CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists of literature reviews related to the literary work being studied, literary theory that helps extract data, and literature regarding previous studies conducted by other researchers. The writer has put several earlier studies using *Orphan* as the studied material as well. This is to make clear that the writer conducts a new focus study of *Orphan* that no other researchers have done so far.

2.1 Literary Theory

The intrinsic element in a work is very important for a study. The focus of this research is about its main character. Therefore, several theories related to character and characterization are needed which will help answer the questions.

2.1.1 Character

Character is an important element in a work (movie, drama, poem, novel, etc.). Usually, the reader or audience of the work will focus on the main character. According to Bennett and Royle (2016:60), character is the life of literature. It has a strong relationship with humans because they are the subject of human curiosity and charm, affection and disgust, praise and criticism. Moreover, through the power of discrimination, through sympathy and antipathy, personality can be part of how people think of themselves, who they are. That way, the character is like a "real" person.

As previously written, what is in the highlight of the reader or audience is the main character, but there is also a minor character. Major or main character is a character that appears in almost or all of the story. He or she is the character that is mostly said and always associated with other characters. Minor characters, on the other hand, are characters that appear only in part of the entire story and can't be told to him or her more than the main character. Minor characters can only exist if they correlate with the main character (Nurgiyantoro, 1995:176-177).

Character is important because it is the one who runs the story. Character is the "life" of a story. Besides that, characterization is also an important thing in a story.

2.1.2 Characterization

In fiction (dramas, novels, short stories, poems), the author reveals the character of a fictional character. The creation of these fictional characters is called characterization, to the extent that it is perceived by the reader as genuine within fiction. The ability to successfully characterize one's imagination is an important attribute of a good novelist, playwright, or short story writer (Harmon et al., 1986:75).

Direct characterization and indirect characterization are two alternative ways to characterization. Direct characterization is when the author informs the audience what the character's personality is like, and it's most common in novels. Indirect characterization occurs when the author displays items that reveal the character's personality, and it is most commonly used in movies. Indirect

characterization can be done in four different ways: 1) speech, 2) thoughts, 3) action, and 4) looks (Burroway, 2002:52).

Speech can be used to identify a person's personality. The language and intonation used can describe the person as being assertive or vice versa. Apart from the words that come out of the character, the character's thoughts on something can also be used to identify its characterization. Some characters may not seem to make a lot of statements but have unexpected thoughts. This will later relate to the actions taken by the character. The decision taken to take an action will help the writer to identify what kind of character the character is.

When analyzing a film, the visual side is the main thing that can be analyzed. The clothes worn, hairstyles, and make-up can identify the character's character and attitude. Especially in psychological horror movies, the main character usually wears clothes and makeup that "attract" the attention of the audience.

This characterization makes the story come alive. This feature also makes it easier for readers to understand characters and is interesting to read.

2.1.3 Mise-En-Scène

Mise-en-scène is all the elements of the movie you see on the camera, which plays an important role in giving the story a particular mood. These elements, which include decoration, lighting, space, costumes, and acting, have an important

role in imparting mood to the story and giving meaning to the visuals, thus playing an important role in signaling the director's narrative mastery.

There are several elements in mise-en-scène (Indonesia, 2021). There are:

1. Setting

    This setting is very important because a good film will certainly have a good location setting so that the film looks real. This setting is useful for forming an emotional character, emotional, cultural economy and being able to describe social meaning.

2. Lighting

    Lighting will help build the atmosphere in the story scene so that it feels more alive and it will be easy to attract the mood of the audience. The use of dim light will give a hidden atmosphere, fear and even mystery. And vice versa, the use of bright light will provide a cheerful, warm and pleasant atmosphere.

3. Acting

    Talented actors are actors who are able to explore the character properly so that they can act well. There are several things that must be understood by the character in order to be able to act well and well. That is the problem of vocals, facial expressions or expressions, gestures or gestures, and also intonation, and also requires chemistry between players so that the story played between one character and another is mutually sustainable.

4. Blocking

    Blocking is often interpreted as placing a position to equalize the stage so that the right and left remain balanced. Blocking in making this film is the balance in the camera frame, where between the right and left in the frame have a balanced composition.

2.2 Critical Theory

2.2.1 Behavior

Burrhus Frederic Skinner, also known as B.F. Skinner, founded the behaviorism movement in psychology. Skinner's behaviorism posits that humans are influenced and controlled by factors in the environment and the outside world, rather than by forces within them. A stimulus is an event that occurs as a result of a new environment or a person. Because a person's initial stimulus can be claimed to have diverse behavioral modifications, the stimulus is particularly essential in behaviorism psychology. Because of the experience provided, it is possible to deliver a stimulus. These encounters lead to a cycle of repetition, which alters human behavior. Learning, experience, knowledge, and other factors can all influence dynamic intent on understanding behavior. All behavioral patterns and habits of individuals who gathered in her are referred to as personality (Partiningsih, 2018).

