

CHAPTER IV

REFLECTION OF THEORY OF LOVE ON CHARACTER NOBERT EVERHARDT IN ELIZABETH CHOMKO'S MOVIE SCRIPT *WHAT THEY HAD*

In this chapter, I will analyze the movie script through extrinsic approach. In the previous chapter, I have analyzed about the intrinsic element such as, characterization, plot and setting; which is used to discuss the chapter further. In this chapter, I use the concept of Theory of Love. The purpose of this chapter is in order to prove my assumption of this movie script.

A. Understanding the Concept of Theory of Love

In this section, there is one character that will be analyzed based on the theory of love and analysis of the characterization in the previous chapter. According to *Cambridge Dictionary (2020)*, Love is to like another adult very much and be romantically and sexually attracted to them, or to have strong feelings of liking a friend or person in your family. According to *Oxford Dictionary (2020)*, Love is senses relating to affection and attachment.

The theory of love in this movie script, I will explain the topic of love in main character. Psychologist Robert Sternberg's theory describes types of love based in three different scales: intimacy, passion, and commitment. Intimacy which encompasses feelings of attachment, closeness, connectedness, and bondedness. Passion which encompasses, in the short term, the decision to remain with another, and in the long term, plains a single element is lee likely to survive than one based on two or more (Sternberg, R. J, 1986: 124).

In the general, the intimacy component might be viewed as largely, but not exclusively, deriving from emotional investment in the relationship; the passion component as deriving largely, although not exclusively, from motivational in the relationship; and the decision/commitment component as deriving largely, although not exclusively, from cognitive decision in and commitment to the relationship. From one point of view, the intimacy component might be viewed as a "warm" one, the passion component as a "hot" one, and the decision/commitment component as a "cold" one. (Sternberg, 1986: 119)

A.1. Companionate Love

Companionate love, this kind of love evolves from a combination of the intimacy and decision/commitment components of love. It is essentially a long-term, committed friendship, the kind that frequently occurs in marriages in which the physical attraction (a major source of passion) has died down. This view is captured in the title of Duck's (1983) book, *Friends for Life*. This view of companionate love is also essentially the same as that of Berscheid and Walster (1978). (Sternberg, R. J., 1986)

Scientists also have found evidence that companionate love is strong and durable. Not only do companionate lovers report feeling extremely committed to each other and desirous of maintaining their relationship, but levels of companionate love tend to remain stable over time within dating couples. Companionate love may even grow stronger over time because it is based on intimacy processes (such as caring and attachment) that require time to develop fully. The ability to withstand and perhaps grow stronger over the passage of time is one feature that distinguishes companionate love from other, more fragile varieties of love, including passionate or romantic love. (APNIC, Companionate Love, 2020)

Companionate Love is about a couple that has intimacy and commitment but lack passion, are in companionate love. Companionate love refers to a variety of love that is durable, fairly slow to develop, and characterized by interdependence and feelings of affection, intimacy, and commitment. Companionate love is also known as affection love, friendship-based love, or attachment. Because it requires time to develop fully. This kind of love is often seen between close friends or romantic partners who have been together for a long time.

A.1.1 Reflection of Companionate Love to Characterization

Through the characterization, Bert characteristic is responsible, caring, and stubborn. Bert loves Ruth so much. He always protects Ruth. In the past, Ruth has Polio. Bert is being over-protective also is so caring about his wife. Now, Ruth has Alzheimer and because of that, Bert become over-protective also is so caring about his wife. He does not want if Ruth gets a bad incident. When Ruth goes outside alone at the night and in snowstrom, Bert is so panic about her about her getting

injured. Then, Bert paints Ruth's nails, he looks very patient to Ruth. They look like teenagers who are in love.

