

CHAPTER 2

FRAMEWORK OF THE THEORIES

In this research, in order to understand the construction also the meaning of the movie script, there are some concepts and theories that I use to analyze the story and the script. I apply two approaches, which are intrinsic and extrinsic to analyze the character of a movie script. Especially characterization, plot, and setting as intrinsic approach. The extrinsic approaches are repression, acute stress disorder and anxiety. In this chapter, I will tell a further explanation of the theories and concepts which both have been written in the previous chapter. The further explanation will be done as follows:

2.1. Intrinsic Approach

In order to analyze and to explain the elements about the words from the related character, some concepts which related to intrinsic approach will be used. The concept are; characterization, plot, and setting. There are other concept from James H. Pickering and Jeffrey D. Hooper in his book titled *Concise Companion to Literature* as become the main guide for me to analyze the character of Theodore Finch through the intrinsic approach, that will be explained later in this chapter.

Analyzing the character from fictional works is crucial to determine the behavior and gesture they take, by using this theory provided within Metode Karakterisasi Telaah Fiksi by Professor 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 movie script.

2.1.1. Characterization

Pickering and Hooper explained some terms of character in literary work. Character is an important thing in literary work. The term protagonist and antagonist do not directly show the characterization of each character. It does not mean protagonist always has good nature and also antagonist always has bad nature. Characterization is when the writer reveals the personality of the character.

It may be happening in every their conversation. Characters can be presented by the description in their action, speech, and also their mind. It includes the process of giving some information about them (Pickering & Hoeper, 1997: 28)

2.1.1.1. Telling Method

There are two methods of characterization, telling method and showing method. To analyze this movie script the writer use showing and telling methods. Telling Method is a method that show the Author, the Author will be the narrator and tell the reader about the character in the novel and direct commentary (Pickering & Hoeper, 1997: 28).

1) Characterization trough Appearance

Appearances can give the reader a clue to a character although sometimes appearances are often deceiving those who see it. But in literature a character can be seen from the appearance. And also the way the character dress or clothes can be clues for the character , such as background, education and economic. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1997: 29).

2) Characterization by the Author

This method was told by the Author. The Author interrupts the narrative and reveals directly (the nature and personality), through a series of editorial comments, the nature and personality of the characters, including the thought and feelings that enter and pass through the characters' mind. The Author not only directs our attention to a given character but tells us exactly what our attitude toward that character ought to be. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1997: 30).

2.1.1.2. Showing Method

There are two methods of characterization, telling method and showing method. To analyze this movie script, I use showing and telling methods. Showing method is the 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. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1997: 27).

1) Characterization through Dialogue

To know characterization in literary work the writer has to analyze characters through dialogue between characters. Some characters are open and candid; they tell us, or appear to tell us, exactly what is on their minds. Others are careful and guarded in what they say: they speak only by indirection, and we must infer from their (the character) words what they actually mean. (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1997: 32) For this reason the reader must be prepared to analyze dialogue in a number of different ways.

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 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 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 depend 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 conversation with someone. But in the other is more passive 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)

f) The Speaker's Ton 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 & Hoeper, 1997: 33)

2) Characterization through Action

Characterization through action is as important as characterization through dialogue. Pickering and Hooper, stated that to establish character on the basic of action, it is necessary to 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 values. A gesture or a facial expression usually carries with it less significance than some large and overt act. Some actions, of course, are inherently more meaningful in this respect than others. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1997: 34)

2.1.2. Plot

The plot is a series of events structure in a story arrange as a sequence of sections in the overall fiction. The plot is what shown how actions must relate to each other, how an event is relate to other events, and how the characters are portrayed and play a role in the event. When we refer to the plot of a work of fiction, we are referring to the deliberately arrange in sequence of interrelate events that constitute the basic narrative structure of a novel or movie or short story. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 14). A plot usually flows in five certain stages or section as follows.

- **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).

- **Complication**

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).

- **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)

- **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)

- **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)

Based on opinion from Pickering and Hoeper, can be concluded that plot is a series events in a story arranged as a sequence of parts in fictions as a whole play also governs how action should relate to one another. Then if

we refer to the plot of a work of fiction, there is a sequence of interrelated events that is deliberately arranged is the basic narrative structure of a novel, movie and short story.

