

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In according with the previous chapter, I will use the theories applied to this study, namely the intrinsic and extrinsic approaches. The intrinsic approach includes characterization through telling and showing methods, plot, setting, and theme. The extrinsic approaches use include the literary sociology approach and the liberal feminist approach. In this chapter, the researcher will further explain the theories and concepts that have been written in the previous chapter. Further explanation will be done as follows:

2.1 Intrinsic Approach

Based on the research objectives above, I use intrinsic and extrinsic approaches. The intrinsic approaches include theories/concepts/definitions of character and characterization, plot, setting, and theme. The extrinsic approach I use is literary Sociology.

2.1.1 Characterization

Characterization is a trait or character that exists within the characters. To determine the characterization of characters, one of the methods used in this research is the point of view technique method. The dramatic Point of View technique is a method where the narrator does not take part between the story and the reader. The reader is like a spectator watching how the narrative, characters, and dialogue play out in the plot (Pickering and Hoeper, 1986: 27).

2.1.1.1. Dramatic Point of View

From a dramatic, objective point of view, the story is not told by anyone. The narrator, who up to this point in our discussion has been the mediating authority seen standing between the reader and the work, now disappears entirely and the story is allowed to emerge dramatically through action and dialogue. With the narrator's poor performance, the telling is replaced by showing, and the illusion is created that the reader is a direct witness to an unfolding drama. Without a narrator

to serve as a mentor and guide, readers are left mainly to their own devices. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 17).

2.1.1.2. Showing Method

There are two methods of characterization, Dramatic point of view and showing method. To analyse this movie script, I use showing methods. The showing method is the indirect, dramatic method of showing, which involves the Author's stepping aside, as it were, to allow the characters to reveal themselves directly through their actions. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981: 27).

1) Characterization through Dialogue

To know characterization in literary work, the writer has to analyse characters through dialogue between characters. Some characters are open and candid; they tell us, or appear to say to us, precisely what is on their minds. Others are careful and guarded in what they say: they speak only by indirection, and we must infer from their (the character) words what they actually mean. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981: 32) For this reason, the reader must be prepared to analyse dialogue in a number of different ways.

1.1) What is Being Said

In this case, we need to know whether the dialogue that will be discussed is important and can influence the events in the story. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981: 32) From what I have learned, dialogue is a conversation that reflects everyday conversation. For example, such as talking to parents or friends to discuss problems or conflicts and plots like in movies.

1.2) The Identity of The Speaker

Something that is conveyed by a main character, which in this case is more critical than a subordinate character, although sometimes the information provided by a subordinate leader can provide important information about the main character. Minor role conversations often provide essential information and highlight the personality of other characters. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981: 32)

1.3) The Occasion in Real life

According to my understanding, the essential characters in the identity of the speaker are protagonists and antagonists.

Conversation that takes place in private at night are usually more severe and, hence, more revealing than conversations that take place in public during the day (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:33).

1.4) The Identity of The person or persons

The speaker is addressing The necessary degree of intimacy, which is usually established by the author in setting a scene or through the dialogue itself. When a character addresses no one in particular, or when others are not present, his speech is called a monologue. Strictly speaking, monologues occur more frequently in drama than in fiction (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:33).

1.5) The Quality of Exchange

In this method, we can see the characters through a discussion and how they respond to it. We can see how a character reveals themselves by how they give their opinion. For example, when there is a certain degree of avoidance in their responses, the character may be secretive and have something to hide (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981: 33).

2) Characterization through Action

Characterization through action is as important as characterization through dialogue. Pickering and Hoepfer stated that to establish character on the basis of action, it is necessary to several events of the plot for what they seem to reveal about the characters, about their unconscious emotional and psychological states, as well as about their conscious attitudes and values. A gesture or a facial expression usually carries with it less significance than some significant and overt act. Some actions, of course, are inherently more meaningful in this respect than others. (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1981: 34).

2.1.2 Plot

Plot means a series of stories formed by stages of events so as to form a continuous story and involve the actors in the story (Aminuddin, 1991: 83). According to (Pickering and Hoeper, 1986: 19-22), the plot has the following aspects: exposition, complication, crisis, falling action, and resolution.