We are CLOSE on a black and white PHOTOGRAPH. In a simple frame, it is nestled among the evergreen needles of a moonlit Christmas tree. It's the summer of '61. A YOUNG MAN stands in front of a movie theater, holding a YOUNG WOMAN in his arms. Her legs hang limp over his forearm. They grin madly at us. With the tick of the clock, another photo on the tree: The same couple. 1962. She beams from an armchair in dark taffeta; he rests on the chair arm in Navy dress blues. A tiny diamond on her hand. A cane against her skirt. Another tick, another photo: Black and white, 1968. He's dashing in a suit and Buddy Holly glasses. She's stunning, a strapless gown and opera gloves. They are BERT AND RUTH KELLER. And this is a love story. (Chomko, 2018: 1)

Through the characterization, the other example indicates that Bert characterization is caring. We can see a young man in this quotation is Nobert and a young woman is Ruth. As the story starts, when Bert stands in front of the movie theater and the quotation below shows how Bert is holding Ruth in his arm, at that time Ruth is unable to walk because Polio. Bert without feeling tired holding her in his arm along the way to the theater. They commit their relationship with a tiny diamond in Ruth's ring finger. Then, they get married in 1968. He has been in a committed to Ruth for 6 years.

Bridget heads down the hall toward the back door. She stops at the ajar bathroom door and peers in. Bert: (in the bathroom; gently) "Wait, honey, take your nightie off." In the mirror, Ruth's arms are in the air, like a child. Bert gently pulls her nightie over her head. She giggles. Bridget watches, touched by his care, until: The back door opens. Nick pokes his head in. Nick: "Let's go, dickie-doodle. (Chomko, 2018: 22)

Through the characterization, the other example indicates that Bert characterization is responsible. The quotation below shows when Bert paints Ruth's nails. Although they get older, he still do intimacy with Ruth, as soon as in the quotation, only they are in the room, he still do intimacy with Ruth. Through the quotation, I acknowledge when they are in their room, he speaks like a perfect

husband. He tries become what Ruth needs. Bert is being very patient when it comes to take care of Ruth. Ruth always complies Bert when he tells her to be careful of herself. It shows by the quotation with the companionate love.

Bridget: "You take great care of her. I aughtta be here more".

Bert: "Oh you're here plenty. You got a family, the girls need you, Eddie needs you, you git that job. You'r halfway across the country for chrissake." (Then) Bert: "We're fine. Marion Down the Hall takes her on poker night and so forth. Two peas in a pod, the two of 'em, both bartier than hell." Bridget: "Still. It's gotta be hard on you."

Bert: "Nah. She was always a pain in the ass. Gettin' her Irish up, stompin' around all red in the face about God knows what." (Then) "No bells and whistles. Love is commitment. Better or worse, sickness and health, death do you part. That's the promise."

Bridget: "She's gonna get worse, Dad." (Then) "She's gonna forget everything."

Bert: "She's my girl, Bit. You can't take my girl away from me. Turn the tree off." (Chomko, 2018: 36-37)

Through the characterization, Bert has a responsible to his commitment with Ruth. In his conversation with Bridget at the breakfast room. They are starting to talk about Ruth. Bert persuades to consider about nursing home, but he still in his conviction. He does not want Ruth to stay there. He affirms his commitment with Ruth to Bridget. Bert says that Ruth is his girl, and nobody can not take his girl away from him. Bert affirms that statement because Bridget seems like want to separate Bert and Ruth. Although Ruth has Alzheimer, Bert promises that they will live together forever, whenever, in better or worse, sickness and health, until death do they part. That is because for Bert, love is commitment. If you are making commitment with your couple, you can not leave them nor change your commitment.

Nick: "It's the best goddamn memory care in Chicago! Jimmy skipped a six month waiting list for you!"

Bert turn. As he pulls his coat on. Bert: "Lemme tell you something. Those pictures on the tree in there? Tellin' her how she takes her coffee, how many ice cubes she likes in her scotch? That's memory care. I was there for every damn memory she made the last sixty years, and if I wasn't there I had to hear about it thirty-seven times. So I'm the best memory care in Chicago. I bathe her, I feed her, I give her her pills, I

wipe her ass and I do it a helluva lot better than some aide who doesn't give one goddman hoot about who she spent 60 years becoming."

