CHAPTER II

FRAMEWORK OF THE THEORIES

To understand the meaning and what *Tully* movie script wants to deliver, I need concepts and theories to analyze it. Therefore, I decide to choose two approaches, intrinsic approaches and extrinsic approaches that would be applied into this study. The intrinsic approaches includes characterization, plot, and setting. Meanwhile, extrinsic approaches includes theory of human needs by Abraham Maslow along with its hierarchy, concept of motherhood, and concept of hallucination.

A. Intrinsic Approaches

The word intrinsic refers to something that comes from inside of a thing, the essential nature of that thing. For this research, I use characterization, setting, and plot that classified as intrinsic approach to analyze *Tully*.

1. Characterization

Characters are vital and neccesary for a story. Without character there would no story be told. Characterization is the way to create and present characters in a fiction. The readers can sympathize or even empathize with some characters in their open enjoyment of life. . In presenting and establishing a character, there are two basic methods that can be applied, telling and showing methods (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981 : 25)

To do an analysis of Diablo Cody's *Tully*, I apply telling and showing method to explain the character of Marlo through her characterization.

a. Telling Method

Telling methods relies on exposition and direct commentary by the author. This method consists of several ways, such as characterization through the use of names, characterization through appearance, and characterization by the author. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981 : 27)

1) Characterization through the Uses of Names

According to what Pickering and Hooper stated, Characterization by using Names are often used to provide essential clues and some characters are given names that will suggest their dominant or teir controlling traits. (Pickering & Hooper, 1980 : 28)

2) Characterization through Appearance

Appearances can give the reader a clue to a character although sometimes appearances are often deceiving those who see it. But in literature a character can be seen from the appearance. Details of a dress can be clues for a character's background, occupation, economic and social status. Meanwhile, details of a character's physical appearance can be clues for their age, general state of their physical health and well-being, as well as their emotional state and health. (Pickering and Hooper, 1980 : 29)

3) Characterization by the Author

This method was told by the author. The Author interrupts the narrative and reveals directly, through a series of editorical comments, the nature and personality of the characters, including the thought and feelings that enter and pass through the characters' mind. (Pickering and Hooper, 1980 : 29)

b. Showing Method

In these methods the author interrupts the narrative and reveals directly, through a series of editorial comments, the nature and personality of the characters , including the thought and feeling that enter and pass through the character's mind. Showing methods include as follows: (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981 : 30)

1) Characterization through Dialogue

Real life is quite literally filled with dialogue eventough not all of that dialogue is important. Dialogue often represents and carries the speaker's attitude, values and beliefs. That is the reason why it may consciously or unconsiously reveal the speaker's innermost character and personality. To analyze a fiction, there are several ways that can be applied, there are for what is being said, the identity of the speaker, the identity of the addressee, and the quality of exchange(Pickering and Hoeper, 1981 : 32)

2) Characterization through Action

Pickering & Hooper stated that Characterization through action is as important as characterization through dialog. To establish character on the basis of action, it is necessary to scrutinize the several events of the plot for what they seem to reveal about the character, about their unconscious emotional and psychological states as well as about their conscious attitudes and values. (Pickering and Hooper, 1981 : 34 -35).

2. Plot

Accoring to Pickering and Hooper that cited in Arviansyah (2018 : 8), they defined plot as the deliberately arranged sequence of interrelated events that constitute the basic narrative structure of a novel or a short story. Events of any kind, of course, inevitably involve people, and for this reason, it is virtually impossible to discuss plot in isolation from character. (Pickering and Hooper, 1980 : 14)

a. Exposition

The exposition is the beginning section in which the author provides the necessary background information, sets the scene, establishes the situation, and dates the action. It may also introduce the characters and the conflict, or the potential for conflict. The exposition may be accomplished in a single sentence or paragraph, or, in the case of some novels, occupy an entire chapter or more. (Pickering and Hooper, 1981 : 16)

b. Complication

Sometimes referred to as the rising action, breaks the existing equilibrium and introduces the characters and the underlying or inciting conflict. The conflict is then developed gradually and intensified. (Pickering and Hooper, 1981 : 17)

c. Crisis

The crisis, also referred to as the climax, is the moment at which the plot reaches its point of greatest emotional intensity; it is the turning point of the plot, directly precipitating its resolution. (Pickering and Hooper, 1981 : 17)

d. Falling Action

Once the crisis, or turning point, has been reached, the tension subsides and the plot moves toward its appointed conclusion. (Pickering and Hooper, 1981 : 17)

e. Resolution

The final section of the plot is its resolution; it records the outcome of the conflict and establishes some new equilibrium or stability. The resolution is also referred to as the conclusion. (Pickering and Hooper, 1981 : 17)

