

CHAPTER 2

FRAMEWORK OF THE THEORIES

The writer does this research using theories from several former researchers. The framework of the theories is really important in this analysis. Especially to make the writer understands about literature approaches. The theories explain below:

Character

The major, or central character of the plot is the protagonist; his opponent, the character against whom the protagonist struggles or contends is the antagonist. The protagonist is usually easy enough to identify: he or she is the essential character without whom there would be no plot in the first place. It is the protagonist fate (the conflict or problem being wrestled with) on which the attention of the reader is focused (Pickering 1981:24).

The character also has a special attraction to be analyzed. It can be analyzed as human, but certainly it is not easy to analyze the character, Jens Eder claims, "The process of analysis, as a rule, follows certain steps: one watches the film or reads the script several times, concentrates on the aspects relating to characters and supplements the resulting impressions with additional information,."

"In creating the character can't be separated from the role of filmmaker. They create story and character through a lot of consideration, it is crucial to capture the features of characters and to reach agreement about them, Jens stated, "Filmmakers discuss their creation, viewers the experiences they evoke, critics their interpretation, cultural theorists and practitioners their causes and consequences.

B. CHARACTERIZATION

After discussing the character, the writer discusses the characterization. The character and characterization are different things. Character is a figure that plays a role in the story and characterization is how a character portrayed in the film. To defining the characters in the movie, the writer uses the methods below: Indirect Method (*Showing*)

There are essentially two methods of indirect characterization by showing: characterization through dialogue (what characters say) and characterization through action (what characters do).

a. Characterization through dialogue.

The task for establishing character through dialogue is not a simple one. Some characters are carefully and guarded in what they say: they speak only indirection, and what we must infer from their words what they actually mean. Others are open and candid; they tell us, or appear to tell us exactly what is on their minds. Some characters are given to chronic exaggeration and overstatement; others to understatement and subtlety. It is a rare work of fiction, whose author does not employ dialogue in some way to reveal, establish, and reinforce character.

b. Characterization through action.

To establish character on the basis of action, it is necessary to examine the several events of the plot for what they seem to reveal about the characters, about their unconscious emotional and psychological states as well as about their conscious attitudes and value.

C. SETTING

According to Pickering in Dr. Albertine Minderop, MA's book entitled *Memahami Teori-teori: sudut pandang. Teknik penceritaan dan Arus Kesadaran Dalam Telaah* said that, the definition of setting refers to the definition of place and the social environment where the events occurred are narrated. Setting is classified into:

1. Physical setting

Physical setting is associated with a story to explain where it took place, and usually clearly stated the name of the town, village and real place to indicate the place where the story takes place.

2. Social setting

Social setting is advised on matters relating to the conduct of social life in the community in some place that is told in literature.

3. Spiritual setting

Spiritual setting is a link between the physical (place) with a social background. Basically the more spiritual background refers to the cultural values of a society, the nature of the soul or life view can clarify the role of the leaders' dispositive.

D. Plot

In a narrative or creative writing, a plot is the sequence of events that make up a story, whether it's told, written, filmed, or sung. The plot is the story, and more specifically, how the story develops, unfolds, and moves in time. Plots are typically made up of five main elements:

1. Exposition

The exposition is the beginning section in which the author provides the necessary background information, sets the scene, establish the situation, and dates the action. It may also introduce the characters and the conflict, or the potential for conflict (Pickering 1981:16).

2. Complication

The complication, which is sometimes referred to as the rising action, breaks the existing equilibrium and introduces the characters and the underlying or inciting conflict (if they have not already been introduced by the exposition). The conflict is then developed gradually and intensified (Pickering 1981:17).

3. Crisis

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

4. Falling Action

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

5. Resolution

The final section of the plot is its resolution; it records the outcomes of the conflict and establishes some new equilibrium or stability (however tentative and momentary) the resolution is also referred to as the

conclusion or the *denouement*, the latter a French word meaning “unknotting” or “untying” (Pickering 1981:17).

