A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF CHARACTERS IN DANNY
CANNON’S FILM GOAL

A PAPER

BY

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DIPLOMA III ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS
NORTH SUMATERA UNIVERSITY
MEDAN
2009
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Submitted to Faculty of Letters North Sumatera University
In partial fulfillment on the requirement on
Diploma III (D3) in English Department

DIPLOMA III ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS
NORTH SUMATERA UNIVERSITY
MEDAN
2009
Approved by:

THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS
NORTH SUMATERA UNIVERSITY
MEDAN

AS A PAPER FOR THE DIPLOMA III (D3) EXAMINATION

Accepted by:

Yossy Fadli: A Brief Description Of Characters In Danny Cannon’s Film Goal, 2009.
The board of examiners in partial fulfillment
Of the requirement for the Diploma III (D3) of English Department
Faculty of Letters, North Sumatera University

The examination is held on the:
Faculty of Letters North Sumatera University

DEAN

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Yossy Fadli : A Brief Description Of Characters In Danny Cannon’s Film Goal, 2009.
First of all, the writer would like to thank Allah SWT the most gracious and most merciful, who has blessed the writer with health from the time he has started writing this paper until he is able to finish this paper, prayers maybe presented upon his last prophet and messenger. Muhammad SAW.

The writer, frankly speaking faced many obstacles since the time start to writing the paper because the writer had never written such kind of work before. Fortunately, he could solve the problem owing to the help of a number of people. Therefore, on this occasion, he would like to express his earnest gratitude to all of them.

First, his special thanks are addressed to Dra. Oliviana Harahap as his supervisor for her guidance, super vision, and correction during the process of writing this paper and Drs. Syafi’i Siregar, M.A as the reader of his paper. He also thanks to Dra. Syahyar Hanum, DPFE as the Head of English Diploma Department and Drs. Wan Syaifuddin, M.A, Ph.D as the Dean of Faculty of Letters, North Sumatera University. He also grateful to all of the lecturers that have lectured his wisely during the academic years.

His deep love and special gratitude are also extended to his beloved parents; his father Syafi’i Syam and his mother Linda Salfitri Hasibuan who have patiently give supports, advices, encourage and pray for him during the time of his study. He also thanks to his sister, old brother, and young brothers for their prays and supports.

The writer would also like to express his thanks to his best friends, Deddy Lesmana, Indra Tanjung, Rio Aryuda for their attention and to his team Solidas FC for their suggestion and help.
However, it is not easy to finish this paper to fulfill his satisfaction; although he has done his best. And he realized that this paper is still far from being perfect. Therefore, any constructive criticism as well as warmly suggestion will be welcomed and highly appreciated.

Medan, June 2009

The Writer

YOSSY FADLY

ABSTRAK

Kertas karya ini berjudul *A Brief Description of Characters in Danny Cannon's film Goal*.

Yossy Fadli: A Brief Description Of Characters In Danny Cannon’s Film Goal, 2009.
Pada dasarnya sebuah film mengisahkan sesuatu yang sifatnya imajinatif, baik dalam bentuk perbuatan, peristiwa atau kisah. Tokoh merupakan hasil rekaan penulis. Namun, ada juga beberapa tokoh yang nyata. Melalui tokoh penulis dapat menunjukan kualitasnya, hal yang disukai maupun yang tidak disukai kepada pembaca.

Pada film kita dapat menemukan beberapa unsur penting. Tokoh adalah salah satu unsur terpenting yang terdapat pada film yang terbagi dari beberapa jenis dalam hal pemilihan dan pengembangan karakter. Film *Goal* ini sendiri dитayangkan pertama kali pada tahun 2005 dan merupakan salah satu film terlaris di Eropa.

Penulis memilih film karya Danny Cannon yang berjudul *Goal* karena penulis menemukan bahwa cerita dan karakter yang ada didalam film ini sangat menarik.
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Yossy Fadil : A Brief Description Of Characters In Danny Cannon’s Film Goal, 2009.
1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. The Background of Study

The writer, being more interested in literature, has chosen Danny Cannon’s film *Goal* as the subject matter of this paper. *Goal* showed for the first time in 2005 and it is one of the greatest football movies in the world. Literature is the reflection and reproduction of the people’s life.

Watching literary works especially film is very lively, because we can understand as well as realize the real condition and life of the society described in the genres. Some movies are fictitious and some based on the true story. Both functions are not only as an entertainment but they also give the meaningful messages and impressions to the watchers. *Goal* (2005) film, which was directed by Danny Cannon and produced by Lawrence Bender made based on the actual event when Newcastle United Football Club achieved European Champions League’s dreams. The most of 113-minute film show seemed to be much in forming a young man’s football carrier, love and family.

The writer assumed that Danny Cannon’s film *Goal* is very interesting and it is one of his best seller movies. The writer is interested in watching and he finds that the characters in this movie are very interesting. So the writer wants to know about the characters, condition, and action in Danny Cannon’s film *Goal* as his topic.
1.2. The Objective of Study

In this paper the writer wants to know more about the characters that can be found in Danny Cannon’s film *Goal*. The writer wants to find out how they look like, how they speak and how they behave.

1.3. The Scope of Study

The writer believes that there are many important aspects of the movies that can be discussed but in this paper the writer will talk about one of the intrinsic elements of literature that is characterization. Such as distinctive feature, attitude, and consideration.

