SYNOPSIS

REPRESENTATIONS OF BOURGEOISIE AND PROLETARIAT CLASS IN CHARLIE AND THE CHOCOLATE FACTORY

A Thesis
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ABSTRACT


The research is aimed at finding out how the film Charlie and the Chocolate Factory describes the two characters who struggle to get higher social position. By using Karl Marx perspective, it will reveal the process of the 2 characters achieving higher class position. The writer uses the qualitative descriptive analysis as the method to analyze the relationship between the two characters and the class struggle which is appeared in entire of film. The data obtained from the film Charlie and the Chocolate Factory.

In this analysis, the Writer finds the final result shows the characteristics of two characters: Charlie and Wonka, Represents Bourgeoisie and Proletariat class as in Karl Marx theory. Charlie Bucket represents proletariat class during the film. He is a young boy who lives in poverty and can only use his father wages to struggle in life. Once Charlie finds a golden ticket to enter the tour which is led by Willy Wonka, as the time goes on Charlie, he begins to achieve the top of class through the tour of Wonka’s Factory. Wily Wonka express the class of bourgeoisie during the film.
Haunted by dark past of him, Willy Wonka begins to reveal his achievement to obtain his position as Bourgeoisie. After having success, Wonka opens the largest factory and hire Oompa Loopas, a tribe from depth of jungle of Oompa Loompa Land. Oompa Loompa are paid with a Cocoa bean by Wonka to serve him. Later, Wonka starts to realize that someday he will get old, and then he chooses to find an heir by opening a tour led by him. Thus, the writer takes conclusion that Charlie Bucket and Willy Wonka represents Bourgeoisie and Proletariat class of Karl Marx perspective.
A. Background of the Study

A film doesn’t only consist of moving pictures, but also categorize as literary work. Film is one kind of literary work in the form of audio visual and film is as much a science as it is an art.\(^1\) As a cultural artefact, films reflect specific cultures, and in turn, affect them.\(^2\) Harvie Conn has described film as a “cultural mirror”, a valuable reflection at contemporary attitudes, philosophies, values, lifestyles.\(^3\) Others, such as Michael Medved have placed more emphasis on the idea of film as a former of culture.\(^4\) Both emphases are true. The relation between film and culture is a chicken and egg relationship. Film is of course a product of culture. It is specifically a passive product of the economic aspects of culture and in the end it is all about

\(^1\) Ibid.


\(^4\) Ibid
struggle for power between economic classes.⁵ One of film which represents social class is Charlie and the Chocolate Factory.

Charlie and the chocolate factory shows the struggle of Charlie and Wonka’s character. It reflects social life of Proletariat⁶ and Bourgeois⁷ at the Industrial Revolution in England. The reflection can be seen from the characters and the plot of the story. Charlie, who’s proletarian, spends most of his time dreaming about the chocolate that he loves but usually can't afford. He has father works long hours for small wages, but the industrialist fired Charlie's father from his factory due to a new robotic worker. They live in a small decrepit house which is located on the top of the hill. Once Charlie bucket finds money on the street, he immediately buys a bar of chocolate. After opening it, he finds the last golden ticket which is a key contest that who finds the tickets will be taken on a tour of the amazing factory run by the eccentric Willy Wonka and gets a special glimpse of the wonders within. Wonka

⁵ Joseph M. Boggs and Dennis W. Petrie, The Art of Watching Films(California: Mayfield publishing Company), P. 355

⁶ The Proletariat are owners of labour power (the ability to work), and mere owners of labour power, with no resources other than the ability to work with their hands, bodies, and minds.

⁷ The bourgeoisie is the social class which owns the means of production in a capitalist society.
who's Beourgeouise led grand tour of wonka's mysterious factory. Wonka Willy Wonka began with a single store, occupied by small number of workers. All over the world wants his candy.

Once Willy Wonka closed his factory and fired all its workers due to his belief that his worker were spying on behalf of rival candy-makers. Though Willy wonka told his workers that he would close the factory forever, he神秘ly reopened it sometime later. No one knows who works for him. later at the beginning of Tour, they find out that Oompa Loopa, imported directly from Loompa Land, works for Willy Wonka and get paid with a cocoa Bean.

It is interesting to find out how the film describes the two characters who represents social position of capitalist society. This will be the focus of the research: analyzing the class representation of Charlie and Wonka. By using Karl Marx perspective, it will reveal the process of the two characters achieving class position. From above reasons, the writer will analyze the class of Charlie and Wonka’s Character in “Charlie and the Chocolate Factory”.

B. Research Methodology

Based on the research question above, the writer has the objectives of the research as follows; the objective of the research is to find out how Charlie and Wonka are depicted and to find out how they represent capitalist social class.
The researcher will use the descriptive qualitative method to analyse Charlie and Wonka Character in movie Charlie and the chocolate factory by finding evidences taken in class representation and finally using Marxist perspective of class structure related to Charlie and Wonka Character.

The writer watches the Film, then takes evidences in class representation and characterization, and finally analyzes Charlie and Wonka in the movie “Charlie and the chocolate factory” by using descriptive qualitative analysis technique. In this analysis, the writer explains through the obtained data of Characterization and Class representation.

The writer is the instrument of this study by watching deeply and identifying the problem, then analyzing the obtained data, the movie “Charlie and the Chocolate Factory” to find out the evidence and other aspect related to the class structure of Charlie and Wonka Characters.

The unit of analysis is the Movie “Charlie and The Chocolate Factory”, which is released on year 2005.

This research is conducted in Jakarta, Specifically it is taking place in Lenteng Agung, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic university library, and the faculty of Adab and Humanities, and it starts from March 2009.
C. Theoretical Framework

A. Character and Characterization

1. Character Identification

Some films through both action and dialogue focus on the clear delineation of a single unique character. Although plot is important in such films, what happens is important primarily because it helps us understand the character being developed.\(^8\) Identification in literature isn't as big of an issue as it is in film. In film, the main character is the viewer's ticket into the story. The earliest views of identification in film theory seem also to be most up-to-date. In 1916 Hugo Munsterberg described the ways in which spectators become emotionally involved in film. The spectators shares the emotions of many of the persons on the screen and simulates these so that all the resulting sensations from muscles, joints, tendons, from skin and viscera, from blood circulation and breathing, give the colour of living experience to the emotional reflection in our mind, but to other fictional characters our emotional reactions will be different types of distancing or rejection.\(^9\) Bazin describes character identification in film by a comparison to theatre: a member of a film audience tends to identify

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\(^9\) Torben Grodal, *Moving Pictures* (California: Oxford University Press, 2005), P. 81
himself with the film's hero by a psychological process, the result of which is to turn
the audience into a mass and to render emotion uniform. He thinks that in theatre the
spectator relates directly to the different actors, whereas in film the viewer’s relation
to the world represented is mediated through protagonist-identification.

Working with Konstantin Stanislavsky’s ideas, we begin to add dynamism to
those actions.\textsuperscript{10} Stanislavsky puts forth that the inner life of the character is concealed
by the outer circumstances of his or her life. If Aristotle suggests that action defines
carder, Stanislavsky suggests that the energy of character is often a by-product of
the tension between what the characters wants to do and what he feels he should do in
a given situation.

Elia Kazan, the great director of theater and film, used this dynamic tension
and brought the character to externalize these complex feelings.\textsuperscript{11} As a director, he
looks to turn psychology into behavior. The relationship between inner feeling and
outer action is very useful for the author of story, since it is those that define
character.

\textsuperscript{10} Ibid

\textsuperscript{11} Ibid
Character may be analyzed based on types of pairings. Common types of character are Stock and stereotypes character, static and developing character, Major and minor Character, and flat and round character.

