

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Based on previous chapter above, to recognize the meaning and structure of the film, I use concepts and theories to analyze. There are two approaches that I used. Which are intrinsic and extrinsic. I use characterization, plot, setting, and theme as the intrinsic approach. For extrinsic approach I use psychology of literature and concept of bipolar disorder. I will explain those theoretical framework:

2.1 Intrinsic Approaches

To analyze the character of the movie script I use intrinsic approach which are characterization, plot, setting, and theme. Intrinsic approach is the method which examine literary works based on text and the structural factors of literary works. (Indriani, Sili, & Ariani, 2019). I will provide the explanation for those concepts.

2.1.1 Characterization

According to Pickering and Hoepfer written by Devi Olivia Hariri (Hariri, 2021), character is a necessary in literature aspects. The characters such as protagonist and antagonist do not immediately indicate the characterization of every character. Characterization will appear when the author release the behavior of the character. Characters can be indicated by the way of their action, speech, and their thought.

Characterization is the portrait and representation of character. The method of characterization in the study of literary works is a method of explaining the characters contained in a work of fiction. In characterization, we are able to discuss how to observe the characters. (Minderop A. , 2013)

2.1.1.1 Showing Method

The showing method (indirect) are represent the writer putting himself or herself out the story by giving the characters to provide their character by way of dialogue or action. Showing method are consist of; dialogue, character,

characterization by way of dialogue, personality speaker's, location and conversation situation, capacity of mental the characters, intonation, voice stress, and vocabulary of the characters. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981)

2.1.1.1.2 Characterization through dialogue

According to Pickering and Hoeper, several characters are cautious and guarded in what they are saying. They talk as if by direction, and we must decide from their words and what they definitely mean. Others are open and candid. They tell us, or seem to tell to precisely what is on their thought. Several characters are given to continual exaggeration and overstatement. Others to understatement and subtlety. For some reasons, the viewer must be prepared to analyze some dialogues in the amount of different ways. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981)

2.1.1.1.2.1 What is being said

First of all, the viewer must pay attention to the meaning of the dialogue itself. Is it just a small talk or is the point to reinforce action of the plot. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981)

2.1.1.1.2.2 The identity of the speaker

The words of the protagonist should be considered to be probably more necessary than what minor characters say. The dialogue of minor role usually giving an important information and sheds on the behavior of the character. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981)

2.1.1.1.2.3 The occasion

Time, situation, and place is giving a significant impact for the character itself, because it can provide more information about it. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981)

2.1.1.1.2.4 The identity of the person or persons the speaker is addressing

The important degree of intimacy is usually developed by the author in putting a scene or through dialogue. When a character addresses no one specific, even though strictly talking, monologues occur more often in drama. Such as

conversation between friends, which is more open than conversation with strangers. (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1981)

2.1.1.1.2.5 The quality of exchange

The way of the dialogue flows are the important things. The characters can be presumed whether to be open minded or close minded. There is a certain degree of an avoidance in the responses, a character probably secretive. (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1981)

2.1.1.1.2.6 The speaker's tone of voice, stress, dialect, and vocabulary.

The speaker's tone of voice may give expression their behavior of themselves. Some behavior shown, it can be indicated dialect, stress, and word choice. All of them provide important clues to character. (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1981)

2.1.1.1.3 Characterization through action

According to Pickering and Hoepfer, to prove character on the basic of action, it is important to research the various events of the plot for what they seem to express regarding the characters, their unconscious emotional and psychological states, in addition to about their conscious behavior and values. Several actions, certainly are inherently more valuable in this appreciate than others. A facial gesture and expression mostly includes with it less significance than some larger and over act. However, this is not constantly the case. Frequently, it is small and accidental action. Because of very virtue of its spontaneous and unconscious level that tell us anymore regarding the character's internal life than a bigger, premeditated act reflecting, commitment and option. In both cases, whether the action are massive or small, conscious or unconscious, it is important to recognize the common pattern of conduct and attitude of which each distinct action is a section. (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1981)

2.1.2 Setting

Setting is a term in its broadest feel, encompasses both of physical locale that frames the action and time of day or year, the climatic circumstances, and the historical duration at some stage in which the action occur. And then, setting helps

the viewer visualize the action of the work, and provides credibility and an air of authenticity to the characters. (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1981) Setting may also serve as follows:

2.1.2.1 Setting as background for action

Fiction are needed a setting or background of several kind. Occasionally, this background is substantial and be developed. Setting are formulate by costume, manners, events, group, all odd to certain time and location. Setting is so slight that it may be dispensed with in a single sentence or two or must be conclude at all from dialogue and action. (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1981)

