



AN ANALYSIS OF NATURALISM IN SEAN BAKER'S MOVIE "THE FLORIDA PROJECT"

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Abstract

Naturalism provides appreciation of the world works and encourages learning through identification of models and application of reasoning to problems. The purpose of this study is to explore scenes and dialogues of naturalism, in the movie The Florida Project. The researchers applied the qualitative descriptive research method with the theory of the aspects of naturalism according to Vernon L. Parrington (1927). The subject was the story of The Florida Project. The researchers collected and identified scenes concerning the aspect of naturalism in the movie as the technique. The result showed several aspects of naturalism such as Objectivity, Flippant Disposition Toward Material, Determinism, Inclination Toward Negativity in Choice of Detail, Characters Are Liable to Specific Enticements, Frankness, and Pessimism. Science of naturalism can help humans see reality of life deeply and have broader understanding of the consequences occur in life. The most common aspect is Inclination Toward Negativity in the Choice of Detail. It shows that Halley, the main character tends to show her angry side more often than her calmness. Characters are Liable to Specific Enticements and Pessimism is the least aspect of this movie. Both are related to each other in terms of Halley's recklessness and unseriousness in her life.

Keywords: *naturalism; movie; character; the florida project.*

INTRODUCTION

Literature is a method of recording, conserving, and passing on knowledge and entertainment, and can also play a social, psychological, spiritual, or political role. Literature is a style of expression where a certain story is told and a topic is developed for the audience. While it can stand alone as a type of art, it is also intertwined with others. In terms of structure and rhythm, the music is equivalent to poetry. It can reflect the same societal themes as literature and frequently depicts a historical period. Literature, as a form of art, can also include works of various non-fiction genres, such as biography, journals, memoirs, letters, and essays. Literature helps people travel across time and learn about humankind from those who have been living on earth before. A person can have a better grasp of culture and a greater appreciation for it by doing so. At its most basic level, literature may be divided into three main genres: poetry, prose, and drama, each of which can be further subdivided into dozens of subgenres. Although many classics contend that fiction and non-fiction can and do fit under poetry, drama, or prose, some resources will only list two genres: fiction and nonfiction. It might be difficult to identify the difference between fiction and nonfiction at times. In general, fiction refers to plots, settings, and characters based on the author's imagination, whereas nonfiction refers to true accounts of real people and events. There are numerous varieties of fiction



and nonfiction, many of which have developed subgenres such as novels and myths, oral tradition, media texts, adverts, reference texts, and performance fiction. Performance fiction, like a novel, is a work that features people and situations that are not necessarily true to life. This sort of fiction includes spoken lines as well as visual cues for staging the performance so that people can tell the narrative themselves. Movies, television shows, theater, and radio plays all fall under this category, as they mix a visual environment and physical performance with a screenplay to tell a story.

Klarer (2004:53) states that "Movies are made by literary techniques, conversely, literary practice, developed particular features under the impact of the movie". A movie or movie is a kind of fiction that tells a person's story through a motion picture. They are similar to novels and include the same genres: romantic, historical, detective, thriller, adventure, horror, and science fiction. Also the sub-groups such as action, comedy, tragedy, westerns, and war. A drama or movie is a work that combines literary and performance elements. A script is a literary aspect of play, and a scenario is a literary aspect of the movie. Since a movie is based on a novel, the writer examines it in the same way as a novel. This implies that the way to evaluate the movie is the same as the way to study literary works because movies are derived from them. The movie is intimately linked to real-life stories or events that occur in the lives of humankind. A movie is indeed very realistic when it displays a plot that is thick with actual human life concerns. In this regard, a movie can be explored using the naturalistic approach.

