

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL 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 script, 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 psychological distress and death instinct. This chapter will explain further about the concepts and theories, as follow :

2.1. Intrinsic Approach

In order to analyze the character in the movie script, I use several concepts, including characterization, plot and settings. From narrative 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

Character is an important thing in literary work. Pickering and Hoepfer (1981, p. 24 - 25) explain some terms of character in literary work. The major, or central, character of the plot is the protagonist; his opponent, the character against whom the protagonist struggles or contends is the antagonist. Term protagonist and antagonist do not directly show the characterization of each character. It does not mean protagonist always has good nature and also antagonist always has badnature.

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.13). On this term paper to analyze the characterization by the showing methods and telling methods of characterization.

There are also flat and round characters. Flat characters are those who embody or represent a single characteristic. Round characters are just the opposite. They embody a number of qualities and traits. Pickering and Hoepfer (1981, p. 62) On the other hand it is said that flat character is a minor character of a story. Round character is a major character of a story. To establish characterization of characters can be analyzed through showing and telling methods.

2.1.1.1. Telling Methods

This 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, p.08).

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).

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. Also the readers could analyze characters itself (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981, p.27-28) Minderop, 2005, p.22).

a) Characterization Through Dialogue

Characterization through dialogue is divided into: What the speaker said, speaker's identity, location and situation conversation, character's identity addressed by the speaker, voice tones, emphasis, dialect, and lexicon by the character (Minderop, 2005, p.22).

b) Location and Situation

Usually conversation in real life take a place and time, such as during night time it feels intimate and more serious, different at day time more casual talk. Moreover, it takes place such as home, restaurant, or park (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981, p.33).

c) Character's identity addressed by the speaker

Means that where the speaker talks and how the conversation takes place usually depends on who the speaker is talking to, as with friends it will usually be more relaxed and natural (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981, p.33).

d) Character's mental quality

How the character is recognized through the line of speech when he is conversing with how he responds to the discussion with an open mind or by being closed (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981, p.33).

e) Voice tones, Emphasis, Dialect and lexicon

Voice tones can be expressed stated or implied, it revealed to reader how the character such as the character attitude (confident, shy, rude). Emphasis, dialect and lexicon it can revealed the character's background or origin (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981, p.34).

2.1.2. Plot

Plot is the structure of the series of events in a story. The plot is a series of events that emphasizes the relationship of consequences. A plot is also a narrative of events, the emphasis falling on causality. The term plot implies just such an overview, it implies the controlling intelligence of an author who has winnowed the raw facts and incidents at his disposal and then ordered and arranged them to suggest or expose their causal relationship (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1980, p. 14).

a) Exposition

An opening story which usually provides necessary background information such as about the characters, and setting. It introduces the main characters, provides details that can help set the setting, and may also explain what happens before the story begins. It can also introduce characters and conflicts, or potential conflicts.

The exposition provides essential background information, introduces the cast, begins the characterization, and initiates the action. Some exposition is always provided in the first scene, and all of the essential background material is usually provided by the end of the first act. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1980, p.270).

b) Rising Action

This section is also referred to as complication, which breaks the existing equilibrium and introduces the character to the underlying or inciting conflict (if not already introduced by the exposition).

This section of the plot introduces and develops the conflict. It commences when one or more of the main characters first become aware of an impending difficulty or when their relationships first begin to change. (Pickering and Hoeper 1980. p. 270).

c) Climax

The climax or what is often called the crisis occurs at a turning point which is usually the most tenses or emotional moment in the story. The climax is reached when the protagonist takes the final step to resolve a conflict or achieve a goal.

"The crisis, or turning point of the play, occurs at the moment of peak emotional intensity and usually involves a decision, a decisive action, or an open conflict between the protagonist and antagonist." (Pickering and Hoeper, 1980.p. 271).

d) Falling Action

In this section the events that occur in the falling action are the result of the climax. Actions and dialogue bring the reader to the logical conclusion of the story. Once the crisis, or turning point, has been reached, the tension subsides and the plot moves toward its appointed conclusion.

