CHAPTER 2
FRAMEWORK OF THEORIES

2.1 Intrinsic

In this research, I will try to provide an analysis with Intrinsic approach. Intrinsic is the most important part of literature. Without it, there is no literary work. Intrinsic elements are consisting of characterization, plot, settings, and theme. Each one of them is important part of a story in literary work. These elements are existing within movie, novel, poetry, and movie script. Characterization can determine who is and why the characters behave. As for plot, this will help building of a story from protagonist and antagonist. For settings, this will provide the background of the plot like place, time and atmosphere for example.

2.1.1 Characterization

Characterization is the method which used by a writer to develop and elaborate character's personality in literary work. Characterization method is not limited in just telling and showing, another method which can be used are Point of view, stream of consciousness and figurative language. The purpose of analyzing characterization itself is to understand the theme of the work. The first method is telling, in this method the characterization is rely on a writer commentary about the character. The second method is indirectly or showing, this method is much easier to identify the character because it ignores the writer's commentary and much focused on character's behavior in the work. In characterization, we can analyze the character in the story. For example, when a character is wearing an expensive suit, this mean they are rich people in accordance to the appearance and when they speak harshly to another character, that mean they are rude people. Character's personality can be said explicitly of implicit, depending on the author. There are few types of characterization whether it is telling or showing. (Minderop 2013:7).

2.1.1.1 Direct Method of Characterization

In this method, the characterization of a character is told by the Author themselves. This method usually used for older literary work. In this method, we only really relied with what the Author said and also relied with exposition (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:27). In this method only consists of characterization through the use of name, Characterization through appearance, characterization through Author. (Minderop, 2013:8).

2.1.1.2 Indirect Method of Characterization

In this method, the author of the literary work is not involved in the story. This basically let the audiences to enjoy the characterization through their dialogues or action of characters. Through the dialogue and action, they can reveal themselves as who they are and what they want. With Showing method, every characterization is heavily depending on the audiences who required to pay attention to the narratives (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:27-28). Characterization with this method is consist of characterization through dialogues, location and atmosphere of dialogue, and characterization through action.

2.1.1.3 Characterization through dialogue

In characterization through dialogue, the audience must pay attention to the dialogue that appeared. If the speaker mostly talked about themselves, the dialogue will be boring and only care about themselves. But if they talk about someone else then, they must be gossip. The audiences also need to pay attention whether the dialogues will provide developing action of the plot (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:32).

2.1.1.4 Characterization through location and atmosphere

Characterization through location and atmosphere mean that description of place in the plot also help to develop character's personality. At the same time, atmosphere also help to determine characterization. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:32).

2.1.1.5 Characterization through action

A character's action can also be used as characterization. The audiences must pay attention to their action in the plot. Some events in the story can determine a character's personality. It is not just their action but also their emotion and psychic as well as value that being displayed (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:34). Sometimes, expression from characters can also can determine personality of them. Although, it is not as significant as action. A vague expression or spontaneous and not realized most of the time can determine a character to the audiences about the inner state, or character's feeling (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:34).

2.1.2 Plot

In literary work, plot is the most important part of literature as well as the element of Intrinsic approach. Plot is where the story is driven for the protagonist and antagonist. Without plot, there is no story which can be told. This is where cause and effect of the story happened. Plot is important to determine the theme of the story. Also, plot has several elements. First, causation, this is where the chain cause-effect happened. Secondly, characters, this is the most important part, if there is no characters, the story is just null. Finally, conflict, if there is no conflict, no theme or story can be determined. Plot itself is divided with several parts, first exposition, rising action, climax, falling action and resolution. Each one has their own purpose.

2.1.2.1 Exposition

Exposition is where the beginning of the story. In this part, the story introduces of some necessary information of background, situation and the dates of the action. Also, in this part, it introduced the conflict and main problem of the story (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981)

2.1.2.2 Rising Action

In this part, this is where the conflict or tension is building up. It is not just conflict but also excitement and crisis are being met. Rising action is where the author

introduces and triggering character's conflict and gradually developed and intensified (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981). This is also the point where most of the stories happened since the exposition.

2.1.2.3 Climax

In this part, climax is where the conflict of the story is in the highest point as well as the turning point of the story and the emotion. Climax also is that moment where plot reaches the highest moment of emotional intensity (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981). The turning of climax is when it is starting to build up resolution of the conflict.

