

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Based on the introduction chapter above, in order to analyze the meaning and structure of the movie script, the writer uses various concepts and theories to support for further analyzing. The writer uses two approaches for further analyzing, intrinsic and extrinsic. There are several theories used in the intrinsic approach, such as plot, setting, and theme. And for the extrinsic approach, the writer uses theory of selfishness and family conflict.

2.1 Intrinsic Theory

Intrinsic elements are the building blocks of literary works that come from within the work itself. In the novel, the intrinsic elements are in the form of theme, plot, characterization, setting, point of view, language style, and message. (Nurgiyantoro, 1998)

2.1.1 Characterization Methods

Indirect characterization (showing) is a method of picturing a character through dialogue and action. Readers prefer this method of reading because they need to understand the character through dialogue and action. Many writers use this method to write their stories because they believe it is the best method among others, but it also depends on the writer's emotion when writing the story. (Minderop, 2018)

By allowing the characters to provide their own character through language or action, the writer removes himself or herself from the plot. Showing ways include discourse, character, characterization through dialogue, personality speakers, location and discussion setting, mental capability of the characters, intonation, voice stress, and character vocabulary. (Minderop, 2018)

Characterization Through Dialogue

Several characters, according to Pickering and Hoeper, are cautious and guarded in what they say. They speak as though on command, and we must deduce what they truly mean from their words. Others are forthright and honest. They tell us, or appear to tell us, exactly what is on their minds. Exaggeration and overstatement are used often by several characters. Others prefer subtlety and

understatement. For many reasons, the viewer must be prepared to analyze some dialogues in a variety of ways. (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1981)

2.1.2 Plot

A plot is a story that follows a chronological order from beginning to end. Each element of the story must be developed in order for the story to be engaging to read. There are five stages of plot. (Nurgiyantoro, 1998)

2.1.2.1 Situation Stage

This stage depicted the beginning of the plot, the introduction of the characters and places, as well as other events that served as a backdrop to the next stage.

2.1.2.2 Generating Circumstances Stage

In this stage, problems start to appear as the story progresses, and one problem may impact another problem to start another one.

2.1.2.3 Rising Action Stage

In this stage, previous problems became even more complicated, and characters are forced to solve the problem.

2.1.2.4 Climax Stage

This stage indicates the worst form of the problem, which mostly described as something extremely bad and it is the peak of conflict in the story.

2.1.2.5 Denouement Stage

In this stage, previous peak of conflict is concluded and characters found the solution of said conflict. This stage usually ends the story.

2.1.3 Setting

Setting is the foundation, suggesting the notion of place, time relationship, and the social environment in which the events are told in the story (Nurgiyantoro, 1998). Setting is divided into three types.

2.1.3.1 Setting of Place

Setting of place explains about where the story takes place. Throughout the story, there are usually more than one place where both characters and events

occur. For example; a dusty cabin, a large dining room, a small house. These places are not specifically explained in which city, region, or country of its whereabouts, but some settings of place are specified such as; Oregon city, Tokyo city, Great memorial hall.

2.1.3.2 Setting of Time

Setting of time explains about when the story takes place. It is usually used to specify the time of certain events in the story, and they're usually easy to notice. For example; at night, during daytime, at noon. Some setting of time also specifies the current time, such as; 5.00 am in the morning, around 6 pm, after 9 am.

2.1.3.3 Setting of Atmosphere

Setting of atmosphere is how the character feels towards the environment on certain events of the story. It is usually described directly through hidden meanings, for example; "Everyone aren't in the best condition now since that accident, I can see it in their faces that they can throw up sooner or later." The setting of atmosphere in this example is explained through Mary's condition, and the line "she can throw up sooner or later" describes that the atmosphere is pretty much very disgusting in this event.

2.1.4 Theme

A theme is a large concept that runs through a literary work and is expressed in the text as a semantic structure with similarities and differences. The story's genuine motives influence the appearance of specific events, conflicts, or situations, and the theme is developed from them (Nurgiyantoro, 1998).