"As the consequences of the crisis accumulate, events develop a momentum of their own. Especially in tragedy. the falling action of the play results from the protagonist's loss of control and a final catastrophe often appears inevitable." (Pickering and Hoeper, 1980, p.272).

e) Resolution

The final part of the story where the story progresses from the success or failure of the protagonist to achieve the goal or eliminate the problems faced in the story. The final part of the plot is its resolution, it chronicles the outcome of the conflict and establishes some new balance or stability (however tentative and momentary). Resolution is also referred to as the conclusion or the dénouement of the story.

The resolution, or denouement, merits special attention because it is the author's last chance to get the point across. Thus, it is not surprising that the resolution often contains a clear statement (or restatement) of the theme and a full revelation of character. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1980, p.273).

2.1.3. Setting

Setting is one of the intrinsic elements related to the time and place of events in literary works. In literary works, setting is a very important story-forming element, because these

elements will be able to determine the general state of a work (Abrams, 1981, p. 1975). The term setting, in its broadest sense, includes both the physical locale that frames the action and the time of day or year, the climatic conditions, and the historical period in which the action takes place. Basically, setting helps the reader visualize the action of the work, and thus adds credibility and an air of authenticity to the characters. It helps, in other words, to create and sustain the illusion of life, to impart what we call verisimilitude (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1980, p. 37). In addition, the setting of the story often helps to create a certain mood, atmosphere, or feeling. Setting refers to the physical location of events and the time at which they occur. The setting then is the environment that surrounds the characters and influences them and their actions (Birkerts, 1993, p.53-54).

a) Setting as Background for Action

The setting in the form of costumes, manners, events, and institutions, all characteristic of a particular time and place, is detailed to give the impression of "life as it was". In other cases, as in many modern short stories, the setting is so slight that it can be omitted in a sentence or two or must be deduced altogether from the dialogue and action. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1980, p. 38-39).

b) Setting as A Means of Creating Appropriate Atmosphere

The setting here acts as a shaper or as a means to build a certain atmosphere. For example, cheerful, romantic, sad, death, tragedy, mystery, and so on. So that it is hoped that it can arouse readers' expectations and build the right state of mind for the events that occur.

c) Setting as A Means of Revealing-Character

The setting here serves to clarify and reveal the character by deliberately making the setting as a metaphorical or symbolic extension of the character.

2.2. Extrinsic Approach

Extrinsic elements are elements that are outside the literary work, but indirectly affect the building or organism system of the literary work. Or, more specifically, it can be said as elements that influence the structure of the story of a literary work, but themselves do not take part in it. However, the extrinsic element is quite influential on the totality of the resulting story structure. Therefore, the extrinsic element must still be seen as something important (Wellek & Warren, 1956, p.1).

Wallek and Warren (as in cited Rokhmansyah. 2014, p. 33) suggest that the extrinsic elements of literary works include biographical elements, psychological elements, environmental conditions, and the author's view of life. In addition, extrinsic elements include: (1) the author's subjectivity (2) the author's biography (3) the psychological state (4) the author's environmental condition (Nurgiyantoro, 2005, p. 24).

Based on the theory above, it is concluded that extrinsic elements come from outside the literary work. Which is seen from its relation to the realities outside the literary work. However, its role is seen as important in building stories in literary works. Where extrinsic elements include biographical elements, psychological elements, environmental conditions, and others. In connection with this extrinsic element, I chose to use psychological elements as an approach in this research.

2.2.1. Psychology

According to Syah (in Sasrawan, 2013, p.1) believes that psychology is a science knowledge that studies open and closed behavior in good humans as individuals and groups, in relation to the environment. Act overt behavior is behavior that is psychomotor in nature which includes actions talking, sitting, walking and so on, while closed behavior includes thinking, believing, feeling and so on. And According to Murphy (in Sasrawan, 2013, p.1) his perspective, psychology is science that studies the response given by living creatures to their environment.

2.2.2 Psychology of Literature

According to Endaswara (2011, p.96), literary psychology is a literary study that views work as a psychological activity. The author will use creativity, taste, and work in creating. Literary works which are seen as psychological phenomena will display psychological aspects through characters if by chance the text is in the form of drama or prose.

