

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Intrinsic Elements

According to Semi Intrinsic elements, including character and characterization, theme, plot, setting, conflict, and figurative language, are the element which build the literary work itself (Semi, 1988:35). This intrinsic element focuses on the review of the character, characterization, and conflict.

2.1.1 Characters

Character in literary work is important, because character can explain what happens to the story and will help the reader and understand the story. In character there are two kinds of character, protagonist and antagonist. Holman (1985:35) states that the protagonist is the chief character in a literary work. Meanwhile, antagonist is the character who affects some conflicts in a literary. There is also characterization in a literary work. According to Klarer (1999:19) characterization divided into dynamic static and round flat. A dynamic character is one of character who changes his traits during the story, play or film. A static character is a character that does not change his traits during the story, play or film. A flat character is a character that only has one trait in the story, play, or film. A round is a character that has more than one of trait during the story, play, or film.

2.1.2 Conflicts

According to Holman (1985: 105), conflict is opposition of persons or forces giving rise to dramatic action. Conflict makes the story of drama more interesting. According to Priadi (2009: 20) conflict divided into two kinds, there are internal conflict and external conflict. Internal conflict is conflict in more commonly referred to as man versus self, as the name suggest. It deals with a character

having to overcome and change something about his or her being that they are struggling against what they have in mind. Meanwhile external conflict is conflict in which a man against other people. It is common if a man against man which is also mentioned protagonist against antagonist.

2.1.3 Settings

According to Klarer 1999:25, setting is another aspect traditionally included in analyses of literary works. There are setting of place, setting of time, and setting of social. The setting of place refers to where the story conducts. The setting of time refers to when the story runs. The setting of social refers to in which status the character belongs. The terms of setting are location, historical period, and social.

Sometimes, the using of particular location gives the effect for the story.

For example, if the story took place in the city, there will be many indication for this, is this about daily life.

2.2 Extrinsic Elements

According to Semi (1988:35), extrinsic element is the outside elements of a literary work that gives influence for the literary work itself.

2.2.1 Dramatic Structure

This is a chronological structure which first establishes the setting and conflict, then follows the rising action through to a climax (the peak of the action and turning point), and concludes with a denouement (a wrapping up of loose ends).

- a. Exposition, The main characters are introduced and, by presenting a conflict, the play prepares the audience for the action in subsequent acts.
- b. Rising action, A plot is a series of relevant incidents that create suspense, interest and tension in a narrative.

- c. Climax, A decisive moment that is of maximum intensity or is a major turning point in a plot.
- d. Falling action, The part of a literary plot that occurs after the climax has been reached and the conflict has been resolved.
- e. Resolution, The act of finding an answer or solution to a conflict, problem, etc.

2.2.2 Psychology

In common way, psychology is both an applied and academic field that studies the human mind and behavior. Its immediate goal is to understand behavior and mental processes. Psychology is the systematic study of behavior and the mind in the man and animals, a discipline which has yet little coherence (Sutherland, 1989:157) Meanwhile Bell states that psychology is often described as the study of mental processes, or the mind, and behavior. Indeed many general texts in psychology are often deliberately sub-titled in such a manner as to highlight the full scope of the discipline. Mental processes, however, are less readily observable than openly available behavior (Bell, 2002: 12).

2.2.3 Psychology in Literature

Psychology on Literature is an interdisciplinary between Psychology and Literature (Endraswara, 2008:45) Psychology has certain relationship with literature. Psychology is one of the studies about human being. Obviously, learning about psychology on literature, is similar to learning a human from the inside.

2.3 Film

According to the Mario Klarer film as a semi-textual genre both influenced by and exerting influence on literature and literary criticism. Film's idiosyncratic modes of presentation—such as camera angle, editing, montage, slow and fast motion—often parallel features of literary texts or can be explained within a textual framework.

2.3.1 Psychological thriller film

In addition to the traits of a regular Thriller, a Psychological Thriller incorporates elements of drama and mystery film. The suspense in this sub-genre comes from the mind, rather than from a physical threat. The protagonists in Psychological Thrillers must rely on their mental resources to solve the situation. Because of their nature, many Psychological Thrillers cross over into the Horror genre.

2.4 Schizophrenia

Schizophrenia is one of the disorders that can affect how a person thinks, feels and acts. A person suffer from schizophrenia have difficulty to distinguish between real and imaginary thing even to have difficulty expressing normal emotions in social situations. On the other hand the public's perception about schizophrenia assumed that it is a dual personality. People suffering from schizophrenia do not pose a danger to others, but each patient has the different symptoms. One of symptoms happen to the sufferer is hallucination, according dictionary.com is a sensory experience of something that does not exist outside the mind, cause by various physical and mental disorder or by reacting to certain toxic side-effect and usually manifest as visual or auditory.