Naturalism is a philosophical system that links the scientific method with philosophy by claiming that everything and events in the universe are natural. In the 1930s Vernon Louis Parrington defined naturalism as "pessimistic realism, with a philosophy that places humans in a mechanical world and views them as victims of that world" (Parrington 1930: 325). Naturalism was a literary movement that lasted from 1865 to 1900 and used realistic realism to argue that social conditions, heredity, and the environment all had an inseparable influence on human character. Some of the human characteristics that are included in the characteristics of naturalism are scientific detachment, determinism, pessimism, poverty and misery, and indifference or hostility. The Researchers are interested in doing this research because the idea of naturalism is very rare. So, researchers want to analyze how naturalism is applied in the movie "Florida Project" to observe the interesting and new things in the story based on Vernon's idea on Naturalism. Based on Vernon L Parrington's viewpoint and ideas, he defined naturalism as "a pessimistic realism, with a philosophy that sets man in a mechanical world and conceives of him as victimized by that world" (Parrington 1930: 325). According to Vernon (:), explained naturalism is divided into seven types, namely, Objectivity, Flippant Disposition Toward Material, Rationality of Determinism, Inclination Toward Negativity in Choice of Detail, and Characters Are Liable to Specific Enticements. Frankness, and Pessimism.

In *The Florida Project* movie, Halley's scenes and dialogues depict the seven characteristics of naturalism. One of the various characteristics of naturalism that describes its dialogue is its Flippant Disposition Toward Material



can be seen in the dialogue between Bobby and Halley when Halley pays her rent to Bobby. (time:34:56 – 35:10)

Bobby: “*Seriously, if you’re gonna be late again, you gotta let me know.*”

Halley: “*It was due yesterday*”

Bobby: *Yeah, that’s right. Due yesterday.*”

Halley: “*Why are you counting it, like I’m broke*”

Bobby: “*Just gonna make sure.*”

The clip illustrates Halley's negligence for only paying her rent at the end of the week. Halley is noted for being apathetic, oblivious, and unconcerned about her future. As a result, Bobby wanted to double-check the amount of money Halley had given him. Halley, who leads a chaotic lifestyle and only works when she needs money, indicates that she is a hazardous lady. Flippant Disposition Toward Material is a viewpoint that represents a person who is dismissive of others and only cares about themselves.

Nowadays, naturalism was not analyzed, criticized, researched, or studied by many people, and the existence of naturalism itself began to fade. Consequently, if someone wants to learn the basic theory of naturalism it might be a bit difficult to get because the science of naturalism is abstract. Someone who adheres to the notion of naturalism or what is called a naturalist is someone who does not believe in the existence of supernatural things. As its existence is not real and cannot be explained theoretically or rationally. Naturalism is a theory that accepts "nature" as a whole reality. The term "nature" has been used in philosophy with a variety of meanings, ranging from the visible physical world to humans, to the total system of phenomena of space and time. Nature is the world revealed to us by natural science. The term naturalism is the opposite of the term supernaturalism which contains a dualistic view of nature in the presence of existing forces (beings) above or outside nature (Harold H. Titus e.al, 1984). Previous studies were conducted to improve, develop, foster, and preserve naturalism such as (1) American Literary Naturalism by D. T. Christophe. 2005. (2) On the Influence of Naturalism on American Literature by Zhang. X. 2010. (3) American Literary Naturalism: Critical Perspectives by D. Campbell. 2011. (4) Stephen Crane's Naturalism With Special Reference to ‘The Open Boat’ by S. N. Arunkumar & A. Benazir. 2018. (5) Elements of Naturalism in McTeague by Frank Norris by A. N. Surur, S. T. Dengela. 2019.

