

## CHAPTER II

### THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, the researcher will explain the intrinsic elements, namely characterization, plot and setting. Furthermore, the researcher also explains the theory of radical feminism. For the intrinsic elements the researcher uses several theories to help analyze the films. The researcher uses Dennis Petrie and Joe Boggs in his book theory name *The Art of Watching Films* and some journals, website sources from the internet. Of all the theories used, it helps researcher analyze the characters in this Disobedience film.

#### **2.1 Intrinsic Elements**

This chapter presents the result of the reviewing of some theories that are relevant to the problem. This chapter consist of the types of intrinsic approach. They are, characterization, setting, and plot. The researcher uses Dennis Petrie and Joe Boggs in his book theory name *The Art of Watching Films*. In the book it is explained that there are several elements for character, plot and setting.

#### **2.2 Characterization**

In fine arts, character refers to people, especially those played by an actor who appears in a literary work, both a fictional character and a historical figure. Characters are widely considered to be important elements of works of fiction, especially in films. Character does not only mean the individual in the drama. According to the book *A Glossary Of Literary terms* characteristics are the people represented in a play or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with certain moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferring from what those people say and the distinctive way they say it in dialogue and shaping what they say to take action. (Abrams & Harpham, 2012: 46).

According to David Letwin, Joe Stockdale and Robin Stockdale in *The Architecture of Drama* explains that external evidence can be used if the person is based on a historical figure. But there is a difference between real people and fictional ones. So the character plays an important role in literary works. because

if there were no characters in the story, the story would not alive. So the character is as a figure in the story.

In the analytic method the author comments upon the characters explaining their motives, their appearances and their thoughts. The research only analyzes and study about the characterization of the main characters, Boggs and Petrie (2012) mention there are several characterizations, and the following the types of characterizations are:

**a. Character Through Dialogue**

Characters is naturally reveal a great deal about themselves such as true thoughts, attitudes, and emotions can be suggested in subtle ways through word choice and through the stress, pitch, and pause patterns of their speech. Boggs and Petrie also mention that characters through dialogue use grammar, sentence structure, vocabulary, and certain dialects as well as about the character's social and economic level, educational background, and mental processes. (2012: 50)

**b. Character Through Appearance**

Main aspects of the film's characterization are revealed visually and instantly. Characters make certain assumptions about them because of their facial features, clothing, physical, and behavior and the way they move. (Boggs & Pertie 2012: 50)

**c. Characterization Through External Action**

Characters more than just plot instrument, that what they are doing is for a purpose, with motives consistent with their overall personality. Also the motivations for the character's actions are clearly defined, the character and the plot are so closely intertwined they are impossible to separate, and every action the character takes in some way reflects his special personality qualities. (Boggs & Petrie 2012: 51)

#### **d. Characterization Through Internal Action**

The action usually remains unseen and unheard of even the most careful observer/listener. It is said to be the dimension of human nature that embraces the world is often essential to a true understanding of a character. And inner the action takes place in the thoughts and emotions of the characters and consists of secrets, unspoken thoughts, daydreams, aspirations, memories, fears and fantasies. This is achievable through continuous interior views or through fleeting glimpses expressed through means from metaphor. (Boggs & Petrie 2012: 52)

#### **e. Characterization Through Reactions of Other Characters**

Seeing a person's character often serves as an excellent means of characterization. And sometimes a great deal of information about a character is already provided through these means before the character first appears on screen. (Boggs & Petrie 2012: 52-53)

#### **f. Characterization Through Contrast: Dramatic Foils**

The most effective characterization technique is the use of contrasting foils for characters whose behavior, attitudes, opinions, lifestyle, physical appearance, and so on are the opposite of the main character's. That the effect is similar to that achieved by blending black and white, blacks appear blacker and whites appear whiter. (Boggs & Petrie 2012: 53)

#### **g. Characterization Through Caricature and Leitmotif**

Based on Boggs and Petrie characters quickly and deeply in the minds and memories of actors often exaggerates or distorts one or more dominant features or personality traits. This is called a caricature. Physical features, such as the way a person moves, can also be caricatured. Voice quality and accent can also work in this way.

A similar mode of characterization is the leitmotif, is repetition of one action, phrase, or idea by a character to the point of almost becoming a trademark

or theme song for that character. Because basically exaggerating and emphasizing such a device closely resembles a caricature. (Boggs & Petrie 2012: 54)

#### **h. Characterization Through Choice of Name**

An important method of characterization is the use of names that have appropriate sound qualities, meanings, or connotations. This technique is known as the name type. A screenwriter usually thinks of his character's name with great care. Since a lot of thought went into choosing a name, they had to do it not taken for granted but must be examined carefully for its connotations they communicate. (Boggs & Petrie 2012: 54-55)

#### **1. Plot**

A plot has a big role in a literature work like a movie. One of the essential elements in the plot is an event. This element shows the reader how an event grows from the beginning to the end. The plot also guides the reader to feel a transition from one situation to the other situation. It encourages the reader to know the next events. According to Aristotle in a book *An Introduction to Drama* by Mohammed Jasim Betti (2011: 10) is the most important of all the constituent elements it is the soul of tragedy. Plot is the arrangement of the incidents a certain kind of action and not a quality. A tragedy is that which has a beginning, a middle, and an end.

