CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In accordance to the previous chapter, I will explain more about the intrinsic and extrinsic elements. On the intrinsic elements, I will provide an explanation of the characterization, plot, and setting. Meanwhile, on the extrinsic elements, I will provide an explanation of psychological theory, psychology of literature theory, and the concepts that will be used to analyze this movie script, namely the concept of Alzheimer and the concept of struggle. Previous related studies will be included at the end of this chapter.

2.1   Intrinsic Approaches

The intrinsic element is the element that builds the literary work itself. This element causes a text to exist as a literary text, an element that will factually be encountered if people read literary works (Nurgiyantoro, 2018). Pradopo (2003) added that intrinsic elements are elements of literary works that have concrete properties. These characteristics include types of literature or genres, thoughts, feelings, language styles, narrative styles, and the structure of literary works. To analyze this movie script, I used several concepts through an intrinsic approach, namely characterization, plot, and setting. The following concepts will be explained as follows:

2.1.1   Characterization

According to Altenbernd & Lewis (as cited in Nurgiyantoro, 2013:279), in general, the depiction of figures or characters directly in a work uses expository (expositori) or analytic (analitik) techniques, while the depiction of figures or characters indirectly in a the work uses a dramatic technique (dramatik). According to Nurgiyantoro (2010:199), dramatic technique is a character painting technique that is done indirectly, namely the author allows the story characters to

be able to present their self through various verbal activities, namely their speech and nonverbal activity, namely by their actions or behavior and through the events that occur.

2.1.2 Plot

According to Pickering and Hoeper (1981:14), a plot is a series of events that connect the causes of one event to another. The foundation of a story is the plot, on which the characters and setting are built. It is almost impossible to describe the plot separately from the characters, since each event ultimately includes an individual. Especially in modern fiction writing, characters and plots are closely intertwined and interdependent. The plot is divided into five different stages, namely exposition, complication, crisis, falling action, and resolution.

2.1.2.1 Exposition

An exposition is the beginning of a story, where the author begins to provide background information, set the scene, establish a situation, and determine the date of the action. Expositions can also introduce character and conflict, or potential for conflict (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:16).

2.1.2.2 Complication

Complication is the emergence of circumstances that lead to the formation of difficulties or problems referred to as complexity. Complication is sometimes also referred to as rising action. In this section, the existing balance is broken, and the underlying or triggering characters and conflicts are introduced (if they have not been introduced through exposition). The conflict then developed gradually and intensively (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:16).

2.1.2.3 Crisis

Crisis is the moment when the plot reaches the point of greatest emotional intensity, that is, the appearance of character disputes but has not yet been resolved. Crisis is the turning point of the plot that directly triggers its resolution. The term crisis can also be referred to as climax (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:17).

2.1.2.4 Falling Action

Falling action is a stage of the plot that depicts a problem-solving or turning point of an existing conflict. Once a crisis, or turning point, is reached, tensions subside, and the plot moves toward a predetermined conclusion (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:17).

2.1.2.5 Resolution

Resolution is the final section of the plot or its completion. Resolution records the outcome of the conflict and establishes a new balance or stability (albeit tentative and temporary). This resolution is also referred to as the conclusion or the denouement (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:17).

2.1.3   Setting

According to Pickering and Hoeper (1981:37), setting has the broadest sense, including both the physical place that frames the action and the time of day or year, climactic conditions, and historical period during which the action takes place. Basically, setting helps the reader visualize the action of the work. Setting is divided into five different stages, namely setting to provide background for the action, setting as an antagonist, setting as a means of creating appropriate atmosphere, setting as a means of revealing character, setting as a means of reinforcing theme.

2.1.3.1 Setting to Provide Background for the Action

Can the work be placed in a different time and place without causing irreparable damage? is a question that must be asked in this section to determine whether the setting functions as an important component of the fiction or merely serves as a decorative setting with no functional purpose. If the answer is "yes", then it can be claimed that the setting exists as a decorative background whose purpose is essentially unrelated to the overarching purpose of the work (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:38).

2.1.3.2 Setting as an Antagonist

The natural setting can function as a kind of casual agent or antagonist, helping to build the conflict of the plot and determining the outcome of events. This setting implies a sense of how the character struggles to deal with the conditions in which s/he lives (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:39).

2.1.3.3 Setting as a Means of Creating Appropriate Atmosphere

In this section, setting plays a very important role in creating atmosphere. Many writers manipulate their settings as a means of arousing the reader's expectations and establishing the right state of mind for the events to come (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:40).

2.1.3.4 Setting as a Means of Revealing Character

Setting as a means of revealing character is the way characters understand the setting and respond to it. An author can also use setting to clarify and reveal character by deliberately making setting a metaphorical or symbolic extension of character (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:41).

2.1.3.5 Setting as a Means of Reinforcing Theme

In this section, setting is used as a means to reinforce and clarify the themes of a novel or short story. However, these functions should not be considered mutually exclusive. In many works of fiction, setting can and does serve a number of different functions simultaneously (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:42).

2.1.4   Theme

According to Pickering and Hoeper (1989:60), theme is one of the critical terms that means very different things to different people. For some, who regard literature primarily as a means of teaching, preaching, propagating a favorite idea, or encouraging a correct form of behavior, theme may mean the moral or lesson that can be extrapolated from the work. In literary works, theme is the main idea or statement about what unifies and controls the total work.

