CHAPTER 2

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Intrinsic Approaches

I use some concepts through intrinsic approaches; Characterization' Setting and Plot. Those concepts will be explained as follows.

2.1.1 Characterization

Characterization is an important thing in 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. It is the protagonist fate (the conflict or problem being wrestled with) on which the attention of the reader is focused (Pickering 1981:24)

Characterization is the quality of thought and feelings of the character in a work of fiction that includes not only behavior or manner and habits but also the appearance. The methods to analysis the character in this movie script is showing methods. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:26)

2.1.1.1 Showing Method

The method I use is 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, p. 27-28).

A. Characterization Through Dialogue

Life is filled with communication, there are many types of communication, whether it is spoken or the silent type like a person's gestures. Basically, the main goal of communication is to get information. Fiction work reproduces dialogue as it might occur in reality to obtain substantial values of the speaker's attitude, beliefs and somehow reveal the speaker the character and personality. For this reason, the reader must be prepared to analyze dialogue in different ways.

1. **What Is Being Said**

   To begin said, 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. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:32)

2. **The Identity Of The Speaker**

   The dialog that developing by the main character is more important than a minor character, but the information of a minor character sometimes could be very important and related to another character. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:32)

3. **The Occasion**

   The reader could know what will happen to the theory need on the location and situation that author made. But the reader must pay attention to the reason why the author chooses the dialog of characters on that location and situation which is very important to the story itself. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:33)

4. **The Identify of The Characters**

   The dialog performed by a certain character to the other character to describe the main character clearly. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:33)

5. **The Quality of Character's Mental**

   The quality of the character's mental can be known through the dialogue of characters. The characters could be open-minded or close-minded. It depends on how the character is shown by the author. (Pickering and Hoeper 1981:33)

6. **Tone**

   The speaker's tone of voice (either stated or implied) can reveal his attitude toward himself (whether, for example, confident, at ease, or self-conscious and shy) and his attitude toward to whom he speaks. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:33)

B. Characterization Through Action

Character and action are often regarded as the main elements of the story, in short, the most effective way to presenting and revealing character is through action. To establish character on the daily basis of action, it is necessary to scrutinize the several events of the plot what they seem to reveal about the characters, their unconscious emotional and psychological states, and their conscious attitudes and values. Some actions, of course, are inherently more meaningful in respect than others. A gesture or facial expression usually carries with it less significance than some larger and overt act. But this is not always the case. Very often it is the small and involuntary action, by very virtue of it is a spontaneous and unconscious quality that tells us more about a character's inner life than a larger, premeditated act reflecting decision and choices. In either case, whether the action is large and small, conscious or unconscious, it is necessary to identify the common pattern of conduct and behavior of which each separate action is a part. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:34-35)

2.1.2 Plot

The plot of the story is the series of events that make a line in the story. The plot is also a narrative of events, the emphasis falling on casualty. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981,p. 13). To reveal the story, Pickering and Hoeper use five elements of plot. It consists of exposition, complication, crisis, falling action and resolution;

A. Exposition

The exposition is the beginning of section in which the author provides the necessary background information, sets the scene, establishes the situation and dates the auction. It may also introduce the characters and the conflict, or the potential for conflict. The exposition may be accomplished in a single sentence or paragraph, or in the case of some novels, occupy an entire chapter or more. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:17)

B. Complication

The complication is sometimes refers to as the rising action, breaks the existing euqillibrium and introduces the characterand the underlying in inciting conflict. The conflict is then developed gradually and intensified. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:16)

C. Crisis

The crisis also refers to as the *climax*, is the moment at which the plot reaches it's point of greatest emotional intensity, it is turning point of the plot, directly precipitating it's resolution.

D. Falling Action

Once the crisis, or turning point, has been reached, the tension subsides and the plot moves toward it's appointed conclusion. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:17)

E. Resolution

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

2.1.3 Setting

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. At it's most basic, setting helps the reader visualize the action of the work, and thus adds credibility and an air of authenticity to the characters. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:37) There are five functions of setting that I will explained as follows;

A. Setting as the Background

When we speak of setting as background, then, we have in mind a kind of setting that exists by and large for it's own sake, without any clear relationship to action or characters, or at best relationship that is only tangential and slight. To see whether setting as an essential element in the fiction, or whether it exists merely as decorative and functionless background, we need to ask to ourselves

this. Could the work in question be set in another time and another place without doing essential damage? If the answer is yes, then the setting can be said to exist as decorative background whose function is largely irrelevent to the purpose of the work as whole. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:38)

