CHAPTER 2
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter presents the theory used as a basis for conducting research. I used several concepts and theories to analyze it. Those theories applied in this chapter using instrinsic and extrinsic approaches. Intrinsic approach includes characterization, plot, and setting. For the extrinsic approach is the Pychology and Psychology of Literature. This chapter provides a further explanation of the concepts and theories that the researcher use, described in the previous chapter, and I will outline the theoretical framework.

2.1. Intrinsic Approaches

To analyze the character of a movie, I use some concepts through intrinsic approach, they are characterization, setting, and plot. I use the intrinsic approach to analyze the element of literary work. I use the concepts of James H. Pickering. The author will explain as follows:

2.1.1 Characterization

Characterization is a literary device that is used step-by-step in literature to highlight and explain the details about a character in a story. Pickering and Hooper explained some terms of character in literary work. The term protagonist and antagonist do not directly show the characterization of each character. It does not mean protagonist always has a good character, and antagonist has a bad character. Characterization appears when the author reveals the personality of the character. Character can be presented by their action, speech and also their minds. It includes the process of giving some information about them (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:24).

There is a method of characterization that the author usually uses as a guide or technique for writing literary work, that are point of view. One method is telling, which is done directly by the author, and relies on exposition and direct commentary by the author. The other method is the indirect, the point of view method, which involves the author's stepping aside, as it were, to allow the

characters to reveal themselves directly through their dialogues and actions. Most author employ a combination of each, even when the exposition (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:27)

The method used is a point of view method: a narrative method that determines the position or point of view from which the story is told. The third person point of view "diaan" is used in storytelling in the "dia" style. The narrator or narrator is someone who presents story characters by mentioning names or using personal pronouns such as "he", "he" or "they" (Minderop, 2005:96).

The omniscient "diaan" point of view is that the narrator is outside the story and can also be a character in the story. It is called "an all-nowing presence" because it can tell stories freely, dramatize, interpret, summarize, speculate, philosophize, judge morally, or judge what it conveys. The third person point of view or the use of "diaan" does not always use a third person pronoun, but it is possible to have a dialogue with "you" and "I". This happens because the narrator is letting the characters express themselves (Minderop, 2005:98).

2.1.1.1. Showing Method

The other method is the indirect, the dramatic method of point of view, which involves the author's stepping aside, as it were, to allow the characters to reveal themselves directly through their dialogues and actions. With point of view, much of the burden of character analysis is shifted to the reader, who is required to infer character on the basis of the evidence provided in the narrative (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:27-28). It means that when a character talks about the behavior of another character, it turns out that this conversation can actually show not only the character of the character being discussed, even the character of the speaker himself is clearly visible.

2.1.1.1.1. Characterization Through the Dialogue

Characterization through the dialogue is divided into: What is being said by the speaker, the identity of the speaker, the location, and the situation of the conversation, the identity of the person the speaker addressing, the quality of character's mentality, tone of voice, dialect, emphasis, and vocabulary of the characters (Albertine Minderop, 2013:22-23). According to my understanding

Characters are **the players in a story**, the people (or animals or other creatures) who act and are acted upon. They drive the story's plot, but they also allow readers to meet and reflect on many different types of people with many different types of personalities and problems.

a. What is Being Said

In this case, we need to know whether the dialogue will be discussed is something that is important and can influence the events in the story. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1997: 32). According to my understanding if the speaker is always talking about himself it will seem that he is a self-centered and somewhat boring person. If the speaker always talks about other characters, he seems like a character who likes to gossip.

b. The Identity of the Speaker

Something conveyed by a main character, which in this case is more important than a subordinate figure, although sometimes information by subordinate leaders can provide important about main characters. The conversation of minor role often provides crucial information and sheds important light on the personalities of the other characters (Pickering & Hoeper,1997: 32). According to my understanding important character in The Identity of the speaker is protagonist.

c. The Occasion

Location or situation of the discussion can also affect a person's character, usually they will show their character when talking to people which closest to, and we will know more about the character of the particular way of seeing them talk to the people around them. And also usually dialogue during the night is more serious and dialogue during the day is more revealing and more information on it. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1997: 33). According to my understanding that the conversations take place privately on an occasion at night usually tend to be more serious than conversations that occur in public place during the day. So, it is possible that this situation happens in fiction, but the reader must consider why

the author displays the conversation in the places like on the road or on the theater, of course, which is certainly important in storytelling.

d. The Identity of the Person or Persons the Speaker Addressing

This narrative presented by characters in the story, where a certain figure says something about the the other character. And also dialogue between friends is more open and long than the dialogue between starngers. It is depends who is more comfortable to talk to (Pickering & Hoeper, 1997: 33). According to my understanding that The speaker here means the speech conveyed by the character in the story, the speech spoken by certain characters about other characters.

