
CHAPTER II

FRAMEWORK OF THEORIES

As stated in the previous chapter, to understand the meaning and construction of the film, I used some of theories and concepts to analyze it. The theories that are applied in this chapter used intrinsic and extrinsic approach. The intrinsic approach includes characterization, plot and setting. For extrinsic approach I used the theory of defense mechanism through repression, rationalization, and denial concepts. This chapter is about a further explanation of the concepts and theories to analyze the movie.

2.1 Intrinsic Approaches

To analyze the characters of the film. I used some concepts through intrinsic approach they are, characterization, setting, and plot. From the language is used, there are words that contain a certain meaning, and this should be analyzed to find out and explain the meaning that contained in this film using the intrinsic approach to analyze the element of literary work. I use the concepts of James H. Pickering and Jeffrey D. Hooper in his book titled *Concise Companion to Literature* and other supporting reliable source on the internet that related to it. I use those concepts to analyze the primary source through intrinsic approach to collect the data in movie script. Those concepts also can be used to analyze the elements of a literary work and will be explained in this chapter.

2.1.1 Characterization

Character is one of the important thing in a story. Character has a relation with plot, without character there is no plot, no setting and no story. Pickering and Hooper explained some terms of character in literary work. The term protagonist and antagonist do not directly show the characterization of each character. It does not mean protagonist always has a good character, and antagonist has a bad character. Characterization appears when the author reveals the personality of the character. Character can be presented by their action, speech and also their minds. It includes the process of giving some information about them (Pickering and Hooper, 1981:24).

There are 2 methods of characterization the author usually uses as a guide or technique for writing literary work, there are telling and showing methods. First method is telling, which is done directly by the author, and relies on exposition and direct commentary by the author. The other method is the indirect while the showing method, which involves the author's stepping aside, as it were, to allow the characters to reveal themselves directly through their dialogues and actions. Most author employ a combination of each, even when the exposition (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:27).

2.1.1.1 Showing method

There are two methods of characterization, telling method and showing method. To analyzing this movie, I use the dramatic method. The dramatic method of showing, which involves the author's stepping aside, as it were, to allow the characters to reveal themselves directly through their dialogues and actions. With showing, much of the burden of character analysis is shifted to the reader, who is required to infer character on the basis of the evidence provided in the narrative (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:27-28).

2.1.1.1.1. Characterization Through the Dialogue

Characterization through the dialogue is divided into: What is being said by the speaker, the identity of the speaker, the location, and the situation of the conversation, the identity of the person the speaker addressing, the quality of character's mentality, tone of voice, dialect, emphasis, and vocabulary of the characters (Albertine Minderop, 2013:22-23)

a. 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 & Hoepfer, 1997: 32)

b. The Identity of the Speaker

Something conveyed 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. the

conversation of minor role often provides crucial information and sheds important light on the personalities of the other characters (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1997: 32)

c. The Occasion

Location or situation of the discussion can also affect a person's character, usually they will show their character when talking to people which closest to, and we will know more about the character of the particular way of seeing them talk to the people around them. And also usually dialogue during the night is more serious and dialogue during the day is more revealing and more information on it. (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1997: 33)

d. The Identity of the Person or Persons the Speaker Addressing

This narrative presented by characters in the story, where a certain figure says something about the the other character. And also dialogue between friends is more open and long than the dialogue between strangers. It is depends who is more comfortable to talk to (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1997: 33)

e. The Quality of the Exchange

The way how the conversation going or flow is important, it is better if there are give and take in the conversatin with someone. But in the other is more pasif the conversation will not last long. Characters can also take a look through their mental quality is through rhythm or flow when they speak. (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1997: 33) f. The Speaker's Tone of Voice, Stress, Dialect, and Vocabulary Important clues of the character we can see through their voice, stress, dialect, and vocabulary, but we can see that if we observe and examine it properly and carefully. And also speaker's tone of voice when the character talk to the other can also reveal the attitude such as friendly and arrogant (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1997: 33)

