

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Theoretical Basic

Researchers employ both intrinsic and extrinsic approaches in order to achieve the research objectives listed above. The intrinsic approach encompasses theories/concepts/definitions of character and characterization, plot, setting, and theme. The extrinsic approach used by researchers is literary psychology. Researchers use the concepts of identity crisis and gender discrimination.

2.1.1 Intrinsic Approach

Intrinsic factors are those that arise within an individual and provide encouragement without the need for external stimuli. Meanwhile, extrinsic factors are those that arise as a result of external stimulation or encouragement. These stimuli can be realized in a variety of ways depending on the individual's personality, education, and background.

2.1.1.1 Character and Characterization

To begin, the author applies *Edgar V. Roberts' (1983)* character theory to the characterization of the main character. According to this theory, character in literature is a broad verbal representation of humans, particularly in terms of self-definition through thought, speech, and behavior. This theory clearly states that dialogue, actions, and comments are verbal representations of humans or have the greatest dominance in literary works to create some character interactions. According to this theory, character can be analyzed in four ways:

1. What the character says about themselves.
2. What the character does.
3. What other characters have said about the analyzed character.
4. What the author describes about the character.

Second, the author applies *Wellek and Warren's (1976)* theory to better understand how the characters' actions and attitudes change or

develop. According to this theory, static characterization causes no significant changes. Characterization evolves over time, and some aspects of the character change permanently.

2.1.1.2 Plot

According to Edgar V. Roberts and Henry E. Jacobs in *Literature - An Introduction to Reading and Writing*, in a well-written story, all of the actions or incidents, speeches, thoughts, and observations are linked together to form an entire, sometimes referred to as an organic unity. The essence of this unity is the development and resolution of a conflict involving the protagonist or central character. The plot describes how the protagonist meets and resolves the conflict. The plot depicts the interactions of causes and effects as they occur sequentially or chronologically.

A movie script's plot can manipulate the story. The plot is a sequence of events presented visually and audibly in a film (Pratista 2008:34). The plot of a film or drama can be explained using narrative elements such as chapters, sequences, and scenes. In this study, the author employs scenes. A scene is a short section of a story that depicts a continuous action that is limited by space, time, content (story), theme, character, and motif. A scene typically consists of several interconnected shots. A story movie typically consists of thirty to fifty scenes. When watching a movie, the most obvious thing to recognize is a scene (Pratista, 2008:29-30).

The theory used in this research is Tasrif's theory to describe the plot stages. According to Tasrif the plot consists of five stages:

1. Situation stage.

The situation stage is the first stage of the story, and it describes and introduces the setting and characters. This stage provides initial information, such as place names, atmosphere, and event times. According to Bergmann (2017), the first stage is an introduction to the story that explains the setting and the relationship between the main character and the other characters. The setting stage aims to lay the groundwork for the story that will be told in the following stage.

2. *The generating circumstances stage (conflict arising stage)*

The conflict generation stage is a plot containing events and problems that lead to conflict. Conflicts can arise internally, externally, or between protagonists and antagonists. According to Nurgiyantoro (2002:145), this stage characterizes the first stage and explains the events that begin to reveal the conflict that is emerging. The conflict emergence stage depicts or describes information about the emergence of conflict in a story.

3. *Rising action stage (conflict escalation stage)*

This is the point at which the conflict that has been raised escalates. This stage contains conflicts or events that were discussed in the previous stage but have grown in intensity. At this point, conflicts tend to be tense and increasingly gripping. Internal and external conflicts occur when characters' interests clash. According to Bergmann (2017), the conflict escalation stage occurs when events in a story escalate towards a climax; the tension in the storytelling stems from the story's core conflict, which eventually develops and sequences. Furthermore, at this point, the story world and characters have been established in accordance with what was revealed during the setting stage.

