

ABSTRACT

Ninda Claudia, 1202050363, Characterization of the Main Character in Welcome to Me Movie. Skripsi. English Education Program Faculty of Teachers Training And Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatra Utara. Medan 2016.

This research dealt with the characteristics in Welcome to Me movie. The objective of the research was to analyze the characteristics of the main character in Welcome to Me movie. Descriptive qualitative method was applied in this research. In collecting the required data, the researcher classified the types of the characteristics. They were physical appearance, social status, personality and social relationship. The data was analyzed through some steps; by watching the movie taking 16 scenes out of 51 scenes as sample, reading the script, underlining the dialogues that contained with the types of characteristics, listing the dialogues and concluding the all numbers of the use of types of characteristics to find out the dominant one, the last analyzed the data about types of characteristics in that movie. The findings were as follows : a) the types of characteristics in Welcome to Me movie; b) the types of the characteristics were physical appearance was 1 or 4.5%, social status was 2 or 9%, personality was 13 or 59% and social relationship 6 or 27,5%, and the most dominant type of characteristics found in Welcome to Me movie was personality; 13 or 59%.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Literature nowadays has been used to express someone's feeling into a beautiful play of words, such as figurative language, or connotative meaning that shown in a literary work. Some experts have different opinions about literature, it depends on the time, situation, and social condition, so many differences of definitions of literature do not change the definition of literature itself. Literature is said as medium of expressing ideas. Gyasi defines it in its broad sense of *writing which expresses and communicates thought, feelings and attitudes towards life*. It means that literature cannot be separated from daily life and literature is the art of writing that full of expression and idea. Thus, literature is a product of imagination that comes from the author's mind. So many definitions of literature and different perspectives still. The experts recognize the fact that literature is imaginative, literature expresses thoughts and feelings, literature deals with life experiences, literature uses words in a powerful way, effective and captivating manner literature promotes recreation and revelation of hidden facts.

In general, literary work is a work formed by an author's imagination. It is also an expression of the images and events of daily activity directly or indirectly. In generally, literary work itself can be divided into three kinds which are known as "genre", they are poetry, drama, and prose. Poetry expresses a conversation of interchange that is grounded in the most deeply felt experiences of human being.

Drama is literature designed to be performed by actors. Prose is the ordinary form of written language. Actually, there are so many ways to express ideas, especially in movie. But in fact it can simply be said as literary expressions of the human aesthetic by using the language of “beautiful” as a mean of expression.

Literature is a source of knowledge. In this capacity, as a source of knowledge, works of literature would automatically act as a “teacher of life”. It is no exaggeration, because the other side of literature also serves as a power. Power in this case is what we can interpret as a driver or motivator that comes outside (extrinsic). This power can provide the significant influence on the next journey of our lives. Because of this process, we will find the knowledge and experiences as well, without having to pass in a real life journey. Robert says literature refers to compositions that tell stories, dramatize situations, express emotions and analyze and advocate ideas. Before the invention of writing, literary works were necessarily spoken or sung, and were retained only as long as living people performed them. Thus, it makes character in literary works important.

In fiction, a character may be defined as a verbal representation of a human being. Through action, speech, description, and comment, authors portray characters who are worth caring about, rooting for, and even loving, though there are also characters someone may laugh at, dislike, or even hate. As Roberts stated that in literature, a character is a verbal representation of a human being as presented to us by authors through the depiction of actions, conversations, descriptions, reactions, inner thoughts and reflections, and also through the author’s own interpretive commentary (Roberts, 2003:66). A literary character, begins by determining the character’s outstanding traits. A trait is a quality of

mind or habitual mode of behaviour such as never repaying borrowed money, or avoiding eye contact, or always thinking becoming the center of attention. If someone looks at the facial expression of other person, for example, he may recognize his traits like pride, ruthlessness, and perhaps cruelty. Sometimes, of course, the traits he encounters are minor and therefore negligible. But often a trait may be person's primary characteristics (not only fiction but also in life). Thus, characters may be ambitious, lazy, serene, anxious, aggressive, fearful, thoughtful, inconsiderate and so forth. Once again, all these aspects are found only in a piece of literary work.

Characterization is one of the elements of fiction. It is a crucial part of making a story compelling. In order to interest and move readers, characters need to seem real. Disposition characteristics of the narrative can be obtained with an overview of the business counts the action and utterances of the character (supporting character), in line with its actions and words and deeds (Gorys Keraf; 2001). A character has to follow a role of a character that has been written or made by the writer. A character in a story should demonstrate total accord with what has been specified in a story in order to make the role of the resulting line with what is expected by the writer, and also a reader or spectator can look like the real scene. And good characterization make a reader or watcher a strong sense of characters' personality. Then, a character is a person who populates a literary work, and author uses characterization to show the character to the reader and watcher. The rule of the character in developing plot can be referred to be main character and the support character or the major and the minor character.

Film is modern theater art form that is closely related to drama, and like drama, film communicates visually and verbally: visually, through action and gesture; verbally through dialogue (Joseph M. Boggs and Petrie W. Dennis, *The Art of Watching Films*:1985). In the modern era, films are considered as one of literary genre. Films have also had a major influence on the fine arts: novel, more abstract approaches to painting have been taken in response to this new media (Klarer, 1998). As the result, watching film has become one of daily activities for some people. People may have different purposes in watching movie, such as for refreshing, adding knowledge, studying foreign language and understanding foreign cultures. Affordable moreover, it is price for entertainment.

In a film or movie as a motion picture, there are some basic elements including: plot, character, setting and theme of a story which need many approaches and deals with analysis of the characters. Character itself is one of the important elements in the movie, because there will be no movie if there is no character. A character is often expressed through the actions provided for the reader with clues about the personality of character. Character is the term for the people in fiction, the heroes and villains, allies and enemies, love interest and comic reliefs.

In this research, the researcher chooses a film or movie to be analyze, entitled *Welcome to Me*. *Welcome to Me* is a 2014 American dark comedy-drama film directed by Shira Piven and written by Eliot Laurence. This research is chosen because the researcher is interested in studying characterization. There are some characters of the main characters found in this movie, such as physical appearance, social status, personality and social relationship. When someone is

watching movies, automatically he can develop his knowledge and science, especially in characters and characterization of the story. Then, the researcher can also get experiences from the objective of study in *Welcome to Me* movie. After watching and studying this movie, the researcher can give some information related to the story of movie through attention characters characterization of the story not only that the readers of this research can get more understanding such a human character, the high imagination, and social relationship.

B. The Identification of the Problem

The problems of this research were identified as follows

1. to find out the characters in *Welcome to Me* movie by Eliot Laurence.
2. to find out the dominant character in *Welcome to Me* movie by Eliot Laurence.

C. The Scope and Limitation

The scope of the research is literature and it is limited in characterization in *Welcome to Me* movie by Eliot Laurence.

D. The Formulation of the Problems

The problems were formulated as the following:

1. What types of character found in *Welcome to Me* movie by Eliot Laurence
2. What is the dominant type of character found in *Welcome to movie* by Eliot Laurence.

E. The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the research are:

1. to find out the types of characters found in Welcome to Me movie by Eliot Laurence.
2. to find out the dominant type of characters in Welcome to Me movie by Eliot Laurence.

F. The Significance of the Research

1. Theoretically

The findings of this research are hoped to give contribution in understanding literature in teaching English, especially about characterization.

