CHAPTER 2
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

I use a variety of concepts and theories to support for further analysis based on the introduction chapter above in order to analyze the meaning and structure of the movie script. Intrinsic and extrinsic analysis are used further by me. The intrinsic approach employs a number of theories, including those relating to plot, setting, and theme. Additionally, I draw on theories of selfishness and familial conflict to support the extrinsic approach.

2.1. Intrinsic Approach

It is a fundamental component of all literary works. The visible portion of the story is internally focused. Plot, setting, theme, character, theme, symbol and allegory, style and tone, and point of view are just a few of the components of an intrinsic approach. I want to select four of the elements from the list above. They are:

2.1.1. Characters and Methods of Characterization

This research is using showing method to show the collected data that I have been collecting. The technique of indirect characterization (showing method) involves imagining a character through speech and action. Because they need to comprehend the character through dialogue and action, readers prefer this method of reading. It depends on the writer's emotions when writing the story, but many authors use this technique because they think it's the best one out of all the others. (Minderop, 2018). The author dissociates themselves from the story by letting the characters express themselves through language or action. Discourse, character, characterization through dialogue, personality speakers, setting and context for the discussion, the characters' mental state, intonation, voice stress, and vocabulary specific to them are all examples of ways to show. (Minderop, 2018)

The next technique involves observing a character's speech patterns. This section demonstrates the verbal interactions and word choices made by the characters. According to Pickering and Hoeper, a number of characters

are circumspect and reserved in their speech. We must infer from their seemingly automatic speech what they really mean. Others are open and truthful. They express their thoughts to us clearly, or at least they seem to. Several characters frequently use exaggeration and overstatement. Others favor understatement and subtlety. The viewer must be prepared to analyse some dialogues in a variety of ways understatement for a variety of reasons. The viewer must be prepared to evaluate some dialogues in a variety of ways for a variety of reasons. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1991)

2.1.2. Plot

Plot is a further element that should be examined. There are many different reasons people read movie script. Some of them are eager to see how well the story is told, others are interested in the moral lesson that can be drawn, and still others are interested in finding out what happens next. Every movie script will contain a series of events. Understanding this series will help you to understand what happens after that and why the scene appears. The traditional story's plot is typically organized in a moving forward form, which has five structural components. The plot of the movie Lady Bird will be displayed using this form. A story with a plot progresses from start to finish in a specific order. To make a story engaging to read, each component must be well-developed. Plot development occurs in five stages, there are situation stage, generating circumstances stage, rising action stage, climax stage, and denouement stage. (Nurgiyantoro, 1998)**.**

2.1.2.1 Situation Stage

This stage showed the start of the story, the exposition of the characters and settings, as well as other events that served as a prelude to the following stage.

2.1.2.2 Generating Circumstances Stage

As the plot develops at this stage, issues start to crop up, and one issue may have an effect on another and lead to the emergence of yet another.

2.1.2.3 Rising Action Stage

At this stage, characters are under pressure to find a solution to problems that have grown more complex over time.

2.1.2.4 Climax Stage

This stage denotes the most severe form of the issue, which is typically described as something very negative and is the point at which the conflict in the narrative peaks.

2.1.2.5 Denouement Stage

In this stage, previous peak of conflict is concluded and characters found the solution of said conflict. This stage usually ends the story.

2.1.3 Setting

Setting is the cornerstone, indicating the idea of place, the passage of time, and the social context in which the events of the story are described. According to Pickering and Hoeper, the setting serves as a reflection of the character when expressing personality. I make the setting description resemble the character. Therefore, the environment serves as a metaphor for the character (Pickering & Hoeper, 1991). Setting is divided into three, there are setting of place, setting of time, and setting of atmosphere.

2.1.3.1 Setting of place

Setting of place is where the place can include the character's immediate surroundings (room, house, park, etc.) that reflect reality, or the area can be solely the author's creation.

2.1.3.2 Setting of time

Setting of time is when the time can include a specific time of day, month, or year. Time can also represent the length of the story, whether it takes hours, days, months, or years.

2.1.3.3 Setting of atmosphere

Setting of atmosphere is when the environment focuses more on the social, cultural, and historical aspects of the story that could impact the reader's understanding of the characters and conflict.

2.1.4 Theme

A theme is a broad idea that permeates a piece of literature and is expressed in the text as a semantic structure with parallels and divergences. The theme of the story is derived from how the story's real motives affect how certain events, conflicts, or situations appear. (Nurgiyantoro, 1998)

2.2 Extrinsic Approach

Extrinsic theory is anything that is not directly related to the plot but nevertheless indirectly advances it. Extrinsic factors in a story are just as important as intrinsic factors because they have an impact on the plot without being explicitly written in.

2.2.1 Selfishness and Family Conflict Theory

The two main plot elements are family conflict and selfishness. Characters' true personalities will become apparent as the plot develops, and the impact will be immediately apparent as conflict intensifies.

2.2.1.1 Selfishness

Selfishness is characterized by narcissistic personality traits like entitlement and exploitativeness, dispositional greed, materialism, self-image goals, undivided communion, and egoistic motivations for providing care in close relationships. (Crocker, 2017).

Altruism's antithesis, selfishness, is the act of putting one's own interests ahead of those of others. Despite the apparent simplicity of these ideas, it can be challenging to tell whether a person is truly altruistic or selfish based solely on their behaviour. (Saito, 2015). It is clear that someone with selfishness places their temptation above all else, making them almost unstoppable in terms of dedication. People

with selfishness will always think that what they were doing is right and they will continue doing it. Besides that, selfish people can lead their family into a conflict because they do not know anything and always be in ignorance hence it makes them separated away from their family.