He puts his cap on. Bert (Cont'd): (to Bridget) "Get your clothes on, we're late." (re: the folder) "And put that thing away before your mother sees it." (Chomko, 2018: 57-58)

Through the characterization, Bert is responsible yet stubborn person. He proves that in this supporting quotation, Bert and Nick dispute again about the same problem, Ruth. Bert knows about Nick want to register Ruth into a nursing home. Bert gets angry and tells his complaint. Bert keeps telling his son that he does not want Ruth to stay in the nursing home. He is mad at Nick. He thinks that his son, Nick disbelieve him to protect and being memory care for her wife. That shows his commitment to Ruth. He thinks whatever happens to Ruth that is his. He does not want to be irresponsible husband. Bert will always there if she needs him. He can not live alone and can not let Ruth go from his life. He needs Ruth and he thinks that Ruth needs him too.

Bert's casket is closed at the altar, American Flag draped over the top. Sunlight streams in the stained glass.

Bridget stands at the podium.

Bridget: "My dad grew up on farm in a small town called Amboy. He met Ruth O'Shea at an ice cream social and had a thing for her ever since – even though she wouldn't give him the time of day. After high school, Dad went off to Korea. When he came home on leave, his mother told him poor Ruthie O'Shea had gotten polio and hadn't been out of bed in six months. Dad marched over there, picked her up out of bed and carried her, in his arms, to the movies." (then) "That was that. He never let her go." (Chomko, 2018: 100)

Through the characterization, it proves that Bert is caring person. This quotation shows when they are at the church and Bridget stands at the podium, giving some words about her father. Bridget tells about Bert who was grown up on farm in Amboy Town. He meets Ruth and has a thing for her ever since. After high school, Bert goes to Korea. Then when he comes back, his mother tells him about Ruth who has polio and can not get out of bed for six months. After that, Bert goes to Ruth's house to pick her up out of the bed and carries her in his arm, to the movies. Since this moment, Bert never let her goes. This quotation shows about

Bert is caring Ruth and whatever happens Bert will always love her, even he will be her feet to walk.

A.1.2 Reflection of Companionate Love to Plot

The plot consists of five elements; they are exposition, complication, crisis, falling action (turning point), and resolution (ending). Each plot consist of passionate love except crisis.

In this movie script, when Ruth goes outside alone in snowstorm, Bert is being panic about her. He tells his son Nick to help him to find Ruth. But, Nick calls Bridget to come there. Bridget comes with her daughter, Emma. So, from that time the problem is coming. Bert does not want if Ruth move to the nursing home. Bert is confident that Ruth only needs him to live and can remember her memory.

*We are CLOSE on a black and white PHOTOGRAPH.
It's the summer of '61. A YOUNG MAN stands in front of a
movie theatre, holding a YOUNG WOMAN in his arms. Her
legs hang limp over his forearm. They grin madly at us.
With the tick of the clock, another photo on the tree:
The same couple. 1962. She beams from an armchair in dark
taffeta; he rests on the chair arm in Navy dress blues. A tiny
diamond on her hand. A cane against her skirt.
Another tick, another photo: Black and white, 1968. He's
dashing in a suit and Buddy Holly glasses. She's stunning, a
strapless gown and opera gloves. They are BERT AND RUTH
KELLER. And this is a love story. (Chomko, 2018: 1)*

Through the plot, the other example indicates that Bert is intimate and commitment with Ruth. We can see a young man in this quotation is Nobert and a young woman is Ruth. As the story starts, when Bert stands in front of the movie theater and the quotation below shows how Bert is holding Ruth in his arm, because at that time Ruth can not walk because she suffers Polio. Bert holds her still in his arms along the way to the theater without being tired. They commit their relationship with a tiny diamond in Ruth's ring finger. And then, they get married in 1968. He has been in a commit to Ruth for 6 years.

*Nick: "It's the best goddamn memory care in Chicago! Jimmy
skipped a six month waiting list for you!"
Bert turn. As he pulls his coat on. Bert: "Lemme tell you
something. Those pictures on the tree in there? Tellin' her how
she takes her coffee, how many ice cubes she likes in her*

scotch? That's memory care. I was there for every damn memory she made the last sixty years, and if I wasn't there I had to hear about it thirty-seven times. So I'm the best memory care in Chicago. I bathe her, I feed her, I give her her pills, I wipe her ass and I do it a helluva lot better than some aide who doesn't give one goddamn hoot about who she spent 60 years becoming."

