THE MEANING OF VICTOR FRANKENSTEIN’S DREAM
AS DEPICTED IN MAX LANDIS’ VICTOR FRANKENSTEIN
MOVIE SCRIPT

A SARJANA PENDIDIKAN THESIS

Presented as Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements
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in the English Language Education

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A Sarjana Pendidikan Thesis on

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Dean

Dr. Yohanes Harsoyo, S.Pd., M.Si.
Changes. It all starts with a decision

This thesis is dedicated to

My parents,

sisters,

and friends

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STATEMENT OF WORK’S ORIGINALITY

I honestly declare that this thesis, which I have written, does not contain the work or parts of the work of other people, except those cited in the quotations and the references, as a scientific paper should.

Yogyakarta, 16 July 2018

The Researcher

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ABSTRACT


This study analyzes a movie script entitled *Victor Frankenstein* written by Max Landis. The movie script tells about Victor Frankenstein, a genius scientist. He dreams of being able to create a human being scientifically.

The purpose of this study is to discover the meaning of Victor Frankenstein’s dream. There are two problems to answer in this study: “How is Victor Frankenstein described in the movie script?” and “What is the meaning of Victor Frankenstein’s dream of being able to create a human being as depicted in the movie script?”

This study is a library research. The researcher uses two data in this study. The movie script is the primary data. The secondary data are taken from related books, journals, and the internet. The theories applied in this study are the theory of character and characterization, theory of motivation, and Katresnanism theory. The approach used in this study is the psychoanalytic approach.

There are two research findings. First, Victor Frankenstein is a smart, confident, optimistic, critical, creative, strong-minded and non-religious person. Second, the meaning of Victor Frankenstein’s dream is divided into surface meaning and deeper meaning. The surface meaning of Victor Frankenstein’s dream is that he wants to repay his brother’s merit for saving him from the blizzard. The deeper meaning is that he loves his brother so much and he feels guilty for his death. Victor also wants to express his love and regret behind his dream.

It is suggested that future researchers discuss how big his brother’s love is toward Victor Frankenstein. It is also recommend that the movie script be used as one of the materials to teach Drama.

**Keywords:** meaning, dream, surface meaning, deeper meaning
ABSTRAK


Studi ini menganalisa sebuah naskah yang berjudul Victor Frankenstein ditulis oleh Max Landis. Naskah ini menceritakan tentang Victor Frankenstein, seorang ilmuwan yang jenius. Ia mempunyai impian untuk menciptakan manusia dengan ilmu sains.

Tujuan dari studi ini adalah untuk menemukan makna impian Victor Frankenstein. Terdapat dua rumusan masalah penelitian yang akan dianalisa, yaitu: “Bagaimana Victor Frankenstein dideskripsikan dalam naskah?” dan “Apa makna impian Victor Frankenstein untuk menciptakan manusia seperti yang digambarakan dalam naskah?”


Disarankan bagi peneliti di masa mendatang untuk membahas seberapa besar cinta kakaknya, Henry Frankenstein, terhadap Victor Frankenstein. Disarankan juga agar naskah film ini bisa menjadi salah satu materi pengajaran Drama.

Kata kunci: meaning, dream, surface meaning, deeper meaning
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Agustine Andriana Ayu Mahardika
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the introduction of the whole study. It is divided into four parts namely background of the study, problem formulation, significance of the study, and definition of terms. The first part namely background of the study, explores the description of the topic of the study and the reason for choosing the topic of the study. The second part, problem formulation, presents the formulation of the problems to be analysed in the study. The third part, significance of the study, presents the aims of conducting this study. Lastly, definition of terms, presents the specific key terms used in the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Watching movies can be one’s hobby. Nowadays, movies have become a trend, not only for teenagers, but also for children and adults. There are three main reasons why people love to watch movies. First, movies have become a media to reduce the stress. For some people, movies bring happiness for them. People are usually watching movies when they are bored. Second, people can learn language through watching movies, for example watching English movies. They can learn how to pronounce words, they can learn about grammar and improve their vocabularies, and they also learn how to choose the right dictions. Third, people may also learn something important through the movie. There are lots of genres in movie industry, such as Sci-Fi, Fiction, Drama, Action, etc. When the company...
wants to make a movie, they have to make a movie script first. Then, the movie script is read and deepened by the director and the players. According to *English Oxford Living Dictionary* a movie script is the written text of a film, including instructions for the actors and directions for filming or a screenplay.

This study deals with the movie script, *Victor Frankenstein*. The researcher is interested in analysing this movie script because *Victor Frankenstein* is a literary work that is famous and well-known. Many people know and have watched this movie. The plot story of *Victor Frankenstein* movie script is very interesting, entertaining, and mysterious. The movie can be summed up as about Victor Frankenstein’s decision to create human being after his elder brother, Henry Frankenstein, got killed in the winter when he was ten. When they are playing in the snow and they are engulfed by a blizzard. Victor Frankenstein’s brother, Henry Frankenstein, tries to save him to go out the snow. Henry tries to protect Victor. In doing so, Henry died. Unfortunately, Victor thinks that he takes his brother’s life on that night. By creating a human being, Victor Frankenstein wants to stop other people from the pain that Victor feels in the past when he loses his older brother, Henry Frankenstein. He wants to redress the balance by creating life and creating human being. Unfortunately, it does not go well. At first, the creature was alive but he does not give response to Victor and starts killing everyone. Igor asks Victor to kill the creature to stop it killing everyone. Finally, Victor does it. This is quite confusing, because Victor wants to create life. On the other hand, he also ends someone’s life by killing it.
The reason of analysing this movie script is to find out the meaning of the idea of reviving Henry Frankenstein done by Victor Frankenstein. The aim of the study is to find out the meaning of Victor Frankenstein’s dream to revive his brother, Henry Frankenstein. In order to do so, it is very important to know the characteristics and personality of Victor Frankenstein. If we see the appearance of Victor Frankenstein, we will think that he is just an ordinary man. Besides, he is actually contrary from what we see. He is absolutely an extraordinary man with different way of thinking from the average people. Thus, the readers can understand why Victor Frankenstein does something beyond our mind. By knowing Victor’s characteristics and personality, we can know the reason and the idea behind his dream which are reviving Henry Frankenstein and killing him at the same time. There is must be a strong reason why Victor does that, revives and killing his brother at the same time. This is very interesting since we cannot guess someone’s characteristics and personality then we will have another different thought after we know about someone’s characteristics and personality.

1.2 Problem Formulation

Based on the background above, the problems of this study can be formulated as follows.

1.2.1 How is Frankenstein described in the movie script?

1.2.2 What is the meaning of Victor Frankenstein’s dream of being able to create a human being as depicted in the movie script?
1.3 Significance of the Study

The first significance of the study is to analyse the characteristics of the main character, Victor Frankenstein. The second significance of the study is to find out the meaning of Victor Frankenstein’s dream to create a human being. To solve the second significance, it is necessary to look at the characteristics of Victor Frankenstein.

1.4 Definition of Terms

There are two definitions of terms that can be used to make this study about the meaning of Victor’s dream more understandable in the terms used. The first term is movie script. The second term is meaning.

1.4.1 Movie Script

According to English Oxford Dictionary, movie script is the written text of a film, including instructions for the actors and directions for filming; a screenplay. The movie script that is used in this study is the movie script entitled Victor Frankenstein (2011) which written by Max Landis. Max Landis creates something contrary to what he wants. Max Landis wants to tell a good message to the readers, “Do not expect anything you cannot have everything what you want in this life.”

1.4.2 Meaning

This study uses two types of meaning. The first is surface meaning which explains the meaning of the movie script explicitly, surface meaning is not the real meaning. Common Sense and 'Literal Meaning' defines literal meaning is a
common sense concept. It is the simplest sort of meaning. It is direct and original from the text. It is opposed to all varieties of figure, derivation, or stylization (Israel, n.d.). The second one is deeper meaning which tells about the story implicitly and deeper than surface meaning. It analyzes the true meaning of the story so the readers could understand the story better. It also helps the readers to know the value of the story. According to Frederick (1964), every reader can take some values in the deeper meaning of the story.
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists of four parts namely review of related studies, review of related theories, theoretical framework, and context of the movie. The first part is review of related studies, discusses the previous studies of the meaning of dream. The second part is review of related theories, which reviews the theories employed in the study. The third part is theoretical framework, which explains the contribution of the theories in solving the problems of the study. The fourth part is context of the movie, which explains the setting of the movie.