The writer will concentrate in the characters in Danny Cannon’s film *Goal* that can be drawn from the characterization of major and minor characters.

1.4. The Method of Writing

In writing this paper, the writer applies a library research. The writer has watched the movie for many times in order to be able to identify the characterization in the movie it self. Besides watching the movie, the writer also reads some books and other references related to the topic chosen.
2. CHARACTERIZATION AS ONE OF ELEMENTS OF LITERATURE

A director usually uses characters in their works to identify the people, the situation, or to unfold the ideas in the movies by using dialogues and actions.

We absolutely know that characters are the most important element in a film. Characters can easily help the director to convey the themes or the main ideas as well as view to the watchers.

The people in a film are referred to as characters. They are assed on the basis of what the director tells us about them on the basis of what they do and say. This is important, to avoid loosing relation about a character and establishing everything from the evidence of the text. Another point to remember is that the characters are part of a broader pattern, they are the members of society, and the director’s distinctive view of how people relate to society will be reflected in the presentation of every character. Details are not included just for their own sake but related to the overall pattern of the movie (John Perk and Martin Coyle, *Literary Term and Criticism*, Macmillan Education Ltd, London, 1984, p.105)

According to Richard Taylor in his book *Understanding The Elements of Literature* (1981), a character is a construction of words meant to express an idea or view of experience and must be considered in relation to other features of the composition, such as setting and action.

According to M.H. Abraham, characters are the people presented in dramatic of narrative works, who are interpreted by the watchers as being endowed
with moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say in the dialogue and what they do in the action.

Movies are not real life. Like all words of art: poems, plays, plot, or pieces of music they have been constructed or crafted. However movies are fictional, they have been made up. A character cannot be compared to a real person from whom he or she has been copied.

When director create characters, they select some aspects of ordinary people to develop some of these aspects while playing down others, and put them together as they please. The result is not an ordinary people but a fictional character that only exist in the words of a movie (Richard Gill, Mastering English Literature, Macmillan Education Ltd, London, 1984, p.90).

A movie usually begins with a description about a place or a character. The setting is likely to strike as either an attractive one, where the characters should feel comfortable, or an unattractive one, where people are bound to feel unhappy and alienated.

A character introduced at the beginning of movie will usually come into collision with society. The opening scenes will expend, the picture of the characters and the society they live in, and the movie will then progress by taking the characters through a sequence of events extending over a certain time span. Some conflicts will always be in evidence, as movies always deal with chaacters that are at odds with their family or conventional social values.
The movies will bring various chapters into confrontation and put characters into problematic situations.

Characterization is a fundamental element in the movie. It portrays what kind of person he is and in what situation. A story can never be without characters and they are powerful to make the story seems alive and real.

Characterization is on the director’s way of describing his characters in a literary work, or it is the director’s means of differentiating one character to another. Characters are closely related to the plot because characters mean actions, while actions form the plot of literary work. A director may present his characters in two general ways, there are:

- **Directly**

  Most directors find it necessary to tell their watchers directly something about the characters they are creating. A director might tells the watchers that a character has gold hair, is thirty four years old, and etc. Director need to tell their watchers directly about their characters most directors use direct telling to convey something about their characters.

  Other methods of directing characterization will include the director’s passing direct judgment on or even analyzing a character, or having other characters in the story will give the watchers the information about the one being characterized.
2.1. Major Character and Minor Character

A character in a movie is not a real human being and has no life outside the literary composition, however the director has created the illusion of reality. A movie has several characters each of them has different role. Based on the role and the level of importance, there are essential characters being appeared continuously, so that it felt dominating most of the story, it is called major character.

In major characters of a movie, the personalities of the character become familiar to us. If the true story seems “true to life” we generally find that the characters act in a reasonably consistent manner, and the director has provided them with motivation, sufficient reasons to behave as they do (X.J.Kennedy, Literature, an introduction to fiction, poetry, and drama Harper Collin, publisher Inc, New York, 1991, p.47-50).

A major character is emphasized in a novel. This character appears in most stories either as subject or as object. A major character is also a complex one and several adjectives will be needed to describe it.

On the other hand, there are characters who appear once or sometimes in a movie and may be relatively in short portion. It is called minor characters often provide, support, and illuminate the protagonist.
2.2. Protagonist and Antagonist

Some characters may be given some traits, which make them attractive or unattractive to the better than the watcher, like the watcher or worse than the watcher. Such traits practically always be assigned to the protagonist (hero or heroine).

A protagonist is the main character in the story. Can be a hero or heroine, example in classic fairy tale, Cinderella is the protagonist and her wicked stepmother is the antagonist. In the other words Cinderella is the main character and her stepmother is the character who causes conflict for Cinderella (i.e. conflicts such as not following Cinderella to go to the ball).

The center character must be two things in one. A real person and archetype, the central character carries the watcher into the emotional experience of the story and opens up her unconsciously mind. The watcher identifies with the character and can feel the whole story as if it really happened to her, in this way being emotionally imprinted with the experience and absorbing its lesson unconsciously.

A protagonist is a character who is admired by the watcher, popularly called as hero because he always does ideal role and follows the rules and values in society.

The character that is the focus of interest traditionally has positive qualities such as high ethnical standards, commitment to duty, perseverance and courage.
Protagonist is a neutral term denoting simply the main character of work (Halmon and Holman, *Aspect of the movie*, penguin Books Ltd, Harmondsworth, 1990, p104).