2.1.3. Settings

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. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1997: 37)

- 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)

- Setting as an Antagonisrt

Setting may also serve as a kind of individual or antagonist that help to build a conflict and control the outcome of the story's events. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1997: 39)

- Setting as Means of Revealing Character

Many authors manipulate their settings as a means of arousing the reader's expectations and an author can also use the setting to simplify and reveal character by intentionally making setting a metaphoric or symbolic extension of character. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1997: 41)

- Setting as Means of Creating Appropriate Atmosphere

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

- Setting as Reinforcing of The Theme

Setting can also be used as a means of reinforcing and clarifying the theme of a novel or short story. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 42)

2.2 Extrinsic Approaches

Different with intrinsic, extrinsic has other elements in it. If the former is a trait within the character, extrinsic is the thing that influences and conditions within the character broadly. Relating to the environment, economy, politics and the history of the characters life or writer itself. After explaining intrinsic approach above, I will explain the extrinsic approach.

In this paper, I will use psychological approach through the concept of anxiety and repression theory to analyze the character in the movie script. Through extrinsic approach, I will use the concept of psychology of literature through anxiety, depression, and bipolar disorder, the following concept will be explained bellow;

2.2.1. Psychology

Psychology derived from two Greek words “psyche” and “logos.” Psyche means soul and logos means the study. Thus, originally psychology was defined as the study of “soul” or “spirit.” But later on philosophers defined psyche as mind. Because of this, psychology began to be regarded as the study of an individual’s mind or mental process. Psychology is the scientific study of the mind and how it influences our behavior, from communication and memory to thought and emotion. The psychological perspectives stated that most emotional and mental disorders arise from inadequate or inappropriate learning. It assumes Psychological disorder as arising partly from a person's relationship, one of the most important being the family. From psychological point of view mental health is the ability of the individual to make personal and social adjustment. In broader terms of psychological, mental health refers to decision-making abilities, ability to carry responsibilities, finding satisfaction, success and happiness in life. Psychological also forces underlying human behavior, feelings and emotions, and how they may relate to early childhood experience. (George, 2016: 227)

2.2.2. Psychology in Literature

According to Khazar Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, literature and psychology are two branches of science that study human soul. Psychology researches human behaviors and their causes while literature depicts human behavior through fiction. These two branches of social science studying human behavior are interrelated and mutually beneficial. And the basic building block of the correlation between literature and psychology is a literary work. Literary works study human beings and describe their inner world with all its aspects. The reason is that a literary work is at the same time a product of a certain psychological condition. A literary work supports psychology in terms of depicting human psychological conditions. A literary work benefits from psychology in terms of successfully presenting characters, expressing their moods, and bringing the reader into the psychological dimension of human reality. Psychology and study of literature meet in their focus on phantasies, emotions and human soul. Thus there exists a two-way relationship based on mutual interaction between literature and psychology, in the form of evaluation of a literary work with the resources of psychology and obtaining psychological truths from a literary work. (Emir, 2016: 3)

According to Aras, 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; 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. Clearly, literature enables individuals to know and question their identities by raising consciousness and awareness. It is to be noted that man and existence have always been fundamental elements in most scientific studies, fine arts and literature. (Aras, 2014: 15).

2.2.3. Psychological of Personality by Sigmund Freud

Psychoanalytic theory helps to understand the personality and personality development of the person and psychoanalysis is a clinical method to treat psychopathology. Sigmund Freud was known as the founder of psychoanalytic theory. He developed the theory based on the development of the physical science. Now the psychoanalytic theory has undergone many refinements under the influence of modern science. According to Freud, the conscious mind is aware of the present perceptions, memories, thoughts, and feelings. Freud's psychoanalytic theory emphasizes the importance of the unconscious mind and it governs the behavior to the greatest degree in persons. According to Freud, three important conceptualized parts of the human personality are the id, ego, and superego. Based on the pleasure principle, id operates at the unconscious level. The id consists of two kinds of biological instincts: Eros and Thanatos. The life instinct, Eros helps the person to survive in the world and directs life-sustaining activities such as respiration, eating, and sex in individuals. Life instincts create energy, which is known as libido. Death instincts, Thanatos are a set of destructive forces visible in all human beings. Sometimes, this energy is directed towards others in the form of aggression or violence. Freud strongly believed that Eros is stronger than Thanatos. It always helps people to survive. During infancy, the ego develops from the id in individuals. The purpose of the ego is to satisfy the demands of the id in a very safe and socially acceptable way. The ego operates both in conscious and unconscious mind; ego follows the reality principle in contrast to the id. During childhood, the superego develops in individuals. Every child follows the same-sex parent and tries to identify with them. The superego is responsible for ensuring moral standards in individuals. It operates on moral principles and motivates them to behave in socially acceptable ways. The fundamental dilemma of all human beings is that every part of the psychic apparatus makes demands, which are incompatible with the other two. Therefore, every person is under inner conflict. Freud compares the relationship between the structure of personality and the levels of consciousness to an iceberg floating on water. The unconscious mind controls the conscious mind of the person. (Langlit, 2020: 76-77) Freud's theory of psychoanalysis holds two major assumptions; (1)

