CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter I am going to elaborate about the concepts and theories 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 inner conflict. 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. Literature

Basically, literature is a language that is conveyed to other people. Literature can be useful for readers because it contains events in the past that can be studied even though the literature itself is fiction. Sumardjo & Saini (1997, p. 3-4) state that literature is a personal human expression in the form of experiences, thoughts, feelings, ideas, passions, beliefs in the form of a concrete picture that evokes charm with language tools. literature as it has no limits. because of a literature can bring up the imagination that is not limited to both the writer and the reader. According to Klarer (2004, p. 1), "literature is generally referred to as the entirety of written expression, with the caveat that not every written item can be labeled as literature in the more accurate definition of the word."

2.2. Intrinsic Approach

To analyse the character in this movie script. I use some concepts through intrinsic approach such as characterization, setting, and plot. From the dialogues in this movie script must be consist of meanings, and to this should be analysed to find out and explain to identify and describe the meaning that contained in this movie script. I use the concepts of James H. Pickering and Jeffrey D. Hoeper's book entitled "Concise Companion to Literature" and other supporting reliable sources from

books and internet that related to it those concept will be used to analyse the element of literary work and will be explained in this chapter.

2.2.1. Characterization

Character is one of the important things in a story. Characters related to plot, without characters there is no plot, no setting and no story. collect and Hooper explained some of the character terms in the literary work. Main character terms and villains do not directly represent the personality of each character. This makes It doesn't mean that the main character is always good and the villain is bad character. Characterization occurs when the author reveals the character's personality character. Character can be expressed by his actions, words and even his spirit.

This includes the process of providing information about surnames (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:24). There is a method of character description that the author used as a guide or technique for writing narrative and visual literary works.

A disclosed method, implemented directly by the author and based on Presented and commented directly by the author. Another method is indirect, display method, which involves the author moving away, so to speak, allows the characters to express themselves directly through their dialogue and Share. The author uses a combination of each, even if the presentation (Select and Hoeper, 1981:27) Telling Method

The method of directly revealing the character's personality by

telling next: (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:28).

1.) Characterized using name

Names are often used to provide the necessary clues to help describe a trait. Some characters are given names that suggest their dominant or controlling traits,

other characters are given names that reinforce (or sometimes contrast with)their appearance, the name may also contain literary or historical allusions help in characterizing associations. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:28)

2.) Appearance characteristics

Although in real life most of us know that appearances are often deceiving, in the fictional world of appearance details (what the character wears and how he appearance) often provides important clues about personality. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:29)

3.) Author's characteristics

Through a series of editorial comments, the nature and character of characters, including the thoughts and feelings that come in and flow through the minds of the characters. In doing so, the author affirms and retains full control character description, the author not only directs our attention to a certain character, but tells us exactly what our attitude towards this character should be. nothing left into the reader's imagination. Unless the author is sarcastic and always has this possibility - we can do nothing more than agree and allow our design character to form based on what the author told us.

(Gather and Hoeper, 1981:30) So I applied the show and tell method to character analysis of the characters in We Could Be Beautiful.

2.2.2. Plot

In the context of storytelling, a plot refers to the sequence of events that make up a narrative. It typically includes the introduction of characters, the development of a conflict or problem, the rising action leading to a climax, and the resolution or conclusion. The plot is what drives the story forward and keeps the audience engaged.

The general definition of plot is everything that happens in a story. That is useful when talking about finished stories, but when looking at stories wrote, that is as helpful as saying birthday cake is big cake confectionery with icing and candles. It doesn't tell you how to make one (Ansen Dibel, 1988:5).

2.2.3. Setting

In literature and storytelling, the setting refers to the time, place, and environment in which a story takes place. It includes details such as the physical location, time period, social and cultural context, and atmosphere. The setting helps to establish the backdrop for the events of the story and can greatly influence the mood, tone, and overall impact of the narrative.

Setting place: In storytelling, the setting place refers specifically to the physical location or geographical setting where the events of a story take place. It can be a real or fictional place and includes details such as the landscape, architecture, climate, and surroundings. The setting place helps to ground the story in a specific environment and provides a sense of context and realism for the events that unfold.