And according to Roekhan (in Endaswara, 2011, p.97-98) literary psychology will be supported by three approaches at once. First, the textual approach, which examines the psychological aspects of characters in literary works. Second, the receptive-pragmatic approach, which examines the psychological aspects of readers as connoisseurs of literary works that are formed from the influence of the works they read, as well as the reception process of readers in enjoying literary works. Third, the expressive approach, which examines the psychological aspects of the writer when carrying out the creative process that is projected through his work, both the writer as a person and as a representative of his community.

2.2.3. Psychological Distress

According to Mirowsky and Ross (in Gruyter, 2003, p.21) stated that psychological distress is a subjective state that is not pleasant. The two main forms of distress are depression and anxiety. Depression is a condition where the individual always feels sad, loses enthusiasm, lonely, hopeless, worthless, wishes for death, has difficulty sleeping, cries continuously, feels that everything is very difficult to strive for so that it makes it difficult for the individual to start doing something. Meanwhile, anxiety has the characteristics of tension, anxiety, worry, irritability, and fear.

Distress refers to a term that describes the subjective stress response experienced by individuals which usually manifests itself in the form of anxiety or depression, Matthews (2000). The term distress is also sometimes used to describe behavioral and medical symptoms (somatic distress). The concept of distress was first taken from Hans Selye's theory of General Adaptation Syndrome (GAS) 12, which describes general physiological and psychological responses to stress caused by threatening life events, Matthews (2000).

In this theory, distress is described as difficulty adapting to external stressors, even though stress can actually have an impact that makes a person excited (eustress). Therefore, distress can also be conceptualized as a form of internal 'tension' caused by external stressors from the environment.

a) Frustration

According to Sugiarti (2020), Frustration is an emotional response to stress, most commonly associate with opposition to anger, annoyance, and disappointment.

b) Depression

According to Merdeka Website (2023), Depression is a mental health disorder characterize by a persistently depression mood and loss of enthusiasm for carrying out daily activities. Apart from that, someone who is depression also cannot maintain good relationships with the surrounding environment. This condition can be caused by many factors, such as experiencing deep sadness and having a traumatic experience.

2.2.4. Death Instinct

Sigmund Freud's theory of life and death instincts developed throughout the course of his life and work. He originally described a class of drives known as the life instincts and believed that these drives were responsible for most of our behavior. Finally, Sigmund Freud

believed that instinct alone cannot explain all human behavior. With the publication of his book *Beyond the Pleasure Principle* in 1920, Freud believed that all instincts fall into one of two main classes: the life instincts or the death instincts.

The concept of the death instinct was originally explained in *Beyond the Pleasure Principle*, where Freud proposed that "the end of all life is death." Freud believed that people usually channel their death instincts outward. An example is aggression, for example, arising from the death instinct. Sometimes this instinct for destruction can be directed inward, but it can result in self-harm or suicide. In support of his theory, Freud noted that people who experienced a traumatic event would often relive the experience. From this, he concluded that people have a subconscious desire to die but that the instinct of life largely dampens this desire. Freud also theorized that everyone, in their subconscious, has a desire to die, a desire that is always repressed by the ego, Koeswara (1991, p.36).

a) Aggressive

According to Sitanggang (2022), Aggressive behavior is behavior that can actually cause negative impacts physically, psychologically, socially, on personal integrity, objects and the environment.

b) Self – Destructive

According to Staffnew UNY (2018), Self destructive is a direct aggressive action against oneself to end life. This situation is preceded by maladaptive responses, namely helplessness, hopelessness, apathy, loss, doubt, sadness and depression.

2.3. Previous Related Studies

In preview of related the studies, I took three studies to compare and evaluate critically with existing literature. The first research analysis that is Isnaini Novita Cahyaningrum (2021) from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. She conducted a research etitled *Psychological Conflicts Of The Main Character Newt Scamander Using Psychology Literature Theory In The Novel “Fantastic Beast Where To Find Them”* By J.K Rowling. This study aims to determine the psychological conflict experienced by Newt Scamander in the *Fantastic Beast and Where To Find Them* novels. Novel *Fantastic Beast and Where To Find Them* which has now become a famous movie with the same title. This novel tells how Newt Scamander visited New York and problems arose after he lost his suitcase. Attitudes, expressions and ways of socializing

Newt Scamander in this film portray an introvert. Therefore, researchers want to know how the psychology conflict experienced by the main character Newt Scamander.