B. Setting as the Antagonist

Setting in the form of nature can function as a kind of casual agentor antagonist, helping to establish plot conflict and determining the outcome of events. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:39)

C. Setting as a Mean of Revealing Character

An author can also use the setting to clarify and reveal character by deliberately making setting a metaphoric or symbolic extension of character. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:41)

D. Setting as a Mean of Reinforcing Theme

Setting can also be used as a mean of reinforcing and clarifying the theme of a novel or short story. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:42)

E. Setting as a Means of Creating Appropriate Atmosphere

Setting that explains the mood or situation in a literary work so as to arouse a state of the reader. Many authors manipulate their settings as a means of arousing the reader's expectations and establishing an appropriate state if mind for events to come. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:40)

2.2 Extrinsic Approaches

To analyze this movie script through extrinsic I use psychological approach. I use the concept of denial as defense mechanism to analyze the concept. Through extrinsic apporoaches apply the concepts of:

2.2.1 Psychology

Psychology is the scientific study of the unconscious mind and its influence on conscious thoughts, emotions, and behaviors. It emphasizes the role of early childhood experiences, repressed desires, and the dynamic interplay between conscious and unconscious mental processes. Through psychoanalysis, individuals can gain insight into their unconscious conflicts and achieve psychological healing. (The Origin and Development of Psychoanalysis, Freud, S, 1910).

Another definition by Freud is Psychology is the exploration of the human mind, seeking to understand the structure and dynamics of the personality. It investigates the ways in which early childhood experiences shape one's beliefs, desires, and behaviors. By analyzing the manifestations of the unconscious, such as slips of the tongue and neurotic symptoms, we can uncover the hidden motives and conflicts that shape human existence.(The Psychopathology of Everyday Life, Freud, S., 1901)

Psychology is the scientific study of the human mind and its functions, especially those affecting behavior in a given context. It encompasses various areas such as perception, cognition, emotion, personality, and social interaction. (American Psychological Association, 2020)

As we can see, psychology is the study of behavior. Elements of psychology are involved with the development of human behavior from childhood until the age when their most important factors were becoming nature (Sanstorm in Haryani, 2017: 33). Emotions, thinking, thoughts, human behavior, struggle, personalities, characterisation, and so on are all aspects of psychology. (Haryani 2017: 34)

2.2.1.1 Psychoanalysis

Psychoanalysis was discovered by Freud around the 1890's. The theories put forward by Freud are considered to give priority to sexual problems. Although Freud was a doctor who always thought scientifically, the world of literature was no stranger to him because during his youth he obtained literary education and examined it seriously. (Minderop, 2016;11)

Psychoanalysis is a therapeutic approach developed by Sigmund Freud that focuses on exploring the unconscious mind and its influence on thoughts, emotions, and behaviors. It involves techniques such as free association, dream analysis, and interpretation of transference to uncover repressed desires, unresolved conflicts, and unconscious motivations. The goal of psychoanalysis is to bring these unconscious elements into conscious awareness, leading to insight, healing, and personal growth.(Mitchell, S. A., & Black, M. J., 1995)

Psychoanalysis places significant emphasis on early childhood experiences, particularly the relationship with one's parents or caregivers. It suggests that unresolved conflicts or traumatic experiences from childhood can influence adult psychological functioning. By uncovering and working through these unresolved issues, individuals can achieve personal growth, improved relationships, and a deeper understanding of themselves. Psychoanalysis also recognizes the role of defense mechanisms, which are unconscious strategies that help individuals cope with anxiety and protect themselves from distressing thoughts and emotions. The therapeutic process aims to identify and address these defense mechanisms, allowing for a more authentic experience and emotional integration. While the duration of psychoanalysis can be lengthy, often extending over several years, it provides a deep exploration of the unconscious mind and offers the potential for profound and lasting change. (Fonagy, P., Gergely, G., Jurist, E., & Target, M., 2002)

Psychoanalysis utilizes an understanding of these defense mechanisms as a tool to uncover underlying unconscious conflicts that contribute to psychological symptoms or issues. In the therapeutic process, individuals are given the opportunity to become aware of and address unhealthy defense mechanisms,

enabling them to directly confront repressed conflicts and emotions. By integrating and managing these conflicts, individuals can develop better mental health and approach life with increased openness and self-awareness.(McWilliams, N., 2011)

2.2.1.1.1. Defense Mechanism

According to Sigmund Freud (1894, 1896) noted a number of ego defenses which he refers to throughout his written works. Defense mechanisms are unconscious psychological processes that help individuals cope with difficult emotions, thoughts, and situations. They are a normal part of human functioning and can be adaptive in certain situations, but can also become maladaptive if overused or used in inappropriate situations. One of the most well-known theories of defense mechanisms is the theory proposed by psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud. According to Freud, defense mechanisms are used to protect the ego, or the conscious part of the personality, from the demands and conflicts of the id, or the unconscious part of the personality. He identified several defense mechanisms, including repression, denial, projection, regression, and sublimation.