Setting time: In storytelling, the setting time refers to the specific time period or era in which a story takes place. It can be the past, present, or future, and includes details such as the historical, cultural, and societal context of that time. The setting time helps to establish the temporal framework for the events of the story and can greatly influence the characters, their behaviors, and the overall atmosphere of the narrative.

Setting astmosphere: In storytelling, the setting atmosphere refers to the overall mood, tone, or emotional quality that is created by the setting of a story. It encompasses the sensory and emotional elements that contribute to the atmosphere, such as the lighting, weather, sounds, and general ambiance. The setting atmosphere helps to evoke certain feelings or emotions in the reader or audience, and it can greatly impact the overall experience and interpretation of the story.

Fiction can be defined as a character in action at a certain time and place. Setting is a term that, in the broadest sense, includes a framed physical place action and time of day, weather conditions and historical period in which the action takes place. Context helps the reader visualize the action job. However, there are many types of settings in the novel (Choose and Hoeper, 1981:37).

Setting as Background of the Action

Frames in the form of clothing, customs, events, and organizations, all of which are special to a certain time and a certain place - rendered in great detail to give a sense of "life as it is" is." Therefore, when we talk about background decoration, we think of a kind the framework essentially exists for itself without

any explicit relationship to action or character, or preferably a relationship only tangential and light (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:38).

Setting as Antagonist

Nature's shape-defining can act as a sort of occasional agent or antagonist, help establish a plot and conflict and determine the outcome of events (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:39).

Setting as Means of Creating Atmosphere

Many authors use their context as a means to spark the reader's interest. expectations and establish a suitable mindset for upcoming events (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:40).

Setting as Means of Revealing Character

Very often the way a character perceives the setting and the manner the character reacts to it, which will tell the reader more about the character and his condition if mind than it would on the physical context itself. Authors can also use set to clarify and reveal character by intentionally turning the setting into a metaphor or character symbol expansion (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:42).

Setting as a Means of Reinforcing Theme

Put as a way to reinforce the subject is used as a way to reinforce and clarify the theme of the novel or short story. It's the decoration that explains the idea of an author in a literary work has the task of sending it to the readers. (Pick and Hoeper, 1981:43).

2.3. Extrinsic Approaches

To analyze this screenplay using an outside approach, I use approach. These are the concepts of anxiety and stress. Thanks to the mentality of personality, it begins with the definition of the psychology of literature and the relationship of literary psychology to psychology as well as personality psychology as follows.

2.3.1. Psychology

Psychology is the science that studies the mind and behavior. From "psychology" comes from the Greek "psyche" which means life and "logo" explain the meaning. According to Rod Plotnik & Haig Kouyoumdjian (2010:6) in their book, An Introduction to Psychology, "Psychology is the science of experiences derived from the person himself, such as the mind and behavior. He includes all aspects of unconscious and conscious experience as well as thought. It is an applied science, an academic discipline, aimed at understanding individuals or groups by establishing common principles and seeking case. According to the above definition, I can conclude that psychology is a science rooted in human experience specializing in the human mind and conscious and unconscious behavior and experience and is also used in mankind.

2.3.2. Psychology of literature

Depression is a complex mental illness that affects millions of people around the world. Here are some literary sources to explore:

1. "The Mindful Path Through Depression" by J. Mark G. Williams, John D. Teasdale, Zindel V. Segal, and Jon Kabat-Zinn - The theory behind this approach suggests that depression often involves a pattern of negative thinking and rumination, which can be addressed through mindfulness practices. By cultivating present-moment awareness and non-judgmental acceptance,

individuals can develop skills to recognize and disengage from negative thought patterns, reducing the risk of relapse and promoting well-being. The book provides practical exercises, guided meditations, and strategies to help individuals navigate their journey through depression using mindfulness techniques.

2.   "Depression in Clinical Practice" by Stephen M. Stahl - Another theory is the biological theory of depression, which suggests that imbalances in neurotransmitters, such as serotonin, norepinephrine, and dopamine, play a role in the development and maintenance of depression. Medications targeting these neurotransmitters, such as selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), are commonly prescribed in clinical practice to help manage depressive symptoms.

