CHAPTER II

THEORY AND METHOD

2.1 Theoretical Framework

According to Camp (2011) theoretical framework sets of ideas of definitions of theories relating to each other that represent systematic phenomena by establishing links between variables to explain the phenomena. The study has two aspects: intrinsic and extrinsic.

2.1.1 Intrinsic Aspects

The intrinsic aspect is the builder aspect of the story. Intrinsic aspects also emphasize all relating to the story in a literary work (Semi, 1988:35). Nurgiyantoro (2010:23) says that intrinsic aspects of analyzing literature are characters, plots, conflict, themes, and languages. In this study will examine two intrinsic aspects: character and conflicts.

2.1.1.1 Character

According to Roberts Stanton in his book An Introduction to Fiction (1965:17), characters are individuals in stories built by the unification of interests, emotions, and moral principles that illustrate the behavior or nature of the story. Characters have a significant role in the development of the story. According to Aminudin (in Milawasri, 2011:79), the characters in a story are divided into two: main characters and additional characters. The main character is the most widely told and can develop a story's plot. According to David Stevens (2013:11), the main character is identified, creating emotions that the audience can feel; the

character's journey becomes the audience's journey, and then the audience can feel the same love, hope, and despair that the character did. Roberts says that character in literary works can be defined as an author's creation through the medium of words and personality indicated in an action, expression, and attitude unique to that personality. (House, P. R, 1989:68)

Edgar V. Roberts believes that characterization is unique to each individual, driven by the individual's impulses, aims, ideals, morals, and conscience. He claims that there are methods of characterization: 1). what the character says; 2). what the character does; 3). what does the other character say to this character; 4). what does the author write about the characters. (1983:56-57)

2.1.1.2 Conflict

In a literary work, there is a conflict that makes the story more interesting. Conflict is when an individual or group experiences differences and contradictions between himself and another person or group of important interests, beliefs, or values (De Dreu in Fred, 2020:153). According to Pruitt and Rubin (2009:9), conflict is a difference in perception, interest, or belief where conflict parties find no common ground. Conflict can be divided into two, namely internal conflict and external conflict. Internal conflict occurs in the character's psyche, meaning that there is a conflict between the character and himself. For example, there is a difference in desires or having two passions. External conflict occurs between the character and something outside the character, such as the environment or others (Cuddon and Preston, 1999:175).

2.1.2 Extrinsic Aspects

Although intrinsic aspects are essential and are not overlooked in the literature, extrinsic aspects also have an important role in constructing and describing a story in the movie. Extrinsic aspects are elements for analyzing literature by using the related theories to gain a better understanding of matter and of the theories used to analyze the topic (Semi, 1988:35). In this study, the writer uses the psychological theory of schizophrenia from Kraepelin and the type of schizophrenia by Cherry.

2.1.2.1 The Schizophrenia

Schizophrenia is a mental disorder that is often seen everywhere. According to the American Psychiatric Association (2021), schizophrenia is a mental disorder that affects how a person thinks, feels, and behaves. Schizophrenia is a mental disorder characterized by delusion, hallucination, and social withdrawal (McNally, 2012:8). Someone with schizophrenia looks out of touch with reality and cannot live an everyday life. The word schizophrenia is an adaptation of the German language and schizophrenia. In German, the word comes from the Greek *schizein,* meaning "split, separate," and *phren*, meaning "mind." Schizophrenia was first named dementia praecox by Emil Kraepelin. The term is used to describe the current psychological disorder called schizophrenia. Dementia praecox also comes from the Greek for intellectual dysfunction (dementia) at an early age (praecox), which is marked by age-old dementia and is accompanied by some of the symptoms of delusion and hallucinations (in Maramis. 2009:266). The delusions may include a strong belief in himself, but they do not come true; for example, a patient feels and believes he is a great

doctor. And then hallucinations that occur in patients are often exposed to noises that are not real and can harm them.

According to Durand & Barlow (in Zunker, V. G, 2008:127), one cause of schizophrenia is a social psychological factor. These include the relationship between parent and child that is defective. The situation puts pressure on a person, leading to mental disorders.

2.1.2.2 Types of Schizophrenia

Kraepelin (in Maramis. 2009:267) notes that there are types of schizophrenia with distinctive characteristics - each showing symptoms demonstrated by patients or people with schizophrenia. Here are some types of schizophrenia, according to Kraepelin:

2.1.2.2.1   Schizophrenia Simplex

Symptoms of this type often appear in puberty. The general symptoms of the simplex type are banality of emotion and willpower. Distractions of thought processes are usually difficult to find. Delusions and hallucinations are rare. This type starts slowly - in the ground. In infancy, it may be that the sufferer begins to pay little attention to his family or begins to withdraw from association. (Kraepelin in Maramis, 2009:168)

2.1.2.2.2   Schizophrenia Hebephrenic

Symptoms of this type appear slowly and often in adolescence or between 15-25 years. A striking symptom is the disorder of the thinking process, the confusion of the will, and the presence of depersonalization or double personality.