2.1 Review of Related Studies

Victor Frankenstein movie script is very popular. However, the movie script has never been analyzed by students in Sanata Dharma University before. There are two related studies that are reviewed in this part, those studies have similarities on the topic of the study. There are two students of Sanata Dharma University who had conducted the related study of the meaning of dream by using different novels. The first study is taken from an English Language Education Study Program batch 2011 named Dita Novensa Dyah Putri. Her study is “The True Meaning of Ashley Patterson’s Dream as Seen in Sidney Sheldon’s Tell Me Your Dreams.” The novel which Putri used entitled Tell Me Your Dreams. The second study is taken from an English Language Education Study Program batch 2010 named Monica Sindhi Galih Susanti. Her study is “The Meaning of Laura’s
Dream as Depicted in Tennessee Williams’ *The Glass Menagerie.*” The play script which Susanti used entitled *The Glass Menagerie.*

The researcher also found ideas from other journals. The first journal is *Dream Words in Old and Middle English* by Edward C. Ehrensperger (1931). Ehrensperger (1931) states to the Old English that the meaning of dream is joy, noise, etc., from which the Middle English word and the modern word appear to be regularly derived. The second journal is *The Meaning of Dream Books* by Maureen Perkins (1999). In the journal, Carl Binz described dreams as ‘somantic processes which are in every case useless and in many cases positively pathological.’

Criticism is one of several ways of looking at and analysing literature. According to Criticism, we should judge books the same way. Vigil (n.d.) states that “rather than worrying about the author's background or our own reactions to a book, we should evaluate work based only on the text itself”. Literary criticism is frequently used in such a way as to include all literary theory; but such usage ignores a useful distinction (Wellek & Warren, 1956). According to Wellek & Warren (1956) in *Theory of Literature*, psychoanalytical criticism deals with the characters, who serve as the symbols of the world and existence to be presented as exemplary figures to expose the meaning of life.

Criticism is needed to analyse a literature work by collecting the data or the review of the literary work that is being analysed. After the researcher found the required data, the next step is to compare what has been obtained with the
researcher’s own discussion. Therefore, here are some of the reviews about *Victor Frankenstein*:

*Lisa Twang* - *The New Paper* (Singapore)  
*September 20, 2017*  
*Even though you know how the story goes (mad scientist creates monster out of dead body parts, with horrifying consequences), there are some great twists in this version.*

Lisa Twang said that although we already knew how the story goes but there are some great twists in the new version, which is *Victor Frankenstein*. The researcher quotes the review from Lisa Twang because the researcher has the same idea with Lisa Twang. The *Victor Frankenstein* version is much better than the other *Frankenstein*. Twang also said that Victor Frankenstein is a mad scientist, which means Victor Frankenstein againsts God’s will to make his dream comes true.

*Lucero Calderón* - *Excelsior*  
*December 14, 2015*  
*The screenplay for this movie is tedious, boring and hard to believe.*

Although Lucero Calderón said that the movie script for *Victor Frankenstein* movie is tedious, which means monotonous, boring, and hard to believe, but the researcher does not agree with the statement that Lucero Calderón states. The movie script that Max Landis wrote is something beyond the imagination.

*James Luxford* - *Radio Times*  
*December 3, 2015*  
*Much like the murmuring creature of Shelley's novels, Victor Frankenstein is a lot of ideas sewn together, that emerges without ever really knowing what it is.*

James Luxford states that *Victor Frankenstein* is a lot of ideas sewn together and the researcher has the same idea with the statement that James Luxfrod states. It
means that the creature is made by many Frankenstein’s ideas. This research provides one possible interpretation of the idea that is Frankenstein’s dream, redressing life and death.

2.2 Review of Related Theories

Literature has three genres; there are Prose, Poetry, and Drama. According to Delfin (n.d.) in *Three Genres of Literature*, Prose consists of those written the common flow of conversation in sentence and paragraphs. Prose is a form of language which applies ordinary grammatical structure and natural flow of speech rather than rhythmic structure (as in traditional poetry). Poetry comes from the Greek poiesis — with a broad meaning of a "making", seen also in such terms as "hemopoiesis"; more narrowly, the making of poetry. It refers to those expressions in verse, with measure and rhyme, line and stanza and has a more melodious tone. Drama is the theatrical dialogue performed on stage, it consists of five acts.

This study presents some theories that can be used to answer the two problems of the study. These theories are theory of character and characterization and theory of motivation. The first theory is theory of character and characterization. Theory of character and characterization is going to be used to analyse the characterization of the main character in the movie script. Movie script uses dialogue and monologue to show the emotions and thoughts of the character, it is similar with play script. Movie script also describes the character by what the characters do and think. The second theory is theory of motivation. Theory of motivation is going to be used to analyse the motive or the reason why
the main character that is being analysed, does and thinks something. The character that is going to be analysed in this thesis is the main character of the movie script, Victor Frankenstein. The third theory is Theory of Katresnanism. Theory of Katresnanism is going to be used to analyse the motive behind Victor Frankenstein’s dream and action. Theory of Katresnanism focuses on the application of positive thinking, means that we should analyse everything positively.

2.2.1 Theory of Character and Characterization

Wellek & Warren (1956) explain that the readers might identify themselves with the characters, who might be regarded as real people as well: “People may model their lives upon the patterns of fictional heroes and heroines”. The analysis of the characters is a psychological treatment because every character is different and unique. Personality is the main element in literature. As Reaske (1966) states that there are several elements that are used to analyse characterization of a character in a drama. As Kagan & Havemann (1968) has noted that the way of behaving and thinking form the individual becomes unique and distinctive method of adjusting to his environment (p.252). Cuddon (1999) has described that as far as literature is concerned it analyses characters “invented” by authors, the language they use and what is known as “Freudian imagery”. Thus, in the Freudian method, a literary character is treated as a living human being (p.332).
2.2.1.1 Characterization through Dialogue

Perhaps the best reflection of character can be found in a person’s actions (Boggs, 1978). The characterization of the characters in the movie script can be seen through the action that the characters do in the movie. The action that the characters do in the movie can describe their personality or characterization. How the characters react toward something can also reflect their personality. As Reaske (1966) states that speaking to others also sheds a great deal of light on character’s personality. It also can be seen through the dialogue in the script. The characterization of the characters in the movie script can be seen through the description by the other characters in the movie script or by the character’s movement or action in the movie script.

2.2.1.2 Characterization by Appearance

Character can be described by the physical appearance. According to Reaske (1966) in *How to Analyze Drama*, in the mere appearance of the character, one locates her or his first understanding of him. How the character is described by the way he dresses and his appearance can be seen through *Victor Frankenstein* movie. In fact, visual is the important thing to know his characterization. People judge the others by the way they dress and how they look like. As Boggs (1978) states in *The Art of Watching Films*, a major aspect of film characterization is therefore revealed visually and instantaneously by our first visual impression of each character. The characterization through his physical, the way he moves or his actions, the way he dresses, and his facial features and expressions also can be seen through *Victor Frankenstein* movie.
2.2.1.3 Characterization through Hidden Narration

By analysing the characterization through hidden narration, Victor Frankenstein’s personality can be defined clearly. Boggs (1978) explains that this technique uses the contrasting characters whose behaviour, attitudes, opinions, lifestyle, physical appearances, and other things are opposite to those of the main character. It gives the description about the true personality of the character that is being analysed. Characterization through hidden narration can be seen through the idea, opinion, and thought of other characters in the *Victor Frankenstein* movie script.

2.1.2 Theory of Motivation

As defined by Denhardt, Denhardt, & Aristigueta (2008), “Motivation is an internal state that causes people to behave in a particular way to accomplish particular goals and purposes. It is possible to observe the outward manifestations of motivation but not motivation itself”. According to Freud (1976), most human behaviour is the result of unconscious repressed memories, impulses, and desires that influence and drive many humans’ behaviours.

Human motivation rarely actualizes itself in behavior except in relation to the situation and to other people (what kind of society makes him possible) is used to find the surface meaning. According to Motivation and Personality by Abraham H. Maslow (1954), there are five basic needs, that influence a literary work so it can be indicated its deeper meaning (p.35).
2.1.2.1 The Physiological Needs

Abraham H. Maslow states in his book, *Motivation and Personality*, that the needs that are usually taken as the starting point for motivation theory are the so-called physiological drives. The various sensory pleasures such as tasting, tickling, stroking, and smelling can be the goals of motivated behaviour (p.35).

