

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK**

As stated in the previous section, I use some concepts and theories to analyze it. In order to achieve it, the theories that are applied in this chapter consist of two parts. The first part is intrinsic approach, includes characterization, plot, and setting. The second is extrinsic approach. It is followed by psychological approach and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder theory.

#### **2.1. Intrinsic Approach**

To describe the character in a movie script, some concepts which related to intrinsic approach will be used. They are characterization, plot, and setting. I use theory of intrinsic approaches in literature by James H. Pickering and Jeffrey D. Hooper in his book titled *Concise Companion to Literature and theory* from Burhan Nurgiantoro in his book titled *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi* to describe intrinsic elements of literary work analysis such as characterization, plot, and setting. The concepts will be explained in this chapter.

##### **2.1.1. Characterization**

According to Pickering and Hooper (1981:24) Character is one of the important aspect in a story. Character is related to plot, without character, there is no plot, setting, or 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.

I can conclude that a character is a person who does this certain moral, intellectual, and emotional, which can be describes through their appearance, actions, and dialogues in the story.

According to Pickering and Hoepfer (1981:27) 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 showing 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. I will explore these methods in more depth below:

#### **2.1.1.1. Showing Method (Indirect)**

According to Pickering and Hoepfer (1981:27-28) 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. Showing method include as follows:

##### **1. Characterization Through the Dialogue**

According to Pickering and Hoepfer in Minderop (2013:22) 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. Characterization through dialogue is divided into:

##### **a. What is Being Said**

Pickering and Hoepfer (1981:32) stated that to begin with, the reader must pay close attention to the substance of the dialog itself. Is it small talk, or is the subject an important one in the developing action of the plot? In terms of characterization, if the speaker

insists on talking only about himself or only on a single subject, we may conclude that we have either an egotist or a bore. If the speaker talks only about others, we may merely have a gossip and busybody.

b. **The Speaker's Tone of Voice**

Pickering and Hoepfer (1981:33) stated that Tone of voice, although expressed explicitly or implicitly can give the reader an idea of the character's character-whether he is a confident, self-aware or shy person as well as the attitude when the character converses with other characters.

**2. Characterization Through the Action**

According to Pickering and Hoepfer in Minderop (2013:38) to build character on the basis of behavior, it is important for the reader to observe in detail the various events in the plot because these events can reflect the character's character, the emotional and psychological conditions that unwittingly follow and the values displayed.

**2.1.2. Plot**

According to Pickering and Hoepfer (1981:14) plot is defined as the deliberately arranged sequence of interrelated events that constitute the basic narrative structure of a novel or a short story. Events of any kind, of course, inevitably involve people, and for this reason it is virtually impossible to discuss plot in isolation from character.

**a. Exposition**

According to Pickering and Hoepfer (1981:17) 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.

### **b. Complication**

According to Pickering and Hoeper (1981:17) complication sometime refers to as the rising action, breaks the existing equilibrium and introduces the characters and the underlying or inciting conflict. The conflict is then developed gradually and intensified.

### **c. Crisis**

According to Pickering and Hoeper (1981:17) crisis also refers to as the climax, is the moment at which the plot reaches its point of greatest emotional intensity; it is the turning point of the plot, directly precipitating its resolution.

### **d. Falling Action**

According to Pickering and Hoeper (1981:17) once the crisis, or turning point has been reached, the tension subsides and the plot moves toward its appointed conclusion.

### **e. Resolution**

According to Pickering and Hoeper (1981:17) resolution the final section of the plot is its resolution; it records the outcome of the conflict and establishes some new equilibrium or stability. The resolution also refers to as the conclusion.

### **2.1.3. Setting**

According to Pickering and Hoeper (1981:37) the term setting in literary work gives broadest sense to the reader. Setting includes place where the action is taken and also time when the action is taken. The setting may also include the environment of the story, which can be made up of the physical location, climate, weather, or social and culture surroundings.

