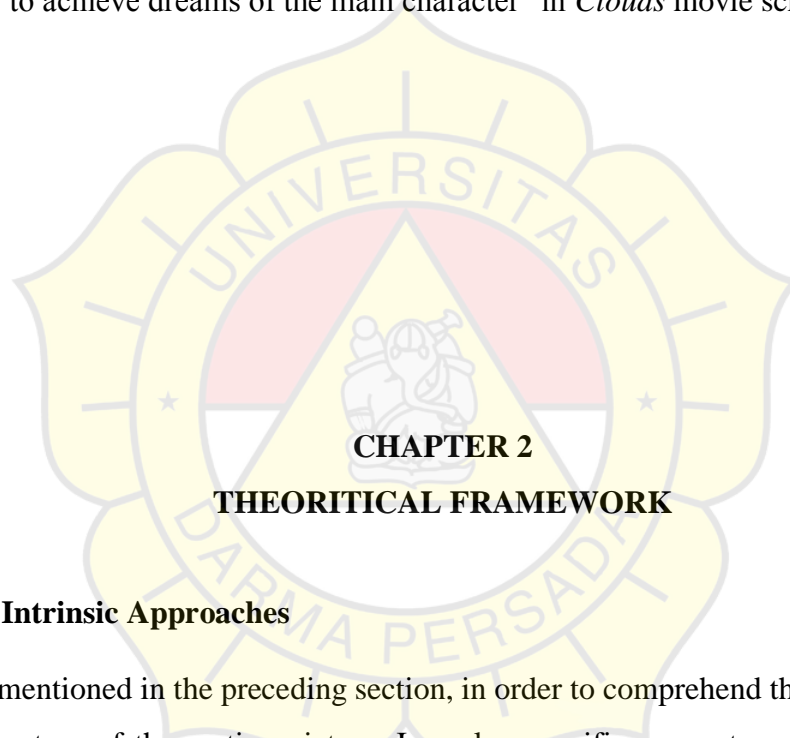


CHAPTER 4: ANALYSIS OF THE OBJECT OF THE RESEARCH

This part there is analyze means to break a topic or concept down into its parts in order to inspect and makes sense acording to “Struggle And Motivation to Achieve Dream of The Main Character in the Clouds Movie Script”.

CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSIONS

This chapter is the conclusions of the title “The struggle and motivation to achieve dreams of the main character” in *Clouds* movie script



CHAPTER 2

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Intrinsic Approaches

As mentioned in the preceding section, in order to comprehend the significance and structure of the motion picture, I employ specific concepts and theories for examination. The theories implemented in this chapter employ both intrinsic and extrinsic methodologies. The intrinsic approach encompasses characterization, plot, and setting, while the extrinsic approach is based on Psychoanalysis, which emphasizes the realization of Maslow's needs for self-actualization. Consequently, this chapter provides a more comprehensive explanation of the aforementioned concepts and theories, which were previously introduced in the preceding chapter, and elucidates them within a theoretical framework.

2.1.1. Characterization

Characterization according to Aquino (1976) cited by aryanti komang is a method of analyzing the development and personality of the protagonist, which deals with the process of creating an image of a person within fiction that includes character traits, traits, and motives (Meisuri, 2017) His two approaches to characterization are direct and indirect. The direct method is used when the author conveys the personality of the character to the audience, and is often used in novels, etc. The indirect method is used when the author reveals the character's personality, and is often used in movies. will be split .There are few types of characters, but the main character is the one that attracts the viewers' attention the most and attracts their attention. She is the character with the most appearances. A supporting character is someone who creates a situation and causes conflict for the main character. Characters usually fall into two categories of her. She is the main character and antagonist. According to Taylor,Diana (1991:80) Roles are the primary vehicle in theater because they create conflict. Playwrights can create conflict through language and role actions. In the theater, roles are divided according to the playwright's motives. It is these role motivations that produce role behaviors. These roles are:

