



**THE MEANING OF MARIE ADLER'S LIFE
PORTRAYED IN *UNBELIEVABLE* (2019) MOVIE-
SERIES
A THESIS**

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for S-1 Degree Majoring Literature in the English Department,
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University**

Submitted by:

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SEMARANG**

2023

PRONOUNCEMENT

I sincerely declare that I wrote this thesis by myself without taking any ideas from other scholars at S-1, S-2, or S-3 degree in any university. I also make sure that, except from the references I have already stated, I do not copy anything from other works.

Semarang, 21 December 2022

Erlita Dwi Rosiana

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

So, surely with difficulties there is ease

Q.S Al-Inshirah (94) : 5

Allah does not lay a responsibility on anyone beyond his capacity

Q.S Al-Baqarah (2) : 286

*This thesis is dedicated to
my beloved family.*

APPROVAL

**THE MEANING OF MARIE ADLER'S LIFE PORTRAYED IN
UNBELIEVABLE (2019) MOVIE-SERIES**

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VALIDATION

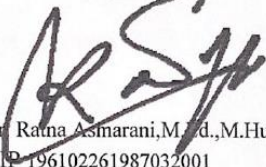
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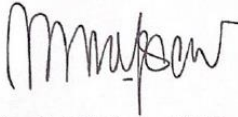
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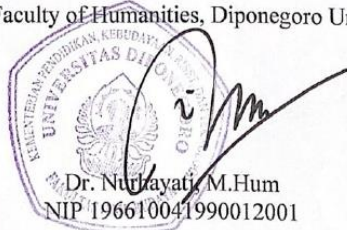
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Since the writer is aware that it is far from ideal, this thesis obviously needs improvement. Therefore, any recommendation or helpful advice would be appreciated and accepted. Finally, I hope that anyone who is interested in learning more about the meaning of life or any other relevant subject in general would find this thesis to be helpful.

Semarang, 21 December 2022

Erlita Dwi Rosiana

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ABSTRACT

Unbelievable movie directed by Susannah Grant depicts the search for the meaning of human life. This movie tells the story about Marie Adler, a teenage girl who was raped by someone whose identity is unknown. This thesis describe intrinsic aspects which include the narrative and cinematographic aspects of the film *Unbelievable* and explain the extrinsic aspects which include search for the meaning of life which is portrayed in the character of Marie Adler using Logotherapy theory by Victor Emil Frankl. The author uses library research methods to collect data to support the analysis in this study. To analyze the data, the writer uses textual and contextual research methods. The results of this study indicate that Marie Adler goes through three pathways to find meaning of life, through doing work, feeling love or encounter people, and accepting fate.

Keywords: rape, misery, struggle, meaning of life, logotherapy

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

World Health Organization (WHO) released that in 2021, about 1 in 3 women worldwide have experienced physical violence by their sexual or non-sexual partners. Sexual harassment can happen to anyone, both women and men. They can be in children, teenagers, and even the elderly regardless of age. Based on the cases of sexual harassment, it turns out that there are still many cases that are not thoroughly investigated because they lack evidence. Sexual violence is a significant contributor to women's mental health problems, especially depression and suicide, also reproductive and sexual health (Global and Regional Estimates of Violence Against Women, 2013). The victims of sexual harassment feel pressured because they are not getting the full justice they deserve. It can impact the victim's mental health because they overthink pressure and face reality when the people closest to them do not provide moral assistance.

Unbelievable (2019) is the object of this study. The movie originates from a newsletter written by Ken Armstrong and T. Christian Miller, entitled *An Unbelievable Story of Rape*. After the newsletter was booming and known to many people so that it became a conversation, the Netflix company turned the story into a movie series consisting of eight episodes. *Unbelievable* (2019) is an appealing movie. It is from a real story by a young woman named Marie Adler. From 2008 to 2011, the United States was shocked by the news of random serial

rape female victims. In this case, there is no physical standard or age for the victim, but the victim's loneliness status is the common thread for all the actions.

The movie begins with the story of a girl named Marie Adler, who is the main foundation in the emergence of conflicts. Marie is an 18-year-old from Washington. Marie reported to the nearest police station that she got sexual assault in her apartment in the early morning hours when she fell asleep. When the police and detective come to do the investigation, they find nothing. The accident with this unusual method is executed quite neatly by the perpetrator. He does not leave traces, fingerprints, and even DNA which is generally easy to trace sometime after rape. According to Miller and Armstrong, because of Marie's inconsistencies in giving the information, the detectives state that Marie had made up a story of her rape (An Unbelievable Story of Rape, 2015). The sexual violence significantly impacted Marie's mental health, particularly depression, and she got pressure because the investigators provided previously answered questions. The police find it difficult to find the perpetrator's identity of the crime because of inconsistent statements from Marie regarding her rape report.

The writer is interested to analyze *Unbelievable* (2019) because it shows struggles of the main female character and her journey achieving the meaning of life. As it shown from the movie, the writer finds and learns many valuable things, such as happiness, coping with problems, self-change as a result of achieving a meaningful life, and love to get better life from the main female character. Therefore, the study entitles "The Meaning of Marie Adler's Life Portrayed in Unbelievable Movie Series"

1.2 Research Problems

The statements problem from this thesis are:

1. What are the struggles of Marie Adler to achieve a meaningful life?
2. How does the *Unbelievable* movie portray the meaning of life experienced by Marie Adler?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The purposes of the thesis are:

1. To analyze and explain Marie Adler's struggles to achieve her meaning of life in *Unbelievable* movie.
2. To identify the meaning of life experienced by Marie Adler represented in the movie entitled *Unbelievable*.