2. Practically

This research and the result are expected to be meaningful for:

1. Teacher, to help them in teaching literature especially about characterization in film or drama.
2. Students, to help them in understanding literature easier and fun.
3. Readers / Viewers, to make them easier to understand the characterization in film.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Literature

Definition of literature has many differences, some interpret literature as the art of the language, literature is the expression of feelings, thoughts, ideas, passion, conviction or can be expression. But in fact it can simply be said as a literary expression of the human aesthetic by using the language of “beautiful” as a mean of expression (Asul Wiyanto, 2002). Terry Eagleton (2003 : 1) defines literature as an imaginative writing in sense of fiction-writing which is not literally true. There are some things that cause literature becomes difficult to define views of literature itself open scientific literature but the literature as an art that is expressed through feelings and thoughts. According to Norman N. Holland (2002 : 28) literature is not thing but a way to comprehend things.

In the broadest sense, literature is any written work. Although some definitions include spoken or sung texts. More restrictively, it is writing that possess literary merit, and language that foregrounds literariness, as opposed to ordinary language. Literature can be classified according to whether it is fiction or non-fiction and whether it is poetry or prose; it can be further distinguished according to major forms such as novel, short story or drama, and works are often categorized according to historical periods of their adherence to certain aesthetic features or expectations (genre). From that statement it can be concluded that literature is written work and have a good written than other writing. This writing

literature means that literature has a good writing in every word. The words and sentences have a sense that is not easy to be understood by the reader.

2.2 Character

A character in literature is an extended verbal representation of human being, specifically the inner self that determines thought, speech and behavior. Though dialogue, action and commentary, literature captures some interactions of character and circumstance. Literature makes this interaction interesting by portraying character that worth caring about, you may laugh or whom you may dislike or even hate. Part of the fascinating with the character of film that we come to know them so well, though dialogue and action by which the readers or audiences understand their thoughts, feelings, intentions and motives.

According to Robert Diyanni that a character is an imaginary person that lives in a literary work. Literary characters may be major or minor, static or dynamic. (Diyanni, 2001). According to Gill that character is someone in a literary work who has some sort of indentify (it needn't be strong on), identify which is made up by appearance, conversation, action, name and (possibly) thoughts going in the head, (Richard Gill, 1995).

Character refers to the people authors create to inhabit their stories. Character should be believable and consistent. Being believable means not the all characters be like people we have known but they are believable in the context of the story. Consistently requires not all the characters remain exactly the same, but any changes in character be sufficiently by what happens to them in a story, (Henderson, 2006).

Based on the definition above, the researcher concludes that character is person in literary work. Character in literature is an extended verbal representation of human being, specifically the inner self that determines thoughts, speech and behavior. Through dialogues, actions, and commentaries, literature makes these interaction interesting by portraying characters who are worth caring about rooting for, and even loving, although there are also characters whom public may like, dislike or even hate.

According to M.H Abraham that character are the people presented in dramatic of narratives works, who are interpreted by watchers are being endowed with moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say in the dialogue and what they do in action. Another point to remember is that the character are part of a broader pattern, they are the members of society, and the director's distinctive view of how people relate to society will be reflected in the presentation of every character. Details are not included just for their own sake but related to the overall pattern of the movie (John Perk and Martin Coyle, *Literary Terms and Criticism*, 1984).

Characters in narrative fiction and film is central core in the story. Character becomes one of the most single important element in these forms of literature since the character that experienced the sequence of plot. Characters also have motivation to do something and have some traits that make them classified into dynamic/static character or flat/round character and so on.

Character is not only has external traits, but also the internal one. The character can be angry, grief, happy, sad, love, and other emotions and feelings aspects. Character has great impact to audiences as they begin to identify

themselves with the character. The audiences feel as if they get in the story and begin to react differently. The character's feeling, emotion or thought is pretended as their own.

Character of every person in the movie, are related to acquaintance of plot, the way of author in revealing the character, and whether there is any change of character during the story or not. Characters are people that are created in the movie, novel and other literary works to inhabit the stories. They also relationship with the plot, they way of author in revealing the character, and the character's change. To analyze a character, people need the same approach as to real people are analyzed. People need to observe the character's action, listen or read what they say, how they say it and also how the other characters respond to them, reflect what they say and do with the audience or viewer own experience and observe how they relate with other characters.

When directors creates the characters, they select some aspects of ordinary people to develop some of these aspects while playing down others, and put them together as they please. The result is not an ordinary people but a fictional character that only exist in the world of movie.

To be interesting, character must seem real, understandable and worth caring about. For the most part, the characters in a story are believable in the same way that the story is believable. If characters are truly credible, it is almost impossible to remain completely neutral toward them. Audience must respond to them in some ways. They may admire them for their heroic deeds and their nobility or pity them for their failures.

When people talk about film, they do not care with the properties that the film makers use. But, to attract the audiences, the film makers should be concerned with the intrinsic elements which involved in the film, automatically the audiences will get involved too. They will be more attracted to that film. Because most of the film actors project certain in qualities of character the minute by they appear on the screen.

Characterization in film has a great deal to do with casting. A major aspect of film characterization is revealed visually and in spontaneously. Although some actors may be versatile enough to project completely different qualities in different roles, most actors are not. In the movie, there are always the main character and the supporting character that are used to play the story. As the story goes those characters will face several problem or events that change or make the character change. In addition, these developments of the character need to identified in this analysis to understand the characters in the movie.

According to Judith from his book *Responding to Literature: Stories, Poems, Plays, and Essays*, there are six types of characters that can be used to analyzed the character in movie, namely:

1. Protagonist is the lead character of the central story and the main reason of the movie goes and develops.
2. Antagonist is a character who operates in opposition of the lead character; it can be either human, animal, or force of nature.
3. Round/complex character is a major character in a work of fiction that encounters conflict and is changed by it. This character tends to be more fully described flat, or static characters.

4. Flat/simple character is a minor character in a work of fiction that does not undergo substantial change or growth in the course of a story.
5. Dynamic character is the character that experiences changes throughout the plot of a story. Although, this character may change suddenly, it is expected based on the story's events.
6. Static character, this character does not experience basic character changes during the course of the story, and this character is opposite with dynamic character.

According to Karen Bernardo in analyzing a character, there are seven main questions, which are done to figure the type of character. Those are: first, what the person says, what he/she says does not need to be taken at face value; the person may be hypocritical, self-deceived, or biased. Second, what the person does. Third, what others including the narrator of the story, say about the person. Fourth, what others do, their actions may help to indicate what person could do but does not do. Fifth, what the person looks like, face, body and clothes. Sixth, determine the character's appearance, personality and ethical qualities. And the last is by using descriptions of other characters sufficient, comparison/contrast, to make the important point about the main character.

Describing as a representation of human being, characters of course have all the good traits and the bad traits of human being. A trait is a meaning of quality of mind or habitual mode of behavior. It is considered important to start the studying of characters by determining their traits first, for each character may have different traits. Sometimes, of course, the traits we encounter are minor

and therefore negligible. But often a trait is a person's primary characteristics (not only in fiction but also in life). Thus, characters may be ambitious or lazy, serene or anxious, aggressive or fearful, thoughtful or inconsiderate, open or secretive, confident or self-doubting, kind or cruel, quiet or noisy, visionary or practical, careful or careless, impartial or biased, straight-forward or underhanded, "winners" or "losers", and so on.

2.3 Characterization

Character also has characterization. Characterization is the creation of fiction character. Characterization is built to give impression values toward character. Characterization in film is different with characterization in literary work because film is a visual story telling so that the characterization of a character in film is more complicated and more detailed than literary.