a) Protagonist

The main character at the center of the story. Role existence consists in overcoming the problems encountered in order to achieve the ideal. This problem can be attributed to other characters, can occur naturally, or can be due to your own shortcomings. This role influences the direction of the story. Minderop (2005:22)

b) Antagonist

The antagonist role is the opposite of the hero role. This scroll is intended to express the negative things that are the premise of the story. This role probably hurts the main characters the most. This character is an evil character that causes hatred in viewers Minderop (2005:22)

c) Tritagonist

Tritagonist role is the role of a companion, both for the role of the protagonist or antagonist. This role can be a supporter or opponent of the central character, but it also could be a mediator or intermediary central figure. This position became the defender of figures that they accompany. This role includes the main supporting character Minderop (2005:22)

a) Deutragonist

The deutragonist is another character who is on the protagonist's side. This role helps to solve the problems faced by the protagonist. Minderop (2005:22)

b) Foils

Foil is a role that is not directly involved in the conflict that occurs but is needed to complete the story. Usually he sided with the antagonist. Minderop (2005:22)

c) Utilities

Utility is a supporting role or as a complementary character to support a series of stories and dramatic continuity. Usually this figure represents the soul of the writer. Minderop (2005:22) explained the characters in literary works can present themselves directly through their behavior. In this case, the reader can analyze the characters themselves through several ways:

2.1.1.1 Showing Methods

To analyze this film, I use the dramatic method. Agreement with Pickering and Hopper (1981:27), "Another method is indirect, dramatic presentation, in which the author stands aside and allows the characters to reveal themselves directly through dialogue and action." is transferred to the reader, who must draw inferences about the characters based on the evidence provided in the story. (Minderop 2005:22) Explained that characters in literary works can

express themselves directly through their actions. In this case, the reader can analyze the characters themselves in several ways.

2.1.1.1.1. Characterization Through dialogue

First, the reader should pay close attention to the content of the conversation itself. Is it small talk, or does the topic play an important role as the story progresses? In terms of characterization, the speaker talks only about himself or sticks to talking about only one topic. If so, we can conclude that the person is either an egoist or bored. If the speaker only talks about other people, only gossip and busyness may remain. (Pickering and Hopper, 1981: 32)

a. Location and Conversation Situation

In real life, private conversations at night are usually more serious and clear than those that take place in public during the day. So this is very likely to happen in a fictional story, and the reader should consider why the author is recreating that dialogue at a particular time or place. This is, of course, the most important thing in examining the narrative (Minderop, 2005:28).

b. Mental Qualities of the Characters

The mental qualities of the character. The mental qualities of the characters can be recognized through the strains and flow of speech when the characters speak. (Minderop 2005:33)

c. Tone, stress, dialect and vocabulary

Tone of voice, pressure, dialect, and vocabulary can help reveal a character's personality if the reader is able to observe and examine the character carefully and seriously. Dialect and vocabulary can provide important facts about a person's personality. Both indicate a person's character credibility and can even reveal a

person's educational background, occupation, and social status (Minderop 2005:34)

2.1.1.1.1 Characterization Through the Actions of the Characters

Apart from speech, personality traits can also be observed from behavior. According to Henry James quoted by Pickering and Hopper, action and behavior are logically psychology and personality development. It shows how a character's personality is portrayed in action (Minderop 2005;38)

a. Through Behaviour

To build a character based on actions, it's important for the reader to observe the various events in the plot in detail. Because these events reflect the characters, the emotional and psychological states of the characters that they unconsciously follow, and the values presented can

b. The Underlying Motivation

Regardless of whether our conscious actions are large or small, we need to identify the common patterns of behavior to which each belongs. A helpful approach is to try to trace a particular impact to its root cause based on motivation. Once you've done this, and consistent patterns of motivation emerge, it's no exaggeration to say that you've made some important discoveries about your personality.