2.1.2.2 The Safety Needs

If the physiological needs satisfactory, then, there is a new set of needs, which we can categorize as the safety needs (security; stability; dependency; protection; freedom from fear, from anxiety and chaos; need for structure, order, law, limits; strength in the protector; and so on). Practically everything looks less important than safety and protection (even sometimes the physiological needs, which, being satisfied, are now underestimated) (p.39).

2.1.2.3 The Belongingness And Love Needs

If both the physiological and the safety needs are fairly well gratified, there will emerge the love and affection and belongingness needs, and the whole cycle already described will repeat itself with this new centre. He will hunger for affectionate relations with people in general, namely, for a place in his group or family, and he will strive with great intensity to achieve this goal (p.43).

2.1.2.4 The Esteem Needs

All people in our society (with a few pathological exceptions) have a need or desire for a stable, firmly based, usually high evaluation of themselves, for self-respect, or self-esteem, and for the esteem of others. These needs may therefore be classified into two subsidiary sets. These are, first, the desire for strength, for
achievement, for adequacy, for mastery and competence, for confidence in the face of the world, and for independence and freedom. Second, the desire for reputation or prestige (defining it as respect or esteem from other people), status, fame and glory, dominance, recognition, attention, importance, dignity, or appreciation. These needs have been relatively stressed by Alfred Adler and his followers, and have been relatively neglected by Freud. Satisfaction of the self-esteem need leads to feelings of self-confidence, worth, strength, capability, and adequacy, of being useful and necessary in the world (p.45).

2.1.2.5 The Need For Self-Actualization

Even if all these needs are satisfied, we may still often (if not always) expect that a new discontent and restlessness will soon develop, unless the individual is doing what he, individually, is fitted for. What a man can be, he must be. He must be true to his own nature. This need we may call self-actualization. This term refers to man’s desire for self-fulfillment, namely, to the tendency for him to become actualized in what he is potentially (p.46).

2.1.3 Theory of Katresnanism

According to Herujiyanto (2007), Katresnanism is the short term for “Katresnan nDalem (Pious and Divine Love)”. Katresnanism is taken from the word tresno, which means love or care. Theory of Katresnanism (divine love) is a term which refers to the result of an inductive work functioning as a reminder and invitation (éling-kèlingan) of one’s true self (jati diri) and one’s existence which was granted due to katresnan (divine love) as soon as one was born. It also functions as a practical way of regarding and looking at-and thus sincerely
holding the commitment-things such as one’s work (including one’s own work), numerous life situation by using positive thinking.

By using Katresnanism theory, we may explain our true-self. In katresnanism, positive thinking is but central. The focus of theory of Katresnanism is the application of positive thinking. Katresnanism enquiries begin with an objective based on positive thinking. To have a positive thinking is, thus, having an attitude of Katresnanism. As the word Katresnanism suggests, it is a Javanese word (Herujiyanto, 2007)

Theory of Katresnanism is an eastern theory by nature. It is expected to be developed mainly by academic circles in higher education and those being concerned with the disadvantageous situation in many parts of the world due to war, terrorism, corruption and the like. This kind of energy is represented in the form of the so-called aos Katresnanism or principles of Katresnanism.

Herujiyanto (2007), states that one aos of Katresnanism, namely ngugemi — accepting the responsibility of one’s own deed or work. The increasing numbers of people who do this may contribute to the formation of a better society. By promoting that each of us do for someone else (including himself or herself), everybody would undoubtedly be happier and, therefore, on the right track to the so-called world with good social order.
2.3 Theoretical Framework

In this thesis, there are three theories that are related to the topic and object of this study. The reviews are gained from sources either internet and printed sources. The sources can be used to conduct the analysis in this study.

The theory of character and characterization is used to analyse the main character in the movie script, Victor Frankenstein. The researcher uses some theories of character and characterization by Reaske (1966) and Boggs (1978) to conduct the analysis in this study. The theories are used to find out the characterization or personality of Victor Frankenstein through his dialogue and movements in the movie script. The researcher also uses the theory of motivation by Maslow (1954) and theory of Katresnanism by Herujiyato (2007) to reveal Victor Frankenstein’s motive behind his decision.

The first problem formulation is about the characterization, the researcher use theory of character and characterization from Reaske (1966) and Boggs (1978). The researcher will not use all of the theories, but it can answer the first problem formulation. If we see from Victor Frankenstein’s appearance, we can analyse his personality or his characterization in this movie. Reading a movie script is actually the same with watching a movie, but it is written. The readers can understand the plot better by reading the movie script. Also, the readers can also analyse the dialogue in the movie script. The characterization of the characters in the movie script can be seen through the action that the characters do in the movie. The characterization of the characters in the movie script can be
seen through the description by the other characters in the movie script or by the character’s movement or action in the movie script.

The second problem formulation answered after the researcher found the finding of Victor Frankenstein’s characterization in the movie script. After the researcher knew about Victor Frankenstein’s characterization, the researcher continued to analyse the motive of Victor Frankenstein’s dream and the reason of Victor Frankenstein’s action in this movie script. The theories by Abraham H. Maslow, Freud, and Antonius Herujiyanto are used to know and understand Victor Frankenstein’s dream as depicted in Victor Frankenstein movie script which is written by Max Landis.

2.4 Context of the Movie Script

There are two contexts that can be used to make this study more understandable. The first is from the author and the second is the movie itself.

2.4.1 The Author

The movie script that is being analysed is the second draft of Victor Frankenstein’s movie script. Moreover, the movie script is written by Max Landis on May 23rd, 2011.

2.4.2 The Movie

The original novel is written by Mary Shelley in 1818 while the movie script is based on the contemporary adaptions of Mary Shelley’s novel, Frankenstein. In the movie script, the setting of the place of the story was in Kent, a city in England and the setting of time was in 1851.
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter consists of three parts, namely object of the study, approach of the study, and method of the study. The first part, object of the study, states the physical description of the literary work studied and presents what the work is generally about. The second part, approach of the study, tells about the approaches employed in analysing the work. The third part, method of the study, describes the procedures of the analysis of the work.

3.1 Object of the Study

This thesis analyses a movie script entitled Victor Frankenstein, written by Max Landis. Victor Frankenstein is a science fiction movie script. It is also a fantasy horror movie script. The movie script is based on contemporary adaptions of Mary Shelley’s, Frankenstein (1818). The movie is directed by Paul McGuigan and written by Max Landis on May 23rd, 2011. Victor Frankenstein was released on November 25th, 2015.

This movie script tells about the main character, Victor Frankenstein. Victor Frankenstein is a scientist who thinks that he can make life out of death, such as making a human being from his brother’s dead body. In general, this movie script tells about Victor Frankenstein, a scientist, who wants to make life out of death. When he comes to the circus to find some animals’ bodies part, he meets The Hunchback, who is actually very genius but trapped in the circus.
Victor Frankenstein takes The Hunchback out from the circus and named him, Igor Straussman. Victor Frankenstein tells Igor that he wants to make life out of death using his brother’s dead body. Unfortunately, Igor Straussman does not want to do it because he thinks that Victor has gone too far. Victor Frankenstein tries to make a human being by himself. The human being that Victor made is finally alive but it does not want to follow Victor’s order. The creature starts destroying everything and killing everyone. Finally, Igor Straussman asks Victor Frankenstein to kill his creature and in the end, he does it.

3.2 Approach of the Study

This study focuses on the contrary desire between creating and ending the life. The approach which is used in this thesis is psychological approach. In order to do so, the use of psychological approach is needed to do the analysis to find out the way to answer to the problem formulations. Aras (2015) states that “psychoanalytical criticism deals with the characters, who serve as the symbols of the world and existence to be presented as exemplary figures to expose the meaning of life” (p.252).

As written in Sigmund Freud’s *The Ego and the Id* in 1923, the structural theory divides the mind into three agencies or “structures:” The “id,” the “ego,” and the “superego.” The unconscious id consists of humanity's most primitive desires to satisfy its biological needs. The superego (also unconscious) contains the socially-induced conscience and counteracts the id with moral and ethical prohibitions. Freud borrows the term “Id” from the *Book of the It (Das Buch vom*
Es in German) by George Groddeck, a pioneer of early psychosomatic medicine. The *id* (Latin, “it” in English, *Es* in the original German) represented primary process thinking – our most primitive, need – gratification impulses.

_Ego_ means *I* in Latin, the original German word Freud applied was *Ich*. In Freud’s view, the ego mediates between id, the superego, and the external world to balance our primitive drives, the moral ideals and taboos, and the limitations of reality. To successfully mediate between all these parties and fulfill its function of adaption, the ego must be able to enforce the postponement of gratification of the drives and impulses of the id, until such time as the situation (reality) changes or a socially acceptable way to satisfy the drive is found.

