

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

As explained in the previous chapter, this chapter contains the theories and previous research. To better understand the content and structure of the movie, I will use several concepts and theories to analyze it. There are also several concepts and theories, which use an intrinsic approach, including characterization, plot and settings. For the extrinsic approach is psychoanalysis, more specifically about conflict nature of conservation. This chapter will explain further about the concepts and theories, as follows:

2.1 Intrinsic Approach

In order to analyze the character in the movie, I use several concepts, including characterization, plot and settings. From narratives and conversations on each moment, there are words and behaviors with certain meanings, which can be analyzed. The author uses an intrinsic approach through literary works.

2.1.1. Characterization

Characterization is methods to analyze the character in fiction. How to describing the character on imaginative character is diverse characterization is limitless on telling methods and showing methods (Minderop, 2005. p.03). On this term-paper to analyze the characterization by the showing methods and telling methods of characterization.

2.1.1.1. Telling Methods

Method uses direct exposure from the author. Readers only rely on the understanding given by the author. Telling methods also commonly used in stories or fictions of the past (Minderop. 2005. d.08).

To analyze the character in this movie script, I use some concepts through intrinsic approach such as characterization, setting, and plot. From the dialogues in this movie script must be consist of meanings, and to this should be analyzed to find out and explain to identify and describe the meaning that contained in this movie script. I use the concepts of James H. Pickering and Jeffrey D. Hoeper's book entitled "*Concise Companion to Literature*" and other supporting

reliable sources from books and internet that related to it. Those concepts will be used to analyze the element of literary work and will be explained in this chapter.

a) Characterization Through the Use of Names

In a literary work, a character's name is frequently utilized to supply or promote ideas, as well as to define and refine the character's personality. The characters are given names that describe the distinguishing characteristics that set them apart from other characters. The name relates to the character's most prominent trait (Minderop, 2005, p.08).

b) Characterization Through Appearance

Character's appearance is the one of plays an important role in fiction, which is relates to characterization analysis, character's appearance, follows; costume that character's use or how the character expression (Minderop, 2005, p.10-11).

c) Characterization by The Author

This method gives the author or narrator a lot of discretion in determining the story. The author makes observations about the character's personalities and characteristics in order to get insight into their thoughts, feelings, and inner struggle (Minderop, 2005, P.15).

d) Characterization through the Dialogue

Characterization in dialogue is divided into the following categories: what the speaker means, the speaker's identity, the location and situation of the conversation, the identity of the person the speaker is addressing, the quality of the character's mentality, tone of voice, dialect, emphasis, and vocabulary of the characters (Minderop, 2013: 22-23)

e) Characterization through Action

Characterization by action in a play sometimes melancholy realization that while his words are his own, his actions are the actors. (Pickering and Hoepfer 1997: 34).

2.1.1.2. Showing Methods

Showing methods is also known as indirect methods is showing the dramatic of character, which stepping aside the author views, that shows from behavior, action, or figure the character provided in the narrative. It helps to shape someone's characteristics through their past life. It can be seen through direct comment by the author, the person's thoughts, or the description of another person.

There are two methods of characterization, telling and showing method. To analyze this movie script, I use showing method (indirect). The showing method bring the author stepping back to allow the characters to reveal themselves directly through their dialogue and actions. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981: 27). The indirect method with dramatic method means ignoring the author's presence so that the characters in literary works reveal themselves directly via their conduct. In this situation, the reader can identify the characters. (Minderop, 2013:22).

a) What is Being Said in

In this case, we must know whether dialogue that will be explained seems to be significant and will impact the events of the story (Pickering and Hoepfer 1997: 32).

b) The Identity of the Speaker

Something conveyed by a main character, which in this case is more significant than just a dependent figure, though information given by dependent representatives sometimes can provide important information about main characters. Conversations to minor characters commonly provide important information but also shed some light on the characters of the other characters (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1997: 32).

