CHAPTER 2
THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

Psychoanalysis is one of the theories originating from Sigmund Freud. He argued that psychoanalysis is a theory that deals with the subconscious and human consciousness. (McLeod, 2019). Within the method of explaining, literature analysis has been used as a source for psychoanalytic conceptions. According to Freud's theory, the unconsciousness is the repository of traumatic experiences, emotions, unadmitted desires, fears, unresolved conflicts.

Literary psychology is the study of the soul or mental symptoms. A psychoanalytic approach that focuses on the unconscious aspect of the mind and an approach like management with something is used in every analysis with theory and an approach to the analysis of literary works movies, plays, poems, novels. Fragmentation of the self is the experiences that shape themselves in a new way as a systematic field of knowledge.

According to Freud's model of the psyche is structured into 3 parts:

1. The irrational, instinctive, unknown and unconscious part of the psyche that Freud called the Id. Containing our secret desires, darkest desires, and fiercest fears, is the only id to satisfy the urges of the pleasure principle. In addition, it contains sexual desire, the source of all our psychological desires and all our spiritual energy.

2. The second part of the psyche Freud names the ego, the rational, logical, awakened part of the mind, although much of the activity remains in the unconscious. The job of the ego is to regulate instinctual desires and allow those desires to be released non-destructively.

3. The third part of the psyche, the superman, acts as an internal censor, forcing us to make moral judgments in the face of social pressure. Unlike id, superego works on moral principles and serves mainly to protect society and ourselves from id.

2.1 Sociology Literature

Literary works can be viewed from a sociological perspective by considering social aspects concerning humans and their environment, community structures, institutions, and social processes. According to Damono (1978: 7) Sociology of literature pays attention to the documentary aspects of literature as a picture or portrait of social phenomena. According to Swingwood in Endraswara, (2011: 19) which states that the sociology of literature is research on literary works as a sociocultural document that reflects an era. Sociology of literature is a combination of different disciplines supported by two different theories, namely sociological theories and literary theories.

The two theories can complement each other because they have the same object of study, namely they both study society. However, Ratna (2003: 18) reveals in the sociology of literature that it is clear that theories related to literature are dominant, while theories related to sociology function as complementary. According to Ratna (2013: 25) literature focuses on the relationship between literature and society such as social life in society, because basically literature will not be separated from social problems. The analysis of the sociology of literature is carried out in several ways, namely describing, understanding, and explaining the elements of literary works that occur with changes in the social structure that occur around.

The presence of literature has an important role in shaping the structure of society. The author and his work are two sides that cannot be separated in terms of discussing a literary work. The author is a member of a community group who lives in the midst of that community group. According to Ratna (2010: 277) the first society was inhabited by the author, its existence is fixed, does not change because it is a historical process. The second society is inhabited by fictional characters, as a manifestation of the author's subject.

Literature presents a picture of life, and life itself consists mostly of social realities. In this sense, life includes the relationship between society and people, between people, between events that occur. Therefore, looking at literary works as a

depiction of the world and human life, the main criterion imposed on literary works is the "truth" of the depiction or what is intended to be described.

2.2 Conflict

A literary work that displays a variety of very interesting events closely related to conflict. Conflict provides the reader with a pattern and direction and gives meaning to a story. A story without conflict will not arouse the reader's interest in a story (Roda`i, 2012: 2). The conflict of literature points to something unpleasant things that happen and are experienced by the characters story that if the characters had the freedom to choose them would not choose that event befall him (Meredith and Fitzgerald, in Nurgiyantoro, 2015: 179). Various events can lead to conflict. Conflict is always destructive, causing inevitable change, there will be both detrimental and beneficial consequences of conflict.

This situation has led many to view conflict as a narrow and limited form of opposition that causes an argument or physical fight. Only a few individuals can give an accurate explanation of what conflict means, even though they are all involved in conflict. Conflict is divided into many scientific disciplines, such as sociology, anthropology, and biology. Every human social interaction has certain goals. Anthropological science has stated that conflict is part of culture and is the result of social interactions occurring between the individual and the environment.

According to Fincham in Dewantoro (2016:20), psychology views conflict as the result of perceptions, interpretations, and psychological and spiritual conditions behind the individual. The definition of conflict from the branches of psychology actually has more to do with the psychological conditions behind the individual, because basically all the actions we take are related to the psychological conditions. Forms of conflict in literary works can be divided into two categories. Internal and external conflict (Stanton, in Nurgiyantoro, 2015: 181)

Kinds of conflict:

1. Internal conflict (Character vs. Self)

   Internal conflict plays a big role in literature and occurs simultaneously with external conflict. Internal conflict also depends on the type of character in the

film's character. This is an internal conflict, meaning that the opposition the character faces is coming from itself. Internal conflict usually give rise to ethical or emotional questions and become character doubts or self-posed questions. Internal conflict is also a problem in decision making. This is a struggle to discern what the moral or right choice.as a character conflictinternal involves a psychological struggle within a character, caused by their own emotions, fears, conflicting desires. Internal conflict tends be a battle of reconciling two opposing forces with itself. Internal conflict is when a character struggles with their own opposing desires or beliefs. It happens within them, and it drives their development as a character.