Characterization is a way how a writer of a story writes, presents, and reveals their characters in the story that they write. There are two ways of how a writer gives a characterization, **direct presentation** and **indirect presentation**. Direct presentation is characterization that the writer exposes the characters directly by giving out all their personality from narrative point of view or from another character point of view. This kind of characterization takes a direct approach towards building the character, narrator or the protagonist himself to tell the readers or audiences about the subject. Indirect presentation is characterization that the writer exposes the character indirectly by showing the characters action and reaction in the story, so reader is the one who analyze what the characters are

like by themselves (Diyanni, 2001). This is a more subtle way of introducing the character to the audiences. The audiences have to deduce for themselves the characteristics of the character by observing his/her thought process, behavior, speech, way of talking, appearance, and way of communication with other characters and also by discerning the response of other characters.

Characterization or disposition is a technique or ways of showing figures. There are several ways to show character. Analytical way, is how the appearance of characters directly through the author's description. So the author outlines the characteristics of the character directly, but through other things. According to Asul Wiyanto (2002 : 139) dramatic ways can be done in various ways, namely: to describe the reaction of other characters to the main character, etc. It is how to display the figures are not directly but through the image speech, actions, and comments or ratings actors or characters in a story. In other words, the writer can say the characterization is showing clear imagination of a person or something that has relationship between literary works in this case a movie and nature of characters.

The researcher only analyzes and study about the characterization of the main characters, and the main characters is based on these aspects:

1. Physical appearance of the main character

It contains the physical appearance, related to the age, performance, describes how old the main character is, how the main character looks like, about the gender, the color of the skin, eyes and hair, beautiful or handsome.

2. Social status of the main character

This section describes how the main character of life (poor or rich), how the, how is her education and treasure dignity. And discuss the background of the main character, such as; her educational background, her life in the low, middle or high modern class.

3. Personality of the main character

It described the personality of the main character such as; the mental condition of the main character, the habits of the main character, the way the main character behave.

4. Social relationship of the main character

In this case, the researcher discussed the relationship between the main character and other characters surrounding her.

2.4 Function of Characterization

Characterization is an essential component in writing good literature. Modern fiction, in particular, has taken great advantage of this literary device. Understanding the role of characterization in storytelling is very important for any writer. To put it briefly, it helps audience to make sense of the behavior of any character in a story by helping us understand their thought processes. A good use of the readers or characterization always leads the readers or audiences to relate better to the events taking place in the story. Dialogues play a very important role in developing a character because they give them opportunity to examine the motivations and actions of the characters more deeply.

2.5 Definition of Movie

Movie, also known as films, is a type of visual communication which use moving pictures and sound to tell stories or inform and also help people to learn. People in every part of the world watch movies as a type of entertainment, a way to have fun. Movie resembles painting, music, literature, and the dance in this respect – it is a medium that may, but need not, be used to produce artistic results. Movie are cultural artifacts created by specific cultures. They reflect those cultures, and, in turn, affect them. Film is considered to be an important art form, a source of popular entertainment, and a powerful medium for educating or indoctrinating citizens. The visual basis of movie gives it a universal power of communication. Some films have become popular worldwide attractions by using dubbing or subtitles to translate the dialogue into the language of the viewer.

A movie or motion picture is a series of still images which, when shown on a screen, creates the illusion of moving images. A film is created by photographing actual scenes with a motion picture camera: by photographing drawing or miniature models using traditional animation techniques: by means of CGI and computer effects. The process of film making is both an art and an industry. Films were originally recorded to plastic film which was shown through a movie projector to large screen.

French theories are fond of making the differentiation between “film” and “cinema.” The filmic is that aspect of the art that concerns its relationship with the world around it. The cinematic deals strictly with the esthetics and internal structure of the art. In English, it has a third word for “film” and “cinema” movies which provides a convenient label for the third facet of the phenomenon: its

function as an economic commodity. These three aspects are closely interrelated, of course: one person "movie" is another's "film." But in general people use these three names for the art in a way that closely parallels this differentiation. "Movies" are like popcorn, are to be consumed, "cinema" (at least in American parlance) is high art, redolent of esthetic: "film" is the general terms with the fewest connotations. The film is a work of modern art (literary elements in scenario), the film can be assessed with the literary approach. Movies, also known as films, are type of visual communication which use moving pictures and sound to tell stories or inform (help people to learn). People in every part of the world watch movies as a type of entertainment, a way to have fun. For some people, fun movies can mean movies that at cinemas or movie theaters. After movie are shown, on movie screens for a period of time (ranging from a few weeks to several month, movies are shown on pay television or cable television, and sold or rented on DVD disks or video cassette tapes, so that people can watch the movies at home. It can also be download or streamed.

A movie camera of videos

2.6 Elements in the Movie

These are elements presented in all movies: plots, theme, character and setting. Those are basic elements described in the movies. Movie can visualize from story fiction and played by figure. A figure in a movie or the viewer know it as character, may be describe as actors and actresses. A character is any person, in personal identify or entity whose existence originates from work fiction.

2.6.1 Plot

According to Aminuddin, the definition of plot in the literary works commonly is a series of story which is formed by some stages of event until they produce a story that is presented by the actor or actress (2002:83). Life has a story, but the fiction story like novel, film or drama has story and plot. The story, tells about the events that arrange by the sequence of time (E.M Forster in Aziez Hasim, 2010:68).

Gustav Freytag in Dewojati (2010:164-165) described the typical plot of a five-act play as a pyramidal shape, consisting of rising action, climax, and falling action. Plot may discussed in terms of exposition, complication, climax, revelation, and denouement. Loban, as cited by Aminuddin (2002:84-85) describes the stages of plot as wave. The wave beginning from (1) exposition, (2) complication or beginning intrigues that grows to become conflicts, (3) climax. (4) revelation or clarification of problems, and (5) denouement or joyful ending, which is differentiated from catastrophe, that is sad ending; and solution, that is an opened ending because only the readers or audiences will end the story through their imagination.

2.6.2 Theme

Theme is one important aspect in story which all stories have this aspect. Simply, theme is constitute the meaning of the story. According to Nurgiyantoro (2010:68 & 85) says that, theme is the main meaning of the story that fuse with other structural elements which theme generally is implicitly but it doesn't mean that theme is the hidden meaning but then 'unintentional' ulterior. Theme is also

defined as a main idea or an underlying meaning of a literary work that may be stated directly or indirectly.

2.6.3 Setting

Setting has an important role in a story. Setting can also be called the world in the story. According to Abrams, setting is also referred to as the foundation of the story, suggesting the sense of place, time relationship, the social environment and the occurrence of events (Nurgiyantoro, 2002:216).

According to the statement above, it is clear that the setting is important element in the story. Generally, setting serves as background of events in the story. Including time, place, and social condition which have influences to the character's life. So the elements of setting can be differentiated into three principal elements namely, setting of place, setting of time, and setting society.

2.6.3.1 Setting of Place

According to Nurgiyantoro, setting of place can be defined as a place where the action or the event happens. It can be a place with a special name or even some places without clear names or clear descriptions (2002:227).

It also can describe a room, building, a town, a village, a river, a city and so on. Describing names or types of place in the story is very important to make it realistic. With it, the reader will be easier to imagine and assume that the event actually occurs.

2.6.3.2 Setting of Time

According to Nurgiyantoro, setting of time refers to when the action or event takes place. The problem is usually associated with a factual time. A reader or audience try to enjoy the story. The similar time is also used to make an impression to the reader that the story is real and happening (2002:230).

