

CHAPTER 2

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, I will explain the concepts and theories of intrinsic and extrinsic approaches. I apply theory and concepts that consist of intrinsic approach and extrinsic approach the psychology of literature the psychology of personality. Literature theory which is applied: telling and showing method, characterization, setting, and plot.

2.1 Intrinsic Approaches

To analyze this movie script, I use concepts through the intrinsic approach. They are characterization, setting, and plot. Those concepts will be explained as follows:

2.1.1 Characterization

Character is an important thing in literary work. Pickering and Hoepfer explain some terms of character in a literary work. The major, or central, character of the plot is the protagonist; his opponent, the character against whom the protagonist struggles or contends is the antagonist. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981, p. 24-25). The terms protagonist and antagonist do not directly show the characterization of each character. It does not mean the protagonist always has a good nature and also antagonist always has bad nature. There are also flat and round characters. Flat characters are those who embody or represent a single character. Round characters are just the opposite. They embody a number of qualities and traits. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981, p.62). On the other hand, it is said that to establish a characterization of characters, it can be analyzed through showing and telling methods.

2.1.2 Showing Method

There are two methods of characterization, the telling method, and the showing method. To analyze this novel I use showing and telling methods. The

showing method involves the author's stepping aside, as it were, to allow the characters to reveal themselves directly through their dialogue and their actions. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981, p.27).

a. Characterization through dialogue

To begin with, the reader must pay close attention to the substance of the dialogue 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. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981, p.32).

b. Location and conversation situation

In real life, conversations that take place in private are deep an occasion in the evening is usually more serious and more obvious than conversations that took place during the day. Conversation in the living room usually more significant than talking on the street or in the theatre. So, really maybe this can happen in fiction. However, the reader must considering why the author displays the conversation in certain places, of course it is an important thing in storytelling (Pickering and Hoeper 1981, p.33).

c. The identity of the character addressed by the speaker

The speaker here means the speech conveyed by the inner character story, namely the utterances spoken by certain characters about other characters.

d. The mental qualities of the characters

The mental qualities of the characters can be identified through the strains and flow of speech when the characters talk. for example, the characters involved in a lively discussion indicate that they have an open-minded mental attitude. There are also characters who like to give opinions, or who are secretive or who are secretive and hide something. (Pickering and Hoeper 1981, p.33).

e. Tone, stress, dialect and vocabulary

1. Dialect and vocabulary

Dialect and vocabulary can provide important facts about a person character because both of them show the authenticity of the character's character, even can reveal the character's education, profession and social status (Pickering and Hoeper 1981, p.34).

f. Characterization through the actions of the characters

1. Through behavior

To build character on the basis of behavior, it is important for readers to observe in detail the various events in the plot due these events can reflect the character of the characters, conditions emotional and psychic that unknowingly follow it as well as the values that shown (Pickering and Hoeper 1981, p.34).

2. Facial expressions

Body language or facial expressions are usually not very significant when compared to behavior, but not always so. Sometimes the behavior is subtle or spontaneous and often unconscious times can give an idea to the reader about the inner condition, 10 turmoil of the soul or feelings of the character (Pickering and Hoeper 1981, p.34).

3. The underlying motivation

To understand character traits apart from conscious good behavior or unconsciously, it is also important to understand the motivation of the character to behave thus, what causes it to perform an action. (Pickering and Hoeper 1981, p.35).

2.1.3 Plot

The plot is a connection of each action and conflict in every scene of the story. According to Pickering and Hoeper, flow is divided into five, among others. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981, p.16):

a. Exposition

Exposition is the beginning of the story in which the author gives information about the background, featuring scenes, and build situations and time of events.

b. Complication

The complication occurs when the actions increase, the balance split, the character was introduced, and the existence of a conflict that was not explained at the beginning of the story.

c. Crisis

The Crisis is an event in a story where the plot reaches the point of highest emotional strength which contributes determine the resolution.

d. Falling Action

Falling action occurs when a crisis has been reached, the tension is reduced and the plot goes toward resolution.

e. Resolution

Resolution is the final result from the plot which records the result from conflict in the story and establishes a new equilibrium.

2.1.4 Setting

The setting is a background of the place and time of the story of literary work. Pickering and Hopper suggest that the background has several different functions, among others. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981, p.61).

a. Setting as Background for Action

There are cases when this foundation is very complete and well-developed. Where the period and location of the story are meticulously portrayed so that the reader may experience "life as it was" (including the dress, manners, events, and institutions of the era).

b. Setting as Antagonist

Environment as setting may function similarly to an antagonist or enemy in a story, helping to set up conflict and shape the story's resolution.

c. Setting as A Means of Creating Appropriate Atmosphere

The setting of an event has a significant impact on the atmosphere it creates. In order to get the reader excited and in the right perspective for what's to come, it's important to establish a strong atmosphere.

d. Setting as A Means of Revealing Character

More than the actual location itself, the reader will learn more about the character and his feelings and emotions by his or her perceptions of and reactions to the surroundings. The right environment may help bring a character to life.

e. Setting as A Means of Reinforcing Theme

The author of a story or narrative may utilize the settings to show the narrative's theme and build the reading experience.

2.2 Extrinsic Approaches

To analyze this movie script through the intrinsic, now I will explain about the extrinsic. Extrinsic approach is the outer interpretation method of a literary work that still relates with the literature itself. While the intrinsic approach focuses on the form, extrinsic approach takes a place outside the text, such as environment, history, economy, social situations, and politic. To analyze the character in this movie script, I will use a psychological approach and then on to the concept of fear and struggle.