2.1.2. Plot

The plot or plot in general is often interpreted as the whole series of events contained in the story (Siti Sundari, et al. 1985:38).

In the book Theory of Fiction, he says: Plot is the structure of events, as seen in the sequence and presentation of these events to achieve certain artistic effects. The events of the story (plot) are manifested through the actions, behavior and attitudes of the main characters of the story (Nurgiyantoro, 2002:113).

In a more specific sense, the plot of a story is not just a series of events contained in certain topics, but includes several factors that cause events (Crane, 1963:63).

The plot or plot has 5 elements, namely:

2.1.2.1 Exposition

The introduction in question is the introduction of the characters, the opening of relationships, the arrangement of the scene, the creation of the atmosphere, and the presentation of the point of view. The part where the writer introduces the reader to the characters, setting, and the usual conflicts. (Dick Hartoko, 1948).

2.1.2.2 Rising Action

At this stage, attention begins to increase, excitement, excitement, or involvement increases when difficulties or obstacles increase. This is where events begin to emerge which give rise to some problems, contradictions, difficulties, or changes. This is the part where the conflict starts to rise. (Dick Hartoko, 1948).

2.1.2.3 Climax

This stage is the point of emotion, the greatest concern and thrilling whether the problem at hand can be resolved or not. This is the part where the conflict reaches its peak. (Dick Hartoko, 1948).

2.1.2.4 Falling action

This part is when the conflict begins to subside. Usually when the character gets what he wants, when the mystery is about to be revealed, when the separated couple almost meet and are only separated by bookshelves in the library. (Dick Hartoko, 1948).

2.1.2.5 Resolution

Here is the determination. Does your character really get what he wants? Is the case really over? Did the couple meet? In this section everything is explained. (Dick Hartoko, 1948).

2.1.3 Setting

According to Leo Hamalin and Frederick R. Karel (in Aminuddin, 2013: 68) that the setting of a literary work is not only a place, time, event, atmosphere and objects in a certain environment, but can also be an atmosphere related to attitudes, ways of thinking. , prejudices, or certain problems. The background is presented to create a useful atmosphere (Tarigan, 2011:137).

Thus, it can be concluded that a story will always take place in space, time, atmosphere, and customs. The spatial setting can be in the form of a residence, village, city, or a wider area. The time setting can be day, night, day,

month or year. Even time can tell how long the story lasts, an hour, a day, a month, and a few years. The setting can be weather or historical period. Meanwhile, customs can be in the form of objects, ways of dressing, and ways of speaking in everyday life.

Setting has 5 components as follows:

2.1.3.1 Setting as means of reinforcing 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)

2.1.3.2 Setting as Background of the Action

That is where the character or actor experiences events or events in the story. For example: in an old building, in a building, at sea, in a forest, at a school, in an airplane, in space and so on. (Indrawati, 2009:64)

2.1.3.3 Setting as Means of Creating Atmosphere

That is, any situation that occurs when the character or actor does something. For example: when upset, happy, tired and so on. (Abrams, 1981:175)

2.1.3.4 Setting as Antagonist

Setting the form of nature can function as a kind of casual agent or antagonist, helping to establish plot and conflict and determine the outcome of events (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:39).

2.1.3.5 Setting as Means of Revealing Character

Very often the way in which a character perceives the setting, and the way of character react to it, will tell the reader more about the character and his state if mind than it will about the actual physical setting itself. An author can also use setting to clarify and reveal character by deliberate making setting a metaphoric or symbolic extension of character (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:41)

2.2. Extrinsic Approach

To analyze this movie's script through extrinsic approach, I use psychological approach. They are the concept of Inner Conflict and Deppresion. Through the psychology of personality, it is begun with the definition of the psychology of literature and the relationship of the psychology of literature with psychology along with the psychology of personality as follows.