The descriptions of the time include date, month, year, century, and also natural condition like morning, afternoon, or night. Some people consider that a good story is a story which makes the readers or audiences dissolve in the story line. Most authors also utilize some famous events in the past. They put these events into story so the readers or audiences can easily accept and assume the story line.

2.6.3.3 Setting of Social Environment

According to Nurgiyantoro, setting of social environment is related to the behavior of the social life in place that is told in a work of fiction. A variety of social life community include habits, customs, traditions, beliefs, way of life, way of thinking and behaving. In addition, setting of social environment is also associated with social status of the character (2002:233-234).

2.7 Welcome to Me Movie

Welcome to me is a 2014 America dark comedy-drama film directed by Shira Piven and written by Elliot Laurence. The film stars Kristen Wiig as Alice Klieg, a recent lottery-winning millionaire with borderline personality disorder who uses her new found wealth to write and star in an autobiographical talk show. The cast

includes James Marsden, Linda Cardellini and Wes Bentley. The film was released on May 1, 2015 in a limited release. Alice klieg (Kriten Wiig), a mentally ill single woman living on disability benefits, and fan of Oprah Winfrey, wins the California Stack Sweepstakes lottery jackpot of \$86 million. She appears on the local tv news celebrating her win, but is upset when the speech she had prepared abruptly cut off after she mentions using inappropriate thing as a sedative. She discontinuous her medication, against the advice of her therapist, Daryl Moffat (Tim Robbins), and moves into a casino hotel with her best friend Gina Selway (Linda Cardellini).

During a vitamin supplement infomercial presented by Gabe Ruskin (Wes Bentley), Alice who is in the studio audience, responds to his request for a volunteer, hijacks the broadcast and recites her speech once again (though is again cut off by the director). Gabe's brother Rich (James Marsden), the co-owner and manager of the studio, introduces himself and arranges a meeting to discuss Alice's idea for a TV show, at which Alice writes a cheque for \$15 million to pay for 100 live-broadcast two hour episodes of a 'vanity' show about herself entitled *Welcome to Me*.

2.8 Biography of The Director

Shira Piven (born October 8, 1961) is an American movie director and occasional actress and producer. She directed the 2014 film *Welcome to Me* starring Kristen Stewart. Piven grew up in Evanston, Illinois. Her brother is actor Jeremy Piven, and she is the daughter of actor Joyce Piven and actress Byrne Piven. She has married to writer, director, and producer Adam McKay

since 1996. Shira Piven was the child of theater people and established herself as an actress and then stage director in Chicago and later in New York, where she was the founder and artistic director of Water Theater Company between 1999 and 2003. Their hit show Pilgrims was adapted and directed by Ms. Piven, produced by Mike Nichols and based on 3 short stories from the collection Pilgrims in collaboration with the author Elizabeth Gilbert (Eat Pray Love).

Her first feature film Fully loaded recently won the audience Favorite Feature award at Palm Beach International Film Festival as well as best Carmel Art and Film Festival. It also was featured at the Boston, San Luis Obispo, Talking Pictures and Newport Beach film festivals. It was released by Starz. She recently directed a short documentary on the life of guitar legend Wayne Kramer produced by the award winning filmmaker/producers Gita Pullapilly and Aron Gaudet soon to air on PBS.

B. Conceptual Framework

An author can create a character in a full or limited way, but the range of the characters is a different consideration from what the character is like. The audience should, therefore, also think about how an author creates the personality, or individuality, of a character. The study of a character requires an analysis of its relations with all of the other characters in the work. And every character has a characterization. Characterization is the process by which the writer reveals the personality of a character. Characterization is revealed through direct characterization and indirect characterization. Characterization of the character in

the movie can be analyzed from the physical appearance, personality, social status and social relationship.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. The Research Design

This research is applied descriptive qualitative design. Qualitative research is the research which the description of observation is not ordinary expressed in qualitative term. It is not suggested that numeral measure are never used, but the other means of description are emphasized. The descriptive qualitative design does not intend to find a new theory but to find the evidence to prove the theory. Descriptive qualitative would be applied in this research to classify and analyze the data in order to have a systematic description.

B. The Source of Data

The source of the data of this research is taken from the script of the movie *Welcome to Me* directed by Shira Piven that is released on May 1, 2015 in USA. There were 50 scenes of the script and the researcher only takes 16 scenes, they are on scenes 2, 6, 8, 14, 16, 18, 22, 24, 25, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44.

C. The Technique of Collecting Data

The data of this research are collected by several steps :

1. Watching and listening *Welcome To me* movie repeatedly.
2. Reading the script of *Welcome to Me* movie by Eliot Laurence.
3. Analyzing the characters from the main character of *Welcome to Me* movie by Eliot Laurence.

4. Listing the dialogues which contain the characters found in the movie.
5. Calculating all numbers of characters used to find out the dominant one.

D. The Technique of Analyzing Data

The data are analyzed by using descriptive technique. In this technique, the data are analyzed in term of qualitative analysis. The steps are as the following:

1. Watching and listening all the dialogues of *Welcome to Me* movie by Eliot Laurence.
2. Reading the movie script of *Welcome to Me* movie by Eliot Laurence.
3. Underlining the dialogues that contain the characters.
4. Calculating the percentage of characters in the script. The pattern of the formula is the following :

$$X = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Note :

X = The percentage of the obtained items

F = Frequency

N = Total Number of Items

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data

As stated in the previous chapter the data were taken from the movie *Welcome to Me*. This movie was directed by Shira Piven and released on May 1, 2015. The script text of the movie was taken from internet and it consisted of 125 pages. Data was the characters of the main character of *Welcome to Me* movie. The chapter presented a description of research found in the study. The description included the types of character in *Welcome to Me* movie namely physical appearance, social status, personality, and social relationship.

B. Data Analysis

The data was analyzed based on the types of characters. They are:

1. Physical appearance
2. Social Status
3. Personality
4. Social Relationship.

From the data collected, researcher identified and classified the data based on the physical appearance, social status, personality, and social relationship. The data underlined in the pages of dialogues and obtained in the table.

SCENE 2

[Alice playing the Oprah show on the DVD cassette].

Oprah : (The sound of Oprah on TV). “Everybody comes to our beautiful planet Earth and it is beautiful if you saw our show on Friday to do something great, something unique, something that only you were born to do. Only you can give. So, what is your calling? I definitely know what mine is. This show is about helping all of you who are watching us. Think about and then figure out what is your calling, and then begin to honor it. Hundreds of people in this audience...” (Alice is imitating exactly what Oprah says in her show).

From the dialogue above shows that Alice Klieg is a big fan of Oprah Winfrey and she keeps repeating to watch the shows that she memorizes every single word that Oprah said on her show.

SCENE 6

Presenter : “Congratulations, please hold.”

[Alice is invited to an off air TV show for winning the lottery.]

TV presenter : “Yesterday was a very lucky day for Alice Klieg, a Palm Desert woman who holds the winning ticket for an \$86 million California Stack Sweepstakes payout.”

Gina : “Oh, my... That’s my... That’s my friend! Oh, my God!”(watching Alice on TV).

Alice : (speaks from the show). “Thank you.. thank you. I’d like to read from a prepared statement (opening a prepared statement on a paper). I was a summer baby, born in the year 1971 in Simi Valley, California. My mother was a nutritionist and my father was a commercial baker. And I’ve been using masturbation as a sedative since 1991.” (The last sentence is censored)

TV presenter : (Shaking his head in surprise). “ We’re unable to show you the rest. Next news, yesterday was....”

[Alice grabs the remote and switches of the TV angrily.]

Alice : “They cut me off.” [groaning and wandering furiously.]

