

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

As stated in the previous chapter, the theories that are applied for this research includes intrinsic and extrinsic approaches. The intrinsic approaches include characterization of the characters through telling and showing methods. analysis of plot and setting. The extrinsic approach that is applied consists of Psychology approaches , namely Adaptation.

2.1. Intrinsic Approaches

To annalyze the personality of a Movie Script, I utilize a few ideas through natural methodology, they are characterization, setting and plot. From the language used, there are words contain a specific significance, and this ought to be examination to find out and make sense of the implying that contained in this film, I utilize the characteristic way to deal with break down the component of scholarly work. I utilize the consepts of James H. Pickering and Jeffrey D. Hoepfer in this book title Brief Ally to writing. Those ideas will be made sense of in this section

2.1.1. Characterization

Characters are vital and necessary for a story. Without character there would no story be told. Characterization is the way to create and present characters in a fiction. The readers can sympathize or even empathize with some characters in their open enjoyment of life. In presenting and establishing a character, there are two basic methods that can be applied, telling and showing methods (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981: 25)

2.1.1.1. Showing Methods

In these methods the author interrupts the narrative and reveals directly, through a series of editorial comments, the nature and personality of the characters, including the thought and feeling that enter and pass through the character's mind. Showing methods include as follows: (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 30)

2.1.1.1.1. Characterization through Dialogue

Real life is quite literally filled with dialogue eventough not all of that dialogue is important. Dialogue often represents and carries the speaker's attitude, values and beliefs. That is the reason why it may consciously or unconsciously reveal the speaker's innermost character and personality. To analyze a fiction, there are several ways that can be applied, there are for what is being said, the identity of the speaker, the identity of the addressee, and the quality of exchange. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:32)

2.1.1.1.2. What is Being Said

In this case, we need to know whether the dialogue will be discussed is something that is important and can influence the events in the story. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1997: 32)

2.1.1.1.3 The Identity of The Speaker

The information which delivered through dialogue by a protagonist of the story must be considered to be potentially more important than what others or minor characters say. Although, we can't truly ignore what minor characters say because it often provides crucial information and sheds important light on the personalities of the other characters as well (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 32-33).

2.1.1.2.4 The Occasion

According to Pickering and Hoepfer (1981: 33), location and situation can be something that is more revealing the characterization of the characters. If in real life the conversation that take place in private at night is more serious and reveal the characterization that when they convers in public place. But in the fiction, an idle talk in public like on the street or at the theater can somehow be important to the story being told

2.1.1.2.5. The Identity of The Person or Persons The speaker is Addressing

Pickering and Hoepfer (1981: 33) in his book stated that the information is performed by the characters. This happens when a character addresses no one in particular, or when others are not present, or in other hand the action called monologue. Through monologue, the characters can tell about themselves or other characters. This also can make the characters be more expressive explaining their monologue.

2.1.1.2.6. The Quality of the Exchange

Characters can also take a look through their mental quality is through rhythm or flow when they speak. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1997: 33)

2.1.1.2.7. The Speaker's Tone Of Voice, Stress, Dialect, And Vocabulary

Characters also a figure we can see through their voice, stress, dialect, and vocabulary, but we can see that if we observe and examine it properly and carefully. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1997: 33)

2.1.1.2.8. Characterization through Action

What a given character is revealed by what that character does. In short, the single most important and definitive method of presenting and revealing character is through action. To establish character on the basis of action, it is necessary to scrutinize the several events of the plot for what they seem to reveal about the character, in this a gesture and facial

expression can represent their unconscious emotional and psychological states as well as about their conscious attitudes and values. To be able to discover the motives behind some small actions, it is necessary to identify the common pattern of conduct and behavior of which each separate action is a part. If we can trace certain effects back on their underlying causes, we are successful in discovering something important about the character (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 33)

2.1.2. Plot

is a narrative of events that form a basic narrative structure of a fiction. The events are arranged deliberately in a certain sequence that help readers to understand the story as well as to arouse readers' curiosity. A plot is usually created as lifelike and real as possible in order to not confuse the readers with the kind of random and indeterminate events. Therefore, logical and necessary relationship of the plot and other elements of a fiction is needed (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 13-15). A plot usually flows in five certain stages or sections as follows:

2.1.2.1. Exposition

is a beginning part of a story. An author usually puts several necessary background information, takes sets, builds the situation and actions. It may also introduce the characters, and a conflict or a potential conflict. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 16)

2.1.2.2. Rising Action

Complication is also called as rising action. Complication breaks the existing equilibrium as well as introduces the characters and the underlying or inciting conflicts if they have not been introduced already in the exposition. Starting from this, the conflict in a fiction will develop and intensify gradually. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 17)

2.1.2.3. Climax

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

2.1.2.4. Falling Action

The intensity dissipates once the crisis, or turning point, has been reached, and the story progresses toward its climax (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 17). At this point, the issues that culminated in a story start to fade. The character begins to understand how to resolve the situation at this point. The crisis or turning point has been reached, the tension subsides and the plot moves towards its appointed conclusion. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 17).