c) The Occasion

A place or situation of the conversation also can influence a person's character; usually, they will show their character when trying to speak to those closest to people, and then we will understand more about the character of the specific way to see each other speak to others. Moreover, dialogue at night is usually more serious, while conversation during the day is more revealing and consists of

more information. (Pickering and Hoepfer 1997: 33)

d) The Quality of The Exchange

The flow of such conversation is significant; it is advantageous if there is some give and take in the conversation. Moreover, since the other is more passive, the conversation will not last long. Characters can also expose their psychological condition through to the rhythm or flow in which they speak (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1997: 33).

e) The Speaker's Tone of Voice, Stress, Dialect and Vocabulary

We can see important character evidence in their voice, stress, dialect, and vocabulary, but only if we analyze and examine it properly and carefully. Moreover, the speaker's voice tone whenever the character speaks to the other can reveal the character's attitude, such as friendly or arrogant (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1997: 33).

2.1.2. Plot

A plot is a storyline that contains a sequence of events that are connected through the cause and effect of events that lead to the occurrence of other events (Stanton, 1965: 14).

a) Exposition

The exposition is the section at the start of the story in which the author gives background information, introduces the cast, begin the characterization, and initiates the action. The situation at the outset play usually gives important clues to its direction and meaning. (Pickering and Hoepfer 1981: 269-270)

b) Complication

The complication introduces and develops the conflict. It commences when one or more of the main characters become aware of difficulty when their relationships begin to change (Pickering and Hoepfer 1981: 270).

c) Crisis

The crisis, also identified as the moment of peak emotional intensity and usually involve a decision, a decisive action, or an open conflict between protagonist and antagonist (Pickering and Hoeper 1981: 271).

d) Falling Action

The falling action of the plays results from the protagonist's loss of control and a final catastrophe often appears inevitable. (Pickering and Hoeper 1981: 272).

e) Resolution

The resolution includes some unexpected twist in the plot. Twist cuts sharply through all difficulties and allows the play to end on a happy ending. The resolution often contains a clear statement of the theme and a full reevaluation of character (Pickering and Hoeper 1981: 273).

I can conclude from Pickering and Hoeper (1981: 273) ideas regarding plot that plot is the chain of connected events that comprise narrative. It refers to what happens in reality and is one of the major pillars of storytelling. The story will be incomplete and feel empty whether it lacks a plot.

2.1.3. Setting

Setting is the identifier of the surroundings whereby the story takes place, including the social situation, time, location, and weather. Setting is a term that includes both the surroundings that frames the action or the time of day or year, climactic condition, and historical period in which the action happens. Setting could represent five functions: it can represent as the background for the 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 1997: 37).

a) Setting as Background of The Action

They require a kind of setting or background, even if it is as simple as a theatre stage. Setting could include costume, manners, events, and institutions that

are related to a specific time and place as a background for action (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981: 38-39).

b) Setting as an Antagonist

Setting also can work properly as a type of person or antagonist, supporting in the improvement of a conflict and trying to influence the result of the story's (Pickering and Hoeper 1997: 39).

c) Setting as Means of Revealing Character

Many authors use setting to stimulate the reader's expectations, and an author can use setting to simplify and reveal character by making setting a metaphoric or symbolic extension of character (Pickering & Hoeper, 1997: 41)

d) Setting as Means of Creating Appropriate Atmosphere

Many authors manipulate their settings to stimulate the reader's expectations and to establish an effective mindset for events to comply (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 40).

e) Setting as Reinforcing of Theme

Setting can also be used to validate and clarify a novel's or short story's theme (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 42).

2.2. Extrinsic Approaches

After explaining intrinsic approach above, this chapter different with previous one. I am going to explain about extrinsic approach. In this research I use concepts consists of some technical theory and method define to intrinsic and extrinsic approaches, analysis characterization, plot, setting, theme, point of view by showing methods, applied the Conflict for Nature Conservation, also previous related studies. (theory about conflict and theory about nature conservation and correlation about nature conservation).

2.2.1 Conflict Theory

Conflict theory, first developed by Karl Marx (1818), is a theory that society is in a state of perpetual conflict because of competition for limited resources.