His daughter Anna Freud (1936) developed these ideas and elaborated on them, adding ten of her own. Many psychoanalysts have also added further types of ego defenses. There are 6 types of ego defenses, such as Repression, Denial, Projection, Displacement, Repression, and Sublimation. She proposed that defense mechanisms are divided into three groups: mature, neurotic, and immature. Mature defenses, such as suppression and sublimation, are considered healthy and adaptive. Neurotic defenses, such as repression and denial, are considered less healthy and can lead to maladaptive behaviors. Immature defenses, such as acting out and fantasy, are considered the least healthy and can lead to severe problems in functioning. A more recent theory of defense mechanisms proposed by George Eman Vaillant, a psychoanalyst, argues that defense mechanisms can be classified into two groups: mature and immature. Mature defenses, such as suppression, altruism, and humor, are considered healthy

and adaptive. Immature defenses, such as acting out, fantasy, and projection, are considered less healthy and can lead to maladaptive behaviors.

Defense mechanisms are automatically utilized psychological methods that shield a person from Anxiety caused by unwanted thoughts or sensations. Defense Mechanisms, according to Freudian philosophy, entail a distortion of reality in some manner to help us cope with a circumstance. Denial is one of the nine Defense Mechanisms. It is a mental activity in which attention is diverted away from external inputs that, if noticed, would produce psychological anguish or disturbance. The idea of denial was enlarged to encompass internal sensations, which were accompanied by a covering that replaced the unpleasant thought. So according Anna Freud, denial may also be communicated through "enacted daydreams," the satisfiers of which can substitute for reality's disappointments. (Cramer, 1991: 36-38).

A. Denial as Defense Mechanism

Denial as a defense mechanism was originally conceptualized by Freud as the refusal to acknowledge disturbing aspects of external reality, as well as the existence of disturbing psychological (internal) events, such as thoughts, memories, or feelings (Freud 1924/1961, 1925/1961). According to Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalytic theory, the four types of denial as defense mechanisms are:

1. Denial of Existence

In psychoanalytic theory, denial of existence can be understood as a defense mechanism in which an individual refuses to acknowledge or accept the existence of certain aspects, events, emotions, or experiences that are distressing or uncomfortable. It is a way of protecting oneself from psychological pain, anxiety, or inner conflict by denying the reality of the situation.

Denial of existence operates at an unconscious level, meaning that individuals may not be consciously aware that they are engaging in this defense

mechanism. It is a form of self-deception or self-distortion that allows individuals to maintain a sense of psychological equilibrium and protect their self-image.

This defense mechanism can manifest in various ways. For example, an individual might deny the existence of a traumatic event or abuse from their past. They may repress or block out the memories, making it difficult to acknowledge or recall the experience consciously. By denying the existence of the event, they can avoid the painful emotions and distress associated with it.

Similarly, denial of existence can occur in relation to emotions or aspects of one's own identity. For instance, an individual might deny the existence of their anger or aggression, repressing these emotions and presenting themselves as calm and composed. They may also deny certain aspects of their personality or desires that they find unacceptable or at odds with their self-concept. In psychoanalytic theory, the defense mechanism of denial of existence is closely related to other defense mechanisms, such as repression and dissociation. It serves as a way of managing inner conflicts, reducing anxiety, and maintaining psychological stability. It's important to note that while denial of existence can provide temporary relief from distressing emotions, it can also have negative consequences. By denying or repressing certain aspects of reality, individuals may hinder personal growth, hinder problem-solving, and create barriers to self-awareness and emotional well-being.

Understanding denial of existence and its role as a defense mechanism can provide insights into the complexities of human psychology and help individuals explore and address unresolved conflicts and experiences. Psychoanalytic therapy aims to bring these unconscious processes to conscious awareness, allowing individuals to work through and integrate denied aspects of themselves and their experiences for personal growth and psychological well-being.

