CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter contains the analysis of the film *La La Land* by focusing on its colors as the key elements in expressing emotional feelings. The identification consists of identifying the basic color qualities. They are hue, chroma, warm and cool as well as value. The identification of the basic color qualities follows the structure of the film. In other words, the basic color qualities in important scenes of the film structure are then analyzed.

The five-act structure is developed from Freytag's theory. Gustav Freytag (in Camm et al., 2021, p. 308), a German journalist and writer, described the classical five-act structure of plays in the shape of a pyramid, and he attributed a particular function to each of the five acts. They are the introduction, rising action, climax and turning, falling action, and resolution. Following are the result of data analysis based on the five-act structures and compared with the instrument of hue, chroma, warm and cool as well as value.

4.1 Plot Progression

4.1.1. Exposition

The exposition is the first part to introduces the background of the characters and the problem of the film. The exposition shows the main characters, Mia and Sebastian. Mia is the protagonist who has the problem of being neglected by Sebastian in pursuing her dream to become an actress. Sebastian is Mia's boyfriend and also the antagonist in the film. He has a dream of running a jazz club. The conflict between them grows out of their inability to support each other in their romantic relationship. The supporting characters are Laura (Sebastian's sister), Keith (Sebastian's friend, Greg (Mia's ex-boyfriend), Tracy and Alexis (Mia's friend), Bill (the manager of a restaurant), and David (Mia's husband).

The important scenes in this exposition that can explain the significance of film color to dramatize the plot of the film narrative are the audition room scene, going to the party scene, and the restaurant scene. These scenes are important because they help build the progress of the plot concerning the main characters who want to pursue their dreams. The film color analysis of these scenes is as follows.

1) The First Audition Scene in the Audition Room

Mia arrives at the audition room with unsettled feelings, because the white shirt that she was supposed to wear in the audition was stained by a coffee spill

and she needs to cover it with her jacket. Mia covers her white shirt with a blue

jacket and still going to the audition.

Figure 4.1. Mia is telephoning for an audition (Chazelle, 2016)

In terms of color analysis, figure 4.1. above consists of five colors dominated

by blue hue. They are peacock blue 32.90%, air force blue 23.30%, Baltic sea

20.30%, submerge 13.10%, pastel brown 10.40%

 (Krzywinski, 2022b). Regarding the chroma

(saturation), the scene shows that the color of the scene is vivid. The scene is

categorized as cool color because of the dominance of blue. The scene is displayed

bright as the high intensity of value. Value is the level of lightness or darkness of a

color (Branigan, 2018, p. 124).

The color blue in the scene represents the calmness that Mia tries to perform

during the audition. According to Hellerman (2019, p. 14), blue is associated with

calmness. In this scene, blue represents calmness of Mia despite all the troubles

she encounters such as the interruption during the audition, and her effort to

control her thoughts during the audition. In this scene, there is also the symbol of

transition from innocence (white shirt) which is then covered up by confidence (blue jacket). It shows that Mia still has the confidence to join the casting (Chazelle, 2016).

Brown (2012) states that in terms of visual storytelling, "light and color are part of key elements in visual storytelling that can reach viewers at some emotion level" (p. 69). There is one scene in the audition room where all frames are dominated by blue color. Following is the result of the identification using the color analysis:

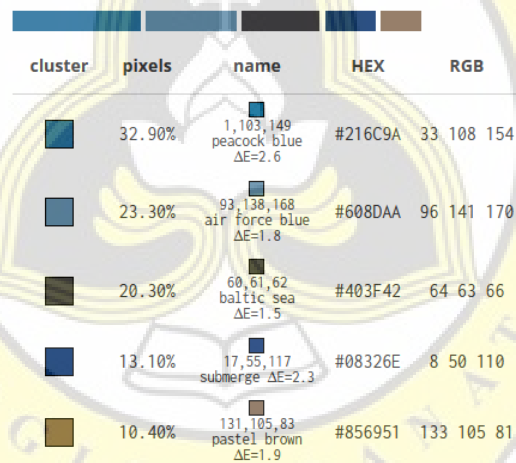| cluster	pixels	name	HEX	RGB
	32.90%	1,103,149 peacock blue $\Delta E=2.6$	#216C9A	33 108 154
	23.30%	93,138,168 air force blue $\Delta E=1.8$	#608DAA	96 141 170
	20.30%	60,61,62 baltic sea $\Delta E=1.5$	#403F42	64 63 66
	13.10%	17,55,117 submerge $\Delta E=2.3$	#08326E	8 50 110
	10.40%	131,105,83 pastel brown $\Delta E=1.9$	#856951	133 105 81

Figure 4.2. Hue analysis of Mia's telephoning for the audition scene (Krzywinski, 2022b)

Figure 4.1. previously shows the scene is clustered into five colors as indicated in figure 4.2 above. The color with the biggest number of pixels is called peacock blue. That color consists of a combination of RGB with numbers as above, Red 33; Green 108; and Blue 154. With the high amount of B, this

combination forms a blue color as we can see in the scene. Other colors in that scene are also dominated by the high value of B so blue is seen as a dominant color there. The blue color visually gives the emotion of calmness that Mia tried to keep during the audition.