Psychodynamic theories also offer insights into depression, emphasizing the role of unconscious conflicts and unresolved issues from the past. Psychodynamic therapy aims to explore and resolve these underlying conflicts to alleviate depressive symptoms.

It's important to note that depression is a multifaceted condition, and different theories and approaches may be used in clinical practice depending on the individual's unique circumstances and needs. A comprehensive assessment and personalized treatment plan are typically employed to address depression effectively.

3. "The noonday demon"

Andrew Solomon's Map of Depression - Solomon's work delves into the complexities of depression, shedding light on its impact on individuals and society as a whole. It provides a nuanced understanding of the condition and offers insights into the various factors that contribute to its development and management.

 4. "The Anatomy of Melancholy" by Robert Burton - Although written in the 17th century Burton's book delves into various aspects of melancholy, including its

causes, symptoms, and potential remedies. It covers a wide range of topics, including psychology, philosophy, medicine, and literature, offering a multidisciplinary approach to understanding melancholy.

While "The Anatomy of Melancholy" is not a theory in the traditional sense, it is considered a significant contribution to the study of melancholy and has influenced subsequent works on mental health and psychology.

5. "Theories of Depression:

- Biological Theories: These theories focus on biological factors such as genetics, neurotransmitter imbalances, hormonal changes, and brain structure abnormalities as potential contributors to depression.

- Cognitive Theories: Cognitive theories propose that depression is influenced by negative thinking patterns, distorted beliefs, and cognitive biases. They emphasize the role of negative thoughts and interpretations in maintaining and exacerbating depressive symptoms.

- Psychodynamic Theories: Psychodynamic theories suggest that depression may stem from unresolved conflicts, early life experiences, or unconscious psychological processes. They explore the impact of past experiences and unconscious motivations on the development of depressive symptoms.

- Behavioral Theories: Behavioral theories propose that depression can be influenced by environmental factors and learned behaviors. They focus on the role of reinforcement, punishment, and environmental stressors in shaping depressive symptoms.

- Socio-cultural Theories: Socio-cultural theories highlight the impact of social and cultural factors on depression. They consider factors such as social support, socioeconomic status, cultural norms, and societal expectations in understanding the development and expression of depressive symptoms.

- It's important to note that these theories are not mutually exclusive, and depression is likely influenced by a combination of biological,

psychological, and social factors. Ongoing research continues to refine our understanding of depression and its underlying mechanisms.

6. "The Beck Depression Inventory-II" by Aaron T. Beck, Robert A. Steer and Gregory K. Brown - This widely used psychometric tool measures the severity of depressive symptoms and is commonly used in research and clinical practice.

The BDI-II consists of 21 items that cover various aspects of depression, such as mood, pessimism, guilt, and physical symptoms. Respondents rate each item based on how they have been feeling over the past two weeks. The scores on the BDI-II can provide an indication of the severity of depressive symptoms, ranging from minimal to severe.

While the BDI-II is a valuable clinical tool, it is important to note that it is not a theory in itself. It is used as an assessment instrument to aid in the diagnosis and evaluation of depression, helping clinicians and researchers gather information about an individual's depressive symptoms.

2.3.3. Psychology Sigmund Freud

Sigmund Freud, the founder of psychoanalysis, wrote about depression and his theory of causes and treatment. Freud believed that depression was the result of unresolved conflicts in the unconscious, often related to childhood experiences.

Specifically, Freud theorized that depression may stem from feelings of loss and abandonment, specifically related to the loss of a loved one or close friend during childhood.

Freud also believed that depression was the result of a "grief process," a natural response to loss. In depression, however, the process is long and distorted, leading to an inability to overcome the loss and find a solution. Freud called this "work of mourning," or the process of accepting one's loss and integrating it into one's life.

Inner conflict: Inner conflict refers to a psychological struggle or tension that occurs within an individual. It involves a clash between different thoughts, emotions, desires, or values within a person's mind. This conflict can arise when a person experiences competing motivations or when they are torn between different choices or courses of action. Inner conflict can manifest as feelings of indecision, confusion, guilt, or emotional turmoil. It is a common theme in literature, psychology, and personal development, as it reflects the complexities of human nature and the challenges individuals face in navigating their own internal struggles.