[The phone is ringing]

Gina : “Hello.”

Alice : “What!!!”

Gina : “Hi, Ted. Alice this it’s Ted. He saw you on the news.” (talking on the phone)

Alice : “They cut me off.” (shouting)

The dialogue above shows Alice’s background, her parents job, and her habit. Also shows that Alice is a bad-tempered person, she has problem in regulating her emotion and does not really know how to communicate in front of public, regarding to the words she uses in her statement.

SCENE 8

Alice : “Dear Daryl, it’s been a good run, Daryl. But as I will no longer be collecting disability from the state of California, our visits are no longer mandatory. I appreciate everything you have done for me, but as a member of the rich and famous, I simply don’t have time for the pain.”

Daryl : “Well, I have something I’d to read, too.” (taking a wedding invitation letter before him.)

Alice : “okay.”

Daryl : “My dear Alice, I would be happy to discuss the logistical details of our new relationship, a relationship which gives me a great pride when I reflect on the ground that we have covered. Since the psycho-pharmacological value of string cheese in the treatment of borderline personality disorder is not, to my knowledge, even in clinical trials, I would encourage you to reconsider walking away from the good and necessary work that we do. (finishes and closes the invitation paper). Why did you stop your medication?”

Alice : “It’s a new era. Eighty-six million dollar Alice.”

Daryl : “Do you really want to stop seeing me?”

Alice : “Yes. No. Yes”

The dialogue above shows the personality of Alice Klieg that she is an indecisive person. When her doctor asks if she wants to stop her medication or no, she cannot make up her mind.

SCENE 14

(Alice and Gabe approaching to the prepared table in the studio)

Alice : “Oprah says that everything in our world is created by DNA level by the way we think. I thought I was the winner. I won \$86 million.

[clapping and laughter from the audiences]

Show Director : “All right, give me the word, Rich.”

Rich : “Shhhh... wait”

Gabe : “I didn’t always think of myself as a winner.”

Alice : “When I was 16, I was diagnosed with manic depression. In my 20s, it was called rapid cycling bipolar disorder. Now it’s just called borderline personality disorder. Who can keep up? For most of my life I let my diagnosis define who I was. Big mistake. At a certain point, I realized I had to get back to me...before my illness.”

Show director : “Oh, my God. Oh, my..why are we following her?” (as Alice move along, the camera is following her.)

Alice : “I was a summer baby born in 1971 in Simi Valley, California. And I’ve been using masturbation as a sedative since 1991.”

Show director : “We have to kill this, Rich.”

Rich : “Okay, kill it.”

[They go the commercial and not televised it, while Alice still keep talking.]

Alice : “My father was a commercial baker.

Show director : “Do you think she really won the lottery? Seriously? Can someone Google that? What was her name?”

The dialogues above show Alice’s personality that she suffers from a mental illness called borderline personality disorder. Borderline personality disorder, also known as emotionally unstable personality disorder, is a long term pattern of abnormal behavior characterized by unstable with other people, unstable sense of self, mood and emotion.

SCENE 16

[The following day Alice and all the TV crews are having a meeting.]

Alice : “So, they thought I had this virus that only cats get, but it turned out to just be IBS. So I couldn’t have any orgasms. I was in the hospital for 3 weeks. But I feel so much better now.”

Rich : “That’s so great, Alice.”

TV crew 1 : “Should I bring it in?”

Rich : “Sure.”

Show Director : “Great. Pastrami’s mine.”

Gabe : “Why don’t we get to your idea?”

Alice : “I want a talk show with me a the host.”

Rich : “Okay, well. It wouldn’t ... be our first foray into vanity programming.”

Gabe : “That’s true. Last year we did that hobby show.”

Rich : “I think Alice wants to take over for Oprah.”

Alice : (Smiling shyly.)

Show director: “Good deal.” (saying that with the cynical voice.)

Alice : “That’s crazy.”

TV crew 2 : “So, you want to talk about current events?”

Alice : “No.”

TV crew 2 : “A show with guests and do interviews?”

Alice : “No.”

Gabe : “What kind of stuff do you want to talk about?”

Alice : “Me.”

TV Crew 2 : “I’m still not getting what the show is going to be.”

Rich : “Let me, Bed. Alice directing, shooting, editing, sets, costume design, hair and make up.”

Alice : “Yeah, I want all that.”

Rich : “All these things add up to making, creating your own show extremely expensive.”

Gabe : “Yeah, particularly when you’re not offsetting those costs with income from selling products.”

TV crew 2 : “Are we talking about a half hour or...

Alice : “Two hours.”

Rich : “Two hours.” (Rich tries to hide his surprise.)
Alice : “How much would that cost?”
Gabe : “You’re looking at \$100.000 an episode.”
Rich : “I’d say more like 150.”
Alice : “And that times a hundred would be...”
Rich : “That’s \$15 million.”
Alice : “My business stuff.” (taking a case under her seat, taking a cheque and signs it then hands it to Rich.)
Alice : “Oh, and I want to come in on a swan boat.”
[Alice is getting out of the meeting room.]
Rich : “15 million dollars. Guys, we’re doing this. 15 million dollars. Yes. Come on, it’ll be fun.”
Show director : “Like a nervous breakdown is fun?”
Rich : “Dawn, everyone.. We do this show or we start lying people off again?”
TV crew 2 : “Have you thought about how this is going to affect the other brands?”
Gabe : “Well, live Alchemy hasn’t turned a profit in two and a half years.”
Rich : “Same with Viva Ceramica, San Tropez, Neo Regenerative. Neo Regenerative has never turned a profit.”
Gabe : “Neo Regenatif. It’s French. Is that how say it?”
Rich : “Shut up. Here’s the deal. We are dead in the water without this woman.”

The dialogue above shows that Alice likes to dominate the situation, it is seen that she wants to manage everything for her show and never asks for other people’s opinion. And she is also an inconsiderable and extravagant person that she spends 15 million dollars for the show without any second thought.

SCENE 18

[Alice is in the studio, preparing for her first talk show.]
Alice : “I come out...on the swan boat. And then I talk about myself.”
Gabe : “Is there a show that kind’s of like what you want your show to be?”
Alice : :Oprah.”
Gabe : “So, maybe we should watch some old Oprahs and pay special attention to how each show has a topic.”
Alice : “I have a topic.”
Gabe : “Which is?”
Alice : “Me.”
Gabe : “What does that mean?”
Alice : “You know, just what I love. My hopes, my dreams, what I like to eat, who I think is a cunt, my spirituality. Me.”
Gabe : “We need to figure out how to break this down into segments. This is gonna be live.”

Alice : “Yeah, okay (nodding her head.) Well... we have regulating your moods with a high protein lifestyle. Ooww.. I want to do a reenactment.”

Gabe : “About what?”

Alice : “Jordana.”

Gabe : “Jordana who?”

Alice : “Jordana Spangler.”

Gabe : “Who is Jordana Sangler?”

Alice : “A liar.” (Says it in an anger and hatred.)

From the dialogue above it shows Alice’s personality that she is so obsessed with herself and she wants to be known by many people and wants to share about her life. And she also a person who bears with grudge.

SCENE 22

[Alice meeting her parents, Gina, Ted and even Derick in the other room of the studio. They are going to watch Alice’s first show. As she sees them she hugs them one by one.]

Alice : (looking and caressing the TV in front of her) “I’m going in there, you guys.”

TV crew 1 : “Alice, we need you in hair and makeup.”

Ted : “We’re all very proud of you.”

Alice : “Me too.”

[In the hair and make up room Alice is looking at herself in the mirror nervously.]

