

## **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 intrinsic and extrinsic approaches. Intrinsic approach includes characterization, plot, and setting. For the extrinsic approach is the Psychology 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 Hooper, 1981:24).

There is a method of characterization that the author usually uses as a guide or technique for writing literary work, that are telling and showing. 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 showicunlg 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)

#### **2.1.1.1. Showing Method**

The other method is the indirect, the dramatic method of showing, which involves the author's stepping aside, as it were, to allow the characters to reveal themselves directly through their dialogues and actions. With showing, 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 & Hoepfer, 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 & Hoepfer, 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 strangers. It is depends who is more comfortable to talk to (Pickering & Hoepfer, 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 as the events presented in the story were not simple because the author compiled the events based on the cause and effect (Kenny in Nurgiyantoro, 2013:167). It means that Plot is one of the important fictional elements in which it describes the link between events that happened in a story and determines the serial arrangements of events, incidents, actions or ideas. In other words, a plot is a series of events arranged according to the law of causality because the events in the story relate to each other.

#### **2.1.2.1. Exposition**

The exposition is the beginning section in which the author provides the necessary background information, sets the scene, establishes the situation, and dates the action. It may also introduce the characters and the conflict, or the potential for conflict. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:17). According to my understanding this phase introduces the main character and other characters, setting, the event that starts the journey of the characters and providing the description and the background of the story.

#### **2.1.2.2. Complication**

Complication sometimes referred to as the rising action, breaks the existing equilibrium and introduces the characters and the underlying or inciting conflict (if they have not already been introduced by the exposition). The conflict is then developed gradually and intensified (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:17). According to my understanding that the story builds up as the sequential events happen and so the story becomes more exciting and problems start to show up.

#### **2.1.2.3. Crisis**

The crisis (also referred to as the climax) is that moment at which the plot reaches its point of greatest emotional intensity; it is the turning point of the plot, directly precipitating its resolution (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:17). According to my understanding this phase is the turning point. The main character will

experience the difficulties and tension in the facing the conflict and then burst in some kind of fight, argument or a very emotional moment.

#### 2.1.2.4. Falling Action

Once the crisis, or turning point, has been reached, the tension subsides and the plot moves toward its appointed conclusion (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:17). According to my understanding that the events leading to an ending and the main character can gradually overcome the problems and worries begin to disappear. This phase indicate that soon the story will come to an end.

#### 2.1.2.5. Resolution

The final section of the plot is its resolution; it records the outcome of the conflict and establishes some new equilibrium or stability (however tentative and momentary). The resolution is also referred to as the conclusion (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:17). According to my understanding that the problems and conflict officially ends and the protagonist or the main character is able to solve the problem.

### **2.1.3. Setting**

Fiction can be defined as character in action at a certain time and place. Setting is a term that in its broadest sense, encompasses both physical locale that frames the action and the time of the day, the climatic conditions and the historical period during which the action takes place. Setting helps the reader to visualize the action of the work. However, there are many kinds of setting in fiction (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:37). It means that Setting is a description of time, place and atmosphere of the events in the story. The characters in the story live at certain place and time therefore the events experienced by the characters in the story occur at certain times and places too.

#### 2.1.3.1. Setting as Background of the Action

Setting in the form of costume, manners, events, and institutions, all peculiar to a certain time and place-is rendered in minute detail to give a sense of “life as it was”. When we speak of setting as background, then, we have in mind a

kind of setting that exists by and large for its own sake without any clear relationship to action or characters, or at best relationship that is only tangential and slight (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:38)

#### 2.1.3.2. 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).

#### 2.1.3.3. Setting as Means of Creating Atmosphere

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

#### 2.1.3.4. 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 of 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)

#### 2.1.3.5. 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)



## **2.2. Extrinsic Approach**

To analyze this movie's script through extrinsic approach, I use psychological approach. They are the concept of Inner Conflict and Sexual Disorder. 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](http://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-approach 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. Homosexuality

(Supratiknya, 1993:94) Homosexuality is sexual attraction in the form of sexual partner disorientation. Called gay if the sufferer is male and lesbian for female sufferers. This sexual attraction that referred to is sexual orientation, namely a person's tendency to engage in sexual behavior with men or women. Homosexuality is not just sexual contact between someone other people of the same gender but also concerns the individual who have psychological, emotional, and social tendencies towards someone of the same sex. In the case of homosexuals, individuals or sufferers who experience the sexual disorientation get pleasure from sexual fantasies through other partners type. This sexual orientation can occur as a result of genetic chromosomal inheritance in the body or as a result of environmental influences such as sexual trauma obtained in the process of individual life development, as well as in the form of interaction with environmental conditions that allow individuals have a tendency towards it.

By scale Kinsey, the levels of sexual orientation are as follows:

**a. Batant Homosexuals**

This type of homosexuality is the same as true gays, where men with personalities such as women or femininity.

**b. Desperate Homosexual**

Usually these homosexuals are married but still live his homosexual life in hiding from his wife.