2. Denial of Importance

In psychoanalytic theory, denial of importance is a defense mechanism in which individuals downplay or minimize the significance or impact of certain events, emotions, beliefs, or relationships. It involves refusing to recognize or give proper attention to aspects of one's life that may be uncomfortable, distressing, or challenging to confront.

Denial of importance serves as a way to protect oneself from the emotional discomfort or anxiety that arises from acknowledging the significance of certain experiences or aspects of reality. It allows individuals to maintain a sense of psychological equilibrium and preserve their self-image or self-esteem.

This defense mechanism can manifest in various ways. For example, an individual may downplay the importance of a traumatic event, dismissing it as insignificant or irrelevant. By minimizing its significance, they can avoid the emotional pain and distress associated with acknowledging the impact it had on their life.

Similarly, individuals may deny the importance of their own emotions or needs. They might devalue their feelings or disregard their own well-being, believing that their needs are not significant or worthy of attention. This can lead to a neglect of self-care and a focus on meeting the needs of others, often at the expense of their own emotional health.

Denial of importance can also extend to relationships or beliefs. For instance, individuals may downplay the significance of a romantic relationship that is causing them distress or unhappiness, rationalizing that it is not essential or that they can cope with the challenges. They may also deny the importance of certain beliefs or values, refusing to confront or examine them critically.

In psychoanalytic theory, denial of importance is closely linked to other defense mechanisms such as rationalization and intellectualization. It allows individuals to maintain a sense of control and avoid the emotional discomfort that may arise from acknowledging the true significance of certain aspects of their lives.

3. Denial of Responsibility

In psychoanalytic theory, denial of responsibility is a defense mechanism in which individuals avoid or evade personal accountability for their actions, choices, or the consequences that arise from them. It involves a refusal to acknowledge or accept one's role or involvement in a particular situation, often shifting blame onto others or minimizing one's responsibility.

Denial of responsibility serves as a way to protect oneself from feelings of guilt, shame, or inadequacy that may arise from acknowledging one's own contribution to a negative outcome or undesirable situation. By denying or downplaying their responsibility, individuals can maintain a positive self-image and avoid facing the uncomfortable emotions associated with accepting blame or admitting fault.

This defense mechanism can manifest in various ways. For example, an individual may engage in rationalization, offering justifications or excuses for their actions to avoid accepting responsibility. They may attribute their behavior to external circumstances, other people's actions, or uncontrollable factors, effectively deflecting blame away from themselves. Similarly, individuals may engage in minimization, downplaying the significance or impact of their actions or choices. They might dismiss the consequences as insignificant or argue that they were not fully aware of the potential outcomes. By minimizing their responsibility, they can avoid feelings of guilt or remorse. Denial of responsibility can also involve shifting blame onto others. Individuals may engage in scapegoating, attributing their actions or the consequences to someone else entirely. This allows them to distance themselves from accountability and transfer the responsibility onto another individual or external factors.

In psychoanalytic theory, denial of responsibility is closely related to other defense mechanisms such as projection and displacement. It allows individuals to protect their self-esteem and maintain a positive self-image by avoiding the negative emotions associated with accepting personal responsibility.

4. Denial of Consequences

In psychoanalytic theory, denial of consequences is a defense mechanism in which individuals minimize or disregard the potential negative outcomes or repercussions of their actions or decisions. It involves a refusal to accept or acknowledge the cause-and-effect relationship between one's behavior and the resulting consequences. Denial of consequences serves as a way to protect oneself from feelings of guilt, regret, or anxiety that may arise from acknowledging the impact of one's actions. By denying or downplaying the consequences, individuals can maintain a sense of psychological equilibrium and avoid the emotional discomfort associated with facing the reality of the situation.

This defense mechanism can manifest in various ways. For example, an individual may engage in wishful thinking, convincing themselves that everything will turn out fine or that the negative consequences will not apply to them. They might ignore or dismiss warning signs or feedback from others that indicate potential negative outcomes. Similarly, individuals may engage in rationalization, offering justifications or excuses for their actions to avoid accepting the negative consequences. They might attribute the outcomes to external factors, luck, or circumstances beyond their control, effectively absolving themselves of responsibility.

Denial of consequences can also involve minimizing the impact of the outcomes. Individuals may downplay the severity or significance of the consequences, convincing themselves that they are not as bad as they appear or that they can handle them easily. By minimizing the consequences, they can avoid the anxiety or distress associated with acknowledging the full extent of the outcomes.

In psychoanalytic theory, denial of consequences is closely related to other defense mechanisms such as denial of importance and repression. It allows individuals to protect their self-image and maintain a sense of control by avoiding the emotional discomfort that may arise from accepting the full consequences of their actions.