2.2 Extrinsic Theory

Everything outside the story but indirectly supporting the plot is referred to as extrinsic theory. Because it affects the storyline without being written directly, the extrinsic of a story is just as significant as the intrinsic.

2.2.1 Selfishness and Family Conflict Theory

Selfishness and family conflict are the most important part of the story. As the story progresses, characters' true personality will be revealed and the impact can be clearly felt as conflict starts to grow.

2.2.2 Selfishness

Selfishness are motivations that includes narcissistic personality traits such as entitlement and exploitativeness, dispositional greed, materialism, self-image goals, undivided communion, and egoistic reasons for caregiving in close relationships. (Jennifer Crocker, 2016)

Selfishness is the polar opposite of altruism, and it refers to placing one's own interests over those of others. While these concepts may appear straightforward, determining whether someone is truly altruistic or selfish based solely on their actions is tough. (Saito, 2015)

It is clear that someone with selfishness places their temptation above all else, making them almost unstoppable in terms of dedication. People with selfishness will always think that what they were doing is right and they will continue doing it.

2.2.3 Family Conflict

Hostility, bad attitudes, antagonism, violence, competition, and misunderstanding are all examples of conflict. It's also linked to circumstances in which two opposed organizations have conflicting interests. It can be characterized as a conflict between two or more persons or groups, with each individual or group attempting to persuade others to embrace their point of view. (Thakore, 2013)

Apart from an individual's inner problems, the family is the smallest arena in which conflict can occur. Because the scale of war is far smaller than that which exists between the world's main nations. (Robert O. Blood, 1960)

Family conflict itself is the same with other conflicts but with different size of impact, and its area is limited to households. Family conflict happens between family members, and the severity of the problem is caused by several factors and can cause various impacts on family members.

2.3 Previous Related Studies

In this study, the writer uses three previous study that's related to this research. The first title is "*Monday's Struggle In Fulfilling Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs based on What Happened to Monday Movie*" written by Amalia Samawati from Diponegoro University. In her research, she concludes that the film *What Happened to Monday* is about Monday's effort to meet all of her requirements. From the most fundamental to the most advanced requirements. This spectacular action film, categorized as an action film, contains important psychological characteristics known as human desires. Monday's struggle figuratively represents the completion of five stages of the theory of human needs. By going to work in the bank every Monday, she reflects the effort to meet physiological needs. She is now able to purchase food as a result of this. Each time her requirements are met, she will advance to the next stage. The majority of her struggle pays off and provides her with the resources she requires. Her attempt to obtain the pinnacle of need, on the other hand, fails and ends in catastrophe. Monday died while attempting to reach the pinnacle of her desire. CAB assassinates her four sisters as well. To summarize, the film *What Happened Monday* depicts a character who is gradually attempting to meet her demands. Each step not only gets her closer to the catastrophe, but it also gets her closer to the tragedy. (Samawati, 2018)

The second previous study is titled "*The Cruel Optimism of Anthropocene Technologies. Suspicion and Fascination of Technology in Okja, What Happened to Monday, and Geostorm*" by Gregers Andersen and Esben Bjerggaard Nielsen from Aalborg University. In their research, they conclude that the acceleration of the Anthropocene has created a slew of serious issues for human civilisation, prompting the development of Anthropocene technology. These technologies are touted as being capable of resolving ecological issues on a variety of scales. This article examines how Anthropocene technologies are depicted in the films *Okja*, *What Happened to Monday*, and *Geostorm*, focusing on biotechnology, population control technologies, and geoengineering. In these films, techno-fixes are depicted as fetishized clusters of promises that are accompanied with actual

realized cruelties. The popularization of these technologies may have ramifications for attitudes about real-world adoption of technology solutions. (Gregers Andersen, 2021)

The last previous study for this research is titled “*An Analysis of Seven Characters Played by Noomi Rapace in the “What Happened to Monday?” Film*” by Kadnawi and Anisatun Sa’diyah from IAI Hasanuddin. In their research, they conclude that Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday are the characterizations of the characters played by Noomi Rapace, and there are two categories of moral messages that the researcher has taken from this film: human relations with oneself and human relations with other humans in the social sphere. (Kadnawi, 2021)