2.1.2 Plot

You need a plot to build a story. Without a plot, you don't know how things happen in a story. As Simibang pointed out, plots need important elements such as plot, setting, and theme. Staton and Kenny (Nurgiyantoro, 1998:167) argues that a plot is a story involving a series of events, but that each event is only causally related, and that events cause or cause other events.

2.1.2.1 Exposition

Introduce background events and characters. Rising Plot – A series of events that create suspense in a story. Climax - The part of the story where the suspense reaches its climax. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:17)

2.1.2.2 Rising Action

The ascending action is his second structure or level of the Ferytag pyramid. As the name suggests, this story is meant to be more emotional. There are usually several actions that are central to the problem. According to one idofiana, the heightened action causes conflicts between the characters, which lead to the beginning of the story, and at the climax all problems explode (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:17)

2.1.2.3. Complication

Sometimes called an upward trend plot, this breaks the existing balance and introduces characters and underlying or driving conflicts. After that, the conflict gradually developed and escalated (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:17)

2.1.2.4 Crisis

A crisis, also called a climax, is the moment when behavior reaches a peak of emotional intensity. It's a turning point in the plot that brings immediate resolution. (Pickering and Hopper,1981:17)

2.1.2.4. Falling action

Once the crisis, or turning point, has been reached, the tension subsides and the plot moves toward 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

Pickering and Hooper (1981:38) also explained that the setting in fiction is called on to perform several desired functions, including:

2.1.3.1 Setting as Background

Because the action is a setting that exists primarily for its own sake, with no explicit relationship to the action or the characters, only a tangential and minor relationship at best. (Pickering and Hopper, 1981:41-42).

a. Setting as Antagonist

It helps determine plot inconsistencies and determine the outcome of events. (Pickering and Hopper, 1981:41-42).

b. Setting as Means of Revealing Character

Many writers manipulate the narrative setting to create reader expectations and set the right mood for what is to come. (Pickering and Hopper, 1981:41-42).

d. Setting as a means of character revealing

Very often, the way a character perceives and reacts to its environment tells the reader more about the character and her mental state than the actual physical environment itself. Writers can also consciously use voice acting to articulate and reveal characters. A metaphorical or symbolic expansion setting for a character. (Pickering and Hopper, 1981:41-42). Thus, how a character perceives the environment and reacts to it reveals something to the reader about the character and their mental state.

2.1.4 Theme

Theme is one of those important terms that can mean very different things to different people. For those who see literature primarily as a means of teaching, preaching, disseminating ideas they like, or in some way promoting righteousness, this subject may mean morals or lessons to be drawn from the work. not. (Pickering and Hopper, 1981:61)

2.2. Extrinsic Approaches

To analyze this movie script through extrinsic I use theory humanistic psychology approach from Abraham Maslow. I use the concept of multilevel needs theory, the fifth level is the need for self-actualization related to the struggles and motivations of the main character in the film clouds. Through extrinsic approach use the concepts of struggle and motivation.

2.2.2 Psychology Literature

Interdisciplinary literary studies combine literary studies with various other areas of knowledge. Literary psychology is a literary branch that deals with the reading and interpretation of literary works, the authors of literary works and how they are read, using various concepts and existing theoretical frameworks of psychology. Psychology can be interpreted as the science that deals with the human psyche, because psychology means the life of the mind, soul, and force. According to Wickaxono, Roman (2017:186) argues that in literary studies that consider work as a psychological activity, authors engage in creativity, taste, and labor.

On the other hand, according to Endraswara of Wichaksono, Roman (2017:186) explains that literature and psychology are indirectly and functionally closely related. Both literature and psychology show similarities in research. The subject is human life. On the other hand, psychology and literature both have a functional relationship because they study the psychological states of people, but the difference is that in psychology the symptoms are real, whereas in literature the symptoms are imaginary. I have.