Conflict theory holds that social order is maintained by domination and power, rather than by consensus and conformity. According to conflict theory, those with wealth and power try to hold on to it by any means possible, chiefly by suppressing the poor and powerless. A basic premise of conflict theory is that individuals and groups within society will work to try to maximize their own wealth and power.

When several business people bid for a contract, without engaging in conflict action such as spreading false rumors or making threats, they are in competition but not conflict with each other. In general, people who are in competition do not engage in conflict interaction and, in fact, may not even be aware that they are competing; they are always seeking the same end; and they usually seek what belongs to a third party rather than what belongs to the opponent (Kriesberg 1982: 17). If, on the other hand, they do direct conflict behavior at each other, they are in a conflict. It should be added that some writers disagree, viewing competition as a special kind of conflict.

A second distinction that should be made is that between nonviolent and violent conflict. Let us illustrate the difference with the annual fall rut in a herd of elk. In the conflict over females, the males use several types of conflict action: threat postures, strength testing, snorting and bellowing, antler locking, even flight and pursuit. Yet rarely is real violence done in such combat, and then only unintentionally. Humans too use nonviolent conflict actions such as threat, flight, testing, and promise in their conflict. but, unlike male elk, they also do physical and psychological harm to one another. Thus the term “conflict action” will be used here to apply to both violent and nonviolent behavior.

All societies and social groups experience various levels of conflict. Conflict can occur between individuals, between social groups, and/or within social

groups. Conflict Theory is one useful perspective for understanding how and why these disagreements occur.

- **Assumptions of Conflict Theory**

Conflict theory focuses on differences in power between individuals or social groups. This theory emerges from philosophical perspectives developed by Niccolo Machiavelli, Thomas Hobbes, and Karl Marx, and emphasizes the idea that people are inherently contentious when competing for resources and power. This theory gained popularity during the Civil Rights Movement as people challenged the traditionally greater power of Whites and men in society.

Conflict Theory assumes that social interaction leads to conflict, and that conflict is an inevitable part of family relationships. Conflict, however, can be beneficial, especially when it spurs useful changes and resolutions of issues. The goal is not to completely prevent conflict, but to prevent conflicts from escalating to the point where members of the group are permanently harmed or feel that remaining in the group is against their self-interest. In the context of the family unit, unresolved conflict can lead to divorce, splitting of extended families into factions, and breaking off of communication between family members. Conflict emerges over struggles for power, influence, and resources. According to conflict theory, limited resources leads to conflict.

These resources may be tangible items such as money, food, television, or use of the family car. Resources, however, may also include abstract constructs such as love, affection, or attention. Members of a family may compete for access to these resources. In this view, there is always a scarcity of resources, and therefore there will be conflict because not all people can secure the resources they want. For example, in the traditional family framework, a husband and wife may argue over ways to spend the husband's salary (e.g., buying a golf set or an expensive purse), and children may compete for time and attention from their parents. The person or people with the ability to control resources are typically thought of as having the most power.

In this context, power can be thought of as the ability to control one's own circumstance or future life outcomes and/or the circumstances or life outcomes of others. Conflict Theory also asserts that structural inequality may be a common source of conflict. Structural inequality may be defined as a difference in power dependent upon the social role or status one is assigned. In the traditional family structure the husband/father is prescribed the highest degree of power and control, such as ultimate authority over resources (e.g., finances). Second in the familial hierarchy is the wife/mother. This inequality can lead to conflict between men and women. Lastly, the children are afforded a degree of power and control, and older children are often given additional power. This can lead to conflict because people have differing abilities to secure their desired resources.

- **Gender Roles and Conflict Theory**

Gender roles are ways in which individuals are expected to act according to their gender, and these prescribed gender roles can lead to conflict because they shape inequality within the family unit. Traditional family structures were comprised of a head of household (man/husband/father) and the homemaker (woman/wife/mother). Men were assigned the highest degree of power because they controlled the resources. However, the traditional family unit has morphed into including families wherein women also work outside the home. Despite this change there still remains inequality within the traditional family framework.

Women often work outside of the home as a source of additional income but are often expected to not pursue a career. Women who are highly ambitious may be met with contention by their husbands. Husbands may feel that they are competing for their wives' time and that her primary job should be to "take care" of the family and not to pursue a career, leading to conflict within the relationship.

