CHAPTER 2

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1.   Intrinsic Approaches

Intrinsic approaches in literature refer to a method of analyzing the internal aspects that make up a literary work. Several concepts, such as characterization through conversation, characterization through action, setting, story, and theme, are used in this technique. The following are the concepts that will be explained.

2.1.1.   Characterization

In literary writing, character is really important. Pickering and Hoeper describe several terms of character in literary works. The protagonist is the main, or central, character of the story; the antagonist is the one with whom the protagonist struggles or conflicts (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981, p. 24-25). The terms protagonis and antagonist do not directly indicate a character's characteristics. It is not always true that the protagonist has a good nature and that the adversary has a terrible nature. There are both flat and round characters available. Characters that embody or represent a single attribute are known as flat characters. Round characters, on the other hand, are the polar opposite. They exemplify a variety of characteristics and features (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981, p. 62).

Through telling and showing, there are two primary strategies or techniques for presenting and building character. Both telling and showing strategies are utilized in the analysis of characterisation. Through the author's comment in the movie script, the telling method peels back the characterization. It's evident in the author's work. The displaying technique, on the other hand, allows the characters to disclose themselves directly through their conversation and actions.

2.1.1.1   Showing Method

There are two types of characterization: telling and showing, and the showing method is used to analyze this film. The author takes a step back

with this manner, allowing the characters to show themselves directly by their language and actions (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981, p. 27).

2.1.1.1.1.   Characterization Through Dilogue

I look at personality through character dialogue, and I see that some characters are cautious about what they say. They only speak in a cryptic manner, and we must deduce what they really mean from their words. Others are more open and honest, telling us (or appearing to tell us) exactly what's on their minds. To discern a character's characteristics, greater concentration and understanding is required (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981, p. 32).

2.1.1.1.2.   Characterization Through Action

Characterization through action is as important at seen through dialogue. In order to establish character on basis of action, it is necessary to scrutinize the several events of the plot for what they seem to revel about the character, about their unconscious emotional and psychological states as well as about conscious atitudes and values (Pickering and Hoeper 198:34, p. 35). In addition, characters expression can show their characterization.

2.1.2.   Setting

In literature, setting is just as important as character and story. The setting is usually the story's location and setting, as well as the time period. This is the stage or platform on which the character performs their act. We can figure out what the author intends to say to their readers by looking at the surroundings. The setting of a play, novel, or other work refers to the location and time in which the action takes place (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981, p. 21).

2.1.2.1   Setting as Background of the Action

In a literary work, a location serves as the backdrop for events. A literary work's setting can either be an integral part of the tale or only a decorative aspect. Is the work in issue capable of being situated in another time and place without causing it irreversible harm? If the answer is yes, the setting can be described as a decorative background whose purpose is mainly unrelated to the overall goal of the work (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981, p.38).

2.1.2.2. Setting as an Antagonist

Setting as an antagonistis a setting when conflicts occur. Setting in the form of nature can function as kind of causal agent or antagonist, heloing to establish plot conflict and determine the outcome of events (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981, p.39). Its helps to establish the conflict of a plot in a literarywork. Setting also can help to detemibr outcome of some events after the conflict.

2.1.2.3. Setting as a Means of Creating Appropriate Atmosphere

Setting as means of creating appropriate atmosphere is a setting that explains the mood or situation in a literary wor so as to arouse a state of the rader. Many authors manipulate their settings as a means of arousing the reader's expectations and establish an appropriate state of mind for events to come (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981, p, 40)

2.1.2.4. Setting as Means of Revealing Character

Setting as means of revealing vharacter which describes the way his appearance, behavior and etc. An author can also use setting to clarify and reveal character by deleberately making setting a metaphoric or symbolic extension of character (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981, p. 41).

2.1.2.5. Setting as Reinforcing of Theme

Setting as reinforcing of theme is a setting can clarify the author's ideas tobe conveyed to the reader in a literary work. Setting can also be used as a means of reinforcing and clarify the theme of movie (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981, p. 42).

2.1.3. Plot

The plot of the story is the series of events that make a line in the story. The plot is also anarrative of events, the emphasis falling on casualty (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981, p. 13). Plot is whole events of a story. It is arrage by the author in time squence. Plot emphasixes the story causality. The ability of the reader to understand the strory means to know what happens and why of the characters in the story. Plot defined as the deliberat arranged sequence of interrelated events that constitute the basic narrative structure of a novel or a short story. Events of any kind, of course, inevitably involve

people, and for this reason it is virtually impossible to discuss plot in isolation from character (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981, p.14). It means that the reader will get the development of the conflict experienced by the characters through plot.

2.1.4.   Theme

Theme is the central unifyong element of the story which ties together with all of the other elements of fiction used by the author to tell the stroy. It indicates the pivotal ides around which the author ws writing. Theme is the meaning the story discovers. Theme may consist of the moral or lesson to be learned from the work.

