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Ecranisation Study of Novel into Movie *The mortal instruments city of bones*

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Abstract

This brief article provides an overview of the novel into the movie *The Mortal Instruments City of Bones* in ecranisation study. The goals of this study are to determine how the novel *The Mortal Instruments City of Bones* was reduced, added to, and modified in some of the story's events and scenes for the film *The Mortal Instruments City of Bones*. To elaborate the reduction, addition, and modification, this study used descriptive qualitative and Eneste theory. Furthermore, the events of the novel *The Mortal Instruments City of Bones*, which was published in 2007, and the events of the film *The*

Mortal Instruments City of Bones, which was released in 2013, are the data collections for this study. The writer used notetaking as a method of gathering information in order to determine the novel's reduction, addition, and modification into a film. As a result of the ecranisation process, the writer discovered that some reductions, additions, and modifications occurred. In addition, the writer discovered that the elements of the story were influenced by reduction, addition, and modification.

Keywords: ecranisation, novel, movie, comparative

1. Introduction

The advancement of civilization guides human to the improvement of all areas of life. Moreover, the entertainment industry was also affected by the movement of civilization, resulting in initiatives to present various mediums to deliver stories. Thus, along with the development of a medium to deliver a story, the movie began to take a lot of inspiration or adapted from literary works that have been there before. In this case, as an imaginative story which has similarities to social life, novels are often illustrated on the movie. This is in line to what Khosravi (2011: 23) ^[11] explicates that there are many ways in which literature and movie are similar in promulgating their reality because both of them has the same themes or motifs, however, they express them in a different way. Therefore, literature and movie are often intertwined with one another (Astiantih, *et al.*, 2017) ^[12].

The adaptation of the novel into the movie "ecranisation" is usually undertaken because the novel has been well known in society. The removal process of a literary work (novel) to a white screen (movie) certainly cannot evade the change of stories, characters, plot, setting, and even a theme. If the literary text speaks through the language of words, then the movie talks using a visual form (picture). Novel normally reveals the fragments of human life in a longer period of time, where conflicts occur, that eventually led to a change of life among the actors. According to Muhardi cited in Ibrasma (1992: 6) ^[10], a novel is some unity issues that forms a series of problems with a causal factor. Therefore, the novel is always presented with various descriptions of the phenomenon in order to establish an enticing story that is capable of attracting the reader's attention.

Furthermore, the movie is a live image that is often called film. The term refers to cinema which is derived from the word kinematics or motion. In this case, the movie as a medium for presenting stories often require an attractive appearance in order to attract the attention of the audience. Thus, the presence of the famous novel then initiated the film's industry to adapt the novel into a movie.

In addition, based on all the explications above, it can be assumed that many movies in this era cannot be separated from popular novels because they are usually able to produce successful films on the stage of entertainment. Vught (2011:12) ^[17] states that one of the reasons the novel made into a movie is for commercial. Thus, novels and movies are literary products that not only functioned as a means of entertainment but also to support commercial development.

Beautiful Creature by Kami Garcia, Divergent by Veronica Roth, Twilight by Stephenie Meyer, Harry Potter by J.K Rowling, and The Mortal Instruments City of Bones by Cassandra Clare are some of the well-known films based on the novel. All of them are well-known films that have been successfully adapted from well-known books. Overall, the movies furnish different characters and superiority, but the writer is more interested in analyzing *The Mortal Instruments City of Bones*.

The movie was taken from the novel story of The Mortal Instruments series that consists of six series. The City of Bones is the first series of Cassandra Clare's work in 2007. The story begins with Clary, a teenage girl who loves poetry. She has a friend called Simon who always accompany him to travelling. One day at an unexpected moment, Clary saw a murder at a night club committed by the shadow hunters. The murder was carried out in a crowd of people, but only Clary was aware of the incident. This certainly makes the perpetrator surprised because ordinary people certainly cannot perceive the presence of the shadow hunters.

The Mortal Instruments City of Bones is a unique movie that is served with a fascinating fantasy story by combining the characters of vampires, wolves, and demons. After reading the novel and watched the movie, the writer assumes that there is might be differences and similarities between the novel and its adaptation movie that are interesting to analyze. Based on the reasons above, the writer is interested in analyzing the reductions, additions, and modification of the novel into the movie *The Mortal Instruments City of Bones* by using Eneste's perspective.

2. Literature Review

Comparative Study

Remak (1990:1) ^[15] explicates comparative as one of study in literature beyond the boundaries of country and relationship study between literary with the science of literature such as the arts (painting, carving, art, and music), philosophy, history, social (political, economic, sociology), science, religious, and others. In the same case, Endraswara (2003:128) ^[5] also give a definition of comparative literature. According to him, comparative literature is research that not only examines the similarities and differences between literary works textually but furthermore is to know the socio-cultural background underlying the birth of the text. However, comparative literature defines as a comparison of two or more works, and as a science of literature that does not produce its own theory (Arniati, *et al.*, 2019) ^[1].