The “superego” (*überich* in German) represents our socially – induced conscience and counteracts the id with moral and ethical thoughts. The word “superego” consists of the Latin *super* (or in German *über*), meaning “above”, or “over”, and _ego_ (or _ich_). So, it actually is “above – ego”, the “higher power” of the mind, where the conscience and moral norms reside. Religious people may argue that conscience and moral norms are the part of humans where God dwells.

### 3.3 Method of the Study

This study uses literature-research or Library Study method. A library method is used to gather information, approach, and theories from the books. Literature-research method is a method which is used by the author to collect the information by reading through, analysing and sorting literatures (Lin, 2009).
According to Lin (2009), this must be done because it is used to recognize the main important attribute of materials.

There are two data used in this study. The primary data is the movie script of *Victor Frankenstein*, and the secondary data are the books and references related to this study, such as *Theory of Literature* by Rene Wellek and Austin Warren (1956).

There are four steps needed to analyse this movie script. The first step is the researcher finds a deeper understanding by reading and re-reading the movie script several times. The problems were formulated and this study focuses on the psychological issue of the movie script. The second step is the researcher finds the theories that were needed to analyse the movie script to answer the problem formulations above. The theories that were used by the researcher are the theories of character and characterization and the theory of motivation. The third step is the researcher seeks the answer of the first problem formulation by applying the theories of character and characterization. These theories were needed to analyse the characteristics and personality of the main character, Victor Frankenstein. The following step is finding the answer to the second problem formulation by applying the theory of motivation. This theory was needed to find Victor Frankenstein’s dream as depicted in the movie script. The fourth step is making a conclusion. The conclusion was made based on the analysis above after the two problem formulations were answered.
CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

This chapter covers the analysis of the two questions stated in the problem formulation. The first analysis deals with the personality description of the character that is being analysed in the movie script, Victor Frankenstein. The second analysis explains Victor Frankenstein’s dream to create a human being as depicted in Victor Frankenstein movie script.

4.1 The Characteristics of Victor Frankenstein

This part discusses the analysis of the first problem formulation about the characteristics of Victor Frankenstein. In this part, the main character in the movie script, Victor Frankenstein is analysed. The observation of the main character is being explained. The analysis of the movie script needs some theories related to the subject that is being analysed, which is Victor Frankenstein movie script.

In this part, the researcher would like to find out the characteristics of Victor Frankenstein, the main character in the movie script. In revealing the characteristics of Victor Frankenstein, the analysis in this part uses the theory of characterization by Reaske that is supported by the theory of characterization (Boggs, 1978, pp.46-48). In How to Analyze Drama (1966, pp.46-48), Reaske states that the characteristics of a character can be seen through the appearance of the character, the dialogue between the characters, the language used by the character, the description by the other characters, and the action done by the
character. These theories are going to be used to analyse the main character of the movie script, Victor Frankenstein.

4.1.1 Smart

Victor Frankenstein is known as a scientist in the movie script. As a scientist, he should have extensive knowledge than the ordinary people. Victor Frankenstein always tries to invent and create something that has never been created or discovered by anyone else. He is known as a smart and clever scientist.

Victor: I'd spent every hour of my life in pursuit of this energy, and then, last year, a breakthrough. I am a genius, and I created something that will change the world. (p.33)

Based on Victor's speech above, it can be seen that he actually has a different way of thinking from the average people. The speech above is when Victor wants to show his invention to Igor. He admits that he is a genius and creates something that will change the world.

Not only Victor’s speech, but also Igor's speech describes Victor as a smart person. It shows that Igor is complementing Victor right after he shows one of his inventions. Igor directly shows his admiration to Victor after he shows his invention and he directly says that Victor is a genius. Igor gives complement to Victor and tells him that he is a genius. Igor seems very fascinated by Victor’s intelligence because Victor is able to create something beyond his imagination. Victor has created something beyond the imagination of the average people and it is something fascinating and amazing for most of the people.
Another proof to prove that Victor Frankenstein is smart is described by another character in the movie script. The character who describes Victor Frankenstein’s characteristics is Igor Straussman, a friend of Victor Frankenstein.

Igor: Yes, Victor Frankenstein. Smartest person I’ve ever met. He’s the one who helped me save you, as well. He got me out of the circus, fixed my back..... I owe him everything. (p. 41)

Igor gives complement to Victor when Victor helps him to get out of the circus and fix his back. He thinks that Victor is the smartest person that he has ever met. It seems that Igor is really fascinated by Victor’s intelligence, his smart and different way of thinking. Igor Straussman also thinks about the good sides of Victor Frankenstein. According to Igor Straussman’s description about Victor Frankenstein, he likes the kindness that Victor has done to him and he says that he owes Victor everything, such as getting Igor out of the circus, saving Lorelei’s life, fixing his back, etc. From those evidences, namely Victor’s speech and Igor’s speech, it is proven Victor Frankenstein is a smart person.

4.1.2 Confident

Confidence usually relates to the action that the person does. When a person feels confident, he or she will do everything confidently, without any hesitation in herself or himself. Victor Frankenstein shows the confidence that he has when he is doing something, he will do it directly, confidently, and without any hesitation. He is able to do everything confidently because he thinks everything that he does is right. He does not have a thought that everything can always go wrong. He thinks that he has to do everything successfully like what he has already planned. Victor Frankenstein always thinks that he always makes right decisions. The dialogue below shows that Victor Frankenstein always does what
he wants because he thinks that he does something right. It can be seen through the dialogue that Victor Frankenstein and the Hunchback have when Lorelei falls from the trapeze.

Victor: Do this now or she dies.
The Hunchback quickly and deftly tears apart Lorelei’s top; her breasts are just barely covered by the edges of the fabric. A huge purply-brown bruise is forming on her clavicle. Victor fumbles put his watch, and the Hunchback grabs it, pressing it deeply under her collarbone with his fingers. He slaps the back of it, hard; Lorelei wheezes in agony. (p.8)

Victor Frankenstein does everything without any hesitation in himself. When Lorelei falls from the trapeze, Victor immediately slides up in the dirt next to the Hunchback and asks what happens about Lorelei’s previous injuries. He directly asks and helps Igor while the others just huddling around them and doing nothing.

Confidence can also be seen from the way someone speaks to the others. The way the person speaks, selects words used, uses the intonation, has the gesture, and many things. Victor Frankenstein also shows his confidence when he is debating about something with someone. It is because he thinks that he will win the argument using his logical mind and it shows how wise he is. The dialogue that Victor Frankenstein and Igor Straussman have shows the confidence in Victor Frankenstein’s self and words.

Igor: ..... They think I’m a murderer-
Victor: Well you’re not. And they’re not looking for you, are they?
Igor’s confusion is obvious.
Victor: They’re looking for a piteous, nameless hunchback. A creature who no longer exists. I’ve seen to that, haven’t I?
Igor hesitantly smiles; Victor has a way with words. (p. 32)

The dialogue shows that Victor Frankenstein is a confident person who can speak wisely, cleverly, and convincingly. He is able to choose the right
expression to express what is on his mind and his words can convince anyone who hears it. From the dialogue above, it can be seen that Victor is able to calm and convince Igor with his sharp and assertive words. Victor really has a way with words. Although Igor seems not really happy with Victor’s statement, but he actually feels calm after hearing his words by smiling hesitantly.

Through his appearance in the movie script, especially his physical appearance, Victor Frankenstein is a confident person and it can be seen through his physical appearance. It can be proven from the way he dresses, the way he acts, and the way he does his job confidently. He dresses nicely and gives a good impression to everyone who sees his appearance, this is the first time Victor meets the Hunchback, as known as Igor Straussman, in the circus and gets him out of the circus. In the movie script, Victor is described that he is a 24-year-old good-looking in a strange way man with clean cut and tidy. His words come out in a staccato flow, dry and fast, inexplicably easy to listen to.

Victor, 24, good-looking in a strange way, clean cut and tidy. For now. His words come out in a staccato flow, dry and fast, inexplicably easy to listen to. (p. 8)

The explanation of the way he dresses in the circus when he meets Igor for the first time shows that Victor Frankenstein has a good-looking appearance. The way he dresses and his good-looking appearance show that he is very confident. It affects to the way he walks, the confidence in every step he takes so he can walk confidently. He can also face the people confidently and it can make people respect him. The way he speaks can also affect what people think about him. Victor Frankenstein speaks in a staccato flow, dry and fast, and it makes his words
easy to be listened to and to be understood. People who talk with him will easily get the point of the discussion since Victor Frankenstein uses very simple words and the way he speaks is dry and fast. Moreover, his words come out in a staccato flow that makes it inexplicable to listen to and to understand. Some people consider him as a genius, however, some people do not. Based on those evidences, it is proven that Victor Frankenstein is a confident person.

