

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

#### 2.1 Review of Related Theories

In this beginning of this chapter, the researcher explains relevant theories and definitions related to this research. The theory that is going to be used in this research is Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory and Denis Petrie and Joseph Boogs Theory for analyze the Characterization of the main character.

##### 2.1.1 Main Character

According to Nurgiyantoro (2010), there are four types of characters based on characterization, such as main character & external character, protagonist & antagonist character, flat character & round character, and static character & developing character.

##### 1. Main Character and External Character

According to Nurgiyantoro (2010) the main character is the character who appears throughout the story from beginning to end. Because the main character is always present in the story, they have an impact on the plot's development. Furthermore, because they appear in the story only occasionally, Peripheral Characters cannot significantly alter the plot (it can be in the middle or at the end of the story).

## 2. Protagonist and antagonist

According to Chris Baldick (1990:207), a protagonist is the main character in a play or story who is commonly opposed by an antagonist. The protagonist is standing opposite the chorus, exchanging questions and answers. And since, the term protagonist has come to refer to the main character in a novel, story, drama, or poem. In a dramatic or narrative work, the antagonist is the most prominent of the characters who oppose the protagonist or hero.

According to Chris Baldick (1990:12), The character who opposes the antagonist has become the most well-known now. However, in writings where the protagonist is shown as evil, the antagonist will frequently be a morally superior or sympathetic character, as Macduff is in Macbeth. The antagonist is often a villain seeking to frustrate a heroine or hero.

## 3. Flat Character & Round Character

According to Nurgiyantoro (2010,) A flat character is someone who only acquires one quality of character and displays that quality in their behaviour or actions. While Round Character has opposing sides to their personality, they are complex characteres. It simply means that the character has multiple personalities and can occasionally not be predicted.

## 4. Static Character & Developing Character

According to Nurgiyantoro (2010) Characters with static traits essentially don't change or even develop them over time. It indicates that there isn't any personality change in between story's beginning and the end. In contrast to a static character, a character who is changing and developing their character traits is referred to as a character who is developing.

### **2.1.2 Characterization of Characters**

According to Klarer (2004:17) A flat character in literature is one who is dominated by one characteristic. The phrase "round character" typically refers to a persona with more complicated and distinctive features.

According to Maxwell Character is more than simply being good or bad. More than that, character is a decision that can determine a person's success or failure. Maxwell revealed that the characters related with one's learning process and one's ability to deal with these processes determine one's level of success.

According to Dennis Petrie and Joseph Boggs (2012) they classified characterization into eight forms when introducing and developing characters:

#### **a) Characterization through Appearance**

A significant aspect of film characterization is indicated visually and instantaneously. Although some actors may be able to project completely different qualities in different roles, most actors

are not. Our first visual impression may be proved false as the story progresses, but it is an important means of character development. (Dennis Petrie and Joseph Boggs 2012:50)

### **b) Characterization through Dialogue**

Characters in a fictional movie innately reveal a lot about themselves through their dialogue. But how they say it also reveals a lot. Their actual thoughts, behaviours, and feelings can be expressed discreetly through word choice as well as stress, pitch, and pause patterns in their speech. The way they use grammatical structures, sentence patterns, vocabulary, and specific accents by actresses reveals a great deal about their character types' social and economic status, academic background, and mental processes. (Dennis Petrie and Joseph Boggs 2012:50)

### **c) Characterization through External Action**

A character in a movie must have a clear relationship between the character and the actor's actions, and the actor's actions must grow naturally from the character's personality. If the character's actions are clear, the character and the plot will be so intimately connected that they cannot be separated, and every action

taken will reflect a distinct character. (Dennis Petrie and Joseph Boggs 2012:51-52)

**d) Characterization through Internal Action.**

There is an inner reality of action that goes unnoticed and unheard by even the most careful observer/listener. However, the aspect of human character that this society recognizes is necessary for a true understanding of a character. (Dennis Petrie and Joseph Boggs 2012:52)

Characters' inner acts can occur within their thoughts and emotions and can include secrets, unspoken thoughts, daydreams, aspirations, memories, fears, and fantasies. Hopes, dreams, and aspirations can be just as important in determining a person's personality. (Dennis Petrie and Joseph Boggs 2012:52)