2) **Mia is Going to The Party**

Returning from the unpleasant audition, Tracy and Alexis (Mia's roommates) are ready to go to a party. They ask Mia to join them, but Mia has no desire to join the party as she is still deeply sad because of her failure in the audition. Nevertheless, Mia finally agrees to join them in going to the party.

Figure 4.3. Mia is going to the party (Chazelle, 2016)

In terms of hue analysis, figure 4.3. above consists of five colors dominated by brown hue. They are 49.70% of dark brown hue, 28.20% of green wood, 7.10% of lavender purple, and blue grey 6% (Krzywinski, 2022i). Regarding the chroma (saturation), the scene shows that the color of the scene is washed out. The scene is categorized as warm color because

of the dominance of brown. The scene is displayed bright as the high intensity of the value.

According to Hellerman (2019, p. 14), brown is associated with comfort. In this scene, there is also Mia wearing a blue dress which is associated with confidence. The brown color in this scene represents comfort because Mia finally accepts the result from her last audition and chooses to spend the night with her friends at a party. The blue dress in this scene is successful to describe Mia's feeling of acceptance that she started to build her confidence again when she decides to go out to the party (Chazelle, 2016). .

3) **The Meeting of Mia and Sebastian in a Restaurant**

Mia enters a restaurant where Sebastian is playing a piano performance in there. She sees Sebastian playing the piano, and is deeply impressed with his performance. Yet, Sebastian ironically feels depressed because of his performance. He thinks that he plays something that is against his will just to get people's attention. Amid this depressed feeling, Sebastian stops playing piano, gets off the stage, and incidentally encounters Mia. He remembers the time he sees her for the first time.
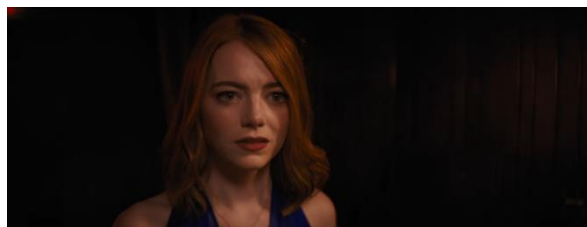
Figure 4.4. Mia sees Sebastian (Chazelle, 2016)

Figure 4.5. Sebastian sees Mia (Chazelle, 2016)

In terms of color analysis, figure 4.4 and figure 4.5 above consist of five colors dominated by black hue. On figure 4.4 they are 68.95% of black grey, black brown 12.74%, wood brown 7.16%, and 4.11% of cinnamon copper ▬▬▬▬▬ (Krzywinski, 2022j). While on figure 4.5 there are 47.47% of black grey, 21.26% of black brown, 9.37% of tan brown, and 2.84% of kalgoorie sands ▬▬▬▬▬ (Krzywinski, 2022a). Regarding the chroma (saturation) of both scenes, the scenes show that the color is vivid. The temperature is categorized as cool because of the dominance of black. Both scenes are displayed dark as the low intensity of value.

According to Hellerman (2019, p. 14), black is associated with unhappiness and mystery, brown lighting color is associated with sensation. In both scenes black dominates the color, it represents unhappiness in both Mia and Sebastian. The moment their eyes meet, Sebastian is upset because the songs that he plays got him fired. When Mia sees Sebastian, she remembers the time she memorizes her failed audition on the highway where she first sees him. The black color in the

27

background highlights Mia and Sebastian; it brings a mysterious atmosphere as if they are meant to be something from then on and the brown lighting color describes the sensation that they feel (Chazelle, 2016).

As has been described above, in exposition, the scene that has the highest level of value is the scene in the audition room where the room is dominated by blue color. With such value, the scene looks really bright and eye-catching. The lowest level of values happens to be shown in the restaurant scene. This scene demonstrates the first encounter between Sebastian and Mia. The low value of this scene is indicated by the dark-romantic nuance in the restaurant helping the audience to feel a sense of intimacy in it.

Exposition is dominated by bright colors, especially blue. The use of these bright colors is to build the emotions of the audience's enthusiasm to be interested in the film starting from the first minutes. build the audience's enthusiasm to be interested in the film starting from the first minutes. While the blue color is associated with calm as the initial introduction of the film before the start of the problems.

4.1.2. Rising Action

The rising action is the part where the story builds towards the climax. This stage is about Mia and Sebastian who finally get acquainted and have a relationship.