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Antagonist is the opposite character of protagonist directly or indirectly, either physically or psychologically. This character usually causes conflict for the protagonist, although the other things, such as disasters, accident, enviromental and society, society rules, moral values, authority, and cause conflict.

An antagonist is the character who apposes the protagonist, the person that helps cause conflict for the protagonist. The antagonist maybe another person, an animal, nature, the enviromental, God or poltergeist or most notably, the self internal/psychological (E.M.Forster, *Aspect of the movie*, penguin Books Ltd, Harmond Sworth, 1990, p.101)

2.3. Static Characters and Developmental Character

Character can be either static or developmental character, depending on whether or not they change over the course of the story.

A static character is a character that essentially doesn’t experience changes or development of characterization because of events that had happened. (Nurgiantoro Burhan, *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*, Yogyakarta, Gajah Mada University press, 1998. p.188).This character less involves and isn’t being influenced by enviromental changes that happened because of human relationship.
Meanwhile, developmental character is a character that experiences changes and development of characterization equally with the development and changes from the beginning, middle until the end of the story.

Round characters include those fictional creations who have complex many faceted personalities and an independent inner life which itself invites our interest. Round characters, however present us with more facts that is, their directors portray them in greater depth and in more generous detail. Such as a round character they appear to us only as he appears to the other characters in the story, if their views of him differ, we will see him more than one side. In other stories, we enter the character’s mind and come to know him through his own thoughts, feelings, and perceptions.

Meanwhile flat characters are simple ones. They have only one trait of feature or at most a few distinguishing marks. They exhibit only one character trait or motivation and whose main claim to our interest is in the action they perform or the quality they represent.

Flat characters never develop rarely have any inner life never surprise the watcher what they do. It’s only once and they often repeat phrases. The watchers never puzzle about them, because there is nothing about them to cause puzzlement.
They can, however be delightfully funny and many of them in consequence, are memorable.

Flat characters tend to say the same, throughout a story but round characters often change or become unlighted, grow or deteriorate. In general flat characters tend to be static and round characters tend to be dynamic.

2.4. Typical Characters and Neutral Character

Typical Character is a character that has little appearance in condition of his individually, but he is appeared in quality of his nationally, or something that is more representatives (Nurgiantoro Burhan, Teori Pengkajian Fiksi, Yogyakarta, Gajah Mada University press, 1998, p.190).

Typical character is especially convenient for directors of commercial fiction; they required little detailed portraiture for we already know them well. Typical character tends to have single dominant virtues and vices.

Typical character often provides the basis and prototype of individual creations; the hero, villain rebel, and seeker are all types of men who are seen in relation to their fate, passion, desires, heredity, or environment. Other kind of typical character is peculiar to one or another of the conceptual models or philosophic views of literature.
For example, in romantic fiction there are satanic heroes, demon lovers, innocent victims and destroying temptresses. Typical character may represent, qualities rather than relationship and they are very often individualized as paired opposites or conditions representing virtues and vices, for example wealth and poverty, etc.

On the other hand, neutral character is the character that has existence, for the story itself. This character is really an imaginary character who lives and exist in fictional world. He appears only for the story itself or even he is the owner of the story. Therefore, the watchers get difficulty to interpret him as representative character because there is less reflection from the fact in real world.
3. A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF CHARACTERS IN DANNY CANNON’S FILM GOAL

Character is the most important element in a movie. Character can easily help the director to convey the themes or the main idea as well as view to the watchers. A director uses character to identify the people, the situation or to unfold the ideas in the movie by using dialogue and action.

However movies are fictional, they have been made up. A character cannot be compared to a real person from whom he or she has been copied.
Characterization is a fundamental element in the movie. It portrays what kind of person one is and what attitude he or she in certain situation.

A story never can be without character and they are powerful to make the story seems alive and real. Characterization is the director’s way of describing his characters in a literary works, or it is the director’s means of differentiating one character to another.

Actually, there are many character play roles in a movie, but not all of them worth portraying. Only those who are considered important are covered. Goal appears some characters in this paper; the writer will analyze the major character and the minor character.

3.1. Major Character

On Goal, directed by Danny Cannon, there are three major characters. They are Santiago Munez, Glen Foy and Roz Harmison.

3.1.1. Santiago Munez

Santiago Munez was born April, 22nd 1986, in Tijuana, Mexico. Munez grew up as a football fan living in poverty in Mexico. His family escaped to Los Angeles in United States as illegal immigrants. As Santiago became older, he became a busboy at a Chinese restaurant, while also working part-time with his father in a gardening business. He lived with his father, a younger brother, and his grandmother—his mother left shortly after his younger brother was born.
Despite his talent and Foy's praises, Santiago's father doesn't not approve of accepting the offer, claiming that the family business is more important than sports. He later stole Santiago's hidden money to buy a used pickup truck, to begin his own gardening business. Without the money to travel, he nearly lost all hope of traveling to England for the tryout.

