

## **CHAPTER II**

### **THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK**

As stated in the previous chapter, the theories that are applied for this research includes intrinsic and extrinsic approaches. The intrinsic approaches include characterization of the characters through telling and showing methods. Analysis of plot and setting. The extrinsic approach that is applied consists of Psychology approaches.

#### **2.1. Intrinsic Approaches**

To analyze the personality of a movie script, I use some ideas through the natural method, which is the characteristics, adjustment and appeal. In the language used, there are words that contain a specific meaning, and this must be a test to discover and make meaning for the participation in this movie. I use the solid handling method. Show with the decomposition of university work. I use James H. Pickering and Jeffrey D. Hoeper in this short essay to write. These ideas will be known in this section

##### **2.1.1. Characterization**

The characters are very important and necessary for a story. There is no character, no story is told. Characteristics are means of creating and presenting characters in a novel. Readers can sympathize or even sympathize with certain characters in their open joy in life. By presenting and setting a character, there are two basic methods that can be applied, disclosed and displayed methods (pickering and hopormy, 1981:25)

##### **2.1.1.1. Showing Methods**

In these strategies the creator hinders the account and uncovers specifically, through an arrangement of publication comments, the nature and identity of the characters, counting the thought and feeling that enter and pass through the character's intellect. Appearing strategies incorporate as takes after:(Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:30)

#### **2.1.1.1.1. Characterization through Dialogue**

Although real life is literally filled with dialogue events, not all of this dialogue is important. Dialogues often express and endure speaker attitudes, values and beliefs. That's why it can consciously or absolutely reveal the innermost personality and personality of a speaker. There are a variety of options available for analysis of fiction. There is what is said, the speaker's identity, the destination's identity, and the quality of exchange. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981: 32)

#### **2.1.1.1.2. What is Being Said**

In this case, we ought to know whether the exchange will be talked about is something that's imperative and can impact the occasions within the story. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1997:32)

#### **2.1.1.1.3 The Identity of The Speaker**

The data which is conveyed through exchange by a hero of the story must be considered to be possibly more imperative than what others or minor characters say. In spite of the fact that, we can't genuinely disregard what minor characters say since it regularly gives significant data and sheds critical light on the identities of the other characters as well (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:32-33)

#### **2.1.1.2.4 The Occasion**

Concurring to Pickering and Hoepfer (1981:33), area and circumstance can be something that's more uncovering the characterization of the characters. On the off chance that in genuine life the discussion that take put in private at night is more genuine and uncover the characterization that when they converse in public place. But within the fiction, an sit still conversation in open like on the road or at the theater can by one means or another be vital to the story being told

#### **2.1.1.2.5. The Identity of The Person or Persons The speaker is Addressing**

Pickering and Hoepfer (1981:33) in his book expressed that the data is performed by the characters. This happens when a character addresses no one in specific, or when others are not display, or in other hand the activity called monolog. Through monologues, the characters can tell almost everything about themselves or other characters. This moreover can make the characters be more expressive, clarifying their monologues.

#### **2.1.1.2.6. The Quality of the Exchange**

Characters can too take a see through their mental quality is through cadence or stream when they talk. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1997:33)

#### **2.1.1.2.7. The Speaker's Tone Of Voice, Stress, Dialect, And Vocabulary**

Characters moreover a figure we are able see through their voice, stretch, tongue, and lexicon, but ready to see that in case we watch and look at it legitimately and carefully. (Pickering and Hoepfer,1997:33)

#### **2.1.1.2.8. Characterization through Action**

What a given character is uncovered by what that character does. In brief, the single most vital and conclusive strategy of displaying and uncovering character is through activity. To set up character on the premise of activity, it is vital to scrutinize the a few occasions of the plot for what they appear to uncover almost the character, in this a signal and facial expression can speak to their oblivious enthusiastic and mental states as well as almost their cognizant demeanors and values. To be able to find the thought processes behind a few little activities, it is fundamental to recognize the common design of conduct and behavior of which each isolated activity could be a portion. In the event that able to follow certain impacts back on their basic causes, we are effective in finding something imperative almost the character (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:33)