4.1.3 Optimistic

The other characterization of Victor Frankenstein is that he is an optimistic person. Optimistic expression also can be seen through the action of the main character, Victor Frankenstein. In the movie script, Victor Frankenstein is sure that he will succeed in everything that he does because he realizes if he makes the right choice. It can be proven when Victor helps the Hunchback, the people in the circus used to call Igor Straussman as the Hunchback, to get him out of the circus.

He looks up, startled and confused, to see Victor slam the cage shut.
Hunchback : What’re you- how did you-
Victor clacks together two pieces of metal in his hand.
Victor : Magnets. Come on, no time to lose.
Victor heads off. The Hunchback stands flummoxed. Barnaby is standing not far off.
Barnaby : What in the hell do you think you’re-
Victor : RUN. (p. 17)

The dialogue between Victor Frankenstein and the Hunchback above shows that Victor Frankenstein is optimist to help Hunchback. When he knows what he does is something right to do, he will do it quickly. It can be seen from the way Victor Frankenstein helps Igor Straussman to get out of the circus by setting him free from the cage using the magnet. He always takes the right choice to save his life, and also the Hunchback’s life. He feels optimistic because they
are able to escape from the circus. Victor even asks the Hunchback to run faster so the people in the circus cannot catch them.

The Hunchback is at a loss.
Victor : Surely you don’t want to keep your pathetic clown costume-
Hunchback : No, but-
Victor : What do you have here? Friends? I don’t believe it. Future? An early grave, dreams? Burnt in a pile in the mud. Do not waste either of our time with further deliberation. (p. 18)

Being optimistic is being hopeful and confident about the future. It is a form of positive thinking that includes the belief that you are responsible for your own happiness and that more good things will continue to happen to you in the future. Another proof that can be proved that Victor is actually an optimistic person can be seen through his dialogue with the Hunchback, as known as Igor Straussman, in the circus when he wants to get the Hunchback out of the circus. Although Victor speaks sarcasm to Igor, but he actually feels optimistic that the Hunchback, Igor Straussman, will have a better future when he gets out of the circus, follows him, and becomes his partner to create a better future. Moreover, Victor Frankenstein is able to convince the Hunchback to get out of the circus.

Another proof is when Victor and Igor are called for an urgent situation. Finnegan wants to save a life, the second chance, the dead infant. That dead infant is not even a year old and its body is cold and grey but not gruesome. Moreover, it is dead not even six hours. Finnegan took the dead infant from his one of work-studies. Its parents are lower class people, the Winthrops, of Devonshire road. Finnegan tells the parents that he has taken the baby to the mortuary. Inside the infant’s throat there is a marble.
Victor and Igor are washing up.

Igor: Tell me it will work. Tell me the baby will be all right.

Victor: Of course it will work. The bioelectric energy from the fork should heal any of the cells lost from the subject’s period of death—

Igor: Victor, we don’t know if-

Victor: I do. (beat) I’ve resurrected rats before, and they came out.... you know, mostly alright, and that was before I has your gifted hands. You can save a life or let it disappear. (p. 69)

Victor surely knows what he is going to do. He is very optimistic that he can save the infant’s life again using his Lazarus fork while Igor is not really sure by what Victor does. However, Victor tries to make Igor sure that they can do it together by saying that Igor has gifted hands which can save a life or let it disappear. Fortunately, Victor is able to make Igor sure and they start to work together and try to save the infant’s life and they did it. The infant is alive because they do it together. From the evidences above, it can be seen that Victor Frankenstein is an optimistic person.

4.1.4 Critical

Victor Frankenstein is a critical person. The way a person thinks using her or his logical mind is critical. Since the person thinks something based on reality and reasonable reason then it would be acceptable to the others who listen to her or his thought and explanation about something. The critical thought of Victor Frankenstein can be seen through the dialogue between him, Igor Straussman, and the girls in The Exeter. Igor and sexy society girl do not know about fertilization at first and Victor tells them about fertilization clearly. It shows that he is able to think critically and logically and gives a brief explanation about fertilization clearly to them.

Victor: BABIES GROWN IN VATS.
Igor: Victor, why does this idea fascinate you?

Victor: I’m just saying the act- of FERTILIZATION- can take place out side of the woman’s body. The sperm, the sperm can move- (hiccup) The sperms can move into the egg, say, in a saucer, some sort of heated basin-

Sexy Society Girl: And where does the mother figure into this, then?

Victor: Well, you’d- after you impregnate the egg, you get a funnel- and then you.... you know-

Sexy Society Redhead: Oh, that’s just wretched.

Victor: IT’S THE FUTURE! (p. 39)

It shows that Victor has another idea of the babies grown in vats more than what people think usually.

His logical mind can also be seen when Igor Straussman asks about their future creation. Igor is not able to solve their future creation but Victor is able to give fast response about everything that happens unexpectedly, moreover, Victor can think the alternative way that is unpredictable.

Igor turns the blueprint around; it’s a human body, or rather, instructions for building one.

Igor: Gordon was fast, sure..... but he couldn’t muster much strength at all. Seemed to be having a hard time breathing-

Victor perks up just a tiny bit.

Victor: Embolisms, in the lungs, of course! With that much raw energy coursing through the body the organs overtaxed themselves, would’ve been dead in ten minutes shovel or no!

Igor: But if we’re going to build something that we want to live and stay alive, we’re going to need more energy. Tons more energy. (p. 64)

Igor does not know about embolisms yet and he just keeps asking Victor about the problem. Victor, critically, has already prepared another plan if something goes wrong. He can give the solution for his own problem quickly. The fast response that Victor shows can be seen through his action when he misses something to complete his creation and makes his creation to be perfect.

Victor: Yes. But what could possibly generate-
Igor: Lightning?
Victor: Lightning!
Victor sits up scrambling through his messy desk.
Victor: I have just the thing- one of my earliest designs for the Lazarus sucked energy out of the air, surely a larger version could, create a static burst similar to lightning, or, in theory-
He find the blueprint he was looking for; a menacing spikey mad science rig labelled “The Cloud Hook.” (p. 64)

That is Victor Frankenstein’s fast response when he wants to make a human being for Finnegans project. Victor can finally find what is wrong with his creation. Victor tries to make a perfect creation. He thinks of a way to make a perfect creation and Igor tries to give solution in order to make Victor’s perfect creation, which is a human being. Luckily, both Victor and Igor, they have the same opinion. Victor thinks about how it will enhance his creation and think about what is missing from his creation. Victor always uses his logical mind to find something extraordinary and different from the average people. He can find the best solution for his own problem quickly. Although sometimes he finds difficulties in solving the problem but he always has many ideas and ways to find and get the answer to his own problem. For Victor Frankenstein, the most important thing in life is to never give up in anything, always try to think fast, and find the solution as soon as possible. There is no one who can think to make a human being critically except Victor Frankenstein.

4.1.5 Creative

Being creative means having capability on relating to or involving the imagination or original ideas, especially in the production of an artistic work. It also has another meaning which is thinking out of the box. Some people can take
advantage of their creativity by creating something. Victor Frankenstein is a creative person.

Igor: … Righto. What’s under the sheet?
Victor yanks away the sheet, revealing a small electrical generator… And a set of human eyes, a with an interlaced optical nervous system, suspended in fluid in a fish tank. (p. 34)

Igor’s speech above shows that Victor keeps a set of human eyes to conduct his creativity. The thing that is under the sheet is a small electrical generator and a set of human eyes an interlaced optical nervous system, suspended in fluid in a fish tank. The eyes are over three months old and the fluid is electrically conductive jelly. He shows one of his own creations, the Lazarus Fork, to run the electrical current through a specially blended variety of metal and sulfates because the conversion of pure electrical energy into biological energy, of the same sort that flows through the bodies of the living. To prove that the eyes blink, Victor then plunges the Lazarus Fork into the jelly and begins turning the crank on the generator. The electricity begins to flow with a loud rattle and hum. Victor draws out a match and strikes it on the table. Surprisingly, the eyes turn and focus on the flame. Based on the scene above, it shows that Victor Frankenstein is a creative person.