1.4 Previous Study

The writer uses several previous studies while conducting this research related to the topic. The first previous study is a journal written by Anggita Riana Dewi, Yulistiyanti, and Katharina Rustipa (2022) from Stikubank University. In their journal, they analyzed how female and male detectives approach rape cases differently in *Unbelievable* movie using subjective criticism, reader response and women empowerment theory. The second study is a journal written by Devaleena Kundu (2021). Devaleena Kundu analyzed the discriminatory stereotype of female victims and female detectives in criminal justice system from *Unbelievable* movie.

Third study is an article written by Dana Feldman (2019) from Forbes. Dana Feldman elaborated how the victim of rape brain processing trauma in

Unbelievable movie using reader response theory. Fourth study is an article movie review written by Jen Chaney (2019) from VULTURE. He elaborated the importance of comprehending and hearing the victims of *Unbelievable* movie.

Fifth study is an article written by Mike Hale (2019) from New York Times. Mike Hale analyzed the comparison between the story of original article and the movie adaptation from *Unbelievable* movie. Sixth study is an article written by Alexis Jones and Jennifer Nied (2020) from Women's Health Magazine. In their article, they stated that the real story of Marie Adler is little bit different from what is portrayed in the *Unbelievable* movie.

Seventh study is a journal written by Karen B. Rosenbaum, Joshua B. Friedman, Susan Hatters Friedman (2020) from American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law. In their journal, they elaborated the truth and the myths about sexual assault from the *Unbelievable* movie. Eight study is an article written by Shelby Talbot (2019) from QUEEN'S JOURNAL. Shelby Talbot elaborated the significance of providing survivors of rape with appropriate care and assistance in *Unbelievable* movie.

Ninth study is an article written by Christian Zilko (2019) from IndieWire. Christian Zilko analyzed the significance of believe the victims and the serious implications of doing otherwise in *Unbelievable* movie. The last study is an article written by Minister Star from Santiago Canyon College. Minister Star analyzed the ideal psychotherapy in *Unbelievable* movie using Roger's theory.

All of those are the previous studies that the writer uses in conducting the research. The previous studies are uses to make research gap in making topic and

issue on this research, and those finding that the previous studies are different with the writer's research.

1.5 Scope of the Study

This thesis aims to analyze the intrinsic and extrinsic aspects. The intrinsic aspect covers the narrative elements and cinematic elements. Considering the extrinsic aspects, it discusses the meaning of the female character's life. The writer will highlight how the female character copes with her problems until she finds her meaning in life in the movie entitled *Unbelievable*.

1.6 Writing Organization

This thesis contains five chapters as follows:

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists background of the story, the research problems, the objectives of the study, the previous research, the scope of the study, and the writing organization of the thesis.

CHAPTER II: THEORY AND METHOD

This chapter explains the logotherapy theory, proposed by Victor E. Frankl and the contextual method also psychoanalysis to analyze this movie series.

CHAPTER III: RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Chapter three analyzes the movie series intrinsic and extrinsic aspects.

CHAPTER IV: CONCLUSION

This chapter is the result of the previous chapter.

REFERENCES

CHAPTER II

THEORY AND METHOD

2.1 Theoretical Framework

A strong theory or match concept is needed to describe and support the study. The writer uses Victor E. Frankl's meaning of life theory. He is a psychiatrist and medical specialist in neurological and mental diseases. Frankl coined the term "logotherapy" to describe his theory. The writer also analyses the intrinsic and extrinsic aspects of the movie. The intrinsic aspects conclude with narrative elements and cinematic elements.

2.1.1 Intrinsic Aspect

Intrinsic aspects are the fundamental component. The essential intrinsic aspect is understanding the elements inside the movie on its own, so the reader can comprehend how the movie is portrayed. It consists of two components, and those are the narrative element and the cinematic element.

2.1.1.1 Narrative Elements

The movie's narrative element comprises the theme, characters, setting, and plot. Helen Fulton states in *Narrative and Media*, that narrative ideally used to transform information and events into structures that are already meaningful to the audience discussed historically and culturally (Fulton et al., 2006: 1). The role of narrative elements is to integrate a story, it assists the audience in comprehending the storyline of a movie, so the audience does not become confused, because there is a connection in the movie. Narrative elements include theme, character, setting,

plot, and conflict. Nevertheless, the writer only discusses character, setting, and conflict in this study.

2.1.1.1.1 Character

According to Abrams in *A Glossary of Literary Terms*, the character is a figure who plays some role to build the story in the movie. Characters are depicted in a drama or narrative work whom the reader interprets as conceptual, emotional qualities and possessing specific morals based on inferences drawn from what the individuals say and their peculiar ways of what they do through the action and saying the dialogue (Abrams, 1999: 33). In general, there are several characters in a movie who interact with one another to provide the meaning of the story. Moreover, a character can be classified into two types. They are major and minor characters.

2.1.1.1.1.1 Major Character

A major character, also known as the main character, it is a character who becomes the central focus in the story of a film or other creative work. A major character appears on the screen more frequently than a minor character. The major character plays a significant role and has a significant impact on the plot. In *Looking at Movies: An Introduction to Film*, Barsam and Monahan state that major characters, which are the essential characters in the plot, either cause or are caused by the most events (Barsam and Monahan, 2010: 135).

2.1.1.1.1.2 Minor Character

In contrast to major characters, a minor character plays a less important role in the film, usually serving to advance the plot or accomplish the reasons of

the major characters (Barsam and Monahan, 2010: 136). Minor characters play only a small role in the story. A minor character assists the main character in developing the plot of the story. Hence, the minor character becomes less dominant than the major character.

2.1.1.1.2 Setting

Abrams defines setting, the narrative or dramatic work's overall general locale, chronological time, and social conditions in which its action takes place; the setting of an episode or scene within such a work is the specific physical location where the story happens (Abrams, 1999: 284). Setting refers to the location, time, and social context in which the story takes place. Setting refers to the location, time, and social context in which the story takes place. The setting is classified into three: setting of time, setting of the place, and setting of the social environment.