Naturalism in a movie has been thoroughly researched. In this study, researchers assess the characteristics of human nature differently than in previous studies. Vernon L. Parrington's theory of naturalism was used to study *The Florida Project* Movie, which is divided into seven types, namely, Objectivity, Flippant Disposition Toward Material, Rationality of Determinism, Inclination Toward Negativity in Choice of Detail, Characters Are Liable to Specific Enticements. Frankness, and Pessimism. The conflicts, as well as contextual and theoretical interpretations, are discussed. Researchers are interested in conducting this research because *The Florida Project* is a movie that presents human life in a very



realistic way.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Literature is any piece of writing that has an aesthetic value of its own. Literature can also occur in the form of artistic works that are not only written but also spoken. Literary works are classified according to a variety of criteria, including language, national origin, historical period, genre, and subject matter, and are generally in the form of imagination. Klarer (2004:1) says that in most cases, "literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literature in the more exact sense of the word". Literature is categorized in a variety of ways depending on its purpose, content, style, and form. Drama, fiction, folklore, poetry, prose, and nonfiction are all literary works. Drama is a type of storytelling in which tensions and emotions are represented via dialogue and action. It is usually written in verse or prose for theatrical performance. A drama is a fictional or non-fictional event shown by the performance of written discourse (either prose or poetry) in literature and is most commonly played out through a movie.

A Movie is a series of consecutive still images to be shown on a screen in such rapid succession as to give the illusion of spontaneous movement; in a motion picture. A good movie is a well-made (script, cinematography, editing, sound), well-acted, cohesive, and internally consistent story that can evoke emotion, set mood, and direct a reaction, and all of the elements of a good movie combine to generate a powerful message. The plot is a series of occurrences in which each one influences the following one based on the cause-and-effect concept. The plot or storyline can be used to predict how the movie will turn out and to determine whether the story is realistic or related enough to human life so it can be examined further with a naturalistic approach.

Naturalism was established in the seventeenth century and developed in the eighteenth. In the field of science, it is quickly developing. And it is of the view that "Learned heavily on the knowledge reported by man's senses". Similar to the foregoing view, Rousseau's (1712-1778) naturalism is "Education that is in accord with nature", which is finding, formulating, and implementing the laws of nature into the educational process.

Naturalism is a theory that accepts "nature" as the whole of reality. The term "nature" has been used in philosophy with a variety of meanings, ranging from the visible physical world to humans, to the total system of phenomena of space and time. Naturalism is the view that natural science is the best (in some versions, the only) that natural science is the best for humans because science is the only source of knowledge and an explanatory guide to questions about what there is, what is like, and why. Naturalism is sometimes thrown around as the claim that there is nothing supernatural, nothing 'creepy' in the world. In philosophy, naturalism is a theory that relates the scientific method to philosophy by affirming that all beings and events in the universe (whatever their inherent



character may be) are natural. Consequently, all knowledge of the universe falls within the pale of scientific investigation.

Vernon L. Parrington (1927) in his book "Main Current in American Thought" the page (1309) found seven characteristics in the work of naturalism, such:

1. **Objectivity:** People are viewed as the casualty of fate or destiny. Naturalism does not remark on the ethical quality or the reasonableness of the circumstance in which characters get themselves. For example in the drama *The Seagull* by Anton Pavlovich Chekhov (1986) act I:

Medviedenko: *"Why should you be unhappy? I don't understand it. You are healthy, and though your father is not rich, he has a good competency. My life is far harder than yours. I only have twenty-three roubles a month to live on, but I don't wear mourning."*

Masha: *"Happiness does not depend on riches; poor men are often happy."*

In this dialogue, Medviedenko emphasizes that Masha's life is no worse than his, he speaks based on the actual situation without being influenced or having personal views about his life. But Masha thinks that happiness does not depend on wealth; poor people are often happy. Indeed In theory, but not in reality, most people often think that a happy life does not always require money, but objectively life must coexist with money.