**e) Characterization through Reactions of Other Characters.**

Characterization is frequently enhanced by how other characters view a person. Occasionally, a significant amount of information about a character is produced through this method before the character appears on the screen for the first time. (Dennis Petrie and Joseph Boggs 2012:52-53)

#### **f) Characterization Through Contrast: Dramatic Foils**

The use of foils—contrasting characters where the behaviour, attitudes, thoughts, personality, physical appearance, and so on are completely contrary to those of the main characters—is one of the most effective characterization techniques. (Dennis Petrie and Joseph Boggs 2012:53-54)

#### **g) Characterization through Caricature and Leitmotif**

Actors frequently exaggerate or distort one or more dominant features or personality traits to make a significant impact on a character quickly and deeply in our minds and memories. This device is called caricature (from the technique used in cartooning). Leitmotif is a similar method of characterization in which a character repeats a single action, phrase, or idea until it becomes almost a signature style or theme chorus for that character. (Dennis Petrie and Joseph Boggs 2012:54)

#### **h) Characterization Through Choice of name**

The use of identities with appropriate qualities of sound, meaning, or connotation is an important method of characterization. This is meant to refer to as name typing. (Dennis Petrie and Joseph Boggs 2012:54-55)

### 2.1.3 Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

According to Abraham Maslow's (1970) Hierarchy of Needs theory, there are five levels of human needs: physiological needs, safety needs, belonging needs, self-esteem needs, and self-actualization needs.

#### a) Physiological needs

Physiological needs are the very first level in Abraham Maslow's theory of the hierarchy of needs. At this level, Abraham Maslow explained that these physical needs of humans include food, drinking, or sexual conduct, clothing, warmth, sleep, and others. Among all human needs, physiological needs have the biggest influence.

This specifically refers to the human being who is wanting everything in life in an extreme manner. Physiological demands are more likely to be the primary motivator than any other. A person who lacks food, safety, love, and esteem will most likely crave food more than anything else. (Abraham H Maslow 1970:35-38)

#### b) Safety needs

If the physiological needs are particularly pleased, a new set of needs appears, which we might basically identify as the safety needs

(security; stability; dependency; protection; freedom from fear, anxiety, and chaos; the need for structure, order, law, limits; strength in the protector; and so on).

However, only in serious emergencies, such as war, disease, natural disasters, crime waves, societal instability, neuroticism, brain injury, the collapse of authority, and consistently unpleasant situations, is the need for safety recognized as an active and dominant mobilizer of the individual's resources.

When there are serious challenges to the law, order, and societal authority, the desire for protection can become quite important to the community. Most people are likely to retreat from higher level needs to more strong safety when confronted with the danger of chaos or anarchy. (Abraham H Maslow 1970:39)

**c) Love and Belonging needs.**

If both the physiological and the safety needs are satisfied, the love, affection, and belongingness needs would also appear, and the entire phase mentioned above will be repeated with this new centre. The person will now feel the lack of mates, a soul mate, a wife, or children more strongly than ever before.



Will want and need affectionate relationships with people in general, specifically a place in his group or family, and he will work hard to achieve this goal. He will desire such a position more than anything else in the world, and he may even forget that once when he was hungry, he sneered at love as unreal, unnecessary, or unimportant. (Abraham H Maslow 1970:43)

**d) Self – Esteem needs**

As a result, these needs can be divided into two groups. The desire for power, completion, sufficiency, knowledge, and capacity, confidence in the face of the world, and independence and freedom are all first. Second, we have the need for reputation or status (defined as other people's regard or admiration), status, fame and glory, domination, exposure, attention, value, respect, or appreciation.

Establishing the need for self-esteem produces feelings of self-confidence, value, power, skill, and sufficiency, as well as a sense of being important and necessary in the world. However, ignoring these needs leads to feelings of inadequacy, lack of strength, and lack of power. (Abraham H Maslow 1970:45)

**e) Self – Actualization needs.**

The individual's need for self-actualization is based on a desire to be satisfied with self, to realize all his potential, to become more and more fully his own abilities, to be whatever he is capable of, and to be creative to be free to reach the peak of his potential desire to become a suitable person. with the desire and potential, they must improve themselves through the exposure of their potential.

