CHAPTER II
FRAMEWORK OF THEORIES

This research focuses on the analysis of the main character Noah Baumbach movie script "Marriage Story". Therefore, theoretical framework is drawn here in order to have deep understanding to the whole concept of this research. This chapter consists of three parts. First, I use characterization, plot, setting, theme, and dialog as intrinsic approach for this movie. The second is, extrinsic approach, I use Anxiety theories. The last part is literature review that consists of previous research to support this thesis which was taken from other three researchers. This chapter talks about a further explanation of the concepts and theories that both have told in the previous chapter, and I will explain those frameworks of the theories:

2.1 Intrinsic Approach.

Clay Hamilton (in Satoto, 2000) stated that every drama work is a story that is composed and arranged to be shown by actors on stage in public. The basis of the drama script is human conflict extracted from life. The depiction of life is given in color by the author.

According to Sudjiman (1990), drama is a literary work that aims to describe life by expressing conflict and emotions through actions and dialogues, and is usually designed for stage performances.

Based on some of the opinions above, it can be stated that drama is a literary work that describes the conflict of life by mediated language in the form of good conversation. dialogue, monologue or soliloqui, and designed to be performed in front of a public audience.

In the drama script, there is a literary structure that builds the literary work of the drama. The structure of the drama script consists of a mental structure and a physical structure. The mental structure is fostered by elements of drama, while the physical structure is in the form of technical script writing. The most important elements in building the structure of a drama script, namely characterization (characterization and disposition), plot, setting which includes aspects of space, and

aspects of time, theme, and conversation. (dialogue and monologue) (Waluyo, 2001).

To analyze the character of a movie script, I use some concepts through intrinsic approach, they are characterization, plot, setting, theme, and dialog. From the language is used, there are words that contain a certain meaning, and this should be analyzed to find out and explain the meaning that contained in this movie script, I use the intrinsic approach to analyze the element of literary work. I use the concepts of characterization, plot, setting and I also use Prof. Dr. Ali Imron Al-Ma'ruf, M.Hum. and Dr. Farida Nugrahani, M.Hum. concepts entitled *Pengkajian Sastra Teori dan Aplikasi.* Those concepts will be explained in this chapter.

2.1.1 Characterization.

According to Dr. Ali Imron Al-Ma'ruf, M.Hum. and Dr. Farida Nugrahani, M.Hum. "Characters are the main material to create a plot in a drama. Character is also a source of action and conversation. What is meant by character is an imaginary individual who experiences events or events in various events. Characterization is a matter of how to present the characters, how to build and develop the character of these characters in the form of acting". (p.102)

So, between the notions of character and characterization have different meanings, character is in the form of an individual and characterization is the process of presenting that individual in a story.

According to Dr. Ali Imron Al-Ma'ruf, M.Hum. and Dr. Farida Nugrahani, M.Hum. There are two kinds of ways to introduce characters and character traits in a drama story, which is:

a. Analytically, the author directly describes the character or character of the character. The author immediately mentions that the character is hard-hearted, stubborn, compassionate, and so on.

b. Dramatically, namely the depiction of character that is not presented directly, but through:

- choice of character name;

- through physical descriptions or postures, how to dress, and so on;
- through dialogue.

The characteristics of a character can be formulated in three dimensions, which is:

a. physiological or physical dimensions, for example age, gender, body condition, stature, height and low, facial features, skin color, and other physical characteristics.

b. sociological dimensions or characteristics in relation to public relations, for example social status, occupation, position, level of education, outlook on life, religion, ideology, social, organizational, tribal, and ethnic activities.

c. psychological dimensions or psychological background, for example mentality, morality, temperament, personal feelings, attitudes, behavior, level of intelligence, and expertise in the field certain.

The characters in the drama can be classified into four, which is:

a. protagonist; the main role, which is the center or center of the story.

b. the antagonist of the opponent's role, he likes to be the enemy or obstacle of the protagonist which causes conflict or conflict.

c. tritagonist character, intermediate role, and

d. supporting character; a role that is not directly involved in the conflict or dispute that occurs, but he is needed to help solve the story.

2.1.2 Plot.

According to Dr. Ali Imron Al-Ma'ruf, M.Hum. and Dr. Farida Nugrahani, M.Hum. Plot is a chain of events in a literary work to achieve a certain effect. The linkage can be realized by the relationship of time and by causal relationships, which are carefully designed and woven so as to move the storyline through the conflict towards a climax and resolution. (p. 103-104)

There are various plots in literary works that can be seen after people enjoy them. According to Hudson (in Satoto, 2000:89), the plot structure of the play consists of:

2.1.2.1 Exposition.

According to Dr. Ali Imron Al-Ma'ruf, M.Hum. and Dr. Farida Nugrahani, M.Hum. "The part of the story that functions as an opening so that the audience or readers get a glimpse of the drama they watch or read, so that they are involved in the story's events".