There are several philosophers who have explored the concept of inner conflict, each with their own theories and perspectives. One notable philosopher who discussed inner conflict is Sigmund Freud, the founder of psychoanalysis. Freud proposed the theory of the "Id, Ego, and Superego," which suggests that individuals experience inner conflict between their instinctual desires (Id), their rational thoughts and decision-making (Ego), and their internalized moral standards (Superego). This conflict can manifest in various ways and impact an individual's thoughts, emotions, and behaviors.

It's important to note that there are other philosophers and psychological theories that also address the concept of inner conflict, such as Carl Jung's theory of the "Shadow" and Jean-Paul Sartre's existentialist ideas on the conflict between freedom and responsibility.

Theory of depression: Depression is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that has been explored by various philosophers throughout history. While there isn't a single unified theory of depression from philosophers, different philosophical perspectives offer insights into its nature and possible causes.

Existentialist philosophers, such as Jean-Paul Sartre and Albert Camus, have examined the existential dimensions of depression. They argue that depression can arise from a sense of meaninglessness, alienation, or a lack of purpose in life. According to this perspective, individuals may experience depression when they confront the inherent absurdity and existential challenges of human existence.

Psychiatrist and philosopher Karl Jaspers proposed the concept of "psychopathological understanding" to explore the subjective experience of depression. He emphasized the importance of understanding depression from the perspective of the individual, taking into account their unique circumstances, thoughts, and emotions.

Philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche explored the concept of "nihilism," which suggests that depression can arise from a loss of values or a sense of purposelessness. Nietzsche argued that individuals must create their own values and find meaning in life to overcome nihilistic tendencies.

These are just a few examples of philosophical perspectives on depression. It's important to note that depression is a complex mental health condition that can have various biological, psychological, and social factors contributing to its development. Philosophical theories can provide valuable insights into the human experience of depression, but a comprehensive understanding requires consideration of multiple disciplines, including psychology, neuroscience, and sociology.

2.4. Previous Related Studies

The aims of the research problem as follows: What are the characterization, plot and setting and elaborate it with anxiety which is moral anxiety that caused guilty feeling that reflected. The objectives of the research is to explain the characterization by using showing method , to explain the plot and setting, and elaborate it with moral anxiety and guilty feeling to prove the theme of this research.

1. This research is about, Liz Kendall who is a single mother and secretary feels that no man is interested in her. However, not with Ted Bundy, who changed his life for the happier. From those movie , writer identifies the problem which arises in this movie. Liz Kendall who experiences a troubled life because she is trapped in the

Ted Bundy murder case, which ultimately affects the psychological condition of Liz Kendall, which has moral anxiety caused the guilty feeling.

Moral Anxiety Caused Guilty Feeling In Joe Berlinger's Movie Script Entitled Extremely Wicked, Shockingly Evil And Vile Perspective

Made by a Unsada University student named Ghina K.

The aim of the research problem is as After What is the characterization, plot and setting and create it with a moral preoccupation?

anxiety causes a reflected guilt. The aim of the study is to explain the describe the feature by means of demonstration, to explain the plot and setting, and build it up using anxiety and guilt to demonstrate the subject matter of this study. I use characterization, plot and setting as an intrinsic approach to this film. I use the concepts of James H. Pickering and Jeffrey D. hoework in his book Concise Companion to Literature. Second, the external approach, I use Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalysis of Anxiety and Guilt. This demonstrates that moral anxiety cause sin.

2. This study analyzes Ron Stallworth's efforts to combat racism in 1970s Colorado in the screenplay for the movie "BlacKkKlansman". Made by a Darma Persada University Jakarta . student named Dyandra Salshabilla Rivai .The writer used both internal and external approaches to analyze this work. The intrinsic approach includes characterization, plot, setting, and theme. Next, for the exogenous approach, the author analyzes by literary sociology with the theory of genetic structure. The research method that I use is the qualitative method, because qualitative research focuses on aspects interpretive understanding of human experience.