They mutually support each other's ambitions, but along with the process of achieving their goals, their relationship seems to be starting to drift apart.

The important scenes in this rising action that can explain the significance of film color to dramatize the plot of the film narrative are dancing on the hill scene, walking down to the street scene, and running through the night street scene. These scenes are important because they help build the progress of the plot concerning the main characters' relationships. The film color analysis of these scenes is as follows.

1) **Mia and Sebastian Spend the Night Dancing in The Hill**

At the end of the party, Sebastian and Mia are reunited because of an unpleasant situation. They walk down the street to find Mia's car. They get into more intense conversations. In their search for Mia's car, they keep going to a bench on the hill and end up dancing and singing in the beautiful rhythm.

Figure 4.6. Mia and Sebastian dancing on the hills (Chazelle, 2016)

In terms of color analysis, figure 4.6 above consists of five colors dominated by blue hue. They are black blue 39.37%, 32.84% yankees blue, 13.47% governor twilight, la ooh 8.74%, and brown yellow 5.58%

29

(Krzywinski, 2022k). Regarding the chroma (saturation), the scene shows that the color of the scene is washed out. The scenes are categorized as cool because of the dominance of blue. The scene is displayed bright as the high intensity of value.

According to Hellerman (2019, p. 14), blue is associated with harmony. The color blue in this scene means harmony as Mia and Sebastian spend the time dancing until the sun rises as well as they harmonize their movement while dancing. As one of the main events in the film narrative, this dancing scene brings the audience to feel the harmony of the dancing, the bubbling excitement from both Mia and Sebastian, as well as the fantasy that they wished for (Chazelle, 2016). Under the blue and purple sky, it shows the feeling of fantasy and excitement. Mia's yellow dress looks obvious, showing the joy around them (Hellerman, 2019, p. 14).

In terms of visual storytelling, one of the most eye-catching and unforgettable visuals is when Mia and Sebastian dance on the hills. Following is the result of the identification using color analysis:

cluster	pixels	name	HEX	RGB
	39.37%	17,23,29 very dark azure ΔE=1.8	#11161E	17 22 30
	32.84%	34,47,68 crescendo ΔE=0.4	#212E43	33 46 67
	13.47%	81,85,155 governor bay ΔE=3.8	#484F91	72 79 145
	8.74%	160,136,166 ooh la ΔE=3.2	#9A81A1	154 129 161
	5.58%	126,91,63 blast yellow ΔE=2.9	#7B573F	123 87 63

Figure 4.7. Hue analysis of Mia and Sebastian are dancing on the hills (Krzywinski, 2022k)

Figure 4.6. shows the scene clustered into five colors as indicated in figure 4.7 above. The color with the biggest number of pixels is called very dark azure. That color consists of a combination of RGB with numbers as above, Red 17; Green 22; and Blue 30. With the high amount of B, this combination forms a dark blue color as we can see in the scene. The blue color visually gives the emotion of harmony, as the actor and the actress are dancing to the beautiful rhythms on the hill.

2) **Mia and Sebastian Walk around Shooting set Street**

Mia works her shift while a lady complains about her order and Mia has no idea to handle the situation. Then Sebastian runs to her and distracts Mia from the customer and explains that he is trespassing and needs to get somewhere before the security gets him. Mia calls it a day for her work and walks out of the coffee shop and walks around the streets with Sebastian. Along the way, they talk about their personal life, especially Mia's. They walk past in the middle of the shooting scene and keep talking about their personal life. Mia tells Sebastian about her prior education and her dreams to be a well-known actress.

Figure 4.8. Mia and Sebastian are walking down the street (Chazelle, 2016)

In terms of color analysis, figure 4.8. above consists of five colors dominated by blue hue. They are azure grey 24%, wine black 21.05%, pearl shady 20.21%, tomahawk brown 19.16%, and weathered grey 15.58% (Krzywinski, 2022l). Regarding the chroma (saturation), the scene shows that the color of the scene is pale. The scene is categorized as cool color because of the dominance of blue. The scene is displayed bright as the high intensity of value.

According to Hellerman (2019, p. 14), blue is also associated with unity. In this scene, grey that is built from a blue color base represents a peaceful nuance and unity as the conversation between Mia and Sebastian goes on while they are walking around and build deeper connections as they open up about themselves. Both of them are wearing white shirts and it also shows the purity of their conversation that builds their romance (Chazelle, 2016).

3) **Mia is Running through a Night Street**

Mia is going on a date with Greg, her boyfriend. He invites her to a restaurant for dinner with his family. But at the restaurant, Mia feels uncomfortable with their conversation because she feels belittled so she wants to leave the restaurant. After deciding to leave the restaurant, Mia is rushing to the theatre in a hurry but she walks fast with excitement to see Sebastian.