He puts his cap on. Bert (Cont'd): (to Bridget) "Get your clothes on, we're late." (re: the folder) "And put that thing away before your mother sees it." He goes. The front door closes behind him. Silence. (Chomko, 2018: 57-58)

In this supporting quotation, Bert and Nick dispute again about the same problem, Ruth. Bert knows about Nick want to register Ruth into a nursing home. Bert gets angry and tells his complaint. Bert keeps telling his son that he does not want Ruth to stay in the nursing home. He is mad at Nick. He thinks that his son, Nick disbelieve him to protect and being memory care for her wife. For instance by putting photos on a Christmas tree, telling her about how she takes her coffee and how many ice cubes she likes in her scotch. That is all of Bert's version memory care. Bert also bathes her, feeds her, gives her her pills till wipes her ass. Bert can do that all alone, without anyone's help. That shows his commitment to Ruth is his responsibility. He does not want to be irresponsible husband. He do not want to be a husband who is free of responsibility. Bert will always be there when she needs him.

Ruth, in her white nightie, passes by the doorway several times as she paces the dark hall, wringing her hands.

Finally she peers into the guest room and goes to the bed.

Ruth: "There's a man in my bed.

Bridget: "It's Dad."

Ruth: "I sleep with our Dad?" Bridget opens her mouth to correct Ruth. Then she remembers what Nick said.

Bridget: "Yeah." Ruth's face relaxes. She pads softly out of the room.

Ruth crawls into bed, rousing Bert.

Bert: "Stay in bed, honey."

Ruth: "You're a turkey.

Bert: "You're the turkey." He pulls her close. (Chomko, 2018: 80)

The quotation above shows after an argument between Nick and Bert. Ruth wakes up at night and she is shock because she sleeps with stranger. Ruth does not

remember about Bert. She goes to Bridget's room, squeezing her hands. When she arrives in Bridget's room, she goes to the bed. Because of that, Bridget is awake. Then Ruth tells her about what has happened. Bridget tells her that it is her dad. Ruth is shocked about what Bridget says. Ruth asks Bridget again, she sleeps with her dad or not. Bridget answers yes. Ruth goes back to her room, laying down beside Bert, Bert wakes up and leans closer to Ruth. He asks Ruth to stay in bed and holds her intimately.

Bert's casket is closed at the altar, American Flag draped over the top. Sunlight streams in the stained glass.

Bridget stands at the podium.

Bridget: "My dad grew up on farm in a small town called Amboy. He met Ruth O'Shea at an ice cream social and had a thing for her ever since – even though she wouldn't give him the time of day. After high school, Dad went off to Korea. When he came home on leave, his mother told him poor Ruthie O'Shea had gotten polio and hadn't been out of bed in six months. Dad marched over there, picked her up out of bed and carried her, in his arms, to the movies." (then) "That was that. He never let her go." (Chomko, 2018: 100)

Bert is dead and will be buried. They are at church, Bridget stands at the podium, gives some words about her father. Bridget tells about Bert grow up on farm in Amboy town. He meets Ruth and has a thing for her ever since. After high school, Bert goes to Korea. Then he comes back, his mother tells to Bert about poor Ruth has get polio and can not go out of bed in six months. After that, Bert goes to Ruth's house to pick her up out of the bed and carries her in his arm, to the movies. Since this moment, Bert never let her goes. This quotation shows about Bert is caring of Ruth and whatever happens Bert will always love her, even he will be her feet to walk.

A.1.3 Reflection of Companionate Love to Setting

The setting consists of three elements; they are setting as background for action, setting as a antagonist, setting as a means of revealing character. Those three elements can build and support companionate love among Nobert Everhardt and Ruth O'Shea.

INT. OAK PARK CONDO – HALLWAY – NIGHT

Bert flips on the light and squints into the brightness. A gold crucifix glints in his salt and pepper chest hair. He feels a draft and stiffens.