It can be seen quoted below:

“How could you do this, Dad?” asked Santiago
“I paid $ 4,500 for the truck, I took $ 1,200 of yours, but I’m giving you half the business. That’s good deal.” said Hernan
“You knew what it was for, two more weeks and I have enough” said Santiago
“For what? To chase a stupid dream? Big-time ballplayer in England. Come on, it’s bullshit. And when you fail, how are you going to come backs with no papers? said Hernan
“One chance and you think I should just give it up for what you do? said Santi
“What I do is take care of my family. In Mexico, I work construction. At night, I clean up in a brothel. But I save enough to bring us to America. And when your mothers walk out on us…No, when she walks out, I hold this family together” said Hernan

“Leave her out of this” said Santiago
“I make enough for this house and now we have our own business. That’s how things get better. That’s how you measure a man’s life” said Hernan
“It’s your life...Not mine” said Santiago (Goal, 2005, 0:19:37)
However, his grandmother, with her own secret money, purchased Santiago a plane ticket to Newcastle, which he reluctantly accepted.

Santiago arrived in Newcastle and was introduced to the manager of Newcastle United, Erik Dornhelm. When he went for his trial, he couldn't cope with the physicality of Newcastle's reserve players and the poor weather conditions, causing an unimpressive performance.

It can be seen quoted below:

“I don’t know, Glen. My legs wouldn’t do what my brain was telling them” said Santiago to Glen
“I’ll be better tomorrow. I promise” said Santiago
“There’s not gonna be a tomorrow, Santiago” said Glen (Goal, 2005, 0:38:31)

Glen Foy pleaded for Santiago to be given a month to prove his worth, which was granted Santiago was given a month's trial. Fortunately, he impressed and was placed on the Newcastle United reserve team. Santiago met Roz Harmison, a nurse, during his medical upon arrival to the club. Whilst sorting through medical forms, he did not inform Roz of his asthma.

Prior to his debut in the Newcastle reserves, Santiago's inhaler was stepped on and crushed by a fellow Newcastle player. Without his inhaler, he struggled
through the match due to lack of oxygen. With the poor performance in the match and in training, Santiago was sacked by the club and intended to return to Los Angeles.

The following day, Gavin Harris, a fellow Newcastle player, was late for practice due to his car being vandalized by the wheels being removed. After calling for a cab, Harris shared a cab with Santiago, who had been planning to head to the airport. After informing him of the situation, Harris spoke to Dornhelm and asked that Santiago was given another chance, while also informing Dornhelm of Santiago's asthma.

After being given a second chance with Newcastle, Santiago was placed back into the reserves lineup. In the following game, he scored his first goal for the club, which, along with training, prompted Dornhelm to place him on the bench for the first team's next match.

It can be seen quoted below:

“Yeah…Goal!” said Santiago
“Good Santi...” said Hughie
“That’s amazing!” said Jamie (Goal, 2005, 1:10:56)

Santiago made his debut in a Premier League game versus Fulham, coming on as a substitute. After some time in the game, Santiago was tackled in the penalty area, giving Newcastle a penalty kick, which Harris converted.
In the following game against Liverpool at St James' Park, he assisted in a goal, while scoring from a direct free kick shortly before the end of the game. His late goal gave Newcastle a 3–2 win, which pushed the club to fourth place in the standings and earned Newcastle a place in the Champions League for the following season.

3.1.2. Glen Foy

Glen Foy was a scout and former Scottish footballer with contacts in U.K. soccer. He spotted Santiago’s talent. In a single phone call back to Blighty, Glen manages to persuade Erik Dornhelm, the German manager of Newcastle United, to give Santiago a tryout if he comes to the U.K. after a scout from Newcastle United observes his ball skills, this is exactly Santiago's fate. Glen told Santiago has potential, and arranges for Santiago to get a tryout with Newcastle United. The character of Glenn Foy, the former player and sometime scout who helps Muñez get his chance, reminds us of the many soccer coaches and scouts who find and cultivate the new talent which is so important to the constant renewal of the game. Glen Foy spots Santiago playing for an amateur club in Los Angeles and he has accurate analysis.

It can be seen quoted below:

“He is quite player…” said Glen
“Yes, he is” said AJFC Coach
“Did you teach him to do that?” asked Glen
“God taught him” said AJFC Coach
“He doesn’t look right…His balance is all wrong…Doesn’t look up enough…Doesn’t lift his legs high enough” said Glen. (Goal, 2005, 0:08:18)
On arrival in England, Glen warmly welcomes Santiago to his house and arranges for a trial.

It can be seen quoted below:

“Welcome to the toon” said Glen
”What's the toon?” said Santiago
”It's where the Geordies live” said Glen
”What's a Geordie?” said Santiago
”Someone who lives in the toon, you've a lot to learn, bonny lad” said Glen
“You mean toons, like Looney Tunes and stuff? Like Bugs Bunny” said Santiago (Goal, 2005, 0:26:43)

Santi completely messes up his first trial and is rejected by the manager. Glen then manages to convince the manager that Santi was nervous and jetlagged.

It can be seen quoted below:

“Listen, this kid, Santiago Munez. He’s grown up in poverty and hardship and his only way out is his skill with the ball. He’s flown 6,000 miles on my say so. He’s jet-lagged. He’s nervous. You know, he’s never seen mud before and you put him on a pitch like that. And then you spend the whole time on your mobile” said Glen
“I saw him” said Erik
“Listen, when I was a scout. I used to spend the whole time on muddy days, watching young lads clogging the shite out of each other and just once a while, there’d be one that’d come along and lift your heart. Like this lad” said Glen (Goal, 2005, 0:40:02)
3.1.3. Roz Harmison

Roz Harmison was a pretty girl with brown hairs and blue eyes. Roz was assertive and patient in facing whatever. On her great understanding and promoted again by her smart, she became a nurse. Her days were spent with her patients. Until one day she met a man, Santiago Munez, in a test for health. Santiago successfully passes the medical test by lying about his asthma condition to Roz.

