

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

The previous chapter conveys the background of why this research is conducted. This chapter elaborates the concepts and theories that are used in this research. The theories cover intrinsic and extrinsic approach. The intrinsic approach contains characterization, plot, and setting. Whereas, the extrinsic approach contains the definition of Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalysis of trauma in the past, and primarily the elaboration of DID. The last part is previous related studies that consist previous research to support this research which was taken from other three researches.

#### **2.1 Intrinsic Approaches**

Intrinsic approach is usually used to analyze the characterization of film's character, setting, and plot. Through intrinsic approach I am able to analyze the concepts of character, setting, and plot. Each dialogue in this script consists some meaning that can be used for analyzing to find out and describe the motive in this script. I am using the concepts of James H. Pickering and Jeffery D. Hooper in their book entitled *Concise Companion to Literature*, and this concept will be explained later in this chapter.

In this analysis I am using a book from Albertine Minderop (2005:2) entitled "*Metode Karakterisasi Telaah Fiksi*" to understand the use of showing method throughout this analysis.

##### **2.1.1 Characterization**

In any narrative text, character is an essential part. Character helps the plot and setting to carry on throughout the script. If script being made without character, the script would be unexciting. There are two terms for character in script, protagonist and antagonist. The term is created by Pickering and Hooper. Common people have misconception about this term, they tend to describe protagonist as the noble or the good guy of a movie

while antagonist is the evil guy. Protagonist and antagonist is a term in literature for main character and supporting 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 Hoeper, 1981:24).

According to Minderop (2005:2), characterization means acting and describing character. Characterization method in literature study is describing personality of character in a literature.

### **2.1.1.1 Showing Method**

There are two types of method characterization; there are telling and showing methods. In this analysis, I am using showing methods to analyze the movie's script. Showing method also called as indirect, the dramatic method of showing, which involves the author's stepping aside, as it were, to allow the characters to reveal themselves directly through and their 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 Hoeper, 1981:27-28)

In showing method, there is one technique calls characterization through dialogue. Characterization through dialogue separate into: what is being said by the Author, the identity of the Author, the Occasion of the Dialogue, the Intended of character's identity by the Author, the Characters Mental Quality, Tone of Voice, Emphasis, Dialect, and Vocabulary of the Characters (Minderop, 2013:22-23).

#### **a. The Occasion of Dialogue**

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 & Hoeper, 1997: 33)

b. The Identity of the Persons of The Speaker Addressing

This narrative presented by characters in the story, where a certain figure says something about 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 & Hoeper, 1997: 33)

c. 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 conversation 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 & Hoeper, 1997: 33)

### **2.1.2 Plot**

Plot is one of fundamental aspect on creating a story, without plot the story will be not interesting enough for the audience. According to Robert and Jacobs on their book; Fiction: An Introduction to Reading and Writing, they stated; A plot is a plan or groundwork for a story, based in conflicting human motivations, with actions resulting from believable and realistic human response (Robert and Jacobs, 1987:9).

#### **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. 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 Hoeper, 1981: 16)

### **2.1.2.2 Compilation**

Complication refers 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 Hoeper, 1981: 16)

### **2.1.2.3 Crisis**

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

### **2.1.2.4 Falling Action**

The crisis of turning point has been reached, the tension subsides and the plot moves towards 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. The resolution also refers to as the conclusion. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 17)

From Pickering and Hoeper's ideas about plot, I can assume that plot is the chain of connected events that make up narrative. It refers to what actually occurs in a story and is one of storytelling's major pillars. Without the plot, the story will be not complete and feels empty.

### **2.1.3 Setting**

Setting is a name of the environment about the story takes place, social condition, time, location, and weather. Setting is a term that includes both the physical area that frames the action and the time of day or year, the climactic condition, and the historical period during which the action take place. 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. In this research only use setting as background of the action. Because the data used in this research is a movie script, it doesn't really explain a setting unless it being said by the actor.(Pickering & Hoeper, 1997: 37)

### **2.1.3.1 Setting as Background of The Action**

Every event always happens somewhere. They require a setting or background of some kind, even if it is only as simple as a stage of theatre. As a background for action, setting may consist of costume, manners, events, and institutions that have relation to a certain time and place (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 38-39).

## **2.2 Extrinsic Approaches**

Extrinsic approach is another fundamental approach to be used to analyse the data beside intrinsic approach. This approach contains the theory that I am going to use i.e. psychological approach through the concept of DID and Psychoanalysis trauma.

### **2.2.1 Psychology**

According to American Psychological Associations, psychology is the scientific study of mind and behavior. The word "psychology" comes from Greek words "psyche" meaning life and "logos" meaning explanation. There are many have says that psychology is one of most important field of study in mankind. Psychology can be used in many different fields of study, such as, literature, economy, health, sports, etc. Psychology used as a term to study how the human cognitive brain works through their events that occurs in theirs life. According to Mayer Richard, psychology is about scientific study to analyze human's mental health and memory structure, or can be explained as the scientific study of mind and behavior (Richard: 1981).