2. External conflict

External conflict is always the winner and the final group of opponents is always wrong. According to Nurgiyantoro (2015) external conflict is a conflict that occurs between the character with something outside himself. External conflicts are also obstacles that prevent the character from achieving external goals. External conflict is a conflict that occurs between characters with something outside of themselves, be it with the natural environment, the human environment or other characters. All other types of external conflict collide with the force that creates the conflict.

There are three primary types of external conflict:

1) Characters vs. Character

This is a common type of conflict in which one character and another are at odds. Character conflicts can be opposing views or conflicting needs. Each of these characters through characterization, so that readers can understand their disagreements.

2) Characters vs. Nature

Disaster or natural phenomenon to hinder the main character. External conflict may involve floods, fires, hurricanes, or high winds. All these forces are often used to symbolize the conflict between man and the universe or man's struggle against God.

3) Character vs. Society.

The kind of conflict that pits the protagonist against the larger forces in society. These forces can involve everything from social interests opposed to society, to government. While society can be personified by one or more specific characters, these people are often part of a larger system. In this type of conflict, the judgment of society can seem collective and overwhelming, depending on the character's point of view.

2.3 Social Conflict

Humans are conflicting creatures (homo conflictus), which are creatures who are always involved in differences, contradictions, and competition either voluntarily or forced (Susan, 2010: 8). Social conflict is a squabble, dispute, tension or conflict in society due to the influence of certain differences in society (Ahmadi, 2007: 291) Meanwhile, according to Soekanto (2012: 312) social conflict is incompatibility between elements of culture or society, which endangers the life of a social group, hinders the fulfillment of the basic desires the members that social group, causing social inequality.

According to Atho (in Komalasari, 2017: 14) Social conflict in is a situation in which a group of people with a clear identity are consciously involved in conflict with other groups or more, because of conflicting goals, both in values and claims in status, power is characterized by the efforts of the parties involved to neutralize, injure, or even eliminate each other. Position or existence of the opponent. The causes of social conflict is social relations, economics, and politics that stem from the struggle over sources ownership, social status, and power.

Some experts mention the causes of social conflict more broadly and in detail explain some of the things that cause social conflict, including:

1. Differences between individuals

Differences between individuals are differences in attitudes and feelings that are usually the main trigger in social conflict. Because in establishing good social relations, a person is not always in line with his group, this difference can cause social conflict.

2. Cultural differences

Personality differences between individuals depend on the cultural stereotypes that form the background for the formation and development of these personalities. A person consciously or unconsciously, more or less will be affected by the pattern of thinking and the pattern of establishment of the group.

3. Social transformation

Social change will change the values that exist in society. Changes in society can be in the form of social values, social norms, behavior patterns, layers in society, authority, social interaction.

2.4 Intrinsic Elements

The intrinsic factor is the factor that builds up the literature itself, the element that makes literature present as literature, the realist element that will really be found if one reads literature. The intrinsic elements of a literary are the elements who (directly) participate in building the story. Literary works without building elements will makea story not interesting. Intrinsic elements of literature can help readers in understanding more about the literary work itself. Elements that refer only in part, e.g. story events, plot, theme features, setting, point of view, narrative, language or linguistic style, and others (Nurgiyantoro, 2014: 23)

2.4.1. Definition of Character and Characterization

According to Dewojati (2010:169), character elements which in drama are the most active to move the plot. According to Santosa, et al (2008:90) characterization is an attempt to distinguish one role from another. These role differences are expected to be identified by the audience. If the identification process is successful, then the audience's

feelings will be represented by the identified role feelings. Characterizations or characters in a play a very important role. Egri in Santosa, et al (2008:90), argues that character is the most important thing in the play. Without character there will be no story, without character there will be no plot. Whereas the dissimilarity of character will give birth to shifts, conflicts of interest, conflicts which eventually gave birth to Hamzah's story (1985 in Santosa, et al, 2008:90).

According to Luxemburg, Bal, and Weststeijn (1984:171), the term character is used when discussing the personal traits of an actor, while the term actor when we discuss the institution or role that acts orspeaks in relation to the flow of events. Luxemburg et al divide characterization into two, namely explicit character depiction and implicit character depiction. Explicit character painting, the character of a character can be described by the commentator of another actor. Acharacter can also describe his own character. Here all the characters are the basis of whether he deserves to be trusted or not. Implicit character painting, this depiction occurs through actions and words, and is actually more important than explicit depiction.