It can be seen quoted below:

“Did you fill in the paperwork?” said Roz
“Yeah, just couple words I didn’t understand” said Santiago
“Ok, like what?” said Roz
“Like this one here” said Santiago
“That’s cardiovascular, it means heart problems” said Roz
“Oh, no, and how about that one?” said Santiago
“Respiratory…do you have any problems with your lungs or breathing?” said Roz
“No” said Santiago (*Goal*, 2005, 0:45:04)

One night, Santiago and teammate Jamie, go clubbing and bump into Roz.

It can be seen quoted below:

“I don't know where home is” said Santiago
”Yeah aye do. It's green an' it's got a goal post at each end” said Roz
“Thanks...”said Santiago (*Goal*, 2005, 1:34:54)
More and more day, both Roz and Santiago come closer and fall in love one each other. Then, Roz became Santiago’s girlfriend

It can be seen quoted below:

“This happens to players all the time. It’s part and parcel of the game” said Roz
“I love you, Roz” said Santiago
“No, we...We hardly know each other” said Roz (Goal, 2005, 1:05:29)

3.2. Minor Character

There are six minor characters on Goal. They are Gavin Harris, Erik Dornhelm, Hernan Munez, Hughie McGowan, Mercedes, and Mal Braithwate.

3.2.1. Gavin Harris

Gavin Harris was a Newcastle’s brash superstar. Gavin Harris was yank on the team, hard-partying and wisecracking striker who has forgotten the real reasons why he plays soccer why the game is so important. Gavin was a fast-living; multi-million pound signed who takes Santiago under his wing when they share a taxi one day. Harris accidentally Santiago meets on the same taxicab because he's late for training as his car tires have been stolen

It can be seen quoted below:
“Come on lets go. This place is dead” said Gavin to Santiago
“What do you mean? Where?” said Santiago
“This is my town, son” said Gavin (*Goal*, 2005, 1:23:39)

Harris remembers seeing Santiago in the club and finds out what happened in the reserve game. Harris convinces the manager to extend Santiago's stay at the club.

It can be seen quoted below:

“We can see quoted below:

“With all due respect, gaffer, Mr. Dornhelm, the club will be making a big mistake if they let this lad go. I’ve played with him, I’ve played against him. I can see he’s got it. So can all of the others lad. I mean, technically...” said Gavin
“What? He’s better than you?” said Erik
“Well” said Gavin (*Goal*, 2005, 1:08:35)

3.2.2. Erik Dornhelm

Erik Dornhelm was the manager of Newcastle United. Erik was excellent as the wry, foreign club manager, seemingly modeled on Arsenal's Arsene Wenger, handling a bunch of troublesome players. Newcastle's German manager is a wry, colorful character who works miracles with his unruly squad of players. As the loyal Glen, who guides his protégé through the ups and downs of U.K soccer. Erik gave an incredible performance as the British team's head coach.

It can be seen quoted below:
“Here we pass the ball, you understand that? We're a unit, not a one-man show. The name on the front of the shirt is more important than the one on the back” said Erik to Santiago (Goal, 2005, 0:52:47)

Erik showed his explicitness when he knew that Santiago lied about his asthma

It can be seen quoted below:

“Lying is problem, asthma is not...You can get shots, medication, acupuncture. Didn’t your doctor back home explain this to you?” said Erik  
“I don’t have a doctor. All I got is a free clinic in LA” said Santiago (Goal, 2005, 1:09:09)

Erik felt Santiago was different than the other players. He desired to find out what excess from this young man.

It can be seen quoted below:

“People keep pleading your case, Munoz” said Erik  
“All I wanna do is prove them right, sir...If you give me the chance” said Santiago  
“You think you deserve it?” said Erik  
“I know I do” said Santiago  
“Good, see the doctor...Tell him about your condition. Then report for training, All right” said Erik (Goal, 2005, 1:09:25)

3.2.3. Hernan Munoz
Hernan Munez was Santiago’s father. He was the truculent father who scorns soccer. Always under-rated and excellent is outstanding as Santiago's cold father, who'd rather his son pursue the American dream of mowing other people's grass. He wants to buy a pickup truck and start his own landscaping business. This is cruel, but perhaps more practical than betting the money on a future in soccer.

It can be seen quoted below:

“Don’t you get it...There are two types of people in this world...Those that live in big house and people like us, who cut their lawns and wash their cars...” said Hernan.

“That could change if I become a professional player” said Santiago
“What are you saying? You play in a park with a bunch of guys who work in a car wash...” said Hernan
“I don’t know. Meet this guy and everything could change. For the better” said Santiago
“I know how to make things better. We buy truck. We make our own business. The rest is rubbish...” said Hernan (Goal, 2005, 0:10:08)

Hernan told Santiago to stop dreaming and get a proper job. Santiago’s relationship with his seemingly unsupportive father gains additional resonance as the story unfolds.

It can be seen quoted below:

“He thinks I’m good enough” said Santiago

Yossy Fadli : A Brief Description Of Characters In Danny Cannon’s Film Goal, 2009.
“Why you fill him with ideas like this? Who do you think you are?” said Hernan to Glen
“And you, why don’t you keep your feet on the ground instead of your head in the sky” said Hernan to Santiago (Goal, 2005, 0:16:33)

3.2.4. Hughie McGowan

Hughie McGowan was Newcastle’s reserves player. He was the nasty team member. He was emotional and tough. He broke Santiago’s inhaler too.