2.2.1 Psychology

Psychology is the scientific study of the mind and behavior. It takes into account not only what can be seen but also what can be felt in terms of thoughts and emotions. In 1879, Wilhelm Wundt laid the groundwork for psychology to emerge as a distinct scientific field with the establishment of the first experimental psychology lab in Germany. Research and experimental testing are the foundation

of psychology as a discipline, allowing practitioners to better understand and anticipate people's actions, thoughts, and words.

Psychologists examine topics such as the brain and its neurotransmitters, how people grow and change over time, how they think and reason, how intelligent they are, what motivates them, what kind of people they are, what theories explain how they learn and behave, and what kind of people they are overall. Statistics, research methodologies, and associated ethical considerations are also covered. In conclusion, psychologists investigate what causes mental condition and how to effectively analyze and treat it.

2.2.2 Psychology of Literature

By "psychology of literature," we may mean the psychological study of the writer, as type and as individual, or the study of the creative process, or the study of the psychological types and laws present within works of literature, or, finally, the effects of literature upon its readers (audience psychology) (Wellek & Warren, 1949, p.75).

Psychology and literature has deep connection in human life. Both deals with the human behaviors, expression, thought, and motivation. Kartono describes psychology as the science of human behavior (Meiliana, 2020, p.9).

Psychology can be used to explore and explain things and phenomena of human life by applying the principle of psychology in the literary work. For some conscious artist, psychology may have tightened their sense of reality, sharpened their powers of observation or allowed them to fall into hitherto undiscovered patterns. However, in itself, psychology is only preparatory to the act of creation, and in the work itself, psychological truth is an artistic value only if it enhances coherence complexity, in short; it is art (Meiliana, 2020, p.9).

2.3 Fear

Fear is an unpleasant emotion or thought that you have when you are frightened or worried by something dangerous, painful, or bad that is happening or might happen.

In his book entitled "Fears and Phobias", defines fear as something rather complex, in which there is an emotional feeling and a number of physical feelings. (Tony Whitehad)

Fear is a state of anxiety, which is a temporary emotional state/condition in a person which is characterized by feelings of tension and worry that are experienced consciously and are subjective. Usually related to special environmental situations, for example exam or examination situations. (Spielberger)

Fear is caused by a threat, so someone will avoid himself and so on. Anxiety or anxiety can be caused by danger from outside, maybe also by danger from within a person, and in general the threat is vague. Internal danger arises when something is unacceptable, for example thoughts, feelings, desires and impulses. (Gunarsa, 2008)

Fear can also be a broader social construct, where it is only focused on and enlivened by certain things, such as God or gods, epidemics, pollution, cruelty, but not other things. But in general, fear, be it the fear of suffering something or the fear of doing something, will awaken the instinct to save oneself, as a form of liberation from a dangerous or difficult situation. (Newbold, 2006)

In a book entitled "Fears and Phobias" Doctor Tony Whitehad proposes a definition of fear. The definition in question is as follows: fear is something that is rather complex, in which there is an emotional feeling and a number of physical feelings. (Soelasmono, 2011)

2.4 Struggle

Struggle is to experience difficulty and make a very great effort in order to do something.

Struggle is a means by which we are entranced into a process that is intended to move us from a place of limitation in capacity to unlimited potential and possibilities. (Harmon, 2014)

Life is a struggle, it has a meaning that in this life there must be an effort from us to be able to progress. So, someone who struggles must be determined seriously by mobilizing everything in his energy to achieve the result that he wants. (Siti, 2018)

The struggle is to walk through the hard road to reach the main goal. This statement means that every struggle carried out will surely have difficult things that hinder the process of achieving the true goals. But because of the motivation that they have, a person will not easily give up until the goal is reached. (Afriliana, 2017)

Struggle is a maximum effort or summary that is carried out continuously or continuously accompanied by prayer and clear goals. (Sang Ayu Isnu Maharani, 2017)

2.5 Previous related study

I found out some previous studies which are related to the present study. The first research is entitled “The Struggle To Overcome War Fear In The Things They Carried Novel: Using New Criticism Approach” by Rizal Aditya. The objective of this study is to describe the main character struggle to overcome his fear during his duty as a soldier in Vietnam War. Since the writer analyze the character’s struggle in the novel, intrinsic approach is considered useful to obtain detailed analysis about how the character leads his struggle. The similarity and difference between the previous study are discussing about struggles and the difference is the writer use new criticism approach while I use psychology approach.

The second research related to my research was written by Anggun Inggrit Larasati, Agus Triyogo, Yulfi (2021) which is entitled “An Analysis Of Struggle Of Life In Between The World And Me” Novel By Ta-nehisi coates. The objective of the study was to know the character of the novel writer, Coates. How he can write such novel and the meaning behind it. The similarities between previous and present studies are both studies use qualitative method. Then the difference between the present and previous study analysis the characteristic of

the novel writer character, while this study analysis struggle and fear that occurred in the story.

The third research related to my research was written by Ahmad Husain Albaar (2018) which is entitled “Fear Of Negative Evaluation Dan Mental Toughness Pada Student Athlete”. The objective of the study is to know the knowing the relationship between Fear Of Negative Evaluation and Mental Toughness in Muhammadiyah University athletes. The similarities between previous and present studies are both analyze about a fear. The difference between the present and previous studies are the previous study using quantitative methods in the form of numbers and researching directly in the field while my study uses qualitative methods and use text or movie script as my data source.