In the process of numerating types of plot, Aristotle mentions three types :

- a. Episodic. Episodic is determines and arrangement of the episodes according to the law of probability and necessity. Pour poets make such plots because of their poor ability : good poets make them an account of the actors.
- b. Simple. Simple action is one which is single and continuous and one whose change of fortune comes about without a recognition scene
- c. Complex. Complex action is one whose change of fortune is bought about by a recognition scene, or both

While Nurgiyantoro (2015) explained plot is a story that contains a sequence of events, but each occurrence it just causally connected events caused or caused other events occur. Plot as the events shown in story that is not simple because the author arranges the events based on causation.

And Based on Boggs and Petrie, (2008: 44). Boggs and Petrie briefly describe the four sections as follows:

- a. Exposition: characters are introduced, their relationships are shown, and appropriate times and locations are set for them.
- b. Complications: As disagreements develop, they become more vivid, intense, and significant. As a rule, this is the longest serving.
- c. Climax: In this stage, disputes are resolved when the level of tension in the situation reaches its peak.
- d. Dénouement: The final stage is where a state of relative equilibrium is reached.

## **2. Setting**

According to Mohammed Jasim Bettie in a book of *An Introduction to Drama*, setting relates to the period and place in which it is performed. Appropriate costumes and props also help the viewer identify the work clearly. Location can be important because writers can use it to communicate information about a character's temperament metaphorically or by adopting a character's attitude toward it. Setting contributes to the illusion that it is a specific location, as well as providing information about the character's way of life and social and economic situation. (Bettie, 2015: 17-18)

Setting are perhaps the most important aspect of directory style which is visually emphasized. A director may choose a harsh, silent, or gloomy environment, while another may prefer a setting of extraordinary natural beauty, depending on the director's taste. Setting can help us understand character or can be used to create an atmosphere or mood and others may simply use the scenery

as a backdrop for the action, not attaching much importance to it. Setting also reflects the director's style, such as which social and economic group the director focuses on, whether the location is rural or urban, and whether the director prefers the present, historical past, or futuristic time periods. (Boggs and Petrie, 2008: 319)

### **3. Radical Feminism**

Radical Feminism Basically is a theory from, by and for women that they protest that liberal feminism is too artificial in its approach. Women are oppressed because of their gender and sexual oppression is a fundamental form of oppression, here patriarchy is the key term. And women are not only subordinated, they are increasingly oppressed, and have the potential to experience violence or rebellion in the public and personal spheres. In this situation, many believe that the problems that occur with women can be ended if women have put up resistance for liberation in society (Rahman & Syam Saguni, 2021).

The idea of shared oppression is inextricably linked with the strong emphasis on female fraternity every woman has more in common with other women regardless of class, race, age , ethnic group, nationality than any woman has with any man. (Tanwar, 2021) Referring to themselves as “radical feminists,” this revolutionary feminist group introduced women to awareness-raising practices. Women gather in small groups and share their personal experiences as women. They find that their individual experiences are not unique to them but are widely shared by many women. With conditions like that for years, women lead to a new movement for women called feminism. Feminism is an ideology that they demand equal status in society. That means equal rights when it comes to politics, decision-making, career and having children (Widya, 2020).

According to Valerie Bryson, the awareness-raising shows how the trauma of a woman who has been raped or who is forced to have an illegal abortion seems to be linked to the experiences of wives whose husbands refuse to do their part of the household chores. never heard of a woman's orgasm, or sulked if she went out at



night; the secretary whose boss insists she wear "girly" clothes, expects her to "be nice" to important clients, or views her as the office's coffee maker; and the sorority student whose professor expects her to be less than successful and refuses requests to study female writers or even trade good grades for sexual pleasure. (Tong, 2014: 51). Radical-libertarian feminists claim that their gender is exclusively feminine identity tends to limit the development of women as whole human beings. So, they encourage women to be androgynous people, that is, people who has (both) masculine and (both) feminine characteristics or, more controversially, any potpourri of masculine and feminine characteristics, good or bad, it's up to them. Women must be aware of their condition both in society and at home, form self-awareness as women, demand equality with men and gain autonomy. Resistance is one way to achieve equality, dignity and rights such as the right to education, the right to control births, the right to divorce and participate in decision-making (Syiva Fauzia & Chayaning Rahayu, 2019)

The researcher used feminist theory in the book *Feminist Thoughts* by Rosemarie Tong (2014). In a book explaining radical feminism who call themselves "radical feminists" This feminist group introduces women who gather in small groups and sharing their personal experiences as women. On the other hand, radical feminists split into two basic camps: radical libertarian feminists and radical cultural feminists depending on their camp, these feminists voice very different views on how to combat sexism (Tong, 2014: 51). Feminism is a political attitude and movement for women who demand that women's status, rights and desires be considered in all aspects of life and not depend on men (Farida & Siagian, 2018).