2.2.3 Humanistic Personality Psychology

There have been three revolutions in psychology that have influenced modern personal thinking. The first revolution is psychoanalysis, which portrays man as impulses and conflicts. The second revolution, Behaviorism, characterizes humans as flexible, passive, and docile victims of environmental stimuli, or

playthings of environmental regulation. Then came the third revolution: humanistic psychology. This humanistic psychology is a movement born from the presentation of an image of human beings different from that of free and dignified creatures, always aiming to maximize human potential as far as the environment permits. increase. And the mentor and spiritual father of humanistic psychology itself is Abraham Maslow. And a theory that is very relevant to this study is Abraham Maslow's Theory of Humanistic Psychology, Multilevel Desire.

According to Maslow (1943:373) describes Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs as a theory of motivation that states that his five categories of human needs determine individual behavior. These needs include physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs. In addition, we are motivated by the desire to achieve or maintain various conditions that underlie these basic satisfactions, as well as by more intelligent desires. These fundamental goals are interrelated and arranged in a hierarchy of priorities. This means that the strongest targets tend to monopolize consciousness and spontaneously organize the mobilization of the organism's various abilities.

(Haryu,2006:82) argues that humans have needs in life. And when needs are met, the individual feels satisfied and self-fulfilled. recognize yourself. Maslow introduced the theory of hierarchical needs. To achieve a hierarchy of needs, he argued, people can be divided into two types: healthy and unhealthy. This section describes the hierarchy of needs and personality classifications.

2.2.3.1 Hierarchy of Needs

The hierarchy of needs is a multilevel need that in its achievement must be gradual from the basic level to the highest level. achievement must be gradual from the basic level to the highest level. The following stages of needs according to Maslow (in Yusuf and Juntika 2008: 157-160)

1. The psychologist needs

Maslow (1943:373) explains that If all the needs are unsatisfied, and the organism is then dominated by the physiological needs, all other needs may

become simply non-existent or be pushed into the background. It is therefore justified to characterize the whole organism as simply hungry, since the consciousness is almost completely overwhelmed by the feeling of hunger.

Based on the journal title Psychoanalytic Personality Theory, Behaviorism and Humanism by E. Koeswara (1991:112) Physiological needs are the set of basic needs that are most urgently met because they are directly related to biological maintenance and survival. Basic physiological needs include needs for food, water, oxygen, rest, thermoregulation, sex, and sensory stimulation. And when these physiological needs are unfulfilled or unsatisfied, a person will not act to satisfy other higher-order needs.

2. The Safety needs

Maslow (1943:379) explains that running, 'good' society ordinarily makes its members feel safe enough from wild animals, extremes of temperature, criminals, assault and murder, tyranny, etc. So, in the truest sense of the word, he no longer needs security as an active motivator. Just as a well-fed man no longer feels hungry, a safe man no longer feels threatened (Maslow, 1943:379).

Based on the title of the journal Psychoanalytic Personality Theory, Behaviorism, Humanism by E. Koeswara (1991;120) When the individual's physiological needs are met, needs other than the dominant need It arises within the individual, the demand arises. Satisfaction, the desire for self-confidence. What Maslow meant by safety needs is the desire to encourage individuals to achieve peace, security, and regularity in their environment. Maslow argued that this need for safety is very real, even in infants and children who are helpless and need protection. An example of a safety need is that parents are free to treat their children differently and not allow them to develop a sense of security. Similarly, parental abuse, separation of children from their parents, divorce, and death within the family, especially of both parents, are conditions that adversely affect a child's sense of security and mental health.

3. The Love And Belongingness Needs

The need for love and a sense of belonging is a need that encourages individuals to enter into affective relationships or emotional bonds with other individuals, both with the same sex and with other types. either within the family or within the group environment in the community.

Maslow (1943;380) explains that If both the physiological and the safety needs are fairly well gratified, then there will emerge the love and affection and belongingness needs, and the whole cycle already described will repeat itself with this new center.