2.1.2.2 Setting as antagonist

Setting is the pattern of nature can function as a type of casual antagonist, that supporting to set up plot conflict and establish the results of events. (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1981)

2.1.2.3 Setting as a means of creating appropriate atmosphere

Many authors manage their settings as way of bring out the viewer's expectations and set up an appropriate state of thoughts for events to come. (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1981)

2.1.2.4 Setting as a means of revealing character

Frequently, the way in which a character recognize the setting, and the way of the character reacts about it. It will tell the viewer about the character anymore and his thought than about the actual physical setting itself. The author use setting to explain and reveal character deliberately making setting a metaphoric or symbolic extension of character as well. (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1981)

2.1.3 Plot

To start a plot, there is several kind that are very important, an existing equilibrium or static need to be broken with the intention generate a sequence of events. Giving the plot direction, and focus of the curiosity of viewer. Plot usually should be noted, that substance more than one conflict. (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1981)

2.1.3.1 Exposition

The exposition is the first part in which the author presents the background information, put a scene, develops the situation, and dates the action. It can be also introduce the characters and the conflict, or potential conflict. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981)

2.1.3.2 Complication

The complication occasionally appoint to as the rising action. Breaks the present equilibrium and introduces the character and the underlying or encourage the conflict. The conflict be evolved slowly and intensified. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981)

2.1.3.3 Crisis

The crisis is the substance at which the plot reaches its point of significant emotional depth that is turning point of the plot straight on precipitating its resolution. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981)

2.1.3.4 Falling action

After the crisis or turning point has been reached, the tensely are regress and the plot moves towards conclusions. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981)

2.1.3.5 Resolution

The last part of the plot is resolution. It giving information the results of the conflict and establishes several new equilibrium or steadiness. The resolution is referred to as the conclusion as well. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981)

2.1.4 Theme

Theme is the one of those essential terms that mean very various things to extraordinary human beings. Theme may interpreted as the moral or lesson that able to extrapolated from the work. Theme is also used occasionally refer to the basic issue, problem, or subject with which the work is concern. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981)

2.2 Extrinsic Approaches

After explaining about intrinsic approach, I will explain the extrinsic approach to analyze this movie script. I use psychology of literature approach and the concept of bipolar disorder to analyze the character. I will explain it as follows:

2.2.1 Psychology

Psychology comes from the Greek word *psychology*, which is a mixture of the words *psyche* and *logos*. *Psyche* means soul and *logos* method understanding. Therefore, actually it could be understood that psychology is a science soul. The word *logos* frequently interpreted as reason and common sense. The word *logos* come to be understanding and can be understood definitely. The word *psyche* has become an exciting topic for psychology scholars. *Psyche* is frequently termed the word *physic*. (Saleh A. A., 2018)

According to Saleh (Saleh A. A., 2018) quoted by Singgih Dirgagunarsa, psychology is the science that research human behavior. And also quoted by Wilhelm Wundt, psychology is a science that studies human experiences, which includes; the five sense, thought, emotions or feeling, and desire.

2.2.2 Psychology of Literature

Psychology of literature is the literature works study which might be believed to reflect psychological processes and activities. In analyzing a psychological work, the essential factor that needs to be understood is the extent to which the author's mental involvement the author's capacity to provide fictional characters are related to mental issues. Literary psychology is stimulated by way of literary works which might be a creation of the author's mental processes and thoughts who are in subconscious situation, that are in poured into conscious. (Minderop, Psikologi Sastra, 2018)

Literary psychology is an interdisciplinary between psychology and literature. Psychology of literature is like analyzing the human aspect. The attraction of literary psychology is on human issues which paint a portrait of the soul. (Minderop, Psikologi Sastra, 2018)

2.2.3 Abnormal Psychology

Psychological disorders are abnormal behavior patterns related to emotional distress in a person. Including of anxiety, depression, or deviate behavior. Abnormal psychology is a branch of psychology that observe abnormal behavior and a way to help people with psychological disorders. (Nevid, Rathus, & Greene, 2018)

On the criteria for abnormality in the case examples, Bipolar disorder is a type of mood disorder in which sufferers experience extreme mood fluctuations. Ranging from feelings extreme joy and seemingly endless power to feelings of depression and hopelessness. Bipolar disorder is also frequently with self-defeating and dangerous behavior during the manic phase and suicide attempts during the depressive phase. (Nevid, Rathus, & Greene, 2018)