3. Setting

According to Pickering and Hopper (1980 : 37 - 38), they stated that setting in fiction is called on to perform a number of desired functions. Setting in a story is usually provided in a descriptive passages that explain the detail of the setting. Setting has five possible functions, Setting as background of action, as an antagonist, as a means of creating appropriate atmosphere, as a means of revealing character, and as a means of reinforcing theme. It may serve five elements. These five elements are:

a. Setting as Background of the Action

When we talk of setting as background, then, we have in mind a kind of setting that exists by and large for its own sake, without any clear relationship to action or characters, or at best relationship that is only tangential and slight. To see whether setting acts as an essential element in the fiction, or whether it exists merely as decorative and functionless background, we need ask ourselves this: Could the work in question be set in another time and another place without doing it essential damage? If the answer is yes, then the setting can be said to exist as decorative background whose function is largely irrelevant to the purpose of the work as whole. (Pickering and Hooper, 1981 : 38)

b. Setting as Means Revealing Character

An author can also use the setting to clarify and reveal character by deliberately making setting a metaphoric or symbolic extension of character. (Pickering and Hooper, 1980 : 41)

c. Setting as Means of Creating Appropriate Atmosphere

Pickering and Hooper (1981 : 40) saw that many authors of literature work manipulate their settings as a means of arousing the reader's expectations and establishing an appropriate state of mind for events to come.

4. Theme

Theme is one of those critical terms that mean very different things to different people. To some, who think of literature mainly as vehicle for teaching, preaching, propagating a favorite idea, or encouraging some form of correct conduct, theme may mean the moral or lesson that can be extrapolated from the work. (Pickering and Hooper, 1980 : 17)

B. Extrinsic Approaches

The word of extrinsic goes against intrinsic approaches. Extrinsic approaches consist of various kind of things that out of the text of literature work such as history, environment, economy, social, and political. In this study, there are three extrinsic approaches that would be applied; Abraham Maslow's Hierachy of Needs, Concept of Motherhood, and Concept of Hallucination.

1. Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

Abraham Maslow is a psychologist who conducted a study about human and their needs that strongly related with humanistic approach. Maslow wanted to understand what motivates people. He believed that individuals possess a set of motivation systems unrelated to rewards or unconscious desires. (Mcleod, 2007 : 2)

The study later well-known as "Hierarchy of Needs" that portrayed human needs from the lowest rank to the highest rank. Its form of pyramid consists of five stages of human needs:
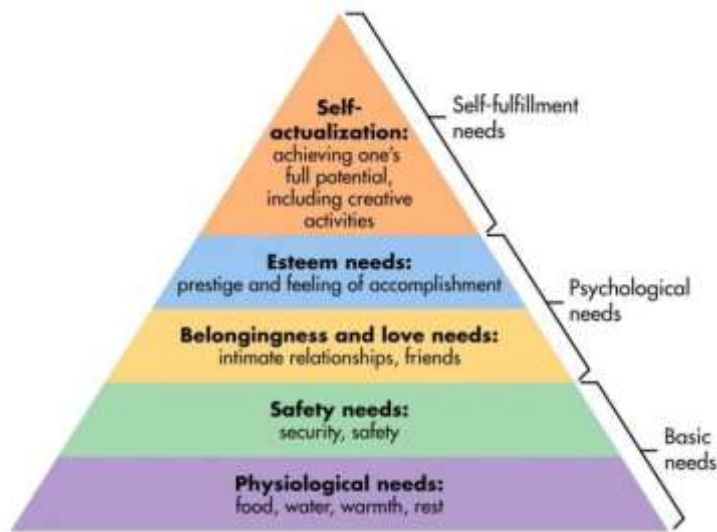
Picture 1: Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Pyramid

(Source: http://www.simplypsychology.org/maslow.html)

a. Physiological Needs

Physiological needs is the lowest rank of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs or on the other words, the first step of any of human being must to fulfill because this step what makes human being stay alive. These needs are air to breathe, water to drink, food, sex, and sleep.