E. Abnormal Psychology

The relation between psychology and literature is a bilateral relation. Human's soul makes the literature and literature nourishes human's soul. Human's psychical receptions take into consideration the human and natural life perspectives and provides references of literal works; on the other hand literature also take into account the life's truths to make clear the perspectives of human's soul. Literature and psychology both, pay attention to fancy, thinks, feelings sensations and soul psychical issues.

The psychology of literature, as a topic, includes almost everything we want to know about literature because literature is a product of the mind, a peculiar by product of the human psychological makeup. To find out what literature is, all you have to do is find out what life is all about and how we fit into it. Naturally this is an area fraught with controversy and large differences of opinion. Nevertheless, psychology is a half science, and we may get further with it than if we were to approach the problem through philosophy or theology, which do not seem to have much in the way of new insights to contribute to the enlightened modern mind (Dudek, 1974).

Using psychology to understand literature, we would first have to know how the mind works. For example, we believe we have discovered exactly how the mind or imagination works, and therefore we can explain everything in literature. (Dudek, 1974).

1. Definition of Abnormal Psychology

Abnormal psychology is a branch of psychology that investigates all forms of mental disorders and abnormalities (Kartini 25). Singgih Dirgagunarsa (140) defines abnormal psychology or psychopathology as a field of psychology that is associated with abnormalities or personality barriers, concerning the process and content of psychiatric. Abnormal psychology is a subdivision that is limited to the study of the mental processes and behavior of abnormal people (Page 16-17).

According to Simply Psychology (2014), abnormal psychology is the scientific study of psychological disorders. These disorders affect the way people

feel, think, speak, and behave. The field of abnormal psychology may be called psychopathology. Standards of normal and abnormal behavior differ from society to society, change as social conditions and customs change. For example, the practice of severely beating children to discipline them is considered normal behavior for many centuries. Today, many people consider such behavior abnormal and cruel

2. Psychopathic

Psychopathy has traditionally been characterized as a disorder primarily of personality (particularly affective deficits) and, to a lesser extent, behavior. Although, often used interchangeably, the diagnostic constructs of psychopathy, antisocial personality disorder, and dissocial personality disorder are distinct (Buzina, 2012).

The concept of psychopathic emerged in the late 19th century in Germany and was used as a synonym for aggressive and irresponsible behavior (Koch1891). From the psychiatric literature it is evident that the descriptions of disorders date back to earlier times, but different names and synonyms were used for the concept of psychopathy (Buzina, 2012).

Psychopathic is a disorder characterized in part by callousness, a diminished capacity for remorse, superficial charm, impulsivity, and poor behavioral controls. The disorder is identified using a clinically-based rating scale, the Psychopathic Checklist-Revised (PCL-R), which has been extensively validated (Richellet al, 2002).

The reason why psychopathic is defined as a personality disorder and not a psychiatric illness or personality change, is because it is an illness that is of a more constant from, being present from a young age and throughout life, as opposed to illnesses caused by injuries to the head, traumatic experiences or other influences later in life, which can make you shift in the way you think, act and feel (American Psychiatric Association, 2000 in Evertsson & Meehan, 2012).

Psychopathic infects the full spectrum of humanity irrespective of race, culture, geography, economic class or personality type. It is distributed in a population in a similar way that left-handedness is. One would not notice a person is left handed until you see him write or catch a ball. Similarly, one may not

notice a psychopath until you see him do something that requires them to have a conscience (Verstappen, 2011).

Most people think they know what a “psychopath” is, but few psychological concepts evoke simultaneously as much fascination and misunderstanding. For the public at large, psychopathy remain a poorly understood concept reflecting some combination of our childhood fears of the bogeyman, our adult fascination with human evil, and perhaps even our envy of people who appear to go through life unencumbered by feelings of guilt, anguish, and insecurity. Even within scientific circles, a good deal of uncertainty persists about what psychopathy is and is not. A cross lay and professional domains, popular portrayals of psychopaths are diverse; they overlap only partly, as illustrated by the following four characterizations such as the corporate psychopath, the con artist, the serial killer, and the chronic offender (Skeem et al,2011).