4. *Climax stage*

This is the stage at which the conflict or opposition between the characters reaches a breaking point. The story's rising tension causes the main conflict to unfold and the tension of the events to increase. Finally, the climax depicts many significant events experienced by the protagonists and antagonists. According to Baldick (2001:41), climaxes occur in the form of intense conflict in a story. It is said to be of high intensity because it is related to the resolution of the conflict.

5. *Denouement stage*

It is the final stage of storytelling in which the conflict finds a resolution and the story concludes. This stage characterizes all of the minor and major conflicts that have explained the source of the conflict and provided a solution to all problems so that the story can conclude. According to Nurgiyantoro (2013: 205), this stage depicts how the scenes that result from the climax.

2.1.1.3 Background

Psychological background here means going deeply to the character's feelings and thoughts. The importance of this background in literary study is in fact that both psychology and literature focus their object of study on human. In the book *Theory of Literature* Rene Wellek and Austin Warren stated that Psychology of Literature, means the psychology of the writer, as type and individual, or the study of the creative process, or the study of the psychological types and laws present within works of literature, or finally, the effects of literature upon its reader (audience psychology).

Thus, it attaches credibility and authenticity to the characters.

1. Setting As Background For Action.

The setting is the story's backdrop or starting point. For example, in this present-day story, the time setting is in the 2020s.

2. Setting As Antagonist.

The setting serves as an obstruction or problem for the plot.. It helps to make the conflict more visible. Like how you can see the characters involvement in the story.

3. Setting As a Means of Creating Appropriate Atmosphere.

The setting helps to set the tone or atmosphere of the story. The setting describes a specific atmosphere, such as joyous, sorrowful, enraged, disappointed, and others.

4. *Setting As a Means Revealing Character.*

Setting as a means of revealing character is defined as how a character perceives and reacts to the setting, which tells the reader more about the character and his or her state of mind than the physical setting itself.

5. *Setting As a Means of Reinforcing Theme.*

The setting serves to reinforce and clarify the novel or short story's theme. It is a setting that explains an author's idea in a literary work and is intended to be conveyed to readers.

2.1.1.4 Theme

According to Nurgiyantoro (2001:25), a theme is something that serves as the foundation for the story. Themes are always related to different life experiences, such as love and affection issues. Themes also lead to issues that arise in literary works, such as my research into how feminism and patriarchy influence a person's identity.

2.1.2 Extrinsic Approach

This research uses a psychology approach and Erikson first proposed the identity crisis, which states that when people go through difficult times during adolescence, they try to understand and develop commitment, which is the ability to survive in the conditions that exist despite unwanted conflicts. And identity is defined as the awareness of oneself that individuals gain by analyzing and valuing themselves.

Marcia defines self-identity as status identities that include crises and commitments. An individual's effort to seek information and a deep understanding of himself is referred to as a crisis, as is the effort to put the alternatives chosen into action, which is referred to as a commitment.

The stereotypical image of women that has been created as a result of the discrimination against women has resulted in the low status and unimportance of women, who make up over 50% of the global population. In this investigation, I will investigate gender discrimination in the context of the patriarchy and feminism issues that were present in the script of the

film "Barbie," which resulted in an identity crisis. Gender discrimination established social disparities between the two genders at the outset of history. Educational and occupational opportunities were perceived as "less privileged" for women than for men. Conversely, males were portrayed as the "stronger" gender. McLeary, eHow Contributor (2010). In reality, a significant number of the laws that are currently in effect, particularly those that pertain to the family, are in favor of women. Furthermore, McLeary elucidates that gender appears to be a determining factor in the employment and compensation of certain individuals at certain organizations.

2.1.2.1 Psychology

Psychology is a scientific field that investigates the mental states, processes, and behavior of humans and other animals. The field of psychology is essentially divided into two components: a large profession of practitioners and a smaller but expanding science of social behavior, the brain, and the mind. Some psychologists integrate the two, despite the fact that the two have distinct goals, training, and practices.