Alice : “You are ready, you are beautiful, you are great, you are nice. (Speaks to herself in the mirror.)

Make up crew : “In front of the...lips..”

Alice : “You are edible.”

Make up crew : “This is the best I can do for you, honey. Good luck.”

Alice : “It’s not about luck.”

Make up crew : “Okay.”

The dialogue above shows that Alice is realistic, and fairly arrogant.

SCENE 24

[After finishing eating the cake, Alice gets on the bicycle.]

Alice : “I want to show you something. I’m going to ride my bike. Come, tag along.” (Paddling the bicycle to the next area on the stage.)

[As she arrived on the next spot, there are two re-enactor who play role as Alice and Jordana (Alice’s high-school friend). There, the re-enactors are sitting like they are having a picnic. With some picnic stuff around them.]

Re-enactor (Alice) : “Your sandwich has Cheddar cheese, also lettuce and some mayonnaise.”

Re-enactor (Jordana) : “Good, good. That’s what I want. Now, in the manner of girls, let’s share some secrets. You start.”

Re-enactor (Alice) : “What a relief! Now I can let my hair down. And by my hair I mean defense mechanisms.”

Re-enactor (Jordana) : “And now that you feel safe, you can tell me anything.”

Re-enactor (Alice) : “When I was 19, I went to live with a minister and his family as an exchange student. One day we went to the zoo and I saw a swan choke on a pretzel bite before my very eyes.

[Alice looking at the re-enactor playing their roles and miming what they are saying, recalling her past.]

Alice : (suddenly interrupts and shouts). “You told everyone at school I was borderline. And when I asked you, you denied telling anyone. But every single person that I talked to told me that you said I was. Everything was different after that. And it really hurt me. Fuck you to death, Jordana.” (Alice said it emotionally and furiously to tears. Everybody and crews are shocked watching her and they finally ended the show.)

The dialogue above shows that Alice cannot control her feeling and carried away easily by suddenly interrupting the show. And she is screaming and saying bad words in front of audiences.

SCENE 25

[Alice and Gabe entering Alice’s old apartment, after the show. As Alice opened the door, heard the sound of TV.]

Gabe : “You let the TV on.”

Alice : “It’s been on for 11 years. (hugging the TV) I should have them taking you to the studio. Thanks for driving me. This is my old house from when I was a different person.”

Gabe : “I see. You.. got everything by color.”

Alice : “Color helps me keep y emotions separate.”

Gabe : “Yeah, I can never keep my emotion separate.”

[Alice taking off her clothes, looking at Gabe in so much love. Then both of the laugh, as Alice leading him to the bed.]

Alice : “Have you ever done it in a bag?”

Gabe : “No.”

Alice : “Shall I take this off?” (touching the waist bag that she us wearing.)

Gabe : “No no.”

The dialogue above shows that Alice has that the habit that she never turns the TV off even when she goes out or sleep.

SCENE 36

Alice : “We've got red kidney beans, ground beef, low sugar tomato sauce, herbs and spices, bringing us in at only nine grams of carbohydrates per serving. Now, that's a low glycemic meal.

[Clapping from the audiences as the food is ready to serve.]

Alice : “Dawn? Frank? Can you see this?”

Show director : “Not really Alice. Why don't you bring it on down so the audience can take a look?”

Alice : “Good idea.”

[Alice takes the cooker to show the dish to the audiences, but she doesn't realize that it's still plugged in the socket and when she tries to take it away, it's pulled back and the soup spilt on her body.]

Alice : “Oh, my God, I'm burning. Oh, my God. I'm burning.” (screaming and shouting.)

[Everybody is shocked and Gabe tries to help her.]

TV crew 4 : “Grace, go help her get that off.”

Alice : “Oh, my... Get away from me. (She slaps Gabe who's trying to help her.)

How did this happen? Help me! Whose job is this? Help me! Gabe!” (Screaming and throwing everything in the studio. She is furious.)

[Gabe just walks away and ignores her call.]

From that dialogue, it shows that Alice likes to cook. She always cooks in every show of hers. And it also shows that Alice is an aggressive person and has a changeable traits, it is proven when Gabe wants to help her, she tells him to go away and slaps him but then she calls him and asks him to help her after that.

SCENE 38

[Alice is coming to Daryl's house, her doctor on her wheeling chair.]

Alice : “You didn't answer the front door.”

Daryl : “That's right, I didn't.” (said Daryl with unhappy face, as he opening the door.)

Daryl : “I saw the show.”

Alice : “Which one?”

Daryl : “The one that I was on.”

Alice : “I should've let you know.” (said Alice showing her guilty-face.)

[Daryl walking inside the house and taking a paper on his desk.]

Alice : “Where are you going?”

Daryl : (Handing the paper to Alice.) These are all well respected doctors, a couple of whom I know personally, They'd be happy to consider taking you on as a patient.”

Alice : “Are you firing me?” (shout Alice)

Daryl : “I'm not firing you. I'm seeing to my own safety. You should try.” (said Daryl as he shutting the door.)

Alice : “Daryl..Daryl...” (shout Alice.) “Come back.” (crying)

The dialogue above shows the relationship between Alice and other characters in the movie. The dialogue shows the relationship between Alice and her doctor, Daryl. Daryl is angry that Alice televised their conversation without letting him know first. Because it can ruin his reputation as a doctor.

SCENE 39

[Alice comes to the studio with her wheeling chair, where Gabe and Rich are having their breakfast in the meeting room.]

Rich : “No, I'm just eating a cheese sandwich.”

Gabe : “Alice .”

Rich : “There she is. Welcome back.”

Alice : “Thanks.”

Rich : “I've got something that might cheer you up. Turn to page 31. Not only did somebody make the ratings, somebody beat the Fresh Prince of Bel Air. And I just got a call from KPXN San Bernardino. They want you for a time-buy.”

Gabe : “Congrats , Alice.”

Alice : “Thanks.”

Rich : “So, what's on for Monday?”

Alice : “I want to neuter a dog.”

Gabe : “On TV?” (saying it in surprise.)

TV crew 1 : “Deb's walking.”

Rich : “Walking?”

TV crew 1 : “Quitting.”

[Gabe and Rich try catch TV crew 2 (Deborah) on the parking lot when she's about to leave.]

Rich : “No, no, no, no. Deborah.”

TV crew 2 : “She's a menace, Rich. I can't believe you're letting her come back. Oh, wait, yeah. Of course I can. 'Cause you are a greedy twat.”

[Deborah gets into her car and drives away.]

Gabe : “She has a point.”

Rich : “Go have fun with your girlfriend.”

Gabe : “I'm done.”

Rich : “Go home. I'll finish up with Alice.”

Gabe : “No, I mean really done.”

Rich : “Go home, Gabe!” (shouting)

[Gabe suddenly attacks Rich from behind.]

Gabe : “You like being a bully?”

[Gabe and Rich fight in the parking lot.]

Rich : “You seem a little tense, Gabriel. Why don't you get married and divorced again?”

[Gabe punches Rich in the face really hard.]

Rich : “She's rubbing off on you.”

Gabe : “You don't respect me. You never have. I want you to buy me out.” (walking and getting into his car.)

Rich : “Oh, you're so superior.”

Gabe : “I'll have Barb draw everything up.”

Rich : “Jesus” (shocking that he finds out that Alice is looking and them fighting in the doorway.)

The dialogue above shows the relationship between Alice and the other character. The TV crew is not happy when Alice comes back after the incident that she has made on the studio before which put everyone in danger.

