

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The research theoretical framework is used to narrow the main topic analysis and its purpose is to clarify some of the theories used by researchers to overcome problems that arise during research. To aim at a particular focus and topic to bring together several important points after being obtained from the research process and this research will focus on analysis based on the concepts contained in this chapter. This chapter contains the concepts and theories that will later become the basis for the analysis of the main topic of this research. The theory that will be the basis of this research in the field of literature the concept that will cover the literature field are the intrinsic approach containing the element of fictions (theme, plot, settings, and characterization) and Psychosocial.

2.1 Elements of Fictions

2.1.1 Theme

Theme is the first element of fiction which is the main idea or idea of a story. No matter how long the story is, it must have a theme. In constructing a literary work, it must have a theme in the elements of fiction. The theme is a main message that is conveyed by the author through his essay or literary work, even the theme is the ideas that underlie a fictional story or a story and is presented to the writer to his readers through an essay on a view of life which of course becomes a certain set of values that can build basic or main idea of a field of literary work (Tarigan, 1993).

2.1.2 Plot

Plot is a series of events that are structured and at the same time structured and woven in such a way as to move the storyline, from the beginning, the middle, to the climax and the end of the story which is structured as a functional interaction that becomes the sequence of parts of the whole fictional story. We know that plot is a story that contains a sequence of events or events that can be a cause or effect or a cause for an event or another storyline (Nurgiyantoro, 2015).

Nurgiyantoro divides it into seven types of plots as follows:

1. Characterization or main character in a plot.
2. an event or incident that is carried out by each existing character can cause a loss of control or balance.
3. The first key is the main character who can reverse the balance in his life.
4. There is an obstacle that can prevent each character from becoming a wasted effort and ending in failure.
5. Crisis is the toughest decision that is decided by the main character and can be the last one made by the main character to overcome obstacles.
6. The climax is the conflict that the main character makes at the last moment with the obstacles that occur starting to emerge from the crisis, where the main character gets a failure to achieve his goal.
7. the final result which can be a new balance after the climax or say the final result.

The main character is a term for a character who has an important role in a story. The main character or main character in a story or movie is a character that we can see and we can think that this movie or story shows about him, namely the main character. The main character is an important actor in a fictional or real story or movie that we can know that the story is

very highlighted by the main character, and we can know the main character is most told in the movie or novel (Nurgiyantoro 2015)

Even the main character actors who describe an event in a fictional story so that the event is able to weave a story that we know that the main character can attract our attention as viewers or readers, and who is shown in a narrative work, or drama which the reader interprets as having moral qualities and certain tendencies as expressed in speech and what is done in an action (Wahyuningtyas dan santosa 2011).

2.1.3 Characterization

Characterization or characterization is a description of the characters in a story. It can also be interpreted as a character element that is contained in a story and is the most active in moving the plot. Through characterizations the author can reveal logical reasons for the character's behaviour. Can be through physical descriptions such as face, eyes, hair, clothes, age, gender, way of walking and so on. Can also be described through psychology and emotions. In addition, the characterizations will also describe the emotions of the characters and their thoughts.

Analysing a characterization in a movie, movie script, and a novel characterization can be divided into main characters and secondary characters, where a character in a movie script plays a very important role in research to examine this character, starting from the main character, which is the main subject. will appear mainly in a movie or script or novel, and this main character who plays an important role in the course of a story that determines the storyline, of course a storyline can run, not only the main character, but there are several secondary characters who play an important role in the storyline of the movie or script or novel (Cooper and Dancyger 2012)

The characterization of the character begins with the characteristics of a main character that displays his personality which is shown in a storyline

which makes the main character the most special and able to highlight a characteristic in his personality, this character needs to apply or bring up some important points in a story by showing the natural side in the characterization, relatable in the characterization, and also worthy of being maintained so that in the role of the main character you can see it clearly, you can feel that you are an important character in the story, and it is interesting for the audience. This main character plays an important role in carrying out a story, most of the story is about him, and the main character must be a realistic actor by showing it through the plot of a story and being able to convince the audience that this is a story about the main character (Boggs, 2008)