2.2.2 Psychopathy

In psychiatry, psychopaths are also known as antisocial personality disorder (ASPD). It is a condition in which an individual shows patterns of manipulation

and violation to others. Psychopaths are social predators that seduce, deceive, and mercilessly hijack people's lives, killing hope and leaving a trail of shattered hearts in their wake. Psychopaths are greedily grabbing what people like, disregarding social norms and expectations without the slightest trace of regret or sorrow since they are completely devoid of conscience and insensitive towards others. (Hare, 1999).

Psychopaths are frequently aware that their actions are detrimental to others, but they don't care and are unable to stop themselves. Psychopathy is a symptom that signals a person's inability to balance constructive and destructive impulses inside oneself, which is frequently prompted by stress or personal circumstances, or by emotional trauma that results in unresolved conflicts. Because psychopaths wreak so much harm to society, it is critical for everyone to be aware of their existence and understand the features of their behavior. The first step in defending yourself against the crimes that psychopaths are about to perpetrate is to understand them (Verstappen, 2011). Psychopathy is a spectrum disorder and can be diagnosed using the 22-item Hare Psychopathy Checklist, which features traits such as lack of empathy, pathological lying, impulsivity, and so on.

2.2.3 Hare Psychopathy Checklist (PCL)

The Hare Psychopathy Checklist (PCL) is a diagnostic tool for determining whether or not someone has psychopathic or antisocial tendencies. Psychopaths prey on others in a ruthless manner, utilizing seduction, deception, violence, and other ways to acquire what they want. The PCL-R is a 22-item symptom rating scale that allows experienced examiners to evaluate a subject's level of psychopathy

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to that of archetypal psychopathy. It was originally created to assess those accused of or convicted of a crime. It is widely regarded as the most accurate tool for identifying the presence and severity of psychopathy in a person. The Hare checklist is still used to evaluate members of the original created population—adult males in prisons, criminal mental hospitals, and other penal and detention facilities awaiting psychiatric treatment or trial. PCL-R has recently been demonstrated to be effective in diagnosing sex offenders, as well as female and juvenile offenders.

The PCL is made up of 22 items, each of which is rated on a three-point ordinal scale (0, 1, or 2). Since the PCL was created for use in criminal populations, institutional files were frequently accessible. The purpose of the interview was to get a sense of the offender's interpersonal style (e.g., impression management tactics, attitudes, etc.) and to dig into various aspects of their lives, such as education, occupations, family life, marital status, current and previous offenses, drug and alcohol use, and health issues.

	Definitely Present	Possibly Present	Definitely Absent
1. Glibness / superficial charm	○	○	○
2. Previous diagnosis as psychopath (or similar)	○	○	○
3. Egocentricity / grandiose sense of self-worth	○	○	○
4. Proneness to boredom / low frustration tolerance	○	○	○
5. Pathological lying and deception	○	○	○
6. Conning / lack of sincerity	○	○	○
7. Lack of remorse or guilt	○	○	○
8. Lack of affect and emotional depth	○	○	○
9. Callous / lack of empathy	○	○	○
10. Parasitic lifestyle	○	○	○
11. Short-tempered / poor behavioral controls	○	○	○
12. Promiscuous sexual relations	○	○	○
13. Early behavior problems	○	○	○
14. Lack of realistic, long-term plans	○	○	○
15. Impulsivity	○	○	○
16. Irresponsible behavior as parent	○	○	○
17. Frequent marital relationships	○	○	○
18. Juvenile delinquency	○	○	○
19. Poor probation or parole risk	○	○	○
20. Failure to accept responsibility for own actions	○	○	○
21. Many types of offense	○	○	○
22. Drug or alcohol abuse not direct cause of antisocial behavior	○	○	○

Figure 1. Hare Psychopathy Checklist (Hare Psychopathy Checklist (Original) (PCL-22), n.d.)