### **2.1.2. Plot**

is a narrative of events that form a basic narrative structure of a fiction. The occasions are orchestrated intentionally in a certain grouping that offer assistance for users to get the story as well as to stimulate readers' curiosity. A plot is more often than not made as exact and genuine as conceivable in order to not befuddle the perusers with the kind of irregular and uncertain occasions. Hence, coherent and essential relationship of the plot and other components of a fiction is required (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:13-15). A plot more often than not streams in five certain stages or segments as takes after:

#### **2.1.2.1. Exposition**

may be a starting portion of a story. A creator more often than not puts a few vital foundation data, takes sets, builds the circumstance and activities. It may too present the characters, and a strife or a potential strife. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:16)

#### **2.1.2.2. Rising Action**

Complication is additionally called a rising activity. Complication breaks the existing harmony as well as presents the characters and the basic or affecting clashes in case they have not been presented as of now within the composition. Beginning from this, the struggle in a fiction will create and intensify gradually. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:17)

#### **2.1.2.3. Climax**

Moreover known as emergency, it too alludes to as the climax, is the minute at which the plot comes to its point of most noteworthy passionate concentration; it is the turning point of the plot, straightforwardly accelerating its determination. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:17)

#### **2.1.2.4. Falling Action**

The concentrated disseminates once the emergency, or turning point, has been come to, and the story advances toward its climax (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:17). At this point, the issues that finished in a story begin to blur. The character starts to get how to resolve the circumstance at this point. The emergency or turning point has been come to, the pressure dies down and the plot moves towards its named conclusion.(Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:17).

#### **2.1.2.5. Resolution**

The ultimate area of the plot is its determination; it records the result of the strife and sets up a few modern harmony or steadiness. The determination moreover alludes to the conclusion. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:17).

#### **2.1.3. Setting**

Setting could be a term that includes both the physical district that outlines the activity and the time of the day or year, the climatic conditions, and the authentic period amid which the activity takes place. Setting makes a difference the perusers visualize the action of the work and offer assistance to make and support the dream of life. Setting has five conceivable capacities such as; setting as foundation of activity, as an enemy, as an implies of making suitable environment, as an implies of uncovering character, and as an implies of fortifying topic (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:37-38). Be that as it may, in this investigate there are two conceivable capacities that are being utilized;

##### **2.1.3.1.Setting as Background**

for Activity Pickering and Hoeper (1981:38-39) expressed in its book that setting as foundation for activity is broad and exceedingly created, where setting—in the frame of outfit, conduct, occasions and teaching, all impossible to miss to a certain time and place—is rendered in miniature detail to give a sense of what genuine life is.

### **2.1.3.2. Setting as Means**

as Uncovering Character Agreeing to Pickering and Hooper (1981:39), when a character sees the setting or responds to it, it'll offer assistance to the peruser to know more approximately the character and his state of mind than it'll approximately the real physical setting itself. A creator can utilize setting to clarify and uncover character by intentionally making setting an allegorical or typical expansion of character.

### **2.1.3.3. Setting as Means of Revealing Character**

Exceptionally regularly the way in which a character sees the setting, and the way the character responds to it, tell the peruser more almost the character and his state of mind than it'll approximately the real physical setting itself. An creator can too utilize setting to clarify and uncover character by consider making setting a allegorical or typical expansion of character (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:42)

### **2.1.3.4. Setting as Means Of Creating Appropriate Atmosphere**

Numerous creators control their settings as a means of stimulating the reader's desires and building up a suitable state of intellect for occasions to come to. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:40).

### **2.1.3.5. Setting as Means of Reinforcing Theme**

Setting may too be utilized to strengthen and clarify a novel's or brief story's central topic. Egdon Heath, for case, acts not as it were as an adversary and a strategy of producing and keeping up disposition in Hardy's *The Return of the Local*, but too as a implies of appearing Hardy's concept of the work of dazzle causality in an hostile universe (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:42).