2.1.2.1. Exposition

Exposition is the initial section where the author provides necessary background information, sets the scene, establishes the situation, and dates the action. It may also introduce characters and conflicts, or potential conflicts. Exposition may be accomplished in a single sentence or paragraph, or, in the case of some novels, occupy an entire chapter or more. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:16).

2.1.2.2. Complication

Complication is also referred to as escalating action, breaking the existing balance and introducing underlying or instigating character and conflict. The conflict is then gradually and intensely developed (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:16).

2.1.2.3. Climax

Crisis, also referred to as climax, is the moment at which the plot reaches a point of greatest emotional intensity; it is the turning point of the plot, instantly hastening its resolution. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:17).

2.1.2.4. Falling Action

Once the crisis, or turning point, has been reached, the tension subsides, and the plot moves towards a determined conclusion. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 17)

2.1.2.5 Resolution

The final part of the plot is Resolution, which is the last part of the plot or the end of a story. The resolution creates an outcome to the conflict and gives rise

to new stability. This resolution of the plot is referred to as the conclusion. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 17).

2.1.3 Setting

The setting is a term that, in its broadest sense, encompasses both the physical locales that frames the action and the time of the day or year, the climatic conditions and the historical period during which the action takes place. The setting helps the reader visualise the action of the work and thus adds credibility and authenticity to the characters. In other words, to create and sustain the illusion of life. There are many kinds of setting in fiction (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 37).

1) Setting as Background for Action

Setting as a setting for action is a setting that describes the place where the events of the literary work take place. Setting as background, then we have in mind a kind of setting that exists generally for its own sake, with no obvious connection to the action or characters, or at best, a connection that is only tangential and slight. Can the work in question be set at another time and another place without doing essential damage? If the answer is yes, then the setting can be said to exist as a decorative background whose function is mainly irrelevant to the purpose of the work as a whole. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 38).

2) Setting as Antagonist

Setting in the form of nature can serve as a sort of causative agent or antagonist, helping to establish the conflict of the plot and determining the outcome of events.

3) Setting as A Means of Creating Appropriate Atmosphere

Setting as a means of creating an appropriate atmosphere is a setting that describes the circumstances or atmosphere in a literary work that can evoke the state of the reader.

4) Setting as A Means of Revealing Character

Setting as a means of revealing character is the way a character perceives the setting and the way he reacts to it, which will tell the reader more about the character and his work state of mind than about the physical setting itself.

5) Setting as A Means of Reinforcing Theme

Setting as a means of reinforcing a theme is used as a means of supporting and clarifying the theme of a novel or short story. It is the setting that explains the idea of an author in a literary work that is expected to be transmitted to the readers.

2.1.4 Theme

The theme usually refers to the issue, problem, or subject that occurs in the literary work (Pickering and Hooper 1986:52).

The theme is the issue that manages to occupy the principal place in the fictional story and not in the author's mind. This is because what the reader is dealing with is not the author, but the literary work. So, theme is the issue or subject matter that underlies the story. (Mido 1994:18).

Theme is a specific view of life a certain feeling about life or a specific set of values that form or build the basis / main idea of a literary work. (Tarigan 1993:125).

2.2 Extrinsic Approach

This research uses a sociological approach. The sociological approach is based on the society in which the author wrote. In the 1930s, a number of writers expressed the nuances of social reform by using literature as a projection of movements in social history (Minderop, 2016: 47-48).

2.2.1 Sociology

Sociology is the systematic study of all those aspects of life designated by the adjective “social.” These aspects of social life never occur; they are organised processes. They can be the briefest of everyday interactions—moving to the right to let someone pass on a busy sidewalk, for example—or the most significant and most enduring interactions—such as the billions of daily exchanges that constitute the circuits of global capitalism. (Little, 2013: 3).

Sociology is a relatively new discipline in comparison to chemistry, math, biology, philosophy and other disciplines that trace back thousands of years. Comte's Definition of Sociology is the science of society. In his observation, Comte believed that society's knowledge passed through 3 stages, which he observed in France. His life came in what he called the positivism stage (science-based). Positivism is the objective and value-free observation, comparison, and experimentation applied to scientific inquiry. Positivism was Comte's way of describing the science needed for sociology to take its place among the other scientific disciplines. (Hammond, 2010: 2).