### 2.2.2 Psychology in Literature

Psychology also aligns with literature. There are a lot of literature works who includes psychology as part of their story and theme. Psychology and literature has been works well-together since a long time ago, it is helping artists and scientists to publishing great journals and literatures art. Literature which intertwines within such fields of history, philosophy, sociology, psychology, and et cetera 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 (Aras, 2014:15).

According to David H. Russell (1964), "There are many reasons for hesitations and difficulties in associating the two fields... although both are concerned with human behavior and thought, their approaches to the study of them differ markedly. Psychology deals with specific behavior like the learning of nonsense syllables or social concepts of literature is supposed to mean more than it says. The psychologist looks for logic and order in a situation: the artist, unfettered in imagination, knows that life does not proceed according to rules or logic."

According to Albertine Minderop (2010), "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 this analysis." (p. 98)

Based on the explanations above assume that psychology in literature could be works together sometimes to creates great attainments that can be used as in scientific study or entertainment purposes.

### **2.2.3 Psychology of Personality by Sigmund Freud**

According to Freud's psychoanalytic theory, personality develops through a series of stages, each characterized by a certain internal psychological conflict. Psychoanalysis is a discipline created by Sigmund Freud in late 1900. On Albertine's book entitled Psikologi Sastra: Karya Sastra, Metode, Teori, dan Contoh Kasus, psychoanalysis is explained as a scientific discipline which was begun some sixty years ago by Sigmund Freud. ... What we call psychoanalytic theory, therefore, is a body of hypotheses concerning mental functioning and development in a man. ... it is a part of general psychology and it comprises what are by far the most important contributions that have been made to human psychology to date (Minderop, 2010:22).

Freud described "trauma" as "any excitations from the outside which are powerful enough to break through the protective shield there is no longer any possibility of preventing the mental apparatus from being flooded with large amounts of stimulus which have broken in and binding of them". Trauma can lead to many mental disorder, one of them is Dissociative Identity Disorder.

Based on the explanations above, I can assume that psychology and literature is having well-continuity between them. If psychology and literature did not exist, it would be hard for mankind to studying new field of science.

### **2.2.4 Dissociative Identity Disorder**

According to WebMD, dissociative identity disorder is a severe form of dissociation, a mental process which produces a lack of connection in a person's thoughts, memories, feelings, actions, or sense of identity. Dissociative identity disorder is thought to stem from a combination of factors that may include trauma experienced by the person with the disorder. The dissociative aspect is thought to be a coping mechanism -- the person literally shuts off or dissociates themselves from a situation or experience that's too violent, traumatic, or painful to assimilate with their conscious self.

The writer uses an American psychologist Gerald C. Davison's dissociative identity disorder theory. Davison states the people with dissociative identity disorder has two or more distinct and fully developed personalities, each with unique memories, behavior patterns, and relationships (1998:177). According to the statement mentioned before, it can be simply defined that DID which used to be more colorfully known as multiple personalities (MPD) is a mental illness where an individual has more than one personality. Another statement regarding dissociative identity disorder comes from National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI) as cited in healthline.com, NAMI declares DID is a disorder which is created when an individual wants to escape unpleasant experience, such as abuse.

Also according to American Psychiatric Association's theory said in their book entitled Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders Fourth Edition or also called DSM-IV-TR (1994, 4th ed) about dissociative identity disorder:

*“Dissociative Identity Disorder (formerly Multiple Personality Disorder) is characterized by the presence of two or more distinct identities or personality states that recurrently take control of the individual's behavior accompanied by an inability to recall important personal information that is too extensive to be explained by ordinary forgetfulness.”*

Dissociative identity disorder has its symptoms and characteristics. It exists to narrow the definition of DID and to make differences toward other forms of dissociative disorder. Each personality state may be experienced as if it has a distinct personal history, self image, and identity, including a separate name. Usually there is a primary identity that carries the individual's given name and is passive, dependent, guilty, and depressed.

The trauma is way too unbearable that a person creates multiple identities to deal with it. The multiple identities help people with DID to cope with stress by expressing resentment or help calm the main personality. The traumas which commonly trigger DID are physical, emotional, and sexual



abuse. It is recorded that 90% of DID cases in America appear as an effect of abuse. Many factors in developing DID are not only by some history of abuse, but also can be caused by traumatic events, as Glaves states above, such as accidents, natural disaster, and war.

The people who suffer from DID shift between several identities that he/she creates inside to escape horrible experiences or trauma. The term alters or alternate personalities are used to define the multiple identities in DID. A clinical psychologist in Cleveland, Dr. Peter Barach, states alters as parts of the self that experience themselves as separate people. The personality which is found in the people with DID may have its name, gender, behavior, and mannerism. They may also have different talents and tendencies which way different from their main personality. When an alter takes control over the person's body, they may experience amnesia or memory gaps.