Psychomotor disorders like mannerism, neologism, or childish behavior are often found in hebetic. Delusions and hallucinations are frequent and plentiful.

2.1.2.2.3 Schizophrenia Paranoid

This type of phenomenon appears to be of a different kind. The hebephrenic and the catatonia tend to show signs of schizophrenia simplex, or both of them are mixed up. The obvious symptoms are primary delusion accompanied by secondary delusion and hallucinations. It becomes evident to the patient that there is a breakdown of thought, emotion, and will. The personality of a sufferer before the disorder is often considered schizophrenic. A sufferer will be easily offended, withdrawn, somewhat self-assuming, and lack of trust in others as well as themselves.

2.1.2.3 Symptoms of Schizophrenia

According to Cherry (Cherry, K. 2020:234), schizophrenia is a chronic psychiatric condition that affects a person's thinking, feeling, and behavior. It is a complex, long–term condition that affects less than 1% of people in the United States. The diagnostic criteria specify that two or more symptoms of schizophrenia must be present for at least one month. There are two symptoms of schizophrenia, which are positive and negative. Patients with positive symptoms develop acute symptoms, while patients with negative symptoms suffer from chronic symptoms.

2.1.2.3.1 Positive Symptoms

Positive symptoms are the symptoms that will appear constantly and definitely will happen to patients with schizophrenia. In this mental disorder, positive symptoms will be delusion and hallucination.

2.1.2.3.1.1. Delusion

Delusion is a false belief and cannot be explained by the patient's cultural background or education. Others cannot convince a patient that what he believes is wrong despite strong evidence that could be presented to refute his convictions. There are five kinds of delusions: 1. <u>Grandeur</u>, which patients believe they are extraordinary. 2. <u>Guilt</u>: the patient will feel guilty or have committed a grave sin. 3. <u>Health:</u> which patients believe they have severe disorders. 4. <u>Jealousy:</u> when a patient is sure their spouse has been unfaithful. 5. <u>Passivity</u>: patients believe they are controlled or manipulated by forces from outside, such as being alien or something.

2.1.2.3.1.2 Hallucinations

Hallucinations are false sensory perceptions where there is no associated sensory stimulation. Hallucinations can manifest the immaturity of the five senses, but most often, they are auditory and visual hallucinations.

There are two kinds of hallucinations, which are:

2.1.2.3.1.2.1   Auditory Hallucinations

The patients will hear sounds, most often people, talking to someone or talking to someone. Auditory hallucinations are the most common kinds of hallucinations. Hallucinations of command are sound voice that asks a patient to

take a voice telling him to take action, often at risk to himself or others and is considered dangerous.

2.1.2.3.1.2.2   Visual Hallucinations

Visual hallucinations allow patients to see shadows that are not there, such as light or someone that has never been seen before. These hallucinations also occur in patients who have schizophrenia.

2.1.2.3.2   Negative Symptoms

Negative symptoms may or may not occur in patients with schizophrenia. In these symptoms, there is a decline or a reduction in the mental or behavioral processes. It can be very troubling for patients and those around them. In these symptoms, it can be the ability to express emotions both verbally and non-verbally. A normal person can express his feelings in various ways, such as a mimic face, smiling, frowning, laughing, crying, hand or body movements, etc. However, for a schizophrenic patient, it is very short. At this stage, too, patients will be significantly less articulate. He will prefer to be silent and not engage in any activity. The patient also cannot enjoy the pleasure and will avoid relationships with others, including friendships.

2.2   Research Method

In this study will be used qualitative descriptive method. To collect data from the object study and analyze it, the writer uses two research methods, which are the method of collecting data and the research approach.

2.2.1   Method of Collecting Data

In this study, the writer collected data by repeatedly and closely watching the movie "Words on Bathroom Walls" by Thor Freudental and categorizing the script and scene descriptions through a form of monolog, dialogue, and scenes. The writer uses the library research method as secondary data in the data collection to identify the problem in this study. Library research involves identifying and sourcing from an expert opinion on research questions and critical components of each research method. (George, 2008:4). The secondary data, the writer uses books, journals, articles, and theses to strengthen the analysis.

2.2.2   Research Approach

A psychological approach is used in this study to examine characters in movies. Since this study deals with human behavior, the psychological method is best used to examine the proposed framework. According to Roekhan (in Endraswara, 2008: 97-98), the psychological approach involves three approaches, namely the textual approach, the receptive–pragmatic approach, and the expressive approach. This study used a textual approach to examine the psychological activities of the characters in the movie.