## **2.1.4. Theme**

This considers employment as the hypothesis of the topic. In the book *Brief Companion to Writing* says, Topic is one of those basic terms that cruel

exceptionally things to distinctive individuals. In writing, subject is the central thought or articulation almost life that binds together and controls the whole work (James H. Pickering and Jeffrey D. Hoepfer, 1981:61). From the citations over, it appears that subject can be translated in an unexpected way by one individuals to another. It appears that topic in an craftsmanship can result to numerous diverse elucidations. It implies that the subject can be different since the subject is a thought or explanation which controls the whole stream of the work of art itself. Subject in fiction is discoverable to the degree that we are willing s pundits to subject its different components its each word to the method of investigation and elucidation (James H. Pickering and Jeffrey D. Hoepfer, 1981:62).

### **2.2.1. Psychology**

Brain research is the logical consideration of intellect and behavior. The word “psychology” comes from Greek words “psyche” meaning life and “logos” meaning clarification. Concurring with Bar Plotnik & Haig Kouyoumdjian (2010:6) in their book entitled Presentation to Brain research, “Psychology is the science of the encounters that emerge from human self, such as intellect and behavior. It grasps all viewpoints of oblivious and cognizant involvement as nice as though. It is a connected science and scholastic teaching, which looks to get it people or bunches by setting up common standards and investigating particular cases.” Concurring to the definition above, I can conclude that brain research could be a science inferred from human involvement which specializes in human intellect and behavior, either oblivious and cognizant involvement additionally being utilized into humans.

### **2.2.2. Psychology Literature**

Based on Albertine Minderop book, Brain research Writing (Minderop, 2016:23), These dreams are deciphered as the fulfillment of oblivious wants. The pent up want cannot show itself in its genuine shape, at that point encounters the impact of a few

instruments that cover reality, such as condensation (a few images are Darma blended into one image) and uprooting (the genuine meaning is nearly misplaced by the picture of distinctive or unessential picture). In this way, the substance of the dream.

### **2.2.3. Reaction Formation Theory by Sigmund Freud**

Agreeing to Sigmund Freud, response arrangement works by changing socially unsatisfactory sentiments or motivations ended up sentiments on the opposite. After sentiments that have the potential to aggravate brain research pushed back into the subliminal. This defense component replaces sentiments in its reverse frame.

Burgo (2012), states that reaction formation is a process that takes place unconsciously. Moreover, Burgo explains that reaction formation can be performed antecedently within a person and are not necessarily social in nature.

Concurring to Tyson (2006), in some cases a person's defense component comes up short to operate and causes anxiety or eagerness within the person. This uneasiness can indicate the most issues experienced. These issues are the most cause of somebody utilizing defense components

Maretius Oji Rezeki (2023) A defense instrument may be a reaction utilized to ensure somebody or something from assault. Freud found that fear signals threat to people. Fair as fear calls for cautious measures such as flight and assault, fear may be a prompt to ensure yourself. The defense components utilized to overcome fear change from individual to individual. Hence, the variables that impact identity issues and overcome uneasiness can be found in genuine life and in scholarly works.

## **2.3 Previous Related Studies**

To bolster this investigation, I have a few past thoughts that have similarities additionally contrasted with my investigation. Agreeing to Sigmund Freud, response arrangement works by changing socially unsatisfactory sentiments or motivations to be sentiments on the opposite. After sentiments that have the potential to irritate brain

research pushed back into the subliminal. This defense instrument replaces sentiments in its reverse frame.

Concurring to Tyson (2006), in some cases a person's defense instrument falls flat and causes uneasiness or anxiety within the person. This anxiety can demonstrate the most issue being experienced. These issues are the main reasons why somebody employs its defense components. Tyson raised a few of these issues in profundity shapes of fear.

