

## THE CONTENT ANALYSIS OF COMMITTED TO JUVENILE VIOLENCE IN INDONESIAN MOVIES IN 70s-80s-2000s

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### Abstract

*This research is intended to find out the comparison and the different elements of verbal / non-physical violence and nonverbal / physical violence between the periods of the 1970s, 1980s and 2000s represented by three films chosen by researchers: Ratapan Anak Tiri (1973), Anak-Anak Tak Beribu (1980 ) and Joshua Oh Joshua (2001). Film is a popular means of entertainment since the 1970s, the development of film in Indonesia has begun to grow and begin to emerge the artists of the capital. The film that should feature entertainment and cuteness turned out to be polluted with elements of violence since the 1970s. The concept in this research is to know the comparison and the difference of hardness element both verbal / nonphysical and nonverbal / physical that happened from three film representing each period. The theory used in this research is General Model of Aggression.*

**Keywords :** Content Analysis, Indonesian Movies, Aggression

### Abstrak

Penelitian ini dimaksudkan untuk mengetahui perbandingan serta perbedaan unsur kekerasan verbal/nonfisik dan kekerasan nonverbal/fisik diantara Periode Tahun 1970an, 1980an dan 2000an yang diwakili oleh tiga film yang dipilih oleh peneliti yaitu Ratapan Anak Tiri (1973), Anak-anak Tak Beribu (1980) dan Joshua Oh Joshua (2001). Film merupakan sarana hiburan yang digemari sejak Tahun 1970an, perkembangan film di Indonesia sudah mulai bertumbuh dan mulai muncul artis-artis ibukota. Film yang seharusnya menampilkan hiburan dan kelucuan ternyata mulai tercemar dengan unsur-unsur kekerasan sejak Tahun 1970an. Konsep dalam penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui perbandingan serta perbedaan unsur kekerasan baik verbal/nonfisik dan nonverbal/fisik yang terjadi dari tiga film yang mewakili masing-masing periode. Teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah Model Agresi Umum.

**Kata Kunci :** Analisis Isi, Film Indonesia, Agresi

### INTRODUCTION

Film is a mass communication media that is very powerful to deliver the message because of its audio visual nature, namely images and sounds that live. With pictures and sounds, the film is able to tell a lot in a short time in a way that is not boring. When watching a movie, the audience seems to be part of the story. Therefore, the film can bring influence to the audience who witnessed it (Jowett and Linton, 1989).

The 1970s-1980s films were successful enough to grab the attention of the public at that time, before the film industry finally declined in the 1990s. The success of the film in Indonesia in 1970-1980an is good enough and we should be proud of it but the film in the 1990s began to decline its success because it must not compete with films from overseas that the quality of technology and the story more interesting than the Film Indonesia on at that time. Indonesian films back to life in the 2000s.

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The magnitude of the film's influence on the formation and development of the behavior of people of all ages, needs to be controlled to reduce the likelihood of the negative influence of the film itself. Control is one of them done by the government in the form of regulation. One form of film regulation is the sensor.

Censored scenes in the film are violent scenes, scenes of racial, religious and ethnic pornography scenes that can harm community harmony. A scene that is too "vulgar" usually will not pass the censorship and will not be possible on the big screen of Indonesia because feared can negatively affect the audience who watched the movie, especially children.

Indonesian Movies in the 1970s and 1970s many contained violent scenes. Movies that contain elements of violence can quickly attract the attention of movie lovers because it has a more exciting storyline to watch. But keep in mind, the violence is feared can bring negative impacts and is considered a violent education. Not infrequently these days are often found in our environment people who imitate such violent scenes.

It is still ongoing until now, many filmmakers who enter the scene of violence and pornography in order to achieve great profits, not only film but also in other mass media such as in advertising or soap operas on television no longer care if it will get a reprimand from the Commission Indonesian broadcasting or bring negative impact to khalayak who witnessed it, especially teenagers and even small children.

Violence in children is an act of abuse (torture, beating, rape, etc.) that causes suffering or harm to the child, and to some extent. Children who have experienced violence as a child can not see how parents should love and treat their children well. Thus, it is likely he will grow up with the ability to "parent" the less or less.

The author wanted to examine the violent scenes in children featured in the film *Ratapan Anak Tiri* (1973), *Anak-anak Tak Beribu* (1980), and *Joshua Oh Joshua* (2001) with the formulation of the problem as follows: "How big is the comparison of verbal / non-physical and nonverbal / physical violence in the *Ratapan Anak Tiri* (1973), *Anak-anak Tak Beribu* (1980), and *Joshua Oh Joshua*(2001)?"