The following are the characteristics of characterization according to experts (Boggs, 2008)

1. Characterization Through Appearance

Characterization in a movie depicts a character when it begins to play a role in a movie displayed on a movie screen which in appearance is related to a casting. Characterization in a movie is revealed or described visually and instantly. We can see that a cast or a character in a movie can be judged clearly through the behaviour or movement that the character makes. This characterization has a visual that sometimes changes over time, but this can be very important to build a character in the movie. characterization also has the physical appearance of a character that can help identify how old the character is and can identify whether the character is in good health or not physically and emotionally or mentally. This characterization can also determine that a character in a movie has an emotional level that changes over time in the movie where this character can experience sadness, happiness, anxiety, strengths and weaknesses (Boggs, 2008)

2. Characterization Through Dialogue

Making a movie script or dialogue for the characters is the most difficult thing in the process, so it makes the characters in the movie to be careful in their pronunciation or in words. Movies that are played by characters have thoughts, attitudes, and emotions in each character where we can feel it through their speech as well as patterns of stress, tone, and pauses in the words of the characters in the movie. The use of words in characters has grammar, sentence structure, vocabulary that is spoken, and dialect (if any) for characters so that actors can show or describe things about the social and economic level of each character and educational background, and the process of mental functioning in every character (Boggs, 2008)

3. Characterization Through External Action

A person's actions or behaviour make a very good representation of his or her character. For each character is more than a plot instrument or object to the plot of a story in a movie, the characters may do what they are doing for a purpose to be achieved successfully, and the motives they act must be consistent with their overall personality. All the actions of the characters must be a clear connection between the character and his actions, these actions must grow naturally from the character's personality (Boggs, 2008)

4. Characterization Through Internal Action

The actions performed on each character do not go unnoticed and are not heard even from sight or observation and hearing. The action happens to every character that happens to his mind and emotions. These characters also have secrets, unspoken thoughts, daydreams, an ambition, a keen memory, anxiety, and a fantasy. Making a movie script and during the course of the movie reveals how realistic the

mind is by depicting physically or aurally into the mind of the character so as to let us as observers or spectators listen to what is imagined, remembered, or thought of each character (Boggs, 2008)

5. Characterization Through Reactions of Other Characters

Characterization has the most effective technique for highlighting a character which requires behaviour, attitude, lifestyle, physical appearance, and so on. Characterization is indeed prepared in detail and neatly to be prepared to be shown for a movie (Boggs, 2008)

6. Characterization Through Contrast: Dramatic Foils

Dramatic movies have interesting ideas and in making a movie the use of foil is very important. The effect is similar to combining black and white where the black will appear blacker and the white will appear whiter. There are several characters that are unique and interesting to the audience presented in a movie (Boggs, 2008)

7. Characterization Through Caricature and Leitmotif

Characterizations in caricatures and leitmotifs are used in movie characters using character characterization techniques through caricatures besides being directed to do actions, words, thoughts that can make them theme songs or use in movies for each character (Boggs, 2008)

8. Characterization Through Choice of Name

Each character's characterization has a name and the use of that name has a characteristic sound, meaning, or connotation that is very suitable for the character, which is an essential characterization approach. This is known as name typing. Because a name was chosen specifically for the making of the movie which is shown to each character. The placement of these names must be checked

carefully for any connotations the characters use in their communications (Boggs, 2008).

2.1.4 Setting

Setting or setting which is also referred to as the fulcrum. Setting can also include the story environment, which can consist of a physical location, climate, weather, or social and cultural environment. time and place to indicate setting as well as Time can cover many areas, such as the character's life time, time of year, periods of time such as past, present, or future, time relationships, and the social environment in which the events being told take place.(Nurgiyantoro , 2010)

Background or setting is a place or time relationship and the social environment in which the events that are told take place and even states that the setting is the foundation that refers to the place, time relationship, and social environment in which a fictional story or movie takes place.