Response Arrangement happens when a individual feels an encourage to do or say something and after that actually does or says something that's successfully the inverse of what they need. It moreover shows up as a defense against a dreaded social discipline. In case somebody fears that they will be criticized for something, they will obviously act in a way that appears they are by and by a long way from the dreaded position. A common design in response arrangement is where the individual employments 'excessive behavior' (DEFENSE Instrument Within The CHARACTER OF HARDIN SCOTT REFLECTED IN ANNA TODD'S AFTER By Siti Nur Shelah<sup>1</sup> & Linusia Marsih<sup>2</sup> )

Defensive mechanisms are unconscious or unconscious behaviors, and therefore do not actually exist, but individuals have the feeling of getting what they need. Self-defense is when the human soul attempts to choose between the effects of good and evil (Hall, 1954, p. 67). Defensive mechanisms are often used as theories that analyse the characters of literary works from new and other literary works. This concept of defense as part of a normal personality function opens up how to take into account the defense mechanism (The defensive mechanism of Jostein Gaarders' hero, Anas Nadya Difanda Arminata's unreliable man)

The Defense components are a shape of defense that's carried out in an oblivious state. Defense components are ordinarily utilized to overcome unsavory sentiments or uneasiness. Anybody can utilize defense components, whether ancient, youthful, male, or female. ( THE DEFENSE Instrument OF ANNE SHIRLEY IN BUDGE WILSON'S Some time recently GREEN Peaks By Hanin Amalia Shofiyanti ).

Defense instruments offer assistance people adapt with uneasiness and anticipate self image dangers. Freud utilized the term self-defense component to demonstrate an oblivious handle that secures people from uneasiness through the mutilation of reality. The utilization of defense components is to secure oneself from uneasiness to end up a put of asylum from circumstances that are incapable to be confronted. (Sari 2019, 2).

Defense instruments are the ways in which the sense of self bridges the hole between the sense of self and the superego so as not to hurt an individual when confronted with something obnoxious or startling in reality. Since the exterior of people inotcontinuously wonderful and cannot continuously fulfill them, it requires a technique since there are so numerous clashes that happen between the sense of self and the superego so a reality that does not coordinating desires does not harm people.

Defense components are exceptionally regularly sent, in spite of the fact that extraordinary utilization leads to dreary, obsessive compulsive, and psychotic activities as the body should refine power to construct and back defense components (Feist & Feist 34). The utilization of the defense instrument is to ensure an individual from feeling totally undesirable so that the effect on that individual is to do something unseemly to cover up his sentiments before individuals.

In Freudian psychoanalytic theory, defense mechanisms are defined as unconscious psychological strategies employed by individuals to manage reality and preserve their self-image. Typically, psychologically healthy individuals utilize a variety of defense mechanisms throughout their lives. A defense mechanism becomes pathological only when its continuous application results in maladaptive behaviors that negatively impact the individual's physical and/or mental health. The principal aim of these mechanisms is to safeguard the mind, self, or ego from anxiety and social sanctions, as well as to offer a refuge from challenging circumstances that the individual is unable to confront at that moment.

According to Freud's theory as presented in Hall (2019), defense mechanisms pertain to the human ego. These mechanisms emerge in response to internal conflicts that individuals find difficult to manage. In essence, individuals may engage in alternative behaviors to shield

themselves from feelings of anxiety, fear, and other negative emotions. This protective process often occurs unconsciously, whereby individuals safeguard themselves against unacceptable feelings. Defense mechanisms manifest in both real-life situations and literary works. This research examines personality disorders that correspond to the mechanisms of coping with trauma.

Defense mechanisms manifest unconsciously, emerging without deliberate intention from within the individual. According to psychoanalytic theory, the onset of anxiety serves as a signal prompting the activation of these defense mechanisms. Each individual exhibits a unique type of defense, typically utilized in response to perceived threats. While some individuals confront dangerous situations by employing defensive mechanisms directed outwardly, others may engage in a combination of both approaches (Leigh and Reiser 80).

When an individual encounters challenges in a threatening situation, anxiety is likely to arise. This anxiety acts as a signal for the individual, aimed at facilitating problem resolution. In the face of danger, individuals often seek assistance. As noted by Leigh and Reiser, anxiety stemming from life's difficulties can also catalyze help-seeking behavior, which may, in turn, lower an individual's tolerance threshold to discomfort, such as pain.