In her book *The Second Shift*, Arlie Hochschild describes how most working mothers continue to take responsibility for the majority of housework, thus assuming a "second shift" after working outside the home during the day. These women become over-worked and exhausted. In addition, working mothers still tended to earn less income despite the hours and labor they put in. The inequality

in housework contribution and income may create tension and conflict between working parents and in some cases leads to divorce.

- **Blended Families and Conflict Theory**

Blended families can be subject to forms of conflict and tension that are not faced by traditional families. A blended family is a family that consists of a husband and wife, children from previous marriages, and sometimes children from the new marriage. Step-parents are often given authority over their non-biological children, and the stepfather may assume the highest degree of power within the family unit.

It is not unusual for children to object and challenge the role of a step-parent and deny the legitimacy of the step-parents authority, leading to conflicts over who has power within the family unit. This can be exacerbated when the parents have differing parenting styles. For example, if the biological mother has a permissive parenting style, characterized by an easy-going (not easily annoyed) demeanor without many consequences, then a high degree of conflict may result with a stepfather who has an authoritarian parenting style that is strict and demanding. Children may become resentful and fight with a stepfather who is strict and now assuming most of the power in the household. The conflict in power and control is also significantly impacted if the stepfather is contributing more monetary funds to the household than the biological mother. Women/wives may feel obligated to adopt the stepfathers parenting style if he controls most of the household resources.

Stepparents also face the challenge of how they are allocating attention and affection to both their biological children and stepchildren, as well as to each other. The new stepparent may receive a significant amount of attention and affection from the children's biological parent. As a result, children may feel additional stress and think that the stepparent is trying to "take their parent away" from them. Biological and step children may begin to compete for parental time, money, attention, and resources. Additionally, the new husband and wife may feel that their spouse is devoting a disproportionate amount of time and resources into their own biological children rather than in each other or in their step-children.

Counselors and psychologists have become aware of these unique conflicts and engage in therapies to help families manage these dynamics.

2.2.2 Understanding Conflict Theory

Conflict theory has sought to explain a wide range of social phenomena, including wars, revolutions, poverty, discrimination, and domestic violence. It ascribes most of the fundamental developments in human history, such as democracy and civil rights, to capitalistic attempts to control the masses (as opposed to a desire for social order). Central tenets of conflict theory are the concepts of social inequality, the division of resources, and the conflicts that exist among different socioeconomic classes.

The central tenets of conflict theory can explain many types of societal conflicts throughout history. Some theorists believe, as Marx did, that societal conflict is the force that ultimately drives change and development in society.

Marx's version of conflict theory focused on the conflict between two primary classes. Each class consists of a group of people bound by mutual interests and a certain degree of property ownership. Marx theorized about the bourgeoisie, a group that represented members of society who hold the majority of the wealth and means. The proletariat is the other group: It includes those considered working-class or poor.

With the rise of capitalism, Marx theorized that the bourgeoisie, a minority within the population, would use their influence to oppress the proletariat, the majority class. This way of thinking is tied to a common image associated with conflict theory-based models of society; adherents to this philosophy tend to believe in a pyramid arrangement in terms of how goods and services are distributed in society. At the top of the pyramid is a small group of elites that dictate terms and conditions to the larger portion of society because they have an outsized amount of control over resources and power.

Uneven distribution within society was predicted to be maintained through ideological coercion; the bourgeoisie would force acceptance of the current

conditions by the proletariat. Conflict theory assumes that the elite will set up systems of laws, traditions, and other societal structures in order to further support their own dominance while preventing others from joining their ranks.

Marx theorized that, as the working class and poor were subjected to worsening conditions, a collective consciousness would raise more awareness about inequality, and this would potentially result in revolt. If, after the revolt, conditions were adjusted to favor the concerns of the proletariat, the conflict circle would eventually repeat but in the opposite direction. The bourgeoisie would eventually become the aggressor and revolter (rebel), grasping for the return of the structures that formerly maintained their dominance.