It can be seen quoted below:

“How is it going?” said Santiago
“Early days” said Jamie
“How is it going?” said Santiago
“Dining with the Bum-Bandit today, are we, Jamie?” said Hughie (Goal, 2005, 0:47:14)

It can be seen quoted below:

“‘He’ll think twice about doing you again” said Hughie to Santiago
“Thought you didn’t like me” said Santiago
“My sister will be upset if you get hurt. She thinks you look like Antonio Banderas” said Hughie
“Hey, if you shag her, I’ll kill you” said Hughie (Goal, 2005, 1:11:19)

3.2.5. Mercedes

Yossy Fadili : A Brief Description Of Characters In Danny Cannon’s Film Goal, 2009.
Mercedes was Santiago’s grand mother. She was very kindly. Santiago starts saving like crazy to buy an air ticket, has his wad stolen by his dad to buy a new pickup truck, but is financially saved by his devoted grandma, who tells him to follow his dream. Santiago's grandmother says she hasn't worked for a lifetime without having some savings, and pays for him to fly to London out of Mexico City -- a wise precaution, since Santiago has no American passport or identity.

It can be seen quoted below:

“All train ticket to San Diego. Bus ticket to Mexico City” said Grandma
“Mexico City?” said Santiago
“Yes, you can’t fly to London from Los Angeles. You’re illegal. This is your ticket, its dated one week from now” said Grandma
“Grandma, how did you pay for this?” said Santiago
“I’ve worked all my life. I have savings” said Grandma
“What did you sell?” said Santiago
“Old things, from the past” said Grandma (Goal, 2005, 0:22:56)

3.2.6. Mal Braithwate

Mal Braithwate was the coach of Newcastle United. He was the gruff but kindly and the cheering coach, Santiago is taken on as a trainee. He braves muddy English soccer pitches and the sneers of the Geordies.

It can be seen quoted below:

“All Mal Braithwate, club coach. I have been a friend of Glen’s since he played here, so I’m on your side, all right?” said Mal
“Yeah, thank you, sir” said Santiago
“I’m not a sir, I’m a coach. Sir is the gaffer. That’s who’s going to be watching you today, all right? Fit? Yeah... Good let’s go” said Mal.
“Come on... It’ll be fine” said Mal (Goal, 2005, 0:34:24)

4. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

4.1. Conclusions

From the discussion in the previous chapter, the writer would like to conclude the characterization in Danny Cannon’s Goal as follows:

- On Goal, directed by Danny Cannon, we can find several characters, they are Santiago Munez, Glen Foy and Roz Harmison as the major characters,
Gavin Harris, Erik Dornhelm, Hernan Munez, Hughie McGowan, Mercedes, and Mal Braithwate as the minor characters.

- Santiago Munez is an energetic and flexible person. Creative and bright ideas in working.
- Glenn Foy is the former player and sometime scout who helps Muñez get his chance, reminds us of the many soccer coaches and scouts who find and cultivate the new talent which is so important to the constant renewal of the game. Glen has accurate analysis.
- Roz Harmison was a pretty girl with brown hairs and blue eyes. Roz was assertive and patient in facing whatever.
- Gavin Harris was a Newcastle’s brash superstar. Gavin Harris was yank on the team, hard-partying and wisecracking striker who has forgotten the real reasons why he plays soccer why the game is so important.
- Erik Dornhelm is a wry, colorful character who works miracles with his unruly squad of players.
- Hernan Munez was Santiago’s father. He was the truculent father who scorns soccer. At least, he proud of his son before he died.

- Hughie McGowan was Newcastle’s reserves player. He was the nasty team member. He was emotional and tough.
- Mercedes was Santiago’s grand mother. She was very kindly
- Mal Braithwate was the coach of Newcastle United. He was the gruff but kindly and the cheering coach.
4.2. Suggestions

At the ends of this paper, the writer like to say that watching movies actually has many advantages and the watchers may have some moral teachings from what they watch and they suppose to know what to do and not to do in their daily life and watching movie is an enjoyment. The watchers feel pleased when they watch a movie like this movie especially for the students of English to enrich their vocabularies and cultural views.

And after reading this paper the writer hopes that the readers have a description of a phenomenal story of *Goal* in its characters.

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http://www.wikipedia.com


APPENDICES
Element of Film

Title : Goal
Runtime : 113 min / USA: 118 min (Director’s cut)
Country : UK / USA
Language : English / Spanish
Aspect Ratio : 2.35: 1
Color : Color (Technicolor)
Sound Mix : Dolby Digital, DTS, SDDS
Filming Locations : Los Angeles, California, USA and Newcastle, London, UK
Distributor : Touchstone
Company : Milkshake Films
Directed : Danny Cannon
Produced : Lawrence Bender

Casts : Kuno Becker
Stephen Dillane
Anna Friel

Alessandro Nivola

Yossy Fadli : A Brief Description Of Characters In Danny Cannon’s Film Goal, 2009.
Marcel Iures
Tony Plana
Kieran O’Brien
Miriam Colon
Gary Lewis
Sean Pertwee
Robert Dixon
Stephen Graham
Lee Ross
Ashley Walters
Frances Barber
Sven Goran Eriksson
Alan Shearer
Zinedine Zidane
David Beckham
Raul Gonzales
THE DIRECTOR’S BIOGRAPHY

Danny Cannon came to film producer Jerry Bruckheimer's attention after the film producer saw his debut feature film, The Young Americans. When Bruckheimer made his foray into television, he wanted to bring cinema to the small screen and thought of Cannon.