4.1.6 Strong-minded and Non-religious

Victor Frankenstein shows his logical mind, idea, and thought to the others. Victor does not care about what people think and say about him and he keeps saying and explaining everything that is on his mind if he thinks that it is right. As a scientist, Victor Frankenstein surely has his own thoughts to create something big, impressive, extraordinary, and unusual intensive creation. He is a person who
has a strong stance and always clings to his own beliefs although sometimes he ignores others’ opinions.

There’s a beat, and Finnegan takes a deep breath.

Finnegan: As you know, I come from the third richest family in England. Could you create another one, like Gordon?

Igor: Like Gordon?

Finnegan: Well, no. A man. Something capable of following orders.

Igor: No, that’s ridiculous.

Victor: We’ll do it, we can do it.

Finnegan: Is there a hesitation, Igor?

Igor: This technology is not meant for...

Victor: There is no hesitation.

Finnegan gives Igor a short glance, chuckling. (p. 55)

When Igor Straussman gives an opinion and Victor Frankenstein rejects his opinion. After Victor Frankenstein and Igor Straussman fail to perform a perfect presentation, which is to show Gordon in front of the people, in Hall H, they do not give up easily. They want to make Gordon to be more perfect. However, Michael Finnegan, a twenty-one years old man who dresses in only a finest clothes, refined, handsome and posh, a child of wealth with an accent so upper-crust, asks Victor and Igor to make something bigger, impressive, extraordinary, and unusually intensive creation, which is a man, a human being. Igor refuses to fulfil Finnegan’s wish, since there was no adequate technology at that time. Besides, Victor wants to do his wish because he is sure that nothing is impossible. Igor has warned him that it is impossible to do, but Victor seems do not care and insists to make it.

He wants to make something impossible into possible which opposes God’s will. Victor also wants to create life out of death, which is something beyond the average people’s imagination. He wants everything to be done under his control,
he imposes his own will. Unfortunately, the people around him are not really happy with the presentation that Victor and Igor do. Although, the people around him always say that Victor’s will is impossible to make, but Victor insists that it should be done like his will. The conversation among Victor Frankenstein, Igor Straussman, and Michael Finnegans shows that he is a strong-minded and non-religious person who wants everything to be done under his will.

Victor: I am of the strong belief that death can be made a temporary condition.
Igor: But that’s im-
Victor: Improbable, yes, impossible, don’t be stupid. Very little is actually impossible. Life is temporary, why should death be any different? (p. 33)

The dialogue above shows that Victor Frankenstein is a strong-minded and non-religious person. He says that death can be made a temporary condition and it goes against God’s will. He also says that life is temporary and he wants to make death is temporary too. For Victor Frankenstein, nothing is impossible. If he wants to do or to makes something, he has to do it, no matter what will happen to him. From those scenes above, it can be proven that Victor Frankenstein is a strong-minded and non-religious person.

4.2 The Meaning of Victor Frankenstein’s Dream

The first problem formulation about the explanation of the personality description of the main character of the movie script analysed in this study, Victor Frankenstein has been explained in the previous part. Using the theory of characterization, Victor Frankenstein’s characteristics can be analysed. There are six characterizations of Victor Frankenstein that can be found through Victor
Frankenstein movie script related to the second problem formulation. The theory of characterization proves that Victor Frankenstein is smart, confident, optimistic, critical, creative, and strong-minded and non-religious. The second problem formulation will be explained in the following part. The second problem formulation is about Victor Frankenstein’s dream to create a human being as depicted in the movie script, the motive behind his dream. Victor Frankenstein’s dream to create a human being as depicted in the movie script has a meaning; he has a motivation behind his dream and action.

There are two different kinds of meaning in literature. The first is surface meaning and the second is deeper meaning. Those two different meanings in literature usually indicate the problems behind every literary works. According to the theory of motivation by Freud (1976), most human behaviour is the result of unconscious repressed memories, impulses, and desires that influence and drive many humans’ behaviour. Moreover, in Abraham H. Maslow’s book entitled Motivation and Personality, he divides the lists of drives that have ever been published seem to imply mutual exclusiveness among the various drives. Yet there is not mutual exclusiveness. It is very easy in dealing with these needs to separate the instigation, the motivated behaviour, and the goal object. Yet it is not easy to distinguish the drive from the goal object when we talk of a desire for love. Here the drive, the desire, the goal object, the activity seem all to be the same thing.
4.2.1 Surface Meaning

Surface meaning means to know the point about from the surface. Trying to know the point from the surface is not easy, it usually creates so many perceptions. In this context, the surface meaning focuses on the reason why Victor Frankenstein creates a human being, as depicted in the movie script, which againsts God’s will. In the story, the reason why Victor Frankenstein keeps creating a human being although it againsts God’s will is because he wants to repay his brother’s merit. By creating a human being, he hopes that he can repay it. His brother, Henry Frankenstein has passed away because he protected him from the blizzard.

In the beginning of the story, the signal that Victor Frankenstein starts his action to repay his brother’s merit is by helping a woman, Lorelei, who falls about thirty feet from the trapeze. Victor Frankenstein and the Hunchback are trying to save Lorelei’s life by performing a dry surgery.

Victor: Do this now or she dies. (p. 8)

Victor Frankenstein tries to save Lorelei’s life by tearing at Lorelei’s unitard after she fell about thirty feet because she striked the support rigging cables of the trapeze act, twisting and ricocheting among them before being spat out. They try to save her life by performing a dry surgery with less than a minute preparation, they only use Victor’s pocket watch and pressing it deeply under her collarbone with the Hunchback’s fingers. The reason why Victor helps the Hunchback to save Lorelei’s life is because he does not want another person feeling what he feels which is losing someone who they love.
In *Victor Frankenstein* movie script, Victor Frankenstein makes a big decision by creating a human being from his biggest dream. Victor wants to redeem or repay because he is appreciating that his brother protects him from a blizzard.

Victor speaks without looking up, clearly lost in his own thoughts.

Victor: He wasn’t always like that you know. (beat) I had a brother. Henry. He was elder than me by three years, but he never, he never bullied me the way the boys at schools were bullied by their brothers, he was....kind. He was intelligent, more than kind he was intelligent, my parents had such great hope for him. One night, I went out in the snow, to watch a storm, I- I didn’t understand the danger, but Henry did. He came out looking for me, and Kent does get cold, it does get so cold at night (shivers, upset) (MORE). I found my way home, but they found Henry the next morning....not Dead, yet, but, dying. My father rushed to town to get medicine, but by the time he got back it was too late. Henry had...died. Only moments before my father returned. He was fourteen. (beat) It changed my father. Broke him. He lost hope in everything, became...you’ve seen him. You’ve seen what he became. And I suppose it changed me, too. I could no longer, like so many do, live in fear of death, in fear of life, these mystical things. No. I had to see them made tangible. Henry deserved a second chance. My father deserved a second chance, everyone deserves a second chance. And now I’ve built something that can finally.....

Victor trails off, staring out the window. (p. 79)

From the short statement that Victor states, it shows that he is really sad for his brother loss. It also shows that Victor Frankenstein’s brother, Henry Frankenstein, sacrifices his life to save him from the blizzard at that night.

Making someone realize is not an easy thing to do, especially if that person already has a strong motivation to defend his dream. Igor Straussman, in this case, is always trying to revive Victor Frankenstein that he cannot make a human being to bring his brother, Henry Frankenstein, back from the death.
Igor: **Damn it, enough!** Enough! I’ve seen you do wondrous things Victor, some terrible but wondrous things. You’re the greatest mind of your generation, but your blindness has already cost too much! (summons up courage) I’ve seen the way your father treats you! This will never be good enough for him! Nothing you ever do will be good enough for him, you could resurrect all of England and he would scoff and you a disappointment! **You can’t bring your brother back!** (p.110)

Igor Straussman tries to revive Victor Frankenstein that everything that is already dead cannot alive again, including his lovely brother, Henry Frankenstein. No matter how smart Victor Frankenstein is, it cannot change the reality that creating a human being to bring someone back from the death is an impossible thing to do. Igor says that no matter what Victor does will never get the appreciation from Victor’s father, Doctor Claus Von Frankenstein. Igor also says that he already saw how Victor’s father treats him. His father thinks that Victor Frankenstein is as disappointment and he brings a bad reputation for the name of Frankenstein. In conclusion, surface meaning of Victor Frankenstein’s dream is he wants to repay his brother’s merit for saving him from the blizzard.