As we shall see throughout this chapter, radical feminists are not afraid to take exception to each other's views.

#### **a. Sexuality, Male Domination, and Female Subordination**

Rosmarie Tong (2014: 65) state that Radical-libertarian and radical-cultural feminists have very different ideas not only about gender but also about sexuality.

According to Ferguson, radical-libertarian feminist views of sexuality are as follows:

1. Heterosexual and other sexual practices are characterized by repression. The norms of patriarchal bourgeois sexuality suppress everyone's sexual desires and pleasures by stigmatizing sexual minorities, by keeping the majority "pure" and under control.
2. Feminists must reject all theoretical analysis, legal restrictions, or moral judgments that stigmatize sexual minorities and thereby limit the freedom of all people.
3. As feminists, we must reclaim control over female sexuality by demanding the right to practice whatever gives us pleasure and satisfaction.
4. The ideal sexual relationship is between fully consenting and equal partners who negotiate to maximize each other's sexual pleasure and satisfaction in any way they choose.

In contrast, radical cultural feminist views on sexuality are as follows:

1. Heterosexual sexual relations are generally characterized by an ideology of sexual objectification (men as subjects/masters; women as objects/slaves) that supports male sexual violence against women.
2. Feminists must reject all sexual practices that promote or normalize male sexual violence.
3. As feminists we must regain control of female sexuality by developing a concern for our own sexual priorities, which differ from men's in that they are more concerned with intimacy and not appearance.
4. The ideal sexual relationship is between a fully consenting and equal partner who is emotionally involved and does not participate in polarized roles.



Unsurprisingly, radical-libertarian feminist views on sexuality are not universally accepted. Cultural-radical feminists equate their experienced heterosexuality with male sexuality, namely sexuality that is driven, irresponsible, genital-oriented, and potentially lethal. (Tong R, 2014: 66).

### **b. The Lesbianism Controversy**

Rosmarie Tong, (2014: 72-73) explains that Lesbianism fully emerged as an issue within the women's movement during the 1970s. Lesbianism is the key to liberation and only women who break their ties with male privilege can be trusted to remain serious in the struggle against male domination. For a time, cultural-radical feminist interpretations of Koedt's essay dominated feminist circles, so much so that many straight feminists felt distorted, abnormal, sick, crazy, or bad if they wanted to have sex with men. there are no physiological reasons for a woman to have sex with a man, there are no feminist psychological reasons for a woman to want to have sex with a man.

Indeed, there are only non-feminist psychological reasons a woman would want to have sex with a man. Adrienne Rich (1980) "*Compulsory Heterosexuality and Lesbian Existence*" argues that male power suppresses female sexuality in eight ways:

- (1) by rejecting women's own sexuality
- (2) by imposing male sexuality on women;
- (3) by controlling women's reproductive capacity;
- (4) by controlling or "robbing" women from their children;
- (5) by physically confining women and/or restricting their movements;
- (6) by using women as virtual commodities in certain male transactions;
- (7) by "stifling [women's] creativity;"
- (8) limiting or withholding women's access to broad fields of social and cultural knowledge.

### **c. Reproduction, Men, and Women**

Not only radical-libertarian and cultural-radical feminists have different views on sex, but they also have different ideas about reproduction. As we shall see, radical libertarians Feminists believe that the fewer women are involved in

reproduction, the more time and energy women have to be involved in society's production processes. On the other hand, radical cultural feminists believe that the main source of women's power lies in their power to give birth to new life. Taking this power from a woman meant taking her trump card and leaving her empty handed, completely vulnerable to male power. (Tong, 2014: 74)

1. Natural Reproduction (*The site of women oppression*) :

Tong (2014: 75) explains In *The Dialectic of Sex*, Shulamith Firestone claims that patriarchy, the systematic subordination of women, is rooted in the biological inequality of the sexes. Firestone reformulated its definition as follows:

Historical materialism is a view of the course of history which seeks in the dialectic of sex the ultimate cause and the great driving force of all historical events: the division of society into two distinct biological classes for procreative reproduction, and the struggle of these classes with one another; in the changes in the ways of marriage, reproduction and child rearing created by this struggle; in the connected development of other physically distinguished classes (castes) and in the first division of labor based on sex which developed into class (economic-culture) system.