2.1.2.2 Conflict.

According to Dr. Ali Imron Al-Ma'ruf, M.Hum. and Dr. Farida Nugrahani, M.Hum. "The charachter is involved in a subject matter. This is where actually the first incident or event occurred due to the emergence of a fight."

2.1.2.3 Complication.

According to Dr. Ali Imron Al-Ma'ruf, M.Hum. and Dr. Farida Nugrahani, M.Hum. "The occurrence of new problems in the story, or also called rising action. Here the problem starts to get complicated and serious, so this stage is often called "complicated" or "reinforcement"."

2.1.2.4 Crisis.

According to Dr. Ali Imron Al-Ma'ruf, M.Hum. and Dr. Farida Nugrahani, M.Hum. "In this stage, the problem has reached its peak or climax. Disputes must be balanced with efforts to find solutions."

2.1.2.5 Resolution.

According to Dr. Ali Imron Al-Ma'ruf, M.Hum. and Dr. Farida Nugrahani, M.Hum. "This stage is the opposite of the complication stage. At this stage the problem has reached the resolution stage. The tension due to conflict has decreased."

2.1.2.6 Falling Action.

According to Dr. Ali Imron Al-Ma'ruf, M.Hum. and Dr. Farida Nugrahani, M.Hum. "At this stage the problem has been resolved and the conflict has ended."

2.1.3 Setting.

According to Dr. Ali Imron Al-Ma'ruf, M.Hum. and Dr. Farida Nugrahani, M.Hum. The setting relates to the time and place of storytelling. Time can mean day or night, date, month, and year, and it can also mean the length of the story. Aspects of place in drama scripts sometimes include large and small places, for example a room, park, city, area, country, world, or maybe even taking a setting in heaven. or in a land in the middle of nowhere that has never existed in the world. The aspect of time also includes time that is narrow and broad, for example: hour, day, day or night, year, season, or historical period. The atmosphere aspect, for example, relates to a lively, quiet, tense, luxurious, simple, emotional and funny atmosphere. Each aspect cannot stand alone. (p. 104-105)

The way drama is presented is different from other literary genres, namely fiction and poetry. Novels and short stories, for example, tell stories that involve characters through a combination of dialogues and narrative, and is a printed work. A drama consists only of dialogue. Sometimes there is some kind of explanation but it only contains staging instructions to be used as a guide by the director and the cast (actors/actresses). (p.105)

2.1.3.1 Setting As A Background.

Every event always happens somewhere. They require a setting or background of some kind, even if it is only as simple as a stage of theatre. 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: 38-39)

2.1.3.2   Setting As Antagonist.

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

2.1.3.3   Setting as Means of Revealing Character.

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: 41)

2.1.3.4   Setting as Means of Creating Appropriate Atmosphere.

Many authors manipulate their settings as a means of arousing the reader's expectations and establishing an appropriate state of mind for mind for events to come to. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 40)

2.1.3.5   Setting as Reinforcing Of The Theme.

Setting can also be used as a means of reinforcing and clarifying the theme of a novel or short story. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 42)

2.1.4   Dialogue.

According to Dr. Ali Imron Al-Ma'ruf, M.Hum. and Dr. Farida Nugrahani, M.Hum. Conversation in a drama script, divided into dialogue and monologue. Monologue itself is divided into monologue, side monologue, and soliloqui. Dialogue is a conversation that involves two or more characters, while monologue is talk alone by talking about things that have happened in the past. It can also be a monologue in the form of expressing ideas, impressions, fantasies of a character in a drama/theatre that is presented in a solo conversation. The sideline is speaking alone but addressed to the reader or audience, while soliloqui is talking alone, talking about things to come, which is actually a manifestation of the inner conversation of the character.

In fiction, the three forms of monologue are often used together in the sense that all three are in a fiction. Putuwijaya's plays, for example, In his work,

Putuwijaya often uses interior monologues, which is monologues of a character by expressing ideas, thoughts, experiences to or within himself. alone. This technique is widely used by writers of novels or dramas with streams of consciousness, which is a literary genre that considers the thoughts or perceptions of characters as a series of states of mind that keep moving according to the order of time. Putuwijaya, for example, in his novel Telegram and Pabrik uses the flow of consciousness technique.