The setting of time is the time or period. Date, month, year, century, and natural conditions such as morning, afternoon, and night are all considered to be the setting of time. Then there is the setting of the place, which refers to the actual location where the story takes place. Depending on the story, it can be a country, a city, a village, or a single room. The last setting is setting of the social environment, which is the general state of the society or people in the story and can be defined as customs, traditions, cultures, norms, and other social conditions. Usually, the social environment setting provides the social context that has an impact on the society.

2.1.1.1.3 Conflict

A good story involves conflict. Sylvan Barnet states that the plot usually involves a conflict that is resolved, resulting in a change in the character's condition also the plot is commonly designed to show a character's mental state (Barnet, 2008: 296). Conflict is categorized into two, which are internal and external conflicts.

Internal conflict is a conflict that happen within a character's mind and internal conflict can occurs as a result of a character's struggle against internal pressure. Furthermore, internal conflict occurs when a character faces difficulty while attempting to make a necessary decision. On the other hand, external conflict occurs among a character and a force from the outside, which could be another character, the environment, nature, or anything else.

2.1.1.1.4 Cinematography Elements

The cinematography elements is the second intrinsic aspect. Cinematography is a public term for all film strip manipulations performed by the camera when taking the picture while processing and developing it (Bordwell and Thompson, 2012: 500). Cinematography includes all aspects of a movie that are depicted for the objective of telling a story through scenes. It consists of camera distance, costume and make-up, lighting, and sound.

2.1.1.1.4.1 Camera Distance

According to *Looking at Movies*, Barsam and Monahan said that everything we see on the screen, including subjects within a photograph and their indicated closeness to each other, has been placed there to conceive the narrative's

development and purpose in the vast majority of movies (Barsam & Monahan, 2010: 232). The most frequent camera distance used in a movie is extreme long shots, long shots, medium-long shots, medium shots, close-ups, and extreme close-ups.

a. Extreme Long Shot

The extreme long shot is generally photographed from a distant location away from the subject, which is why the human figure is either missing or tiny in some scene details (Barsam & Monahan, 2010: 232).



Picture 1

b. Long Shot

This shot showed the character's entire body and some of the environment near the character (Barsam & Monahan, 2010: 233). The audience can also see a character's emotional expression and what a character is doing from this distance. This distance portrays the character's emotional expression, and the audience can also see what the character is doing.



Picture 2

c. Medium Long Shot

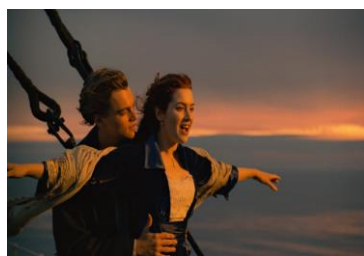
Medium Long Shot also known as a two-shot. It is utilized to portray one or more characters and some of the surroundings, commonly from the knees upward (Barsam & Monahan, 2010: 233). The viewers can see the character's emotional expression more distinctly from this distance.



Picture 3

d. Medium Shot

A medium Shot is taken between the long shot and the close-up. This framing depicts a character from the waist upward or the character's entire figure if the character is seated (Barsam & Monahan, 2010: 234). This shot is the most common type of shot because it imitates our approach as humans.



Picture 4

e. Close Up

Close Up is created when the camera shoots close to the subject (Barsam & Monahan, 2010: 234). It typically depicts the entire head, and it can also depict a hand, eye, or mouth. When the camera focuses on the character's face, the close-up delivers a full view of the character's emotions.



Picture 5

f. Extreme Close Up

Extreme Close Up is taken in the scale of the character or object, a highly close photograph of some detail (Barsam & Monahan, 2010: 234). This type of shot can be portrayed even closer than the close-up.



Picture 6

2.1.1.1.4.2 Costume and Make-up

The costume is clothes worn by actors in movies. A costume can make a contribution to the setting and develop appropriate characteristics such as social status, self-image, mental state, the era, and the entire situation (Barsam & Monahan, 2010: 171). Costume and makeup were the two most related aspects of the movie. Makeup emphasizes status, as do the other different harmony of the characters, sexual needs, cruelty, and other personal characteristics (Barsam & Monahan, 2010: 171).

2.1.1.1.4.3 Lighting

Lighting is important in attempting to draw the contents of a picture and recognizing that setup on film. Lighting is not only essential for filming shots, but

it also serves a variety of other movie roles, but it also serves many necessary functions in forming the final product's appearance, directing our eyes through the moving picture, and assisting in the telling of the movie plotline. It draws more attention to textures and shapes via highlights; shadows may conceal or cover up things. Light is maintained and manipulated on set and location to accomplish expressive effects unless in rare cases, there is nothing called realistic lighting in a movie (Barsam & Monahan, 2010: 167).

.2.1.1.1.4.4 Sound

As with other movie aspects, sound steers the attention of the audience. Sound is used to enhance the atmosphere or feel of a movie. There are three types of the sound in movies: dialogue, music, and sound effects (Bordwell & Thompson, 2012:273). Dialogue is a literary and theatrical form of a spoken or written conversation between two or more people. Music is a collection of tones and sounds that are frequently utilized to convey emotion of human so that they contain rhythm, melody, and good harmony. Meanwhile, sound effects are sounds produced by people or objects, along with sounds that occur naturally in the background. For example, the sound of a door, a knocking sound, a broken tire, and others.

2.1.2 Extrinsic Elements

The extrinsic element of *Unbelievable* movie discusses the issue and the means of survival of the main character and go through her search for life's meaning. According to Viktor E. Frankl, in logotherapy theory, the forms to find the meaning of life are by creating a work or doing something, experiencing

something or meeting people, and the attitude toward unavoidable suffering (Frankl, 1988: 115).