Freud posited that a significant portion of the emotions, thoughts, and behaviors that humans experience are unconsciously determined, self-defensive, and beyond their awareness. Additionally, a significant portion of it is indicative of conflicts that originate in early childhood and manifest in intricate patterns of symptoms and behaviors that appear to be paradoxical.

Psychology prioritizes logic, which is fundamentally at odds with Literature, despite the latter's reliance on probability. Russell (1964, p. 551) posits that "Psychologists favor observations that can be replicated, whereas a serious writer deals with analogy, metaphor, and perhaps intentional ambiguity." Nevertheless, both objectives are the same: to comprehend the development of their subjects, real or fictional characters, through the conflicts and challenges they encounter in life or the plot. This quality, as reiterated by Russell, results in the fact that the knowledge of one field can be applied to the other in at least four categories: the psychology of the

writer, the psychology of the creative process, the study of behavior, and the responses to literature.

2.1.2.2 Psychology of Literature

Ahyar defines literature as a manifestation of the human heart, with the aim of elucidating the human condition and highlighting the truth across different eras (Ahyar, 2019, p. 7). While some individuals still maintain the belief that a novel is nothing more than subjective fiction intended solely for amusement, others contend that this viewpoint is no longer worthy of consideration. Literary texts serve as a means of conveying information to readers (Jabrohim, 2012, p.15).

Social Psychology is a branch of Psychology that focuses on understanding how people think, act, influence, and relate to each other. It aims to establish a connection with the Social Sciences and explore the social experiences of individuals involved in various social movements. In their initial framework, Krech and Crutchfield (1973;13) proposed that the designations "manwho-perceives," "man-who-needs," and "manwho-solves-problems" merely serve as a didactic device to analyze human behavior, and should be understood as a tripartite division. According to the author, in psychology, there is only one individual who perceives, struggles, and thinks. This individual is characterized by a unique pattern of perceptions, motives, emotions, and adaptive behaviors, which distinguishes them from anyone else.

Social psychology is an area of psychology that concentrates on the study of how individuals think, behave, influence, and interact with one another. Our objective is to investigate the social experiences of individuals who are involved in a variety of social movements and to establish a connection with the Social Sciences. Krech and Crutchfield (1973;13) suggested in their initial framework that the terms "man-who-perceives," "man-who-needs," and "man-who-solves-problems" are merely a didactic device for the analysis of human behavior and should be interpreted as a tripartite division. According to the author, psychology is characterized by

the existence of a single individual who perceives, struggles, and thinks. This individual is distinguished from all others by a distinctive pattern of adaptive behaviors, emotions, motives, and perceptions.

2.1.2.3 Identity Crisis

Erikson claims in "Identity: Youth and Crisis," that everyone experiences an identity crisis at some time, which can be witnessed. Psychologically, people compare themselves to their own self-perception and important others' judgments across all mental functioning levels. Psychological and social variables shape identity, creating a prototype meaning that is inseparable from role and appearance. How psychoanalysis explains how the environment affects mental awareness (Erikson, 1968: 22-24).

According to Erikson, an identity crisis involves a period of thorough examination and exploration of various perspectives on oneself. This crisis commonly arises during adolescence when individuals grapple with the challenge of establishing their own identity while also navigating the potential confusion surrounding societal expectations.

Each of Erikson's psychosocial stages is distinguished by a distinct conflict that the individual must resolve. Conflicts arise when individuals are faced with new demands from their environment. If an individual fails to resolve a conflict during a specific period, they will inevitably encounter and grapple with it at a later stage in their life. Every encounter with the environment is referred to as a crisis, representing a pivotal moment encountered during each stage of development.