2.1.2.4 Falling Action

In the falling action, this is the point of the story which began to lead character's conflict or problem to being resolved. Once the story reaches to falling action, the tension or conflict will be started to calm down at the same time the plot of the story is beginning to move toward conclusion (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981).

2.1.2.5 Resolution

In the resolution, the story is finally reaching to its conclusion. Also, in this part of the story, this is where the ending will be determined whether Tragic or happy, in this case of the joker is comedy. When the story reaches resolution, the conflict around the protagonist is finally solved. It records of outcome of the conflict (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981).

2.1.3 Settings

In literary work, there has to be settings to determine of the story and theme, without it, it just empty. This is where author of literary work determined time, location and atmosphere. When the story has all the elements of settings like place, time, and atmosphere. It will create clear picture and relevant details. Besides that, settings can help the development of the story and theme. Settings in literary works can serve several functions and its work is simultaneously different (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981). Settings functions is divided as follow:

2.1.3.1 Settings as background for Action

Here in this part, Settings describe background of Action of character's dialogue as where, when, and how the situation of dialogue is happening. It is including the description of place that the dialogue happened as well as when that happened. For example, is it at night or morning? For the place whether it is in the apartment or subway. The atmosphere also has impact for settings. For example. In the stand-up comedy place, it is usually crowded with full of people who want to watch the show.

2.1.3.2 Settings as a Means of Reinforcing Theme.

The settings itself can help to determine the theme of the story in literary work such as movie script.

2.1.3.3 Settings as antagonist

Setting in the form of nature can function as a kind of casual agent or antagonists, helping to establish plot conflict and determine the outcome of the events. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981)

2.1.4 Theme

Theme in literary work mean that a hidden message created by author to the reader about moral value contained in the story. Sometimes, a literary work can include more than one theme. In this case, I will try to provide a theme from the story of "the joker".

2.2 Extrinsic

In the research, I will also use extrinsic element to analyze the problem. Extrinsic element in literature mean that any factor in which can be found outside part of literature but it influences indirectly the work of literary.

2.2.1 Psychological approach

Psychology literature is more focus on psychological theories in attempt to reveal psychology issue in literary work. In psychology literature, we are basically studying Human's psychology. Studying psychology literature can be helpful for us, because we can deeply understand about human's thought and it is not just learning about our thought but also other person's. Usually in literature a writer can pour their thought in

their literary work, so the readers can understand about their works. (Minderop,2010:59)

2.2.2 Narcissism

In the world we are living in it, narcissism is one of the most common mental illness that can be found to majority people. Some people already diagnosed with narcissism and some others do not. At the same time, they may will turn to sadistic if not cured quickly enough. Narcissism itself is consists of many types. The first type is overt narcissism. Secondly, covert narcissism, and the last one is antagonistic narcissism

2.2.2.1 Overt narcissism

According to Courtney Telloian, this is the most common type narcissism that can be found to people. People who suffer this have characteristic of self-entitlement; this behavior is for people who want something by a force. If they do not get what they wanted, usually will show anger, frustration or even rage. Second characteristic of overt narcissism is lack of empathy. Similar to self-entitlement. People who suffer this characteristic do not care what other people's feeling. Third characteristic is arrogant, being arrogant is their main trait as they constant look down upon people who below them. The fourth characteristic is, preoccupied with fantasy about success in job, and ideal love. Another characteristic of narcissism is required excessive attention. A narcissist is always wanted to be a center of attention. Self-importance also another factor of narcissism characteristic. A narcissist also like to exploit people for their own gain.

2.2.2.2 Covert Narcissism

According to Courtney Telloian, this type of narcissism is the opposite of overt narcissism. Whereas overt narcissism rather to extrovert people, covert is more to closed people or to introvert. People who suffer this type is not loud as overt narcissism and rather quiet. People with this type narcissism can be identified with following characteristics. Expression of lack of self-esteem, anxiety or depression, introversion, insecurity, defensiveness, avoidance, constant to play victim

2.2.2.3 Antagonistic Narcissism

According to Courtney Telloian, this type of narcissism actually is sub-type of overt narcissism. People who suffer this type of narcissism will focus themselves only with rivalry and competition. The characteristics of people who suffer this are in the following. First, arrogant. Secondly, like to exploit other people for his own gain. Thirdly, like to compete with others, and proneness in arguing.