Many people think of a psychopath as a rare creature found only the lowest levels of society. However, the reverse is true. They are not rare, but actually quite common, and you are more likely to find psychopaths in the boardroom than on the wrong side of the tracks. The reason is that the more competitive a particular environment is, the more ruthless the use of the Cheating Strategy becomes. Within the highest circles of power and wealth, a lack of pity and remorse is practically a prerequisite to success, and only the psychopathic mentality can thrive. Because of the tremendous destruction psychopaths reap on society, it is vital for everyone to be aware of their existence and to recognize their behavior traits. Understanding them is the first step to defending oneself against them (Verstappen, 2011).

Psychopath is also a well-known concept in the discussion of criminal behavior. Members of the law enforcement community, media, and general public often quickly label an individual a psychopath when hearing tales of violent crime, serial killing, financial scandal, and public corruption. While people must take caution when labeling someone too hastily based on limited information, officers find investigative value in identifying behavior indicative of psychopathy. Quite

simply, they can combat crime more effectively when knowing the offender(U.S. Department of Justice, 2012).

3. The Symptoms of Psychopathic

The Psychopathic Checklist-Revised (PCL-R) is largely based on Harvey Cleckley's descriptions of psychopathic, and was developed by Robert D.Hare and colleagues to increase diagnostic reliability and validity of the psychopathic classification (Wodushek,2003). Some of the psychopathic checklists identified by Hare are:

a. Callous and Lack of Empathy

Psychopaths have no empathy and as a result, they are neither truly human, nor truly alive. When they see 'Normal' admiring a piece of art, or playing with their children, or caring for a pet, or any number of human emotional interactions, they cannot understand what all the fuss is about. Psychopaths realize at an early age that they are different, and that they should act as everyone else does in order to be accepted into society. They learn to mimic what they see others do, but they can never understand why they should act this way (Verstappen, 2011).

b. Pathological Lying

For the psychopath lying is as easy and natural as breathing. This is why they often pass poly graphs. They do not register the physiological reactions that non-psychopaths would when lying. They are so good at lying they can fool trained psychiatrists and even other psychopaths. What is important to know is that given the right circumstances they can fool anyone (Verstappen, 2011).

c. Conning and Manipulative

Hand in hand with the psychopath's extra ordinary ability to lie comes the ability to manipulate others for their own benefit. Having spent their life time studying us, psychopaths are masters of manipulation and experts on knowing how to push our buttons to use our emotions against us. They use this ability to keep those around them confused, unable to think clearly, and off balance (Verstappen, 2011).

d. Lack of Remorse or Guilt

This definition very precludes a psychopath from experiencing such a feeling. With no empathy, there can be no emotional expression. Nor can a psychopath feel shame, nor comprehend that anything they do can be hurtful to others. Psychopaths understand when people are angry with them for their behavior, and as a last resort, they may pretend they are sorry, but unlike most people, they are not the least bit disturbed by feelings of guilt (Verstappen, 2011).

e. Parasitic Lifestyle

Most Psychopaths are parasitic. In this case, their tendencies are intentional, manipulative, selfish, low self-discipline, and inability to begin or complete responsibility (Sarah, 2009).

f. Poor Behavioral Controls

This characteristic can be misleading since many psychopaths exhibit excellent self-control by having to pretend to be 'Normal' for most of their lives. The lack of self-control comes into play when the megalomania causes them to do and behave exactly as they please at any time they have an urge. This brings us to the next characteristic (Verstappen, 2011).

g. Impulsivity

The psychopath's impulsive behavior makes sense in light of their megalomania. In their world, whatever they want now is good, and whatever they do not want is bad. If a psychopath wants sex and his date will not provide it, then rape is good and the date is bad. If someone has money in his or her pocket, and the psychopath wants it, then robbery is good, and the victim is bad for possessing something the psychopath wanted (Verstappen, 2011).