2.1.2 Plot

The common definition of plot is that it's whatever happens in a story. That's useful when talking about completed stories, but when we are considering

stories being wrote, it is about as useful as saying that a birthday cake is a large baked confection with frosting and candles. It does not tell you how to make one (Ansen Dibell, 1988:5)

2.1.2.1 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. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:17)

2.1.2.2 Complication

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

2.1.2.3 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 its resolution (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:17)

2.1.2.4 Falling Action

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

2.1.2.5 Resolution

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

2.1.3 Setting

Fiction can be defined as character in action at a certain time and place. Setting is a term that in its broadest sense, encompasses both physical locale that

frames the action and the time of the day, the climatic conditions and the historical period during which the action takes place. Setting helps the reader to visualize the action of the work. However, there are many kinds of setting in fiction (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:37)

2.1.3.1 Setting as Background of the Action

Setting in the form of costume, manners, events, and institutions, all peculiar to a certain time and place-is rendered in minute detail to give a sense of “life as it was”. When we speak 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 (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:38)

2.1.3.2 Setting as Antagonist

Setting the form of nature can function as a kind of casual agent or antagonist, helping to establish plot and conflict and determine the outcome of events (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:39).

2.1.3.3 Setting as a Means of Creating Atmosphere

Many authors manipulate their settings as a means of arousing the reader’s expectations and establishing an appropriate state of mind for events to come (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:40)

2.1.3.4 Setting as a Means of Revealing Character

Very often the way in which a character perceives the setting, and the way of character react to it, will tell the reader more about the character and his state of mind than it will about the actual physical setting itself. An author can also use setting to clarify and reveal character by deliberate making setting a metaphoric or symbolic extension of character (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:42)

2.2 Extrinsic Approaches

This part is different with the previous. After explaining intrinsic approach above, I will explain the extrinsic approach. In this paper I use the concept of

psychology of literature approach, theory of Defense Mechanism by Sigmund Freud through repression, rationalization and denial theory to analyze the main character in this movie.

2.2.1 Psychology

Psychology comes from the greek word psyche that means soul, and logos that means science. In etimologically according to the word, psychology is the study of the soul, both regarding it's various symptoms, processes, and background. According to Boyack, Klavans & Borner in their book entitled *Mapping The Backbone of Science*, Psychology is the scientific study of the mind and behavior. Psychologists are actively involved in studying and understanding mental processes, brain functions, and behavior. The field of psychology is considered a "Hub Science" with strong connections to the medical sciences, social sciences, and education (Boyack, Klavans, & Borner, 2005).

According to Rod Plotnik & Haig Kouyoumdjian in their book entitled *Introduction to Psychology*, states that psychology is the science of the experiences that arises from human self, such as mind and behavior. It embraces all aspects of unconscious and conscious experience as wise as thought. It is an applied science an academic discipline, which looks to understand individuals or groups by establishing general principles and researching specific cases. (Plotnik, 2010: 6)

I can conclude that psychology is a scientific study of human mind and behavior that arises from human life experiences. Psychology is a study to understanding the mental processes, brain functions, and behavior by understand individuals or groups in establishing general principles and researching specific cases experience since they was born until they died.

2.2.1.1 Trauma.

According to a journal by America Psychological Association (APA). traumatic event is one that threatens injury, death, or the physical integrity of self or others and also causes horror, terror, or helplessness at the time it occurs. Traumatic events include sexual abuse, physical abuse, domestic violence, community and school violence, medical trauma, motor vehicle accidents, acts of

terrorism, war experiences, natural and human-made disasters, suicides, and other traumatic losses.