2.2.3 Self-psychology

this theory is founded by Heinz Kohut. In his research, he told that narcissism behavior is come from childhood experience, particularly when it comes from someone who used to care that much to that person. According to him, when a child's experience is full of admiration, emphatic feeling, and any positive respond. Their self-esteem will be raised gradually and self-identity. But when if the child does not get all these positive elements. They will eventually be developed narcissistic behavior such as entitlement, grandiosity, and a behavior that constant need admiration (Kohut,1966:243-272). This narcissism is also called overt narcissism. I will apply this theory by analyzing Arthur Fleck's sense of self-entitlement, grandiosity in the story.

2.3 Previous Related Studies

In this Sub-Chapter, I will try to use previous studies of "the joker" as for theoretical basis and also, I will try to compare their research to my research about the difference between our research

In a term paper conducted by Aletta Wening Yusrina from Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta (2021), She analyzed Arthur Fleck as the main character of this "the joker" suffers inner pressure, according to her, this kind of inner pressure can cause a mental disorder for someone, in which later can cause depression and excessive fear (Anxiety) if it left untreated, or even will cause fatal damage to himself or to society, this fatal damage to himself including an attempt to do suicide, as for society, it may cause him to do an attempt of homicide. In her research, she also explained that what happened to Arthur Fleck is caused by bullying. According to her, Bullying is an aggressive act of someone to another person, if the victim unable to handle it, it can cause mentally disturbed. An act of bullying can be done by physically or verbally.

In the journal conducted by Abdur Rahman from Universitas Islam Negeri Sulthan Thaha Saifudin Jambi Indonesia (2020), they discussed the joker with analyzed personality disorders that happened to Arthur Fleck. According to the researchers, Arthur Fleck suffers five kinds of personality disorders, which are borderline personality disorder, depressive personality disorder, sadistic personality disorder, antisocial personality disorder and negativistic personality disorder. These personality disorders are caused by either environment or psychological conditions to the main character. According to the researchers, personality disorder is a term for abnormal personality of someone where they believed that this kind of disorder behavior already developed from childhood. Characteristics of someone who suffers personality disorder can be seen through their behavior, cognition. In their research, they also stated there are fourteen types of personality disorders, which are **schizoid** mean feeling apathetic. **avoidant** mean Hesitant, anxious. **Depressive** mean feeling discouraged and pessimist. **Dependent**: always depend from others, hopeless, seek constant confirmation from others. **Histrionic** mean feeling of overreaction of a minor event, Dramatic. **Narcissistic** mean Egoistical, arrogant, always wanted to be a center of attention. **Antisocial** mean impulsive, feeling irresponsible. **Sadistic**: Explosive hostile, cruel as a person. **Compulsive**: Restrained.

In a journal conducted by Yustina Fitriani from Universitas Negeri Makassar (2019), she explained the problem with Arthur Fleck through Id, Ego, and superego. According to her, the main character's id comes from negative influence from people around him. There are two factors that affect Arthur, first, personal which is from family and the second is external which are from environment such as working place, living, his idol and psychiatrist. The example for family environment according to her is, he felt disappointed that his mother hides the truth about who his father is, from here, he began to search about his father, when he found out, his father did not admit it. For ego, according to her, Arthur's ego comes from killing people who acted wrong according to him, he called a comedy as subjective. His ego literally drives him to fulfill his id through action. The example is, Arthur killed three men who tortured him in the subway by a gun. Finally, Arthur's super ego. According to the writer, his super ego comes from moral principle. There was a moment where Arthur did not kill anyone, he kept alive those who never say anything negative about him or responded to him. This happened to two people, first, it is his co-worker, he did not kill him because he was a good person. Secondly, Wayne's son, instead kill him, he comforted

From the previous studies I can compare their researches with mine. The similarities are they analyzed the title same as mine which is "*the joker*". Secondly, they analyzed with the same topic which is about psychology. Third, we also analyzed about mental illness. The difference between mine and theirs are, I analyze object of the research through movie script while theirs used movie itself. Secondly, I only analyze the research about narcissism while they researched more than a narcissism.