Woolfolk (2020, p. 65) defines identity as the beliefs, history, and abilities that are intrinsic to an individual and are structured to form a genuine self-portrait. The writer employs social psychology to analyze the character's identity in this research. In the past two decades, Erik Erikson, a psychologist, has been the most influential writer on human identity. He views identity as the epigenetically based psychosocial task that is

distinctive, but not exclusive, to adolescence, and places it within the context of ego-psychoanalytic theory (John Wiley & Sons, 1980;159)

The identity crisis is a phenomena that people will eventually experience during the course of their journey toward developing a sense of self and establishing an identity for themselves. According to Coles (1970), the term "identity crisis" refers to the predicament that arises when an individual is attempting to achieve ego identity via the process of identity construction. During this stage of development, the person starts to question his or her place and ideals in the world. This is a significant developmental event. A more straightforward explanation would be that the person begins an in-depth analysis of numerous views surrounding his or her identity, as opposed to an unconscious exploration of it. According to Erikson (1968), the most common time for people to have an identity crisis is during their teenage years, and this is because this is the time when they are preparing themselves to become adults. When teenagers are young, it is not unusual for them to think about the goals they want to achieve when they reach maturity. The current crisis encourages adolescents to reflect on and develop their identities, which is a positive outcome.

2.1.2.4 Gender Discrimination

Gender discrimination is unfair treatment based on gender. Discrimination is a global issue for women. Fakhri (1996) defines gender discrimination as treating people differently based on gender, race, religion, and age. Theodorson (1979) defines discrimination as unequal treatment based on something. This varies by race, ethnicity, religion, and social class. Peplau (1999) defines discrimination as accepting or rejecting someone based on their social status. Generally, discrimination is based on ethnicity, religion, and race.

Gender discrimination is based on patriarchal oppression in economics, politics, society, and psychology. Patriarchy marginalizes women because it defines gender differences as male superiority. Naomi Wolf's theory aims to end gender discrimination in order to achieve social

equality. As a result, many of her works speak out against gender discrimination.

Naomi Wolf wrote in *A Woman's Place* that "women have many different ways to clarify becoming women because men have a lot easier". Women are positioned in society in this way. Men are socially autonomous and complete individuals; they are regarded as superior to all producers, and their existence is justified by the work they do for groups; therefore, women are relegated to the reproductive and domestic roles with unequal dignity. (Beauvoir, 1949;502)

Throughout the pursuit of gender equality, men have ridiculed women for their tendency to engage in excessive conversation, without recognizing that communication between individuals of different sexes would become even more challenging than it currently is (Ruthven, 1984;107).

Religion, culture, ethnicity, and, particularly, patriarchal culture, which is hereditary, are all factors that contribute to gender discrimination. Bhasin (2010) defines patriarchy as a hierarchical system in which men exercise control and hold a position of superiority over women. According to Bressler (2007), patriarchy is a social system in which men hold the primary position of authority in social organization. Societies that uphold a patriarchal system typically subscribe to the belief that men inherently possess superiority over women, resulting in numerous instances of unjust treatment towards women. This includes limited access to quality education, restricted employment opportunities with inadequate compensation, and a pervasive sense of male control and dominance over all aspects of women's lives.

Various forms of behavior can be reflective of gender discrimination. Marginalization, subordination, stereotyping, violence, and double burden are some of the forms of discrimination against women listed by Fakhri (1996). Preconceptions and biases about women are one way in which gender discrimination shows itself (Muchdi, 2001). Women are

stereotyped as helpless and incapable of doing anything beyond housework. Some ethnic groups, like the Brahmana and Chhetri, engage in gender discrimination against women, according to Pokharel (2008). Forcible marriage at a young age is common among certain castes, such as Brahmana and Chhetri. According to Luittel (1992), young girls from the Brahmana and Chhetri families are involuntarily married off at a young age.

The gender inequality between men and women in society is an outcome of a series of sexual encounters from youth to maturity, which have led to differing perspectives. Along with do men perceive themselves as masculine in nature while women perceive themselves as feminine, but society also views masculinity as superior to femininity. The initiation of a patriarchal culture is attributed to the biological distinctions between men and women. The two are perceived as having unequal status by society due to their biological differences. The absence of musculature in women is perceived as the reason for their inferior status in society. (Wardani, 2009).