**4.2.2 Deeper Meaning**

According to one of the *aos* of *katresnanism* (Herujiyanto, 2007), *ngugemi* which means accepting the responsibility of one’s own deed or work. *Ngugemi* means loyalty, attachment, and consistency and Victor Frankenstein wants to continue the good character of his brother, Henry Frankenstein. Victor Frankenstein tries to be responsible to his work based on his dream. He tries to make a human being to cure his longingness and redeem the guilty to his brother, Henry Frankenstein. He also tries to repay his brother’s merit by creating a human being.
Accepting the responsibility of one’s own deed or work, Victor Frankenstein also tries to be responsible to what he has done. He has been dreaming to make a human being and build a hope for his brother that he really loves, Henry Frankenstein. He insists to bring his brother back because his brother has been protecting him from the blizzard. Victor Frankenstein feels guilty and regrets his brother’s death. He thinks that his brother deserved a second chance at life as well as his parents. Victor Frankenstein also feels guilty at his brother’s death at that night because his brother saved him from the blizzard. So, the desire to make a human being appears and it continues to grow up and become a dream. It can be shown in a citation of the dialogue below.

Victor speaks without looking up, clearly lost in his own thoughts.

Victor: He wasn’t always like that you know. (beat) I had a brother. Henry. He was older than me by three years, but he never, he never bullied me the way the boys at schools were bullied by their brothers, he was....kind. He was intelligent, more than kind he was intelligent, my parents had such great hope for him. One night, I went out in the snow, to watch a storm, I- I didn’t understand the danger, but Henry did. He came out looking for me, and Kent does get cold, it does get so cold at night (shivers, upset) (MORE). I found my way home, but they found Henry the next morning....not Dead, yet, but, dying. My father rushed to town to get medicine, but by the time he got back it was too late, Henry had...died. Only moments before my father returned. He was fourteen. (beat) It changed my father. Broke him. He lost hope in everything, became...you’ve seen him. You’ve seen what he became. And I suppose it changed me, too. I could no longer, like so many do, live in fear of death, in fear of life, these mystical things. No. I had to see them made tangible. Henry deserved a second chance. My father deserved a second chance, everyone deserves a second chance. And now I’ve built something that can finally..... (p. 79)

The citation of the dialogue above shows that Victor Frankenstein feels guilty and regrets his brother’s death. So, he dreams to make a human being in
order to give his brother, Henry Frankenstein, a second chance. Victor Frankenstein thinks that his brother’s death has changed and broken his father’s heart. Moreover, the incident makes his father have no hope in everything. According to the use of one of the *aos of katresnanism*, that is *ngugemi*, Victor Frankenstein tries to listen to his heart and be responsible to his dream. He wants to make his brother, his parents, and everyone around him happy.

Being responsible in everything is not an easy thing to do, however, Victor Frankenstein always tries to be responsible. Unfortunately, his father, Doctor Claus Von Frankenstein, thinks differently. His father says that being a modern doctor is a wasteful man who cannot accept that death is final conclusion of life and always tries to beat the fate.

Frankenstein: I said your experiments were of ill repute. I told you not to become a doctor. The modern doctor is a wasteful man, I said, many times. He cannot accept that death is the inevitable, inescapable conclusion of life. He tries to “beat the reaper.” This is futile. I have told you this many thousands of times throughout your childhood, as it is a lesson, as you know, that cost me a great deal. (p. 62)

His father, Doctor Claus Von Frankenstein always underestimates his second son, Victor Frankenstein. He is unsure with Victor, he thinks that Victor is useless and wasteful. Doctor Claus Von Frankenstein thinks Henry Frankenstein is better than Victor Frankenstein. At first, it did not change anything. Victor keeps doing what he wants to do which is creating a human being. At first, he is able to create the creation without thinking about anything then he realizes that he does something wrong.
Moreover, according to what Igor Straussman has said to Victor Frankenstein when he tries to save Victor and ask him to kill the Prometheus that he made, he says that Victor is a disappointment for Doctor Claus von Frankenstein, Victor Frankenstein’s father.

Igor: **Damn it, enough!** Enough! I’ve seen you do wondrous things Victor, some terrible but wondrous things. You’re the greatest mind of your generation, but your blindness has already cost too much! (summons up courage) I’ve seen the way your father treats you! This will never be good enough for him! Nothing you ever do will be good enough for him, you could resurrect all of England and he would scoff and you a disappointment! **You can’t bring your brother back!** You were the one who gave me the strength I needed to become the man I wanted to be. Now trust me, please. Stop pretending not to care about anyone or anything, and Victor, damn it, **grow up and help me stop this thing before it hurts anyone else. BE A MAN AND TAKE RESPONSIBILITY FOR YOUR CREATION!** (p.110)

Victor Frankenstein always tries to be responsible with the help from Igor Straussman. His father’s word and the way Igor makes him realize that what he does is something wrong and it opposes the fate. The Prometheus, the creation that Victor makes is something wondrous yet terrible at the same time. He is able to make something beyond everyone’s imagination. In conclusion, deeper meaning of Victor Frankenstein’s dream is he loves his brother so much and he feels guilty for his death. Victor also wants to express his love and regret behind his dream.
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

There are two sections that will be presented in this chapter. Those are conclusions and suggestions. The first section is conclusions. It summarizes the result of two research questions. The second is suggestions. In this part, there are some suggestions for the future research.

5.1 Conclusions

In order to know Victor Frankenstein’s decision creating a human being, it is necessary to know the characteristics of Victor Frankenstein. The first conclusion deals with the first problem which is the characteristics of the main character in the movie script, Victor Frankenstein. In the previous chapter, Chapter IV, the characteristics of Victor Frankenstein are already explained clearly. The theory of characterization by Reaske and Boggs are used to explain the main character’s characteristics in drama and movies. It is found that the main character in the movie script namely Victor Frankenstein, has six characteristics.

Victor Frankenstein is a smart person. He always tries to invent and create something that has never been created or discovered by anyone else. He does not want to stuck in only one invention, besides he always wants to create, invent, and develop more so he can create something bigger and better than his last invention. Since Victor Frankenstein is smart, it makes Igor Straussman admires him and he always says that Victor Frankenstein is a genius. Igor seems very fascinated by
Victor’s intelligence. Victor has a different way of thinking that is beyond the imagination of the average people which is really fascinating and amazing for some people, yet weird for the rest. Victor Frankenstein is also a confident person. His confidence can be seen through the way he dresses, the way he acts, and the way he does his job confidently. Victor always dresses nicely and it gives a good impression. He has a good-looking appearance and the way he dresses shows that he is very confident. Confidence also relates to the action that the person does. Victor Frankenstein always does everything confidently, without any hesitation in himself. He will do something directly, confidently, and without any hesitation because he thinks everything that he does is right. He thinks that he has to do everything successfully like what he has already planned. Moreover, he always thinks that he makes the right decisions. Victor Frankenstein shows his confidence from the way he speaks to the others. From the way he speaks, the selection of words used, the intonation, the gesture, and many things. He thinks that he will win the argument, when he is debating with someone, using his logical mind and it shows how wise he is. Victor Frankenstein is a genius who can speak wisely, cleverly, and convincing.

Optimistic is also one of Victor Frankenstein’s characteristics that can be seen in the Max Landis’ Victor Frankenstein movie script. Optimistic is a form of positive thinking that includes the belief that you are responsible for your own happiness and that more good things will continue to happen to you in the future. It can be seen through his action, he always does something quickly without any hesitation in himself because he thinks what he does is something right to do.
Moreover, Victor Frankenstein is also a critical person who always gives the fast response to everything that happens unexpectedly. Critical thinking is the way a person thinks using the logical mind and he is able to think the alternative ways that is unpredictable when something can always go wrong. Since he already prepares another plan if something goes wrong, he is able to give the solution for his own problem quickly. Although sometimes he finds difficulties in solving the problem but he always has many ideas and ways to find and get the answer to his own problem. For Victor Frankenstein, the most important thing in life is to never give up, try to think quickly, and find the solution as soon as possible. Even if people around Victor sometimes think that he is an insane person instead of genius because when he shows his idea, he sometimes speaks something beyond the imagination of the average people. However, Victor does not care about what people think and say about him and he will keep doing something that is right for him.

Creativity is needed if a person wants to create something different from others, thinking out of the box. Being creative means having capability on relating to or involving the imagination or original ideas, especially in the production of an artistic work. Victor Frankenstein is able to make something unique and different from the average people. Moreover, he is also a strong-minded person. He surely has his own thoughts to create something bigger, impressive, extraordinary, and unusually intensive creation. He is a person who has a strong stance and always clung to his own beliefs although sometimes he ignores others’ opinions. He wants to make something impossible into possible. For Victor Frankenstein,
nothing is impossible. If he wants to do or make something, he has to do it, no matter what will happen to him. A strong-minded person usually is a non-religious person. Victor Frankenstein really has a strong will and it makes him does not believe in God. He is trying to be done under his will, although what he does is something that against God, creating a human being.