2.1.2.1 Logotherapy Theory

Viktor E. Frankl, an Austrian neurologist introduced Logotherapy in the 1940. Logotherapy is inferred from the word "logos" which in Greek means meaning and also spiritual, meanwhile therapy is healing or treatment. The word logotherapy means the use of techniques to heal and reduce or relieve a disease through the discovery of the meaning of life. The main notion of logotherapy is the characteristics of human existence, with the meaning of life as the core of the theory. Frankl states in his book *The Man's Search for Meaning*, that the meaning of life deviates from person to person, day to day, and hour to hour. As a result, the general meaning of life is unimportant; the matter is the precise meaning of a person's life at a given time (Frankl, 1988: 113).

Man must execute the probability meaning of life while also accepting responsibility for it, he emphasized that the actual meaning of life should not be come across within man or mind as a closed system, but rather in the world (Frankl, 1988: 115). Frankl's perspective on health highlights the importance of a will to meaning. Of course, this is a framework, in which everything is organized. Frankl argues that humans should be intend to find the meaning of their own life and after finding it then try to fulfil it. For Frankl every life has meaning, and life is a task to be lived. The search for meaning in life is the primary fundamental of Frankl's theory.

2.1.2.1.1 The Sources of Meaning of Life

Man always questioned by life what is the meaning of their life, unfortunately, only themselves can answer and be responsible for their own life (Frankl, 1988: 113). Every situation in life presents problems to be solved as well as challenges to humans. Man must realize that he is the one who is asked about the meaning of his life and he should not ask other people. When humans have found meaning and purpose in life, they indirectly build stronger resilience to face life's problems. However, the problem that is often experienced by most people is the occurrence of inconsistent chaos in the process of finding meaning and purpose in life. This can happen because basically, the human life cycle changes. There are three ways to find the meaning of life. The first is by creating or doing something, the second is experiencing something or meeting people, and lastly by the attitude toward unavoidable suffering.

2.1.2.1.2.1 Creating a Work or Doing Deed

The first pathway that can take to find life meaning is by creating work or doing deeds. This is obvious in many ways and the things we do to help others can make our lives meaningful. Everyone has a specific mission in life to implement a tangible assignment that must be completed, each task is as special as the particular chance to complete it. (Frankl, 1988: 113). Humans can find meaning in any type of work, and this is highly subjective because everyone is unique. In many fields such as art, business, science, philosophy, education and others building some actual physical or intellectual action that expresses our skills and capabilities provide us with a sense of fulfilment and meaning in life. We express

something of our true selves and grow into the people we can be by creating works and doing deeds. For example, a writer can find meaning from writing a story or creating a poem, a mechanic may find meaning by repairing or assembling a machine, a teacher may find meaning by giving an education to the students, and a director may find meaning by direct a movie or music video.

2.1.2.1.2.2 Experiencing Something or Encountering Someone

The second pathway man can take to find the life meaning is by experiencing something or encountering someone. Build relationships with other people and interact with them because humans are basically social creatures. People can comprehend the meaning of life by coming into contact with something or someone who has an impact on them. In this way, love is a necessary thing. The way to understand human being in the deepest core of their personality is through love. Another person's substance can not be fully understood unless he is loved (Frankl, 1988: 116). People value the person who is important to them for all of his aspects, both good and bad, by accepting and giving love. As a result, they emphasize the meaning of life.

2.1.2.1.2.3 The Attitude toward Unavoidable Suffering

The third pathway man can take to find life meaning is by the attitude toward unavoidable suffering. Man is willing to suffer if he believes that his suffering has a purpose (Frankl, 1988: 117). People can find meaning in their lives by changing their ways of thinking or acting in response to pain that is difficult to avoid. Suffering is one such example. It motivates people to take action and face everything in their lives head-on. When we find ourselves no longer capable of

changing a situation, we are challenged to change ourselves (Frankl, 1988: 116). The man may find meaning in his suffering if he views his suffering from a different perspective. The matter is to turn suffering into victory or turn hardship into a human achievement.

2.2 Research Method

Research method is the methods, procedures, or tactics used to gather data for analysis in order to learn more about a subject of the topic in this thesis. It compose in three types, those are data and data source, method of collecting data, and method of analyzing data.

2.2.1 Data and Data Source

In this paper, the writer uses the *Unbelievable* (2019) movie series created by Susannah Grant as the primary source. The secondary sources are books, journals, articles, lecture materials, and the internet related to the topic of Logotherapy study by Victor E. Frankl. The book that the writer use is *Man's Search for Meaning*.

2.2.2 Method of Collecting Data

The writer uses the library research method to collect the data to support the analysis in this thesis. The library method involves collecting primary and secondary data (George, 2008: 6). Primary data is received from the movie, which is entitled *Unbelievable* (2019). The secondary data is earned from books, journals, articles, lecture materials, and the internet related to the topic. In addition to the library search method, the writer uses a qualitative method that establishes

the research whose outputs are captured in sentences, pictures, or symbols (George, 2008: 7).

2.2.3 Method of Analyzing Data

In order to analyze the data, the writer uses textual and contextual research methods. The textual research method is a method of analyzing text on the movie's subtitle in order to acquire information through interpretation. Allan McKee said that we make educated guesses about some of the most reasonable interpretations of that text when we accomplish textual analysis on a text (McKee, 2003: 1). Interpreting texts to get a sense of how, at a certain point, the text would make an accurate guess. Moreover, the writer uses the contextual research method to comprehend and evaluate conditions from the standpoint of a topic, opinion, or idea, implying what a text attempts. (Beard, 2001: 6).