2. Characterization

a) Definition of Characterization

Character creation is the art of characterization. What the author does to bring a character to life, to provide the reader with a sense of that character’s personality, to make that character unique. Characterization is the process of conveying information about characters in fiction or conversation.\(^\text{12}\) Characters are usually presented by description and through their actions, speech, and thoughts.\(^\text{13}\) A well-developed character is one that has been thoroughly characterized, with many traits shown in the narrative.

b) Characterization through Appearance


\(^{13}\) Ibid.
Because most film actors project certain qualities of character the minute they appear on the screen.¹⁴ The minute we see most actor on the screen, we make certain assumptions about them because of their facial features, dress, physical build, and mannerisms and the way they move.

c) **Characterization through Dialogue**

Characters in a fictional film naturally reveal a great deal about themselves by what they say. But a great deal is also revealed by how they say it. Their true thoughts, attitudes, and emotions can be revealed in subtle ways through word choice and through the stress, pitch, and pause patterns of their speech.¹⁵ Actor use of grammar, sentence structure, vocabulary, and particular dialects (if any) reveals a great deal about their characters’ social and economic level, educational background, and mental processes.

d) **Characterization through External Action**

Although appearance is an important measure of a character’s personality, appearances are often misleading. Perhaps the best reflections of character are a person’s actions. It must be assumed, of course, that real characters are more than


¹⁵ Ibid
mere instruments of the plot, that they do what they do for a purpose, but of motives that are consistent with their overall personality.\textsuperscript{16}

e) Characterization through Internal Action

Inner action occurs within characters’ minds and emotions and consists of secret, unspoken thoughts, daydreams, aspirations, memories, fears, and fantasies.\textsuperscript{17} People hopes, dreams, and aspirations can be as important to an understanding of their character as any real achievement, and their fears and insecurities can be more terrible to them than any real catastrophic failure.

f) Characterization through Reactions of Other Characters

The way other characters view a person often serves as an excellent means of characterization. Sometimes a great deal of information about a character is already provided through such means before the character first appears on the screen.\textsuperscript{18}

g) Characterization through Contrast: Dramatic Foils

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{16} Ibid P. 52
\item \textsuperscript{17} Ibid P. 53
\item \textsuperscript{18} Ibid P. 53
\end{itemize}
One of the most effective techniques of characterization is the use of foils—contrasting characters whose behavior, attitudes, opinions, lifestyle, physical appearance, and so on are the opposite of those of the main characters.\textsuperscript{19}

\textbf{h) Characterization through Caricature And Leitmotif}

In order to take an image of a character quickly and deeply in our minds and memories, actor often exaggerates or distorts one or more dominant features or personality traits.\textsuperscript{20} This device is called caricature. A physical feature, such as the way a person moves, may also be caricatured. Voice qualities and accents may also function in this way.

A similar means of characterization, leitmotif, is the repetition of a single phrase or idea by a character until it becomes almost a trademark or theme song for that character.\textsuperscript{21}

\textbf{i) Characterization through Choice of Name}

\textsuperscript{19} Ibid P. 54

\textsuperscript{20} Ibid

\textsuperscript{21} Ibid
One important method of characterization is the use of names possessing appropriate qualities of sound, meaning, or connotation.\textsuperscript{22} This technique is known as name typing.

B. Marxism

1. Definition

Marxism is a political-economic theory that presents a materialist conception of history. Marxism is the name given to the ideas of Karl Heinrich Marx, a German Political, economic, and philosophical theorist and revolutionist. These ideas provide a theoretical basis of class structure in capitalist socialism. It is also a powerful critique to the capitalism.

Marx believes that the entire main actor of social change is not particular individual, except social class. It means that the key to understand the development of human history is analyzing social class as Marx commented in Communist Manifesto, "The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles".\textsuperscript{23}

\textsuperscript{22} Ibid P. 57

\textsuperscript{23} Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, Manifesto of the Communist Party (Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1973). P. 1
All of human histories are about the struggles of human in social class to attain or achieve higher form of human society. Marx do not define rank or position for definition of class.

2. Class Structure

Class defined as social relationship rather than a position or rank in society. According to Marx, capitalist society consists of three classes: Labor/Proletariat, Capitalist/Bourgeoisie, and Landlord (who lived by renting land). The writer cited from Franz Magnis Suseno in his book, *Pemikiran Karl Marx dari sosialisme utopis ke perselisihan revolucionisme*, the alienation analysis of Marx makes two classes which is bourgeoisie and proletariat opposing each other.

Marx thought that classes in capitalism relates each other, in other words the capitalist class could not exist without proletariat, or vice versa.

Social relations between proletariat and bourgeoisie are the matter of who rule and to be ruled. It is based on ability of someone to close the chance of labor to get job or life. Since labor/proletariat can only sustain or rely his life by working with bourgeoisie class, they have to accept all conditions that have been made by bourgeoisie. So the bourgeoisie are the class that rules the proletariat. Class proletariat has to be suffering from bourgeoisie action directly or indirectly. In this case might take as economy condition or mental.

a) Bourgeoisie
The Bourgeoisie or Capitalists are the owners of capital, purchasing and exploiting labor power, using the surplus value from employment of this labor power to accumulate or expand their capital.\textsuperscript{24}

b) Proletariat
The proletariat are owners of labor power (the ability to work), with no resources other than the ability to work with their hands, bodies, and minds.\textsuperscript{25} In order to survive and obtain an income for themselves and their families, they must find employment and work for the capitalist employer.

3. Representation Theory
Stuart Hall in his book explained the meaning of representation is an essential part of the process by which meaning is produced and exchanged between members and culture.\textsuperscript{26} In literary theory representation is commonly defined in three ways.\textsuperscript{27} First is it look like or resemble, representation according to this definition, can be produced an incalculable number of times, as an example television soap operas.

\textsuperscript{24} Ibid. P. 114

\textsuperscript{25} Ibid. pp. 114 - 115

\textsuperscript{26} Hall, Stuart, \textit{Representations, Cultural Representations, Cultural Representation and Signifying Practice} (London: Sage Publication Ltd, 1997), P. 15

\textsuperscript{27} O'Shaughnessy, M and Stadler J, \textit{Media and society: an introduction}, 3rd edition (South Melbourne: Oxford University Press, 2005), P. 10
Second definition refers to stand in for something or someone which means to represent as using one thing to stand for another, for example political stance. The last definition is to represent a second time to re-present. It is implied that representation is the ability of text to draw upon features of the world and present them to the viewer, not simply as reflections, but more so, as constructions.

D. Research Finding

1. Character Analysis

a) Charlie Bucket

The film starts from the narrator, who appears at the end of film, tells a story. The narrator describes Charlie Bucket as a little boy who doesn’t have superiority than any other children. It is clearly stated in narrator statement at the beginning of film.

*Narrator: This is a story of an ordinary little boy named Charlie Bucket. He was not faster or stronger or more clever than other children. His family was not rich or powerful or well-connected. In fact, they barely had enough to eat.*

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28 Ibid. P. 11
The narrator describes Charlie as deprived of adequate food. Charlie wears red long thin winter jacket which should not resist cold in winter. Although he is freezing, he keeps standing there (See Scene 3). The viewer knows from his clothes that he is poor. After the wonka’s truck has gone, he runs off and enters to a small decrepit house (see scene 6). Then the day shifts to night. Inside of it, there are four old men who are crippled and sit on bed, the boy and a woman. Charlie has appeared from the beginning of the movie makes him as protagonist. He is the character who get a problem starts from his family, financial condition and himself.

Charlie is described as the luckiest boy in the world. Amongst 5 children who get golden ticket, Charlie is the luckiest boy. Narrator narrates Charlie is the luckiest boy since he can get to the factory by the factor of luck. Wonka comments on this "Willy Wonka: And you. Well, you're just lucky to be here, aren't you? The other 4 children get the ticket from their effort, for example Verucca Salt uses her wealth to get the ticket, then Mike Teave uses his brain to track down the ticket, and Augustus Gloop gets his ticket since he eats lots of candy and chocolate.

When audiences look at Charlie’s appearance, they may think that Charlie’s body may be blown up by the wind. Charlie only eats cabbage every time of his life since the condition of his family’s economy. Although Charlie is short in physical proportions, he is kind hearted. Grandpa Joe states Charlie’s personality when he asks him to buy one chocolate bar for both of them.
Towards the end of the film, once Charlie turns down Wonka's first offer of the factory, he loses respect for Wonka because of Wonka’s low regard for family. Charlie's opinion of him changes for better when Wonka realizes (with Charlie's help) that family is an important part of any successful endeavor.

b) Willy Wonka

Willy Wonka is one of main character who lives in the factory alone. He is the owner of the biggest chocolate factory and also the famous chocolatier. At the beginning of film Willy Wonka is only known from Grandpa Joe’s story.

