

CHAPTER 2

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, it tells about some explanation of the concepts and theories that have been told in the previous chapter. On the previous chapter I had mentioned the concepts and theories of intrinsic and extrinsic approaches. To understand the meaning and construction of the movie script, I used some theories to analyze it. In order to achieve it, I apply two approaches, which are intrinsic and extrinsic approach. Meanwhile, for the extrinsic approach, I used the struggle to psychological approach.

2.1 Intrinsic Approach

Semi explains that, intrinsic aspects are including character, conflict, setting, and figurative language, are the elements, which build the literary work itself. That being said, intrinsic elements in literature are the foundation of a literary works itself. It is the basic elements in every literary work (Semi, 1988:35).

2.1.1 Characterization

Character is one of the important things in a literary work. Without characters there will be no plot and hence no story. For most readers of fiction, the main attraction lies in the characters, in an endless collection of men and women whose experiences and adventures in life form the basis of the plot of the novel and the story in which they appear. Pickering and Hoeper explain several character terms in literary works. The main, or central, the character of the plot is the protagonist; opponents, characters who are opposed or fought by the protagonist are antagonists. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 24-25)

The terms protagonist and antagonist do not directly indicate the characterization of each character. When we talk about character in terms of literary analysis, we focus on three separate but interrelated activities. We are concerned, first of all, by being able to build on the character and personality of the character itself, and with our ability to understand the main intellectual, emotional and moral qualities that identify. Second, we pay attention to the methods and techniques used

by writers to create, develop, and present characters to the reader. Third, we are concerned with whether the character presented is credible and convincing. This does not mean that the protagonist always has good traits and that antagonists always have bad traits. There are also flat and round characters. Flat characters are characters that embody or represents single characteristic. The round character is the opposite. They manifest several qualities and qualities (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 62) On the other hand it is said that a flat character is a small character from a story. Round characters are the main characters of a story. To build character characterization, it can be analyzed through the method of showing and saying. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1980: 28)

2.1.2 Showing method

In the characterization method, there are two methods consisting of telling method and showing method. to analyze this movie script, I use the showing method. the dramatic method of showing, which involves the author's stepping aside, as it is to allow the character to reveal themselves directly through their dialogues and actions. With showing, much of the burden of character analysis is shifted to the reader, who is required to infer character on the basis of the evidence provided in the narrative. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 27 – 28)

a. Characterization through Dialogue

To know characterization in literary work I have to analyze characters through dialogue between characters. Some characters are careful and guarded in what they say: they speak only by indirection, and we must infer from their words what they actually mean. Others are upon and candid: they tell us, or appear to tell us, exactly what is in their minds. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 32) it needs more concentrating and understanding to determine a characterization of a character.

b. Characterization through Action

Characterization through action is as important as characterization through dialogue. To establish character on the basis of action, it is necessary to scrutinize the several events of the plot for what they seem to reveal about the character, about their unconscious emotional and psychological states as well about their conscious attitudes and values. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 34-35)

2.1.3 Telling methods

Direct methods of revealing character-characterization by telling include the following: (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:28)

a. Characterization through the use of names

Names are often used to provide essential clues that aid in characterization. Some characters are given names that suggest their dominant or controlling traits, other characters are given names that reinforce (or sometimes are in contrast to) their physical appearance, names can also contain literary or historical allusions that aid in characterization by means of association. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 28)

b. Characterization through Appearance

Although in real life most of us are aware that appearances are often deceiving, in the world of fiction details of appearance (what a character wears and how he looks) often provide essential clues to character. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 29)

c. Characterization by the Author

In the most customary form of telling the author interrupts the narrative and reveals directly, through a series of editorial comments the nature and personality of the characters, including the thoughts and feelings that enter and pass through the characters' minds. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 30)

2.1.4 Plot

Study found the following plot is the deliberately arranged sequence of interrelated events that constitute the basic narrative structure of a novel or a short story. Events of any kind inevitably involve people and for this reason it is virtually impossible to discuss in isolation from character. Plot is often conceived of moving through five distinct sections or stages, as follows: (Pickering and Hoeper, 1980: 14)

a. Exposition

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

b. Complication

The complication, which is sometimes referred to as the rising action, breaks the existing equilibrium and introduces the characters and the underlying or inciting conflict. The conflict is then developed gradually and intensified. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981: 17)

c. Crisis

The crisis (also referred to as the climax) is that moment at which the plot reaches its point of greatest emotional intensity; it is the turning point of the plot, directly precipitating its resolution. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981: 17)

d. Falling Action

Once the crisis, or turning point has been reached, the tension subsides and the plot moves toward its appointed conclusion. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981: 17)

e. 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 Hoepfer, 1981: 17)

2.1.5 Setting

Setting includes the place to take the action and the time to take the action. Setting is to help readers visualize the action of the work, thereby increasing the credibility and realism of the character. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981: 37) there are five functions of setting.