By denial individuals cope with stressors by not acknowledging their reality and/or their consequences. This can range from common resistance to accept consequences of certain events to psychotic denial, in which even denial of physical aspects of immediate surroundings can happen. In a broader sense, denial may include negation, constructing fantasies to replace the stressor, minimizing the stressor, and maximizing what could make one dismiss the stressor; this led some to propose that denial may be more a class of defenses than a single defense mechanism (Baumeister et al. 1998).

Denial is a psychological defense mechanism that involves the refusal or avoidance of acknowledging certain aspects of reality that are emotionally threatening, distressing, or incompatible with one's self-perception or beliefs. It is a subconscious mechanism that operates outside of conscious awareness, allowing individuals to protect themselves from experiencing overwhelming emotions or facing uncomfortable truths. When individuals engage in denial, they block or distort information that contradicts their existing beliefs, desires, or fears. They may actively refuse to accept evidence or experiences that challenge their preferred narrative or desired reality. By doing so, they create a psychological buffer that shields them from the full impact of a threatening reality. Denial can manifest in various ways. Some individuals may downplay the significance of events, minimizing their impact or distorting their interpretation to make them more tolerable. Others may rationalize or intellectualize the situation, finding alternative explanations or justifications to maintain a sense of psychological equilibrium. In some cases, individuals may completely disregard or ignore evidence or emotions that conflict with their preconceived notions or self-image.(Vaillant, G. E., 1992)

However, while denial may provide temporary relief from distress, it can also have negative consequences. By refusing to acknowledge reality, individuals may hinder personal growth, inhibit problem-solving, and impede their ability to cope effectively with challenges. Denial can prevent individuals from seeking help or support, as they may not recognize the need for intervention. It can also strain relationships and hinder effective communication, as the denial may create barriers to open and honest dialogue.(Cramer, P., 2015)

2.2.2 Psychology Literature

In a book entitled *Metodologi Penelitian Sastra* it is explained that a literary work is a product of the author psyche and thought. (Endraswara, 2011:96) As it said on the book entitled *Psikologi Sastra* is explained that psychology of literature is an interdiscipline between psychology and literature. In addition, psychology of literature has important role in understanding literary works. (Minderop, 2013:59) It says that the research of literary psychology has an important understanding because of some advantages such as the importance of literary psychology to examine more deeply the aspect of character.

Psychology literature encompasses the vast body of written works and research studies that delve into the study of human behavior, cognition, emotions, and mental processes. It represents a rich and diverse collection of scholarly articles, books, journals, and other publications that contribute to the understanding of psychological phenomena, theories, and empirical findings. This literature serves as a fundamental resource for researchers, students, and professionals in the field, providing valuable insights, evidence, and theoretical frameworks to advance knowledge and inform psychological practice. The scope of psychology literature is broad, covering a wide range of topics and subfields within the discipline. It encompasses areas such as cognitive psychology, developmental psychology, social psychology, personality psychology, clinical psychology, and many more. Within each of these domains, researchers conduct empirical studies, generate theories, and publish their findings in various outlets. Research articles published in peer-reviewed journals form a significant portion of psychology literature. In conclusion, psychology literature represents a comprehensive and diverse collection of written works that contribute to the understanding of human behavior, cognition, emotions, and mental processes. It encompasses research articles, books, review papers, theoretical frameworks, and conceptual models, providing a wealth of knowledge for researchers, students, and practitioners. The availability of psychology literature in various formats allows for easy access and dissemination of knowledge, fostering intellectual growth, and driving advancements in psychological theory and practice.

2.3 Previous Related Studies

This study focused on Denial as defense mechanism in M. Night Shymalan's movie script entitled Knock At The Cabin. There are others related studies on journal and thesis which also analyze about Denial and defense mechanism.

The first one is from Nariswari Hartati, Mia Fitria Agustina, Ririn Kurnia Trisnawati (2022) MARKEY'S DENIAL TO COPE GRIEF IN NIVEN'S ALL THE BRIGHT PLACES. The writers focuses on Markey's form of denial as her way to cope with grief is shown through two major events, which are Eleanor's death and Finch's death. However, the kinds of denial in those two sorrowful events are portrayed differently. Markey's form of denial to cope with Eleanor's death is by rejecting to do all the activities that she used to do when her sister is still around. This situation is called the self-protective function of denial. Markey's unconscious fantasy claims the activities as unpleasant things because it is only going to remind her of Eleanor and triggered the guilty feeling inside Markey's mind. It also counted as Markey's attempt to give herself a punishment, as she believed that she was the one who was responsible for her sister's death.