Figure 4.9. Mia is running down the street (Chazelle, 2016)

In terms of color analysis, figure 4.9. above consists of five colors dominated by black hue. They are black grey 54.70%, blue violet 28.80%, wicked blue 8.20%, wood green 7.60%, and blue grey 0.60% (Krzywinski, 2022m). Regarding the chroma (saturation) the scene shows that the color of the scene is pale. The temperature is categorized as cool color because of the dominance of black. The scene is displayed dark as the low intensity of value.

According to Hellerman (2019, p. 14), black is associated with depth. The color black in this scene means the depth of Mia's feelings towards Sebastian

33

because she did not hesitate to run in the cold night in her dress and her high heels (Chazelle, 2016).

As what has been described above, in the rising action, the scene that has the highest level of value is the scene when Mia and Sebastian are out of the coffee shop and walking down the street. The scene looks very bright and clean, like the beginning of something good. The low value is on the scene when Sebastian waits for Mia in front of the cinema and Mia runs from the restaurant to meet Sebastian. The scene looks like a very dark cold night and brings the audience to feel the desire of Mia and Sebastian.

Rising action section is dominated by blue which is associated with harmony and unity. Where in this stage, the two main characters begin to be united to create a pleasant harmony and unity described through the dominance of the blue color.

4.1.3. Climax and Turning Point

This part is divided into two: climax and turning point.

a. **Climax**

The climax of the film is where the problem and tension of Mia and Sebastian's relationship are at their culmination. As Mia and Sebastian happily enjoy their time together through the summer, turbulence in their relationship begins when Mia and Sebastian pursue their own dreams and neglect each other.

The important scene in this climax that can explain the significance of film color to dramatize the plot of the film is in the street outside the theatre scene. This scene is important because it helps build the progress of the plot concerning the main characters' relationship and their problems. The film color analysis of this scene is as follows.

1) **Street Outside the Theatre**

On the street outside the theatre, Sebastian gets there after Mia finished her show. He really missed the whole show. Sebastian tries to talk with Mia when she walks out of the theatre but she does not want to hear anything from him. She avoids Sebastian and leaves Sebastian there. She said that she wants to go home.

Figure 4.10. Sebastian catches Mia leaving her Show (Chazelle, 2016)

In terms of color analysis, figure 4.10 above consists of five colors dominated by hue of purple and a glimpse of blue and red with 35.67% of montana, 33.44% of rose violet, 16.44% of scarlet purple, 7.67% of encore mayhem, and 6.78% of shipshape blue ▬▬▬ ▬▬ ▬ ▬ ▪ (Krzywinski, 2022n). Regarding

the chroma (saturation), the scene shows that the color of the scene is vivid. The scene is categorized as cool color because of the dominance of purple. The scene is displayed as dark as the low intensity of value.

According to Hellerman (2019, p. 14), purple is associated with sensitivity. According to studiobinder, blue is associated with melancholy. The purple in this scene represents the sensitivity of both Mia and Sebastian because Mia thinks that Sebastian disappoints her for not coming, while Sebastian explains to Mia that he cannot turn down his band (Chazelle, 2016).

In terms of visual storytelling, this is the scene where Mia and Sebastian are having an argument in the street in front of the theater.
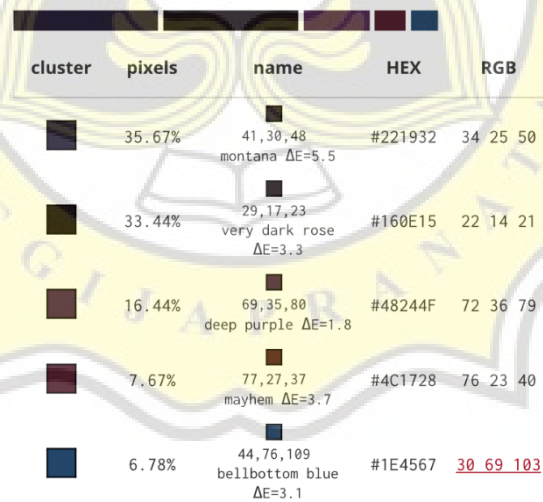

cluster	pixels	name	HEX	RGB
	35.67%	41,30,48 montana ΔE=5.5	#221932	34 25 50
	33.44%	29,17,23 very dark rose ΔE=3.3	#160E15	22 14 21
	16.44%	69,35,80 deep purple ΔE=1.8	#48244F	72 36 79
	7.67%	77,27,37 mayhem ΔE=3.7	#4C1728	76 23 40
	6.78%	44,76,109 bellbottom blue ΔE=3.1	#1E4567	30 69 103

Figure 4.11. Hue analysis of Sebastian catches Mia leaving her Show (Krzywinski, 2022n)

36

From figure 4.10 previously, the scene is clustered into five colors as indicated in figure 4.11 above. The color with the biggest number of pixels is called montana. That color consists of a combination of RGB with numbers as above, Red 34; Green 25; and Blue 50. With the high amount of B combined with nearly the same amount of R, this combination forms a dark blue color as we can see in the scene. The other two colors in that scene are also dominated by a high value of B, while the two others are dominated by red. These two colors have nearly the same amount of B and R so it forms purple color as can be seen in the scene. Purple is a mix of blue and red. Purple visually gives the emotion of sensitivity as what is played in the scene. While blue gives a melancholy vibe to their argument.

b. Turning Point

The turning point is a stage where the characters deal with the situation that they face in the climax. After having big arguments with Sebastian, Mia chooses to retreat from her current life in California. She goes to her parent's house in Nevada, while Sebastian continues his life and the band.