2.2.2. Sociology in Literature

Sociology in literature, according to Ratna (2003: 2-3), is the study of literary works by taking social factors into account. The study of the sociology of literature looks at how societies form and evolve and explains how people relate to one another and to groups in society. Literary works can be understood as both a translation of social issues and a reflection of how people behave in their daily lives.

2.2.3. Feminism Theory

Feminism relates to women's struggle against discrimination because of their gender, in which women are considered the second gender. Meiliana stated in her book that the global idea of feminism refers to the belief that men and women deserve equality in all opportunities, treatment, respect, and social rights. In general,

feminists are people who try to acknowledge social inequality based on gender and stop it from continuing. Feminists point out that in most cultures throughout history, men have received more opportunities than women. (Meiliana, 2016: 134).

Based on the Feminist Thought book by Rosemarie Tong, She explains the five variety of feminism theory, those are: Liberal, Radical, Marxist and Socialist, Multicultural, Existensialist and Postmodern.

2.2.3.1. Liberal Feminism

According to Rosemarie Tong, in Feminist Thought book, liberal feminism is not about women who can do anything that men can do. Still, it is more about some women who can do anything that they want (Tong, 2009: 18). Women can express themselves by doing anything that they want to do, since women are equal to men, women do not have limits to doing something, they are free to express themselves by their choices. Liberal feminism also focuses on individual autonomy that has justice and guarantees so that women can do what they want without any disturbance since what they do is already appropriate and guaranteed. People have the right to do what they wish to: a person's choice is made without the interference or control of others, and people as individuals should make their own decisions. People have the freedom to do what they want to do with their lives as individuals, but they must also respect the rights of others. They should exercise their right to choose without interfering with the rights of others. It implies that everybody has the same chance. One key aspect of liberal feminism is its emphasis on justice and guaranteeing equal rights and opportunities for women. This means that women should have the same opportunities as men to pursue their ambitions and express themselves freely. Liberal feminism asserts that women should not be limited by societal expectations or traditional gender roles, but rather should have the autonomy to make their own choices about their lives, careers, and relationships.

In the context of freedom and justice, liberal feminism seeks to remove barriers that prevent women from fully exercising their rights and freedoms. This

includes advocating for policies and laws that promote gender equality, such as equal pay for equal work, reproductive rights, and protections against discrimination in the workplace and society at large. Furthermore, liberal feminism recognizes that individual freedom must be balanced with respect for the rights of others. While women should have the freedom to make their own choices, they also have a responsibility to respect the rights and autonomy of others. This principle underscores the importance of equality and mutual respect in liberal feminist ideology.

2.3 Preview of Related Studies

To support this research, several previous studies have similarities and differences with this research. This proves that there are studies that use the same theory and approach with different objects of literature. The first research was conducted by Ramadani (2021) with the title "Analysis of Feminism in The Movie Maleficent a Movie by Robert Stromberg". The author explains that the relationship between women and nature is often ignored or destroyed. In Maleficent, we see the character Maleficent, who has a deep connection with nature and the creatures in it. As a result, the author finds one type of feminism in Maleficent, which is Ecofeminism.

The second research by Syafitri (2022) with the title "Representation of Liberal Feminism Movement in Moxie Film (Semiotics Analysis of Roland Barthes)". Other research chose the movie Moxie because, in general the story presents a coming-of-age story that is not as innocent as other teen dramas. Moxie tells the story of a high school teenager who encounters many injustices in the school environment. who encounters many injustices in his school environment and tries to be heard through a zine called MOXIE. Be heard through a zine called MOXIE. Zine itself is an alternative print media that is often self-published by photocopying. As a result, the author found various issues such as feminism, disability, racism, sexism and several other social issues presented in the movie.

The third is by Putri (2023), "Gender Inequality Characters of and Feminism Battle of The Sexes in Seen Movie Script ." Other research is interested

in analysing the *Battle of the Sexes* film script. The reason is that this film is a fascinating biographical film with a sports theme, and also, this film has a feminist female main character in the movie. As a result, the author found out about the gender gap and feminism.

The similarity between the previous research and my research is that the purpose of this research is to find and explain feminism in movie scripts. Meanwhile, the difference between the last research and my research is that I use the “An Analysis of Liberal Feminism in The *Bombshell* Movie script (2019)” movie script as research material. In this research, I will analyse liberal feminism in the *Bombshell* movie script, and after that, I will prove liberal feminism using theories from experts.