Nancy Boyd Webb states that: (1) trauma is expressed as pain experienced by someone who can damage physical and psychological so that it brings difficulties to life such as decreased levels of productivity and daily activities, (2) trauma occurs due to bitter physical and mental events which cause immediate damage to the body or shock to the brain, (3) trauma occurs because there is excessive indecision or traumatic uncertainty due to physical and psychological damage that can cause emotional disturbances triggered by an acute bitter event, (4) trauma is a symptom of increased stress that causes emotional distress to children or school students, causing changes in behavior, emotions and thoughts, (5) trauma is also said to be bodily injury caused by external physical stress such as gunfire, fire, misfortune, sharp weapon stabbing, injury due to fighting, raping, technological neglect and so on. (Webb, 2004)

Based on the definition of trauma above, I can conclude that Trauma is an injury caused by an extrinsic agent, a disordered psychic or behavioral state resulting from severe mental or emotional stress or physical injury, an emotional upset caused by an event that the person cannot accept or an event that can injure the person psychologically such as, sexual abuse, an accident, war experiences, etc.

2.2.2 Psychology of literature

Aras (2014), stated that Literature which intertwines within such fields as history, philosophy, sociology, psychology and so on is a discipline wherein language is used as a medium of expression so as to interpret man, existence and culture, personality and individual differences which have always been studied and discussed by writers, philosophers, artists, psychologists and psychiatrists. There is a very strong correlation between literature and psychology for the fact that both of them deal with human beings and their reactions, perceptions of the world, miseries, wishes, desires, fears, conflicts and reconciliations; individual and social concerns, by means of varied concepts, methods, and approaches. An author represents life according to his/her objectives, perceptions, ideologies, and value judgments and opens the doors of the unknown and invisible worlds to readers not only by arousing

feelings and emotions but also by helping them to discover the meaning of life and existence.

Albertine Minderop, states that the study of literary works reflecting the concepts of psychology is presented in a way, first, presented the summary of the stories of each literary works reviewed. Second, there is review the characterization of figures relevant to the purpose of the analysis. (Minderop, 2010: 98)

Suwardi Endaswara written in her book (2011) Psychology of literature is a study that works as psychological activities. Literary work, which is seen as psychological phenomenon, will revealed psychological aspects through the characters if the text happens in the form of drama or prose.

According to the definitions of psychology of literature above, I can conclude that psychology of literature is a study that focuses on psychological activity through individuals or groups experiences about psychological phenomenon or experiences from another person works. of understanding human behavior through literature. Because individuals or groups as well as social being, So this study discusses humans and their mind or behavior through the aspect of literary works to get the results of what the authors feeling. Therefore, I use the concept of trauma as the theme of my analysis to analyze the character of this movie.

2.2.3 Defense Mechanism

Hilgard (as cited in Albertine Minderop, 2010) Defense mechanisms are psychological constructs inferred from observations of the way people behave. They are useful ways of summarizing what we think is going on when we observe behaviour. But although some of the mechanisms are supported by experimental evidence, others have little scientific verification. Defense mechanism in which a drive or feeling is shifted to a substitute object, one that psychologically more available. for example, aggressive impulses may be displaced, as in scapegoating, upon people (or even inanimate objects) who are no sources of frustration but are safer to attack. Freud uses the term defense mechanism to refer to the unconscious process of a person questioning anxiety, this mechanism protects him from external

threats or impulses that arise from internal anxiety by distorting reality in various ways.

Sigmund Freud divided the concept of theory of defense mechanism into several categories. In this context I will only use three out of many categories of defense mechanisms, that are repression, rationalization and denial. Three of these defense mechanisms concepts will be my main focus on analyzing the defense mechanism which occurs within the main character.

2.2.3.1 Repression

Clark (as cited in Albertine Minderop, 2010), Freud himself said that the concepts of unconscious mental activity, repression, resistance and transference were the fundamental pillars of psychoanalysis.