In addition, comparative also denoting or involving comparison, denoting the form of adjectives that indicates the quality. Comparative explorer how or more text is similar or different and how this help to explain both their meaning and relative success (Rahman & Rahman, 2020; Hilmawati, *et al.*, 2021) ^[14, 8]

Adaptation of Novel

Actually, the theory of adaptation revealed first by Hutcheon in her book *Theory of Adaptation*. Hutcheon (2006:7) ^[9] argued that adaptation is repetition, but repetition without replication and as a product that must differ enough from the original text with still maintaining the source of the fundamental idea. Similarly, Eneste then expressed a specific definition of the adaptation of a novel called "ecranisation". However, this term could be a part of an interesting study in literary research. This is due to the fact that today many novels have been adapted into a movie.

On the other hand, ecranisation itself could be a new term for the study of humanities (especially literature) in Indonesia. The term comes from French "ecran" which means "screen". Eneste then gave a definition to this term as gob white (white screen process), transformation/ assignment of a novel to the movie. Ecranisation is a transfer/removal of a novel into a movie ("ecran" in French means the screen). Further, he mentions that ecranisation is the removal of a novel into a

movie. The adaptation of the novel into a film inevitably resulted in a number of changes. As a result, ecranisation is also referred to as a change process that includes reductions, additions, and modifications.

Eneste (1991:61-66) explain that alteration in ecranisation occurs as follows

1. *Reduction*: The reduction is one of the steps in the process of transforming literary works into films. Reduction is the process of removing elements of a story from a literary work during the transformation process. According to Eneste (1991: 61) ^[6], the reduction can be applied to story, plot, characters, setting, and atmosphere in literary works.
2. *Addition*: In the process of transforming literature into film form, the addition is being made. This process can occur in the realms of story, plot, characterization, setting, and atmosphere, just as it can in the creation of a reduction.
3. *Modification*: The varying of modification in the film could take place in realm story, style of storytelling, and so on. The adaptation was influenced by a number of factors, including the media, the audience, and the length of the running time, resulting in a film that does not exactly match the novel.

Alteration of the form or media is certainly not able to avoid the appearance of change. Story, character, plot, setting, and even the theme, can change from the original form in movie form. If the literary speak through language and words, the movie speaks using a form of visual (pictures). Literary works invite readers to imagine freely and follow the story. Readers are free to have imagination about characters, setting, and mood in the story. In addition, in literary works, the author managed to provoke the curiosity of the readers with his wordplay. This is why words are very important in a literary work. An author constructs a story using the words.

Intrinsic Element of Literary work

Intrinsic elements are an essential part of literary work that can be perceived to investigate literature such as a novel, a film, a play, or a piece of prose, etc. In this case, the story is directly influenced by and constructed by the intrinsic elements of fiction.

1. *Theme*: Rendering to Gioia (2010: 183) ^[7], a story's theme is whatever overarching idea or insight the entire story reveals. The theme is unmistakable in some stories. The theme is the story's central idea and the point of its content. The story's central theme is that it is attempting to convey information. Nicholas (1999: 2) ^[13] argued that the literary theme is a significant subject and experience from our public and private lives, such as love, death, marriage, hope, and despair, and so on. The author uses the theme to convey a message to the reader or audience through the story. People become interested in literature, such as movies, poems, poetry, novels, and so on, when they recognize a theme in the story.
2. *Plot*: One of the most important intrinsic elements is the plot. The plot informs people about the story by describing how the characters act, where the setting is, and how the story will be presented. Without a plot, there would be no story. A plot is a narrative structure that divides a story into five parts, according to Freytag cited in Tiffany (2013) ^[16]: exposition, rising action, climax,

falling action, and denouement (resolution).

3. **Characterization and Character:** Characterization and character have a symbiotic relationship. A character and characterization must be present in the story to support the plot. Character and characterization are inextricably linked to the plot. The audience is constantly asking and wondering what will happen to the characters in the story. Because it contrasts with a person as an individual in the real world, a character is one of the most important aspects of literature (Jannidis, 2013).
4. **Setting:** The setting is an important part of the plot. Setting refers to the place or location, as well as the time in the story, that is used to help people understand the story and the characters depicted in it. People's behavior can be influenced by their surroundings. In general, when people travel to another location, they will adopt the values, culture, and behavior of the locals as a form of adaptation to the new environment. In other words, the setting (time and place) in which the action (plot) takes place has an impact on human events and behavior. The setting element can be divided into two categories: setting of time and setting of places.
5. **Point of View:** The reader's point of view determines how they will view the events of a story. Each potential point of view has its own set of advantages and disadvantages (Lukens, 2003:168) ^[12]. An objective viewpoint from the outside allows for more flexibility and suggests objectivity. An insider's perspective allows for a more intimate, and often more engaging, narrative. third-person point of view, Omniscient point of view, first-person point of view, and objective point of view are the four types of point of view.