A storyline in a movie has a different setting in each movie and a movie must be able to describe a setting that really attracts the audience who sees it. As for the depiction of the setting, it often changes in almost every scene which will become a dance thing for the audience and make things interesting or characteristic of the movie. A setting also has dimensions that have an important influence on the course of a movie and these three dimensions include place settings, time settings, and event settings (Wiyanto 2002).

2.2 Psychosocial

Psychosocial develops on personality theory to experience life events that are relatively in our environment or can occur to oneself and there are several

stages in the life span that can occur in a person by studying the development of identity, Psychosocial is a theory that discusses the nature of a person and the development of personality forms owned by humans. psychosocial is structured and can become a culture in society and is very influential, as we know that in every culture has its own characteristics or personality and in this psychosocial physical maturity and social personality are very important so that it happens to everyone, the most important thing in this theory is life motivation, inner emotions and other aspects of personality. The basis of psychosocial theory is to assume that personality will begin to develop when there is conflict from the psychological aspect itself. The initial symptoms of these things usually occur in children or at an early age. So, it can be concluded that what is experienced by every human being is usually what we can see and feel ranging from self-motivation to failure that causes emotions to change personality (Erik Homburger Erikson 1967)

Erik Erikson is a psychologist who was born in 1902 in Germany. Erik Erikson became very famous and even many people after he put forward his theory about every stage of human psychosocial development from birth to old age. This theory is accepted by many other psychologists because it is considered to be able to describe a person's psychosocial development. So that psychologists consider this theory very good for research in an analysis that will be developed in stages. Erik Homburger Erikson, who is usually called Erik Erikson, has a theory about human development from birth to old age. This development has 8 stages, but in the analysis that I studied or made, I only took 1 stage from Erik Erikson's theory, why in my analysis, I only took the 4th stage, namely Industry vs Inferiority theory, because in the film script "Inside Out" the main character or main character is only told by Riley who is still a baby until the age of 11 which corresponds to the 4th stage, namely Industry vs Inferiority, Erik Erikson's theory, if I take 8 stages it will not be the same as the storyline in the film script "Inside Out" where the main character named Riley is not told until he is old and he is only told until he is 11 years old.

Here are the 8 stages of Erik Erikson's theory:

1. Trust vs Mistrust

Trust vs Mistrust At this stage, a child learns to trust someone to them. The main crisis or conflict experienced in this phase is Trust vs Suspiciousness, which at this stage plays a major role in determining whether he will easily trust or be suspicious of other people. The people who play the most important role in this phase are mothers or other people who act as parents who can be trusted. Children depend entirely on caregivers for food, drink, shelter, and affection (trust) (Erik Homburger Erikson 1967)

2. Autonomy vs Shame and Doubt

Autonomy vs Shame and Doubt At this stage, a child already has autonomy and independence. The main crisis experienced in this phase is Autonomy vs Shyness, where this phase largely determines the self-confidence of the child when he grows up later. In this phase, the figure who plays the most important role is both parents or someone who is considered a parent. Children have started to have favourite foods and they already have a preference for something. At this stage, it is important for parents to provide choices and autonomy to their children (Erik Homburger Erikson 1967)

3. Initiative vs Guilt

Initiative vs Guilt At this stage, a child begins to take initiative and control what happens when playing with his friends. In this phase all members of the child's family play a major role in the child's growth. The emotional crisis that is most felt in this phase is Initiative vs. Guilt, this is where the child learns a lot about what is allowed and what is not allowed and tries to do everything on his own (Erik Homburger Erikson 1967)

4. Industry vs Inferiority

Industry vs Inferiority At this stage, a child begins to feel proud of his success and success. In this phase, the main crisis experienced is self-confidence vs low self-esteem, especially when in a peer group. Success in socializing and achieving accomplishments will lead to feelings of competence, while failure will result in feelings of inferiority. In this phase the child tends to be more physically active and more competitive so they prefer competitive activities such as sports, games, etc. However, you need to be careful because in this phase the child will be very active and very angry if there are restrictions (Erik Homburger Erikson 1967)