The authors identify the problems that exist as follows:

1. How big is the verbal / non-physical and nonverbal / physical violence differences contained in the film *Ratapan Anak Tiri* (1973), *Anak-anak Tak Beribu* (1980) and *Joshua Oh Joshua* (2001)?
2. How likely is the number of nonverbal / physical violence displays featured in the film *Ratapan Anak Tiri* (1973), *Anak-anak Tak Beribu* (1980) and *Joshua Oh Joshua* (2001)?

## THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Behaviorism is a theory of behavioral development, which can be measured, observed and generated by the student's response to stimuli. The response to stimuli can be amplified by positive or negative feedback on the behavior of the desired conditions (Bandura and Walters, 1963).

According to behaviorism theory, learning is a behavioral change as a result of the interaction between the stimulus and the response. In other words, learning is a form of change that students experience in their ability to behave in new ways as a result of the interaction between stimulus and response. A person is considered to have learned something if he can show changes in his behavior.

Characteristics of behaviorism theory is to emphasize the elements and small parts, mechanistic, emphasizing the role of the environment, emphasizing the formation of reactions or responses, emphasizing the importance of exercise, emphasizing the mechanism of learning outcomes, emphasizing the role of ability and learning outcomes obtained is the emergence of the desired behavior

Social Learning Theory was developed by a psychologist named Albert Bandura (Surbakti, 2008: 142), said that humans learn not only through direct experience, but also through imitation (modeling). According to Bandura, one's behavior is the result of a combination of cognition and environmental factors. He further says that one can learn aggressive behavior through the media. Furthermore, under certain conditions base their behavior on the characters that highlighted by the media.

This theory accepts most of the principles of behavioral learning theories, but gives more emphasis on the impression of signals on behavior, and on internal mental

processes. So in social learning theory we will use external reinforcement explanations and internal cognitive explanations to understand how we learn from others.

Research conducted by Bandura explains that watching long-term violence can cause the following effects: Violence teaches aggressive behavior, decrease the ability to curb aggressive behavior, lack of sensitivity and regard violence as common, television or movie impressions will form an impression of reality

This research also used General Aggression Model. This model is one of the theories of aggression that combines every component of the theories described earlier.

In this model, the stimulus of aggression consists of two factors, namely: personal factors (such as violent attitudes) and situational factors (such as: frustrating events) (Allen et al, 2017).

When the impulses, feelings, and thoughts of aggression are reinforced, then a person will suddenly become quick to behave aggression or think about the potential causes of the aggressive stimulus. If one does not think about the cause of the aggressive stimulus and the negative consequences of aggression, then one will tend to aggression with impulsivity and faster.

In this study, researchers intend to analyze the element of violence, where the element of violence is divided into two namely verbal / nonphysical violence and nonverbal / physical violence. Violence included in verbal / nonphysical violence is shouting, scolding, threatening, abandoning, organizing, imposing. While nonverbal / physical violence that is like encouragement, punch, grab, tweak and slap.

Furthermore, the violence contained in the three films is associated with existing theories of behaviorism, social learning and common model aggression and studied using content analysis methods.

### HYPOTHESIS

1. Ho: There is no significant difference in the amount of verbal and nonverbal violence that is shown in the film *Ratapan Anak Tiri* (1974), *Anak Anak tak Beribu* (1990) and *Joshua Oh Joshua* (2001).

Ha: There is a significant difference in the number of verbal and nonverbal vocalities that are shown in *Ratapan Anak Tiri* (1974), *Anak Anak tak Beribu* (1990) and *Joshua Oh Joshua* (2001).

2. Ho: The chance of verbal / non physical and nonverbal / physical violence is equally great

Ha: Opportunities of verbal / non physical and nonverbal / physical violence are not as great

### OBJECT OF RESEARCH

Objects in this study are the three films that have been selected by researchers, namely films that represent each period of 1970s, 1980s and Year 2000an. Lots of films are in these periods, but to examine the elements of violence contained in a film, researchers have selected three films that contain elements of violence and have the same theme of violence made by stepmother to make it easier to do the comparison.

The three films are *Ratapan Anak Tiri* (1974), *Anak Anak tak Beribu* (1990) and *Joshua Oh Joshua* (2001). The three films have the same elements of violence performed by the stepmother and are able to represent every year period. In the three films, the researchers will compare how big the elements of violence both physical and non physical violence contained in the three films.