The important scenes in this turning point that can explain the significance of film color to dramatize the plot of the film narrative are Mia's house in the night scene, and Mia's house in the day scene. These scenes are important because they

help build the progress of the plot concerning the main characters in achieving their dreams. The film color analysis of these scenes is as follows.

1) Mia and Sebastian have a Discussion in Mia's Parent's House at Night

Sebastian drives all the way down to Mia's house to deliver the news. He arrives at night while everyone is resting and he keeps honking his car until Mia comes out. There he tells Mia that she got the role and tries to convince her to take the role, while Mia insists that she gives up her dream to be an actress after her last performance.
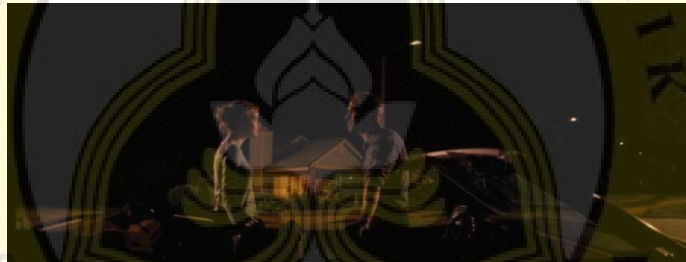

Figure 4.12. Sebastian visits Mia to tell her about the audition (Chazelle, 2016)

In terms of color analysis, figure 4.12. above consists of five colors dominated by black, with 76.42% of black grey, 9.16% of black grey, 5.68% of brown grey, and 3.47% of black brown (Krzywinski, 2022o). Regarding the chroma (saturation), the scene shows that the color of the scene is vivid. The scene is categorized as cool color because of the dominance of black color. The scene is displayed as dark as the low intensity of value.

According to Hellerman (2019, p. 14), black is associated with depth, brown is associated with sensation, and blue is associated with melancholy and excitement. The black color represents depth because in this scene Sebastian tries to convince Mia to take this audition and it shows the depth of his feelings for Mia despite they are no longer a couple. The scene shows brown light from the lights on the streets that give the sensation of Mia and Sebastian's argumentation about the news, not to mention that their relationship is over by the argumentation taking place. Mia is wearing a blue shirt which shows Mia's melancholy mood because she gives up on the audition (Chazelle, 2016).

2) **Mia and Sebastian on the Way to Audition from Mia's Parents' House**

Sebastian takes his word seriously to take Mia for her audition and Mia is finally decided to take the audition and play the role.

Figure 4.13. Mia and Sebastian drive off for Mia's audition (Chazelle, 2016)

In terms of color analysis, figure 4.13 above consists of five colors dominated by brown hue, with 38.74% of brownish cosmonaut, 28.53% of woodburn green,

26.74% of dark amber, 12.11% of brown yellow, and 89% of brown white

(Krzywinski, 2022c). Regarding the chroma (saturation), the scene shows that the color of the scene is vivid. The scene is categorized as warm color because of the dominance of brown. The scene is displayed bright as the high intensity of value.

According to Hellerman (2019, p. 14). brown is associated with comfort. In this scene, brown represents comfort because Mia agrees to take the role and goes with Sebastian, while both of them still have mutual feelings but they choose not to discuss it. The comfort and confidence that both of them show in the dominant hue and their blue shirts as they drive for the audition (Chazelle, 2016).

In terms of visual storytelling, this is a scene when Mia wants to come to the audition with Sebastian. That scene is taken place in front of Mia's house. This is the result of the identification using color analysis:

cluster	pixels	name	HEX	RGB
	38.74%	40,32,29 double diesel ΔE=1.1	#251E1C	37 30 28
	28.53%	66,52,41 lignite ΔE=0.7	#43352B	67 53 43
	16.74%	97,88,71 triple arrowtown ΔE=1.1	#635A48	99 90 72
	12.11%	127,108,67 timbuktu ΔE=0.5	#816C43	129 108 67
	3.89%	206,195,175 triple blanc ΔE=1.5	#D2C6B2	210 198 178

40

Figure 4.14 Hue analysis of Mia and Sebastian drive off for Mia's audition

(Krzywinski, 2022c)

From figure 4.13 previously, the scene is clustered into five colors as indicated in figure 4.14 above. The color with the biggest number of pixels is called double diesel. That color consists of a combination of RGB with numbers above, Red 37; Green 30; and Blue 28. With a high amount of R, this combination forms a dark brown color as we can see in the scene. Other colors in that scene are also dominated by a high value of R so red is seen as a dominant color there. In the previous interpretation, the colors appear to seem brown. This is because the color combinations and different color qualities are from brown colors. Yet, as the dominant color, red visually gives the emotion of passion and excitement as what Mia feels during the audition coming.

