

CHAPTER 2

FRAMEWORK OF THE THEORIES

This chapter provides a further explanation of the concepts and theories that are both listed in the previous chapter, and I will explain those theoretical frameworks.

2.1. Intrinsic Approaches

To analyze the main characters of the movie script, I use some concepts through intrinsic approach, they are characterization, setting, plot, and theme. The word intrinsic means something related to the essential nature of something. I use the concepts based on Albertine Minderop in her book titled *Metode Karakterisasi Telaah Fiksi* and James H. Pickering and Jeffrey D. Hooper in his book titled *Concise Companion to Literature*. These theories are needed in this research to analyze the characterization of Jim Preston. Those concepts will be explained in this chapter.

2.1.1. Characterization

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 & Hooper, 1997: 28). Minderop (2013, p. 2) explains that by definition, character means nature, role, letters, society, race, mental and moral attitudes, quality of reason, famous people, figure in literature, reputation, depiction of personality, and signs or letters. The characterization method in studying literary works is a method of describing the characters in a work of fiction. Characterization is when the writer reveals the personality of the character. It may be happening in every 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 (Minderop 2013, p. 2).

2.1.1.1. Telling Method

There are two methods of characterization, the telling method, and the showing method. To analyze this novel I use showing and telling methods. Telling Method is a method that shows the Author, the Author will be the narrator and tell the reader about the character in the novel and direct commentary (Pickering & Hooper, 1997. p. 28). Minderop (2013, p. 8) explains that the telling method is done directly by the author. Telling method relies on

exposition and direct commentary by the author. We learn and look only at what the author calls to our attention.

2.1.1.1.1. Characterization by The Author

Characterization by the author is a method stated by the author. The author interrupts the narration and directly reveals (nature and personality), through a series of editorial comments, the nature, and character of the characters, including thoughts and feelings that enter and pass into the characters' mind. The author not only directs our attention to a particular character but also tells us exactly what our attitude towards that character should be (Pickering & Huber, 1997. P, 30). Minderop (2013, p. 15) explains that This method gives the author or narrator space and freedom to define the story. The author narrated the character and personality of the character down to the thoughts, feelings, and inner turmoil of the characters. The author not only draws the reader's attention to the narrations about the character's personality but also tries to shape the reader's perception of the character.

2.1.1.2. Showing Method

There are two methods of characterization, telling method and showing method. To analyze this 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 & Hoepfer, 1997. P, 27). Minderop (2013, p. 22) explains that 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. This method allows the reader to analyze the figure's character.

2.1.1.2.1.Characterization Through Dialogue

To know characterization in literary work I have to analyze characters through dialogue between characters. Some characters are open and candid that they tell us or seem to be telling us, exactly what's 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 & Huber, 1997. p, 32). Minderop (2013, p. 22-23) explains that Characterization through dialogue is divided into what the speaker says, the speaker's identity, the location and situation of the conversation, the character's identity, tone of voice, emphasis, dialect, and the vocabulary of the characters.

2.1.2. Setting

The setting is a term that encompasses the physical area that frames the action as well as the time of day or season, climatic conditions, and the historical period in which the action takes 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, p. 37).

1. Setting as Background of the Action

Setting or background is required in a story. 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, p. 38-39).

2. Setting as Antagonist

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

3. Setting as Means Revealing Characters

The way a character perceives the environment and how the character responds to it tells the reader more about the character and state of mind than about the actual physical environment itself. 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, p. 41).

2.1.3. Plot

The plot is a series of events in a story in which the main character is placed in a situation that the character has to make decisions, and it pushes the story toward a climactic event and resolution. Plot defined the sequence of connected events that make up the basic narrative structure of a novel or short story. Events of any kind, of course, certainly involve people, and for this reason, it is almost impossible to discuss plot in isolation from character (Pickering & Hoeper, 1997, p. 14).

1. Exposition

The exposition is the beginning part the story in which the Author provides the necessary background information, sets the scene, establishes the situation, and when the action takes place. 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 & Hoeper, 1997: 16)

2. Complication

Sometimes referred to as the rising action, breaks the existing balance and introduces the characters and the underlying or cause of the conflict. The conflict in a fiction or story will developed slowly and escalated (Pickering & Hoeper, 1997, p. 17).

3. Crisis

The crisis, also referred to as the climax, is that moment at which the plot reaches its point of greatest emotional intensity of the character; it is the turning point of the plot (Pickering & Hoeper, 1997, p. 17)

4. Falling Action

It exist after a crisis happen. Once the crisis, or turning point, has been reached, the tension subsides and the plot moves toward its determined the conclusion. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1997: 17)

5. Resolution

The final stage of the plot in the story is resolution; it records the aftermath of the conflict and establishes some new balance or stability. The resolution is also referred to as the conclusion. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1997: 17)

2.1.4. Theme

Theme is one of those critical terms that mean very different things to different people. To some, who think of literature is the tool for teaching, preaching, propagating a favorite idea, theme may mean the moral or lesson that can be extrapolated from the work (Pickering & Hoeper, 1997, p. 61).