As a result, after other wants are satisfied, this self-actualization want encourages individuals to show their potential. Individuals must be able to develop their potential in accordance with their ability to acquire fulfilment to meet this requirement. (Abraham H Maslow 1970:46)

## 2.2 Previous Studies

The researcher found some previous studies for this research that related to the work being done. The first study is written by M. Afifulloh (2019) with the title “A PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN MARSIRAJI THAHIR’S KABAR BUNGA” this research seeks to analyze the novel's female characters, her conflicts and their causes, and the impact of the problems experienced by the main character in Marsiraji Thahir's novel Kabar Bunga. This novel is discussed using a psychological approach in the literature, a literary approach that focuses on the psychological aspects of psychological kinds and rules that can be added to works of literature. Since the purpose of this study

is to explain or describe the research phenomenon, the data is qualitative. The information was obtained by categorizing each of the story's relevant and important dialogues and narrations, followed by a psychological analysis. The data was analyzed using triangulation. The interpretations were made based on the data and the theory after all the data analysis steps had been completed. According to the research question, the main character of this book is characterized psychologically as someone who frequently feels anxious, afraid, and burdened by her problems. Wulan is portrayed as a woman in this portrayal, and women are portrayed as being weak people who lack problem-solving skills on an emotional and mental level.

The second study is written by Yosephina Feolita Swecandari Wake (2021) with the title “PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF NICOLE BARBER IN DEALING WITH CONFLICT IN MARRIAGE STORY MOVIE” in this research, the researcher talks about A person's psychology can influence the emergence of a controversy in a personality as well as how that character solves their problem. This study was analyzed using a descriptive qualitative analysis. Based on the conflict theory developed by William Kenney (1966) and Karl S. Bernhardt (1953), the data collected were used to analyze the conflict that occurred in the characters. The marriage story movie, written and directed by Noah Baumbach, appointed as the source for all the research's data. This movie was chosen as a data source because it depicts the insidious nature of divorce, and how

a couple who still cares for one another will do things they would never think of doing. The data was about the relations between their psychological conditions and the conflict that existed between them. The documentation method was used to collect the data, and the nature of this research is library research. Conflicts can take the form of physical or psychological conflicts. Whether it happened to satisfy her desires, ambitions, emotions, or influence. A person's psychology can influence the emergence of a conflict in a character as well as the way how this character solves their own problem. The undergraduate thesis, "Psychological Analysis of Nicole Barber in Dealing with Conflict in Marriage Story Movie," seeks to demonstrate a correlation between a divorce conflict in Nicole Barber and its psychology.

The third study is written by Nathania Astria Pangestu and Dono Sunardi (2016) with the title "An Incomplete Psychological Novel: a Psychoanalytical Analysis of Hazel Lancaster in John Green's The Fault in Our Star" the type of this research is a psychoanalytical analysis of John Green's The Fault in Our Stars (2012), The focus of this paper's psychoanalytical analysis of John Green's 2012 novel The Fault in Our Stars is to identify the self-defence mechanisms, core issues, and potential causes of Hazel Grace Lancaster, the main character of the novel. In doing so, this article uses Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis theory as its analytical framework. It employs a descriptive qualitative approach as a literary study.

The fourth study is written by Dita Aulia Rahmah, Mutmainah Mustofa and Izzatin Nisa (2021) with the title “AN ANALYSIS OF THE CHARACTERIZATION OF THE CHARACTERS IN SHORT MOVIE ENTITLED IBU” The purpose of this research is to understand the moral values that we can collect as well as the characterization of the characters. The researcher's study was based on an analysis of the personalities of the characters in the short film IBU. One of the research problems with this study is 1). How is the characterization of the characters? 2). What moral value that we got from the movie? In order to examine and interpret the research object in the short film IBU, this study used qualitative descriptive methods. To collect the data, the researchers used table analysis. The researchers then provide an elaboration and description of the findings based on the table and draw a conclusion. The researcher discovered the character characterization based on the results. It turns out that the mother was the protagonist, and that Gerry was the antagonist.

