same approach or not can also be a good idea.

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