2. **Flippant Disposition Toward Material:** An irreverent perspective of the battle in which creatures get themselves, neither censuring nor applauding individuals for activity outside their ability to control. There's an example in the play *A Doll's House* by Henrik Ibsen (1897) when Nora had just come home after going out and then shows her husband what has she bought:

Nora: *"Just this minute."* (*Hides the bag of macaroons in her pocket and wipes her mouth*). *"Come here, Torvald, and see what I've bought."*

Helmer: *"Don't disturb me. (A little later he opens the door and looks in, pen in hand). "Bought", did you say? What! All that? Has my little spend-thrift been making the money fly again?"*

Nora: *"Why, Torvald, surely we can afford to launch out a little now! It's the first Christmas we haven't had to pinch."*

Helmer: *"Come, come; we can't afford to squander money."*

Nora: *"Oh, yes, Torvald, do let us squander a little-just the least little bit, won't you? you know you'll soon be earning heaps of money."*

Helmer: *"Yes, from New Year's Day. But there's a whole quarter before my first salary is due."*

Nora: *"Nevermind; we can borrow in the meantime."*

From the conversation above, it can be seen that Nora, the wife, likes to waste her husband's money with the excuse of buying things for Christmas. though her husband warns that their money is very limited and she won't be getting her salary any time soon. but Nora simply said they could borrow when their money ran out.



3. **Determinism:** Naturalism works tend to underline either natural or social-financial determinism. The naturalist takes no note of the everyday citizens. Normal in so far as their advantage, their lives, and the things that happen in them are normal and common. Awful should happen to the naturalist's character. Regardless of how hard they were attempting to remain alive, it would end with disaster because rationality expects that human life is controlled by unavoidable powers.
4. **Inclination Toward Negativity in Choice of Detail:** The naturalist appears to feel. Predisposition in the determination of characters which are generally three composers are:
 - Characters are set apart by solid material science and little-learned action.
 - A character of energized psychotic disposition, helpless before temperament driven by powers that they don't stop to break down.
 - An incidental utilization of a solid character whose will is broken.
5. **Characters Are Liable to Specific Enticements:** The will to change or destiny, sex, and creature driving forces. In inauthenticity, the character has, at any rate, a few levels of unrestrained choice, which they can exercise to influence their circumstance.
6. **Frankness:** Frank in the portrayal of a human being as an animal driven by fundamental urges—fear, hunger, and sex. The fundamental view of human beings which naturalists take is that of animals in the natural world. In the comedy-drama *The Seagull* Anton Pavlovich Chekhov (1986) act IV:
Dorn: "*The fear of death is an animal passion which must be overcome. Only those who believe in a future life and tremble for sins committed can logically fear death; but you, for one thing, don't believe in a future life, and for another, you haven't committed any sins. You have served as a Councillor for twenty-five years, that is all.*"
In this line, Dorn's word explains those (humans) who believe in a future existence and will be ashamed of the misdeeds they did during their lifetime. They do not feel that what they are doing now has an influence on their life in the future, unlike persons who exhibit animal-like features.
7. **Pessimism:** Naturalism is a pessimistic realism, with a philosophy that sets man in a mechanical world and conceives of him being victimized by that world.

The movie *The Florida Project* was written by Sean Baker and was released on October 5th, 2017. This movie tells the slice of life plot that follows a six-year-old girl living with her unemployed single mother in a motel in Kissimmee, Florida, as they try to stay out of trouble and make ends meet, they may keep ahead of impending homelessness. The hardship of their life in Kissimmee is contrasted with nearby Walt Disney World. The setting of the movie *The Florida Project* is on a stretch of highway just outside the imagined utopia of Disney World, *The Florida Project* follows six-year-old Moonee (Brooklyn Prince in a stunning breakout turn) and her rebellious mother Halley (Bria Vinaite,



another major discovery) throughout a single summer.

This article uses the descriptive qualitative method as an approach for analyzing the aspects of naturalism in the movie *The Florida Project*. According to Sugiyono (2016:9), the qualitative research method is a research method used to examine the condition of a natural object where the researcher is the key instrument. On the other hand, David Williams (1995) stated that qualitative research is an attempt by researchers to collect data based on natural settings. This study focused on the implementation of Naturalism in *The Florida Project* movie.

