

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, I am going to discuss about the theories I use for the analysis of *We Have Always Lived in The Castle* (2018) movie script. The theories and concepts used in this research, including in the intrinsic and extrinsic approaches namely literature and psychology, literary theories used are character traits, plots, settings, themes and tragedy. Through the psychological approach I use is trauma.

2.1 Intrinsic Approach

The intrinsic contains literature Approach includes character, plot, setting, theme and tragedy.

2.1.1 Characterization

Dramatic characterization techniques are the way characters appear indirectly. The author does not explicitly describe the character and behavior of the characters. Readers must interpret their own words, thoughts, actions, physical form, environment, reactions, speech, and opinions of these characters to find the characters of these characters. The appearance of the characters in the story through dramatic techniques is done indirectly. The author allows the characters to show their character through behavior, events that occur, etc. Things like events that occur in a work of fiction are not only to develop the plot, but also to tell the position of each character. (Nurgiyantoro, Burhan. 1995)

2.1.2 Plot

- Exposition is the beginning of the story in which the author provides the necessary background information, sets the mood, sets the situation, and the date of the action.
- Raising action is the stage of introducing characters and conflicts gradually and intensively.
- Crisis is an event where the story line reaches a high emotional factor, a plot turning point that speeds up resolution.

- Falling action is the stage where the tension subsides and the plot moves towards a conclusion.
- Resolution is the final stage of the plot. Deliver the outcome of the conflict and establish a new, stable balance. Resolutions also lead to conclusions. (Pickering, 1981)

2.1.3 Setting

- Setting as the background of the action is a setting that strengthens and can reveal the theme of the story.
- Setting to reveal the characters is a setting that reveals the character's character and the way they respond to a situation can inform the reader how the character is.
- Setting that appropriates to atmosphere is a setting that arouses the reader's expectations through the atmosphere of the story and makes the reader guess about future events.
- Setting as antagonist leads to conflict is the role of nature in the story which is sometimes categorized as an antagonist to the character. (Pickering, 1981)

2.1.4 Theme

Theme is a term that has a different meaning for each person. A literature interprets the theme as a tool for teaching, preaching, spreading an idea in which there are morals and lessons. (Pickering, 1981)

2.1.1.5 Tragedy

Tragedy is a drama genre that tells a sad story. In tragedy, a character often has good qualities but suffers a bad fate that troubles him or his family and friends. (Sewall.2020)

Although the tragedy of death is essentially a universal event faced by all living people, human conceptions of the event can vary culturally and contextually. while the Poles see death as the end or surrender. (Adelia Januarto. 2019)

This tragedy takes into account the concerns of entire communities, raises fundamental questions about human existence, and calls for deep psychological insight into metaphysical processes and systemic aspects of the world and human life. We take both issues seriously. Tragedy is an expression of significant action for a complete and limited period of time. Presenting rather than reciting evokes such feelings by evoking pity and fear.

2.2 Extrinsic Approach

2.2.1 The extrinsic approach contains psychology approach includes trauma.

2.2.1.1 Trauma

Trauma is emotional and psychological distress generally due to an unpleasant event or experience related to violence. The word trauma can also be used to refer to an event that causes excessive stress. An event can be called traumatic if it causes extreme stress and exceeds the individual's ability to cope. (Giller.1999).

Traumas are not merely psychological but collective experiences, and that trauma work plays a key role in defining the origins and outcomes of critical social conflicts. A model of trauma work that relates interests of carrier groups, competing narrative identifications of victim and perpetrator, utopian and dystopian proposals for trauma resolution, the performative power of constructed events, and the distribution of organizational resources. Contemporary societies have often been described as more concerned with the past than the future, more with tragedy than progress. (Alexander, Jeffrey. 2012)

Trauma is an excitations from the outside which are powerful enough to break through the protective shield there is no longer any possibility of preventing the mental apparatus from being flooded with large amounts of stimulus which have broken in and binding of them.

2.3 Previous of Related Studies

In support of this research, I conducted a literature review that has similarities and differences from this research. Hereby proves the existence of research that uses same object of literature with different theory and approach.

The primary source I use is the scientific journal “We Have Always Lived In The Castle” by Fauziah Raudatul entitled Antisocial Personality Disorder As Seen In Shirley Jackson's We Have Always Lived In The Castle: A Freudian Psychoanalysis. The result after doing research, the authors found that an unhealthy family environment and traumatic experiences in childhood affect the personality and mindset of the main character. (Raudatul, Fauziah. 2016)

The secondary source I use is the scientific journal “We Have Always Lived In The Castle” by Esther Muñoz-González entitled Food Symbolism and Traumatic Confinement in “We have Always Lived In The Castle”. The result after doing research, the author found that in this novel Castle tells strange events of empathy and love inspired by the Gothic story which in this occasion is set in the United States of the 20th century. Through the social meaning attached to food they demonstrate economic power, class and differences. Many of the dark mood elements typically featured in Gothic novels coexist in Castle, relevant to Constance and Merricat Blackwood as victims of "painful loneliness" or "unbearable guilt". (Muñoz-González, E. 2018)

The thirdly source I use is journal “*Trauma Tokoh Makoto Dalam Novel Seibo Karya Akiyoshi Rikako*” by Lestari Novita. In this journal she discusses about The forms of trauma symptoms experienced by Makoto are re-experiencing, arousal and avoidance. Makoto's re-experiencing is always remembering unpleasant events regarding the events he experienced, acting or feeling the traumatic event will repeat itself, and feeling emotionally disturbed when remember the trauma. Makoto's arousal is an excessive fear of his child, and has difficulty concentrating. The avoidance that Makoto experiences is feeling that his future is short and numb, and he can't feel love and affection after trauma. (Novita, Lestari. 2017)

I did a different study entitled Trauma and Tragedy In “We Have Always Lived In The Castle” (2018) Movie Script By Mark Kruger. My research is related to previous research, namely that the trauma and loneliness experienced by the characters cause painful feelings of guilt. I do more study about the concept of trauma and tragedy experienced by the main character Merricat.