2.1.2.5. 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. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 17).

2.1.3. Setting

Setting is a term that encompasses both the physical locale that frames the action and the time of the day or year, the climatic conditions, and the historical period during which the action takes place. Setting helps the readers visualize the action of the work and help to create and sustain the illusion of life. Setting has five possible functions such as; setting as background of action, as an antagonist, as a means of creating appropriate atmosphere, as a means of revealing character, and as a means of reinforcing theme (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 37-38). However, in this research there are two possible functions that are being used;

2.1.3.1. Setting as Background

for Action Pickering and Hoeper (1981: 38-39) stated on its book that setting as background for action is extensive and highly developed, where setting—in the form of costume, manners, events and institutions, all peculiar to a certain time and place—is rendered in minute detail to give a sense of what real life is.

2.1.3.2. Setting as Means

as Revealing Character According to Pickering and Hooper (1981: 39), when a character perceives the setting or reacts to it, it will help the reader to know more about the character and his state of mind than it will about the actual physical setting itself. An author can also use setting to clarify and reveal character by deliberately making setting a metaphoric or symbolic extension of character.

2.1.3.3. Setting as Means of Revealing Character

Very often the way in which a character perceives the setting, and the way of character react to it, will tell the reader more about the character and his state of mind than it will about the actual physical setting itself. An author can also use setting to clarify and reveal character by deliberate making setting a metaphoric or symbolic extension of character (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 42)

2.1.3.4. Setting as Means Of Creating Appropriate Atmosphere

Many authors manipulate their settings as a means of arousing the reader's expectations and establishing an appropriate state of mind for mind for events to come to. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 40).

2.1.3.5. Setting as Means of Reinforcing Theme

Setting may also be utilized to reinforce and explain a novel's or short story's central theme. Egdon Heath, for example, acts not only as an opponent and a method of generating and maintaining mood in

Hardy's *The Return of the Native*, but also as a means of showing Hardy's concept of the function of blind causality in an unfriendly cosmos (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981: 42).

2.1.4. Theme

This study uses the theory of theme. In book *Concise Companion to Literature* says, Theme is one of those critical terms that mean very things to different people. In literature, theme is the central idea or statement about life that unifies and controls the total work (James H. Pickering and Jeffrey D. Hoepfer, 1981:61). From the citations above, it shows that theme can be interpreted differently by one people to another. It shows that theme in an artwork can result to many different interpretations. It means that theme can be various because theme is an idea or statement which controlled the entire flow of the artwork itself. Theme in fiction is discoverable to the extent that we are willing s critics to subject its various elements its every word to the process of analysis and interpretation (James H. Pickering and Jeffrey D. Hoepfer, 1981:62).

2.2.Extrinsic Approaches

In the intrinsic approach focuses on characterization, plot, and setting. The extrinsic approach is focused outside the text such as, feminist perspective. With an extrinsic approach, Eaglestone describes it as “looking through a window to another world”. He explains that this might ask questions “about the historical significance” and “who the people are” in the painting. When explaining an extrinsic approach, he states that “the literary text is part of the world and rooted in its context”. The extrinsic approach could look at things such as “the history behind a book, psychology, gender issues, the authors intentions, social issues and much more” (Eaglestone, 2000: 43-44). In this paper, I will use the approach of Psychology of Literature to analyze character and behavior. In the Extrinsic Approach, I will use concepts of Psychology of Literature such as, adaptation hierarchy of needs theory by abraham maslow. I will explain the concepts below.

2.2.1. Psychology

Psychology is the scientific study of mind and behavior. The word “psychology” comes from Greek words “psyche” meaning life and “logos” meaning explanation. According to Rod Plotnik & Haig Kouyoumdjian (2010:6) in their book entitled Introduction to Psychology, “Psychology is the science of the experiences that arise from human self, such as mind and behavior. It embraces all aspects of unconscious and conscious experience as well as thought. It is an applied science an academic discipline, which looks to understand individuals or groups by establishing general principles and researching specific cases.” According to the definition above, I can conclude that psychology is a science derive from human experience which is specialize in human mind and behavior, either unconscious and conscious experience and also being use into human.