2.2 Literature Review

Based on the context of the problem, researchers conducted a library review that included both primary and secondary sources. The researcher's primary source is Greta Gerwig's script for the film "BARBIE". Researcher use secondary sources such as the book Psychology of Literature and other theoretical books related to researcher topic.

2.3 Previous Related Studies

This study focuses on how gender discrimination can force an identity in the *BARBIE* film script. So far, there has been no research on the subject of the *BARBIE* movie script and related topics. As a result, I look for previous studies on related topics but using different research objects. Here are some previous studies I discovered. The first was a Linguistics and Literature Journal written by Aan Gus'ap Setiawan and Dian Puspita from Teknokrat Indonesia Univeristy in 2022 with the title "*TRAUMA ON THE MAIN CHARACTER IN GET OUT MOVIE BY JORDAN PEELE: PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH*". This study looks at trauma theory and

how it affects the main character in Jordan Peele's movie *Get Out* (2017). This study employs a psychological approach to reveal the main character's trauma and its various effects, drawing on psychological aspects and approaches. Furthermore, the research is both descriptive and qualitative. Jordan Peele's *Get Out* Movie (2017) provides a critical analysis of the main character's trauma. The study's findings indicate that the *Get Out* film, in which Chris Washington plays the main character, contains a significant amount of trauma. The author can investigate the other side of *Get Out* Movie by focusing on another intriguing aspect, namely the psychological trauma suffered by the main character.

The title of the second research is, "*THE PERSONALITIES AND INNER CONFLICTS OF TEACHERS IN THREE MODERN INDONESIAN NOVELS REVIEWED FROM A LITERARY PSYCHOLOGY PERSPECTIVE*" by Zukhruf Ambarsari, Malan Lubis, Mara Untung Ritonga from State University Negeri Medan; Indonesia in 2022. The thesis aims to analyze the teachers' personalities and inner conflicts in three modern Indonesian novels because the writer sees many inner conflicts experienced by the teachers through the characters in the novel. A qualitative approach was conducted in this study. The psychology approach is used to analyze literature exhaustively, the extrinsic and intrinsic sides. The data analysis can be concluded that there are three Modern Indonesian novels such as; *Guru Aini* by Andrea Hirata, *Kembara Rindu* by Habiburrahman El Shirazy, and *Si Anak Special* by Tere Liye. The technique of analyzing the data of this study was applied by observation, interview, and questionnaire. The writer analyzes qualitative data interactively and continues until finished and the data has saturated, starting with data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. The validity of this research used theoretical triangulation. The study results showed that the teacher's personality was expressed in three modern Indonesian novels based on academic psychology, namely the personality of high commitment, enthusiasm for work, sincerity in work, high ambition, patience, and firm convictions. The teacher's inner conflict in three Modern Indonesian novels based on a review of academic psychology is the inner approach-avoidance conflict and avoidance conflict, and approach - approach conflict.

The title of the third that I found is "*AN ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER THROUGH FEMINISM APPROACH IN THE NOVEL LUCIA, LUCIA BY ADRIANA TRIGIANI*" By NUR ATIQA ANGAWASITA from Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta, in 2009. This research aims to know the characteristic of Lucia Sartori is described as the main female character and how Lucia as a main character represents feminism values. The writer uses a descriptive method with a feminism approach. The main character and characterization are seen from the dialogues, behaviors, and attitude of Lucia Sartori in the novel. Moreover, the writer uses feminism theory proposed by Soenarjati Djajanegara, Sugihastuti, and Suharto to get the feminism values. The writer analyzed the novel of Lucia, Lucia which was written by Adriana Trigiani. It presents women's struggle to achieve equality. Lucia Sartori is the main character in this story; she can prove that she can be as equal as other people can. She is able to have a good education and work to earn her own money. So, she can manage her life independently. Finally, the writer found out that Lucia Sartori is a character who represents feminism values by being an independent, educated, decisive, and obstinate woman.