5. Identity vs Role Confusion

Identity vs Role Confusion this stage is when a child searches for their identity. This phase is the phase that consumes the most energy for parents because at this time the main crisis they are facing is Identity vs Role Confusion, where they are trying to find identity and have unstable emotions. They search for identity by considering their beliefs, goals, and values. If this stage is well equipped, a person will have a strong sense of self. If a child is unable to find their identity, then they cannot see their future clearly (Erik Homburger Erikson 1967)

6. Intimacy vs Isolation

Intimacy vs Isolation this stage is when a person builds long-term relationships with other people. If someone has not successfully completed the previous stages and does not have a strong sense of identity, they will not be able to build intimate relationships with other people. People who find it difficult to build these relationships will end up lonely and depressed (Erik Homburger Erikson 1967)

7. Generativity vs Stagnation

Generativity vs Stagnation at this stage, a person feels he must do something that contributes to society. Someone will feel satisfied knowing that he is needed in the family, community, or workplace. If someone fails

to fulfill this stage, then someone will feel unproductive and will feel disconnected from society (Erik Homburger Erikson 1967)

8. Ego Integrity vs Despair

Ego Integrity vs Despair this stage is when a person looks back on their life so far. If they successfully full fill the previous stages, they will feel proud and satisfied. However, failure will lead to regret.

2.3 Previous Related Studies

Some research that can support the implementation of the research that I made and also there are some differences in the research with the research that I made. The following are some relevant studies that I made references that can support the implementation of this research. The following is the research:

1. The first one is research on the emotional level of the main character which makes me a pretty good reference, namely: "Emotional Analysis in The Novel Alone by Chelsea Karina Study of Literature Psychology "Journal of Language Education, in 2021. by Lizawati, Riska Aprillia Winingsih, Herlina. describes positive and negative emotions in the novel Alone by Chelsea Karina. The first is a novel that involves the character Della who experiences many life problems, so that a lot of emotions are shown in this novel. Second, this novel has the theme of struggle played by the character Della who struggles to rise from the problems she is experiencing here, we can see that the novel has a motivational character in which the character continues to struggle to solve every problem she experiences, she lives these problems to the fullest. his patience, sincerity, struggle and courage to get justice and peace in life, and many more messages and motivations that we can learn from. makes me think that this Journal is my reference in researching the emotional level of the characters and the struggles of the main characters.

2. The second is the same research as mine, the same part, namely the object, namely the use of the movie “Inside Out”, the difference is that I use research through the script of the movie “Inside Out”. the title she uses is also different from the one I use, namely: "Analysis of The Movie “Inside Out” by Malida Fatimah in 2016. Here we can also see that she has a research method or theory that is also different from the research I did. She explained emotions positive and negative emotions in the characters “Inside Out”. this article shows the reader about in the movie Inside Out there are various kinds of emotions which of course are very important things for one's life. When we are able to be aware of the emotions that are in control, we can control our emotions and in the movie Inside out there are several aspects that are illustrated, namely there are several growths and developments of a human being starting from psychological and biological developments that make me a reference also in the development of the main character.
3. The third reference this time is the theory used is the same as the theory that I use, namely the theory of Erik Homburger Erikson using psychosocial theory which uses 8 stages, the difference in theory used is different from what I use, I use 5 Erikson's theory while the theory used is he uses Erikson's 8 theories, and they are equally different from the object he analyses. the title he uses is: "A Contrasted Analysis of Main Characters in Cradle of Secrets Novel By Lisa Mondelo Seen From Erikson Theory", by Nugraheni Aditya, in 2011. This journal article tells about 2 main characters who experience growth and development and have many problems in each of the two characters in the novel. starting from the failure of each character and ending with the occurrence of an argument which is one of my references because in the “Inside Out” movie script that I am analysing, there are many arguments starting from the main character to other characters. In these articles and journals take the point of view of a novel by looking at the

attitudes of the two characters because according to him these two characters have different and different storylines to solve the problems in these two characters.