Unless there is insufficient or conflicting information to assess the item, in which case it is scored a 1, the items are scored either a 0 (certainly not present) or a 2 (definitely present). A score of 30 or higher is required for clinical psychopathy. Total PCL scores are calculated by adding all of the items together, yielding a range of 0 to 44, with higher scores suggesting a larger manifestation of the traits and behaviors that underpin the psychopathy construct (Brazil, 2020)**.**

2.2.4 Psychoanalysis Theory

This theory is one of branches from psychology study. According to Gilmer (1970:4), psychology is a branch of science that is the object of the discussion of the state of the human soul. Psychoanalytic criticism is a type of literary criticism that employs psychoanalysis approaches to interpret literature. Psychoanalysis is a type of therapy that investigates the interaction of conscious and unconscious

aspects in the mind in order to treat mental problems (Barry, 1995:96-97). Childhood circumstances, according to Freud, have a significant impact on our adult life, moulding our personalities. Anxiety resulting from traumatic experiences in one's past, for example, is hidden from consciousness and might produce problems in adulthood (in the form of neuroses).

Freud constructed a topographical model of the mind, in which he detailed the structure and function of the mind. The three levels of the mind were described by Freud using the image of an iceberg
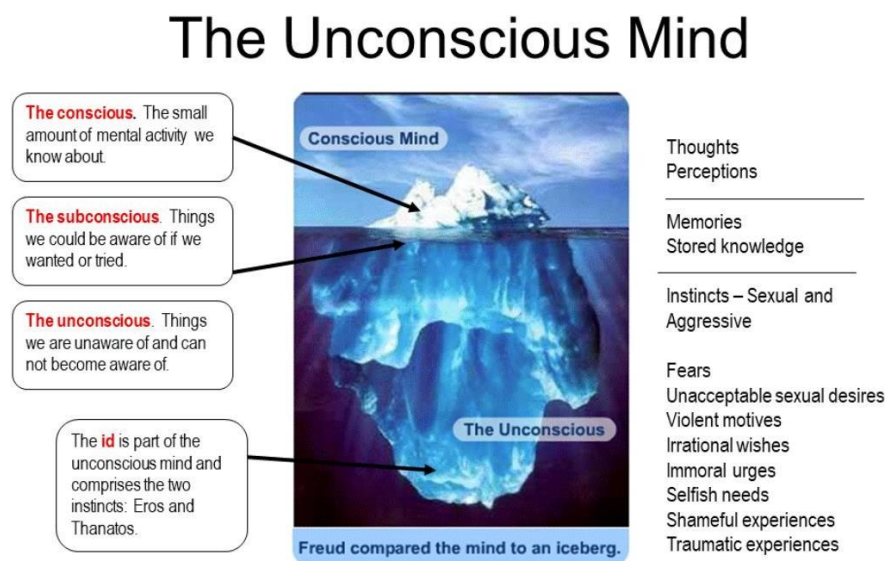

Figure 2. Topographical Model of The Mind.

The unconscious is the third and most important part. This is the process that is at the root of most human behavior. The most significant part of the mind, like the iceberg, is the area you can't see. The unconscious mind serves as a "cauldron" of primal urges and impulses that are kept at bay and moderated by the preconscious mind. Sigmund Freud stressed the unconscious mind's importance,

and one of Freudian theory's central assumptions is that the unconscious mind drives behavior to a larger extent than individuals believe. Psychoanalysis' purpose is to bring the unconscious to consciousness.

The id, ego, and superego entities (what Freud termed the "psychic device") were then developed into a more structured model of the mind by Freud. This is a hypothetical notion of a key mental function, not an actual place within the brain. The id, ego, and superego are commonly thought of as the three major components of human personality.
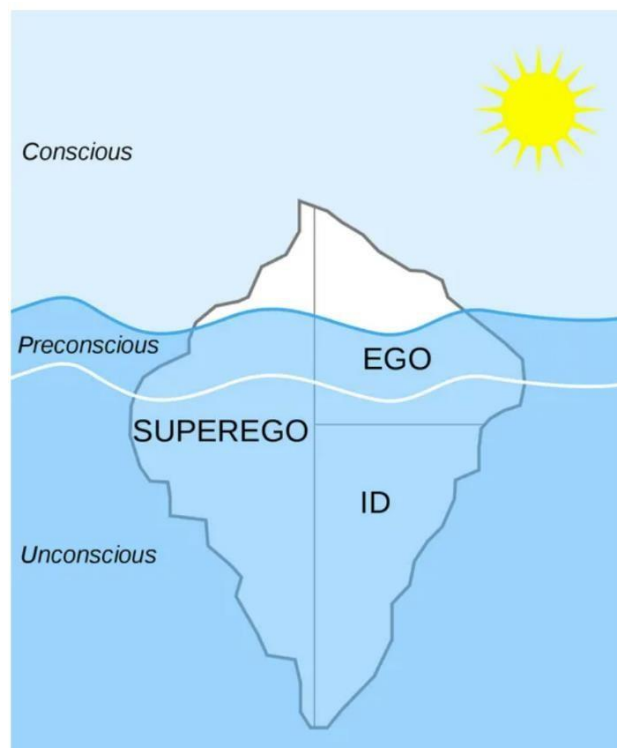

Figure 3. Illustration of the id, ego, and superego.