The darkest (lowest value) and brightest (highest value) happen in front of Mia's house. The scene when Sebastian arrived at Mia's house at night and tells Mia about the call has the lowest value which makes the scene looks dark visually. The audience can feel Sebastian's firmness to convince Mia about the audition. In the morning, still in front of Mia's house, Sebastian picks Mia up for the audition. Here is the highest value happens. The visualization of the scene looks very bright. The audience can feel their new spirit.

Climax is dominated by purple, while turning point is dominated by brown. The purple color in the climax described the sensitivity of the conflict involving the

two main characters, Mia and Sebastian, which is the climax of the film. While the brown color in the falling action symbolizes comfort to reduce the audience's emotions and lead to problem solving in the next stage.

4.1.4. Falling Action

The falling action refers to the period after the dramatic confrontation of the climax. This stage helps deflate the plot's tension and gives the character time to unwind after the emotional scene. After being cast for the role, Mia and Sebastian talk about their relationship on the hill where they dance together and they decide to move forward and continue their own lives.

The important scenes in this falling action that can explain the significance of film color to dramatize the plot of the film narrative are Mia's audition for a role scene, and Mia and Sebastian's discussion in the hill scene. These scenes are important because they help build the progress of the plot concerning the main characters' decisions about their romantic relationship and the way they achieve their dreams. The film color analysis of these scenes is as follows.

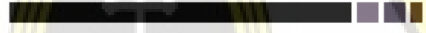1) **The Performance of Mia at The Audition Room**

In the audition room, Mia is performing her impromptu acting because the script for the role that she is going to play is working. Mia is confident to perform her role and for the first time, she is satisfied with her performance in an audition.

Figure 4.15. Mia is performing for an audition (Chazelle, 2016)

In terms of color analysis, figure 4.15 above consists of five colors dominated by black hue that is added by some shade and forms a color purple, with 84.56% of black grey, 5.56% of purplish rum, 5.44% of indigo violet, 3% of tan brown, 1.44% of dark chestnut (Krzywinski, 2022d). Regarding the chroma (saturation), the scene shows that the color of the scene is vivid. The scene is categorized as cool color because of the dominance of black and blue. The scene is displayed dark as the low intensity of value.

According to Hellerman (2019, p. 14), black is associated with power. In this scene, the black color means the power that encourages Mia, in contrast with Mia's blue sweater that states her faith and confidence Mia is finally convinced to take the audition this time and she can perform her best performance for the role (Chazelle, 2016).

2) **The Discussion of Mia and Sebastian at The Hill**

After finishing the audition, Mia and Sebastian spend the day on the hill where they have their first dance. This scene highlights the conversation between

Mia and Sebastian regarding their relationship and how things will go. In the conversation, they decide to live separately and keep on pursuing each other's dreams.

Figure 4.16 Sebastian and Mia discuss their feelings (Chazelle, 2016)

In terms of color analysis, figure 4.16 consists of five colors dominated by blue hue, with 25.74% of bluish brownish, 19.89% of dark crater, 19.79% of blue grey, 17.79% silver tapa, and 15.79% yankees blue

 (Krzywinski, 2022e). Regarding the chroma (saturation), the scene shows that the color of the scene is vivid. The scene is categorized as cool color because of the dominance of blue. The scene is displayed bright as the high intensity of value.

This scene shows that Mia and Sebastian discuss their relationship in the place where they first had romantic sparks in a way that they both understand that they cannot be together as they were before. Blue is also associated with melancholy (Studiobinder, 2016, p. 5). In this scene blue shows melancholy, because they realize that they can no longer be together as a couple and they have to move on and live their own lives separately (Chazelle, 2016).