Maslow addressed physiological needs as the need for the body to work in unison to accomplish the task of basic survival.

> *Despite its relative fragility, the human body can live for many years. Every single detail is so integral, from how the body processes oxygen through millions and millions of tissue cells, to the thousands of miles of arteries that carry blood and nutrients to those tis-sues. With this being said, there is still the need to meet the very basic essentials of life: the body must take on oxygen, water and food. (Paston, 2009 : 349)*

The next step of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs once the physiological needs have already fulfilled is safety needs.

b. Safety Needs

Much like physiological needs, safety needs also marks every human being needs that must to be fulfilled because of human nature that always want to feel secure and be protected both mentally and psychically. The feel of secure and be

protected can come from security in home, law, limits, stability, and freedom from fear. This needs is more psychological than previous step and the safety needs from one person to another person is different based on their age and the environment circumstances they are living in.

> *Safety needs may be different for each individual, depending on where he or she is in life. For a child, this need may manifest as the need for a safe family environment. There has to be security in the home, with warmth and love. For adults, this need may be economic in nature. If a person loses his or her job, for example, fear and anxiety will have an impact on that person's social life, and may cause him or her to regress. (Paston, 2009 : 350)*

c. Love and Belongingness Needs

Love and belongingness needs relates with any human being social life. The social level suddenly becomes a priority once a human already met and maintained both physiological needs and human needs. This third step of Marlow's Hierarchy of Needs shows that human at this step focusing themselves on a relationship with others. This includes a romantic partnership, friendship, and the desire of getting marriage and having children afterwards. As same as safety needs, in love an belongingness needs, among one person to others needs are way different. It depends on where they live and how the environment embodies their needs of love and belongingness.

> *A sense or a need to belong, at any stage, is influenced by several factors. Some of these influences, for example, are socio-economic influences: the education level of parents and family, the neighborhood in which the child grows up and the type of schools where they are educated, as well as the children who attend those schools. Whatever type of behavior is learned and accepted, based on these variables, is likely the behavior that will form a particular individual's character and self-esteem. (Paston, 2009 : 350)*

Belongingness needs has a big impact to someone's self-esteem. If belongingness needs failed to be fulfilled, it can lead a person for having social anxiety or on the other words, ulhealthy self-esteem.

d. Esteem Needs

Once a human have fulfilled and maintained love and belongingness, they will seek for another needs that this time known as esteem needs. Maslow as being cited in Poston (2009 : 351) divided esteem needs into two versions:

a) The lower version of esteem needs relates with human's ego that wants to be respected by others. It means that human seek for others acceptance towards themselves. This lower version of self-esteem occurs when a human already got a status, recognition, fame, reputation and appreciation.

b) The highest version of esteem needs is called self-respect that means human reach their self-esteem through themselves by accepting their own self. If a person lacking on he or she self-respect, it will lead them to experience anxiety, having a low self-image of themselves. As a result, inferiority complex is what they will get afterwards.

After both of versions have successfully met and maintained by human, it opens a big opportunity for themselves to chase the last or on the other words, the highest rank as the peak of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, self-actualization.

e. Self-actualization

Self-actualization is the highest rank of Maslow's Hierarchy of Named that unlike other needs which connect to each needs to another needs. Self-actualization stands alone and independent as a result of previous needs that any of human already met and experienced. Self-actualization tends to show wholesome potential of a person to be what they want to be.

> *Self-actualizers are focused on what matters most in defining who they are. Once self-respect is gained, the individual can take a more proactive approach to bettering themselves, as well as being able to remain focused on resolving any dilemmas (Paston, 2009 : 352)*

Although we are all, theoretically, capable of self-actualizing, most of us will not do so, or only to a limited degree. Maslow (1970) estimated that only two percent of people will reach the state of self actualization. He was particularly interested in the characteristics of people whom he considered to have achieved their potential as persons. (McLeod, 2007 : 5)