h. Irresponsible

Psychopaths are irresponsible because nothing is ever their fault. Someone else, or the world at large, is always to blame for all of their problems. This makes sense if you understand that psychopaths think themselves perfect. Nothing wrong can ever originate with them and

so logic, the psychopath's logic, dictates that everything bad is always someone else's fault (Verstappen, 2011).

i. Antisocial

The very essence of the psychopath is antisocial. Their lack of empathy for other people extend son to society and the environment. Vandalism, pollution, graffiti, animal abuse, environmental destruction, building code violations, reckless driving, and a host of morally and socially unacceptable activities are of no concern to the psychopath (Verstappen, 2011)

4. Causes of Psychopathic

Psychopathic represents a unique set of personality traits including deceitfulness, lack of empathy and guilt, impulsiveness, antisocial behavior, etc. Most often in the literature, psychopathy is described as pathology; a disorder that has been linked to a variety of biological deficits and environmental risk factors (Glenn et al, 2011). Psychopathic can cause by genetic and environment factors:

a. Ultimate Causal

That is the genetic or social primary cause, molecular, neural, cognitive and behavioral. There is a stronger genetic as opposed to social ultimate cause to this disorder. The types of social causes proposed (e.g., childhood sexual/physical abuse) should elevate emotional responsiveness, not lead to the specific form of reduced responsiveness seen in psychopathy. These impairments disrupt the impact of standard socialization techniques and increase the risk for frustration-induced reactive aggression respectively (Skeem et al, 2011).

In this case, psychopathic individuals are born, not made. Contemporary understanding of the pervasive interplay of genetic and environmental influences in determining behavioral outcomes of various kinds argues against the likelihood that any psychiatric condition, including psychopathy, is entirely "born" or "made. Rather, based on what is known about related conditions, it seems likely that psychopathic has multiple etiologies and constitutional influences will

both shape and be shaped by environmental influences (Waldman & Rhee, 2006 in Skeem et al, 2011)

b. Birth Complications

Such as anoxia and pre-eclampsia can give rise to brain damage. Babies who suffer birth complications are more likely to develop conduct disorder (CD), delinquency, and commit violence in adulthood, particularly when other psychosocial risk factors are present.

c. Poor Parenting and Socioeconomic Status

The importance of adverse family-environment variables (severe marital discord, low social class, large family size, paternal criminality, maternal mental disorder, and foster care placement) as risk factors for children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) for adolescent and adult ASPD. There is an emphasis on the interaction of biological and aversive environmental factors that produce normative and maladaptive patterns of development and ASPD (Zahn & McBride, 1998 in Marten 2000).

Poor parent-child relations were associated with aggressive and covert conduct disorders, and socioeconomic status was associated exclusively with aggressive conduct disorders in one study (McBurnett et al., 1997 in Marten 2000). The environmental influences of the shared or family environment promote antisocial behavior during adulthood to a much lesser extent than in childhood and early adolescence. Genetic causal factors were found to be much more prominent for adult than for juvenile antisocial traits (Lyons et al., 1995 in Martens, 2000). It can be the genetic influences on personality and behavior are more long lasting than environmental effects (Martens, 2000).

Only the interaction between biological and psychological risk factors can induce personality disorders. But social factors such as a chaotic family life, parental divorce, poor supervision and guidance, criminality, and quarrelsome and antisocial behavior in the family are

also involved in this interaction. Especially when a child experiences insecurity, a lack of attention, and warmth, there is a great risk for the development of antisocial personality disorder (Ge et al., 1997; in Martens, 2000). Also, from a biosocial standpoint, early environmental stress and adverse home backgrounds with a lack of psychosocial motivation may underlie autonomic under arousal and hypo reactivity in antisocial individuals (Raine, 1996; in Martens, 2000).