In this research I will only use the concept of characterization, plot, and setting, through analytically method. Which is the author directly describe the characterization of the character.

2.2 Extrinsic Approach.

After explaining about the instinsic approach above, I will explain the extrinsic approach. I will use the Anxiety through psychological approach as the theme of my analysis to analyze Charlie character in this movie script. I will explain the concept below.

2.2.1 Psychology.

Psychology derived from two Greek words "psyche" and "logos." Psyche means soul and logos means the study. Thus, originally psychology was defined as the study of "soul" or "spirit." But later on philosophers defined psyche as mind. Because of this, psychology began to be regarded as the study of an individual's mind or mental process. Psychology is the scientific study of the mind and how it influences our behavior, from communication and memory to thought and emotion. The psychological perspectives stated that most emotional and mental disorders arise from inadequate or inappropriate learning. It assumes Psychological disorder as arising partly from a person's relationship, one of the most important being the family. From psychological point of view mental health is the ability of the individual to make personal and social adjustment. In broader terms of psychological, mental health refers to decision-making abilities, ability to carry responsibilities, finding satisfaction, success and happiness in life. Psychological also forces underlying human behavior,

feelings and emotions, and how they may relate to early childhood experience. (George, 2016: 227)

According to the definition above, I conclude that psychology is a study that studies the human mind and behavior. Psychology studies various factors that influence human behavior, such as factors of family, social environment, or genetic factors.

2.2.2   Psychology In Literature.

According to Aras, there is a very strong correlation between literature and psychology for the fact that both of them deal with human beings and their reactions, perceptions of the world, miseries, wishes, desires, fears, conflicts; individual and social concerns, by means of varied concepts, methods, and approaches. An author represents life according to his/her objectives, perceptions, ideologies, and value judgments and opens the doors of the unknown and invisible worlds to readers not only by arousing feelings and emotions but also by helping them to discover the meaning of life and existence. Clearly, literature enables individuals to know and question their identities by raising consciousness and awareness. It is to be noted that man and existence have always been fundamental elements in most scientific studies, fine arts and literature. (Aras, 2014: 15).

According to Albertine Minderop (2010), "The study of literary works reflecting the concepts of psychology is presented in a way, first, presented the summary of the stories of each literary works reviewed. Second, there is review the characterization of figures relevant to the purpose of this analysis." (p. 98)

2.2.3   Abnormal Psychology.

Abnormal psychology focuses on the patterns of emotion, thought, and behavior that can be signs of a mental health condition. Rather than the distinction between normal and abnormal, psychologists in this field focus on the level of distress that behaviors, thoughts, or emotions might cause.

Abnormal psychology focuses on many different types of disorders as the field is broad in scope. Mood disorders such as major depression, bipolar

disorder and dysthymia are among the most commonly diagnosed, along with anxiety disorders like generalized anxiety disorder, panic disorder, phobias and the less common obsessive compulsive disorder. Eating disorders such as bulimia nervosa and anorexia nervosa are also fairly common in certain populations.

According to definition above, there are 7 types of abnormal psychology. In this study, I limit my study to analyse anxiety and depression.

2.2.4 Anxiety.

The words anxiety and anxious are used in everyday speech. Anxiety refers to a sense of agitation or nervousness, which is often focused on an upcoming potential danger. We all feel afraid and anxious from time to time. These feelings can be adaptive, signaling the presence of a dangerous stimulus and leading us to be more alert, which heightens our senses.

For instance, if you are walking alone down a dark, quiet street late at night, you might be able to hear particularly well or be more sensitive to another person's presence behind you. Such heightened senses can be adaptive on a dark street. Should you hear or sense someone, you may choose to head quickly for a well-lit and busier street. Similarly, a moderate level of anxiety before a test or presentation can enhance your performance (Deshpande & Kawane, 1982) and, in fact, the absence of anxiety can lead to a lackluster performance, even if you know the material well. Thus, feeling afraid or anxious can be normal and adaptive. Extreme anxiety, however, is a persistent, vague sense of dread or foreboding when not in the presence of a feared stimulus (such as a snake or a plane trip). Such extreme anxiety can arise in response to a high level of fear of a particular stimulus and is sometimes called anxious apprehension (Barlow, 2002a).