In collecting the data, the researcher has done watching, analyzing, and collecting some scenes and dialogues in the story of *The Florida Project* movie. The researcher applied a qualitative descriptive research method with Vernon L. Parrington's theory of Naturalism as a detailed explanation. The research subject was the scenes in the story of *The Florida Project* movie.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Naturalism raises a theme based on a person's character which is based on the environment and hereditary in which a person comes from as the theory explained by Vernon L. Parrington. There are several characteristics of naturalism in the movie that are classified as Objectivity, Flippant Disposition Toward Material, Rationality of Determinism, Inclination Toward Negativity in Choice of Detail, Characters being Liable to Specific Enticements, Frankness, and Pessimism.

No.	Aspects of Naturalism	Number	Percentage (%)
1.	Objectivity	5	20%
2.	Flippant Disposition Toward Material	3	12%
3.	Determinism	2	8%
4.	Inclination Toward Negativity in Choice of Detail	11	44%
5.	Characters are Liable to Specific Enticements	1	4%
6.	Frankness	2	8%
7.	Pessimism	1	4%
TOTAL		25	100%

1. Objectivity

Time/duration: (10:20 - 10:32)

The Dialogue and scene:



Ashley: *"Hi, baby"*

Scooty: *"Hi, Mom"*

Moonee: *"Hi, Miss Ashley"*

Ashley: *"Here you go"* (while handing the food packages to them)

Moonee: *"Thanks"*

Moonee: *"Hey, yo, my mom wanted to know if you want to go to OBT"*

Ashley: *"It's Saturday, right? Okay then, we're gonna go"*

In this dialogue and scene, Moonee and Scooty visit Ashley and say that Moonee's mother invited her to go to OBT. This is indicated by the sentence, *"Hey, yo, my mom wants to know if you want to go to OBT tonight"*. While the action is set at the locations mentioned in the dialogue, such as hangouts or clubs, OBT is a gathering spot for the lower middle class in Orlando, Florida. Moonee addressed an older person by name or without respect, and spoke aggressively to everyone, regardless of age. Moonee's speech comprises objective statements, according to naturalism theory. The goal is to focus on the current circumstance without being swayed by personal beliefs or viewpoints. An objective attitude is more assured in its validity, yet it can also include it. Objective thinking is a method of arriving at a decision or taking action based on "what the perpetrator did."

2. The flippant disposition toward material

Time/duration: (33:51 - 33:57)

The dialogue and scene:

Halley: *"If I buy more than twenty, can you get me a discount?"*

Seller: *"This is wholesale"*

Moonee: *"Mom, what about this one? You'll smell like Justin Bieber"*

In the movie *The Florida Project*, Halley's character is a single and unemployed mother with a daughter named Moonee who lives in a cramped hotel. Halley is a woman that is apathetic, ignorant, and unconcerned with her future life. She dressed as she liked and lived recklessly. Allowing her small child to play as she pleases without reprimanding or coaching her every time she makes a mistake outside is also possibly inappropriate in the way she raises her kid. Furthermore, this woman, who has green hair and tattoos all over her body, only works if the hotel management has invoiced her to pay the motel room fee payment. She'd purchase inexpensive perfume at a supermarket and resale it in wealthy districts until she had enough money. Several situations demonstrate Halley's character's negligence to make money and find a place to live. She dislikes being controlled or scolded because of her volatile personality, making it difficult for her to obtain steady work and those eager to hire her.

3. Determinism

Time/duration: (1:39:43 - 1:39:56)



Dialogue and scene:

Halley: *"Can I help you?"*

Lady: *"Halley, these DCF officers are here with regards to Moonee."*

Halley: *"You wanna inspect my room, mind us? You wanna shake my bag too? You wanna look inside my fridge?"*