Patterson's (1996) psychosocial theory of the development of antisocial behavior suggests that chronic antisocial behavior in children is the direct outcome of a breakdown in parental family management. Patterson constructed a model of the dual variables that sketches the process that leads to the development of antisocial children. The parents of antisocial children often come from disadvantaged families characterized by increased mobility, financial difficulties, negative changes in social attitudes, divorce, sexual abuse, and working women (Martens, 2000).

These children are mostly raised by antisocial and/or single parents, frequently divorced women or those in transition, or unmarried adolescents. These parents are frequently unskilled and live isolated in a disorganized neighborhood. As a result of an interaction between these factors and other variables (i.e., lack of parental care, poor diet, and parental substance abuse), their infants and toddlers become difficult to handle and at an older age show antisocial behavior (Martens, 2000).

5. Types of Psychopathic

While there are as many variations in the personalities of psychopaths as there are among normal people, the following lists some general stereotypes are (Verstappen, 2011):

a. Narcissists

This type means that psychopaths love their selves. There are two basic types of narcissist, the Somatic and the Cerebral. Somatic Narcissists take pride in their looks and appearance. They will flaunt

their sexual exploits, brag of their accomplishments, show off their muscles, and display their toys. They are often health nuts, hypochondriacs and sex addicts. Cerebral Narcissists love their own minds. They are arrogant, condescending, and 'know-it-alls' that pride themselves on being smarter than everyone else is. Their narcissistic supply comes from fame, notoriety, awards, and displays of wealth to create envy in others. The danger to the public from narcissist is the drain on energy, time, resources, and emotional wellbeing.

b. Con Artists

Not all con artists are psychopaths, but psychopaths make convincing con artists. Being excellent liars, they put that talent to use by cheating others. There are two types of cons psychopaths engage in the Short Con and the Big Store Con. The Short Con is tricks and cheats that require no great intelligence to pull off, such as short changing, bait and switch, and Three Card Monte to name a few. Whereas Big Store Con is psychopaths that have a higher intelligence level and or come from a more respectable background. The after effects of these psychopaths are usually financial devastation along with all the repercussions of broken marriages, suicides, alcoholism, domestic violence, drug addiction, and ruined lives.

c. Malevolent Psychopaths

More popularly known as anti-social personality disorder, or sociopaths, the malevolent psychopath is the real life monster of our nightmares. These are the wife-beaters, murderers, serial killers, stalkers, rapists, sadists, pedophiles, gangsters, interrogators, and terrorists. They are usually career criminals and can mass an extensive criminal record while still in their early teens. The malevolent psychopath can show signs of their illness as early as age three. Early warning signs include compulsive lying, fighting, stealing, bullying, bad judgment, cheating, cruelty to animals, vandalism, truancy, sexual activity, fire-setting, substance abuse, and running away from home. The malevolent psychopath is the natural born killer.

d. Professional Psychopaths

The malevolent psychopath is the most dangerous; however, it is the Professional Psychopath that is the most destructive. While the victims of the former can range in the dozens, the victims of the professional psychopath can run into the tens of millions. These psychopaths litter history with genocides and the destruction of entire nations and empires. The professional psychopath is just as malevolent, narcissistic, and remorseless, as the other stereotypes, they are just much smarter. They can be found in any profession but usually governments, corporations, and religions will be thick with them.

They make charismatic leaders manipulating and brainwashing the naive, vulnerable, uneducated, or mentally weak. Mastery of lying allows them to make whatever outrageous campaign promises straight faced with, of course, no intention of keeping any of them. When psychopaths dominate and seize control of the major cultural institutions that influence a society a final type of psychopathic created.

e. Secondary Psychopaths

While the classic genetic psychopath is one who is born with whatever genetic trait that causes this pathology, there is another group of people that behave just like the classic psychopath who were not born that way but were created. Secondary psychopaths are created in two ways, through trauma and through groups. Trauma from an accident, drug addiction, or severe physical and psychological abuse can destroy that part of the frontal cortex of the brain where empathy and conscience is processed.