2.2. Extrinsic Approaches

After explaining the intrinsic approach above, I will explain the extrinsic approach. In this paper, I use a psychological approach through the concepts of the hierarchy of human needs by Abraham Maslow to analyze the characters. Through an extrinsic approach, I use the concepts of the psychology of literature and the hierarchy of human needs.

2.2.1. Psychology in Literature

Minderop (2013, p. 2-3) explains that psychology comes from the Greek words *psyche*, which means soul, and *logos*, which means science. So psychology means the science of the soul or the science that studies and researches human behavior. Literature and psychology can be equivalent to their role in life because both have a function in this life. Both deal with human problems as individual and social beings. They both use the same basis which is to make the human experience as the subject of study. Therefore, the psychological approach is important in its use in literary research. Borchardt & Francis (1984, p. 5) explains that Psychology encompasses all aspects of the human experience, and the study of psychology encompasses all the elements involved in understanding behavior, and more precisely the factors that motivate behavior.

2.2.2. Hierarchy of Human Needs

Maslow (1943, p. 373) explains that there are at least five sets of goals, which we may call basic needs. These are briefly physiological, safety, love, esteem, and self-actualization. In addition, we are motivated by the desire to achieve or maintain the various conditions upon which these basic satisfactions rest and by certain more intellectual desires. These basic goals are related to each other, being arranged in a hierarchy of prepotency. This means that the most prepotent goal will monopolize consciousness and will tend of itself to organize the recruitment of the various capacities of the organism. (Maslow, 1943, p. 373)

Abraham Maslow, a psychologist, believes that humans are actually good beings, so that humans have the right to know their identity in order to achieve self-actualization (Minderop, 2018, p. 48). Maslow conveyed his theory of hierarchy of human needs organized as follows: physiology, safety, love and belongingness, self-esteem, and self-actualization (Minderop 2018, p. 49).

1. The Physiology Needs

Maslow (1943, p. 373) explains that If all the needs are unsatisfied, and the organism is then dominated by the physiological needs, all other needs may become simply non-existent or be pushed into the background. It is then fair to characterize the whole organism by saying simply that it is hungry, for consciousness is almost completely preempted by hunger.

Based on the journal titled *Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy Of Needs And Assessment Of Needs In Community Development* by Aruma and Hanachor (2017, p. 19) explains that physiology needs are human basic needs which are critical for human living in various participating communities in the society. Physiological needs are such human basic needs as food, water, clothing, shelter (accommodation or housing), sleep as well as procreation. Anyanwu, Omolewa, Adeyeri, Okanlawon and Siddiqui (1985) state that physiological needs include basic needs such as food, water, shelter, sleep, clothing and reproduction. Essentially, human race or human society will just die out or go into extinction without the human basic needs in the society. Indeed, human basic needs are very important for survival and sustainability of human race in the society (Aruma & Hanachor, 2017, p. 19).

2. The Safety Needs

Maslow (1943, p. 379) explains that running, 'good' society ordinarily makes its members feel safe enough from wild animals, extremes of temperature, criminals, assault and murder, tyranny, etc. Therefore, in a very real sense, he no longer has any safety needs as active motivators. Just as a sated man no longer feels hungry, a safe man no longer feels endangered (Maslow, 1943, p. 379).

Based on the journal titled *Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy Of Needs And Assessment Of Needs In Community Development* by Aruma and Hanachor (2017, p. 20) explains that safety needs or security needs deal with protection and survival from chaotic situations, social disorder, social disturbance and physical dangers in human environment. The examples of chaotic situations, social disorder and social disturbance are communal crises, conflicts, wars, clashes, civil disturbance, riots, militancy, terrorism, kidnapping, armed robbery, killings among others which usually threaten peaceful co-existence and harmonious living of people in various communities in the society in the contemporary human environment. The examples of physical dangers are flood disasters, fire disasters, earthquake, earth tremor among other natural disasters in human society. Santrock (2001) states that the emphasis of safety needs on an ensuring survival of people in such a situation as protection from war and crime. Indeed,

chaotic situations, social disorders, social disturbance, social and physical dangers are characterized by a lot of uncertainties that threaten peaceful co-existence of people in various communities in the society. (Aruma & Hanachor, 2017, p. 20)

3. The Love And Belongingness Needs

Maslow (1943, p. 380-381) explains that If both the physiological and the safety needs are fairly well gratified, then there will emerge the love and affection and belongingness needs, and the whole cycle already described will repeat itself with this new center. Now the person will feel keenly, as never before, the absence of friends, or a sweetheart, or a wife, or children. He will hunger for affectionate relations with people in general, namely, for a place in his group, and he will strive with great intensity to achieve this goal. He will want to attain such a place more than anything else in the world and may even forget that once when he was hungry, he sneered at love. (Maslow, 1943, p. 380-381)

Based on thesis titled *Hierarchy Of Human Needs Of Amir In Khaled Hosseini's The Kite Runner* by Wilda Norma Yunita (2017, p. 23) explains that humans generally need to feel belonging and acceptance, whether it comes from a large social group (clubs, office culture, religious groups, professional organizations, sports teams, gangs) or small social connections (family members, intimate partners, mentors, close colleagues, confidants). They need to love and be loved (sexually and non-sexually) by others.