3. Methodology

This research used descriptive qualitative to describe and explain the data, events or sentences in qualitative explanation. The method intends to analyze the reduction, addition and modification of events *The Mortal Instruments City of Bones* movie.

4. Finding and Discussion

A. Findings: In these findings of the research, the writer analyzed the intrinsic elements of fiction to determine the reduction, addition, and modification of events in *The Mortal Instruments City of Bones* The writer provided the following table to help readers understand the data collection:

Table 1

(events)	Ecranisation		
	Reduction	Addition	Modification
Novel	-	-	-
Movie	√	√	√

Based on the table above, it has known that reduction, addition and modification occurred in the movie *The Mortal Instruments City of Bones*.

1. Reduction

Some of the events that have been reduced from the movie can be seen as follows:

- a. P2 tells Clary, Simon, and other teenagers were queuing while eavesdropping in front of the Pandemonium night club. After they get into the club, they enjoyed the music on the dance floor (P3). In the movie (06.56s), they

described get into the Pandemonium night club and enjoyed the music without queuing and eavesdropping activities before they get into the club as in the novel story. Based on the explanation above, it can be assumed that the event which has been reduced from the movie is queuing and eavesdropping activities that were told in P2.

- b. P33/34 tells Isabelle felt tired to protect Clary who was still unconscious for three days, so she asked Alec and Jace to change her to protect the girl. While Jace and Alec were protecting Clary, they talked about their curiosity toward the girl who could perceive their presence. A few minutes later, Clary woke up and found Jace and Alec standing in front of her (P34). In the movie (39.31s), Clary described had been woken up, then found Alec and Jace standing in front of her directly. So, based on the explanation above, it has known that the event which has been reduced from the movie is when Isabelle told Jace and Alec to protect Clary (P34) and also the discussion between Jace and Alec about Clary that could perceive the shadow hunters (P33).
- c. P51 tells Clary apologized to Jace for slapping him. In the movie, this event had never been told.
- d. Both novel and movie convey Clary and Jace came to Madam Dorothea's apartment to look for Jocelyn. In the novel (P58), when they arrived at the woman's, apartment, Mrs Dorothea served tea and sandwiches for them, before she asked Clary to select one of her cards. In the movie, when Clary and Jace came to Mrs Dorothea's apartment, the woman immediately told Clary to choose one of her cards without serving foods and drinks as in the novel story (19.11 s). Therefore, it can be concluded that the event that has been reduced from the movie is Mrs Dorothea's activity who served tea and sandwiches for Clary and Jace that was told in P58.
- e. P65 explicates the portal of Mrs Dorothea took Clary to Luke's house. In the movie, this event has never been expressed.
- f. P174 explicates Jace and Hodge discovered Clary asleep in the corridor, whereas this event was never portrayed in the movie.

2. Addition

Some of events that have been added in the movie can be seen as follows:

- a. At the 01.00s of movie, Mrs. Dorothea was peeking situation from the window of her apartment, then at the 01.37s, she returned to peeking Jocelyn who had just arrived with her friend, while at the 01.53s, Jocelyn stopped in front of the Madam Dorothea's door to greet the woman. All of the events that have been described above were never told in the novel story.
- b. Jocelyn saw the shadow hunter's symbol on a yellow paper. After that, she threw the paper into the dustbin before Clary asked her permission to go out for watching the poetry performances (02.27s). In the novel, this event never been told.
- c. At the 03.02s of movie tells Simon gave Clary a cup of coffee. Later, at the 04.29s, Clary was surprised when she saw a strange symbol appeared on surface of her coffee. In the novel that was told in P22, Simon also gave a cup of coffee in the same place and atmosphere, but without the appearance of symbol. based on explanation

above, it can be concluded that one of event that has been added in the movie is when Clary saw a strange symbol appeared on her coffee.

- d. At the 08.15s of movie, Clary find Jocelyn asleep on the chair, then she took blanket and covered her mother that was never been told in novel story.
- e. At the 10.04s of movie, Jocelyn was surprised when she realized that Clary's bedroom full of with the strange symbols that never been told in the novel.

3. Modification

Many events in the novel were also found in the movie, but both of these events have a variation or differences. The several of variation as follows:

- a. At the 02.02s of movie story described Jocelyn entered into her apartment while carrying a canvas. In the novel, the incident also took place in the apartment, but the first one who entered into the room was Luke, who brought some cardboard boxes. This can be seen in the following quote:

...it was Luke, his arms full of what looked like big square pieces of pasteboard. When he sat down, Clary saw that they were cardboard boxes, folded flat (P14).

