

CHAPTER 2

FRAMEWORK OF THE THEORIES

As stated in the previous chapter, the theories that are applied for this research includes intrinsic and extrinsic approaches. The intrinsic approaches include characterization of the characters through telling and showing methods, analysis of plot and setting. The extrinsic approach that is applied consists of feminism, and toxic masculinity theory that is included in social psychological approach.

2.1. Intrinsic Approaches

Through intrinsic approaches, I exploit the construct of characterization through telling method and showing method, plot, and setting.

2.1.1 Characterization

Characters are vital for a story, because without them, no story can be told. Characterization is the way to create and present characters in a fiction. In presenting and establishing a character, there are two basic methods that can be applied, telling and showing methods. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981, pp. 25, 27)

2.1.1.1 Telling Method

This method relies on author's direct explanation or exposition. Telling method include as follows:

A. Characterization Through Appearance.

While in real life appearances of some people are deceiving, in a fiction the details of it can serve as essential clues of a character. 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 Hoepfer, 1981, p. 29)

B. Characterization by The Author

An author can interrupt the narrative and reveal the nature and personalities of the characters, including the thoughts and feelings that are in their minds. The author has full control of the readers' attention and supposed attitude toward the characters. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981, p. 30)

2.1.1.2 Showing Methods

These methods let the characters reveal themselves in through their dialogue and their actions. Showing methods include as follows:

A. Characterization Through Dialogue

Dialogue often represents and carries the speaker's attitude, values and beliefs. That is the reason why it may consciously or unconsciously reveal the speaker's innermost character and personality. In a fiction, the author has to maintain the dialogues of a character guarded and careful in order to use it for characterization. To analyze this, 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, p. 32)

- **What is Being Said**

In this case, we need to know whether the dialogue will be discussed is something that is important and can influence the events in the story. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1997: 32)

- **The Identity of the Speaker**

Something delivered by a main character, which in this case is more important than a subordinate figure, although sometimes information by subordinate leaders can provide important about main characters. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1997: 32)

- **The Occasion**

Based on Pickering and Hoepfer (1997: 33) Location or situation of the conversation can also affect a person's character, we will know more about the character of the particular way of seeing them talk to the people around them, usually they will show their character when talking to people which closest to them.

- **The Identity of the Person or Persons the Speaker Addressing**

The narrative performed by characters in the story, where a certain figure says something about the character of the other. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1997: 33)

- **The Quality of the Exchange**

Characters can also take a look through their mental quality is through rhythm or flow when they speak. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1997: 33)

- **The Speaker's Tone of Voice, Stress, Dialect, and Vocabulary**

Characters also a figure we can see through their voice, stress, dialect, and vocabulary, but we can see that if we observe and examine it properly and carefully. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1997: 33)

B. Characterization through action

The action can reveal what a given character is. An action, even as little as the gesture and facial expression usually represent about their unconscious emotional and psychological states as well as their conscious attitudes and values. In doing so, it is necessary to identify the common pattern of conduct and behaviour as well as underlying motives behind an action. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981, pp. 34-35)

2.1.2. Plot

Plot is a narrative of events that form a basic narrative structure of a fiction. The events are arranged deliberately in a certain sequence that help readers to understand the story as well as to arouse readers' curiosity. A plot is usually created as lifelike

and real as possible in order to not confuse the readers with the kind of random and indeterminate events. Therefore, logical and necessary relationship of the plot and other elements of a fiction is needed (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981 : 13-15). A plot usually flows in five certain stages or sections as follows:

2.1.2.1 Exposition

The exposition is the beginning of the story. Usually contain several necessary backgrounds, sets the scene, establishes situation action which is contain introducing of the characters and conflict. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981 : 16)

2.1.2.2. Complication

Complication is also called as rising action. Complication breaks the existing equilibrium as well as introduces the characters and the underlying or inciting conflicts if they have not been introduced already in the exposition. Starting from this, the conflict in a fiction will develop and intensify gradually. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1997 : 17)

2.1.2.3 Crisis

It is also referred as the climax. It is the peak of the conflict in a story and the turning point where the plot reach to the point of greatest emotional intensity.

(Pickering and Hoeper, 1981 : 17)

2.1.2.4. Falling action

It exists after a crisis happen, when the tension subsides and the plot flows to the appointed conclusion. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981 : 17)

2.1.2.5. Resolution

It is the final part of a story. It contains the outcome of the conflict and establish some new condition and situation. The resolution is also known as the conclusion. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981 : 17)

2.1.3. Setting

Setting helps the reader visualize the action of the work. Setting help to create and sustain the illusion of life. Setting in a story is usually provided in a descriptive passage that explain the detail of the setting. However, in this research, the used functions of setting are only three, which are:

2.1.3.1 Setting as background of Action

Fiction requires a setting or background of some kind, even if it is only as simple as a stage of opera. Setting as backround action may contain costume, manners, events, institution that is related with a certain time and place. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981 : 38-39).

