

CHAPTER 2

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter contains the theories and the previous research that were used to analyse this research. The theories in this chapter are using intrinsic and extrinsic approaches. The intrinsic approach contains characterization, plot, and setting. And the extrinsic approach contains the concept of feminism. Therefore, this chapter, will discuss about further explanations of theories and concepts that mentioned in the previous chapter, and I will explain those frameworks of the theories.

2.1. Intrinsic Approach

To analyze the main character in the movie script I used a few concepts through the intrinsic approach, particularly characterization, setting and plot, as the language is used there are words that contain a certain meaning and this needs to be analyzed in order to figure it out and explain. The meaning that this movie script contains by using the intrinsic approach to research the element of the literary work.

2.1.1 Characterization

Character is an important thing in literary work. In every literature there must be some characters that shown different character to others. So, we need characterization to know that. Characterization method in literature research is a method that describe character of the characters in literary work. (Minderop, 2013:2).

There are two methods of characterization, the author in their literary work usually uses technique and guide, there are telling and showing methods. The first method is telling method, this method relies on description of the character through the author's comment directly. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:27). The other method is showing method, this method keeps the author away from the narrative to give the characters show their character to reader through actions and dialogue. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:27)

2.1.1.1. Showing Method

There are two methods of characterization, telling and showing method. To analyse 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 Hoeper, 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. Characterization through the dialogue

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

1. What is being said

In this part, we have to know the dialogue. Whether it will be discussed something important and it can influence the events in the story. (Minderop, 2013: 23).

2. The Identity of the speaker

Something that being said by main character, which considered more important than what's being said by minor characters, although something that given by minor characters such as conversation can provide some important information about the character of the other characters. (Minderop, 2013: 25).

3. The Occasion

Location and situation of the conversation or discussion can reflect a person's character. They usually will show their character when they trying to speak to a person they closest to. Such as in real life when conversation at night is more serious than a conversation that take place during the day. (Minderop, 2013:28).

4. The Quality of The Exchange

The flow of such a conversation is important; it is good if the dialogue includes some give and take. Furthermore, because the other is more passive, the talk will be brief. Characters might also reveal their psychological state by the rhythm or flow with which they speak (Minderop, 2013: 33).

5. The Speaker's Tone of Voice, Emphasis, Dialect, and Vocabulary

We can clarify the character of characters by observing their voice, emphasis, dialect, and vocabulary, but only if we analyze and examine it properly and carefully. Furthermore, the speaker's voice tone when speaking to another character might convey the character's attitude, such as friendly or arrogant. (Minderop, 2013: 34).

b. Characterization Through Action

Besides characterization through their speech, we can also analyze their character through their action. Actions and behaviour logically are a psychological development and personality that show what character of the characters shown in their actions. (Minderop, 2013:38).

2.1.2. Plot

A plot is a story that involves a series of events, but each event is only linked by cause and effect, where one event causes or causes another event to occur. (Stanton, 1965:14). The plot stages are divided into five parts, as follows:

a. Exposition

The exposition is the beginning section that provides background information, sets the scene, establishes the situation, and dates the action. It can introduce the characters and the conflict or the potential for conflict. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:16).

b. Complication

The complication introduces new characters and a conflict that was not present before. The conflict gradually builds and becomes more intense. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:17).

c. Crisis

The crisis (also referred to as the climax) is the point at which the plot reaches its most emotional intensity and it is the turning point that leads to the resolution. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:17).

d. Falling action

Once a crisis or turning point is reached, tensions subside and the plot moves towards its intended ending. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:17).

e. Resolution

Resolution is the final section of plot. It records the outcome of the conflict and establishes some new equilibrium or stability (however tentative and momentary). Resolution usually referred to the conclusion. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:17).