Grandpa Joe who is much younger works to Willy Wonka, he tells that Willy Wonka is a genius. Grandpa Joe: The man was a genius. Did you know he invented a new way of making chocolate ice cream so that it stays cold for hours without a freezer? You can even leave it lying in the sun on a hot day, and it won't go runny.

Charlie Bucket: But that's impossible.

Grandpa Joe: But Willy Wonka did it.

Willy Wonka makes a new innovation in chocolate ice cream. It won’t go runny even if it is lying in the sun on a hot day. In fact, when Prince Pondicherry who is an Indian Prince writes a letter to Willy Wonka, and asks him to build a colossal place which is
made from chocolate, he is successful made it. When there came a very hot day with
a boiling sun, the palace is melt. Wonka is really genius. That makes Charlie idolizes
wonka.

Wonka is well known eccentricity; at the beginning of film we can’t see this
behavior, later in the middle of film when the tour begins, the audiences slowly
knows that wonka is eccentric.

*Charlie: You can eat the grass?

Willy Wonka: Of course you can.

*Everything in this room is eatable.

*Even I’m eatable. But that is called cannibalism, my dear children and is, in
fact, frowned upon in most societies. *(See Scene 24)*

When they enter a room that amazes the visitor, Wonka explain that no
factory in this world that has waterfall of chocolate. He then pleases the visitor to
taste the candy which is mean to be the land of candy. When Charlie asks him *You
can eat the grass?* Wonka answer it not in simple words but with additional
information about cannibalism. Wonka doesn’t have to add information about
cannibalism. He only needs to say which one can’t be eaten. From the first dialogue,
it appears that wonka is eccentric that he doesn’t have to do or say something
unnecessary thing. Otherwise you can check his appearance that makes him an attention to all of people (see scene15).

    Wonka has no family. The only family he had is his father, Wilbur Wonka the only dentist in the town at that time. He is leaving little Wonka due to Wonka is following his ambition not his father’s will which is to become dentist. These leaves trauma and makes him deny on parents.

    *Wonka: You can’t run a chocolate factory with a family hanging over you like an old, dead goose. No offense.*

    *Granpa: None taken, jerk.*

    *Wonka: A chocolatier has to run free and solo. He has to follow his dreams.*

    *Granpa Joe: Gosh darn the consequences.*

    *Wonka: Look at me. I had no family, and I’m a giant success.*

Wonka is very demanding on Charlie to follow wonka’s work. He demands Charlie to leave his family as wonka does it to catch his dreams to become a Famous Great Chocolatier. As wonka’s father is very demanding to his child, Wonka is also like his father too. Wonka also known to be cared of his little worker, since they are his only family he had. *Wonka: They are such wonderful workers.*
Class Representation

R.J. Rummel stated that Class of Marxist is determined by property distribution and consumption, which reflects the production and power relation classes. The writer sees that the film reflects condition of Marxist’s classes. An example can be taken from the character itself. Charlie Bucket and Willy Wonka are the main character who reflects Marxist class. Charlie Bucket represents his family which is proletariat.

Charlie has a father; his name is Mr. Bucket. He works at local tooth paste factory. When the industrial revolution comes to his town, Mr. Bucket loses his job. Robot has taken his position since the owner thinks that it is more efficient than human labor. Since Wonka announce his competition to find a golden ticket in his Wonka bar, he makes a rise of chocolate bar sale. Through this competition, people willing to sacrifice their needs and also makes the needs of toothpaste rise suddenly. The factory, that Charlie’s father work, has made a decision to buy a robot or automatic machines from extra money they got and also fire some of the worker including Charlie’s father. That job is only income for his family. They are really relied on this job, although the payment is only enough to buy cabbage each day.

Charlie: Why aren’t you at work?
Charlie’s Dad: Oh, well, the toothpaste factory thought they'd give me a bit of time off.
Charlie: Like summer vacation?
Charlie’s Dad: Sure. Something like that.
Narrator: *In fact, it wasn’t like a vacation at all. The upswing in candy sales had led to a rise in cavities which led to a rise in toothpaste sales. With the extra money the factory had decided to modernize eliminating Mr. Bucket’s job.*

Before this happen Charlie’s grandpa has been fired when he works with Willy Wonka. Willy Wonka has to shutdown his worker since there is a despicable spy amongst them.

Granpa Joe: *All the other chocolate makers, you see had grown jealous of Mr. Wonka. They began sending in spies to steal his secret recipes. Fickelgruber started making an ice cream that would never melt. Prodnose came out with a chewing gum that never lost its flavor. Then Slugworth began making candy balloons that you could blow up to incredible sizes. The thievery got so bad that one day, without warning Mr. Wonka told every single one of his workers to go home. He announced that he was closing his chocolate factory forever.*

Wonka has rival of candy maker who sends their spies to get secret receipt of Willy Wonka. However he doesn’t need to close his factory for each of his worker. This makes Charlie has to be suffer from his family' economy condition. If Wonka wasn’t closing his factory to his human worker, Charlie will have better condition than today. When Charlie gets the ticket from the money he had found on the street. He faces two options of him, sell the golden ticket to the highest bid or he choose to join the tour of Wonka’s factory.

Charlie: *No. We're not going. A woman offered me $500 for the ticket. I bet someone else would pay more. We need the money more than we need the chocolate.*
Charlie bucket is kind hearted boy and cares his family. He knows that his family needs more money to struggle. He can’t have a job unless he can sell the golden ticket to the highest bids. When he feels that his father doesn’t have a job because of industrial revolution, he raise up to help his family from poverty. That is why Charlie sacrifices his ambition to take the tour and cash the golden ticket. In this rate, Charlie is categorized as Proletariat since he suffers from the bourgeoisie actions, and his family also doesn’t have ability to open a job field.

When the five children, they do not work instead of following the Tour to get the main prizes, enter Wonka’s factory, they become proletariat. Even they are the richest children who also has factory. They have to obey bourgeoisie who controls in the factory. If they do not obey then they will ensure loses their chances to win the factory. For example Mike Teeave with television set, he managed to use teleportation to TV and makes him to be small size as the ant. In order to make his size normal, he has to be put in taffer puller. Wonka, as the writer depicted above, is a bourgeoisie. He owns, controls the factory, and also has power in there. He also can manage suffer his rival, or Proletariat. In other side Charlie is categorized as Proletariat, seeing from the end of the film as one of the labor worker and also the one who is suffering from the action directly or indirectly of Bourgeoisie class.

E. Conclusion and Suggestion
1. Conclusions

After examining both main characters represents which classes in capitalism, the writer draws a conclusion that Charlie Bucket and Willy Wonka in the film “Charlie and the Chocolate Factory” has reflected Proletariat and Bourgeoisie. Both characters have showed the activity which give indications on classes in Marxism as Karl Marx theory through dialogue and Scenes in the film.

Two classes in the film “Charlie and The Chocolate Factory” is shown through the efforts of the main character that is struggling in their class. Charlie Bucket reflects the activity that shows him and his family as Proletariat.

Wonka as the opposition of Proletariat classes had shown the activity to shows powers to his rival and Proletariat. Two characters also show that classes in Marxism are determined by property, not by income or status.

2. Suggestion

A film doesn’t only consist of moving pictures, but also categorize as literary work. Film is one kind of literary work in the form of audio visual and it is as much a science as it is an art. It is interesting not only in exploring but also in taking the meaning of film. Writer sees film as the mirror of human life, struggles in achieving their dreams of.
The writer can only suggest other researcher if they want to analyze film to look up the theory more carefully. In order to do that, they should often visit the library and read some journal. In researching itself, researcher can also combined two theories since the literature itself doesn’t have one meaning.
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

A film doesn’t only consist of moving pictures, but also categorize as literary work. Instead of it a film is recognized as an art form beside painting, sculpture, music, literature, and drama. Film is one kind of literary work in the form of audio visual and film is as much a science as it is an art. Film contain full spectrum or images from the objective to the subjective perspective of the characters, although sometimes it needs audience perspective; in depth, it can focus on the known realties, or it can delve into the intellectual and philosophical.