In terms of visual storytelling, there is a scene on the hills, where Mia and Sebastian finally decide to live their lives separately. This is the result of the identification using color analysis:

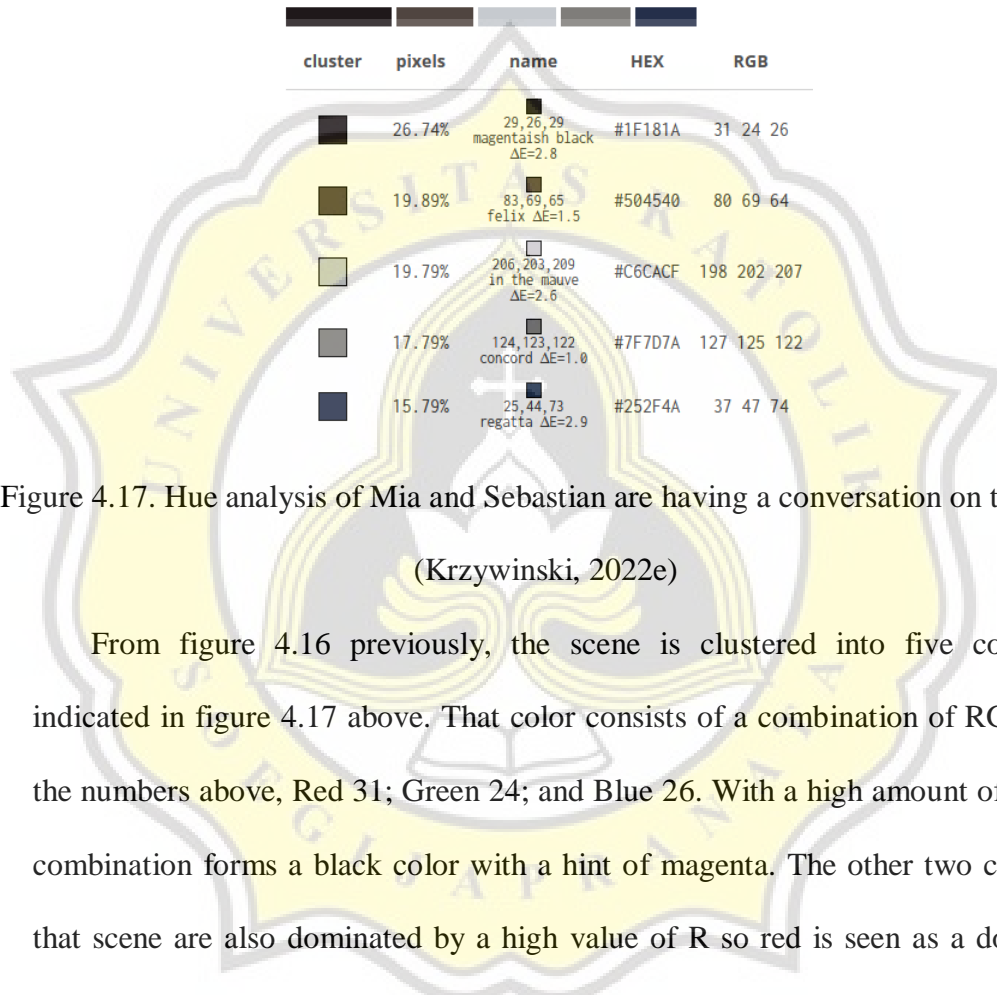| cluster	pixels	name	HEX	RGB
	26.74%	29,26,29 magentaish black ΔE=2.8	#1F181A	31 24 26
	19.89%	83,69,65 felix ΔE=1.5	#504540	80 69 64
	19.79%	206,203,209 in the mauve ΔE=2.6	#C6CACF	198 202 207
	17.79%	124,123,122 concord ΔE=1.0	#7F7D7A	127 125 122
	15.79%	25,44,73 regatta ΔE=2.9	#252F4A	37 47 74

Figure 4.17. Hue analysis of Mia and Sebastian are having a conversation on the hills

(Krzywinski, 2022e)

From figure 4.16 previously, the scene is clustered into five colors as indicated in figure 4.17 above. That color consists of a combination of RGB with the numbers above, Red 31; Green 24; and Blue 26. With a high amount of R, this combination forms a black color with a hint of magenta. The other two colors in that scene are also dominated by a high value of R so red is seen as a dominant color there. While the rest two colors are dominated by B. In the previous interpretation, the colors appear to seem paler blue rather than red. This is because of the combination of hue, chroma, and value. Yet, as the dominant color, red visually shows the love that Mia and Sebastian have.

As what has been described above, in falling action, the scene that has the highest level of value is the scene when Mia and Sebastian have a deep talk on the hills. The visualization looks so bright. Even though the scene is about their break, the audience can feel relief along with their decision. The lowest value is when Mia is performing her acting in the audition room because the frame turns dark. The dark color is highlighting Mia in the center. The audience can feel that Mia is being the center of attention here.

Falling action section is dominated by blue which is associated with melancholy as a form of problem solving, which the two main characters are taking the decision to be separated. This blue color also feels calm to cooling down the audience after the main problem, leading to resolution.

4.1.5. Resolution

The resolution at the end of the story of the film *La La Land*, tells that Mia and Sebastian have achieved their respective goals even though they are not together anymore. At the very end of the film, Sebastian and Mia meet again and throw smiles as a sign of farewell. These are the resolutions of the story.