2.1.3. Setting

Setting is the place or type of surroundings where an event takes place, including the social situation, time, location, and weather. According to Pickering and Hoepfer (1981:37). Setting refers to both the surroundings that frame the action as well as the time of day or year, climactic condition, and historical period in which the action takes place. Setting can serve five functions: it can serve as the action's backdrop, an antagonist, a means of creating appropriate atmosphere, a means of revealing character, and a means of reinforcing theme.

a. Setting as Background of The Action

Setting as background refers to a sort of setting that exists mainly for its own purpose, with no clear tie to action or characters, or at most a tangential and minor relationship. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:38).

b. Setting as Antagonist

Setting up as the antagonist. Natural settings can act as a sort of potential cause or antagonist, supporting in the development of story conflict and affecting the outcome of events. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:39)

c. Setting as Means of Revealing Character

The way a character observes and responds to surroundings sometimes reveals more about the character and his state of mind to the reader than the actual location itself. An author can also apply setting to explain and expose character by making it a metaphoric or symbolic extension of character. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:42)

d. Setting as Means of Creating Appropriate Atmosphere

Many authors adjust their settings in order to expand the reader's expectations and create an effective perspective for events to follow. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 40).

e. Setting as Reinforcing of Theme

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

2.2. Extrinsic Approach

After explaining about the intrinsic approach above, in this section will explain about the extrinsic approach of this research. I use concepts of sociology of literature approach used theory of Liberal Feminism.

2.2.1 Sociology

Sociology comes from the Latin which consists of two words, namely: "Socius" which means friend and "Logos" which means science. In terms of sociology is a science that is closely related to its discussion of behaviour, attitudes, interactions, even life in society. Pitirim Sorokin (free translation of Sorokin, Contemporary Sociological Theories, 1928: 760-761) explains that sociology is a science that studies the relationship and mutual influence between various kinds of social phenomena, for example between economic phenomena and religion, family and morals, law with the economy, the movement of society with politics and so on.

Sociology explores the social origins and consequences of phenomena like romantic love, ethnic and gender orientation, family issues, abnormal conduct, aging, and religious beliefs on a human level. Sociology investigates and discusses issues such as crimes and laws, poverty and riches, discrimination and prejudice schools and education, corporate enterprises, urban communities, and

social movements at the cultural level. (<https://sociology.unc.edu/>). Selo Soemardjan and Soelaiman Soemardi describes sociology as a science that studies social structures and social processes, including social changes (Ary H. Gunawan, 2000: 3).

According to the description above, sociology is a science that studies interactions or relationships between humans, both personally and socially. As well as studying social structures and social processes including social changes.

2.2.2. Sociology in Literature

Sociology of literature is a research study in the broad area of sociology of literature. Wellek and Warren divided sociological studies into three classifications, namely, the sociology of authors, the sociology of literature, and the sociology of readers (Budiantara, 1990 : 111).

According to Ratna (2003, 2-3), sociology of literature is an understanding of literary works by considering social aspects. The tendency of the study of the sociology of literature to be: first, an approach based on the assumption that literature is a mere mirror of socio-economic processes. Second, an approach that prioritizes literature as a study material. This method used is the analysis of literary texts to find out their structure, which is then used to understand more deeply the social phenomena that exist in literature (Damono, 1979: 2).

From the explanation according to literary sociologists above, it can be concluded that what is meant by sociology of literature is an understanding of literary works by considering social aspects.

2.2.3. Liberal Feminism

Liberal feminists maintain that women's equality can be achieved within the framework of existing societal institutions. They seek to reform these institutions so that women can gain access to the rights and opportunities enjoyed by men. Their goal is individual freedom and choice, and their focus is on equality of opportunity, not outcomes. (Hooks, 2000). Lois Tyson Described in

Using Critical Theory: How to Read and Write about Literature "In a patriarchal society, men control all or the majority of the decisions. Typically, a patriarchy grants men power by supporting traditional gender roles " (Tyson, 2001, pp. 141-142).