**c. Shame Homosexual**

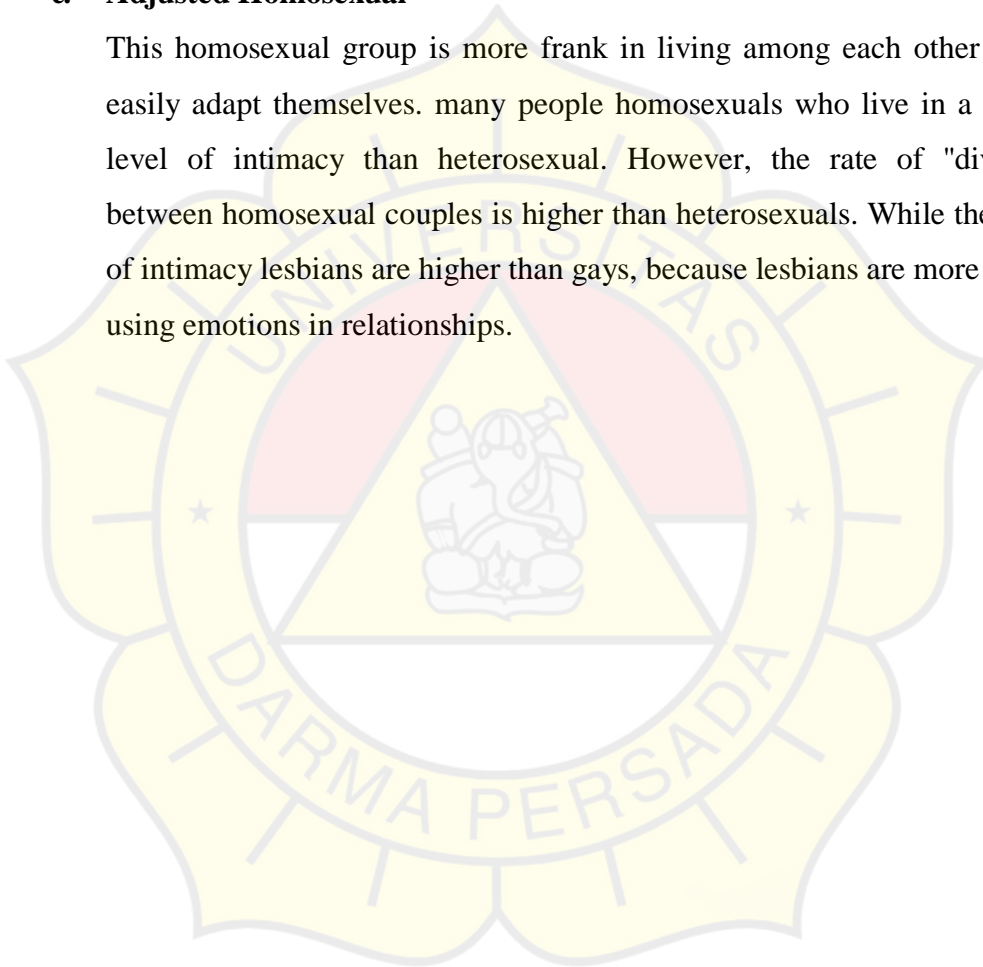
Men who like to go to public toilets or places steam bath driven by a personal homosexual desire which is quite intimate with others to practice homosexuality.

**d. Secret Homosexual**

These homosexuals consist of various types and from social levels different ones, although most of them include capable middle class. Often they are there too who are married and have children. These homosexuals are smart hide their identity, so that no one knows that they are homosexual. Only a few of his close friends and girlfriends are know the truth

**e. Adjusted Homosexual**

This homosexual group is more frank in living among each other them, easily adapt themselves. many people homosexuals who live in a higher level of intimacy than heterosexual. However, the rate of "divorce" between homosexual couples is higher than heterosexuals. While the level of intimacy lesbians are higher than gays, because lesbians are more using emotions in relationships.



### 2.3. Previous Related Studies

Love Simon movie's script written by Becky Albertalli is an interesting movie script. As far I know, no research has been done to examine Love Simon movie script with the theory Inner Conflict and Homosexuality. Then I tried to get a review at another website. Therefore, I found several studies on the Love Simon movie script.

The title of the first research Complicating young adult LGBTQ narrative: A literary analysis of Rebecca Albertalli's Love Simon by Nikta Chegini, a student at Stockholm University, Departemen of English Literature. Nikta identified features conventionally associated with LGBTQ narratives and a stereotypical depiction of LGBTQ characters contained in Love Simon by Becky Albertalli movie script.

The title of the second research gay myth in love simon movie by Yosua Diarpras Pirera, a student at Katolik Widya Mandala Surabaya, Faculty of Communication. In this study, the researcher analyze bullying, identity crisis and being the other, and also panopticon of heteronormativity in the Love Simon Movie. Yosua used reflective representation approaches.

The title of the third research Feature Film Love, Simon (2018) as a Gay Manifesto in Cinema on School Theme by Alexander Fedorov, a student at University of Economics. In this study, the researcher analyzed plays a role of a gay manifesto on films school topic. Alexander used method hermeneutic analysis including ideological, identification, iconographic, plot and character.

From a brief description of the three previous related studies, it can be concluded that their research related to my research has differences such as themes, theories that included characterization, psychological approaches to psychological literature and showing methods to support my research. The research that will be carried out in this study has not found a combination of inner conflict and homosexuality like my research. I analyzed my research to focuses on the main character, namely Simon who experienced inner conflict due to homosexuality. My analysis uses intrinsic and extrinsic approaches.