Abnormal behavior patterns are categorized by DSM system. DSM was introduced in 1952. Based on DSM, abnormal behavior patterns can be categorized as mental disorders. Mental disorders consist of emotional distress that generally takes the form of depression or anxiety, severe interference with daily life, or causes death such as suicide. If the behavior is felt in the long term, it can be diagnosed as a mental disorder. In the DSM-5 category of mental disorders, bipolar disorder also included in it. (Nevid, Rathus, & Greene, 2018)

2.2.4 Bipolar Disorder

Bipolar disorder is a disorder which characterized by means of extreme changes in mood and changes in strength and activities level. Mood swings commonly shift between excessive excitement and deep depression. The first episode might be mania and depression. Manic episodes normally last for a few weeks or possibly a month or two and are usually much shorter and stop suddenly than major depressive episodes. Some people with bipolar disorder try to commit suicide from the mania episode, they have unstable emotions. (Nevid, Rathus, & Greene, 2018)

Mood is a feeling situation that colorings our psychological life. Whereas, the mood swing disorder is known as bipolar disorder because it includes depression and excitement which frequently appear in different patterns.

DSM-5 distinguishes two kinds of bipolar disorder that are particularly; Bipolar I disorder, and bipolar II disorder. The explanation is as follows:

2.2.4.1 Bipolar I

Bipolar I occurs people who have experienced as a minimum one complete episode of mania at some point of their life. Generally, Bipolar I disorder includes mood extremes between mania and major depressive episodes with intervening periods of normal mood. However, bipolar I disorder also can happen in someone who has no history of major depressive episodes. In these cases, depression major may additionally have been undiagnosed in the past, or may also appear later in life.

2.2.4.2 Bipolar II

Bipolar II disorder occurs in people who have had a hypomanic episode. As well as at the least one history of a major depressive, however never had a full-blown manic episode. For the duration of a hypomanic episode, a person might also feel energetic, and exhibit of a high level of interest. In addition to increased self-esteem and can be extra alert, restless, and more sensitive than usual. They can also work without getting tired.

The main characteristics of mania episodes and hypomania is increased interest or strength. The basic distinction between fully manic and hypomanic is their severity. All through a manic episode, someone experiences an unexpected increase in mood, immersed in optimism. (Nevid, Rathus, & Greene, 2018)

Researchers have discovered that stressful life activities can trigger episodes of mood swings in people with bipolar. Stressful life appear to be as crucial in triggering episodes of bipolar as they are in triggering episodes of unipolar. Both stressful for the duration of childhood including of physical or sexual abuse or stressor in this life which includes problems with friends, partner, etc. both increases the probability of developing bipolar disorder in addition experiencing repeated cases. (Hooley, Buthcer, & Matthew K. Nock).

2.3 Previous Related Studies

In this study, I will use three previous study that related to the same topic. The first is, *“A Study of The Elements of Depression in All the Bright Places”*.

Written by Zaireen Zuleiqha Zainol Abidin, Mohd Syuhaidi Abu Bakar from Universiti Teknologi MARA. In their research, they are examine about adolescence with mental illness, also discusses and discovers the behavioral traits of depression described. As well as studies the main characters and explores the behavioral traits of depression. They use the distorting elements of depression theory on Beck's cognitive. (Abidin & Bakar, 2020)

The second is, "*Bipolar Disorder in Jenniver Niven's All the Bright Places: A Bipolarist Perspective*" written by Tri Yuliyanti from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (2015). In her research, she examine about the characteristics of bipolar disorder, and the causes of bipolar disorder based on bipolarist approach. She also asserts that Theodore Finch character has a bipolar disorder characterized by phases of mania and depression. (Yulianti, 2020)

The third is, "*A Semiotic Analysis of Trauma Recovery on The All the Bright Places Film*" written by Astri Habibah from Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta (2021) in her research, she examine about the factors in trauma recovery. Such as determination of fate, support from the closest people. Such as family, friends, and guidance from experts. It also discusses about how to recover from trauma. In this study, the author uses the semiotic theory of Sanders Peirce. (Habibah, 2021)

From the previous studies above, there are some similarities about the topic and concept or theory. There is a discussion about depression, which are discuss about adolescence with mental illness, and discovers the behavioral traits of depression described. Bipolar disorder which are discuss about the characteristics of bipolar disorder and the causes of bipolar disorder based on bipolarist approach, and also semiotic analysis trauma recovery which is discuss about the factors in trauma recovery. Furthermore, I use characterization instead of; characterization, psychology of literature approach, and bipolar disorder theory.

As for this equation, it is only limited to the object of research, namely the movie scripy All the Bright Places. But seen from the effect and the characteristic of bipolar disorder itself that will be developed.