CHAPTER III

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Intrinsic Aspects

This chapter discusses the intrinsic aspects of the movie entitled *Unbelievable* (2019). The writer focuses on analyzing character, setting, and conflict.

3.1.1 Character

The character classified in to two types, major and minor character. The major character from *Unbelievable* (2019) movie is Marie Adler, meanwhile the minor character is Detective Karen Duvall.

3.1.1.1 Major Character

The major character in the *Unbelievable* (2019) movie is Marie Adler because she has a significant role and the most influential character.

3.1.1.1.1 Marie Adler

Marie Adler is the main character in *Unbelievable* (2019) movie, she is an 18-year-old girl. She has a petite body, shoulder-length brunette hair, and fair skin. Marie is an orphan who has lived in an orphanage since the age of 6 years. She has two families; the first family is from Colleen Doggett and Al, and the second is Judith, who once adopted her as a foster child. However, Marie wanted to live independently. So Marie joined a program designed to help young adults who grew up in an orphanage and were transitioning their desire to live independently. Marie lives alone in the apartment. She works as a staff at a supermarket near

where she lives. As an orphan, Marie has been through a lot in her life, and it affects how Marie's character.



Picture 7 Episode 1
00:24:16

As shown in picture 7, taken using a close-up technique, Marie is a stubborn teenager. Marie wants to buy her favorite green sheet with the little daisy in the store but cannot find one. After she asks the employee who works there, the employee says the sheet is out of stock. Marie insists the employee check in the back if there are one or two left. As Marie's foster mom, Colleen suggests choosing another sheet, but Marie yells at Colleen if she only wants her favourite sheet.



Picture 8 Episode 1
00:30:25



Picture 9 Episode 1
00:30:58

From the pictures above show other Marie's attitude, such as irritating behaviour when she comes to her cousin's birthday party. Picture 8 was taken by using a medium-long shot and shows Marie dancing in an inappropriate move. She shakes her butt in front of the guest upward to the table. Meanwhile, in picture 9, taken by a medium-long shot, Marie stumbles again by interrupting her

cousin's candle-blowing process. Again, Marie is childish; instead of her cousin blowing out the candle, Marie blew the candle. The dialogue below is an example of the attitude of Marie Adler. The dialogue statement explains it in the movie.

Judith : “She has been a little needier. A little more acting out.”
Det. Parker : “Acting out how?”
Judith : “Just a whole lot of what I call look-at-me behaviour.”
(*Unbelievable* (2019), Episode 1 00:29:40 – 00:30:20)

From the dialogue above, Judith, Marie’s foster mom, talks to Detective Parker. Judith doubts Marie’s statement when she got raped in her apartment. Even though as Marie’s foster mom, Judith still does not believe her foster daughter considers Marie's behavior in the past. Judith assumes Marie who made up the statement about her rape to be the center of attention so the people around Marie are paying more attention to her.

3.1.1.2 Minor Character

In this movie there are many minor characters such as Detective Karen Duvall, Detective Grace Rasmussen, Judith, Colleen Doggett, Detective Parker, Detective Pruitt, Evelyn, Lily, and Nathan. But Detective Karen Duvall is the minor character who significantly affects the movie, the writer only highlights the attention to her.

3.1.1.2.1 Detective Karen Duvall



Picture 10 Episode 2
00:05:03



Picture 11 Episode 2
00:05:32

Those pictures above were taken using medium shot technique. From picture 10 which taken by medium shot technique it can be seen that Karen Duvall has long brown hair, freckles under her eyes and a pointed nose. She also has a large body and broad shoulders. Karen Duvall lives in Colorado, she works in the Golden Police Department as a detective.

Det. Duvall : “How are you? Are you injured physically? Would you like to see a paramedic?”

Amber : “No. They checked me out already. I'm fine.”

Det. Duvall : “Let me know if that decision changes. Sometimes pain can sneak up on you. They're right here. And they're here for you.”

(Unbelievable (2019), Episode 1 00:05:20 – 00:05:37)

The text above is a dialogue between Detective Duvall and Amber, it can be seen in picture 11 when they are talking. It can be concluded that Detective Duvall is a gentle and caring person, she always speaks in a low tone. For example, before investigating a rape victim in Colorado named Amber, Detective Duvall inquire about the welfare of Amber, and make sure whether Amber is comfortable being questions for investigative purposes. She asks all of those using a soft voice, without any element of coercion so that Amber as a victim still feels comfortable.

Detective Duvall is also an ambitious person. She dedicates her life in every case she handles. In 2011 when Detective Duvall handled the Amber case, the perpetrator left no clues even DNA. Then Detective Karen Duvall and Detective Grace Rasmussen collaborate to find a suspected serial rapist. When facing a deadlock in her case, she never gives up and stops. Detective Duvall is always trying to find every possibility that exists. As a result of her persistence in

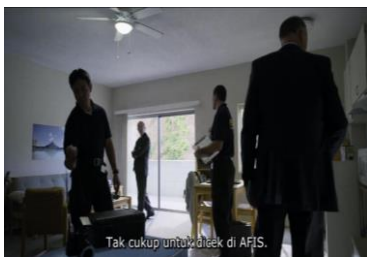
carrying out a long investigation, it was finally revealed that the perpetrator of the serial rapist was Chris McCarthy. Detective Duvall does not stop there, she find many other victims from Chris McCarthy's evidence, and one of these victims is Marie Adler. Chris McCarthy was sentenced to more than 327 and a half years in prison.

3.1.2 Setting

Unbelievable movie consists of three setting, those are setting of places, setting of time, and setting of social environment.

3.1.2.1 Setting of Place

There are a lot of places visible in the movie because it's a mini-series movie. Most of the setting of the place seen in *Unbelievable* (2019) was taken in Lynwood, Washington City. Several places appear in the movie.