Moonee was brought in by child protection officers to discipline herself, take good care of, and educate her child. This scene occurs amid a huge fight near the climax of the movie when a group of red-clad ladies enter Halley's room and speak with her. Halley began to become agitated by the situation at this point. This is seen in the following sentence: "Do you want to look around my room while we're here? Do you want to shake my bag as well? Do you want to have a look inside my refrigerator? "... Due to Halley's work, which may endanger her kid, likes to be lazy, and abandoning her child in the wild, DCF officers wanted to take good care of Moonee, as well as trains her to be a nice girl and a polite person. According to the theory of naturalism, the scene and dialogue used the rationality of determinism. determinism in naturalism tends to focus on natural or socio-financial provisions. The laws of nature and economic life as well as one's circumstances are determined. Halley's life was free and unfettered, in an uncomfortable place, with barely any money, a little daughter to support and educate, without a steady job. In the end, no matter how hard they try to stay alive, it will end in disaster because rationality expects human life to be controlled by an unavoidable force.

4. Inclination Toward Negativity in Choice of Detail

Time/duration: (1:19:57 - 1:20:20)

Dialogue and scene:

Bobby: *"Back at work?"*

Halley: *"Say, what?"*

Bobby: *"New job?"*

Halley: *"Yeah"*

Bobby: *"Interesting hours"*

Halley: *"What?"*

Bobby: *"One, I see you dress in PJs all day every day."*

Halley: *"Am I wearing PJs now?"*

Bobby: *"Two, if you're working, who's looking after Moonee?"*

Halley: *"Mind your own business"*

When Halley and Moonee go shopping over selling band tickets from the man Halley slept with the night before, they may examine the scenario and speech. Halley returned to Bobby to pay the rent when she completed shopping. Bobby sensed something was wrong with Halley and inquired as to what angered him. The remark "Mind your own business" conveyed this, and he then walked to his chamber, but things swiftly deteriorated. Halley's room was knocked on, but she didn't open it. When



Bobby entered and asked about what was going on, a man appeared and stated that Halley had taken his band ticket, that he had purchased for seventeen hundred dollars and he wanted it back. Halley, on the other hand, had sold it to a random stranger and used the money to shop and pay rent. Bobby contacted Halley again and reported that no more foreign visitors were allowed unless she asked for Bobby's permission. Halley thought it was unfair and disagreed with Bobby's demand, so she screamed and yelled at him. Inclination Toward Negativity in the Choice of Detail is a predisposition toward bad things while choosing actions, according to Vernon's naturalism thesis. Halley's role in this movie is a highly volatile woman who dislikes being instructed, counseled, or ordered. She is harsh, disrespectful, and enjoys arguing and fighting with language.

5. Characters Are Liable to Specific Enticements

Time/duration: (1:09:25 - 1:09:32)

Dialogue and scene:

Halley: *"Sorry to interrupt"*

Halley: *"I just wanna pay you for the week, sir"*

Bobby: *"That's good"*

Halley: *"Dah"*

Halley is usually late paying rent at the start of the movie, but this time she gave money to pay for her weekly room rent. The statement "I just want to pay rent for a week, sir" indicates this. Bobby's reaction to Halley stating "That's great" shows that he is aware of Halley's improvement and is delighted to see Halley pay her bills on time. Characters Are Liable to Specific Enticements are characters who are responsible or inclined to be accountable for specific persuasion or attraction to something, according to the naturalism theory. In gratifying someone's desire to change their fate, or anything else that attracts them to something that they feel has the potential to transform their circumstances. Halley appears to be safe and secure in this scenario since she believes she has a job and enough money to pay her expenses every week. Halley believes she has figured out how to make enough money in a week to pay her bills. This is the individual in command of Halley. Moonee is already a part of her life, and she has a strong desire to change her life completely.

6. Frankness

Time/duration: (1:26:43 - 1:27:03)

Dialogue and scene:

Halley: *"I know Moonee probably did some shit, and I'm sorry about that.*

But I don't think she should, you know, affect us, you know they're kids."