SCENE 40

[This is the show where Alice is going to neuter the dogs.]

Alice : “I was a veterinary nurse for six years, and assisted in hundreds of these "pro-said-ures". Once again the reckless copulation of our animal kingdom leaves us with a "tis-nammi" of puppies and kitties. Over the next few weeks, I plan to neuter my own pets, and any pets any viewers would like to bring by the studio.”

[Clapping from the audiences.]

Rich : “It's a public service.” (saying it to the show director as she looking at him with what-the-hell-is-this looking.)

[Alice starts the operation in the studio and everything has prepared there.]

Alice : “As you can see, Godzilla is receiving a mixture of oxygen and isofluorine gas. It's really important, as you know, to remove all the hair from the penis and walnuts before we begin. Let's castrate. First cut is the deepest. We're going to want to remove the walnuts from the other tissue. Now I'm going to tie it off with the monofilament. This is called a subcuticular suture. And it's going to dissolve in case the doggie licks the little wound.”

(If you have a dog that needs to be neutered, please contact...)

[everyone that watches the show is so surprised and the audiences in the studio leaves one by one.]

The dialogue above shows the background of Alice Klieg that she used to be a veterinarian.

PAGE 41

[Barb, a woman from the broadcast committee comes to the vibrance studio to clarify all of the problems that are caused by Welcome to Me show, by Alice.]

Barb : “Let’s start with the easy stuff. Here’s what Gabe wants.” (throwing a pile of paper to Rich)

Rich : “That’s just hurtful. What about Landon?”

Barb : “He’s still on the fence.”

Rich : “He’s a crackpot. Never hit him.”

Barb : “Not the point. If he decides to sue, he’ll win. What are you playing at here, Richard?” (asking Barb with the hopeless and disappointed face.)

Rich : “She wants to be televised.” (answers Rich in a low helpless voice.)

Barb : “She calls this guy “taker”, said he was “prostitute of the mind. Accused this marriage mother of three of stealing assorted cosmetic products from her in 1991. And the list just goes on and on.” (throwing all of the complaints papers to Rich angrily.)

Rich : “How much they all want?”

Barb : “I’m not done. (shouts Barb). The ASPCA is going to be here tomorrow about what she’s doing to those dogs.” (pointing at the TV screen of the show where Alice is neutering the dogs live on TV.)

Rich : “Okay. Thank you, Barb. (Rich leaves Barb in anger and approaching Alice in the studio.)

PAGE 42

Barb : “Richard. They are going to shut your ass down, Richard.” (Shout Barb.)

[Richard is in the studio, looking at Alice furiously with his eyes wide-opened ready as if he wants to eat her or maybe choke her to death.]

Alice : “What’s going?” (Ask Alice frighteningly because of Rich’s facial expression.)

Rich : “I’ll be brief. No more neutering, okay? All this shit has got to go by tomorrow. Take the fucking dogs out of here. I can’t house them anymore. I can’t do it. All right? That’s just health code stuff.” (Rich is shouting and throwing all of the things around him, shouting and screaming to Alice.)

[All of the TV crews are so shocked looking at the chaos.]

Show director : “Does he know we’re live? Should I say something?”

Rich : (shouting at Alice) “There are 31 lawsuits filed against New Vibrance from people you slandered on the air. So you better get that pretty binder out and make all these go away or a lot of good-hardworking non-psychotic people will lose their jobs. If you hurt or come close to hurting someone in my employ again, you can find somewhere else to do this nonsense. No discussion! Also, stop screwing my brother. That’s probably best for everybody. Have a fantastic show.”

[Clapping from the audience on the studio.]

Rich : “No. this is not the show.” (shouts Rich)

Alice : “Okay, that’s all for today.”

Show director : “Alice, you have another 40 minutes.”

Alice : “I’m done for today. Can someone please get my dogs?”

Show director : “Let’s get Alice her doggies. And you heard the lady, that’s a wrap.”

TV crew 4 : “Can I go home, too?”

Show director : “Come on guys.”

The dialogue above shows that Alice does not have good relationship to the people in her life. Because of her mental illness she becomes too sensitive to everyone and has a bad perceptions toward people. She thinks that everybody has ill-will toward her and try to harm her. That makes her slander everyone and make her own perceptions. She brings up the people that she knows into her show without their permission and creates the bad image of them so that some of the lose their jobs because of the show. And she also does something beyond the boundary by neutering the dogs without any license which causes controversy among the audiences and broadcast committee.

SCENE 44

[After that incident, Alice is taken to the mental hospital and Gina comes to visit her.]

Alice : “Oh, thank God. Thank God. Oh, gosh, you're the only normal person I've seen.” (As soon as she sees Gina, she jumps and hugs her.)

Gina : “Back on the happy pills. Look out, world. When do you get out?”

Alice : “24 hours. I haven't talked to you since the burn unit. I've called you, like, a million times. Look, it's better. Aren't you happy to see me?”

Gina : “Ted has the dogs.”

Alice : “Oh, my God, I forgot.”

Gina : “As soon as they let you out, you need to get them. He can't keep them.”

[Gina gets up of her seat and about to leave.]

Alice : “Wait, you're leaving?”

Gina : “You're a terrible friend. You only care about your own pain. I'm sorry you hurt so bad, but that doesn't mean other people aren't vulnerable or sensitive. And just because you made a career out of it doesn't mean that other people don't have feelings. (Gina is tearing up). You don't get to fucking cry right now. I am crying right now. I lost my job. And I told, and you haven't asked me once if I was okay or if I needed any help.”

Alice : “I'm sorry. I'm so sorry. I'm sorry. If you want, I can give you money.”

Gina : “I don't want money. I just want my friend.”

[Gina is walking away and leaves Alice]

Alice : “Gina, wait. Gina.”

Gina : “Fuck you for making me fat on your stupid show.” (shouts Gina as she walks away.)

The dialogue above shows that Alice does not have a good relationship with her friends, Gina either. She does not care about her problem, but she wants people to care about her problem. Alice is not aware of what people might feel toward something she does. Again, she brings up Gina on her show without her permission and on the show, she uses a very fat re-enactor to play Gina, but in fact Gina is not that fat and that makes Gina really angry to her.

The data obtained can be seen in the following table :

Table 4.1

Types of Character

NO	SCENE	DIALOGUE	Pa	Ss	Pr	Sr
1.	2	Alice : (The sound of Oprah on TV). “Everybody comes to our beautiful planet Earth and it is beautiful if you saw our show on Friday to do something great, something unique, something that only you were born to do. Only you can give. So, what is your calling? I definitely know what mine is. This show is about helping all of you who are watching us. Think about and then figure out what is your calling, and then begin to honor it. Hundreds of people in this audience...” (Alice is imitating exactly what Oprah says in her show).			√	

Based on **Table 4.1** above, it can be concluded that in scene 2, there was only one characteristic and that was personality.

Table 4.2

Types of Character

NO	SCENE	DIALOGUE	Pa	Ss	Pr	Sr
1.	6	Alice : “I was a summer baby, born in the year 1971 in Simi	√			
2.	6	Alice : “My mother was a nutritionist and my father was a commercial baker.		√		
3.	6	Alice : “They cut me off.” [groaning and wandering furiously.]			√	

Based on **Table 4.2** above, it can be concluded that in scene 6, there were only three characteristics and they were physical appearance, social status and personality.

Table 4.3

Types of Character

NO	SCENE	DIALOGUE	Pa	Ss	Pr	Sr
1.	8	Alice : “Yes. No. Yes.”			√	

Based on **Table 4.3** above, it can be concluded that in scene , there was only one characteristic and that was personality.