During childhood, the ego develops from the id. The ego's purpose is to meet the id's requests in a safe and socially acceptable manner. Because it functions in both the conscious and unconscious mind, the ego, unlike the id, follows the reality principle.

The superego is responsible for ensuring that moral standards are obeyed and develops during early childhood (when the child identifies with same-sex parents). The superego is motivated by the moral principle and encourages us to act in socially responsible and acceptable ways.

If the rules are not followed, the superego can make a person feel guilty. When the id's and superego's aim clash, the ego must act as arbiter and resolve the disagreement. Ego has a number of protective systems at his disposal.

Defense mechanisms, according to Anna Freud, are "unconscious resources utilized by the ego" to reduce internal stress. These unconscious techniques are frequently devised by patients to alleviate internal conflict, notably between the superego and the id (Bailey & Pico, 2021).

Here are a few common defense mechanisms:

1. Denial

   Denial is a defense strategy proposed by Anna Freud that entails refusing to accept reality and thereby obstructing awareness of external events. If a situation becomes too much for a person to handle, he or she may refuse to experience it or deny that it exists. Many people use denial to avoid dealing with uncomfortable feelings or aspects of their lives that they don't want to accept in their daily lives.

2. Repression

   The ego's unconscious defense mechanism for keeping disturbing or threatening thoughts from becoming conscious is

repression. You usually don't pay attention when someone talks about your trauma. This is not a long-term effective defense since it requires driving invasive desires, ideas, or memories into the subconscious, where they will cause discomfort even if disguised.

3. Projection

Projection is a psychological defensive strategy in which a person reflects unfavorable thoughts, feelings, and motivations onto another person. You may have feelings for someone, but your superego tells you that such feelings are wrong. You can 'solve' the problem by convincing yourself that they despise you. In other words, your desires are still present, but they are no longer your wishes.

4. Displacement

The redirecting of an impulse (typically violence) to a powerless substitute target is known as displacement. A person or an object might be used as a symbolic substitute for the target. When the Id desires to accomplish something that the Super ego forbids, displacement occurs. As a result, the Ego devises a new method of releasing the id's psychological energy. As a result, energy is transferred from a repressed cathexis to a more acceptable object.

5. Regression

Regression is a defense mechanism in which the ego regresses to a more primitive stage of development in reaction to stressful conditions. When we are distressed or afraid, our actions tend to become more infantile or immature.

6. Sublimation

Sublimation is similar to displacement, but it occurs when we are able to channel our negative emotions into constructive and socially acceptable behaviors rather than harmful ones. In other words, we can call it positive nervous

7. Rationalization

Rationalization is a defense mechanism postulated by Anna Freud that involves a cognitive distortion of "the facts" in order to make an event or impulse appear less dangerous. When we make excuses for ourselves, we do so on a fairly conscious level quite frequently. In this case, we always make excuses for things to happen.

8. Reaction Formation

Reaction formation is a psychological defensive mechanism in which a person goes beyond denial and acts in the opposite direction of what he or she believes or feels.

9. Introjection

Introjection, also known as identification, entails adopting the personality traits of another person in order to alleviate some emotional distress.

10. Identification with the Aggressor

The protective mechanism of identification with the aggressor was hypothesized by Sandor Ferenczi and further explored by Anna Freud. This entails the victim imitating the more powerful and hostile actions of someone else. If you're terrified of someone, you can overcome some of your fears by imitating them. The Stockholm Syndrome is an extreme example of this, in which hostages form an emotional bond with their captors and change their behavior.

2.3 Earlier Studies

In doing this research, the writer will require various sources of accurate information. One of which is earlier studies which have the same objectives or themes as the researcher. In addition to various journals that will later be written in the bibliography, there are several theses from previous researchers.

The first is the result of Arimawati (2020). This thesis helps the writer in understanding the psychopathic behavior that occurs in humans. Because using the same theory, many points can be applied in the results of this study.

The second one is the result of Putri (2018). This article provides the explanation about character and characterization.

This thesis is different from other theses because the writer will not only discuss Esther's character as a psychopath, but also explain why Esther is said to be a psychopath based on the Hare Psychopathy Checklist theory. In addition, the writer will also discuss the self-defense mechanism used by Esther. This is quite unique because most researchers only focus on the personality of an adult psychopath who dresses up like a child. From her personality as a psychopath, the researcher will discuss the self-defense she uses to "cover" her condition as psychopath.