Everyone enjoy watching film, people like to see happy-ending films, but dislike if it doesn’t suit them all. It means that film are made to be seen and heard, to appeal to our visual and aural senses, like any art form. However, films are also meant to be felt and understood, to appeal for our emotions and minds. On the other

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/FILM

30 Ibid.
hand, some people recognize film as an historical document, which is recorded culture, economic, and social of specific society.

As a cultural artefact, films reflect specific cultures, and in turn, affect them.\textsuperscript{31} Harvie Conn has described film as a “cultural mirror”, a valuable reflection at contemporary attitudes, philosophies, values, lifestyles.\textsuperscript{32} Others, such as Michael Medved have placed more emphasis on the idea of film as a former of culture.\textsuperscript{33} Both emphases are true. The relation between film and culture is a chicken and egg relationship. Film is of course a product of culture. It is specifically a passive product of the economic aspects of culture and in the end it is all about struggle for power between economic classes.\textsuperscript{34} One of film which represents social class is Charlie and the Chocolate Factory.

Charlie and the chocolate factory shows the struggle of Charlie and Wonka’s

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{enumerate}
\item Maria Pramaggione and Tom Wallis, FILM: a Critical Introduction (London: Laurence King Publishing Ltd, 2005), P. 295
\item Ibid
\item Joseph M. Boggs and Dennis W. Petrie, The Art of Watching Films(California: Mayfield publishing Company), P. 355
\end{enumerate}
\end{footnotesize}
It reflects social life of Proletariat\textsuperscript{35} and Bourgeois\textsuperscript{36} at the Industrial Revolution in England. The reflection can be seen from the characters and the plot of the story. Charlie, who’s proletarian, spends most of his time dreaming about the chocolate that he loves but usually can’t afford. He has father works long hours for small wages, but the industrialist fired Charlie’s father from his factory due to a new robotic worker. They live in a small decrepit house which is located on the top of the hill. Once Charlie bucket finds money on the street, he immediately buys a bar of chocolate. After opening it, he finds the last golden ticket which is a key contest that who finds the tickets will be taken on a tour of the amazing factory run by the eccentric Willy Wonka and gets a special glimpse of the wonders within. Wonka who’s Bourgeoisie led grand tour of wonka’s mysterious factory. Wonka Willy Wonka began with a single store, occupied by small number of workers. All over the world wants his candy.

Once Willy Wonka closed his factory and fired all its workers due to his belief that his worker were spying on behalf of rival candy-makers. Though Willy wonka told his workers that he would close the factory forever, he mysteriously reopened it sometime later. No one knows who works for him. later at the beginning

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\textsuperscript{35} The Proletariat are owners of labour power (the ability to work), and mere owners of labour power, with no resources other than the ability to work with their hands, bodies, and minds.

\textsuperscript{36} The bourgeoisie is the social class which owns the means of production in a capitalist society.
of Tour, they find out that Oompa Loopa, imported directly from Loompa Land, works for Willy Wonka and get paid with a cocoa Bean.

It is interesting to find out how the film describes the two characters who represent social position of capitalist society. This will be the focus of the research: analyzing the class representation of Charlie and Wonka. By using Karl Marx perspective, it will reveal the process of the two characters achieving class position. From above reasons, the writer will analyze the class of Charlie and Wonka’s Character in “Charlie and the Chocolate Factory”.

B. The Focus of The Study

This study focuses on the Movie Charlie and the chocolate Factory, which analyzes Charlie and Wonka character by studying representation of class in capitalist society by using Karl Marx Perspective.

C. Research Question

1. How are the characters of Charlie and Wonka depicted in Charlie and the Chocolate factory?

2. How do Charlie and Wonka represent capitalist social class in Charlie and Chocolate Factory?

D. The Objective of Research
The objective of the research is to find out how Charlie and Wonka are depicted and to find out how they represent capitalist social class.

E. The Significance of The Study

The writer hopes this research will help any readers in comprehending and enhancing the understanding of the class structure in Marxism perspective on literary work.

F. Research Methodology

1. The Method of Research

The researcher will use the descriptive qualitative method to analyse Charlie and Wonka Character in movie Charlie and the chocolate factory by finding evidences taken in class representation and finally using Marxist perspective of class structure related to Charlie and Wonka Character.

2. Data Analysis

The writer watches the Film, then takes evidences in class representation and characterization, and finally analyzes Charlie and Wonka in the movie “Charlie and the chocolate factory” by using descriptive qualitative analysis technique. In this analysis, the writer explains through the obtained data of Characterization and Class representation.

3. The Instrument
The writer is the instrument of this study by watching deeply and identifying the problem, then analyzing the obtained data, the movie “Charlie and the Chocolate Factory” to find out the evidence and other aspect related to the class structure of Charlie and Wonka Characters.

4. The Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis is the Movie “Charlie and The Chocolate Factory”, which is released on year 2005.

5. Place and Time

This research is conducted in Jakarta, Specifically it is taking place in Lenteng Agung, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic university library, and the faculty of Adab and Humanities, and it starts from March 2009.

CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK
C. Character and Characterization

3. Character Identification

Some films through both action and dialogue focus on the clear delineation of a single unique character. Although plot is important in such films, what happens is important primarily because it helps us understand the character being developed. The major appeal of these characters lies in the qualities that set them apart from ordinary people. The theme such films can best be expressed in a brief description of the central character, with emphasis on the unusual aspects of the individual’s personality.

Identification in literature isn’t as big of an issue as it is in film. In film, the main character is the viewer’s ticket into the story. The earliest views of identification in film theory seem also to be most up-to-date. In 1916 Hugo Munsterberg described the ways in which spectators become emotionally involved in film. The spectators shares the emotions of many of the persons on the screen and simulates these so that all the resulting sensations from muscles, joints, tendons, from skin and viscera, from blood circulation and breathing, give the colour of living experience to the emotional reflection in our mind, but to other fictional characters our emotional reactions will be

different types of distancing or rejection. Bazin describes character identification in film by a comparison to theatre: a member of a film audience tends to identify himself with the film's hero by a psychological process, the result of which is to turn the audience into a mass and to render emotion uniform. He thinks that in theatre the spectator relates directly to the different actors, whereas in film the viewer's relation to the world represented is mediated through protagonist-identification.

Most film maker begins with flat character. The advantage of flat character is that they are readily identifiable. It is for the writer to shift them slightly, while not losing the benefit of recognition by the audience, so as to gain an edge of surprise by having the character ever so slightly rounded. A third aspect of character development draws on the Aristotelian position that character is habitual behavior, to put it another way, we are what we do the characters in screenplays are also defined by their actions.

Working with Konstantin Stanislavsky's ideas, we begin to add dynamism to those actions. Stanislavsky puts forth that the inner life of the character is concealed by the outer circumstances of his or her life. If Aristotle suggests that action defines

38 Torben Grodal, *Moving Pictures* (California: Oxford University Press, 2005), P. 81

39 Pat Copper and Ken Dancyger, *Writing the Short Film Third Edition* (San Diego: Focal Press, 2005), P. 128

40 Ibid
character, Stanislavsky suggests that the energy of character is often a by-product of the tension between what the characters wants to do and what he feels he should do in a given situation.

Elia Kazan, the great director of theater and film, used this dynamic tension and brought the character to externalize these complex feelings. As a director, he looks to turn psychology into behavior. This means transforming what a character is thinking and feeling into physical action. If Aristotle emphasizes behavior as character, and Stanislavsky links that behavior to an inner life (that may be at odds with external circumstances), Kazan points out the dominance of inner life as the more complex - or for the character, more true-source of character. The relationship between inner feeling and outer action is very useful for the author of story, since it is those that define character.

Character may be analyzed based on types of pairings. Common types of character are Stock and stereotypes character, static and developing character, Major and minor Character, and flat and round character.