2. Natural Reproduction: (*The Site of Women's Liberation*)

Tong (2014: 76) explains In *Of Woman Born*, Adrienne Rich notes that men realize that patriarchy cannot survive unless men are able to control women's power to bring or not bring life to the world. Rich described how the men carried out the birth process with their own hands. Male obstetricians replaced female midwives, replacing their "iron fists" (obstetric forceps) with fleshy hands of midwives (female hands sensitive to female anatomy). It doesn't matter how much educational, legal and political equality women have achieve and no matter how many women enter public industry, Firestone insisted that nothing fundamental will change for women during natural reproduction keep the rules and artificial or assisted reproduction, that is exception.

### 2.3 Previous Related Studies

To support this research, there are several previous studies that have similarities and differences with this research. The following are some examples of research that has proven the existence of research that uses the same theory and approach with different literary objects. Below are some examples of research that has been completed.

The first research by Sara Immaculata Terra Istinara with the title *Radical Feminism Reflected Through The Resistance Of Woman Characters in American Horror Story : Cult* (2017) in her research used library research methods to analyze research in the series. The data in this study uses a film script. And secondary data using the concept of the patriarchal system and the women's movement from *Sexual Politics* by Kate Millet. The researcher also uses the theory of characterization by Petrie and Boggs to analyze female characters. The researcher found five patriarchal practices experienced by women such as sexual objects, no choice for women, no recognition of women's abilities, distrust of women's leadership and the belief that women have no right to be in control. And also occurs in female characters showing female subordination such as women cannot access all sectors but men can, women do not have the same rights as men which makes it difficult for them to live their lives.

The Second research by Mukrimah with title *The Event Of Radical Feminism In movie "All Cheerleaders Die"* (2017) the researcher discusses in her research is the event of radical feminism in the film *All Cheerleaders Die*. In this study, the researcher wants to describe the logical events of radical feminism shown in this film. The researcher uses Seymour Chatman's theory about Narrative Structure in Fiction and Film. And the research data were analyzed using a qualitative descriptive method and a structuralism approach was used in describing the logical events in the film. And all the explanations about the logic of radical feminist events, the conclusion is that antagonists who commit bad deeds such as rape, fights, or murder make the audience feel gloomy and are hated by researchers.

The Third Research by Lili Muslihah with title Analisis Feminisme Dalam Novel Genduk Karya Sundari Mardjuki (2019) In this research, the researcher uses the theory of Sugihastuti (2000), Soenarti Djajanegara (2000) and Fakhri theory (2013). The researcher uses an approach for this study is a qualitative approach, descriptive method, and data collection techniques to read, record and conclude the results of the data. The conclusion of the research is there are two women who have different fates, namely Genduk and Yung, it is explained that the Genduk character is a woman who was born without a father. The injustice that Genduk gets is that she experiences violence such as sexual violence in which the male character holds the limbs of Genduk. The second character is Yung. Her father banished and removed Yung from their family card. And after a family without a father and husband created a crisis problem, Genduk and Yung experienced a workload and they had to make a living for their daily needs.

The Fourth Research by Andharu D, Widayati W with title Feminism Radical in the Novel Keindahan dan Kesedihan by Yasunari Kawabata (2018) as described the researcher uses descriptive research qualitative. then the object uses feminism with the data source of the novel Beauty and Sadness by Yasunari Kawabata. the researcher performs data collection techniques using close reading techniques, namely reading, observing, and quoting like note. Data analysis used is technique semiotic model reading. The results of the research analysis can be seen in terms of feminism, the roles of the characters Otoko and Keiko are the main characters in the novel Beauty and Sadness who are in same-sex or lesbian relationships. This same-sex or lesbian relationship is an example of rebellion that occurred in radical feminism. However, after the researcher reviewed the analysis of the novel Beauty and Sadness, it can be concluded that the character Otoko is not included in radical feminism.

The four studies mentioned previously a similarity in this study. Of all previous studies, half of them used the same theory as this study, namely the theory of Petrie & Boggs and Rosmarie Tong. And they conduct research on radical feminism in which female characters are oppressed by patriarchy and take out the radical action.

However there are some differences in this research from the previous study above. unlike the first to the fourth. This research focuses on examining the script of a film titled *Disobedience* (2017). This research also focuses on three characters in the movie script and several characters to share a connection with these three characters and the same to resisting the patriarchy. And also the difference film, plot and so on. Then before this no one has researched the film *Disobedience*. Therefore, I wishes to examine this *Disobedience* film from a movie script.

And the previous study above helped me collect the information obtained from the research. So that I can find out more about radical feminism, not only use theory to examine this research.