Now he will feel the absence of his friends, loved ones, wives and children more than ever. He craves loving relationships with the public and a place in his own group, and works very hard to achieve his goals. He would want to reach such a place more than anything in the world, and he may even forget that he once mocked Love when he was hungry. (Maslow, 1943, pp. 380-381)

Journal "Psychoanalytic Personality Theory, Behaviorism, Humanistic E. Koeswara" (1991;123), when people from different communities feel sufficiently safe in their environment, they will engage with some social organization such as a family, community, or community-based organization (CBO) to identify and belong to them. He explains that he tends to feel the need. to such a company. For example, in the United States, Abraham Maslow found that high social mobility in the United States is the result of an unmet need for love and belonging. The United States has become a nomadic nation (with about 45 million Americans immigrating each year), whose people are uprooted, marginalized, afflicted with a variety of family and social problems, and superficial interpretations of human relationships. annoyed.

In my opinion, the need for love and belonging predominates, as individuals seek meaningful relationships with others for their well-being. People have an innate need for affection and love, which can only be satisfied by another person.

This is the basis of the social or patrimonial motivations that drive people to seek and form satisfying relationships with others. As mentioned above, some things that meet this need include:

family, friends, relationships, and community.

4. The Esteem Needs

Based on the journal title psychoanalytic personality theories, behaviorism, humanistic by E.Koeswara (1991;124) Need for self-esteem, this need is divided into two parts by Maslow, the first part is respect or appreciation from oneself and the second part is respect from others. The first part includes the desire for competence, self-confidence, personal power, adequacy, independence, and freedom. while the second part includes, among others, achievements. Satisfying the need for a sense of self-esteem in individuals will result in an attitude of self-confidence. a sense of worth, a sense of strength, a sense of accomplishment, and a sense of usefulness. conversely, frustration or delays in satisfying the need for self-esteem will result in an attitude of inferiority, inappropriateness, weakness that causes the individual to experience emptiness, doubt and despair.

Maslow (1943;381) explains that All people in our society have a need or desire for a stable, firmly based, (usually) high evaluation of themselves, for self-respect, or self-esteem, and for the esteem of others. By firmly based self-esteem, we mean that which is soundly based upon real capacity, achievement, and respect from others. (Maslow. 1943;381).

In my opinion, appreciation in this case is not always about gifts, but about self-esteem. Self-esteem is divided into two, namely self-respect and respect from others. This respect for yourself means belief in yourself to achieve your own goals for the sake of your own honor. Meanwhile, the appreciation from other people is more towards recognition that is obtained from other people, such as being famous, increasing positions at work, and getting praise.

That is, every individual who can reach this level will have a need to be respected, a feeling of wanting to be trusted by others, and to stabilize themselves. These needs are generally related to the level of education and employment. When the level of education is higher, the self-confidence of an individual will also increase. However, if this level is not met, it will cause anxiety and stress.

5. The Self-Actualization Needs

Maslow (1943:382) explains that even if all these needs are satisfied, we may still often (if not always) expect that a new discontent and restlessness will soon develop unless the individual is doing what he is fitted for. A musician must make music, an artist must paint, a poet must write if he is to be ultimately happy. What a man can be, he must be. This need we may call self-actualization. In one individual, it may take the form of the desire to be an ideal mother, in another it may be expressed athletically, and in still another, it may be expressed in painting pictures or in inventions. It is not necessarily a creative urge although in people who have any capacities for creation it will take this form. (Maslow. 1943:383)

2.3.1.2 Struggle

Struggle is a person's behavior in overcoming or efforts made by someone to achieve what he wants. Struggle is usually in the form of real actions, or actions taken by someone to satisfy their desires, and not only are there intentions but also real actions are taken.

Therefore, the use of the term struggle in this study is all about reality, where the main character in this film tries to survive amidst his condition and condition of suffering from osteocarcinoma cancer to strive to realize one of his dreams, which is to become a famous musician all the time. In this film, the picture is very clear. You cannot achieve the dream what you want without the motivation and struggle.