This research is a qualitative research. The data source used is conversation, narration, and the attitude of the main characters in the novel "Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them". Data collection techniques through reading the novel repeatedly and note the things that are important. The theory used in this study is psychology literature. So this research is almost the same as the research that I discussed above, by focusing on one main character and the psychological conflict experienced by the character, a slight difference in this research is that the character does not appear to have a death instinct.

The second research analysis that is Panca Wisetioko (2014) from University of Surabaya. He conducted a research entitled Death Instinct In "Mary Shelley's Frankenstein". Instincts can be described as the forces of human and assume to exist behind the tensions which are caused by the needs of the id. The id can develop into destructive force which is called as death instinct and the expression of death instinct called as the aggression. In "Mary Shelley's Frankenstein", the two main characters depict the death instinct that influence their minds and actions which purpose to destroy or kill anyone. The study focuses on two problems, first how is death instinct depicted in Mary Shelley's Frankenstein? and second why do the monster and Dr. Frankenstein represent the aggression as the component of death instinct in their life in Mary Shelley's Frankenstein? The data of thesis are taken from the novel as the main source and intensive reading is the next step of analysis. The concept that will be used includes the concepts of instinct and death instinct by Freud and Susan, and the terms of aggression by Subaidah.

This research is a qualitative research. And to answer the first problem, this study uses Freud's terms about death instinct and supported by Susan's terms about the concepts of instinct. The second problem is answered by using Subaidah's terms about the aggression. Last of all, the analysis reveals that death instinct depicted by the monster through his action in killing Dr. Frankenstein's son, friends, and his other family members. Besides, Dr. Frankenstein also represents death instinct through his intension to destroy the monster. Both of them get pleasure and satisfaction from their actions. Dr. Frankenstein and the monster represent death instinct because the feeling of anger and frustration each other. In the second

study, it only focused on the death instinct, in contrast to the research I wrote, which combined theories on the death instinct and psychology of literature.

And last research analysis that is Nailul Fauziyah (2018) from The State Islamic University Of Malang. She conducted a research entitled Psychological Analysis Of The Main Character's Personality In "Go Ask Alice". The researcher is interested in finding a psychological concern reflected in a novel. It becomes challenging for the researcher to know more about the history of psychology and psychological theory through a literary work. By a novel entitled Go Ask Alice, the researcher intends to present a psychology in literary research and would like to explore important problems related to psychology. The novel used in this research Go

Ask Alice is a kind of an epistolary work, a narrative constructed by letters (in this case, diary entries) which is containing personal diary, and it is published under byline 'anonymous', press interviews and the work of its purported editor, Beatrice sparks. Sparks said Go Ask Alice consisted partly of the actual diary of one of her patients, and partly of fictional events based on her experiences working with other teens. Go Ask Alice is the true story taken from the diary of a confused teenage girl. It is the diary of a young teenage girl who has had problems with drugs.

This research is a qualitative research. And the purposes of the study are to know how the aspects of the main character's personality portrayed in this novel and to know how the main character's personality is viewed from Abraham Maslow's theory of motivation. To achieve the above problems of study and objectives of the study, the researcher categorize this research as literary criticism since the researcher conduct the interpretation and analysis on literary work. The researcher sees this literary work from two points of views there are intrinsic and extrinsic, the researcher uses psychological approach in doing this analysis. From the result of the data analysis, it can be concluded that there are three character personality of the main character, such as sensitive, unrealistic, and pessimistic. There are main character's personality needs viewed by Abraham Maslow's theory of motivation (hierarchy of needs): Psychological needs, safety needs, the love and belonging needs, esteem needs, self actualization needs. So this last research has something in common with the research I wrote, namely discussing the psychological conflict in the main character, what distinguishes it is that the story in this final research analysis is a true story, while the research I wrote is only fiction.

So the overall analysis that I did on the three different titles has its own similarities and differences. For the similarities in the three analysis are in some of the titles, the three studies both analyze the conflict in the main characters, then in some of the titles they quote psychology literature or the death instinct. The difference between the three studies is that the title of each study is different, the object study is not the same, the extrinsic elements and the data obtain are also different. Some of them also research true stories, while the stories I analyze was fictional stories. And the most visible difference between these three studies and my research is regarding psychological distress which I will discuss in this research.