### RESEARCH DESIGN

The method used in this research is the method of content analysis with a comparative descriptive focus with an explanative approach to test the hypothesis. This approach was chosen by the researchers to do inter-time comparison. This analysis is used to describe messages from the same source but in different times so as to explain the trend of a communication message.

Quantitative content analysis is an analysis used to measure certain aspects of the content carried out quantitatively. The procedure is to measure or calculate aspects of the content and present it quantitatively (Eriyanto 2015: 01).

The concepts used in social research (in this case content analysis) can not be examined empirically because they have not pointed to facts. In order for the concept to be examined empirically must be changed from the conceptual level to the empirical, the concept must be changed into variables (Silalahi, 2017: 115). Variables can simply be defined as concepts that have variations (two or more) values (Eriyanto 2015: 182).

In this study, the researchers analyzed the content of violence in films representing three periods: *Ratapan Anak Tiri* represents the 1970s, *Anak-anak Tak Beribu* representing the 1980s, and *Joshua Oh Joshua* representing the 2000s. The word "violence" in this study is a concept. The concept of "violence" is then downgraded to variables ie types of violence.

**Nonverbal / physical violence:** This violence is defined as an act that results in pain, sickness or severe injury. Violent behavior included in this class (indicator) is slapping, punching, spitting, pulling hair (pulling), kicking, injuring with a weapon or sharp object. The effects of this treatment are stripes, bruises, broken teeth or other scars.

**Verbal / Nonphysical Violence:** This violence is defined as an act that results in fear, loss of confidence, loss of ability to act, feelings of helplessness, or severe psychic suffering to a person. Violent behaviors that include emotional abuse include humiliation, painful remarks or degrading self-esteem, threatening or frightening as a means of imposing will.

Researchers used the techniques of collecting or retrieving data by observing the impressions of the three films, *Ratapan Anak*

Tiri (1973), Anak-anak Tak Beribu (1980), Joshua Oh Joshua (2001). Where the observation itself is the process of collecting data by making observations of the object to be studied.

Observations conducted by researchers to follow and observe all the impressions in the three films. Researchers will also perform coding of any scene that contains elements of violence. In this data collection, researchers are assisted by two coders who have been selected by researchers.

The step in filling in the coding sheet is, the coding begins on the variable "types of violence" with each dimension (physical / nonverbal, nonphysical / verbal). Then give the turus into the frequency column whenever this semcam scene appears according to the exact dimensions. One scene one turus. Total frequency of violent scenes filled last most after the coding process is complete.

Sampling technique in this research is technique of any sample (convenience sampling). As the name implies, this sample technique allows researchers to select any sample as long as it suits the target population specified (Eriyanto 2015: 144)

In this study, researchers did not use random sampling because researchers will find difficulties in the process of searching data, which films contain elements of violence in the 1970s, 1980s, and 2000s. In addition, this study will also take a long time when using the technique because there are 690 films in the 1970s Period, 709 film production period of the 1980s, and about 232 films in the 2000s Period.

This study is also not to test a relationship or test the theory but only compare the existing film. For that, researchers use convenience sampling technique.

This study used univariate hypothesis testing. Technically, the data collected needs to be analyzed to be presented into a research result. Data analysis is a very important part in the scientific method, because with the

analysis of data can be given meaning meaning useful in solving research problem (Nazir, 2014: 405). Quantitative data analysis with different test statistic Chi Square.

Chi squared (also called chi square, chi (*read kai*) is a statistical technique used to perform different tests Chi Square can be used only to test the differences between two

independent samples, and more than two samples, both in pairs and independent (Eriyanto 2017: 329).

Chi squared can also be done to test the difference of content analysis results having three or more categories. The basis of the decision is, If probability > 0.05 then Ho is accepted, while if the probability < 0,05 then Ho is rejected. There are three simple steps in testing chi square, first, calculating the expected frequency. Expected frequency is frequency when there is no difference. Second, enter the expected frequency into the formula. Third, consult the value of X squared obtained with the critical value of chi square.

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Based on the calculation using chi square formula that has been done by the researcher can be concluded that there are different elements of violence contained in the three films Ratapan Anak Tiri(1973), Anak-Anak Tak Beribu (1980) and Joshua Oh Joshua (2001).

The hypothesis that reads "There is no significant difference in the number of verbal and nonverbal violence that is shown in the film Ratapan Anak Tiri, Anak-anak Tak Beribu and Joshua Oh Joshua" is rejected. That is, the differences found through these empirical evidence are not merely coincidental or sample errors, but indeed significant (significant) occurring in the population.