4. Characterization

j) Definition of Characterization

Ibid
Character creation is the art of characterization. What the author does to bring
a character to life, to provide the reader with a sense of that character’s personality, to
make that character unique. Characterization is the process of conveying information
about characters in fiction or conversation.\textsuperscript{42} Characters are usually presented by
description and through their actions, speech, and thoughts.\textsuperscript{43} A well-developed
character is one that has been thoroughly characterized, with many traits shown in the
narrative. The better the audience knows the character, the better the character
development. Through characterization makes characters well-rounded and complex.
Authors can characterize or develop a character directly or indirectly.

\textbf{k) Characterization through Appearance}

Because most film actors project certain qualities of character the minute they
appear on the screen.\textsuperscript{44} The minute we see most actor on the screen, we make certain
assumptions about them because of their facial features, dress, physical build, and
mannerisms and the way they move. Our first visual impression may be proven

\texttt{http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/characterisation}. P. 1

\textsuperscript{43} Ibid.

\textsuperscript{44} Joseph M. Boggs and Dennis W. Petrie, The Art of Watching Films(2002), Op Cit. P. 50
wrong as the story progresses, but it is certainly an important means of establishing character.

The appearance of character is the first impression that we get when they appear in the first time, such Will Smith in the movie Hancock, his first appearance is not much stylish as another heroes who is wearing tight clothes with flying fast without crash or broken public facilities, in fact, he wears an ugly clothes, sleeping on public chair with alcohol beside him, then fly slowly to the robber cars.

The audience may capture the impression of character Hancock as a hero who hasn’t to be a hero, since it is away from the image of hero in the movie nowadays. This is first impression that we got as an audience, and it may prove wrong or right.

1) Characterization through Dialogue

Characters in a fictional film naturally reveal a great deal about themselves by what they say. But a great deal is also revealed by how they say it. Their true thoughts, attitudes, and emotions can be revealed in subtle ways through word choice and through the stress, pitch, and pause patterns of their speech.\(^4\) Actor use of ________________

\(^4\) *Ibid*
grammar, sentence structure, vocabulary, and particular dialects (if any) reveals a
great deal about their characters’ social and economic level, educational background,
and mental processes. For examples, Sersan, from movie Soldier, is less talk, less
vocabulary, and always answer with Sir even a person who ask him is a woman.

m) Characterization through External Action

Although appearance is an important measure of a character’s personality,
appearances are often misleading. Perhaps the best reflections of character are a
person’s actions. It must be assumed, of course, that real characters are more than
mere instruments of the plot, that they do what they do for a purpose, but of motives
that are consistent with their overall personality.  

Soldier in a town has purpose to
protect civilian or citizen inside from external threat, as in the movie Soldier.

n) Characterization through Internal Action

Inner action occurs within characters’ minds and emotions and consists of
secret, unspoken thoughts, daydreams, aspirations, memories, fears, and fantasies.

People hopes, dreams, and aspirations can be as important to an understanding of

46 Ibid P. 52

47 Ibid P. 53
their character as any real achievement, and their fears and insecurities can be more terrible to them than any real catastrophic failure. The examples can be take from movie The Machinist is a movie about a person who has insomnia, and other psychological diseases, it causes some mental effect to the main character to differ reality and unreal.

**o) Characterization through Reactions of Other Characters**

The way other characters view a person often serves as an excellent means of characterization. Sometimes a great deal of information about a character is already provided through such means before the character first appears on the screen.  

**p) Characterization through Contrast: Dramatic Foils**

One of the most effective techniques of characterization is the use of foils- contrasting characters whose behavior, attitudes, opinions, lifestyle, physical appearance, and so on are the opposite of those of the main characters.  

48 Ibid P. 53

49 Ibid P. 54
q) Characterization through Caricature And Leitmotif

In order to take an image of a character quickly and deeply in our minds and memories, actor often exaggerates or distorts one or more dominant features or personality traits. This device is called caricature. A physical feature, such as the way a person moves, may also be caricatured. Voice qualities and accents may also function in this way.

A similar means of characterization, leitmotif, is the repetition of a single phrase or idea by a character until it becomes almost a trademark or theme song for that character. For example the phrase *Asta la vista baby* in Terminator has been a trademark of a character to say good bye to protagonist or antagonist when they will kill opposite character.

r) Characterization through Choice of Name

One important method of characterization is the use of names possessing appropriate qualities of sound, meaning, or connotation. This technique is known as

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50 Ibid
51 Ibid
52 Ibid P. 57
name typing. Because of great deal of thought goes into the choice of names, they should not be taken for granted but should be carefully examined for the connotations they communicate. Dick Tracy is a good example, Dick is slang for Detective, then Tracy derives from the fact that detective trace criminals.

D. Marxism

1. Definition

Marxism is a political-economic theory that presents a materialist conception of history. Marxism is the name given to the ideas of Karl Heinrich Marx, a German Political, economic, and philosophical theorist and revolutionist. These ideas provide a theoretical basis of class structure in capitalist socialism. It is also a powerful critique to the capitalism.

Marx attempted to seek the structural causes behind what he saw as a system of capitalist exploitation and degradation, and to offer solutions in the spheres of economics and politics.\(^5\) The objection of Marx in capitalism is that one particular class owned the means of production, and has concentrated property in a few hands.

Marx believes that the entire main actor of social change is not particular individual, except social class. It means that the key to understand the development of human history is analyzing social class as Marx commented in Communist Manifesto, “The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles”.\textsuperscript{54}

All of human histories are the struggles of human in social class to attain or achieve higher form of human society. Marx do not define rank or position for definition of class.

For Marx, classes are defined and structured by who owns or possesses property and means of production and who performs the work in the production process, the social relationships involved in work and labour, and who produces and who controls the surplus human social labour can produce.\textsuperscript{55}

2. Class Structure

Class defined as social relationship rather than a position or rank in society. According to marx, capitalist society consists of three classes: Labor/Proletariat, Capitalist/Bourgeoisie, and Landlord (who lived by renting land). However marx

\textsuperscript{54} Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, Manifesto of the Communist Party (Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1973). P. 1

\textsuperscript{55} Class Struggle, Wikipedia encyclopedia online, Wikipedia. June 1, 2009. \url{http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/class_struggle}, P. 1
classified them again based his alienation analysis. As the writer cited from franz magnis suseno in his book, *pemikiran Karl Marx dari sosialisme utopis ke perselisihan revolusionisme*, the alienation analysis of marx makes two classes which is bourgeoisie and proletariat opposing each other.

Marx thought that classes in capitalism relates each other, in other words the capitalist class could not exist without proletariat, or vice versa. in capitalist production system, both classes needs each other. labour can work if capitalist open job filed. bourgeoisie can have profit from the labour of his factory. however, Marx tell this unbalance. since labour can't survive if they don't work, labour still can survive if they are bankrupt by selling his factory and profit. Although classes defines in objective terms, as groups with a common position with respect to property or the means of production, according to Marx, classes are historical actors only to extent that they do act in their own interests, and in opposition to other classes, which can be called as Class Conflict, later the effort to defend the property name as Class Struggle.

Marx viewed the structure of society in relation to its major classes, and the struggle between them as change in this structure. He believes that to understand those structures by analyzing social class. A class is defined by the ownership of property. A person whose has the property has the power to exclude others from the property and use it for personal purposes. In relation to property there are two great classes of society: the bourgeoisie (who own the means of production such as
machinery and factory buildings, and whose source of income is profit), and the proletariat (who own their labor and sell it for a wage). The main classes in capitalism are the bourgeoisie and the proletariat.\textsuperscript{56}

Social relations between proletariat and bourgeoisie are the matter of who rule and to be ruled. It is based on ability of someone to close the chance of labor to get job or life. Since labor/proletariat can only sustain or rely his life by working with bourgeoisie class, they have to accept all conditions that have been made by bourgeoisie. So the bourgeoisie are the class that rules the proletariat. Class proletariat has to be suffering from bourgeoisie action directly or indirectly. In this case might take as economy condition or mental.