2.2 Extrinsic Approaches

Extrinsic elements are elements that come from outside the story. Extrinsic elements of literary works usually include biographical elements, psychological elements, environmental conditions, and the author's outlook on life (Rokhmansyah, 2014). Meanwhile, according to Wellek and Warren (1989), extrinsic elements are the subjective situation of the author who has attitudes, beliefs, and views of life that are poured into literary works. To analyze this movie script, I used several concepts through the extrinsic approach, namely the concept of Alzheimer and the concept of struggle. These concepts will be explained as follows:

2.2.1 Psychology

Psychology is a science that studies open and closed behavior in humans, both as individuals and groups, in relation to the environment. Open behavior is psychomotor behavior which includes speaking, sitting, walking, and so on. While closed behavior includes thinking, believing, feeling, and so on (Muhibbin Syah, 2001).

Meanwhile, according to Wundt (1829), psychology is a science that not only studies the nature of the soul, but also studies the experiences that are felt and that arise in humans; such as feelings of the five senses, feelings, thoughts, and will. Furthermore, Dakir (1984), argues that psychology is a science that describes human behavior in interaction with the environment.

2.2.2 Psychology of Literature

According to Semi (1993:76), literary psychology is a discipline that views literary works as a work that contains human life events played by imaginary characters in it or may also be played by factual characters. Meanwhile, psychology itself is a science that discusses human problems from the psychological aspect.

The psychological approach in literary research is based on personality psychology. This means that the application of literary psychology to literary

works is often applied based on the characters, behaviors and actions of the characters (Sangidu, 2007:30). This can be studied when looking at the psychology of the characters in a literary work.

The relationship between psychology and literature has been around for as long as the science itself. According to Downs (as cited in Ngalong, 2016:29), psychology itself works in an area that is dark, mystical and most sensitive to scientific evidence. And that dark area does exist in humans, from that dark area then comes a variety of behaviors and activities, including good, bad, creative, literary behavior, and others.

2.2.3 Alzheimer

Alzheimer is an age-related neurodegenerative disease that is a common cause of dementia (Christensen & Pike, 2015).

Alzheimer is a progressive and irreversible brain disorder, characterized by the gradual deterioration of memory, reasoning, language, and physical function (Santrock, 2002).

Alzheimer is a type of brain disorder in which the death of brain cells leads to dysfunction of memory, thinking, analysis, language, and other neurological activities that can further change individual behavior and personality (Ajami, Nemati Shahpar, & Chitsaz, 2016).

Alzheimer disease has no single cause but results from the interaction of several mechanisms that can be categorized into individual factors and environmental influences (Xu, *et al*., 2013).

Individuals with Alzheimer also experience a decreased ability to learn new material, or they forget material that has been taught previously (Zulhaini, 2012).

2.2.4 Struggle

The definition of struggle is particularly evident over the meaning of concepts involved in constitution of cultural difference (West, 2002).

Since people live, problems will always happen in their life and it is various. The problems can be simple or difficult. Sometimes they affect their way of thinking in facing life. Therefore, they need to struggle to overcome their problems. Struggle can be one of the reason why people want to protect their life (Braun, Linder, & Asimov, 1979).

The struggle is to walk through the hard road to reach the main goal. 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 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. Someone who is struggling has his/her own target that s/he wants to achieve, and struggle is a step that must be done after someone make a motivation (Harmon, 2014).

Everything is always up for grabs when there is struggle. Most struggles have already been decidedly won or lost. It is not necessary to engage in conflict whose result may be known in order to win or lose. Some struggles simply need to be alluded to in order to be decisively won. To reopen an established issue for discussion requires guts, effort, and creativity (Kennedy, 2018).

2.3   Previous Related Studies

A study requires previous studies that are relevant to the research topic to support the implementation of further research. Some of these studies are Muhammad Allam Baharudin (2019), Nurindra Ajeng Savitri (2019), and Nur Husna (2021).

Muhammad Allam Baharudin (2019) in his thesis entitled "Elliot's Struggle to Overcome Schizophrenia in Sam Esmail's Mr. Robot: Red Wheelbarrow" discusses the journey of a young programmer who begins to spend his life in prison after the "5/9 hack" incident which makes him feel guilty as a

criminal. The objective of this research is to analyze Elliot's symptoms, and reveal the type of Schizophrenia experienced by Elliot, and then analyze Elliot's struggle as the main character in overcoming Schizophrenia based on the perspective of individual psychology. The similarity between this research and previous research is that it discusses the struggle, and the psychological approach used. While the difference between this research and previous research is the object of the research to be analyzed, and the psychological conflict.

Nurindra Ajeng Savitri (2019) in her thesis entitled "Alice Acceptance in Her Early Onset Alzheimer in Lisa Genova's Novel Entitled Still Alice: A New Criticism Study" discusses the character Alice Howland who struggles to achieve self-acceptance in her difficult time after the doctor diagnosed her with Early Onset Alzheimer disease that made her depressed and almost planned to end her life. The objective of this research is to analyze Alice's struggle to gain self-acceptance from others. The similarity between this research and previous research is the object of research discussed. While the difference between this research and previous research is the approach used, namely previous research using the new criticism approach, and this research uses a psychological approach.

Nur Husna (2021) in her thesis entitled "The Power of Struggle as Seen in the Novel '*The Old Man and the Sea*' by Ernest Hemingway" discusses the struggle of the main character named Santiago in fulfilling his needs as an old fisherman who is known as the "unlucky fisherman". The objective of this research is to find out the types of struggles of the main character, Santiago, in fulfulling his basic needs, and the obstacles he experiences in fulfilling his basic needs as seen in the novel. The similarity of this research with previous research is that it discusses the struggle, and the psychological approach used. While the difference between this research and previous research is the object of the research to be analyzed, and the psychological conflict.