The second one is from Adam Anshori (2011) FLEMING'S DEFENSE MECHANISMS IN STEPHEN CRANE'S THE RED BADGE OF COURAGE. The next research which was made by a student of Islamic University of Indonesia named Adam Anshori. This journal uses qualitative methods and a psychological approach which aims to describe the types of denial as defense mechanism in the main character. The writer of this paper concludes that there are a total of 25 acts of defense mechanisms conducted by Henry in this novel. Henry acts all of the ten defense mechanisms from Anna Freud's theory. The results are as follows: 7 acts of Denial, 4 acts of Regression, 3 acts of Fantasy, 3 acts of Displacement, 2 acts of Projection, 2 acts of Sublimation, 1 act of Rationalization, 1 act of Intellectualization, 1 act of Repression and 1 act of Reaction Formation. Focusing on Henry Fleming's primary act of denial is refusing to accept the condition Henry is facing and even lying to his own comrades.

The third one are coming from a movie entitled TOM HANSEN'S DEFENSE MECHANISM IN THE FILM (500) DAYS OF SUMMER BY MARC WEBB Was made by a group of Diponegoro University students named

Arumira Yusuf, Rifka Pratama. This thesis was made using a qualitative method using a psychological approach to analyze the defense mechanisms that exist in Tom Hanses as the character under study. The results obtained from the study show that there are several actions of defense mechanisms carried out by Tom such as projection, denial, displacement, reaction formation, and sublimation that differ in the way they operate to undergo the negative effects of Tom Hansen.

The next one is coming from Muhammad Fajar (2021) REALITY DENIAL IN THE NOVEL "A MONSTER CALLS (2011)" BY PATRICK NESS. This is an analysis of the novel A Monster Calls (2011) written by Patrick Ness. The problem of this study is how far the novel A Monster Calls (2011) expose the issue about reality denial. The purpose of this study is to seek how far the characters, twelve years old child, setting, and plot (conflict) reflects the issue about reality denial. This analysis deals with the concept of defense mechanism by Sigmund Freud. The result of this analysis shows that the protagonist does the reality denial to refuse the unpleasant things in his family. This can be seen through his behavior and attitude.

The last one that is having so much likeliness about the Denial as Defense Mechanism theory is from Gita, Pramudita (2016) DENIAL ACTION AS REFLECTED IN THE SECOND CHARACTER TO THE NOVEL THE FAULT IN OUR STARS BY JOHN GREEN. This thesis examine about denial action as reflected in the second character to the novel The Fault in Our Stars by John Green. There are two objectives of this research; 1) to find out denial action to the second character, and 2) to find how come the second character manage to overcome his own denial. The theory being used in this research is Psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud in analyzing one of human self defense especially on denial. The theory is emphasize about how the second character in this novel shown his denial and also the step to manage his own denial. This methodology employed is qualitative research in which the researcher tried to present the issues descriptively. As for the data, they were collected from the text within the novel. The dialogues in the text were taken out as the primary data. In addition, the researcher made uses of the secondary data such as books, journals, and previous studies to help analyze the problems. Result of qualitative research is

interpretation to a phenomenon that supported with relevant theory in descriptively human self defense mechanism especially denial in the novel. These findings and discussions in this research are about the denial can be happen in every person just like in second character in the novel The Fault in Our Stars is to improve the knowledge about human denial especially on someone who had illness. Moreover, there are step to manage the second character to overcome denial. The result of this research, denial is a normal condition that everyone can happened it depends on contents and context the situation. Someone who can manage the denial can manage his own perception.

The difference between the author's research and the above studies is the object use in this study. The above research uses a different object because the author uses Andrew's object from the movie *Knock At The Cabin* which is analyzed using the concept of denial which is reflected in the object in the text of the movie *Knock At The Cabin*. What makes this research unique is that the theory of denial is combined with a highly sensitive and controversial issue, namely the problem of hatred towards same-sex couples, which is an ongoing and unresolved issue. Examining Andrew's experiences and lessons as the main character, this research focuses on Andrew's denial of the existence, responsibility, and consequences, all of which are taken from the movie script of "Knock at the Cabin." I believe that this research offers a fresh perspective by integrating the theory of denial with the issue of hatred towards same-sex couples, which is an underexplored area of study. I strongly believe that this research is important in understanding the emotions experienced by the main character in the movie script and how we can navigate complex situations in our own lives.