\textbf{a) Bourgeoisie}

The Bourgeoisie or Capitalists are the owners of capital, purchasing and exploiting labor power, using the surplus value from employment of this labor power to accumulate or expand their capital.\textsuperscript{57} For example, if someone needs ten thousands rupiah per day, to buy foods, clothes, and taking his child to the school. Then, the

\textsuperscript{56} Franz Magnis-Suseno, \textit{Pemikiran Karl Marx: Dari Sosialisme Utopis ke Perselisihan Revisionisme} (Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 1999), P. 112

\textsuperscript{57} Ibid. P. 114
power cost of that labor is ten thousands per day. Bourgeoisie of course has to pay them in ten thousand rupiah per day if they work for the bourgeoisie. The next question is how long the work hour for the proletariat does. Since bourgeoisie buy the power of proletariat all of it, then bourgeoisie can use all of it to work for him. Theoretically he can make proletariat to work in 24 hours. However proletariat can’t work 24 hours, they are human and have to be rest which means they don’t have value till they have fully recovered. It can be taken as an example proletariat works in 8 hours. Then the item that needed to produce is value twenty thousand rupiah. Proletariat only needs to work 4 hours to produce an item value twenty thousands. Then 4 hours is the surplus value for bourgeoisie. It means proletariat produce two times than it should be.

Bourgeoisie class is dominant class. They can specify the requirement to those who are willing to work. Proletariat has to accept it in order to work to them. So in production relationship, the one who dominate are bourgeoisie.

b) Proletariat

The proletariat are owners of labor power (the ability to work), with no resources other than the ability to work with their hands, bodies, and minds.\textsuperscript{58} In

\textsuperscript{58} Ibid. pp. 114 - 115
order to survive and obtain an income for themselves and their families, they must find employment and work for the capitalist employer. Proletariat lives from his ability to work which means lives from wages from bourgeoisie, because they don't have capital, places, and machines. This also makes them to sell their ability to work. As the results, the output material and produce productivity is no longer belongs to the laborer. This is named as basic alienation in jobs.

3. Representation Theory

Stuart Hall in his book explained the meaning of representation is an essential part of the process by which meaning is produced and exchanged between members and culture. In literary theory representation is commonly defined in three ways. First is it look like or resemble, representation according to this definition, can be produced an incalculable number of times, as an example television soap operas. Television soap operas such as *Home and Away* are another classic example in which the character and their lives are intended to resemble real life; time reflect reality, the plots are located in the familiar and realistic settings of home, school, work place,


dinner, gym, and beach, with much of the focus revolving around issues evident within society today including divorce, love, happiness, relationships, marriage, children and the work-place.

Second definition refers to stand in for something or someone which means to represent as using one thing to stand for another, for example political stance. One person or group “stands in for” someone or something, in this case the larger social group. The last definition is to represent a second time to re-present. It is implied that representation is the ability of text to draw upon features of the world and present them to the viewer, not simply as reflections, but more so, as constructions. The images do not portray reality in unbiased way with 100% accuracy, but rather, present versions of reality influenced by culture and peoples habitual thoughts and actions. As a result, these three definitions are influenced by culture and in much the same way, have the capacity to shape culture and mould society’s attitudes, values, perceptions and behaviors.

Representation connects meaning and language to culture. It means using language to say something meaningful about, or to represent the world meaningfully, to other people. It is also an essential part of the process by which meaning is produced and exchange between members of a culture. It does involve the use of

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61 Ibid. P. 11
language, of signs and images which stand for or represent things. Meaning depends on the relationship between things in the word-people, objects and events, real or fictional-and the conceptual system, which can operate as mental representation of them.

Language is the means of literary representation involved in the overall process of constructing meaning. Our share conceptual map must be translated into a common language, so that we can correlate our concepts and ideas with certain written words, spoken sounds visual images. The general term we use for words, sounds or images which carry meaning is *signs*. These signs stand for or represent the concepts and the conceptual relations between them which we carry around in our heads and together they make up the meaning-systems of our culture.62

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDING

A. Data Description

This chapter is about analysis of two characters in the movie Charlie and The Chocolate Factory and Marxist Class Representation. In order to obtain data, first the writer watches the film, then collects statements and some scenes from two characters Charlie Bucket and Willy Wonka, puts it into two analyses of characters and finally relates two character personalities to their class structure.

Charlie and the Chocolate Factory is a fictional story of a young boy named Charlie Bucket. He lives in a poor small decrepit house with his parent and four bedridden grandparents. His father works at local toothpaste factory. The pay is terrible and the hour is long. Charlie’s family only eats with cabbage soup without any additional food type. One day Charlie gets a ticket to the tour of Chocolate factory owned by Wonka. Along with other 4 children and their parents, Charlie enters the tour without knowing it is a test to be the heir of Wonka.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Corpus</th>
<th>Scene</th>
<th>Mark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Narrator: This is a story of an ordinary little boy named Charlie Bucket. He was not faster or stronger</td>
<td>Scene 2 00:05:09 Scene 3</td>
<td>Narrator draws charlie’s physical proportion and also</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scene</td>
<td>Dialogue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>-------</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
<td><strong>you sure you want to spend your money on that? This makes grandpa Joe says such a good boy, really.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
<td><strong>Grandpa Joe: wouldn’t it be something, Charlie to open a bar of candy and find a golden ticket inside? Charlie: I know but I only get one bar a year, for my birthday.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dad: Charlie, mum and I thought maybe you wanna open your birthday present tonight. Mum: here you are Charlie: maybe I should wait till morning.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
<td><strong>Charlie: No. We’re not going. A woman offered me $500 for the ticket. I bet someone else would pay more. We need the money more than we need the chocolate.</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Wonka is the opposite character of Charlie; he lives in the biggest chocolate factory that ever known, in fact he is the owner of it. There are nobody knows who he is, but one thing is that he known is as genius in managing and running the factory. After having betrayed by his worker, Wonka is known to hire little worker from Oompa Loompa Land and pays them with a cocoa nut.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Scene</th>
<th>Mark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Grandpa Joe: The man was a genius. Did you know he invented a new way of making chocolate ice cream so that it stays cold for hours without a freezer? You can even leave it lying in the sun on a hot day, and it won’t go runny. Charlie Bucket: But that’s impossible. Grandpa Joe: But Willy Wonka did it.</td>
<td>Scene 9 00:07:27 Scene 28 00:10:05 Scene 24 00:41:45</td>
<td>Wonka is described as the genius of Chocolatier by Charlie’s granpa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Charlie: You can eat the grass? Willy Wonka: Of course you can. Everything in this room is eatable. Even I’m eatable. But that is called cannibalism, my dear children and is, in fact, frowned upon in most societies.</td>
<td>Scene 15 00:39:04</td>
<td>Wonka’s attitudes and characterization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Granpa Joe: Willy Wonka began with a single store on Cherry Street. But the whole world wanted his candy.</td>
<td>Scene 11 00:11:40 Scene 12 00:11:36 Scene 13 00:11:21 Scene 14 00:11:37</td>
<td>Willy Wonka starts his carrier as Granpa Joe described it on Cherry Street. As the time goes on he develops his shop and also triggers some tendency to steal his work.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Data Analysis

2. Character Analysis

c) Charlie Bucket
The film starts from the narrator, who appears at the end of film, tells a story. The narrator describes Charlie Bucket as a little boy who doesn’t have superiority than any other children. It is clearly stated in narrator statement at the beginning of film.

**Narrator:** This is a story of an ordinary little boy named Charlie Bucket. He was not faster or stronger or more clever than other children. His family was not rich or powerful or well-connected. In fact, they barely had enough to eat.

The narrator describes Charlie as deprived of adequate food. The camera goes down to a city (see scene 6) and it shows up a boy (see scene 2) who is standing in freezing winters. The viewers can clearly see that it is winter and snowflake is falling to the ground. The boy as the audience expected is Charlie.

Charlie wears red long thin winter jacket which should not resist cold in winter. Although he is freezing, he keeps standing there (See Scene 3). The viewer knows from his clothes that he is poor. After the wonka’s truck has gone, he runs off and enters to a small decrepit house (see scene 6). Then the day shifts to night. Inside of it, there are four old men who are crippled and sit on bed, the boy and a woman. Charlie has appeared from the beginning of the movie makes him as protagonist. He is the character who get a problem starts from his family, financial condition and himself.