2.2.4.1 Nervousness.

According to APA (American Psychology Association) nervousness is a state of restless tension and emotionality characterized by trembling, feeling apperhensiveness, or other sign of anxiety or fear. Nervousness is a common

feeling brought on by your body's stress responses. This involves series of hormonal and physiological responses that help prepare you to handle a perceived or imagined threat.Your body prepares to fight or flee a threat by boosting adrenaline production. (https://dictionary.apa.org/nervousness)

2.2.4.2 Easily Frustrated.

According to APA (American Psychology Association) frustration is a common emotional response to opposition, related to anger, annoyance and disappointment. Frustration arises from the perceived resistance to the fulfillment of an individual's will or goal and is likely to increase when a will or goal is denied or blocked. Internal forces can include motivational conflicts and inhibitions external forces can include the actions of other individuals, admonitions of parents or others, and the rules of society. (https://dictionary.apa.org/frustration).

2.2.4.3 Being Affraid.

According to APA (American Psychology Association) fear is intense emotion aroused by the detection of imminent threat, involving an immediate alarm reaction that mobilizes the organism by triggering a set of physiological changes. These include rapid heartbeat, redirection of blood flow away from the periphery toward the gut, tensing of the muscles, and a general mobilization of the organism to take action (see fear response; fight-or-flight response). (https://dictionary.apa.org/fear).

2.2.5   Depression.

 "Depression is a common mental disorder that presents with a bad mood depression, loss of interest or pleasure, feelings of guilt or low self-esteem, disturbed sleep or appetite, low energy, and poor concentration. These problems can become chronic or recurrent and cause substantial impairment in the individual's ability to carry out his daily responsibilities. "(Bhowmik et.al. 2012: 37). It can be concluded that depression is a feeling of sadness a prolonged period that affects thoughts and actions in life their daily. One of the triggers of depression is the loss of a loved one.

Depression can cause mood swings. People who experience depression usually feels sad and loses interest in doing things. Impact the worst part is that they lose their will to live and decide to suicide. There are several symptoms that can indicate that a person is suffering depression. Bhowmik et al. said that the symptoms of depression can be reflected through:

2.2.5.1 Anger.

According to APA (American Psychology Association) anger is an emotion characterized by tension and hostility arising from frustration, real or imagined injury by another, or perceived injustice. It can manifest itself in behaviors designed to remove the object of the anger (e.g., determined action) or behaviors designed merely to express the emotion (e.g., swearing). Anger is distinct from, but a significant activator of, aggression, which is behavior intended to harm someone or something. Despite their mutually influential relationship, anger is neither necessary nor sufficient for aggression to occur. (https://dictionary.apa.org/anger).

2.2.5.2 Helplessness.

According to APA (American Psychologycal Association) learned helplessness is a phenomenon in which repeated exposure to uncontrollable stressors results in individuals failing to use any control options that may later become available. Essentially, individuals are said to learn that they lack behavioral control over environmental events, which, in turn, undermines the motivation to make changes or attempt to alter situations. (https://dictionary.apa.org/learned-helplessness)

2.2.5.3 Self-Destruction.

According to APA (American Psychologycal Association) self-destruction is a actions by an individual that are damaging and not in his or her best interests. The individual may not be aware of the damaging influence of the actions or may on some level wish for the resulting damage. (https://dictionary.apa.org/self-destructiveness)

2.3 Previous Related studies.

The first similar research is a term paper titled "Displacement and Anxiety on Patrzio Solitano's Character in David O. Russell's Script Entitled Silver Linings Playbook written by Raihan Ramzy Prastio from Darma Persada University in 2021. This research focused on psychological aspects with the using of anxiety and human defense mechanism concept by Sigmund Freud. Freud's psychology of personality theory can be used to analyze the movie script Silver Linings Playbook. I conclude the main character who has a problem on his marriage and it makes him feeling anxious and depressed. The effect of his problem is an emerges of anxiety of the possibility to not rebuild his marriage again with his wife.

The second similar research was conducted by Ade Enyi Pratiwi, a student of the department of English Literature at SAM RATULANGI University, with the title ANSIETAS DALAM NOVEL *THIRTEEN REASON WHY* KARYA JAY ASHER. Based on the results of the discussion in the analysis chapter, the authors take conclusion that Asher in his novel Thirteen Reasons Why describes psychological disorders, especially anxiety as a form of real life incorporated into literature.

The third similar research was conducted by Ardilles Americo Sonambela, also a student of the department of English Literature at SAM RATULANGI University, with the title DEPRESI DALAM NOVEL *THE LOVELY BONES* KARYA ALICE SEBOLD. There are two things that can be learned through the story in this novel The Lovely Bones. The first thing to learn is that people who are depressed will trying to please himself without thinking whether it's good for the future or no. People who are depressed will try to get pleasure when it was without a second thought. This can be seen from the affair between Abigail and Len.