The meaning of Victor Frankenstein’s dream is divided into two, namely: surface meaning and deeper meaning. The story begins with a scientist named Victor Frankenstein who helps the Hunchback to get him out of the circus. They work together to create a perfect human being. The surface meaning of Victor’s dream tells that Victor wants to repay his brother’s merit from saving him from the blizzard. The feeling of regret in him is getting bigger when he grows up. He creates a human being because he lives in fear of death and he does not want everyone feel what he feels. Victor Frankenstein and Igor Straussman work together to make Victor's dream comes true. The deeper meaning of Victor’s dream is that he really loves his brother so much that he feels guilty about his brother’s death. He wants to express love and regret behind his dream.

5.2 Suggestions

This study only focuses on Victor Frankenstein’s characteristics and the meaning of his dream. There are several parts which have not been discussed and it would be very beneficial if, in the future, other problems in Victor Frankenstein movie script could be found. Moreover, Victor Frankenstein movie script has a
good story and moral value. Thus, teachers may use this movie script as one of the materials to teach Drama.
REFERENCES


APPENDICES
APPENDIX I

SUMMARY OF VICTOR FRANKENSTEIN

The story tells about a scientist named Victor Frankenstein. He is a great yet a mad scientist. The story begins with the nameless hunchback, who worked as a circus clown, met Victor Frankenstein in a circus when they helped to save Lorelei’s life because she just fell from the trapeze. The Hunchback impresses Victor by performing dry surgery and using Victor’s pocket watch to press it deeply under Lorelei’s collarbone with his fingers to save her life. That night the circus owner locks Igor in a cage but Victor sets him free and helps him to get out of the circus. Victor Frankenstein asks the nameless-hunchback to stay in his house and gives him a name, Igor Straussman. Igor Straussman asks what Victor does and he says that he is a doctor. Victor wants to make an experiment from a dead chimpanzee, named Gordon, and he asks for Igor’s help since he is a genius. Then, Michael Finnegan, a man from the third richest family in London, visits them at Victor’s house. He commissions them to resurrect a human. Igor wants nothing to do with Finnegan but Victor overrules him. Victor says that he is able to make a man, a human being while Igor is not really sure with Victor’s decision but he still helps him to make it comes true.

They start making the design for their “man” and prepare everything they need. Later, Victor’s father, Doctor Claus Von Frankenstein, comes to his house and accidentally meets Igor and asks him about where Victor is. His father does not like with his experiment and says that he is a failure and compares him with his brother, Henry Frankenstein. Unfortunately, Victor does not care and he keeps
doing the experiment. Later, Turpin and a gang of policeman trying to break down the front door of Victor’s house. Igor sneaks and side and tells Victor they need to run. Victor has sent for one of Finnegan’s carriages, but he wants to destroy his machines before they leave. Victor asks Igor to help him destroying the machines and when Igor starts working on the manhole cover while Victor turns and rips open another hidden compartment, some form of refrigerator, there is a huge burst of cold air and a corpse falls out of it into Victor’s arms and it startled Igor. Igor asks the name of the corpse because it is missing its eyes and Victor says that he is Igor Straussman. When Turpin finally comes in to his house, Victor is trying to fight and it makes Turpin lost his hand.

They finally comes to Finnegan’s house. When Victor asks Igor to go together, Igor refuses to go. Finnegan then asks his men to sneak up behind him. They throw a bag over his head and bind his hand and legs. Finnegan has them throw Igor off. Later, Lorelei helps Igor and saves him. After Igor wakes up, he directly find Victor and Lorelei wants to help him also because she wants to repay Victor’s merit by saving her from the trapeze. When they arrive at Finnegan’s isolated castle, they encounter an army of guards. Inside the castle, Victor and Finnegan are preparing for Prometheus’ resurrection. A lightning storm brews and they have strapped the body into a cage attached to electrical wires.

The creature lives and starting to destroy everything and kills everyone there. Victor and Igor work together to kill the Prometheus. After the Prometheus dead, Victor and Igor decided to separate and they decided to live their lives happily with their own ways. Victor kicks his horse, and it speeds up, off down
the hill. Igor watches him go. Igor is emotionally reunited with Lorelei. Turpin is reunited with his daughter Rebecca, who tearfully embraces him. Later, Igor received a parcel being delivered to him. Igor tears open the brown paper, inside the brown paper, there is the first edition copy of Thompson’s Anatomy and in the front cover, the name Dr. Claus Frankenstein has been written and crossed out.

Adapted from https://www.imdb.com/title/tt1976009/plotsummary
Max Landis was born on August 3, 1985 in Beverly Hills, California. He left Beverly Hills High School for a therapeutic boarding school in Connecticut, but still graduated with a Beverly Hills High School diploma. Since he started writing at sixteen, Landis has written seventy-five screenplays.

While attending the University of Miami, Landis wrote numerous shorts which were produced by students in the school’s film program. Upon leaving the university, Landis went on a “spec-selling streak”, having three of his pitches optioned within six months. First, Landis sold Chronicle to producer John Davis and 20th Century Fox’s Davis Entertainment. Chronicle was released on February 3, 2012. It received wide acclaim and Rotten Tomatoes gives it an approval rating of 85% based on review from one hundred and seventy-one critics.

Landis then wrote a draft for a film based on Mary Shelley’s Frankenstein, entitled Victor Frankenstein.

Retrieved on April 20th, 2018, from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Max_Landis
APPENDIX III

LESSON PLAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Drama</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Semester</td>
<td>IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit</td>
<td>2 credits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time Allocation</td>
<td>2 x 50 minutes</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Time Allocation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening</td>
<td>a. Greeting and praying.</td>
<td>10 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Introducing the new material, <em>Victor Frankenstein</em> movie script.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main</td>
<td>a. Students read <em>Victor Frankenstein</em> movie script.</td>
<td>55 minutes</td>
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<td></td>
<td>b. Students analyse the content of the movie script.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Students do the exercise, answering the comprehensive question based on the movie script.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. Students discuss the answers of the exercise with the others.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>e. Students present their answer in front of the class.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>f. Students give positive feedback to others.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Closing</td>
<td>a. Students can conclude what they learn from the material.</td>
<td>10 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Students review their understanding about the material that they have learned, <em>Victor Frankenstein</em> movie script.</td>
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</table>
The Exercise

Please answer the following questions based on Victor Frankenstein movie script!

1. Who are the major characters of the movie script? (2)

__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

2. What are the characteristics of each major characters? (4)

__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

Read the following scenes below and answer the questions!

A. Victor: I am of the strong belief that death can be made a temporary condition.
   Igor: But that’s im-
   Victor: Improbable, yes, impossible, don’t be stupid. Very little is actually impossible. Life is temporary, why should death be any different? (p. 33)

3. Based on the dialogue above, especially Victor’s speech “I am of the strong belief that death can be made temporary condition.” What can you conclude from Victor’s speech? (3)

__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
4. Based these scenes above, do you think that Victor is a non-religious person? Why? (4)

____________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________

B.

Finnegan: As you know, I come from the third richest family in England. Could you create another one, like Gordon?
Igor: Like Gordon?
Finnegan: Well, no. A man. Something capable of following orders.
Igor: No, that’s ridicu-
Victor: We’ll do it, we can do it. (p. 55)

5. Based on your opinion, do you think that Victor is an optimistic man?

Explain! (4)

____________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________

C.

Victor: …Father… if you just listen to me, I…..I…..
Frankenstein: You what?
Victor: I-
Frankenstein: Luckily you are of age where I no longer need to take responsibility for your faults and failings. If the board asks me to speak in your hearing, I will tell them you never should have been admitted in the first place.
Victor sits staring at his father.
Victor: I… I’m so sorry father.
Frankenstein: Apologies. Are. Meaningless. How many times must I tell you. (p. 63)

Igor: **Damn it, enough!** Enough! I’ve seen you do wondrous things Victor, some terrible but wondrous things. You’re the greatest mind of your generation, but your blindness has already cost too much! (summons up courage) I’ve seen the way your father treats you! This will never be good enough for him! Nothing you ever do will be good enough for him,
you could resurrect all of England and he would scoff and you a disappointment! You can’t bring your brother back! (p.110)

6. From the two scenes above, how does Victor’s father treat him? (3)