Charlie is described as the luckiest boy in the world. Amongst 5 children who get golden ticket, Charlie is the luckiest boy. Narrator narrates Charlie is the luckiest
boy since he can get to the factory by the factor of luck. Wonka comments on this

Willy Wonka: And you. Well, you're just lucky to be here, aren't you? The other 4
children get the ticket from their effort, for example Verucca Salt uses her wealth to
get the ticket, then Mike Teave uses his brain to track down the ticket, and Augustus
Gloop gets his ticket since he eats lots of candy and chocolate.

Someone can be said as lucky if he is by accident or chance gets something
which is rare or even impossible to get. 5 golden tickets are the rare item that can't be
gotten easily. When Charlie found money on the street for exact 10 dollar and get the
tickets from that money, he can be said as lucky. At the end of film Charlie is chosen
by Willy Wonka since he is the appropriate boy as to be his heir.

When audiences look at Charlie’s appearance, they may think that Charlie’s
body may be blown up by the wind. Charlie only eats cabbage every time of his life
since the condition of his family’s economy. Charlie is living in a poor condition. He
is living with his parents and his four bedridden Grandparents in a small decrepit
house. Even though he is deprived of adequate food, a bed and privacy, He enjoys his
life especially when Granpa Joe tells about Wonka.

Charlie’s family eats cabbage soup without any additional food in dinner,
lunch and breakfast (see scene 16 and 17). Charlie is not only short but also
undernourished because of his cabbage soup (See Scene 32). Charlie also doesn’t talk
from beginning to the end of film. In fact, he only speaks to his family, and speaks when he is spoken to.

Although Charlie is short in physical proportions, he is kind hearted. Grandpa Joe states Charlie’s personality when he asks him to buy one chocolate bar for both of them. At this situation, Charlie does not ask additional money to buy another chocolate bar. In fact, he replies it by asking *you sure you want to spend your money on that*? This makes grandpa Joe says *such a good boy, really*. From above situation, Charlie is also meek that he never complains or asks for more than he is given (see scene 27). At scene 27, Charlie’s ears are closed by his father, when one of his grandpas tells words which should not be heard by children, Charlie doesn’t complain on this.

> Grandpa Joe: wouldn’t it be something, Charlie to open a bar of candy and find a golden ticket inside?
> Charlie: I know but I only get one bar a year, for my birthday.

Charlie also doesn’t complain about how unfair it is that he will never get to go because he gets a wonka’s bar one in a year and prefer to looks forward to the one time a year at his birthdays.

> Dad: Charlie, mum and I thought maybe you wanna open your birthday present tonight.
> Mum: here you are
> Charlie: maybe I should wait till morning
Charlie doesn’t rush to open his birthday present even though he gets it earlier. He even thinks to open it in the morning. After opening his birthday present, he shares his birthday present with his family instead of eating it alone.

Charlie even ignores his ambition when he gets a ticket to the tour and prefers to cash it.

*Charlie: No. We’re not going. A woman offered me $500 for the ticket. I bet someone else would pay more. We need the money more than we need the chocolate.*

Charlie knows his family needs more money to live. That is the reason why Charlie prefers to cash the ticket, although he wants to go into the factory. This condition portrays Charlie’s kind hearted to his family whether he sacrifices his ambition.

Charlie idolizes Wonka. He makes a scale model of the factory out of sub-quality toothpaste caps his father brings home from his job (See Scene 8).

*Dad: Charlie I found something I think you'll like.*
*Charlie: It's exactly what I need.*
*Granpa Joe: What is it, Charlie?*
*Charlie: Dad found it, just the piece I needed.*
*Granpa Joe: What piece was it?*
*Charlie: A head for Willy Wonka.*
*Granpa Joe: Well, how wonderful. It’s quite a likeness.*
*Charlie: You think so?*

When charlie’s dad goes home and brings sub-quality toothpaste caps, he is very excited. Then he takes the miniature out and put it as the head of wonka (see scene 8). From this scene, Charlie idolizes wonka more than everyone else. He even makes a scale model of the factory of sub-quality toothpaste caps.
Towards the end of the film, once Charlie turns down Wonka's first offer of the factory, he loses respect for Wonka because of Wonka’s low regard for family. Charlie's opinion of him changes for better when Wonka realizes (with Charlie's help) that family is an important part of any successful endeavor.

d) Willy Wonka

Willy Wonka is one of main character who lives in the factory alone. He is the owner of the biggest chocolate factory and also the famous chocolatier. At the beginning of film Willy Wonka is only known from Grandpa Joe’s story. 20 years ago, Grandpa Joe is worked to Wily Wonka (See Scene 9)

Scene 9 shows that Grandpa Joe who is much younger works to Willy Wonka, he tells that Willy Wonka is a genius (Scene 28).

*Grandpa Joe: The man was a genius. Did you know he invented a new way of making chocolate ice cream so that it stays cold for hours without a freezer? You can even leave it lying in the sun on a hot day, and it won't go runny.
Charlie Bucket: But that's impossible.
Grandpa Joe: But Willy Wonka did it.*

Wonka makes a new innovation in chocolate ice cream. It won’t go runny even it is lying in the sun on a hot day. In fact, when Prince Pondicherry who is an Indian Prince writes a letter to Willy Wonka, and asks him to build a colossal place
which is made from chocolate, he is successful made it. All of it is made from white
and dark chocolate, so does the carpets, the pictures, and the furniture.

Granpa Joe: Well, Prince Pondicherry wrote a letter to Mr. Wonka and asked
him to come all the way out to India and build him a colossal palace entirely
out of chocolate (see scene 28).
Willy Wonka: It will have 100 rooms, and everything will be made of either
dark or light chocolate.
Granpa Joe: True to his word, the bricks were chocolate and the cement
holding them together was chocolate. All the walls and ceilings were made of
chocolate as well. So were the carpets and the pictures and the furniture. It is
perfect in every way.
Willy Wonka: Yeah, but it won't last long. You better start eating right now.
Prince Pondicherry: Oh, nonsense. I will not eat my palace. I intend to live in
it.

However the palace doesn’t stand long. When there came a very hot day with a
boiling sun, the palace is melt. Wonka is really genius. That makes Charlie idolizes
wonka.

Wonka is well known eccentricity; at the beginning of film we can’t see this
behavior, later in the middle of film when the tour begins, the audiences slowly
knows that wonka is eccentric.

Charlie: You can eat the grass?
Willy Wonka: Of course you can.
Everything in this room is eatable.
Even I'm eatable. But that is called cannibalism, my dear children and is, in
fact, frowned upon in most societies. (See Scene 24)

When they enter a room that amazes the visitor, Wonka explains that no
factory in this world that has waterfall of chocolate. He then pleases the visitor to
taste the candy which is mean to be the land of candy. When Charlie asks him You
can eat the grass? Wonka answer it not in simple words but with additional information about cannibalism. Wonka doesn’t have to add information about cannibalism. He only needs to say which one can’t be eaten. From the first dialogue, it appears that wonka is eccentric that he doesn’t have to do or say something unnecessary thing. Otherwise you can check his appearance that makes him an attention to all of people (see scene15).

Wonka has no family. The only family he had is his father, Wilbur Wonka the only dentist in the town at that time. He is leaving little Wonka due to Wonka is following his ambition not his father’s will which is to become dentist. These leaves trauma and makes him deny on parents.

*Wonka: You can't run a chocolate factory with a family hanging over you like an old, dead goose. No offense.*
*Granpa: None taken, jerk.*
*Wonka: A chocolatier has to run free and solo. He has to follow his dreams.*
*Granpa Joe: Gosh darn the consequences.*
*Wonka: Look at me. I had no family, and I'm a giant success.*

Wonka is very demanding on Charlie to follow wonka’s work. He demands Charlie to leave his family as wonka does it to catch his dreams to become a Famous Great Chocolatier. As wonka’s father is very demanding to his child, Wonka is also like his father too. Wonka also known to be cared of his little worker, since they are his only family he had. *Wonka: They are such wonderful workers.*

Since he was left from child by his father, wonka is doing all of it by himself. It doesn’t clearly mention how he survives. However, Granpa Joe describe him starts
from a single store. *Granpa Joe: Willy Wonka began with a single store on Cherry Street. But the whole world wanted his candy.* From that store, he can buy anything he wants but he only likes to make chocolate and candy. All of the money he spent to develop the greatest taste chocolate in the world. It means he doesn’t waste his money for a little thing.