2.2.   Extrinsic Approaches

Extrinsic approach is a method of interpretation outside the literature work but some how it still correlates with the literature itself. Meanwhile to analyze this movie through extrinsic, I use psychological approach, Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs theory to analyze the movie script.

2.2.1. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory

In general, to be able to sustain life, humans must try their best to fulfill all aspects of their needs starting from infancy to old age. For some people, the presence of the elderly in society and the family is often a problem and a challenge, so that the elderly are sometimes looked down upon and excluded because they are unable to carry out daily activities or even find it difficult to meet their own needs.

Maslow proposed a classification of basic needs into five categories: biological, security, belongingness, esteem, and self-actualization. He hypothesized that these needs appeared sequentially as one moved up the phylogenetic scale and as the human individual developed from birth to adulthood. Furthermore, the lower needs were more powerful (prepotent) than the higher needs. The more these basic needs were satisfied, the better would be the psychological health of the individual. (Lester D. , 2013, p. 1)

Old age is a closing period in a person's life span, meaning that a person, meaning that someone has moved away from a more pleasant previous period or moved from a time that is full of benefits (Yudrik, 2011,

p. 253). Thus it can be said that at this time a person is no longer able to fulfill his own life needs both physically, the need for security, the need for ownership and love, the need for respect, and the last is good self-actualization. It should be realized that although this is the last period of all human life, the elderly must also meet the needs of others to be able to meet their needs starting from the basic level to the highest level.

For Abraham Maslow, humans are a complete whole and have five levels of needs. Starting from the biological needs of the body, the need for security, the need for togetherness, the need for appreciation and the last is the need for self-actualization.

The above needs are the essence of human nature, but they are weak, easily distorted and controlled by the learning process, or by erroneous traditions (Goble, 1987, p. 70). This theory can be applied to all aspects of human personal life as well as social life. Basically an action or a conscious desire has various motivations, meaning that the whole person who is driven by motivation to achieve the desire is not only part of the person but the whole person himself. For that we need a good need for every human being. It is undeniable that in fulfilling these needs, humans have their own ways to achieve their life goals.

According to Maslow, humans have a number of instinctual needs, meaning that they are innate from birth. Maslow assumed that our needs are arranged in a hierarchy based on their potential fulfilment. Needs in the hierarchy are higher and weaker. Thus, it can be said that as a creature with human needs, it is necessary to try to fulfill the needs of life, whether it is an effort from within or even encouragement from others.

In general, Maslow describes these five levels of needs as follows:

2.2.1.1.   Biological Needs

Maslow in his book writes that the need at the first level is the starting point of motivation theory because it is related to biological drives (Maslow, 1993, p. 43). This means that this need is the basic need of every individual, which is related to the fulfillment of human physical needs. This first part talks about basic needs in all human life related to biological aspects such as

the need for oxygen, food and water. Recent research has shown that there are two factors that influence this first level need, namely, the development of homesity which refers to an automatic effort in the body to maintain blood flow which is a preferred food choice. If a person is deficient in chemicals, he will develop a special taste for life that is lacking (Maslow, 1993, p. 43-44). Thus it can be said that every human being has two factors that are able to encourage him to meet the needs at this first level, especially the need for food and drink. According to Maslow, if the needs at the first level have been satisfied, new needs will appear again. This is what is called the basic human needs which are arranged by a hierarchy of relative power (Goble, 1987, p. 72).

2.2.1.2. Security Needs

The needs that can be categorized as the need for security are security, stability, dependence, protection, freedom from fear, and chaos, the need for structure, order, law, boundaries, strong in protection and so on. According to Maslow, humans really need a sense of security in their lives, especially a sense of security from danger and threats. When a person is in an insecure zone, he/she looks for a protector who is considered to be able to provide a sense of security. Usually this is found among children (Setiawan, 2014, p. 40). Thus it can be said that the need at the second level is a human right to avoid dangers and threats in their lives. In addition, this need is the desire for undisturbed utinitas and activities.

Needs at this second level can be seen in neurotic people, people who are economically and sociologically depressed, facing social chaos, revolution and the destruction of authority (Maslow, 1993, p. 51). Thus, people who experience problems as in the example above prove that not everyone is lucky to have a sense of security in their lives so that many also experience problems at this level.

2.2.1.3. The Belongingness Love

If the two levels above have been fulfilled then the need for ownership and love must also be owned by every human being. Love that is meant is not just sex because sex is considered a physical need but love is meant for more

than that (Setiawan, 2014, p. 41). The need for love includes a life of giving and receiving the attention of others. This third need can be found in people who are thirsty for loving relationships with friends, lovers, husband/wife, and children. Problems that are often encountered in this need are children who move too often due to mobility and industrialization, uncertain circumstances, and a sense of hatred towards someone (Maslow, 1993, p. 52). Thus it can be said that the needs at this third level have problems with relationships and relationships with other people.