The most violent films of verbal violence is the film Ratapan Anak Tiri (1973) that is the frequency of his verbal violence as much as 26 times followed by Joshua Oh Joshua (2001) with the frequency of verbal violence as much as 25 times and Anak-Anak tak Beribu (1980) 17 times.

The film with the highest frequency of nonverbal / physical violence is Joshua Oh Joshua (2001), which is 23 times, followed by the film of Anak-anak Tak Beribu (1980) and Ratapan Anak Tiri (1973) with the same frequency of nonverbal or physical violence, 19 times

In relation to the general model of aggression theory, the Theory of Public Aggression Model says that one's level of aggression can be influenced by two factors: internal factors or personal factors and external factors or situations. In these three films,

Ratapan Anak Tiri (1974), Anak Anak tak Beribu (1990) and Joshua Oh Joshua (2001), in the three films, there is an aggression or verbally or nonverbally verbal act in which the object is sick or dangerous.

Attitudes of aggression displayed by stepmother, in this study mostly caused by external factors or situations of life pressures such as difficult economic life. In the film Lamentable Stepchildren violence was done because Ningsih as stepmother began to fall poor because her husband was imprisoned. In the film of the Anak-anak Tak Beribu, Tina as stepmother aggression because Akbar her husband died and he lived hard and struggled alone. In the movie Joshua Oh Joshua, Nani as a stepmother did violence because she was living poor while Jojo was friends with her rich friend who was also the son of her employer.

The results of reliability test on both coding sheet is known that all its results are above the minimum tolerability level tolerable is 0.7 (70%) which means that all test equipment used in this study is reliable. In this study, the samples tested were the three films representing each of the 1970s, 1980s, and 2000s periods represented by the Ratapan Anak Tiri (1973), Anak Anak Tak Beribu (1980) and Joshua Oh Joshua (2001).

Evidently it was a lot of verbal and nonverbal violence in the three films. Based on the results of coding, the number of verbal violence occurred 68 times in all three films and nonverbal violence occurred as much as 61 times in all three films. The films in these three periods proved to be inseparable from both verbal and nonverbal elements of violence.

In this study proved that both types of violence both verbal and nonverbal have the same opportunities to be displayed in a film in each period ranging from 1970s film, 1980s and 2000s. It can be proved from univariate hypothesis test result that chi square is smaller than the critical number of chi square at 5% significance level.

In this study also can be proved that there are the difference of the three films represent each period. Evident from the value of chi squared ( $X^2$ ) is greater than the critical number of chi square at a significance level of 5%. Thus it can be concluded that there are differences in the elements of violence contained in the three films Ratapan Anak Tiri (1973), Anak-anak

Tak Beribu (1980) and Joshua Oh Joshua (2001) and it is not due to sample error alone.

## CONCLUSION

The difference between the three films is the Ratapan Anak Tiri (1973) film which contains the greatest verbal / nonphysical violence of 26 times and looks more cruel words than the other two films, where the stepmother in the film Lamentations Stepdaughter dare to make an insult like "Hey , animals "and" bastards "to his stepson, the other two films of the Anak-anak Tak Beribu (1980) and Joshua Oh Joshua (2001) used words that are also more harsh but sound more natural.

The biggest Nonverbal / physical violence was done by Joshua Oh Joshua (2001), which represents the 2000s film of 23 times. The most abundant physical violence done in Joshua Oh Joshua (2001) is the hit, but the physical violence that Joshua Oh Joshua did was not as cruel as Ratapan Anak Tiri.

Researchers want to contribute suggestions as follows: First, for future researchers interested in reviewing the same topics on scenes of violence in films, it would be better if the scope is extended as violent forms are studied not only verbal and nonverbal violence but also other violence such as economic violence and sexual violence.

Secondly, Researchers make contributions to filmmakers or film industry managers to make better quality films and minimize the amount of violence in a film. Not make the scene of violence as the attention of the audience only.

Thirdly, Researchers suggest to all Indonesian filmmakers to create a film that is not only entertaining but also provides educational benefits or provide useful information for the audience because the film as a mass communication media in addition to entertaining, is also useful to provide information to the audience so that the audience the audience has a lot of knowledge.

Fourthly, The researchers suggested to the Indonesian Film Censorship Institute to be more assertive and thorough in censoring films that contain violent scenes of violence and tighten the age limit of watching impressions in cinemas.

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