

## CHAPTER II

### THEORY AND METHOD

#### 2.1 Theoretical Framework

In this section, the writer explains the theoretical framework of this research paper which is divided into intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements. The intrinsic elements are character, characterization and conflict, and the extrinsic elements are the symptoms of inferiority complex.

##### 2.1.1 Intrinsic Elements

Intrinsic elements are the analysis and the interpretation of the works of literature itself or it can be interpreted that intrinsic elements are the fundamental compositions of literary works (Wellek and Warren, 1963:139).

##### 2.1.1.1 Character

Character is the imagery person that the authors create. The authors create the people in their story which is based on their imagination or their fantasy. The character can be divided into two types; protagonist and antagonist character. Protagonist, often depicted as a “good” character, is the character that becomes the central of the story and she or he usually could surpass the challenges despite having many personal problems that eventually will be solved by herself or himself as the story progress. Meanwhile, antagonist who usually is portrayed as an “evil” character and she or he is the character who always opposes the protagonist in achieving her or his goals.

Antagonist force is a thing that can cause conflict with protagonist but it is not a 'character', and it could be authority, a natural disaster, social rules, moral values, or a supernatural force (Altenberd and Lewis, 1966: 59).

### **2.1.1.2 Characterization**

Characterization is how the author portrays and exposes the character (Rimmon-Kenan, 1983:59). Characterization creates a character in a movie; the author gives certain characteristics for the character. The methods of presenting the character in the story can be divided into direct characterization and indirect characterization. Direct characterization is a method where an author describes the character throughout explicit description. Meanwhile, indirect characterization means that the author shows how the character is throughout the character's actions, thoughts, and words (Rimmon-Kenan, 1983:59).

### **2.1.1.3 Conflict**

Conflict is a form of struggle, disagreement, confrontation, or opposition in which two sides are present (Kenney, 1966:5). Conflict is classified into two types: internal conflict and external conflict. Internal conflict is also known as "man versus himself" because the conflict takes place inside the person's own mind. Aside from internal conflict, a work of literature may represent conflicts man versus man, man versus society, and man versus nature, and this is referred as external conflict.

### **2.1.2 Extrinsic Elements**

Extrinsic elements have an indirect impact on the structure of a literary work, as they exist outside of the tale itself. Extrinsic factors include the circumstance of individual subjectivity authors, psychological condition, author of circumstances (social, economic, and political), vision of a nation's life, numerous works of art, religious, and so on (Wellek and Warren, 1949:9). The writer analyzes the psychological aspects of the movie by using the Adler's inferiority complex theory.

#### **2.1.2.1 Inferiority Complex**

A sense of inferiority is a sense of worthlessness caused by perceived inadequacy or a poor physical condition. The inferiority complex defines an individual's mentality in which he expresses that he is unable to solve a current problem. It should not be confused with the feeling of inferiority. The inferiority complex is the person's presentation to himself and others that he is not good enough to solve a given problem in a socially useful manner. The overall mood, including all of its thinking, feeling, and action content, continues to fail. Adler mentions four behavioral presentations of inferiority complex which are introvert, insecure, hypercritical, and oversensitivity (Adler, 1956:258).

##### **2.1.2.1.1 Introvert**

Introvert is a psychological condition where a man is more focused on internal emotions, feelings, and moods rather than seeking out external stimulation. Introverted person gains strength or energy from being alone rather than in the company of other people (Adler, 1956:284).

#### **2.1.2.1.2 Insecure**

Emotional security, also known as insecurity, is a measure of an individual's emotional stability. Emotional insecurity is a general feeling of unease or nervousness that can be caused by believing oneself to be insecure or inferior in some way, or by a sense of weakness or uncertainty that undermines one's self-image or ego (Adler, 1956:144).

#### **2.1.2.1.3 Hypercritical**

A hypercritical person always looks for an opportunity to find fault with others or things, especially about very small matters. They have a tendency to blame others for even minor faults (Adler, 2006:243).

#### **2.1.2.1.4 Oversensitive**

The feeling of oversensitivity is when a person somehow feels that he is easily hurt by a word or a facial expression of other people. Oversensitivity becomes very strong when a person experiences a situation where he considers himself ignored, hurt, insignificant, or worthless (Adler, 1956:290).

### **2.2 Research Method**

#### **2.2.1 Research Approach**

Based on the background of the study that reveals about psychological phenomena in a movie, the writer uses psychological approach in literature. Psychological approach in literature is an approach which discusses that humans in literary works can be seen and understood with psychology. Psychological approach

looks over a character which concerns about his psychiatric problems such as future goals, aspirations, desires, philosophy of life, and obsessions (Paris, 1997:14). Adler states that a human is always born with a weak condition and this circumstance makes her or him strive for success as compensation for his or her inferiority (Adler, 1956:258). The writer focuses on inferiority complex Schofield in *1917* movie by applying psychological approach and using individual theory by Alfred Adler.

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

In writing this research thesis, the writer uses library research because the data that will be analyzed is text based such as script, journal, thesis, article, and etc. Library research is a series of activities related to a method of collecting data, reading, and analyzing the data. Library research uses library sources as its research data (George, 2008:7).

In this research, the data sources are composed from primary and secondary data. The primary data is the data that comes from the research subject itself (George, 2008:7). The source of the primary data is the script of the *1917* movie that is written by Sam Mendes. Meanwhile, the secondary data is the data that comes from other sources except the research subject (George, 2008:7). The sources of the secondary data come from books, journals, articles, and thesis related to inferiority complex or *1917* movie.