a. Setting as Background of the Action

Setting is so slight that it can be dispensed with in a single sentence or two or must be inferred altogether from dialogue and action. When we speak of setting as background, then, we have in mind a kind of setting that exists by and large for its own sake, without any clear relationship to action or characters, or at best a relationship that is only tangential and slight. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981: 39)

b. Setting as Antagonist

He speaks of the “influence” is ever present and inescapable. As one well known critic has correctly observed, “This dynamic use of scene to determine the

lives of the characters, is technically the most interesting thing in book.” And one might add, it is the most impressive as well. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 40)

c. Setting as means of creating appropriate atmosphere

Many authors manipulate their settings as a means of arousing the reader’s expectations and establishing an appropriate state of mind for events to come. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 40)

d. Setting as a means of revealing character

An author can also use setting to clarify and reveal character by deliberately making setting a metaphoric or symbolic extension of character. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 42)

e. Setting as means of Reinforcing theme

Setting can also be used as a means of reinforcing and clarifying the theme of a novel or short story. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 42)

2.1.6 Theme

In literature, the theme is the central idea or statement about that unifies and controls the total work. The theme is the comment or statement the author makes about that subject as it necessarily and inevitably emerges from the interplay of the various elements of the work. The theme in literature can be said to represent the vehicle an author uses to establish a relationship with the larger world in which he or she lives and works. It is the author's way of communicating and sharing ideas, perceptions, and feelings with his readers or, as is often the case, of probing and exploring with them the puzzling questions of human existence, most of which do not yield neat, tidy, and universally acceptable answers. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1989: 60)

2.2 Extrinsic Approach

Semi explains that, extrinsic element is the way to analyze a literary works using related theories and contents in order to get a better understanding between the material and theory that is used to analyze the topic. The researcher will use psychological approach in this paper (1988:35).

2.2.1 Pyschology of Literature

Literary psychology research has an important role in understanding literature because of several advantages such as: first, the importance of literary psychology to examine more deeply the aspect of characterization; second, with this approach it can provide feedback to researchers about the developed alignment problems; and finally, research of this kind is very helpful for analyzing literary works that are thick with psychological problems (Endraswara, 2008:12)

The extrinsic aspect deals with all kind of aspects come from the outside of the literature and enrich the existance of literature work (Warren and Wellek, 1992: 221).

Psychoanalysis considers the mind as energy system. The mind is stated to have different system form the other system of the human body, each of which also have different function such as satisfying the need of the body, representing the social norms and rules and looking for a strategy to balance the biological urge and social stress. Psychoanalysis is related to human mental functions and development. This part of the science of psychology and makes a great contribution to the study of literature.

Psychology and literature has deep connection in human life. Both deals with the human behaviors, expression, thought, and motivation. Kartono describes psychology as the science of human behavior. (Meiliana, 2020: 9)

Psychology can be used to explore and explain things and phenomena of human life by applying the principle of psychology in the literary work. For some conscious artist, psychology may have tightened their sense of reality, sharpened their powers of observation or allowed them to fall into hitherto undiscovered patterns. However, in itself, psychology is only preparatory to the act of creation, and in the work itself, psychology truth is an artistic value only if it enhances coherence complexity; it is art. (Meiliana, 2020:9).

2.3. Struggle

2.3.1 Definitions of Struggle

The struggle comes from the word that means struggle a fight for survival or independence of the State. The struggle in this research effort is mean as a woman in order to defend the rights and dignity of women who are oppressed due to arbitrary injustice of considerable cultural flourishing in society. Meaning struggle is hard work and efforts in achieving a good thing as the key to success. (Marsam (2000: 181)

The following are some things that need to be fought by us as people associated with the life we live as follows:

1) A struggle to get the joy of life.

The meaning of life should be seen as a very objective because it relates to the relationship of individuals with experience in this world, though the meaning of life itself is an objective, meaning that there really is and experienced in life. mentions that the meaning of life as something that is personal, and can change over time as well as the situation changes life goes on. Individuals as if asked what the meaning of life at any time or situation and then be accountable. (Frankl, 1970:45).

Yawa : Look! He is right there.
Rocks : Oh my god.
Sumaya : Rocks, we found him.
Rocks : **I said we was gonna find him.**
Rocks watches Emmanuel play for a moment. He laughs and yells in delight.
Sumaya : He seems happy though.
Khadijah : Looks like he made some friends.
Sumaya : Do you want to call him over?
Rocks tunes everyone and everything out. Stares at her brother. Eyes water. She knows she has to do. She holds on to the sight of his smile and the sound of his laughter a moment longer. (Theresia Ikoko, 2020: 79)

The dialogue above

Rocks comes to the Hastings to visit her lil brother on his birthday moment, after a while she is looking for her lil brother in any places, finally she found him in the field with his friends, she is strongly cries over him. The way she seems him from far away, she seems happy and cry at the same time.

From the dialogue above, we can see that it appears a struggle to get joy of life, the joy we talk in here is her little brother, after she arrived and struggling to find her little brother places, at the end she found him at school with his friend.

2) Struggle in their daily lives.