The fifth study is written by Trisnian Ifianti and Anita Kurnia Rahman the title “ANALYSIS OF CHARACTERIZATION OF THE MAIN CHARACTERS OF FIRST THEY KILLED MY FATHER MOVIE BY ANGELINA JOLIE” Life takes a great deal of inspiration from literature, particularly from film Movie makes the reader aware that the story that happens in a movie reflects a real life. Characters play an important role in stories, and a character's traits explain why they act the way they do. There are several reasons

why the movie script "First They Killed My Father" piqued the researcher's interest in studying cinematic literature. To start with, the movie featured some incredible characters. Second, everyone will be inspired by this movie to oppose arbitrary decisions and violent protests. Statements of the problem of research are: What is the physical appearance of the main characters, how is the main character's personality, how are the main characters' social status, how are the main character's social relations. The purpose of this study is to provide more information on the presence of the main characters, their personalities, their social positions, and their interpersonal relationships with the main characters. The method of this study is qualitative research, and all the phrases and dialogs between characters related to the film's characterization make up the findings of the investigations. The findings of this study indicate that the plot has benefited greatly from the contributions of the main characters Loung Ung and Pa, Loung Ung's Father, known as Mr. Ung. Characterization deals with the physical attributes, personalities, and social position of the main characters. Physically, Loung Ung is a young girl with a slender build, average hair, and caramel skin. Mr. Paor Ung is a male with an average build, moon-shaped eyes, and caramel skin. Both main characters are courageous individuals who care for and adore their entire families. They are a moderate family in terms of social status and live in a city apartment. Because he is an officer, Paor Mr. Ung is a well-educated person. Loung Ung doesn't have a good social relationship with the people around her because she is

passive, unlike PaorMr. Ung who has a good social relationship with those around him.

The sixth study is written by Ritna Bahuwa the title of this research “AN ANALYSIS OF MASLOW’S HIERARCHY OF NEED IN THE GREAT GATSBY NOVEL BY FRANCISS SCOTT FITZGERALD’S” This research focuses on Jay Gatsby's needs, the major figure. They are psychological need, need for safety, need for love and belonging, need for Esteem, and need for actualization. The purpose of this research is to analyse how Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs is presented in Francis Scott Key Fitzgerald's The Great Gatsby. Abraham Maslow's theory and the descriptive qualitative method were used in this study. In the novel The Great Gatsby, Jay Gatsby, the main character, prioritized various aspects of his life from early childhood until the end of his life. Jay Gatsby did his best to meet his needs in terms of psychological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, and esteem needs. As a result of Jay Gatsby's failure to satisfy two of the five Abraham Maslow types of needs—safety and love and belongingness—actualization needs could not be met, according to the research's findings.

And the title of the last research is “HIERARCHY OF NEEDS ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER OF A NOVEL ENTITLED FLAWED BY CECELIA AHERN” written by Fiana Isnaeni Maheda Ronie and Devi Hellystia. The purpose of this study is to identify the hierarchy of needs that the main

character has satisfied and how the hierarchy of needs was satisfied. The data was taken from Cecelia Ahern's novel *Flawed*. To analyze the hierarchy of needs, the researcher used a qualitative and descriptive research methods. 10 data on physiological needs, 34 data on physiological needs, 52 data on needs for love and belonging, 44 data on self-esteem, and 24 data on self-actualization were discovered in this study.

Meanwhile, the researchers focus on analyzing the Hierarchy of Needs Theory by Abraham Maslow and the characterization theory by Boggs and Petrie in *Marriage Story Movie*, which has not been discussed in the three journals mentioned above. The Hierarchy of Needs Theory by Abraham Maslow itself also discusses the five levels of human needs, namely physiological needs, safety needs, belonging needs, self-esteem needs, and self-actualization needs. The characterization theory by Boggs and Petrie, explains that there are eight types of characterization, 1) Characterization through appearance, 2) Characterization through dialogue, 3) Characterization through external action, 4) Characterization through internal action, 5) Characterization through the reaction of other characters, 6) Characterization through contrast: dramatic foils, 7) Characterization through Caricature and Leitmotif, and last 8) Characterization through the choice of name.



### 2.3 Theoretical Framework

Researchers will analyze Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs, which is needed by the main character, Nicole Barber, in the Marriage Story (2019) Movie, by Noah Baumbach's. Abraham Maslow defined five levels of needs that must be met in life: physiological needs, safety needs, belonging needs, self-esteem needs, and self-actualization needs. The researcher also focuses to analyze the Characterization theory by Boogs and Petrie, of the main character in this movie.