2.1.3.2. Setting as an antagonist

Setting can function as a kind of casual agent or antagonist to which helping to build plot conflict and determine the outcome of the story. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981 : 39)

2.1.3.3. Setting as a means of revealing character

When characters perceive a setting, the way they react to it can tell the reader more about them and their state of mind. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981 : 41)

2.2. Extrinsic Approaches

2.2.1 Social Psychology

According to psychologist Gordon Allport, social psychology is a discipline that uses scientific methods "to understand and explain how the thoughts, feelings, and behavior of individuals are influenced by the actual, imagined, or implied presence of other human beings." Essentially, social psychology is all about understanding how each person's individual behavior is influenced by the social environment in which that behavior takes place. (<https://www.verywellmind.com/social-psychology-4157177>)

2.2.2 Feminism

Based on <https://owlcation.com/social-sciences/Feminist-Theory>, the concepts of feminism include:

- Gender: culturally determined cognitions, attitudes, and belief systems about females and males
- Sex Roles: patterns of culturally approved behaviors that are regarded as more desirable for either females or males
- Sex: the descriptive, biologically-based variable that is used to distinguish females and males

According to <https://www.hercampus.com/school/uwindsor/real-definition-feminism>, The term feminism is defined by Merriam-Webster as, “the political, economic, and social equality of the sexes”. Basically, the movement of equality of males and females, by advocating for women’s Rights.

2.2.2.1. Kinds of Feminism

Based on [Different-Kinds-of-Feminism.pdf](#), there are many ways to describe the multiple forms of feminism that have emerged since the 1960s, many of them overlapping with one another on key points. The following descriptions represent one way to categorize them and draw on a variety of sources. While these terms are contested, we try to summarize some of main elements of each that will allow a basic understanding of their differences and commonalities.

- Radical Feminism:

Radical feminism views patriarchy and sexism as the most elemental factor in women’s oppression – cutting across all others from race and age to culture, caste and class. It questions the very system and ideology behind women’s subjugation. The term often refers to the women’s movements emerging from the civil rights, peace and other liberation movements at a time when people increasingly were questioning different forms of oppression and

power. Radical feminists, seeking to understand the roots of women's subordination, have provided the major theoretical understanding that has served as the basis for the inspiration and analysis guiding women's movements around the world.

- **Liberal Feminism:**

This kind of feminism works within the structure of mainstream society to integrate women into it and make it more responsive to individual women's rights, but does not directly challenge the system itself or the ideology behind women's oppression. The suffragist movement is an example.

- **Marxist and Socialist Feminism:**

Feminists, grounded in Marxist and socialist analysis, attribute women's oppression principally to the capitalist economic system where global corporate power prevails. Many other feminists believe that this form of power seen in the class system is a crucial factor in women's subordination but see patriarchy as the major force behind women's subjugation.

- **Black Feminism:**

School of thought which argues that sexism, class oppression, gender identity and racism are inextricably bound together. The way these concepts relate to each other is called intersectionality. The term intersectionality theory was first coined by legal scholar Kimberlé Crenshaw in 1989. In her work, Crenshaw discussed Black feminism, which argues that the experience of being a black woman cannot be understood in terms of being black or of being a woman. Each concept is considered independently, but must include the interactions, which frequently reinforce each other. The Combahee River Collective argued in 1974 that the liberation of black women entails freedom for all people, since it would require the end of racism, sexism, and class oppression.

- **Eco-Feminism:**

This form of feminism views patriarchy and its focus on control and domination not only as a source of women's oppression but as being harmful to

humanity as well as destructive of all living creatures and the earth itself. Combining a more comprehensive analysis of power often with a greater spiritual vision, eco-feminists see women's rights and empowerment linked to political, economic, social and cultural factors that benefit all living creatures and Mother Nature herself.

- Transnational or Global Feminism:

This approach to feminism is concerned mainly about how globalization and capitalism affect people across nationalities, races, ethnicities, genders, classes, and sexualities and has reinforced a range of global movements. It recognizes inequalities across different groups of women and the importance of intersectionality as a way to understand and engage difference. This vision understands the need for comprehensive approaches that integrate multiple issues and movements to find common cause across agendas to ensure long-term social transformation.

- Visionary feminism:

The notion of visionary feminism, as seen in the many writings of the African-American feminist, bell hooks, combines the need to challenge patriarchy, class, race and other forms of oppression such as imperialism and corporate control. She also focuses on love and the role of men. "Visionary feminism is a wise and loving politics. It is rooted in the love of male and female being. The soul of feminist politics is the commitment to ending patriarchal domination of women and men, girls and boys. Love cannot exist in any relationship that is based on domination and coercion. Males cannot love themselves in patriarchal culture if their very self-definition relies on submission to patriarchal rules. When men embrace feminist thinking and practice, which emphasizes the value of mutual growth and self-actualization in all relationships, their emotional well-being will be enhanced. A genuine feminist politics always brings us from bondage to freedom, from lovelessness to loving."

- Cultural Feminism:

Cultural feminism emphasizes essential differences between men and women in terms of biology, personality and behavior. Women are seen to have different and superior virtues that provide the foundation for a shared identity, solidarity and sisterhood. Since by nature women are viewed as kinder and gentler than men, it follows that if women were in power, the world would be a better place. In the 1960s and 70s, some women supported the idea of forming separate women-only cultures.