Table 4.4

Types of Character

NO	SCENE	DIALOGUE	Pa	Ss	Pr	Sr
1.	14	Alice : “When I was 16, I was diagnosed with manic depression. In my 20s, it was called rapid cycling bipolar disorder. Now it’s just called borderline personality disorder.”			√	

Based on **Table 4.4** above, it can be concluded that in scene 14, there was only one characteristic and that was personality.

Table 4.5

Types of Character

NO	SCENE	DIALOGUE	Pa	Ss	Pr	Sr
1.	16	Rich : “Let me, Bed. Alice directing, shooting, editing, sets, costume design, hair and make up.”			√	
2.	16	Alice : “My business stuff.” (taking a case under her seat, taking a cheque and signs it then hands it to Rich.)			√	

Based on **Table 4.5** above, it can be concluded that in scene 16, there was only one characteristic and they was personality.

Table 4.6

Types of Character

NO	SCENE	DIALOGUE	Pa	Ss	Pr	Sr
1.	18	Alice : “You know, just what I love. My hopes, my dreams, what I like to eat, who I think is a cunt, my spirituality. Me.”			√	
2.	18	Alice :“A liar.” (Says it in an anger and hatred.)			√	
3.	18	Alice : “It’s not about luck.”			√	

Based on **Table 4.6** above, it can be concluded that in scene 18, there were only one characteristic and that was personality.

Table 4.7

Types of Character

NO	SCENE	DIALOGUE	Pa	Ss	Pr	Sr
1.	24	Alice : (suddenly interrupts and shouts). “You told everyone at school I was borderline. And when I asked you, you denied telling anyone. But every single person that I talked to told me that you said I was. Everything was different after that. And it really hurt me. Fuck you to death, Jordana.” (Alice said it emotionally and furiously to tears. Everybody and crews are shocked watching her and they finally ended the show.)			√	

Based on **Table 4.7** above, it can be concluded that in scene 24, there was only one characteristic and that was personality.

Table 4.8

Types of Character

NO	SCENE	DIALOGUE	Pa	Ss	Pr	Sr
1.	25	Gabe : “You let the TV on.” Alice : “It’s been on for 11 years.”			√	

Based on **Table 4.8** above, it can be concluded that in scene 25, there was only one characteristic and that was personality.

Table 4.9

Types of Character

NO	SCENE	DIALOGUE	Pa	Ss	Pr	Sr
1.	36	Alice : “We've got red kidney beans, ground beef, low sugar tomato sauce, herbs and spices, bringing us in at only nine grams of carbohydrates per serving. Now, that's a low glycemic meal.”			√	
2.	36	Alice : “Oh, my... Get away from me. (She slaps Gabe who’s trying to help her.) How did this happen? Help me! Whose job is this? Help me! Gabe!”				

		(Screaming and throwing everything in the studio. She is furious.) [Gabe just walks away and ignores her call.]			√	
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Based on **Table 4.9** above, it can be concluded that in scene 36, there was only one characteristic and that was personality.

Table 4.10

Types of Character

NO	SCENE	DIALOGUE	Pa	Ss	Pr	Sr
1.	38	Daryl : (Handing the paper to Alice.) These are all well respected doctors, a couple of whom I know personally, They'd be happy to consider taking you on as a patient." Alice : "Are you firing me?" (shout Alice) Daryl : "I'm not firing you. I'm seeing to my own safety. You should try." (said Daryl as he shutting the door.)				√

Based on **Table 4.10** above, it can be concluded that in scene 38, there was only one characteristic and that was social relationship.

Table 4.11

Types of Character

NO	SCENE	DIALOGUE	Pa	Ss	Pr	Sr
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1.	39	TV crew 2 : “She's a menace, Rich. I can't believe you're letting her come back. Oh, wait, yeah. Of course I can. 'Cause you are a greedy twat.”				√
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Based on **Table 4.11** above, it can be concluded that in scene 39, there was only one characteristic and that was social relationship.

Table 4.12

Types of Character

NO	SCENE	DIALOGUE	Pa	Ss	Pr	Sr
1.	40	Alice : “I was a veterinary nurse for six years, and assisted in hundreds of these "pro-said-ures".		√		

Based on **Table 4.12** above, it can be concluded that in scene 40, there was only one characteristic and that was social status.

Table 4.13

Types of Character

NO	SCENE	DIALOGUE	Pa	Ss	Pr	Sr
1.	41	Barb : “She calls this guy “taker”, said he was “prostitute of the mind. Accused this marriage mother of three of stealing assorted cosmetic				

		products from her in 1991. And the list just goes on and on.” (throwing all of the complaints papers to Rich angrily.)				√
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Based on **Table 4.13** above, it can be concluded that in scene 41, there was only one characteristic and that was social relationship.

Table 4.14

Types of Character

NO	SCENE	DIALOGUE	Pa	Ss	Pr	Sr
1.	42	Rich : (shouting at Alice) “There are 31 lawsuits filed against New Vibrance from people you slandered on the air. So you better get that pretty binder out and make all these go away or a lot of good-hardworking non-psychotic people will lose their jobs. If you hurt or come close to hurting someone in my employ again, you can find somewhere else to do this nonsense. No discussion! Also, stop screwing my brother.				√

Based on **Table 4.14** above, it can be concluded that in scene 42, there was only one characteristic and that was social relationship.

Table 4.15

Types of Character

NO	SCENE	DIALOGUE	Pa	Ss	Pr	Sr
1.	44	Gina : “You're a terrible friend. You only care about your own pain. I'm sorry you hurt so bad, but that doesn't mean other people aren't vulnerable or sensitive. And just because you made a career out of it doesn't mean that other people don't have feelings. (Gina is tearing up). You don't get to fucking cry right now. I am crying right now. I lost my job. And I told, and you haven't asked me once if I was okay or if I needed any help.”				√
2.	44	Gina : “Fuck you for making me fat on your stupid show.” (shouts Gina as she walks away.)			√	

Based on **Table 4.15** above, it can be concluded that in scene 44, there were only two characteristics and they were social relationship and personality.

C. Research Findings

Based on the data and data analysis, Welcome to Me movie

Table 4.16

The Percentage of the Characteristics in Welcome to Me Movie

No	Types of Character	Frequency	Percentage %
1.	Physical Appearance (Pa)	1	4.5%

2.	Social Status (Ss)	2	9%
3.	Personality (Pr)	13	59%
4.	Social Relationship (Sr)	6	27,5%
Total		22	100%

From **Table 4.16** above, it could be concluded that the dominant types characteristics of the main character in *Welcome to Me* movie script was in the personality, it was 13 or 59% followed by social relationship it was 6 or 27,5% and the third is social status it was 2 or 9% and the last was physical appearance it was 1 or 4.5% in the dialogues.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

After analyzing the data, there were some important conclusions:

1. There were four types of characteristics in *Welcome to Me* movie by Eliot Laurence; physical appearance, social status, personality and social relationship in which physical appearance it was 1 or 4.5%, social status was 2 or 9%, personality it was 13 or 59%, and social and relationship was 6 or 27.5%.
2. The dominant characteristic from of the main character in *Welcome to Me* movie was the personality, it was 13 or 59% from the total number of the sample.

B. Suggestions

With reference to the conclusion, suggestion are staged as the following:

1. It is advised for readers to understand characteristics of the characters used in the movie.
2. Students of English department are suggested to watch movies in learning English to increase their vocabularies.
3. The readers or those are interested in doing research about character to do further in order to provide more information about it (character).

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