Nowadays, women have the same authority as men in economic, social, and political systems. Feminism pushes for women's complete integration into society, seeking equal rights, equal labor, same pay, equal status, and treatment in public and private relationships. According to Rosenstand (2006:566), women and men must have fair chances, women shouldn't be disadvantaged based on their gender, and women and men should be paid equally for equal efforts. She is likely to agree, as are most men.

Liberal feminism is, without a doubt, the 'moderate' or 'mainstream' face of feminism. Thus, in liberal feminist theory, the public sphere is emphasized, as are legal, political, and institutional conflicts for people' rights to compete in the public marketplace. There is also a serious issue in liberal feminism about the importance of individual 'autonomy' and 'freedom' from supposedly unjustified limitations by others. This line of thought is followed by liberal feminism, which particularly claims that women are not fundamentally different from men but are denied opportunities because of their gender. Public citizenship and equality with men in the public sphere are important to liberal feminism. (Beasley, 1999, p.52-53)

Although many theories can be used, this one is appropriate for this research. The movie script is used in this study as an object of study. Because it analyses how the main character's actions in the movie relate to liberal feminism, this theory aids in the researcher's response to the problem formulations.

2.3. Previous of Related Studies

In supporting this research, there are several previous studies that have similarities and differences with this research. So, this research takes some previous related studies that have similarities to this research on the object Little Women movie script, to support the analysis of this research.

The first research by Nofira Aura Susilowaty (2022) with the title “The Representation of Feminism of the Main Character in Mulan Movie as Seen Through Liberal Feminism Approach”. In her research The researchers discovered three signs to solve the first problem formulation. The first sign is that women may do whatever they want in Mulan since in her community people believe that only lovely women can find a decent husband, but Mulan acts otherwise and is far from graceful because she is doing everything she wants, such as capturing chickens and disappointing her mother. The second sign is that women and men have equal potential. This is portrayed in Mulan when Mulan's father instructs daughter to conceal the powers bestowed upon her by her ancestors, implying that Mulan has the same potential as male warriors, but in the end he mistakenly reveals his chi. The final sign is that women have options and can think sensibly and independently. Mulan's parents have chosen to bring her to an arranged marriage, so Mulan chooses a spouse and marries fast. Mulan's attitude shifts, and she appears surprised and grieved by her family's decision.

The second research by Gusti Ayu Krisna Dewi, I Made Iwan Indrawan Jendra, I Komang Sulatra (2022) with the title "Feminism Portrayed in the Main Character of Movie Maleficent 2 Mistress of Evil". It was concluded, the researchers get 12 data related to the type of liberal feminism, Liberal feminism has two types, the first is segregation and the second is discrimination, in the research the researcher found 4 data based on segregation and 5 data based on discrimination and 3 data based on the the struggle of the main character against his own rights and in the end the two kingdoms in the film are peaceful and happy.

The third research by Eka Desmawati (2018) with the title “Analysis of Feminism in the Novel of Little Women By Louisa May Alcott”. It was concluded that the novel Little Women inspired the researcher to define four varieties of feminism. First,

the novel's protagonists exhibit Liberal feminism because of what they do to satisfy their own lives and earn money via hard labor. Second, Marxist feminism reflects the characters' appreciation of women's labor and urges more equality, and capitalism is the source of women's oppression, which is shown in the novel through the roles of character positions. Third, existentialist feminism represents the character's tomboyishness and a woman's urge to turn into a subject, transcends limits, labels, and essences, and demands ultimate freedom. Fourth, Radical feminism, it represents the characters who had a corporal punishment as well as all the symptoms of sexual violence or as one who "insists the sex or gender system is the underlying cause of women's oppression. Feminism is expressed in the characters' battle for existence, in placing their lives in the realm of men (patriarchy), and in their form of protest to no longer be the focus of men's aggression.

The difference between this research to those is in the object and in the focus of the object analysis. This research uses Little Women movie script written by Greta Gerwig as the main source and in this research focuses on Jo March as a main character who represents liberal feminism. And the object of this research is very rare and almost no one does it in the form of a thesis.