2.2.2.2. Feminist Movement

According to <https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/computer-science/feminist-movement>, women's movements are often categorized as liberal, socialist, or radical. Another approach shifts the focus from ideology to the collective identities that are created and sustained within movements. Then the entry considers the origins and development of feminist movements, detailing the structural conditions that underlie the emergence of protest and patterns of development that can be seen in movements throughout the world. Next the two-wave model of feminist movements is detailed, along with the nature of contemporary feminist movements.

This movement began in the late 1800's in order to help women achieve equality in a patriarchal world. Feminism reflects the history of women being disenfranchised and silenced for generations. It represents the movement that was created to try and raise women and gender minority groups, not above, but on par with men, more specifically white men. Nonetheless, feminism is more than just that, it's inclusive. It's not pro-women, but rather pro-human. It's not just about combating the patriarchy, but rather has evolved to fight the entire kyriarchy. The kyriarchy is a hierarchical social system that is constructed by the oppression, submission and domination of marginalized groups, like women, non-binary people, and racial and ethnic groups. So basically, it's advocating for many groups all at once.

2.2.3. Toxic Masculinity

Based on <https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/toxic-masculinity#terminology>, The term toxic masculinity stems from the mythopoetic men's movement in the 1980s. This movement, founded by men for men, aimed to provide men with an outlet for their 'manliness.' Certain groups of men felt they were no longer able to express these traditionally male or masculine behaviors in a modern society that saw these traits as damaging. Members of the movement believed that if they were unable to act on these male characteristics, they would ultimately manifest as chauvinism or aggression toward women. This original concept of toxic masculinity, as defined by the mythopoetic men's movement, came under challenge soon after. This was primarily because it still suggested that masculinity has one pure form, which is simply not the case.

When a boy or adult male views the world through the narrow lens provided by these exaggerated masculine traits, they may feel that they will only gain acceptance by living up to these traits.

Unchecked toxic masculinity and the behaviors it can cause may lead to a variety of issues, such as:

- bullying
- school discipline
- academic challenges
- jail or prison time
- domestic violence
- sexual assault
- risky behaviors
- substance abuse
- suicide
- psychological trauma
- lack of friendships or genuine connections

Some theories indicate that toxic masculinity plays a role in physical health. Toxic masculinity may prevent some men from seeking out help for possible health issues and other potential problems. For some males, asking for help may lead to feelings of inadequacy, weakness, and perceptions of being ‘less of a man.’

2.3. Literary Review.

In his book *The Second Sex*, says that “as another figure, women are defined negatively, that is women are people who lack power.” (Beauvoir, 1989, 302.) The drawback then considered as destiny that women must accept without being able to changed.

In this book, Beauvoir repeatedly said that despite biological facts and psychology about women for example, its main role in reproduction psychological relative to the secondary role of men, the physical weakness of women relative to male physical strength, and the inactive role it plays in sexual intercourse is relative to the active role the man can play true, but we judge facts depending on us as social beings. From some of the opinions above, we can see how women are made as being number two. Among them, women are used as nature means that women are made objects of men because they are considered as a place for adventure. Women are also considered as objects printing children, even though women should be made as someone who can be invited to work together in life. From this we can see that it has there is marginalization of women

Muhammad Zul from Brawijaya University in his Journal *Feminisme: Suatu Pengantar Singkat* says “feminism is more interpreted, gossiped and imagined rather than studied. Although this claim seems exaggerated, it is easily found in public sphere debates. So it seems that feminism is something singular and must be diametrically opposed to spiritual values (eg religion). It seems to suggest that the goal of unified feminism is to eliminate the divine religious value system.” (Zul,2017,19) In this journal, Zul writes various types of feminists formulated by Rosemarie Tong and Simone de Beauvoir where the formulation of the origin of the feminist movement as a

result of male oppression which is related to the formulation of the problem in this research.

Wiwik Pratiwi from Makasar State University in her Bachelor Term Paper *Eksistensi Perempuan Dalam Novel Tanah Tabu Karya Andita S. Thayif Berdasarkan Feminisme Eksistensi Simonis De Beauvoir* Says “Women are then symbolized as night, chaos, and immanence. Their inability to understand reality is associated with their lack of logic and ignorance. Women are always constructed by men, through structures and institutions Male. But since women, like men, have no essence, women don't have to continue to be what men want them to be.” (Pratiwi,2016,17.) I will use wiwik view in her research as my further purposes where the theory is used because of the emergence of feminists due to the oppression of men or in my research it is more focused on toxic masculinity. In this research I will prove if this movie script depicts the causality between Feminism and Toxic Masculinity, In which the female characters in this film experience violence, sexual harassment, gender subordination by men so that created a social movement among these women called the feminist movement.

Therefore, I use some feminist theory in line with to refer to the concept of the feminist movement which consists of several feminist types and their goals. The reason for this, because it is considered more appropriate if only classifying one feminist theory for each character and will raise a question mark because the characters in this film have different purpose even though they have the same experience regarding their reasons for being a feminist.