that much of mental life is unconscious (i.e., outside of awareness), and (2) that past experience, especially in early childhood, shape how person feels and behaves throughout life. Much of Freud's theory was based on his investigations of patient suffering from 'hysteria'. Hysteria was an ancient diagnosis that was primarily used for women with a wide variety symptoms, including physical symptom and emotional disturbances. And it can lead to measure of obsessive-compulsive personality traits.

Anxiety

A situation that threatens the comfort of an organism is assumed to create a condition called Anxiety. Various conflicts and forms of frustration that hinder the progress of individuals to achieve goals is one source of anxiety. The threat referred to can be in the form of physical, psychological, and various pressures that cause anxiety. This condition is followed by an uncomfortable feeling characterized by worries, fears and unhappiness that we can feel through various levels. (Minderop, 2016: 28)

According to General Psychology Journal, Personality structure Freud divided the human mind separate into three interacting elements. They are not totally separate parts. They are not physical divisions of the brain; their names given to psychological forces and hypothetical concepts created by Freud to explain his theory. The existence of these structures is inferred from the ways that people behave in their lives. Freud's structural model of personality divides the personality into three parts- the id, ego, and the superego. Id is a psychic energy and instinct that pressures humans to fulfill basic needs. Id related to the principle of pleasure, which is always seeking pleasure and avoiding discomfort. Ego is a realistic and rational part of the mind. Ego works to give place to the main mental functions, for example: reasoning, problem solving, and decision making. Ego helps someone to consider whether they can satisfy themselves without causing difficulties. Superego refers to morality in personality. A superego is like a "conscience" that recognizes good and bad values. (Minderop, 2016: 21)

How does the ego then try to reconcile the opposing goals of the id and the superego? When the ego loses its energy to resolve the divergent demands of the

id, anxiety is signaled. Anxiety is a feeling of apprehension or tension that hinders our daily functioning. Anxiety arises when Ego realizes that expression of an id impulse will lead to some kind of harm to the personality. Anxiety as an alarm signal tells ego that something must be done to resolve the conflict and to protect the personality from danger. The ego, therefore, uses defense mechanism, a mental strategy to block the harmful forces while at the same time reducing anxiety. It protects the individual from overwhelming anxiety, punishment of the superego and other unpleasant experiences.

2.2.4. Bipolar Disorder

A brain disorder that causes changes in a person's mood, energy, and ability to function. People with bipolar disorder experience intense emotional states that typically occur during distinct periods of days to weeks, called mood episodes. These mood episodes are categorized as manic or hypomanic-abnormally happy or irritable mood, or depressive-sad mood. People with bipolar disorder can lead full and productive lives. Bipolar disorder also commonly runs in families-for almost individual with bipolar disorder have a relative with that kind of emotional state. Environmental factors such as stress, sleep disruption, and drugs and alcohol may trigger mood episodes in vulnerable people. (Molly Howland, 2021)

Bipolar disorder also known as pleomorphic condition, with a diversity of patterns and trajectories. Different features of the disorder may emerge at different time points and hence give rise to a diverse set of associated needs. The course of the disorder may include an at-risk asymptomatic period, which can prompt the development of a variety of prodromal patterns, leading up to a first episode of illness. The index episode can be of either polarity, which may be followed by remission and recurrences. The development of a pattern of illness with predominant depressive, or manic or alternating polarities may then emerge. While a proportion of individuals may manifest inter-episode recovery, a further group may have an unremitting or treatment refractory course. These stages of the condition are further modified by the presence of comorbidity, the impact of treatment and the sequelae of gradations in adherence and response to therapy. With such a multitude factors, course and expression of illness variables, the

diagnostic, pharmacological and psychotherapeutic issues relevant to each illness stage differ substantially. (Michael Berk, 2007).