2.2.1. Psychology

Based on a journal by Charles Stangor titled European Journal of Social Psychology stated psychology is the scientific study of mind and behavior. The word "psychology" comes from the Greek words "psyche", meaning life, and "logos", meaning explanation. Other sources (highered.mheducation.com) titled What Is Psychology stated psychology is the science of behavior and mental processes. Behaviors are everything that we do that can be directly observed. Mental processes refer to the thoughts, feelings, and motives that are not directly observable. Because psychology is a science, it uses systematic methods to observe, describe, predict, and explain behavior. Psychology is a popular major for students, a popular topic in the public media, and a part of our everyday lives. Some experts also say psychology is a science that studies about mind and behavior. Psychology has many branches some of them are social psychology, psychoanalysis, psychology of literature, and so on. To prove my assumption of the theme I use the concepts of psychology of literature, concepts will be explained as follows.

2.2.2. Psychology of Literature

In a book entitled Psikologi Sastra it is explained Literary Psychology is an interdisciplinary between psychology and literature (Endraswara, 2008:16). It is also said that Psychology of literature is a study of literature that sees works as psychological activities (Endraswara, 2008:96). In addition, psychology of literature has important role in understanding literary works. on the other word, there are some advantages in analysis by using psychology of literature, such as it can study deeply about characterization of characters. (Minderop, 2013: 59).

Literary psychology is the study of literary works which are believed to reflect psychological processes and activities. In examining a psychological literary work, the important thing that needs to be understood is the extent to which the author's psychological involvement and the author's ability to present fictional characters are involved with mental problems. Literary psychology is influenced by several things. First, literary works are the creation of a mental process and the author's thoughts are in a semi-conscious situation which is then poured into a conscious form (Endraswara, 2008: 96). second, the study of literary psychology is a study that examines the psychological reflection in the characters presented in such a way by the author so that the reader feels lulled by the psychological problems of the story, which sometimes feels himself involved in the story.

2.2.3. Inner Conflict

(Hardjana, 1994: 23) argues that conflict occurs when the relationship between two people or two groups, the actions of which are opposite to the actions of the other, so that one or both of them are mutually disturbed. Conflict is a squabble, dispute or disagreement. In literature, it is interpreted that conflict is a tension or conflict in a fictional story or drama, namely a conflict between two forces, a conflict in one character, a conflict between two characters, and so on.

The definition of inner conflict is a conflict caused by the existence of two or more ideas, or conflicting desires for self-control so that it affects behavior. In addition the notion of conflict as a condition where two or more needs arise at the same time. Another opinion regarding the type of conflict is mentioned by Kurt Lewin (1997: 213-216), that conflict has several forms, including the following:

a. Approach-aproach conflict

This conflict arises if one day there are two motives, all of which are positive (fun or beneficial) so that there is doubt about choosing one of them.

b. Approach-avoidance conflict

This conflict arises if at the same time two opposing motives arise regarding an object, one is positive (pleasant), the other is negative (harmful,

unpleasant). Because of that, there is doubt as to whether to approach or move away from the object.

c. Avoidance-avoidance conflict

This conflict occurs when at the same time, two negative motives arise, and doubt arises because they stay away. One motive means that it must fulfill the other motive which is also negative. Generally, conflict can be recognized because of several characteristics, namely 1) Occurs in each person with different reactions to the same stimulus. This depends on factors that are personal. 2) Conflict occurs when the motives have a balanced or approximately the same value, causing indecision and tension. 3) Conflict can last for a short time, maybe a few seconds, but it can also last a long time, days, months, even years.

2.2.4 Despression

Depression according to Beck and Alford (2009) is a psychological disorder characterized by deviations in feelings, cognitive, and individual behavior. Individuals who experience depression can feel sadness, loneliness, decreased self-concept, and show withdrawal behavior from their environment. Santrock (2003) explains that there is a term depressed mood (depressed mood) where a person experiences sadness and some other negative affections in a not too long period of time because of his failure to carry out certain tasks. Depression shows symptoms such as the emergence of behaviors and emotions that reflect negative affect. Nolen-Hoeksema and Hilt (2008) define depression as an emotional and behavioral disorder that appears simultaneously to form a certain pattern. The severity of depression can be influenced by differences in the level of symptoms that include behavioral deviations and emotional changes.