Picture 12 Episode 1
00:09:40



Picture 13 Episode 1
00:10:17

Picture 12 taken by using a long shot technique. The first place is Marie's apartment. It shows the police investigate Marie's apartment in the morning after the report. Next is picture 13, it was taken using a long shot technique with the high angle shot. It shows Marie laying off on the hospital bed while the nurse identifies with a medical check on Marie's body. This is also supported with the

costume Marie wearing as a patient, so it indicates the second place is in the hospital.



Picture 14 Episode 1
00:36:49



Picture 15 Episode 2
00:02:49

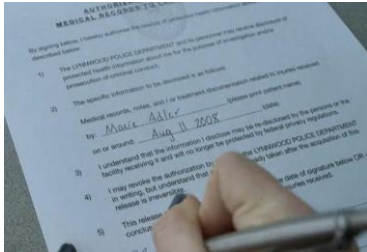
The third place is NORRIS Supermarket. Picture 14 Shows Marie doing her job as a grocery clerk. As a grocery clerk, Marie is responsible to setting up merchandise displays and filling shelves with stuff for customers to purchase. The fourth place is Lynwood Police Station, picture 15 shows Detective Parker in a answering incoming calls while inspecting Marie case file. The picture was taken using a medium shot technique.



Picture 16 Episode 4
00:12:15

Meanwhile the last place is the court, picture 16 shows Marie and her lawyer in a court process, Marie is being summoned because she indicts a false rape report. The picture is taken with a medium-long shot technique.

3.1.2.2 Setting of Time



Picture 17 Episode 1
00:17:52



Picture 18 Episode 8
00:32:24

Picture 17 taken with an extreme close-up shot technique shows the date August 11th, 2008, on the medical record form, which is the date when Marie gives her signature upon that form after being investigated at the police station. Then picture 18 taken using a long shot technique shows Marie's new car, she purchasing the car with the reimbursement money she earns from the city. The brand of jeep is Wrangler. It is a Jeep Wrangler Sahara. According to the article *2011 Jeep Wrangler Unlimited Sahara 4x4* on www.caranddriver.com, the Jeep was manufactured in 2011. As a result, from on the pictures above it can conclude that this movie occurred between the year 2008 until 2011.

3.1.2.2 Setting of Social Environment



Picture 19 Episode 1
00:18:27



Picture 20 Episode 1
00:32:41

As it seen in picture 19 taken using long shot technique, the main character, Marie Adler, is surrounded by young people with the same age as her. They are not only

members of Rise Up, they are Marie's friends and also her neighbor because they live in the same apartment building. The setting of the social environment in this film shows the life of a community Marie joined in (Rise Up) in Washington City. Whereas, next picture 20 is taken using medium shot technique shows Marie Adler on her duty in NORRIS Supermarket. This is where she meets her co-workers, her boss, and the customers. This movie shows many people from various places because this movie is a movie series which confirms that the social environment in the movie shows a diverse culture.

3.1.3 Conflict

The writer analyzes the conflicts that take place in this movie, there are internal conflict and external conflict.

3.1.3.1 Internal Conflict

In this movie, there is only one major internal conflict. Marie Adler experiences internal conflict. The internal conflict in this movie is warfare between Marie against her desperate inner self. The void within her becomes apparent. Her suffering stems from this attitude. Marie felt depressed about her situation because she felt that no one was on her side to defend her. Even when she is in the lowest situation in her life, the people she considers close to her, no one believe her. Everyone hates her. Marie tried to end her life by trying to jump off a bridge.



Picture 21 in Episode 2
00:00:13



Picture 22 in Episode 2
00:01:09

Picture 21 is taken using a long shot technique with dark lighting, showing Marie attempting to commit suicide by jumping off a bridge. She chooses suicide to escape her pain. But a few moments later, Marie gave up her intention to jump. Marie realizes that suicide is not an escape. Then the picture 22 is using a close-up technique and side lighting, showing how Marie's face is frightening and highlighting Marie's forehead is wrinkled. With a shaky hand, Marie calls Lily, her friend from Rise Up Community, to pick her up.

3.1.3.2 External Conflict



Picture 23 Episode 1
00:38:06

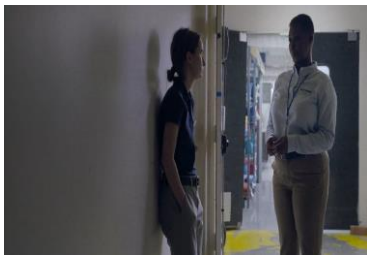


Picture 24 Episode 4
00:12:15

Several external conflicts occurs in the movie. First conflict is between Marie and two detectives, Detective Parker and Detective Pruitt. The picture 23 was taken using the medium shot technique, showing Detective Parker and Detective Pruitt investigating Marie at the police station. Marie's rape incident had a significant impact on her mental health. She was put under pressure, confronted with a

whirlwind of emotions and increasingly sceptical detective questions. Marie's statement fluctuates. The inconsistency in Marie's statement made the detective question whether the information Marie provided was fact or fiction.

As a consequence of the inconsistency of Marie's statement, Detectives are certain Marie had lied and made up the story about her rape. The law claiming Marie's lies is a crime, and to prosecute misdemeanors, Marie got a summons letter from the court for false reporting. As we can see in the picture 24 taken using a medium long shot technique, it shows the court process. Because feeling too much pressure and no one believed her, Marie pleaded guilty to making a false report. The results of the court process states that Marie Adler is on probation, Marie will receive psychological therapy, and she was charged 500 USD as court fees to the city.