Walks into the LIVING ROOM. The sliding door is open. The curtains wave in the breeze.

Bert: “Goddammit!”

He sprints, panicked, for the door. Bert, in slippers and a robe, stands a few paces down the walkway, scanning the landscape urgently. (Chomko, 2018: 9)

The setting as background happens in Oak Park Condo, which is their house since the beginning of their marriage until now. The quotation shows setting of time and setting of place in the movie script. As we can see the time is at the night which is the night Ruth goes outside. Bert is awake and looks around to find her, but she is not beside him. Oak Park Condo shows the place where the scene is taken. And this quotation shows the beginning of problem, Bert runs outside to find Ruth, but she is nowhere to be found. Bert looks around the snowy street, he then finds footprints from his gate to the street. Bert is panic. He is afraid if something bad will happen to Ruth. Then he calls Nick and asks his help to find Ruth after he tells him what has happened.

The clock ticks. Bridget and Bert sit at the table. His head is down, but he’s recovered.

Bridget: “I’ll stay. I’ll stay and help.

He is still for a long moment. Then he rises and leaves the room.

Moments later, he returns, carrying the Reminiscence Folder.

He sits, opens it, and pulls out a pen. (Chomko, 2018: 86)

Through the setting as an antagonist, the quotation before shows when they go to find Ruth. Emma tells them that Ruth is at Marion’s home which Bridget directly looks around for find Bert. He is kneeling on the ground with his head down. Bridget runs to him, Bert doesn’t move, he is sweating, head down, shoulder shaking. He is crying. Bridget brings him inside. After that, Bridget accompanies Bert by sitting with him in the living room. She wants to stay to help him taking care of Ruth, but Bert still does not say a word. He only sits on the sofa with frustrated face and thinks hard about what is better for his family. Finally, Bert approves to sign the form of the nursing home. Bridget is shocked, looking at Bert

with disbelief expression. That is impossible. As far as she knows, Bert does not want to live alone without Ruth and does not want Ruth to stay at the nursing home. She knows that well as she also knows how he wants to always be by her side.

Bridget: "We need to talk about Mom."

Bert scowls and puts down the footrest of his recliner.

Bert: "Goddman teaching hospital, that little girl shouldn't have been allowed anywhere near your mother."

Nick: "What little girl?"

Bert: "The teenager calling herself a doctor. Your mother's doing afine."

Nick: "Wandering off in the middle of the night's doing fine?"

Bert: "Well I gave her too much scotch, if you wanna know, which I never do but it was Christmas Eve so I said what the hell." (Chomco, 2018: 31)

Through the setting as a meant of revealing character, this quotation shows Bert is being stubborn when they are talking about Ruth. He always says she is fine with him. He can take care of her well. Bert thinks Ruth only needs him. Bert is afraid of the nurse can not take care of Ruth like he does. As this quotation, he judges the doctor as a little girl who can not give a good choice for Ruth's recovery. The doctor says, the nursing home is good for Ruth, but Bert can not believe it. But for Nick, that is a good choice, and he knows a good nursing home. Nick still pushes Bert to approve it. Nick says that Bert can not take care of Ruth and he can not control all things that happens. That shows if Bert is stubborn, responsible, and caring to Ruth.

Bridget heads down the hall toward the back door. She stops at the ajar bathroom door and peers in.

Bert: (in the bathroom; gently) "Wait, honey, take your nightie off."

In the mirror, Ruth's arms are in the air, like a child. Bert gently pulls her nightie over her head. She giggles.

Bridget watches, touched by his care, until:

The back door opens. Nick pokes his head in.

Nick: "Let's go, dickie-doodle. (Chomko, 2018: 22)

Through the setting as means revealing of character. The quotation shows Bert loves Ruth so much. He is so caring and treats her patiently. Although they get older, he still do intimacy with Ruth. As we can see at the night Bert gives his attention to Ruth. He paints Ruth's nails like a couple teenager, Bert seems like he

is over head heels for her, from the way he treats Ruth gently until he looks at her. He tries to be what Ruth needs. Bert is very patient when it comes to take care of her.