- b. At the 16.19s of movie shows Clary burned gas to escape from the monster. In the novel, Clary tried to escape by grabbing a picture frame and threw it to the creature. This can be seen in the following quote:

Backing away, she seized a heavy framed photo off the bureau beside her-herself and her mother and Luke and at Coney Island, about to go on the bumpers cars-and flung it at the monster (P31).

- c. At the 31.39s of movie shows Clary had been woken up. A few moments later, Isabelle came and brought some clothes for Clary. In the novel, Isabelle entered to infirmary room while bringing cloudy liquid. This can be seen in the following quote:

Isabelle grabbed for the ceramic pitcher and poured some of the contents into the matching cup, which she handed to Clary. It was full of a cloudy liquid that steamed slightly.... (P35).

- d. At the 1.20.55s of movie shows Simon met Mrs. Dorothea in front of her apartment, then attacked her with a shovel. In the novel, Simon attacked Madam Dorothea by using Alec's bow. This can be seen in the following quote:

"He was holding Alec's bow, she realized, and the quiver was strapped across his back. He drew an arrow from it, fitted it to the string, and lifted the bow expertly, as if he'd done the same thing a hundred times before" (P207)

B. Discussion

Based on Eneste's theory, the writer analyzed the novel's and movie's intrinsic elements and then identified the reductions, additions, and modifications. In reduction, the events that were told in the novel were never been portrayed in the

movie. One example of events is when Clary, Simon, and other teenagers were queuing while eavesdropping in front of a night club that was told in P2, and then they enjoyed the music on the dance floor that was told in P3. On the contrary, the movie described the teenagers get into the night club without queuing and eavesdropping activities as in the novel story. However, it can be concluded that queuing and eavesdropping activity considered as unimportant part by the director to be shown in the movie for several reasons. The addition of events also portrayed in the movie *The Mortal Instruments City of Bones*. There are some events that never been told in the novel, but it has been described on the movie. One of events is when Mrs. Dorothea was peeking situation from the window at **01.00s**, later, she returned to peeking Jocelyn who had just arrived with her friend that was described on **01.37s**. All of these events were never been told in the novel. Based on the writer perspective, those events considered as enticing scene to be shown on movie because it can be making the movie be more interesting for the audience.

In a modification, there were some events that were told in the novel and also described in the movie, but those events have differences from each other. One of the events that has been modified is when Jocelyn entered her apartment while carrying a canvas (02.02s). In the novel, the incident also took place in the apartment, but the first one who entered the room was Luke, who brought some cardboard boxes. This can be seen in the following quote:

...it was Luke, his arms full of what looked like big square pieces of pasteboard. When he sat down, Clary saw that they were cardboard boxes, folded flat (P14).

Another event as one of modification is when Clary burned gas to escape from the monster (16.19s). In the novel, Clary tried to escape by grabbing a picture frame and threw it to the creature which has proved in the following quote:

Backing away, she seized a heavy framed photo off the bureau beside her-herself and her mother and Luke and at Coney Island, about to go on the bumpers cars-and flung it at the monster (P31).

The alterations of the characters between Luke and Jocelyn and the different properties which were used by the characters in both events are some of the modifications that have been occurred in the movie. In the novel and movie, *The Mortal Instruments City of Bones* tells Jocelyn is a painter. Relate to the modification that has been occurred on the first event, the writer contemplates that modification aims to inform the audience that Jocelyn is a painter in the first impression, then functioned to cut an unimportant scene, eg. Luke brought some cardboard boxes.

The second event shows Clary tried to escape by grabbing a picture frame and threw it at the creature, while the movie shows Clary tried to escape by burning gas. Look at the different property between gas and picture frame, the writer assumes that the user of gas is more interesting than a picture frame. A gas could show the fire effects which automatically serve a great fantasy story. According to Eneste's theory, several factors influence the change, including the media, the audience, and the length of time the game is played, so that the movie is not exactly impressed with the novel. After analyzed the differences in both the events, the writer

believed that the movie director purposed to generate the modification caused by the importance of the media and the audience necessities.

5. Conclusion

The reductions, additions, and modifications that occurred in the movie *The Mortal Instrument City of Bones* for several reasons. First, the reductions occur because those events considered as unimportant parts by the movie director, so that the cutting element of the story cannot be avoided. Second, the additions occur because those scenes considered as enticing events by the movie director that could show a great film performance. The last, the changes occur because of differences in the media's importance and the needs of the audiences. As a result, not all the events depicted in *The Mortal Instruments: City of Bones* will be identical to those depicted in the novel.

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