The struggle is always come in our life, doing everything must need an effort to achieve it, and this called struggle in daily lives. every step that we take, reach, the struggle within it.

View of life reflects the person's selfimage as a view of life that reflects the ideals or aspirations. Every human being has a worldview. It is the natural way of life. Therefore he determines one's future. Similarly it is necessary to explain what is the meaning of life. (Eddy Subandrijo, 2000: 90)

Social Worker : Come now.
Social worker tries to separate Rocks and Emmanuel's hands.
Rocks : **What are you talking about?**
Social Worker : You can visit.
Rocks : **What are you TALKING about?!**
Social Worker : Come. (taking Emmanuel's hands)
Rocks : **Get off.** (Theresia Ikoko, 2020: 66)

3) Struggle to make ends meet after life.

To make ends meet is to have enough money to live on.

Emmanuel : I'm hungry.
Rocks : When I finish doing this woman's makeup, I will get money, then I can buy you food, we will be done in an hour. Ok?
Emmanuel nods.

Rocks : **Don't say anything when we get there. If anyone asks you anything about mum, just be quiet.**

Rocks looks out the window, check the address in her phone. Presses the bell.
The bus stops, Rocks stands, looks out the window, spots Roshe and a reluctant Mo racing to catch up to the bus.

Rocks : What the f...

Rocks quickly sits down, drags Emmanuel down next to her. Panics. Wills the bus to drive. Roshe is screaming up at her. Rocks ducks from embarrassment as the whole bus looks between.

Roshe : Get off the bus, you thief! Get off the bus! (Theresia Ikoko: 60-61)

From this dialogue above, when Rocks and Emmanuel went to Rocks's client by the bus, then Emmanuel open the conversation and says he is hungry, he wants to eat, Rocks responds they will eat after Rocks finish doing makeup to her client, but then Rocks found someone's screaming out of the bus, she is Roshe, Rocks faced the panic and embarrassment at that moment. Rocks came to the conclusion that she had struggle when Roshe appears out of the bus. From the dialogue it can be seen that there is a struggle in the rising action.

Beauvoir Tong (1998: 264) says that the "figure of the other" women are defined negatively, ie women is a person who lacks strength. The weakness was then regarded as a destiny that must be accepted without any women could be changed. Women then symbolized by night, chaos and immanence. Their inability to understand the realities associated with the lack of logic and ignorance.

Everybody always has problem in their life. The problems can be simple or difficult. Sometimes, they affect their way of thinking in facing life. Therefore, they need to struggle to overcome their problems. Struggle can be one of the reasons why people want to protect their life. (Braun, Linder and Asimov: 478-480)

How people will react to all the stresses and problems is one aspect of the process called adjustment. Adjustment is the process for people to cope with the difficult situations in their stuggle. There are three aspects of adjustment, The first is problem solving, we must deal with the problems and try to find the solution wheter it is a bad or good solution. If we have to deal with many situations, our problem solving skills will be developed.

The second is acceptance of sitation, we don't need to response too much toward our problems. It is better for us to accept the problem and its consequences. However, we still must be careful about unconsidered acceptance.

The third is the use of defense mechanism to cope with stress and anxiety.

Struggle is to experience difficulty and make a very great effort in order to do something.

Struggle is a means by which we are entranced into a process that is intended to move us from a place of limitation in capacity to unlimited potential and possibilities. (Harmon, 2014)

Life is a struggle, it has a meaning that in this life there must be an effort from us to be able to progress. So, someone who struggles must be determined seriously by mobilizing everything in his energy to achieve the result that he wants. (Siti, 2018)

The struggle is to walk through the hard road to reach the main goal. This statement means that every struggle carried out will surely have difficult things that hinder the process of achieving the true goals. But because of the motivation that they have, a person will not easily give up until the goal is reached. (Afriliana, 2017)

Struggle is a maximum effort or summary that is carried out continuously or continuously accompanied by prayer and clear goals. (Sang Ayu Isnu Maharani, 2017).

2.5. Previous related study

I found out some previous studies which are related to the present study. The first research is entitled “The Struggle of Woman In Kate’s Novel Titled The Awakening” by Ayuni Frida. The objective of this study is to explain the the characterization of Edna Pontellier towards Feminism through the novel. How she struggles against patriarchy. The similarity and difference between the previous study are both discussing about struggle.

The second research is entitled “An Analysis of Maria’s struggle for A Better Life As Seen In Paulo Coelho’s Eleven Minutes” by Chatarina Setyastuti Wiedaninggar. The objective of this study is to show Maria’s character and Maria’s struggle to get a better life. How she can describe the character and Maria’s struggle which the struggle itself is the key to get a better life if we want to achieve something or to change it.

The similarity between the previous study is discussing about the struggle, and the difference is the writer used new criticism while I use psychology approach.

The third research is entitled “The Struggle of Woman” by Eka Serli Sudarni. The objective of this study is to know the struggle to accept the facts of life. The similarity between the previous study is discussing about the struggle, the difference the writer used novel while I used the movie script.