According to Nurgiantoro (2019:314) setting can be divided into three main elements, namely place, time, and atmosphere. It will be explained more detail in the below:

### **a. Setting of Place**

According to Nurgiantoro (2019:314) setting of Place Setting of place refers to the location of the events recounted in a work of fiction. The use of place settings with certain names must be relevant and not contradicting with the nature and geographical conditions of the place that concerned. The environment includes geographical location such as beach or mountains, the climate and weather, and social or cultural aspects. Place also covers a lot of areas, such as a certain building, room in a building, country, city, in a mode of transport such as a car, bus, boat, etc.

### **b. Setting of Time**

According to Nurgiantoro (2019:314) time can cover many areas, such as the character's time of life, the time of day, time of year, and time period. The reader's knowledge and perception of time are used to enter the atmosphere of the story. The reader tries to understand and enjoy the story based on time reference that she/he knows from outside the story and also to impress the reader as if the story actually exists in real life.

### **c. Setting Atmosphere**

According to Nurgiantoro (2019:314) setting can establish the mood or atmosphere of a scene or story, and develop the plot into a more realistic form. The atmosphere in the story is likened to the air the reader breathes when entering the world of fiction. Setting as atmosphere is a description of background conditions that can create a certain atmosphere, for example romantic, sad, angry, and so on. By establishing mood, setting also helps the readers relate themselves to the characters in a story.

## **2.2. Extrinsic Approach**

After explaining intrinsic approach above, I will explain the extrinsic approach. In this chapter, I will use theory of literature which are the theory of psychological approach. The second is the theory of psychology

which Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) theory and Symptoms of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder.

### **2.2.1. Psychological Approach**

Psychological approach is an approach that aims to look at the mental state of diverse individuals. In this approach, what interests the researcher is the state of the human psychology. According to Atar Semi (2013:45) psychological approach is literature criticism approach which stresses on psychological aspects that exist in a literature work

Andre Hardjana in Sulaeman (2014:19) states that Psychology of literature is an approach that considers mental aspects of human. Through psychological side, it will arise that literary work aims to reflect human life

According to Guerin, Labor, Morgan & Willingham (1979: 121-155) Psychological approach provides us a work's thematic and symbolic mysteries. This approach helps us to understand and to clarify the lines stated in the literary work. The concern of this approach is the analyses motives underlying human behaviour.

According to Roekhan in Endraswara (2011:97), psychological approach can be connected by three possible approaches; first, intrinsic approach, this study is about psychological aspect of character in literary work; second, pragmatic approach, this is about psychological aspect of reader; third, expressive approach, this study concern to the psychological aspect of author when the author expresses feeling in a work.

Based on the description above, I conclude that the psychological approach is an approach that uses the perspective of psychology, an approach that looks at the study of the human psyche.



### 2.2.2. Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder

In psychological theory there are many psychological theories that provide inspiration to solve the mystery of human behavior through psychological theories. Boden (2013:296) states that Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder is a mental disorder that occurs after a person experiences or witnesses a traumatic or very unpleasant event. Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder is in part a disorder of experiential and emotional avoidance, as individuals with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder attempt to limit or avoid exposure to trauma-related cues and associated emotional reactivity.

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder is usually very influential when a person experiences an event that makes the person feel weak. According to Galea (2005:78), Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder is the most commonly studied and probably the most frequent and debilitating psychological disorder that occurs after traumatic events and disasters. In the other hand, according to Smith & Segal, Traumatic events that can lead to PTSD include: War, Natural disasters, Car or plane crashes, Terrorist attacks, Sudden death of a loved one, Rape, Kidnapping, Assault, Sexual or physical abuse. Childhood neglect. Smith & Segal (2008: 87) stated that these incidents are very commonplace around us where we are not aware that there are people around us who may feel this which causes this post-traumatic stress disorder.

Based on the description above, I conclude that post-traumatic stress disorder is a condition where the disorder arises after a very bad traumatic experience that has occurred in the past that appears in humans. This is because stressful events occur, such as rape, sexual assault, and kidnapping. Things like that can have a huge impact on a person's psyche. Usually someone who experiences Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder will experience the symptoms that makes the person unable to feel normal as before.