2.3 Literature Review

In order to conduct this study, I use literature review around characterization and setting, psychology literature approaches surrounding Anxiety and Depression concept (Minderop, 2013).

The first similar research is a journal titled *Defense Mechanism Towards The Main Character's Anxiety in Two Little Women On A Holiday Novel* by Zaskia Priza Farahilda, 2015. The object of this study is a novel by Carollyn Wells entitled *Two Little Women On A Holiday*. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method. The data are taken from phrases, written dialogues, and sentence. This analysis shown several results. The first result is the incident that caused anxiety towards Dolly Fayre as the cast main in the novel. He is experiencing anxiety because he is suspected of being a thief lost jewels, which he then tries to defend himself denying what is happening. Unfortunately, the more Dolly denied, the more difficult the situation he had to face. Therefore, Dolly using another defense mechanism, namely a setback with act childishly to relieve his anxiety. However, the anxiety is still there. Thus, he took an action as one of the defense mechanisms to deal with anxiety. In this analysis I found similarities to the anxiety that occurs in the main character in the novel that I use. The main character uses anxiety as an excuse to survive and doesn't cause drastic mood swings in him. This action can cause other reactions as well to his mental state. Theodore Finch mental condition is quiet worry due to his death obsession and could trigger him to suicidal. This drive me as the researcher to collect the similarities between the journal and my research.

The second similar research is a journal titled *Anxiety As Reflected in Rainbow Rowell's Fangirl Novel : A Psychoanalytic Approach* by Ardelia Davy Inggrita, 2013. This research discusses the anxiety was analyzed using a Psychoanalytic approach proposed by Sigmund Freud. This research aims to analyze the indicators of anxiety, determine the dominant type of anxiety in *Fangirl* novels. This type of research is descriptive qualitative. The researcher is

interested with the subject which is children who become fanatical about other people for what they done and the researcher found anxiety as the base of the psychological condition. I found that these research are similar with The main character's condition that was anxious and obsessive to death scene. It was a moral principle that reflects to an idealistic standard through the rules of parents and society. This research having a similar meaning with my research which focusing on anxiety of the main character. In my research Theodore Finch were getting the anxiety because the post traumatic that he had in the past. The flash memory from the childhood trauma then can trigger him sometimes.

The last journal that I took is titled *Anxiety Disorder in J.K Rowling's Harry Potter and The, Philosopher's Stone, Harry Potter And The Chamber Of Secret, and Harry Potter And The Prisoner Of Azkaban* by Reti Yulisa Mawarni, 2014. The research intends to present the representation of J.K Rowling's anxiety disorder as expressed in the main character of her novels, Harry Potter, the types of Harry Potter's anxiety disorder, it includes realistic anxiety, neurotic anxiety, and moral anxiety. The second this thesis describes about the anxiety process of Harry Potter which emerges in the novels and the last this thesis talks about influences of Harry Potter's anxiety to his behavior The next aim is to show the representation of anxiety disorder that influences to Harry Potter's behavior and the last to complete the description of anxiety disorder. Meanwhile the main character of my research is getting anxiety after he reacting about the unusual thing which happened surround him.

In the journals of literature review above all journals discussing about anxiety which occur in the main characters of the novels. The first journal is from Zaskia Priza Farahilda 2015. Zaskia's journal discuss about anxiety caused of social conflict. The second journal from Ardelia Davy Inggrita, 2013. Yustina's journal discuss about anxiety caused of negative respond by social environment. and the third is from Reti Yulisa Mawarni, 2014. Reti's journal is discuss about anxiety caused of a self-behavior. My research is concern about Bipolar Disorder and Depression caused by childhood trauma in the main character of Jennifer Niven's novel *All The Bright Places*.

In order to conduct this research, I use theories around characterization, plot and setting by psychology literature approaches. The book that I use is *Psikologi Sastra* by Albertine Minderop. This book consists of methods, theories, and example of cases in the psychology literature field.