Based on journal titled *Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy Of Needs And Assessment Of Needs In Community Development* by Aruma and Hanachor (2017, p. 21-22) explains that apparently when people in various communities feel secured and safe enough in an environment the tendency is that they feel the need to identify and belong to a social organization of family, community, community based organization (CBO) among others in the society. This, undoubtedly, helps them to contribute reasonably to community development in various communities in the society. Love and belonging indicate the need to be a part of a group such as family, group of colleagues in a workplace, friendship, social group among others in the society. Love and belonging help people to have the confidence in their own abilities of contributing reasonably to decision-making process that promotes community development in various communities in the society (Aruma & Hanachor. 2017, p. 21-22).

4. The Esteem Needs

Maslow (1943, p. 381) explains that All people in our society have a need or desire for a stable, firmly based, (usually) high evaluation of themselves, for self-respect, or self-esteem, and for the esteem of others. By firmly based self-esteem, we mean that which is soundly based upon real capacity, achievement, and respect from others. (Maslow. 1943, p. 381).

Based on journal titled *Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy Of Needs And Assessment Of Needs In Community Development* by Aruma and Hanachor (2017, p. 22) explains that Esteem and Prestige needs can equally be referred to as ego needs in human environment, and It is always natural that people seek for esteem and prestige in human environment when it is obvious that they feel secure in their respective social groups such family group, social group, communal group, working group, group of colleagues, group of friends among others in their various communities in the society. Anyanwu, Omolewa, Adeyeri, Okanlawon and Siddiqui as cited by Aruma and Hanachor (2017, p. 22) explain that esteem and prestige needs are usually sought when a person actually feels secure in a group in the society. When people achieve their social needs or love and belonging needs by belonging to a family group, social group, communal group, group of friends, group of colleagues, professional group among others, they tend to seek for self-respect, recognition, reputation, status, self-worth among others in their respective social groups in various communities in the society (Aruma & Hanachor. 2017, p. 22).

5. The Self-Actualization Needs

Maslow (1943, p. 382) explains that even if all these needs are satisfied, we may still often (if not always) expect that a new discontent and restlessness will soon develop unless the individual is doing what he is fitted for. A musician must make music, an artist must paint, a poet must write if he is to be ultimately happy. What a man can be, he must be. This need we may call self-actualization. In one individual, it may take the form of the desire to be an ideal mother, in another it may be expressed athletically, and in still another, it may be expressed in painting pictures or in inventions. It is not necessarily a creative urge although in people who have any capacities for creation it will take this form. (Maslow. 1943, p. 383)

Based on Journal titled *Maslow and the Motivation Hierarchy: Measuring Satisfaction of the Needs* by Taormina and Gao (2013, p. 161) explains that once the esteem needs have been largely satisfied, a person should be sufficiently secure in his or her social standing among other people that he or she can turn to the endeavor of self-actualizing, namely, trying to become what he or she *really* (and uniquely) wants to be.

2.3. Literature Review

Based on the objective of the research, to understand the meaning of the movie script, I use some concepts and theories to analyze it. In order to achieve this, I apply two approaches, which are intrinsic and extrinsic. To analyze the main characters, I use the theory provided in *Metode Karakterisasi Telaah Fiksi* by Professor Albertine Minderop to help this research and understand the main characters in this movie script.

Psychology Literature is also used in this research to analyze and elaborate the psychology of the main characters and how the situation in the movie script affects the main characters's psychology. To help on understanding the concept of hierarchy of human needs, this research also uses theories from corresponding journals : (1) Hierarchy Of Human Needs Of Amir In Khaled Hosseini's *The Kite Runner* by Wilda Norma Yunita (2017), the study explains that the character Amir's needs are fulfilled by other characters. Amir's human needs are fulfilled by those who are nearby, such as Baba, Ali, Rahim Khan, and Soraya as his wife. (2) Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy Of Needs And Assessment Of Needs In Community Development by Aruma and Hanachor (2017), This article explains Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of human needs and its application to real-life situations to assess needs in community development in society. (3) Maslow and the Motivation Hierarchy: Measuring Satisfaction of the Needs by Taormina and Gao (2013), The research examined Maslow's (1943) theorized hierarchy of motivational needs by operationally defining the five needs and developing definition-based scales to measure satisfaction of the needs (Taormina and Gao. 2017, p. 174). The difference between these journals to my research is that the distinction of this research focuses on analyzes the hierarchy of human needs of a character in the movie script who is being isolated for the rest of his life without a society to help or fulfilled his hierarchy of human needs.