Depression is also described in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders V (2013) which is a psychological disorder characterized by the appearance of sadness, feelings of emptiness, sensitive feelings, accompanied by somatic and cognitive symptoms. These symptoms can affect the individual's function and ability to carry out daily activities.

Based on the theory that has been described previously, it can be concluded that depression is a disorder associated with deviations in feelings, ways of thinking, and behavior possessed by individuals.

There are five types of depression, as follows:

a. Persistent Depression

Persistent depression or dysthymia is a term used to describe chronic depressive conditions. The symptoms are the same as depression in general, it's just that this type of depression lasts a long time even for years. A person can be called suffering from persistent depression if he feels symptoms of depression that persist for at least 2 months continuously and disappear within 2 years. Although symptoms are not always as severe as major depression, people with persistent depression also often have difficulty socializing and carrying out daily activities.

b. Bipolar Disorder

Bipolar disorder is a mental disorder characterized by very drastic mood swings. People who have bipolar disorder can feel very happy and energized at one time, but suddenly become sad and depressed. When in a happy and energized phase (mania or hypomania), people with bipolar disorder will experience several symptoms. After being in a mania or hypomania phase for some time, people with bipolar disorder usually go into a normal mood phase, then go into a depression phase. These mood swings can occur within hours, days, or weeks.

c. Psychotic Depression

Psychotic depression is characterized by symptoms of major depression accompanied by hallucinations or psychotic disturbances. People with this type of depression will experience symptoms of depression and hallucinations, namely seeing or hearing something that is not really real. This type of depression is more common in older people. Even so, people who are still young can experience it. In addition to old age, a history of severe psychological trauma in childhood is also said to increase a person's risk for developing psychotic depression.

d. Major Depression

Major depression is a type of depression that makes sufferers feel sad and hopeless all the time. A person is said to be suffering from major depression if he experiences several symptoms. Symptoms can last weeks to months. Regardless of how long symptoms last, major depression can interfere with activities and quality of life of sufferers.

e. Postpartum depression

is a type of depression that occurs in mothers who have just given birth. Mothers suffering from postpartum depression may experience several symptoms Sometimes, postpartum depression can resemble another psychological disorder called baby blues syndrome. Although the symptoms are similar, the two conditions are different things. The baby blues syndrome usually occurs 2 weeks after giving birth and will subside on its own, while postpartum depression can last up to 6 months or more and can disrupt the bond between mother and baby.

2.2.5. Death Instinct

According to Hutcheon & Hutcheon (2011), the death instinct is the desire of living things to return to their inorganic form. This instinct was added after Freud observed his patient suffering from PTSD as a result of World War I. Patients who are traumatized by the war continue to recall experiences on the battlefield. According to Freud's thought, "The goal of all life is death". The death instinct drives us to do activities that smell like destruction. When we are angry we tend to vent negative emotions on the outside or the environment. The outlet is in the form of aggressive behavior. In addition to aggressiveness, the death instinct is also believed to be the basis of masochistic and sadistic behavior.

However, not everyone vents their emotions out, some people choose to suppress and channel them inside. If emotions are allowed to accumulate and continue to accumulate until we can no longer hold them, the death instinct will appear in various forms such as depression, self-harm, and even suicidal ideation. Many people with suicidal ideation make derogatory remarks and act aggressively. According to Freud's theory; the death instinct is the impulse or forerunner to self-destruction or the death instinct.

2.3. Previous Related Studies

Emelie movie's script written by Richard Raymond Harry Herbeck is an interesting movie script. As far I know, no research has been done to eximine Emelie movie script with the theory Inner Conflict and Despression. Then I tried to get a review at another website. Therefore, I found several studies on the Emelie movie script.

The title of the first research Psychopatic Behavior in the Emelie: A literary analysis of the various types of literary works that show sympoms of psychopathic behavior. The writer takes in particular the 2015 Emelie movie script.

The title of the second research The Act of Killing in the movie Emelie, Emelie also asks Jacob to kill Sally's hamster by preying it on Jacob's pet python

The title of the third research Anchored by a spectacularly committed performance by Sarah Bolger (best known for TV's "The Tudors" and "Once Upon A Time"), "Emelie" is a tidy and nasty and often effective thriller that doesn't quite blossom into full horror. That might come as something of a relief, as this is a bad-babysitter movie, one in which three children of fair to more-than-middling adorableness are threatened and terrorized in increasingly creepy and harrowing ways.