It is believed that the people with DID escape reality through making alters as a defense mechanism against certain traumatic experiences. It is a way for them to break the relation with the outside world and make a distance from reality which is happening at the moment.

According to Cleveland Clinic, Dissociative identity disorder (DID) is a mental health condition. People with DID have two or more separate identities. These personalities control their behavior at different times. Each identity has its own personal history, traits, likes and dislikes. DID can lead to gaps in memory and hallucinations (believing something is real when it isn't). DID is usually the result of sexual or physical abuse during childhood. Sometimes it develops in response to a natural disaster or other traumatic events like combat. The disorder is a way for someone to distance or detach themselves from trauma.

According to Nevid Durand (Psikologi Abnormal, 2005, p. 23) there are four forms of DID, they are:

1. The main personality

In the first form is the form of the main personality is not aware of the presence of a substitute personality, the personality that is present after the personality inherent in the actor. Nevid state that this form is characterized by a failure in the offender to recall personal information that is too important to be considered ordinary forgetfulness. Failure to remember important information in the offender makes the actor believe that he is a unified whole and does not realize the change between personalities. In this first form only the substitute personality is aware of the presence of the main personality

2. The dominant personality

In the second form is the form of one dominant personality in the offender. Nevid states that this is characterized by the tendency of one personality to show itself, and conversely there is a personality that is marginalized and rarely appears to appear. Seeing these two markers, in this form it can be concluded that one personality has the ability to set aside another personality.

3. The dissociative identity which there is no connection between the personality

In the third form is the form of the two personalities not aware of each other. Nevid state that this form can be characterized by the existence of memory gaps for what the perpetrator has done. Then it happens because at least all personalities have little contact with other personalities. In this form all personalities only have a little memory about what other personalities are, not even recognizing at all that he has a different personality. This form certainly sees that there is no connection between the personality of one and the other personalities, so that any change in each personality is still not realized by the actor.

4. The dissociative identity which there is connection between the personality

In the last form is the form of the two personalities competing to get the actors' self-control, that this form is characterized by every personality that is quite complex, has its own pattern of behavior, memory and

relationships. Each personality determines the actions of the actors when they are in control. Usually each of these personalities is quite different, even conflicting. This form of personality will become a controller in each one of the personality. Therefore, this personality will appear to show itself that the personality is attractive to the actor.

Based on the explanation above, I can assume that dissociative identity disorder is a term of multiple personality that is make a person have more than one identity, and doesn't remember that the other identity do, feelings or situations that occur in its life.

### **2.3. Previous Related Studies**

To complete this chapter not only use characterization and setting theories but also psychology literature approaches about psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud (Minderop, 2013) and dissociative personality disorder. Also collects the data from another research and journal to be used as literature review in this research.

First, the related thesis entitled Personality Disorder of The Main Character in *Waking Madison* Film by Maulida Rizki Nurani, 2015. This research analyze Madison Walker's dissociative identity disorder and self-defense mechanism on *Waking Madison* film written by Katherine Brooks. The objective of her research is to understand about the character and personality disorder on this film's main character with using psychoanalysis theory from Sigmund Freud. This research is only has one personality disorder which different to my research.

Second, the related thesis entitled An Analysis of Robert's Multiple Personality Disorder as Portrayed in Robert B. Oxnam's Novel a *Fractured Mind: My Life With Multiple Personality Disorder* by Winda Sari BR. Purba, 2018. This journal is using a *Fractured Mind: My Life With Multiple Personality Disorder* novel written by Robert B. Oxnam and he is analyzing himself as a main character. In the journal is using multiple personality disorder, or dissociative personality disorder from American Psychiatric

Association's theory and Robert is illustrating it on the main character of his novel, himself. This journal is using a novel that tell about himself.

Third, the related thesis entitled Dissociative Identity Disorder Potrayed by Malcolm Rivers in The "*Identity*" Movie by James Mangold by Aliya, 2020. This research is using a movie about the person who has DID has killed six people because of it. In this research the researcher only focus what caused the dissociative identity disorder.

Fourth, the related thesis entitled The Reflection of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs In Kevin Wendell Crumb's Alter Personalities Characters In *Split* Movie by M. Night Shyamalan by Rizky Disa Putra, 2018. This research is using the same movie that I use. But, the theory that he uses is different. He use Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory.

Fifth, the related thesis entitled An Analysis Multiple Personality Disorder of Characterization in *Split* Movie by Fiona Asmara, 2019. Same as above, she use the same movie as me but different theory. The theory that she uses is Personality Theory of Jung.

Last, the related thesis that uses the same movies but different theory is entitled Personality Disorder and Defense Mechanism of The Main Characters in The *Split* Film by Mimi Darwati, 2018. The theory that she use is Psychoanalysis by Sigmumd Freud. She uses the Id, the Ego and the Superego to analyse *Split* movie.