Characterization can be described as any action taken by cast or that is used to portray a character. According to Santosa, et al (2008:90), the role is the main means in a play, because with the role, conflict arises. Conflict can be developed by the playwright through speech and role behavior. In theater, roles can be divided according to the motivations given by the playwright. These role motivations can give birth to a role act. These roles are as follows.

2.4.2. Theme

Theme is the subject of a story. Themes can be communicated to the cinema in two ways: auditory and visual. They can be mixed in the two categories, or interpreted in one way or another. Regarding the temperature, Themes are limited to the page. A topic is complete only if it actually says something or takes a stance on the topic.

2.4.3. Plot

Plot is the script of a text. An author brings together a series of events to create a story. The sequence of this sequence of events is the plot. As characters make choices and try to solve problems, the action of the story is shaped and the plot is created. In some stories, the author constructs the entire plot chronologically, with the first event, followed by the second, third, and so on, like beads on a string.

Below is a common plot line example.

- Exposition

  The presentation is the opening part of the story. Characters and settings are introduced.

- Rising Action

  The incremental action represents the central conflict within a character or between one or more characters. Conflict is built in the course of increased action.

- Climax

  The climax occurs when the conflict is at its peak and when there seems to be no possible solution to the conflict.

- Falling Action

  The fall action occurs after the climax when the reader still doesn't know if the protagonist can resolve the conflict

- Denouement

  The expression (aka resolution) is the conclusion of the plot. Usually, the conflict is resolved at this point.

2.4.4. Setting

The setting is the time and place of the story. It is a literary element of literature used and often introduced during the introduction of the story, along with the characters. There are different ways in which time and

place indicate setting. Time can cover many areas, such as the character's time of life. The setting of a story can change throughout the plot.

2.5 Previous Related Studies

The first previous study is from Ahmadi Tresno, (2020) the University of Sultan Thaha Saifuddin the city of Jambi 2020. The title of the term paper is Psychoanalysis Of The Main Character As Seen In The Movie Brightburn By David Yerovesky. The term paper who was to analyze the main character used in the movie brighburn by David Yerovesky. The objective of the term paper is (1) to describe what kind of characterizations is depicted by the main character. (2) To find out what kind of conflicts is experienced by the main character. (3) To explain how does the main character reacts to the problems as seen in the movie. The term paper is focused on the psychoanalysis on the movie. The term paper applies qualitative as the research method supported by the descriptive techniques to describe and to analyze data. The elements of analysis in this term paper are based on the objective theory and psychological approach in composing this research also shows that the main characteris experienced some external conflicts of character versus society and reacts to them using Id.

The second previous study is from M. Furqan Ruslan (2019), the Alauddin State Islamic University the city of Makassar 2019. The title of the term paper is Internal Conflict of The Main Character of Wilson's Fences. The term paper who was to analyze the main character used in Wilson'a Fences novel. The objective of the term paper is (1) To explore kind of internal conflicts that are experienced by the main character of the "Fences" drama. (2) To explain the factors that cause internal conflicts experienced by the main character of the "Fences" drama. The term paper is focused on analyzing internal conflict. The term paper applies qualitative as the research method supported by the descriptive techniques to describe and to analyze data. The elements of analysis in this term paper are based by using theory internal conflict by Alex Sobour.

The third previous study is from Daniel Putra Setiawan (2018), the University of Sanata Dharma University the city of Yogyakarta 2018. The title of the term paper is Character as Influenced by Family Conflict on Sean Penn's Into the Wild Movie Script. The term paper who was to analyze the main character used in the movie Into the Wild by Sean Penn'. The objective of the term paper is (1) to find out and describe the personality of Christopher Mccandless in the whole story. (2) To identifythe family conflicts that the character has dealt with. (3) This objective is also to prove that family conflict is the reason behind his personality development. The term paper is focused focuses on main character personality development which is influenced by family conflict. The term paper applies qualitative as the research method supported by the descriptive techniques to describe and to analyze data.

The previous studies above have some similarities and differences with the research currently being carried out by the researcher, all three of these studies are psychoanalytic studies and also use a psychoanalytic approach. physics. The first study analyzed a novel, the second and third studies analyzed the film, and the researcher used the screenplay as the data source. The researcher is intended to analyse the *Conflicts Of The Characters In The Movie Crazy Rich Asians (2018) By Kevin Kwan* through intrinsic and extrinsic elements. The movie tells about Chinese family story and the grandson of the successor to the family business makes him decided to marry his girlfriend, unlike her boyfriend who was raised by an American mindset. Was the character resolve the conflict and what the kinds of the conflict.