According to Flannery (1999: 78), PTSD is a separate bodily response that is different from states of major depression and the body's general physiological response to routine life stressors, everyone experiences PTSD differently there are three main types of symptoms:

**a. Intrusive Symptoms:**

Intrusive Symptoms of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is when feeling like a traumatic event in multiple ways that keeps happening and continues. Signs that occur are (1) Intrusive images, (2) flash-backs, (3) nightmares, (4) Acting and feeling as if re-living the event, where acting or feeling as if the traumatic event were recurring, (4) Distress in the presence of symbolic reminders, where intense psychological distress at exposure to the internal or external cues that symbolize or resemble an aspect of the traumatic event.

**b. Avoidance Symptoms:**

Avoidance Symptoms of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is include a general decrease in individual response and persistent avoidance of anything that reminds the person of the trauma such as thoughts or feelings about the trauma they experienced, or may be due to external or environmental stimuli that may be created. Signs that occur are (1) Avoiding places and conversation symbolic of the trauma that evokes memories, thoughts, or feelings that closely related to the traumatic event. (2) Loss of interest in important activities, where is the feeling that we feel that the activities around us are not important anymore and (3) Feeling unpleasant, when we feel something that makes us feel bad.

**c. Arousal Symptoms**

Arousal Symptoms of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is when the person who experience an increase in the body's physiological mechanisms that will occur when the body



is at rest. It is the result of a direct or indirect overreaction to a stressor, which is a continuation or residual of the trauma felt. Signs and symptoms in this group are usually one way to deal with the trauma you feel. Signs that occur are (1) Exaggerated start response, where extreme startle reaction consisting of jumping, raising the arms, yelling, hitting, obeying sudden commands, or involuntarily repeating sentences, (2) Difficulty concentrating, where the situation feel as if your mind constantly wonders making it difficult to concentrate or focus on what are doing and (3) Irritability or angry outbursts, anger that is expressed outwardly.

### **2.3. Previous Related Studies**

In supporting this research, there are several previous studies that have similarities and differences with this research. Hereby prove the existence of research that use same approach with different objects of literature.

The first study is a thesis written by Cicilia (2021) "Dani Ardor's Reactions Toward Her Trauma In Ari Aster's Midsommar" This study aims to describe the changes in the psychological side of a Dani Ardor after experiencing something traumatic and then describe how Dani's reaction after experiencing traumatic experiences using the theory of trauma from Huang. In this study, the author uses a qualitative descriptive method by collecting data from Midsommar films and scripts as well as books and articles that are relevant to the discussion of the formulation of the problem in this thesis.

The second study is a thesis written by Yohana (2012) " Nayla's Trauma in Djenar Maesa Ayu's Novel". This study aims to describe the effect of trauma experienced Nayla as the main character on the personality and life as an author. The method used in this research is descriptive analysis method with the theory of psychoanalysis Sigmund Freud. Psychoanalytic theory is used with the aim of knowing the character's personality structure Nayla. The results of this study show how the psychological and physical torture suffered by Nayla character and

personality affect the next life as an author. Nayla character's personality is more dominated by the id and ignores the norms of the existing or the superego.

The third study is a thesis written by Dwiana (2011) “Analysis of Trauma and Revenge of Hannibal Lecter on Hannibal Rising by Thomas Harris”, the aim of this study is to describe the change of the psychological side of an innocent boy named Hannibal Lecter who turns into a psycho killer. The writer uses intrinsic approach focusing on characters and. The writer also uses psychological approach according to The Personality Theory of Psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud. Working through the analysis, the result of the analysis shows that if an unstable natured person is pressured into a breaking point, it can change his personality and trigger a destructive behavior

The research conducted by the researchers above are examining psychological trauma. What distinguishes these studies is the object and focus of the research. The first study conducted by conducted by Cicilia, Cicilia focused on describing the main character's personality and find the psychological trauma of women by using psychological approach to the trauma theory from Huang. The second study conducted by Yohana, Yohana focused on the effect of trauma experienced of the main character and find the character's personality structure by the theory of psychoanalysis from Sigmund Freud. The last study conducted by Dwiana, Dwiana focused on trauma and revenge and used intrinsic approach focusing on character and conflict and used psychological approach to The Personality Theory by Sigmund Freud. They found some psychological trauma of women, trauma effect, trauma impact. The obvious difference from my research is I used psychological approach and focus on discribing the symptoms of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder based on theory of Flannery through characterization, plot, setting in movie script.