

## **CHAPTER II**

### **THEORY AND METHOD**

#### **2.1 Theoretical Frameworks**

##### **2.1.1 Intrinsic Elements**

The intrinsic elements of a literary work are the elements that constitute the work itself. For example, character and characterization, theme, conflict, narrative techniques, plot patterns, point of view, style, and rhetorical figures (Klarer, 1999:14,90). The writer will focus on elements of character & characterization, and conflict.

##### **2.1.1.1 Character & Characterization**

Characters are depictions of people who possess emotional, intellectual, and moral characteristics (Abrams, 1999:32). Throughout a story, characters can either maintain their traits or change. Those who remain consistent are referred to as "stable" characters, as they are motivated by a consistent drive throughout the narrative. On the other hand, characters who undergo transformations or crises are known as "changing" characters.

The Protagonist is one of the types of character in literature. Abrams (1999:224) defines the protagonist as the character at the center of a narrative, capturing the primary focus of the reader's interest. Typically, the protagonist is the main character who propels the story forward. The reader becomes emotionally invested in the protagonist's experiences, feelings, and choices, accompanying them on their journey throughout the narrative.

Abrams (1999:33-34) defines characterization as the act of differentiating between characters in a story. One of the techniques used for characterization is the method of showing and telling. Showing, also referred to as the dramatic method, reveals a character's intention through their actions and dialogue, while telling describes a character directly by narrator.

### **2.1.2 Extrinsic Elements**

Extrinsic element is a component or feature of a narrative that exists outside the story. These elements are not directly part of the narrative's plot or characters but influence the overall meaning and interpretation of the story (Klarer, 1999:150). Extrinsic elements can include various factors such as psychoanalytic theory which contains personality structure, anxiety, and defense mechanism.

#### **2.1.2.1 Psychological Conflict**

Freud defines conflict as the resistance against the release or expression of built-up psychological or emotional energy within an individual (Freud, 1950), the clash between the primary principle and the reality principle (Freud, 1911/1963), and the structural conflict involving the Id, Ego, and Superego (Freud, 1923/1961). Stanton (1965:16) classified conflicts into two groups: internal and external. Internal conflict pertains to a type of conflict that happens within an individual, which could involve a clash of opposing ideas, beliefs, or desires. External conflict, in contrast, pertains to conflicts between characters or between characters and their surroundings.

### **2.1.2.2 Psychoanalysis**

Psychoanalysis is a psychological theory that centers around the role of the unconscious mind and how it impacts human behavior (Freud, 1940:13). The writer focuses on the theory of Personality Structure, Anxiety, and Defense Mechanism.

#### **2.1.2.2.1 Personality Structure: The Dynamic of Princess Diana's Id, Ego, and Superego**

The personality of structure is composed of three primary systems known as the Id, Ego, and Superego. These three elements constitute the overall personality structure (Freud, 1949:13).

- a. The Id: Freud defines Id as a fundamental part of an individual's personality. It is responsible for instincts and serves as a source of psychological energy that operates based on according to the pleasure principle. The Id also provides energy to the other two components of personality and is closely connected to fulfilling bodily needs. (Freud, 1940:14-16). For Example, libido, hunger, and aggression.
- b. The Ego: A component of the Id that is shaped by external factors and seeks to integrate external influences and apply the reality principle to the Id, which is controlled by the pleasure principle. The Ego represents reason and common sense (Freud, 1940:14,16). For example, a sense of self-esteem, self-importance and common sense.
- c. Superego: Freud suggests Superego as the ethical dimension of an individual's personality, which internalizes values and standards from parents and society.

Its purpose is to inhibit the pleasure-seeking demands completely, particularly those demands concerned with sex and aggression (Freud, 1923:36). The Id presses for satisfaction, the Ego tries to delay it, and the Superego urges morality above all. For example, moral, principle, and idealism.

#### **2.1.2.2.2 Anxiety**

Freud's notion suggests that anxiety is a form of fear that lacks a specific or identifiable cause, resulting in a sense of unease and apprehension. (Schultz, 2016:47). The writer divides anxiety into two types: Neurotic Anxiety, and Reality Anxiety.

- a. Neurotic Anxiety: In Freud's view, neurotic anxiety involves the fear of punishment for acting on impulses driven by the Id. The fear is not of the impulses themselves but of the potential consequences of acting on them. This creates a conflict between the Id and the Ego, with the source of the conflict having some basis in reality (Schultz, 2016:48).
- b. Reality Anxiety: Freud believes that reality anxiety, also known as objective anxiety, refers to the fear of real-life threats. Its role is to help us take appropriate action to avoid or defend ourselves from genuine dangers, making it a useful mechanism (Schultz, 2016:48).

#### **2.1.2.2.3 Defense Mechanism**

Defense mechanisms, as stated by Freud, are strategies that the Ego employs to protect itself from anxiety caused by conflicts in daily life (Schultz, 2016:49). These mechanisms include denying or distorting reality. Some of the

Freudian Defense mechanisms are rationalization, sublimation, displacement, and reaction formation.

- a. Rationalization: Freud defines rationalization as an Ego Defense mechanism in which apparent logical reasons are used to justify behavior (Schultz, 2016:50). Individuals excuse or justify a threatening thought or action by persuading themselves that there is a rational explanation for it.
- b. Sublimation: As suggested by Freud, sublimation refers to a psychological Defense mechanism where individuals direct their instinctual and often unacceptable desires or impulses into socially acceptable activities (Schultz, 2016:50). This process entails redirecting the energy associated with the original desire towards a more constructive and socially appropriate avenue of expression.
- c. Acting Out: Anna Freud states that acting out is a defense mechanism in which individuals externalize their internal conflicts and emotions by resorting to impulsive or harmful behaviors (Boesky, D:1982). Acting out is viewed as a less mature defense mechanism in contrast to more effective methods of dealing with emotions. It stems from a lack of self-awareness and an inadequate capacity to express feelings in a constructive manner.
- d. Reaction Formation: Freud recommends that Reaction Formation is a psychological defense mechanism that occurs when individuals exhibit attitudes, beliefs, or behaviors that are contrary to their actual feelings or desires (Schultz, 2016:50). It entails presenting the opposite of what their unconscious impulses would suggest.

## **2.2 Research Methods**

Research method is a structured process used to gather, analyze, and interpret data with the aim of addressing research questions or investigating specific phenomena. These methods encompass a range of steps, procedures, and techniques that ensure thorough and reliable inquiry (Creswell, 2014:03).

### **2.2.1 Research Approach**

In this research thesis, a psychological approach is employed to explore the psychological aspects depicted in the movie. The psychological approach involves examining the process of creativity that transforms concepts into finished literary works; exploring the application of psychological principles to characters and themes in literature; and comprehending the effects of literature on readers, including its potential to influence their thoughts and lifestyles (Wellek & Warren:1949:81). The theoretical framework of this study is based on Freud's theory of psychoanalysis which includes personality structure, anxiety, and Defense mechanism.

### **2.2.2 Method of Data Collection**

The writer uses library research in writing this thesis. Library research is a method of collecting data that can support answering research questions (George, 2008:6). The data used in this thesis is divided into primary and secondary data. Primary data refers to the data that is collected specifically for the research purpose, while secondary data is collected to gain new interpretations and conclusions (Saunders, 2012:678,681). The primary data is taken from the movie

transcript *Spencer* (2021) written by Steven Knight, while the secondary data is taken from articles, books, and journals related to the topic.