Struggle is the activity of fighting over and trying the achievement of a goal by using energy, mind and will power, even if necessary by way of fighting or even

war. The values of struggle are an inherent value in our society since ancient times. Consciously or unconsciously this value will arise or just be born, when we face a problem.

According to (Joyomartono 1990:5) the principle of struggle can be further analyzed into several values contained in the struggle such as the value of willingness to sacrifice, the value of unity, the value of respect, the value of enthusiasm and never giving up and the value of cooperation. However, in this study the authors only use two of the five values mentioned above, value of willingness to sacrifice and the value of enthusiasm and never giving up. The two values of struggle are related for discussion by researcher, and this study uses the "CLOUDS" (2020) movie script by Justin Baldoni

2.3.1.3 Motivation

Motivation is a set of attitudes and values that influence individuals to achieve specific things according to individual goals. Attitudes and values it is an invisible that gives strength to push individuals in achieving goals. In addition, motivation can be interpreted as encouragement individuals to take action because they want to do it. If motivated individuals, they will make positive choices to do something that satisfies their desires.

According to Robbin (2002: 55) motivation is the desire to perform as a willingness to issue a high level of effort for organizational goals, which is conditioned by the ability of that effort to fulfill an individual need. Motivation is the willingness to spend a high level of effort for organizational goals conditioned by the ability of that effort, in meeting some individual needs (Robbins, 2003: 208).

Motivation is a set of attitudes and values that can provide influence on each individual that can achieve more tangible things with the goal individual. Morals and values are something invisible or visible that gives a person's motivation to behave in achieving goals. The urge consists of two components, namely: the

direction of behavior (work to achieve goals), and strength behavior (how strong the individual's efforts are at work) motivation includes feelings, thoughts, and past experience of someone who is a part of internal and external relations of the company. In addition, motivation is defined as encouragement that an individual has to behave or act because of them want to do actions that can achieve goals or success. If individual have a strong motivation they will take a positive action to do something, because they can achieve their goals (According to Rivai, 2013: 607).

2.3. Previous of Related Studies

Based on the objective of the research, to understand the meaning of the movie script, I use some concepts and theories to analyze it. In order to achieve this, I apply two approaches, which are intrinsic and extrinsic. To analyze the main characters, I use the theory provided in Metode Karakterisasi Telaah Fiksi by Professor Albertine Minderop to help this research and understand the main characters in this movie script.

The first research to help on understanding the concept of hierarchy of human needs, is the research uses theories from corresponding journals Hierarchy Of Human Needs Of Amir In Khaled Hosseini's The Kite Runner by Wilda Norma Yunita 2017, the study explains that the character Amir's needs are fulfilled by other characters. Amir's human needs are fulfilled by those who are nearby, such as Baba, Ali, Rahim Khan, and Soraya as his wife.

The second research about Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs and Assessing Needs in Community Development is in the Journal Aruma and Hanachor (23:2017). This article describes Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Human Needs and its application to real-world situations for assessing needs in the community development of societies. (3) Maslow and the Hierarchy of Motives: Measuring Desire Satisfaction by Taormina and Gao (2013). This study explores the

hierarchy of motivational needs that Maslow (1943) theorized by developing a scale based on his five operationally defined needs and definitions to measure satisfaction of needs. verified (Taormina and Gao. 2017;174). The difference between these journals and my research is that the feature of this study is that the hierarchies of human needs of the scripted character who isolates herself for the rest of her life without a society to help her or fulfill her hierarchies. The focus is on analyzing. needs. script.

The last research is the research that is conducted by Afriansyah, Ade Nora (2016) Analisis Pemenuhan Hierarki Kebutuhan tokoh Merry Riana dalam novel "Mimpi Sejuta Dolar " karya alberthiene endah, kajian psikologi humanistic Abraham Maslow ,” .This research refers to the same study and approach but with a different novel title. In her research, she examined the fulfillment of Merry Riana's hierarchy of needs in the novel Dream of a Million Dollars.