Cannon, who grew up in Luton, began his career as a theatre actor. While working with a small repertory company, he directed several short films featuring his fellow actors. Acclaimed film director Alan Parker saw Cannon's work and championed the young director (he was just 19) in BBC Show reel, an annually televised competition. After Cannon took first prize, Parker persuaded him to enroll at the prestigious National Film and TV School.

In addition to The Young Americans, starring Harvey Keitel and Viggo Mortensen, Cannon has also directed Judge Dredd, starring Sylvester Stallone, Phoenix, starring Ray Liotta, Anjelica Huston, and Giovanni Ribisi, and I Still Know What You Did Last Summer, starring Jennifer Love Hewitt and Freddie Prinze Jr. Cannon has also directed a number of commercials and music videos.

After directing the pilot for CSI: Crime Scene Investigation, he stayed on as a producer and writer, going on to do pilots for both CSI: Miami and CSI: New York. In four years CSI has grown into the most successful television franchise ever and has garnered 3 Emmy and 3 Golden Globe nominations and won 3 People's Choice Awards.

Born and bred in London, Danny Cannon began making films at the age of 16. By the time he was 19, he had produced, written and directed 21 films and
videos and co-founded and acted in Cast of Thousands, a successful experimental youth theater group.

In 1987, he won the BBC Young Filmmaker of the Year Award for his powerful, gritty 40-minute short entitled sometimes. With the help of competition judge Alan Parker, Cannon was awarded a place at the National Film and Television School where, among many projects, he wrote and directed the London-based drama Play Dead. Channel 4 acquired Play Dead after viewing only three minutes of footage.

Cannon graduated from the school in 1990 with the full-length Strangers, set in Los Angeles. This film set a new standard of production and technical achievement for student work in Europe. In 1992, with the help of LIVE! Entertainment and PolyGram Filmed Entertainment, Cannon wrote and directed The Young Americans, a tough, highly stylized London thriller starring Harvey Keitel and Viggo Mortensen. Shortly thereafter, Cannon helmed the $70 million action adventure and Sylvester Stallone vehicle Judge Dredd with producers Andy Vanja and Ed Pressman.

Cannon also directed Trimark and Lakeshore's recently released Phoenix, a gritty noir drama starring Ray Liotta, Angelica Houston, Anthony LaPaglia, Daniel Baldwin and Jeremy Piven.
Danny Cannon (born 1968, in Luton, England) is a film and television screenwriter, director and producer.

FILMOGRAPHY

Producer:

1. "The Forgotten" (executive producer) (1 episode, 2009)
   - Pilot (2009) TV episode (executive producer)

2. "Eleventh Hour" (executive producer) (18 episodes, 2008-2009)
   - Medea (2009) TV episode (executive producer)
   - Olfactus (2009) TV episode (executive producer)
   - Subway (2009) TV episode (executive producer)
   - Electro (2009) TV episode (executive producer)
   - Minamata (2009) TV episode (executive producer)
     (13 more)

   - Heart of Glass (2007) TV episode (executive producer)
   - Some Buried Bones (2007) TV episode (executive producer)
   - The Lying Game (2007) TV episode (executive producer)
   - Obsession (2007) TV episode (executive producer)
   - Silent Night (2006) TV episode (executive producer)
     (58 more)


... aka "CSI: Las Vegas" (South Africa: English title; informal alternative title) (USA: syndication title)

... aka "C.S.I." (USA: short title)

... aka "CSI: Weekends" (USA: promotional title)

... aka "Les experts" (Canada: French title)

- Rashomama (2006) TV episode (executive producer)
- Poppin' Tags (2006) TV episode (executive producer)
- Spellbound (2006) TV episode (executive producer)
- The Unusual Suspect (2006) TV episode (executive producer)

(113 more)


... aka "CSI: Weekends" (USA: promotional title)

- 10-7 (2005) TV episode (executive producer)
- Whacked (2005) TV episode (executive producer)
- Vengeance (2005) TV episode (executive producer)
- Recoil (2005) TV episode (executive producer)
- Killer Date (2005) TV episode (executive producer)

(67 more)

**Director:**


2. *"The Forgotten"* (1 episode, 2009)
   - *Pilot* (2009) TV episode

3. *"Eleventh Hour"* (3 episodes, 2008)
   - *Containment* (2008) TV episode

   - *Agro* (2008) TV episode

   ... aka *"CSI: Las Vegas"* (South Africa: English title; informal alternative title) (USA: syndication title)
   ... aka *"C.S.I."* (USA: short title)
   ... aka *"CSI: Weekends"* (USA: promotional title)
   ... aka *"Les experts"* (Canada: French title)
   - *Kiss Kiss, Bye Bye* (2006) TV episode
   - *Shooting Stars* (2005) TV episode
   - *Swap Meet* (2004) TV episode

   (20 more)