2.2.3 Nature Conservation Theory

Conservation is an effort made by humans to preserve or protect nature. Conservation is the preservation or protection. Literally, Konservasi comes from English conservation, which means preservation or protection. Meanwhile according to In environmental science, conservation can be interpreted as follows:

1. Efforts for efficiency in energy use, production, transmission, or distribution which results in a reduction in energy consumption on the other hand provide services of the same level.
2. Efforts to protect and manage the environment carefully and natural resources (physical).
3. Management of a certain quantity that is stable throughout the chemical reaction or physical transformation.
4. Asylum efforts and long-term protection of the environment.
5. A belief that the natural habitat of an area can be managed, while the genetic diversity of species can take place with maintain its natural environment.

Conservation is the entire process of managing a place for meaning the cultural heritage it contains is well preserved (Burra Charter, 1981). Conservation is the maintenance and protection of something that is carried out regularly to

prevent damage and destruction with preservation method (Peter Salim and Yenny Salim, 1991). Conservation activities always associated with an area, the area itself has the meaning is an area with the main function of protection or cultivation (Law No. 32 of 2009).

Protected area is an area designated with the main function of protecting environmental sustainability which includes: natural resources, artificial resources, and historical and cultural values of the nation for the benefit of sustainable development. Cultivation area is area designated with the main function to be cultivated on the basis of condition and potential of natural resources, human resources, and resources artificial.

Konservasi itself comes from the word Conservation which consists of the word con (together) and servare (keep/save) which have the meaning of efforts to maintain what we have (keep/save what you have), however wisely (wise use). This idea was put forward by Theodore Roosevelt (1902) who was the first American to suggest about conservation concept. Conservation in the present sense is often translated as the wise use of natural resources wise).

Conservation can also be viewed from an economic and ecological perspective conservation from an economic perspective means trying to allocate resources nature for now, while from an ecological standpoint, conservation is allocation of natural resources for now and in the future. When referring to its meaning, conservation is defined in some limitations, as follows.

1. Conservation is using natural resources to fulfill human needs in large quantities for a long time (American Dictionary).
2. Conservation is the allocation of natural resources over time (generations). socially optimal (Randall, 1982).
3. Conservation is the management of air, water, soil, minerals to organisms life including humans so that the quality of human life can be achieved which increased, while in management activities include among others survey, research, administration, preservation, education, utilization and exercise (IUCN, 1968).

4. Conservation is the management of the use of the biosphere by humans so that can provide or fulfill large profits and can renewed for future generations (WCS, 1980).

In 1972, a meeting was held which was an important milestone in the development of a global conservation strategy. The meeting is known as the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment. The results of the meeting included the formation of UNEP (The United Nations Environment Program) to face the challenges of environmental problems living in the world, which is still focused on damage and resource conservation natural power.

In 1992, the Earth Summit was in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or as it is known as United Nations Conference on Environmental and Development; or known as the Earth Summit discussed various ways to Protect the environment with attention to economic development more sustainable in less affluent countries.

The meeting also managed to increase attention and seriousness world in the face of various environmental crises, build understanding clear distinction between environmental safeguards and the need for alleviate poverty in developing countries with the help of funds from developed countries.

In East Asia, the conservation of living natural resources (KSDAH) began when King Asoka (252 BC) reigned, at which time it was announced that it is necessary to protect wild animals, fish and forests. Whereas in England, King William I (1804 AD) at that time had ordered para his aides to prepare a book called the Doomsday Book which contains an inventory of the kingdom's natural resources.

The policies of the two kings can be summed up as a form conservation of living natural resources at that time, namely King Asoka doing conservation for preservation activities, while King William I carry out management of living natural resources on the basis of available data accurate. Based on these historical facts, it can be seen that since antiquity, the concept of conservation existed and was introduced to humans although the concept of conservation is still conservative and exclusive (kingdom). The concept is an ancient concept of conservation which

is the forerunner of the modern concept of conservation, namely the modern concept of conservation emphasizing efforts to maintain and utilize natural resources wisely. Meanwhile, according to Rijkssen (1981), conservation is a form of cultural evolution, which in ancient times, conservation efforts worse than at the moment.