2.2.2. Psychology Literature

Based on Albertine Minderop's book, Psychology Literature (Minderop, 2016:23), "Instinct according to Freud is to use the subconscious to explain patterns of human behavior and their deviations. Freud's first thesis is that the subconscious is a dynamic subsystem in the human psyche that contains sexual instincts related to certain images in the past (early age). These urges demand fulfillment, but in the presence of culture and education (demands for social life norms) these urges are suppressed and extinguished. However, in a disguised form these urges are fulfilled through a pseudo gratification or delusion.

These dream are interpreted as the fulfillment of unconscious desires. The pentup desire cannot manifest itself in its true form, then experiences the influence of several mechanisms that cover reality, such as condensation (several symbols are Darma merged into one symbol) and displacement (the true meaning is almost lost by the image of a different or irrelevant image). Thus, the contents of the dream experienced can be accepted by consciousness. The interesting thing is that these two mechanisms are similar to the function of metaphor and metonymy in literary texts. According to Freud, literary texts do open the possibility to express hidden desires in a way that can be accepted

by consciousness. This opinion suggests that literary psychology research as far as possible reveals the hidden soul (Endraswara, 2008:72-73).

2.2.3. Adaptation

the concept Bannet (1996:28) states that the basic meaning of adaptation is an adjustment mechanism that is utilized by humans throughout their lives. The process of adaptation is a human response to continue his life in the present and future as a continuation of his life in the past, and as a result of human interaction with the environment. In adapting, humans use culture as a guide. According to Bennet (1996: 28) the process of adaptation is a repetitive mechanism that is utilized by humans throughout their life, subject to interpretation based on social values. The environment that is closest and most obvious to humans is physio-organic nature. Both the physical location and geographical location as a place of settlement, which more or less affect the psychological characteristics, as well as the biological needs that must be fulfilled, both constitute the physio-organic natural environment to which humans adapt to ensure survival.

John William Bennett in 1976 explained in his book *Ecological Transition: Cultural Anthropology and Human Adaptation* that the basic assumption of adaptation develops from an understanding that evolutionists who always look at humans are always trying to adjust themselves with their environment, either biologically or genetically or socially and culture. So that the process of adaptation in evolution involves genetic selection and cultural variants that are considered the best way to resolve environmental problems.

2.2.2.2.1. Psychology Needs

According to Murray, needs is a construct that represents a power on the part of the brain, the forces that regulate perception, apperception, understanding, Conation and activities in such a way as to change the

existing situation and the unsatisfactory in a certain direction (in Calvin S.Hall & Gardner Lindzey,1993).

The concept of needs just like the concept of personality, is something that abstract or hypothetical but nevertheless related to physiological processes in the brain. It also appears that the needs can be raised from inside or moved as a result of stimulation from the outside. In both cases, the need to make the organism active and continue to be active in the situation organisms and the environment are altered to reduce these needs. Some the need is followed by certain instrumental measures that are effective for produce the desired final state. Murray (in Calvin S. Hall & Gardner Lindzey, 1993) states that

- 1) as a result of or from the results of behavior,
- 2) specific patterns or ways of behavior in question,
- 3) attention and selective responsive against a certain group of stimulus objects
- 4) Expression of certain emotions or feelings
- 5) expression of satisfaction when certain consequences are achieved or frustration when the result is not achieved. Subjective reports on

2.2.2.1.2. Need for Self-Security

Comfort / feeling of comfort is a state of fulfillment basic human needs, namely the need for peace (satisfaction day care and transcendent (the state of being about something beyond matter and pain) (Kolcaba, 1992 Potter and Perry, 2006) .Various nursing theories state comfort as a basic need clients who are the purpose of providing nursing care. Comfort concept it has the same subjectivity as pain. Each individual has characteristics physiological, social, spiritual, psychological, and cultural influences the way they understand and feel the pain. Each individual has characteristics physiological, social, spiritual,

psychological, and cultural influences the way they understand and feel the pain.

Potter & Perry, 2006 states that factors affecting security and safety covers:

1. Emotions

Psychic condition with anxiety, depression, and anger will be easy affects safety and comfort

2. Mobilization Status

Physical Status with limited activity, paralysis, muscle weakness, and decreased awareness facilitates the risk of injury

3. Sensory Perception Disorders

The presence of sensory perception disorders will affect adaptation dangerous stimuli such as olfactory disorders and vision

2.2.2.1.3. Need for Self-Esteem

Baron & Byrne (2012) concluded that self-esteem is self-evaluation carried out by each individual, each person towards himself in the positive to negative dimension rent. Baron & Byrne define self-esteem refers to a person's attitude towards himself, ranging from very negative to very positive, the individual shown appears to have the attitude negative towards himself. High self-esteem means an individual like himself, this positive evaluation is partly based on people's opinions others and partly based on specific experiences. Attitude towards self itself begins with the earliest interaction between the baby with his mother or other caregivers, cultural differences also affect what is important for the price yourself.