Picture 25 Episode 5
00:11:05



Picture 26 Episode 5
00:20:54

The next external conflicts happen in workplace between Marie and her boss in NORRIS Supermarket, Evelyn. It can be seen in picture 25 using a medium long shot. Because of rape incident, Marie's performance was affected. Marie always daydreams while on duty, thinking about her life. Marie loses focus in carrying out tasks at work. As a result, Marie from the grocery clerk was

transferred to the loading docks. After one to two months, if Marie shows progress in her performance, she will return to being a grocery clerk.

As shown in picture 26 which taken by using a medium long-shot technique, conflict between Marie and Nathan in workplace. Nathan talks to Marie real close, and he stares at Marie with an indescribable look. However, Marie feels uncomfortable when a man stands close to her. Marie got a trust issue, what if Nathan doing something bad to her. From Marie's voice, Marie talks with a trembling voice, and her face looks terrified, almost crying. Nevertheless, Marie's fear is not proven because Nathan said he was joking. Marie feels that there is nothing funny because she is very scared, so she decides to leave the loading dock room. Afterward, she said to Evelyn that she wants to quit her job.



Picture 27 Episode 2
00:28:59



Picture 28 Episode 6
00:25:51

The last external conflict is happen between Marie and her community. Picture 27 shows Marie talking to Becca and Ty in the Rise Up Community room. Becca and Ty as Rise Up caretakers want to discuss some important matters with Marie. Rumors began to spread that Marie gave false reports about her rape, this had a serious impact on Marie as a member of Rise Up. In order to restore community trust and reduce indications of Marie doing the same thing, Marie's freedom will be reduced. For the time being, Marie's curfew will be advanced by

an hour to 9 and Marie will have to report every day to the community members on duty. Becca thinks that this should be done in order to build better communication between Marie and the community. So, when Marie is in trouble, the Rise Up Community can intervene more quickly so that the situation is more under control. Marie got offended that her community believes the rumors more than Marie herself. However, Marie has no other choice but to follow the rules given by Becca and Ty.

Nevertheless, in picture 28 Marie comes home late at night and Becca catches her. When Marie was required to go home before 9 p.m., she instead came home at 2 a.m. What is worse, Marie came home drunk. Marie was drunk after she had fun with her new friends she just met in front of the convenience store. Becca is disappointed that Marie has gotten out of control. Becca says that before joining the Rise Up Community, Marie has agreed with a contract that contains rules that had to be obeyed. Tonight, Marie breaks the rules then she must accept the consequences for her actions, being expelled from Rise Up. Marie also has to leave the apartment, because the apartment can only be occupied by members of the Rise Up Community.

3.2 Extrinsic Aspect

In extrinsic aspect shows the pathways of Marie Adler in order to search her meaningful life.

3.2.1 Marie Adler's Sources of Life Meaning

Everyone lives their lives in an effort to achieve a meaningful life, according to the notions discussed in the chapter before. Every individual has a unique

understanding of what it means to lead a meaningful life. Marie Adler searched the meaning of life through three pathways.

3.2.1.1 Creating a Work or Doing Deed



Picture 29 Episode 6
00:15:31

Marie's first pathway to finding meaning is creating work or doing a deed. So, the first deed Marie doing is sign up for driving lessons. It can be seen in picture 29 taken using the medium shot. Marie gets a tutor from a man who is older than her. This mindset is contrary to her previous perspective. Marie sees men full of hatred because she examines them as a threat, which is traumatic for her. Nonetheless, in her attempt to discover life meaning, Marie trying to fit in with her tutor.

The second deed Marie doing is working in a new place. Two years later after Marie quit her job at NORRIS Supermarket, Marie is now working as a go-kart operator.



Picture 30 Episode 8
00:01:17

Picture 30 taken by using a long-shot technique, it shows Marie doing her job. She is responsible for loading and unloading customers into the go-karts in a

safe and timely manner, making sure all customers know and understand go-kart rules, and politely controlling and monitoring the racing activity to ensure a safe racing environment. In addition to earning money to survive, getting a new job is also Marie's way of keeping busy so that she can forget her problems for a moment. Even though the incident was two years ago, Marie still needs to cope with her trauma, she still dealing with how live her meaningful life.

The third deed Marie doing is she trying to sue the city, Lynwood City, as it shown in picture 31. A few days ago, Detective Parker returns Marie's money charges from two years ago and informs that Detective in Colorado, named Karen Duvall, last week apprehended the serial rapist.



Picture 31 Episode 8
00:16:45

However, after the lawyer submitting a proposal for a lawsuit, the court as a representative from Lynwood city rejects the lawsuit. Instead, the court offers Marie money of USD 150.000. When the lawyer is telling Marie that she can make more money, Marie refuse it and feel the money is enough. Marie just wants the city and the court to admit what they had done to her two years ago, accuse her report as a false report.

The third deed Marie doing is visiting the Lynwood police station to demand the apology from Detective Parker and Detective Pruitt. The beginning of

Marie's misery in life stems from their disbelief. They stopped the investigation only because of their own conjecture that Marie's report was false. Detective Parker and Detective Pruitt were negligent in carrying out his duties and failed to protect Marie's rights as a civilian. Marie wanted them to apologize for what they had done to her. It can be seen from the statement below:

Marie Adler : “You know what I never got... ever... from anybody? An apology. Even I know, when you mess up, you apologize. And when you mess up so bad, when your one stupid mistake ruins a person's entire life, you apologize more.”
(*Unbelievable* (2019) Episode 8, 00:34:01 – 00:34:19).

The statement above shows Marie express her feeling with full of anger. After hearing the statement from Marie, Detective Parker feels guilty and says his apologize. However, Detective Pruitt says nothing, he just keep silent because he feel not guilty utterly for what he did to Marie two years ago.