Selfishness is something that is often considered a bad trait, but selfishness also has a beneficial side for people who have this trait. Selfish people are healthier than people who less care about themself, because selfish people tend to be more able to take care of themselves to the fullest than those of you who are 'less selfish'. This is because they always have more time for themself than 'taking care of' other people'. Not only healthier, but selfish people are mostly more confident than the others. Selfish people are usually more successful in their careers because they tend to have high self-confidence. Selfish people are not ashamed to ask for a promotion because they always want to achieve higher success.

2.2.1.2 Family Conflict

Family conflict refers to active opposition between family members. Because of the nature of family relationships, it can take a wide variety of forms, including verbal, physical, sexual, financial, or psychological (Marta & Alfieri, 2014). Conflict can take many different forms, including hostility, unfriendly behavior, animosity, violence, rivalry, and miscommunication. It also has something to do with situations where the interests of two opposing organizations conflict. It can be described as a conflict between two or more family member, with each person trying to convince the other to agree with their viewpoint. Households are the only places where family conflict can occur; it is similar to other conflicts in nature but has a different impact in terms of scale. Family disputes arise between members, and the severity of the issue is influenced by a number of factors and can have a variety of effects on the family members.

Conflict theory focuses the way in which members of the family struggle for different aspects of life. This include struggle for resources and power. As the family grows individuals within the social unit compete for wealth and prestige hence it leads to creation of conflict (UKEssays, 2018).

Selfishness which is basically a self-oriented attitude and selfish people often do not care about the condition of other people is very influential to cause conflict in the family. For example, as told in the movie script Lady Bird where the main character Christine is wanting to leave her household because she wants to make her own name and she did not even know that her parents have struggled all this time. The conflict starts when Christine feels like she can do anything when she grows up hence she can pay all the money that her parents have spent for her life. The conflict gets hard because none of the family members reassures her to counter the notion in her head.

2.3 Previous Related Studies

In this study, I use three previous studies that are related to the study I am working on. The first study is titled "*Between Destiny And Selfishness: An Existential Study On Bella's Search For Meaning Of Life In* Meyer's *Breaking Dawn Novel (2008)*" written by Ida Octaviana Setyanti from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. Her study elaborates on Bella's fate and selfishness as they are examined from an existentialist psychoanalytic standpoint in Meyer's Breaking Dawn novel. The study's goals are to examine the book's structural components and, in particular, to consider how the existentialist psychoanalytic viewpoint would apply to the main character of the book. She uses a type of research called descriptive qualitative research. There are two categories of data sources: primary data sources and secondary data sources. The Stephenie Meyer novel Breaking Dawn serves as the primary data source, and the secondary data sources include other documents that discuss existentialist psychoanalysis, literary works, reviews, and articles about the book. Descriptive analysis is a method of data analysis. According to the study's findings, here are some. First of all, it is

clear from the structural analysis that she is trying to make a moral point by showing how love and selfishness can sometimes be difficult to tell apart. She also illustrates a psychological phenomenon in which a person is conflicted over whether to make her life meaningful by remaining as she is or to achieve her goals by changing who she is, based on existentialist psychoanalytic analysis.

The second study is titled *"Love And Selfishness Reflected In Gary Winick"S Letters To Juliet Movie (2010): A Psychoanalytic Approach"* written by Amellia Endah Pratiwi from Muhammadiyah University Of Surakarta. The goal of the study is to examine how Letters to Juliet movie uses a psychoanalytic approach to depict love and selfishness. There are two goals that she will achieve, the first is to evaluate the movie's technical and structural components, and the second is to assess the psychoanalytic personality of the lead character. In this qualitative study, secondary data and Letters to Juliet movie by Gary Winnick are used as structural elements. Gary Winnick's film Letters to Juliet, which serves as the primary source of secondary data, is complemented by online articles, literary works, and books on the subject. The method of gathering data for this study is library research, which involves watching the film, reading some related books and articles, using the internet, taking notes of crucial passages, organizing the notes, and coming to conclusions with the information. The author uses descriptive analysis to examine the data. The study's findings demonstrate how the movie exemplifies selfishness and how to love someone. Selfishness is one of the negative traits that undermine romantic love between two people. Try to alter that behaviorism or look for someone else as a solution to the issue.

The last study is "*American Selfishness as Reflected in Ira Levin's A Kiss Before Dying*" written by Imaniar, Ayu Melati Ningsih, Diana Sopha from Universitas Muslim Nusantara Al Washliyah. The goal of this study is to determine the root causes of the American selfishness that Ira Levin's book "A Kiss Before Dying" contained. Because it can produce accurate data, the qualitative method was chosen for this study. The data from the book A Kiss Before Dying is divided into three parts with fifteen chapters each. Additionally, information from the books and journals relevant to this study is used. The

findings demonstrated that Corliss' reflection of American selfishness had two causes—stubbornness and rebels—and two effects—greed and deception—from that selfishness itself.

Compared to those three previous studies, this study that I will work on is more like to examine how selfishness can be the reason of family issue that happened in Lady Bird's family. Other than that, this study focuses on the collected data from the movie script only. The method to collect the data is similar to those previous studies because this study is also using qualitative method.