Overall, the Conservation of Natural Resources and the Environment (SDAL) is the management of natural resources and the environment which is used wisely to ensure the continuity of their supply while maintaining and increasing the quality, value and diversity.

In Indonesia, conservation activities should be implemented crosswise sectors and across actors; together and integrated by both the government and community (including the general public, private sector, non-governmental organizations communities, and universities), as well as other parties.

2.2.4 Correlation Nature Conservation Theory

Additional benefits complement the health advantages people derive from nature contact. An important one, as highlighted in the 2023 review, is that a person's psychological perception that they are part of nature leads to pro-conservation beliefs and actions. Nature connection has been found to be "strongly and robustly" related to pro-environmental behaviour, including observed behaviour, self-reports, and behavioral intentions. For instance, nature relatedness is positively correlated with conservation volunteering.

Feelings and desires are the motivational forces behind all human endeavors and human creation, and the similar forces are believed to evolve the process of nature conservation. Religion being a product of feelings and beliefs, historically this instrument is used as a powerful tool for nature conservation. The sense of belonging in nature has been created by performing various rituals, and many of them are still practiced today by various religious sects. The diverse components of nature, whether living or non-living, have been attracting human curiosities since time immemorial that is reflected in the religious symbols of such components. Being a source of joy and inspiration for inquisitive minds, from poets

to philosophers and knowledge-seekers to knowledge-providers, the nature's components have been defined in different perspectives. There are ample examples which indicate that not only plant and animal species but also water, air and land represent various gods and goddesses, apart from their materialistic uses. In traditional landscape, the sacred areas act as de facto protected areas. However, it is felt that the religious norms and ways of nature conservation have often been neglected, misunderstood, or purposefully misrepresented with due course of time.

The increasing disconnection from nature due to urbanization and exponential growth of human-induced stresses on natural ecosystems cause severe environmental degradation and loss of biodiversity. The ongoing climate change related impacts on various ecosystems are also the subject of grave concern when the nature is already reeling under various stresses. The philosophy of religion and its belief system that helped in saving the world in the past can continue to be used as a powerful tool for mitigating the negative impacts of current anthropogenic pressures. There are reports which indicate that cultural and religious values are often more acceptable to the society in comparison to the legislations or regulations. The growing interests among society in spiritual ecology, which focuses on the interrelationship between religions and environment, may help to address various environmental issues and problems within the realm of religion.

2.3 Previous Related Studies

This research focuses on theory conflict that suffered by the characters in The Conflict Of Nature Conservation In Moana Movie Script. I can't find the analysis that have same movie script that I research, but there are some researches that related to this research. So, this research takes some previous related studies that have similarities to this research on the object The Nature Conservation, to support the analysis of this research.

1. The first related study is written by Karl Marx (1818), is a theory that society is in a state of perpetual conflict because of competition for limited resources. Conflict theory holds that social order is maintained by domination and power, rather than by consensus and conformity. According to conflict theory, those with wealth and power try to hold on to it by any means possible, chiefly by suppressing the poor and powerless. A

basic premise of conflict theory is that individuals and groups within society will work to try to maximize their own wealth and power.

2. The second related study is written by Kriesberg (1982), When several business people bid for a contract, without engaging in conflict action such as spreading false rumors or making threats, they are in competition but not conflict with each other. In general, people who are in competition do not engage in conflict interaction and, in fact, may not even be aware that they are competing; they are always seeking the same end; and they usually seek what belongs to a third party rather than what belongs to the opponent.
3. The third related study was put forward by Theodore Roosevelt (1902), Konservasi itself comes from the word Conservation which consists of the word con (together) and keep/save which have the meaning of efforts to maintain what we have (keep/save what you have), however wisely (wise use).

The difference between this research to those is in the object and in the focus of the object analysis. This research uses The Conflict Theory movie script by Karl Marx as the main source and in this research focuses on Kriesberg and Theodore Roosevelt that affected their psychology due to their nature conservation conflicts. And the object of this research is very rare and almost no one does it in the form of a thesis. The action and behavior are important to determine in literary works.