Repression is the foundation of all defense mechanism concepts. Repression as an attempt to avoid the experiences of anxiety. As a result of the repression, the person is not aware of his own impulses of anxiety and doesn't remember his emotional and traumatic experiences past events. The purpose of all ego defense mechanism is to repress or push threatening impulses out of consciousness (Minderop, 2010:32)

2.2.3.2 Rationalization

Hilgard (as cited in Albertine Minderop, 2010), Rationalization has 2 purposes: First is to decrease the disappointment when fail to achieve a goal and second, to give another motive that can be accepted by our behavior.

rationalization has two purposes that the first is, to decrease disappointment when we failed to achieve a goal, and second to give us an acceptable action above our behavior. Rationalization happens when the real motive from individual behavior can't be accepted by the ego. The real motive is replaced by some kind of substitute motive with the purpose of justification. (Minderop, 2010:35)

In my opinion, rationalization is the result of human behavior to find another justification from substitute motive to have some kind of establishment for his self-esteem.

2.2.3.3 Denial

According to an article entitled Fleming's Defense Mechanism In Stephen Crane's *The Red Badge of Courage* by Adam Anshori, Denial is an outright refusal to admit or recognize that something has occurred or is currently occurring. In denial, a person does not want to accept his or her real situation. Sometimes, denial can be accepted as a short-term defense. In some cases, denial can endanger a person when he/she never sufficiently faces the real situation. Denial functions to protect the ego from things that the individual cannot cope with (Anshori, 2011).

Denial is an outright refusal to admit or recognize that something has occurred or is currently occurring. People living with drug or alcohol addiction often deny that they have a problem, while victims of traumatic events may deny that the event ever occurred (K. Macdonald & M.L. Thomas, 2016). Denial can involve a flat-out rejection of the existence of a fact or reality. In other cases, it might involve admitting that something is true, but minimizing its importance. Sometimes people will accept reality and the seriousness of the fact, but they will deny their own responsibility and instead blame other people or other outside forces (Male, Guglielmo & Monroe, 2014).

2.3 Literature Review

This study focuses on the defense mechanism through repression, rationalization, and denial concepts in Brad Anderson's movie script entitled *Fractured*. There are other related studies which also analyze this film. In order to conduct this study, I use theories around characterization, sociology literature approaches, and theories surrounding Trauma, Repression, Rationalization and Denial.

I don't find the analysis about the film, but I found an analysis about Defense Mechanism that was written by Rohaeni, Fatma Hetami, & Bambang Purwanto from State University of Semarang in 2019. The title of the research is "*Anxiety and Defense Mechanism As a Means Of Constructing Psychology Thriller In Hawkin's The Girl On The Train*". In this research Rohaeni, Fatma Hetami, & Bambang Purwanto was focused on describe, how anxiety and defense mechanism are

described by Hawkins in *The Girl on the Train*. The results prove that those anxieties and defense mechanisms become a means of constructing psychological thriller since they make the characters suffer from psychological problems and become unreliable narrators, create plot twists, and make the novel become thrilling.

The difference between this research and previous research is in the object and the main focus of the object analysis. This research uses *Fractured Movie* as the primary source and in this research, I focus on analyzing Ray's trauma that affected his psychological because of post-traumatic events that happened twice in the form of defense mechanisms of repression, rationalization, and denial. The analysis is describing the defense mechanisms characteristic that Ray shows as the effect of her trauma in *Fractured movie*.

Analyzing the character from literary works is important to determine the behavior and actions they take, by using theory within *Psikologi Sastra: Karya Sastra, Metode, Teori, dan Contoh Kasus* by Albertine Minderop. To further understand the explicit and implicit aspects of the character, this book will help this research to understand the characters within the film.

I also use Psychology of Literature theory for this research, to analyze the psychology situation within the film and how the psychologically within the film is affected by the character's doing. After psychology of literature approach, I also use theory of defense mechanism such as repression, rationalization, and denial, to analyze this film. The book I use is *Psikologi Sastra* by Albertine Minderop, to further understand about the theory.

This research also uses some theories from corresponding journals: (1) *Kajian Psikologi Sastra dan Nilai Karakter Novel 9 Dari Nadira Karya Leila S. Chudori* by Lina Suprpto, Andayani, Budi Waluyo (Sebelas Maret University) to understand more about the definition of psychology of literature (2) *Identification Defense Mechanism* by V. B. Perry to understand to further understand about the concept of defense mechanism.