The fourth deed Marie doing is moving to another city. Marie wants to leave her past behind and start life in a new place. She is going to leave Lynwood, the pain, and the people who do not care about her. This is the best decision Marie can take to continue her meaningful life.



Picture 32 Episode 8
00:32:36

From picture 32 that taken using long shot, it is shown that Marie drives her new car and brings other equipment she needed for her plan to move to another city.

3.2.1.2 Experiencing Something or Encountering Someone



Picture 33 Episode 6
00:18:56



Picture 34 Episode 6
00:19:19

The second pathway to achieve meaning in her life is Marie encountering someone. Marie misses hanging out with her friend from Rise Up, but they all keep avoiding Marie and do not invite her to join them. In picture 33 which taken by using a long-shot technique. It shows Marie talking with a man she meet in front of the minimarket. She tries to ask for help to buy alcohol with her money because the cashier was not believed when Marie says she is of legal age to consume alcohol even though Marie shows her ID Card. The cashier thought Marie uses a fake ID Card just because Marie had a petite body. However, the man eventually accepts what Marie asks for.

Next, picture 34 which taken using a medium shot, shows the man, two other people, and Marie in the car. They invite Marie to join them, buy food, and stroll around the city. That experience makes Marie become a different person. She becomes a social person again. Marie tries to be friends with new people around her. Finally, she found a meaning for her to live, her love for people who still care about her existential.

Next people Marie encounter is the psychologist. The psychologist provided by the court to go through a counseling session. On a rainy day, Marie

comes to see a psychologist. The clothes she wears are wet because she was wearing them through the rain. After the psychologist gives her a towel to dry off her body, Marie is asked to sit down and start telling her story. Marie says that she is not interested in telling her story, Marie comes to meet her psychologist only to fulfill her obligations because she was on probation from the court. Marie just wants to sit and be quiet until the counseling session is over. The psychologist approved because she respected Marie's decision as her patient.



Picture 35 Episode 7
00:05:18

As it seen in picture 35, Marie still keep silent. However, when entering the last minute counseling session, the psychologist took the initiative to ask about Marie's recent activities. Marie replies that she currently likes to watch zombie movies. Marie feels interested and enthusiastic about discussing zombies because that is what she likes. Until the conversation become a reference for the psychologist to try to get Marie to talk about her feelings. Finally, Marie tell the psychologist about her rape, her failed suicide attempt, and the stress she had been experiencing all this time. Marie told everything because so far no one could talk to her about what had happened. Marie begins to realize that what she needs is someone who can listen to her story without any indication of giving judgment.

3.2.1.3 The Attitude toward Unavoidable Suffering

Marie's third pathway to finding her life meaning is her attitude toward unavoidable suffering. There must be both good and bad in human life. In her life, Marie has both happiness and sorrow. As a child, she bears a significant burden as an orphan who has never met her biological parents. In addition, she is raped in her apartment by an unknown man. The detectives did not believe Marie's report because of her inconsistent information and concluded that her case was false.

Her step-parents and all of her friends are skeptical. The court charged her for filing a false report. Her job was terminated. Her agony is not yet over. Marie is struggling to live her life because the rape has harmed her mental health. Through these sufferings that come into her life one by one, she learns to accept every condition that occurs in her life, particularly the illness that only attacks her body but never takes her spirit.

Marie Adler : “But then, out of nowhere, I hear about these two people in some completely other part of the country, looking out for me and making things right. And... I don't know, more than— more than anything else, more than him getting locked up... more than the money I got, it was hearing that, about you guys, that just changed things completely. And I— I wake up now, and... I can imagine good things happening.”

(*Unbelievable* (2019) Episode 8, 00:39:05 – 00:39:43)

The previous dialogue depicts a scene in which Marie talks through the phone with Detective Duvall, saying thanks for her hard work to find and apprehended the rapist. Marie Adler finally accepts her fate. Marie chooses an attitude toward her unavoidable suffering after some life-changing experiences. Marie initially despises the town and its inhabitants. She realizes there is a way

out of her misery, so she chooses to live moving out of town, and take advantage of the moment.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

The term logotherapy refers to the application of methods to treat, lesson, or relieve an illness by learning the purpose of life. The core of the philosophy behind logotherapy is that the basic concept is the features of human existence. People are indirectly more resilient to adversities in life when they have found meaning and purpose in their lives. However, the issue that affects most people frequently is the emergence of inconsistent chaos throughout the search for meaning and purpose in life. It can be inferred from the analysis in the preceding chapter that Marie Adler is the victim of rape and overcame it by finding meaning in life through her work, making friends, and embracing her suffering. Marie Adler is getting raped and subject to sexual assault in this movie. When Marie says she has been raped, not even those people closest to her believe her. Numerous issues appear in her life as a result of that tragedy.

Marie thinks her life is not worth living, so she tries to fill the hole inside of herself by trying to commit suicide, but she fails and goes back to live her life. When Marie concludes that trying to end her life and giving up on her circumstances is pointless, she explores these three options. First, Marie enrolls in driving lessons, then quits her previous job and starts a new one. After the serial rapist gets caught, she also attempts to sue Lynwood City. She is moving to another city and left Lynwood City as well. Second, Marie Adler discovers the meaning of her life following an accidental encounter with a few people in front

of a convenience store, which are her new friends; their kindness affects her. Third, through embracing her fate and suffering. Marie understands that she cannot escape the anguish she feels from being raped, even though the serial rapist apprehending and sentenced to prison. However, now she knows how to deal with this feeling so that it does not get worse. She attempts to implement it and finally achieves peace. It can be seen that Marie finds the meaning of her life and accomplishes it. She receives what she deserves as a result of her hardships. Marie Adler finally finds the meaning of her life in the movie *Unbelievable* (2019), which is in line with Victor E. Frankl's "logotherapy" theory.

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