One of the world leadership teachers, John Maxwell, emphasized that good relationships are the foundation of all life achievements (Setiawan, 2014, p. 124). For Maslow, love involves a healthy and loving relationship between two people, including mutual trust. One thing that Maslow emphasizes in his book is that love is not a synonym of sex (Maslow, 1993, p 55). Often love is broken when one of the parties feels that one of their weaknesses is exposed. Karl Menninger explained that love is damaged not only by feelings of being unappreciated but also by fear (Goble, 1987, p. 76).

2.2.1.4. The Esteerm Needs

Maslow found that everyone has two categories of need for esteem, namely self-esteem and respect for others. Self-esteem includes the need for self-esteem, competition, mastery, adequacy, achievement, independence and freedom. While awards from others include prestige, recognition, acceptance, attention, position, good name and awards (Setiawan, 2014, p 76). Thus it can be said that the need at the fourth level is related to two things, namely from oneself and others to be able to achieve the goal of self-esteem.

Fulfilling the need for self-esteem brings feelings of confidence in oneself, values, strengths, capabilities, and feelings of being needed and useful for the world but at the same time causing feelings of fatness and helplessness when a person does not get the response and motivation expected from others. Self-esteem is best based on respect from others and not from fame or fame (Maslow, 1993, p. 56). Thus, it can be said that although self-esteem can be obtained from two possibilities, the best is obtained from the recognition of others.

Furthermore, it is further explained that the fulfillment of the need for self-esteem produces a psychological impact in the form of self-confidence, strong value, capable of being adequate. On the other hand, if this need is not met, it will result in feelings of inferiority, weakness, hopelessness, or even fear (Setiawan, 2014, p. 42).

2.2.1.5. Self Actualization

Even though all needs have been met, there is still a feeling of dissatisfaction and anxiety that will develop. In this need it is explained that everyone must be able to actualize himself in the form of the works he makes. This activity will make a person feel at ease. This need can be referred to as self-realization (Maslow, 1993, p. 56-57). Thus, each person must have personal activity to be able to find his self-realization.

Maslow described self-actualization as a person's need to do what he was born or created for. The achievement of self-actualization is able to bring humans to their highest nature (Setiawan, 2014, p. 42-43).

The thought of Abraham Maslow in the Hierarchy of Needs Theory has also provided comprehensive instructions for studying needs that can motivate humans at work (Ginting, 2018).

2.3. Previous Related Studies

Actually, there have been some past research that deal with a similar topic but with a different item. The researcher wants to show and prove that numerous earlier studies have used the same topic with different objects in this section of the Review of Related Literature.

First, (Abdillah, 2015) "The Human Needs Incompleteness As Represented In The Characters In Katherine Mansfield's Short Stories". The theory used in this study is ERG or Existence, Relatedness, and Growth Theory. Clyton Alderfer established this idea, which is a revised version of Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs hypothesis. The result of the study shows that the characters of the stories had completed the existence needs, but not the relatedness and the growth needs yet. In addition, they tried to do some things they really like to distract the feeling of loneliness as a result of such incompleteness of human needs.

The Second research was conducted by Syifa Fauziah (2014) (Fauziah, 2014) with the title "Hierarchy of Needs Analysis of the Main Character in You Again Film". The analysis focuses on the female character namely Marni Olivia Oslen. The object of the study is to show the characteristic of Marni. The aim of the study is to show the main character in fulfilling her needs viewed from Abraham H. Maslow's theory. The researcher employs qualitative descriptive method. The researcher uses the theory of Hierarchy of human needs of Abraham Maslow as the basic concepts and frameworks 10 of thinking. The conclusions show that the main character can fulfill five needs; Biological Needs, Security Needs, Love and Belongingness Needs, Esteem Needs, and Self-Actualization Needs.

Third, (Fiedhawati, 2013), "Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Manifest By The main Character in The Forrest Gump The Movie". To construct understanding value in the film, the writer used a qualitative technique in which the acquired data was examined, interpreted, and explained. Abraham H. Maslow's hierarchy of human needs is used by the author. The study's findings demonstrate that without braces in his legs, the fictional character cannot move correctly, but miraculously, he can walk and even run. This type of security, free of bullying, allowed him to do all of the seemingly impossible feats that others believe he is incapable of. The satisfaction of being loved and belonging among his closest friends encouraged him to accept responsibility for his own fate.

It can be seen from these prior studies that many of them include a psychoanalysis method in their research themes. They do, however, adopt a theory based on the hierarchy of human wants. As a result, the researchers of this study found parallels and discrepancies between the prior investigations. The commonalities include the application of the same theory regarding human needs, as well as the researcher's approach of data analysis, which is qualitative. The distinctions between the preceding ones are the focus of the investigation. The researcher in this study also has a different theory from (Abdillah, 2015), who employed Clayton Alderfer's human need theory,

whereas the researcher in this study used Abraham Maslow's human needs theory.

The writer uses a qualitative descriptive method to analyze, interpret, and summarize the obtained facts in order to improve the film's comprehension value. The writer employs Abraham H. Maslow's hierarchy of human needs as the basic concept and frames of thought in doing this research. Based on the analysis, it can be stated that the main character can meet those demands, despite the fact that he or she must overcome various hurdles.