### 3. Class Representation

R.J. Rummel stated that Class of Marxist is determined by property distribution and consumption, which reflects the production and power relation classes. The writer sees that the film reflects condition of Marxist’s classes. An example can be taken from the character itself. Charlie Bucket and Willy Wonka are the main character who reflects Marxist class. Charlie Bucket represents his family which is proletariat.

Charlie has a father; his name is Mr. Bucket. He works at local tooth paste factory. The pay is terrible and the hour is longer than the pay itself. He even can’t buy Wonka bars, or stuff such as Snack, a better house, or winter’s coat for Charlie. His money is only enough to buy Cabbage and a Wonka Bar in a year. *Narrator:* Charlie’s father worked at the local toothpaste factory. The hours were long, and the pay was terrible... Charlie’s father sells his power with a small amount of money to capitalist and spends time at work beyond what they’re paid for. When the industrial
revolution comes to his town, Mr. Bucket loses his job. Robot has taken his position since the owner thinks that it is more efficient than human labor. Since Wonka announce his competition to find a golden ticket in his Wonka bar, he makes a rise of chocolate bar sale. Through this competition, people willing to sacrifice their needs and also makes the needs of toothpaste rise suddenly. The factory, that Charlie’s father work, has made a decision to buy a robot or automatic machines from extra money they got and also fire some of the worker including Charlie’s father. That job is only income for his family. They are really relied on this job, although the payment is only enough to buy cabbage each day.

Charlie: Why aren’t you at work?
Charlie’s Dad: Oh, well, the toothpaste factory thought they’d give me a bit of time off.
Charlie: Like summer vacation?
Charlie’s Dad: Sure. Something like that.
Narrator: In fact, it wasn’t like a vacation at all. The upswing in candy sales had led to a rise in cavities which led to a rise in toothpaste sales. With the extra money the factory had decided to modernize eliminating Mr. Bucket’s job.

Before this happen Charlie’s grandpa has been fired when he works with Willy Wonka. Willy Wonka has to shutdown his worker since there is a despicable spy amongst them.

Granpa Joe: All the other chocolate makers, you see had grown jealous of Mr. Wonka. They began sending in spies to steal his secret recipes. Fickelgruber started making an ice cream that would never melt. Prodnose came out with a chewing gum that never lost its flavor. Then Slugworth began making candy balloons that you could blow up to incredible sizes. The thievery got so bad that one day, without warning Mr. Wonka told every
single one of his workers to go home. He announced that he was closing his chocolate factory forever.

Wonka has rival of candy maker who sends their spies to get secret receipt of Willy Wonka. However he doesn't need to close his factory for each of his worker. This makes Charlie has to be suffer from his family' economy condition. If Wonka wasn't closing his factory to his human worker, Charlie will have better condition than today. Grandpa Joe won’t sit on the bed again; he will help family economy condition. However Charlie doesn't have a power to change those. He can only wish and hopes there is miracle that happens. Miracle that would changes his fate of proletariat to have a better life.

When Charlie gets the ticket from the money he had found on the street. He faces two options of him, sell the golden ticket to the highest bid or he choose to join the tour of Wonka’s factory.

*Charlie: No. We're not going. A woman offered me $500 for the ticket. I bet someone else would pay more. We need the money more than we need the chocolate.*

Charlie bucket is kind hearted boy and cares his family. He knows that his family needs more money to struggle. He can’t have a job unless he can sell the golden ticket to the highest bids. When he feels that his father doesn’t have a job because of industrial revolution, he raise up to help his family from poverty. That is why Charlie sacrifices his ambition to take the tour and cash the golden ticket. In this rate, Charlie
is categorized as Proletariat since he suffers from the bourgeoisie actions, and his family also doesn’t have ability to open a job field.

The golden ticket belongs to Wonka, the owner of Wonka’s chocolate factory. It’s also a competition to win the main prize which Wonka says that No one could ever imagine. The prize is unknown whether to get money or Chocolate. As writer quoted above Charlie resisted joining the tour. He prefers to sell it since it can sustain his family to live.

There is no one know what the main prize is. Wonka opened his factory after long time ago he closed it and fired his workers due to the spies among the worker. His purpose is to find an heir. Someone who can be controlled by him, and be like him.

Willy Wonka: Because you see, a few months ago, I was having my semiannual haircut and I had the strangest revelation. In that one silver hair I saw reflected my life's work. My factory, my beloved Oompa-Loompas. Who would watch over them? After I was gone? I realized in that moment: I must find a heir. And I did, Charlie. You.

That means someone who would work with him, to replace him to be his own successor. The one who loves chocolate as Wonka does. This is the main purposes of the competition he is held. When Charlie knows this, he faces two options from Wonka. Take the chance to be Willy Wonka and leave his family forever, or leave it and lives in small decrepit house which joins with his Granpa. It makes Charlie to be
confused. These choices represent a bourgeoisie who offer the requirement to Proletariat. Wonka who has power in the factory and could change social life by his production represents bourgeoisie class.

When the five children, they do not work instead of following the Tour to get the main prizes, enter Wonka’s factory, they become proletariat. Even they are the richest children who also has factory. They have to obey bourgeoisie who controls in the factory. If they do not obey then they will ensure loses their chances to win the factory. For example Mike Teeave with television set, he managed to use teleportation to TV and makes him to be small size as the ant. In order to make his size normal, he has to be put in taffer puller. Another instance can be taken from other children, Violet for example. She eats a gum that makes him blue and big as a blueberry pie, since she wants to be the first person who eats ever-lasting gums which is not allowed to be eaten by Wonka because it is still in experiment. It makes her to be out from the tour. Verruca who is the richest among other kids has to be in the trash bag, since she wants a trained squirrel that is not allowed to be touched.

Wonka, as the writer depicted above, is a bourgeoisie. He owns, controls the factory, and also has power in there. He also can manage suffer his rival, or Proletariat. In other side Charlie is categorized as Proletariat, seeing from the end of the film as one of the labour worker and also the one who is suffering from the action directly or indirectly of Bourgeoisie class.
A. Conclusion

After examining both main characters represents which classes in capitalism, the writer draws a conclusion that Charlie Bucket and Willy Wonka in the film “Charlie and the Chocolate Factory” has reflected Proletariat and Bourgeoisie. Both characters have showed the activity which give indications on classes in Marxism as Karl Marx theory through dialogue and Scenes in the film.

Two classes in the film “Charlie and The Chocolate Factory” is shown through the efforts of the main character that is struggling in their class. Charlie Bucket reflects the activity that shows him and his family as Proletariat. He does act in his own interests. Wonka as the opposition of Proletariat classes had shown the activity to shows powers to his rival and Proletariat. Two characters also show that classes in Marxism are determined by property, not by income or status. They are determined by distribution and consumption, which itself ultimately reflects the production and power relations of classes.
B. Suggestions

A film doesn’t only consist of moving pictures, but also categorize as literary work. Film is one kind of literary work in the form of audio visual and it is as much a science as it is an art. It is interesting not only in exploring but also in taking the meaning of film. Writer sees film as the mirror of human life, struggles in achieving their dreams of.

The writer can only suggest other researcher if they want to analyze film to look up the theory more carefully. In order to do that, they should often visit the library and read some journal. In researching itself, researcher can also combined two theories since the literature itself doesn’t have one meaning.
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Charlie and the Chocolate Factory directed by Tim Burton released in Hollywood  
USA July 15, 2005.
APPENDICES

Scenes:

Scene 1
00:22:37

Scene 2
00:05:09

Scene 3
00:05:21

Scene 4
00:06:27

Scene 5
00:06:04

Scene 6
00:05:39

Scene 7
00:05:49

Scene 8
00:06:50

Scene 9
00:07:27

Scene 10
01:42:56

Scene 11
00:11:40

Scene 12
00:11:36
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