The existence of two types of self-esteem may have very serious consequences differently, self-esteem globally becomes more relevant for well-being psychological, and specific self-esteem are becoming

more relevant for behavior. These findings suggest that, globally, self-esteem is more strongly related with measures of psychological well-being, while the specific self-esteem related to academics, as a predictor of learning ability. These findings also suggest that the level of academic self-esteem can affect a person's self-esteem globally, especially in the price component positive self that serves also to see how high the award on learning ability (Rosenberg et al., 1995).

2.2.2.1.4. Self-Actualization Needs

Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow were prominent figures in the growth psychology that mentions self-actualization as levels in the direction of a healthy personality. According To Duane Schutz self-actualization is the process of becoming yourself and developing its unique properties and psychological potential. Rogers believed that man has an impulse that has been carried from birth to create, and the result of creation is very important is to be yourself themselves (Schlutz, 1991). While self-actualization according to Maslow also quoted by Duane Schlutz defined it as the highest developmenta nd the use of all our talents, the fulfillment of all our qualities and our capacity (Schlutz, 1991). Abraham Maslow also his theory quoted by Hashim Muhammad that self-actualization on a basic assumption, namely that humans essentially have IndiGo intrinsic goodness. This is where people have the opportunity to can develop itself. Very good development determined by the human ability to reach the level self-actualization

2.2.2.1.5. Intellectualization

Intellectualization: The development of patterns of excessive thinking or over-analyzing, which may increase the distance from one's emotions. For example, someone diagnosed with a terminal illness does not show emotion after the diagnosis is given but instead starts to research every source they can find about the illness. (Bailey and Pico, 2022)

2.2.2.1.6. Need For Love and Taste Have

According to Malow quoted by Frank G. Goble states that without love growth and development people's abilities will be hindered. The clinical officers repeatedly it has been found that infant children need love. Many other scholars of psychopathology view the hindrance of gratification the need for love as the main cause of misadjustment. The need for love is exactly the same as the symptoms of need other. Public knowledge about about love still often addressed with one thought that is sex, when in fact understanding love is not just about that. Maslow, love is about a healthy and loving relationship intimate between two people, including mutual trust. In relationships true there will be no fear, while the various forms the defense will collapse. Often love becomes broken if wrong one side is afraid that the weaknesses and his mistakes are revealed. The need for Love includes love that gives and love that receives. The need for a sense of belonging and a sense of love can be exemplified like children who when they get to school and in time simultaneously he saw his friend, with automatically one of they were about to walk together. For example, again they willing or more fun if shared with each other's friends, this is not only how to make friends early childhood but

continued Among adolescents to adults, tend to favoritism but from that we can conclude that if the sense of love and sense having it not only happens in couple relationships, but in in every relationship be it family, friends, and the environment have a sense of love and a sense of belonging. The need for love and belonging must be satisfied in early age, because why if not satisfied in the age to come (adults) he will feel lonely. (Frank G. 1987)

2.2.2.1.7. Rationalization

Humans always try to adjusting to the environment around it, either biologically or genetic and Culturally. It is due to the process of adaptation in evolution engage genetic selection and variants culture as

the best way for solve environmental problems. Bennet also revealed that adaptive strategy is one patterns formed with various adjustments planned by humans to get resources to solve problems faced Bennet (249-250) (in salamah, 2012: 14)

2.2.3. Previous Related

Study Suffers and Adapts in Goreng Main Characters on Platform: Psychology Analysis (2019) Movie. As far as I know, there is no research related to the Adaptation aspect. Then, I looked for and looked for another study about this movie. Then I found some studies on the movie Suffering and Adapting in Fried Main Characters on Platform: Psychology Analysis (2019).

- A. study by Hernandez-Santamaria et al. (2021) that analyzed the movie 's portrayal of social inequality and its commentary on the capitalist system. The study used Marxist theory and critical discourse analysis to examine the movie 's narrative and visual elements.
- B. study by Zhou and Chen (2021) that examined the movie's use of suspense and surprise as narrative strategies. The study used cognitive Psychology and narrative theory to analyze how the movie engages viewers and creates emotional impact.
- C. study by Zhou and Chen (2021) that examined the movie's use of suspense and surprise as narrative strategies. The study used cognitive Psychology and narrative theory to analyze how the movie engages viewers and creates emotional impact.