The important scenes in this resolution that can explain the significance of film color to dramatize the plot of the film narrative are Mia in a coffee shop scene, and Sebastian's jazz club scene. These scenes are important because they help build the progress of the plot concerning the main characters' accidental

46

reunion and depicting the main characters' success and the afterlife. The film color analysis of these scenes is as follows.

1) **Mia in a Coffee Shop**

Fast forward to the next five years, Mia is living her life as a celebrity now. She walks into the coffee shop to buy some coffee as she herself is the person she always dreams of.

Figure 4.18 Mia buys cups of coffee (Chazelle, 2016)

In terms of color analysis, figure 4.18 above consists of five colors dominated by blue with 26.63% bluish charcoal, 26.21% of black grey, 23.58% of winchester grey, 14% of triple grey, and 9.58% of tapa grey (Krzywinski, 2022f). Regarding the chroma (saturation), the scene shows that the color of the scene is pale. The scene is categorized as cool color because of the dominance of blue. The scene is displayed bright as the high intensity of value.

According to Hellerman (2019, p. 14), blue is associated with confidence and peace. In this scene, the blue color shows the peace and confidence in Mia's life now as she finally can make her dream come true (Chazelle, 2016).

2) **Sebastian's Jazz Club**

By the end of the performance, Mia realizes that all of those are just her imagination and now both Mia and Sebastian are living a different life separately. As Mia is leaving, both of them look at each other and finally throw a goodbye smile as Mia walks out with her husband and Sebastian stays on the stage.

Figure 4.19. Sebastian sees Mia in his jazz club (Chazelle, 2016)

Figure 4.20. Mia sees Sebastian in his jazz club (Chazelle, 2016)

In terms of color analysis, the picture above shows the dominance of blue and purple hue, figure 4.19. shows   37.89% of blue violet, 25.58% of point blue, 25.26% of black blue, 8.84% of barossa chocolate, and 3.42% of zoop blue ▬▬▬ ▬▬ ▬▬ ▬▮(Krzywinski, 2022h). Figure 4.20. shows 30% of blue violet, 24.42% of black blue, 19.79& of rock black, 18.32% of violet, and 7.47% of point blue ▬▬ ▬▬ ▬▬ ▬▮ (Krzywinski, 2022g) . Regarding the chroma (saturation) the scene shows that the color of the scene is vivid. The scene is categorized as cool color because of the dominance of blue. The scene is displayed as dark as the low intensity of value.

According to Hellerman (2019, p. 14), blue is associated with calmness, and purple is associated with intimacy. The combination of blue and purple is getting more obvious and highlighted. In this scene, the blue color shows calmness surrounding them, because the moment Mia sees Sebastian she chooses to enjoy the music in peace rather than act uncomfortable. The purple lighting color shows intimacy because both of them still have feelings for each other but they choose to grow out of it and live their best lives (Chazelle, 2016).

In terms of visual storytelling, there is one of the most memorable scenes on resolution. It is the last smile that Mia and Sebastian throw at each other as an unspoken farewell. This is the result of identification using mkweb:

cluster	pixels	name	HEX	RGB
■	37.89%	17,17,29 very dark blue ΔE=1.8	#110D19	17 13 25
■	25.58%	26,26,104 lucky point ΔE=3.4	#051462	5 20 98
■	25.26%	0,2,46 dark navy blue ΔE=1.4	#06042F	6 4 47
■	8.84%	59,42,57 passion ΔE=1.4	#3E2C3A	62 44 58
■	2.42%	37,70,131 zoop de loop ΔE=3.0	#1E417A	30 65 122

Figure 4.21. Hue analysis of Mia and Sebastian's last goodbye (Krzywinski, 2022h)

From figure 4.20. previously, the scene is clustered into five colors as indicated in figure 4.21 above. The color with the biggest number of pixels is called very dark blue. That color consists of a combination of RGB with numbers as above, Red 17; Green 13; and Blue 25. With a high amount of B, blue is seen as a dominant color there. The blue color visually gives the emotion of calmness. Mia and Sebastian meet again in calmness and throw their last smiles

As has been described above, in resolution, the scene that has the highest level of value is the scene where Mia walks into the coffee shop which makes the visualization looks bright. It is as bright as Mia's career; the audience can feel it. On the other hand, a low value is used for the scenes that happened in Sebastian's jazz club. The visualization looks dark making the attention centered on Mia and Sebastian. The audience can feel the intimacy of Mia and Sebastian's first meeting again. Yet, this scene is the time when they finally bid farewell to each other.

Resolution is dominated by blue and purple. Blue is associated with calm which indicates that the problem is completely resolved. While purple shows that there is intimacy between Mia and Sebastian that comes from past relationships that will always be a memory between them.