Ashley: *"Is that it?"*

Halley: *"Ya, well, could you spare me my rent this week, I'm stuck"*

Ashley : *(chuckles)*

Halley tries to apologize and reconcile with her best friend Ashley



in this scene. The statement "Yes, well, could you spare me my rent this week, I'm strapped" signifies this. Ashley burst out laughing when she heard that. According to naturalistic theory, frankness is a depiction of human existence as a constant struggle influenced by heredity, circumstances, and the environment. Halley was compelled to accept her guilt since she needed to speak the truth to convince Ashley to help her pay her rent, which she had been behind on for a week.

7. Pessimism

Time/duration: (1:29:17 - 1:29:28)

Dialogue and scene:

Halley: *"Did Ashley fucking call DCF for me?"*

Lady: *"Mam, we got a call, and it doesn't matter from who.."*

Halley: *"From who? Who the fuck called you guys?"*

Lady: *"Mam"*

Halley: *"Who called you?"*

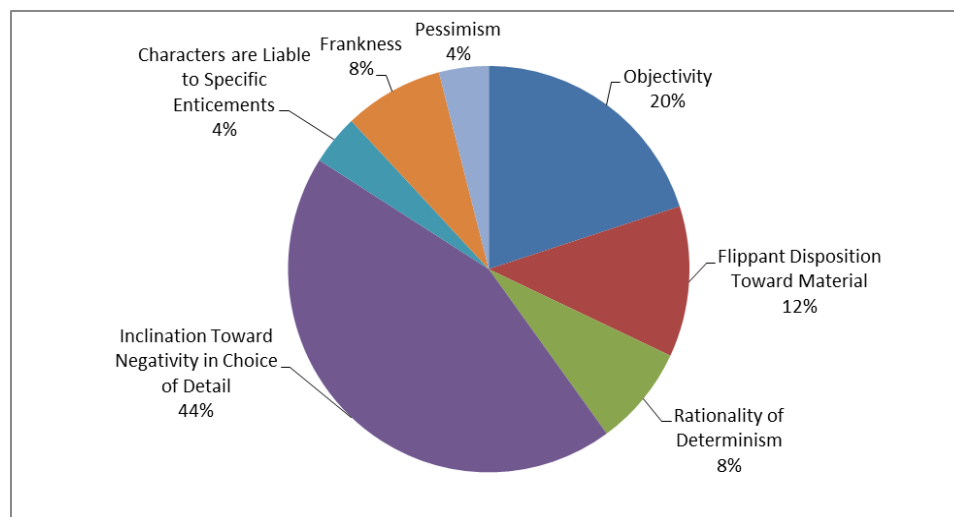
Lady: *"We're invited to investigate..."*

Halley: *"You'll fucking tell me who called and I'll tell you why."*

It is the next day after Halley fights Ashley's pessimism is depicted in this movie. Halley was perplexed and despondent at this moment. When an officer enters Halley's room and speaks with her, the drama starts. She cursed the officer as well. The phrase "Did Ashley make a call to DCF on my behalf? You'll tell me who phoned and why, and I'll explain." The female DCF officer then tried to have a nice discussion with Halley, while Bobby greeted the two girls who had observed the conversation, Moonee and her friend Jancey. Moonee is bewildered as to why her mother is shouting, but Bobby assures her that the female officer was only attempting to communicate with her mother. Pessimism, according to naturalism theory, is the viewpoint of someone who believes life is awful and constantly involves risk, manifested in a bleak and depressing atmosphere. When Halley first heard Ashley's request for the cops to come to her because she was unhappy about what occurred the night before, she instantly thought negatively.

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Naturalism is the life of the lower middle class and their socioeconomic life. In this movie, Halley's character is portrayed as fickle and has no purpose in life. The life shown by Halley and her daughter seems to have no plot or purpose in life. An analysis of naturalistic traits makes it possible to deepen this movie.



The most prominent aspect is the Inclination Toward Negativity in the Choice of Detail. In this movie, Halley's character is someone who gets angry easily and tends to think negatively, so she does things that she shouldn't. For example, talking rudely to someone has high emotions every day and neglects his responsibilities as a mother. The negative things that Halley chose to live her life led to her misery and ultimately the loss of her child.

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