6. *"Justice"* (1 episode, 2006)
   - *Shark Week* (2006) TV episode
   ... aka "CSI: Weekends" (USA: promotional title)
   - MIA/NYC Nonstop (2004) TV episode
   - Blood Brothers (2003) TV episode
    ... aka Björk: Greatest Hits - Volumen 1993-2003 (USA: reissue title)
14. The Young Americans (1993)
15. Strangers (1990)

Writer:
   ... aka "CSI: Las Vegas" (South Africa: English title: informal alternative title) (USA: syndication title)
   ... aka "C.S.I." (USA: short title)
   ... aka "CSI: Weekends" (USA: promotional title)
   ... aka "Les experts" (Canada: French title)
   - Who and What (2007) TV episode (teleplay)
   - Time of Your Death (2006) TV episode (story)
   - Shooting Stars (2005) TV episode (written by)
- Viva Las Vegas (2004) TV episode (written by)
- Suckers (2004) TV episode (written by)
  (6 more)

2. The Young Americans (1993) (writer)


Soundtrack:


Camera and Electrical Department:

1. The Young Americans (1993) (second assistant camera)

THE SUMMARY OF GOAL

The film starts with a clip showing Santiago Munez playing football as a child in Mexico. The same night, his family illegally enters into the United States to find a better living. Santi grows up in the USA and works with his father as a gardener. At night he works as a busboy in a Chinese restaurant. He also plays football for a small local team called AJFC. He goes to play a match one day after his work with his father, where he is forced to use a pair of cardboard pieces as shin guards as he cannot afford any. He saves his money and hides it in his shoes every night to purchase a football kit.

The next day, while playing football, he is noticed by Glen Foy, an ex-Newcastle player, scout and car mechanic. Glen tells Santi that on the next match day, he will call an agent who was in US to set up a meeting with the Newcastle
manager. The agent, Barry Rankin, does not turn up and lies that he is in a meeting. Later, Glen himself calls the Newcastle boss and convinces him to give Santiago a trial. Glen then tells Santiago that, if he can get to England, he will be allowed a tryout with Newcastle United. Santiago would like nothing more in the world than to join the club. However, he does not have sufficient funds, so he decides to save up some more money and use it along with his hidden stash. He returns home one afternoon, however, to find that his father has stolen his money hidden in the shoes, and used it to purchase a new Chevy truck, so they can have their own gardening business and not work for another business. When Santiago confronts his father, he explains that "this is how things get better! This is how you measure a man's life," to him. Santiago suddenly shouts at him "It's your life!" and sulks in his room. His grandmother (who is an even bigger football fan than him) sells off part of her jewellery and buys a ticket for Santi to travel from Los Angeles to Mexico City by train and catch the plane to London from there (since he is an illegal immigrant he couldn't travel from Los Angeles to London)

On arrival in England, Glen warmly welcomes Santi to his house and arranges for a trial. Santi completely messes up his first trial and is rejected by the manager. Glen then manages to convince the manager that Santi was nervous and jetlagged. Glen requested for a month's trial, which is accepted. At the same time, Newcastle signs Gavin Harris. Santi successfully passes the medical test by lying about his asthma condition, and meets the club's nurse Roz Harmison. One night, Santi and teammate Jamie, go clubbing and bump into Roz. After a month, in a reserve game, another jealous teammate crushes Santi's inhaler (Santi has asthma
which he deliberately hides from the club officials because he thought he would not get the try out if they knew). His performance is very poor in the match as he is not able to run. He is then removed from the club.

On his way to the airport, Santi accidentally meets Harris on the same taxicab because he's late for training as his car tires have been stolen. Harris remembers seeing Santi in the club and finds out what happened in the reserve game. Harris convinces the manager to extend Santi's stay at the club. After treatment at the club, Santi is able to play more confidently and aggressively in the reserves. He finally makes it into the first team, even though he thought that he was dropped entirely from the reserves. He starts as a substitute against a match against Fulham as many of the first team players were injured. He gets his chance when a player is injured and manages to win a penalty for Newcastle which ultimately won them the match. Meanwhile his father watches the match on TV in the USA and is very proud of his son. The manager keeps telling Santi that his weakness was that he does not pass the ball (the manager also said he doesn't pass the ball in a training session). Santi is then transferred back to the reserves. Santi thinking he won't be able to stay long at the club goes to St. James' Park to feel how it is to play on the pitch. The manager tells him to get off the pitch and that he could get the feeling when he played in Newcastle's final game against Liverpool. In the training session before the match, Santi's father dies of heart attack. Santi is completely demoralized and heartbroken though his father always criticized him. He decides to stay and play for the team in the final match rather than go back.
Also his friend Jamie tore a ligament in his leg and was told by Roz, who is now Santi's girlfriend, that Jamie would never play football again.

In the match against Liverpool, Newcastle takes the lead first thanks to a goal from Harris. Before half-time, Liverpool makes a comeback with two goals, one from Igor Biscan and one from Milan Baros. In the dying minutes before injury time, Santi assists Harris in scoring the equalizer by finally passing the ball to him and correcting his major drawback in football. In the dying minutes of the injury time, Harris is tripped. Harris decides to make Santi take the final free kick. Santi scores with a beautiful free kick swinging away from the Liverpool goalkeeper. After the game ends 3-2 to Newcastle, Glen runs down the stands and gives his mobile saying that Santi's grandmother had called. She is very happy and proud and congratulates her grandson. She also adds that his father did watch his first match. Roz then blows kisses to him. The film ends with Santiago shedding tears of joy while embracing his realized dream.