

CHAPTER II

THEORY AND METHOD

2.1. Theoretical Framework

2.1.1. Film

Film is one of the works of arts that sometimes being called movie. According to Bordwell and Thompson (2008: 3), film is a unique art form with its own language and aesthetic. Films created based on real-life events like working, falling in love, going to school, practicing a religion, making friends, etc. People enjoy watching movies on television, at movie theaters, and online. Action, adventure, comedy, crime and gangster, drama, epics and historicals, horror, musicals, war films, westerns, animation, thrillers, and sci-fi are just a few of the many different types of movies that exist.

2.1.2. Intrinsic Elements

According to Abrams and Harpan (2012: 173), intrinsic elements or narrative elements are those that involve events, characters, and what the characters say and do in a tale that is recounted in prose or rhyme. There are various intrinsic elements, but this study just needs character, characterization, and conflict.

2.1.2.1. Character and Characterization

Characterization is important when analyzing characters in stories. Characters are the fictional persons that writers construct to live in their novels.

Characters ought to be credible and reliable. To be credible, a character must not only resemble someone we know, but also make sense within the setting of the story. Consistently demands that characters evolve in ways that are properly justified by the events of the story, not by the characters remaining exactly the same (Henderson, 2006: 9).

In *Celebration: Introduction to Literature* (1997: 495), Parrish divides characters into two categories: major characters, also known as main characters, are those who play significant and prominent roles in a literary work's plot, while minor characters play no significant or prominent roles at all.

Besides character, there is also characterization. Based on DiYanni (2004: 55), characterization is the way the characters are described, presented, and revealed by the authors. There are two methods of characterization: direct characterization and indirect characterization. Direct characterization is a way that the author reveals characters through their names, appearances, and author description in the narration, while indirect characterization is a way that the author reveals characters through the dialogue between the characters and through the actions of the characters (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 27).

2.1.2.2. Conflict

According to Thrall (1960: 105), conflict is the struggle between two opposing ideas in a plot. There are two types of conflict; internal and external. Internal conflict is the struggle between the main characters within themselves or their minds. External conflict is the struggle between the main characters and other characters, society, nature, or all of those (Meyer 1990: 46). The internal

conflict that will be analyzed is Mirabel's with herself. The external conflicts are between Mirabel and her grandmother, Alma, and between Mirabel and her sister, Isabel. Those conflicts strengthened Mirabel's will to become superior.

2.1.2.3. Setting

The setting is one of the most important factors in establishing fiction stories, describing the situations and characters. There are three kinds of setting: setting of place, setting of time, and setting of social background. The setting place indicates how the authors give detailed descriptions of the place or location in the story. The setting of time gives a significant explanation of when the story happened. The last setting of background or setting of social context contains information about social structure, traditions, principles, etc. (Trimmer & Jennings, 1985: 4-5). The one that will be analyzed in this research is the setting of social background. It is because the situation in the community and the people there affected Mirabel's ability to achieve superiority.

2.1.3. Extrinsic Aspects

Extrinsic components in a story are social aspects, cultural aspects, aesthetic aspects, etc. that contribute to the construction of the narrative from the outside (Klarer, 1999: 14). The extrinsic element theory used in this striving for superiority is part of Alfred Adler's individual psychology.

2.1.3.1. Individual Psychology

There is knowledge of the stories and conduct of anyone as a prepared entity from the evaluation of a literary work's use of mental grievance (Ryckman,

2008: 114). Adler (1997: xiii), explains the idea of individual psychology: psychology is a device through which human beings may be understood. It is of specific value within the worlds of counselling and psychotherapy, education, organizational existence, and self-help. It is a philosophy, a view of destiny, and a way of helping us understand how we and other humans have grown to be who and how we are. It is because, in each human`s conduct, the cause of their existence can be regarded and understood.

Individual psychology is the study of the cause. All behaviours are visible as purposeful. It can be regarded as what we're doing, thinking, feeling, and acting. When we recognize the motivations for our behaviours, we can change our perspective on them without looking back and ensure that their current existence is no longer in the past. Human conduct is the result of a person's tendency to move towards personal goals. This is because human beings function within the framework of ideas, memories, perceptions, and values (Adler, 1997: xiii).

2.1.3.2. Striving for Superiority

Striving for superiority is also one of the seven principles in Adler's individual psychology theory. According to Adler (1997: 205), individual psychology is the basis of striving for superiority. Individuals' dreams reflect their desire for power as they strive to overcome problems and preserve their status in the future. Striving for superiority is innate; however, this isn't always meant concretely, as there has been a driving force that could later in lifestyles be able to bring the whole thing to its entirety and which most effectively had to broaden it.

The desire for perfection is innate in the sense that it is a part of life as a desire, an urge, or something else without which life would be unthinkable

From that point on and throughout the years of Adler's publications, the overarching depiction of the ruling powerful entity as one of striving from inferiority to superiority remained the same. The objective is superiority, the striving is toward superiority as a result, and finally, the striving is compensating and stems from a sense of inferiority.

2.2. Research Method

According to Cresswell, research methods are plans and processes for conducting research that include everything from general hypotheses to specific techniques for gathering, analyzing, and interpreting data (2013: 1). The research methods explain data and data sources, the methods used to analyze data, and the methods used for collecting data.

2.2.1. Data and Data Source

The data in this research is divided into two categories: primary and secondary data. According to Ajayi (2017: 4-6), primary data are those that were gathered directly by the researcher, whereas secondary data are those that were gathered earlier by someone else. The primary data used in this research is the movie *Encanto*, and the secondary data used in this research is from books, journal articles, and theses.

2.2.2. Method of Collecting Data

In this research, the writer uses library research as a method of data collection. Library research is a method that entails tracking down and identifying sources that provide factual information or an expert's opinion on a research question (George, 2008: 6). The data are from the movie *Encanto*, books, journal articles, and theses.

2.2.3. Method of Analyzing Data

This research is descriptive-qualitative. It is a method that finds a thorough justification and description of the study object (Creswell, 2012: 274). The writer employs the textual method to examine the intrinsic aspects of the movie. It is an approach to academic research that involves obtaining and analyzing data (McKee, 2001:3). The contextual method was also used in this research to examine the extrinsic aspects of the movie. It is a method that involves exploring what goes with a text rather than what is in it (Beard, 2001: 6).

The intrinsic elements that will be analyzed are character and characterization, setting, and conflict. The writer also analyzes the extrinsic elements that consist of the causes, process, and effects of Mirabel's striving for superiority.

The writer uses a psychological approach to analyze the extrinsic aspects, which, according to Beard, can be interpreted as the study of the human mind and how it impacts personal behavior in particular contexts (2001: 160).