Obsessed: a Plot Analysis

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Abstract
One of the most popular forms of entertainment worldwide is the movie. As is common knowledge, most individuals enjoy movies. One of the literary forms is the movie, which appeals to viewers with its imaginative visuals and audio. People get more knowledge from watching movies, whether they do it at home or in theaters. It is one of the literary genres that is written with stage production in mind. The discussion between all of the characters gives the plot expression. The author's blueprint for the events in the novel is called the plot. Preliminary Exposition, Starting Point, Rising Action, Climax, Falling Action, and Ending are the steps for plot analysis. People will learn about all of the depictions of the events in the story through the plot. The story "Obsessed" has a straightforward plot. Derek, Sharon, and Lisa are the three main protagonists in this film. Since Lisa won't be a hindrance to Derek's family's happiness, the story has a happy ending.

Keywords: movie, plot, obsessed

INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool that can be used to convey the emotions and ideas of people. Language is employed as a means of communication and also plays a significant part in literature. Language and literature go hand in hand because literature is language at its finest. Literature is a form of verbal communication that uses language as a medium for conveying human experience, particularly thought, feeling, excitement, concepts, and specific descriptions that may arouse enchantments. Literary language is distinct from the language we use every day because an author or poet utilizes words that have set meaning and associations rather than just sound. One of the ways that cultures convey human thought and idea is through literature. The phenomena of human life and its surroundings are expressed in literature. a literary work is being analyzed as part of a project to find evidence to support it. It will be easier to understand the contents and features of the literary work by examining it. There are two categories of literature: fiction and non-fiction.

According to Sumarjo and Saini in Bahun (2014:1), fiction is a narrative that is written by an author in a novel, short tale, or drama that is based on the author's imagination rather than on history or reality (Holman and Harmon in Bahun, 2014:1). According to Taringan in Bahun (2014:1), non-fiction is genuine and fiction is realistic. The reality is anything that actually occurs in human life. Contrarily, reality is anything that occurred in our lives but couldn't have.

Drama or a movie is an example of fiction. A movie is a long prose fiction story with a main plot. Knowing the aspects that make up a film, such as its plot, setting, point of view, style, characters, and theme, will help us comprehend it thoroughly. The movie's plot is influenced by all of the above.

The most crucial components of a film are typically those that serve as the foundation for its narrative; these components typically include:

1) Story; when a book is turned into a movie, not all of the stories from the book are included. A bright morning atmosphere can be described in great depth in a novel, but in a movie, it is simply shown in one scene.

2) The plot, in general, is a sequence of actions in a narrative. According to Staton (2007:26), a story's storyline is made up of its events. How one incident affects another cannot be disregarded because it will have an impact on every story.
According to Aristoteles (in Culler 2000:84), the plot is the most fundamental aspect of a story. He also stated that a good story must have a beginning, middle, and finish, and that the rhythm of their sequencing is what makes it enjoyable to read. The plot, according to Bordwell and Thompson (2008:76), is used to define everything that can be seen and heard in the movie that is playing in front of us. The events in the story that are directly depicted make up the first part of the plot.

Freytag is portrayed with a well-known diagram known as Freytag’s pyramid in Griffith (1982:26) in Technik des plays (1863), a visual representation of a conventional five-act tragedy's overall framework. These are the details: (a) Exposition: the opening information, which frequently establishes the tone. establishes the scene, introduces the characters, and provides additional information necessary for comprehension. (b) Rising Action: The portion of the dramatic action that relates to the action's complexity, starts with the inciting event, builds interest or power as the opposing factions or ideas clash, and then moves to the climax. It is referred to as the complication. (c) Climax: The crisis at which the rising action reverses and becomes the falling action, marking the pivotal moment in the action, called the reverse at times. (d) Falling Action: The dramatic plot’s second half. It comes after the climax and frequently shows how the climax is winding down. (e) Resolution: The end of the falling action as well as the resolution of the problem. Not every resolution has a pleasant conclusion.

The writer provides a summary of the plot of the film "OBSESSED" to bolster the aforementioned claim. The protagonist of the "OBSESSED" film is a hard-working man named Derek Charles who once held the position of general manager in a small business. He recently received a significant promotion as a result of his hard work, and he is extremely pleased with his lovely wife Sharon and one son. However, all of a sudden, he hires a temporary employee who is both pretty and intelligent. Derek is naturally intrigued by her and also finds himself attracted to her physically. But this new girl was desperate to be his girlfriend. She works harder and harder to win him over.

The topic of the plot analysis for this film will be loyalty and willingness because, in the writer's perspective after watching and comprehending the narrative, the entire film centers on Derek's loyalty to protect his marriage. It may also be referred to as Lisa's loyalty and willingness, in which case Lisa's poor willingness is to win Derek's affection.

**METHOD**

This research is descriptive and qualitative. The researcher can explain a phenomenon using this research strategy, which is a component of the qualitative approach, by providing the facts in great detail without attempting to analyze them. In contrast to quantitative research, which prioritizes data, qualitative research focuses on the intricate relationships between the topics being studied (Semi, 2012: 28).

Because the information for this study was taken from the Steve Shill film Obsessed script, descriptive qualitative research was used. The researcher consults two sources for this study. They serve as both primary and secondary sources of information for plot analysis. The major data source is the movie itself, which is called "Obsessed" and was directed by Steve Shill. The writer's discovery of certain words, dialogues, and scenes in movies serves as the ultimate piece of evidence. Additionally, several scene excerpts make up the supplementary data.
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

Preliminary Exposition

Preliminary exposition is defined as "the laying out of a systematic explanation or argument about any subject of the first part of a play or story in which we are introduced to the characters and their predicament sometimes by reference to earlier occurrences," by Baldick (2001: 90). According to Kirszner and Mendell (2008:69), "in the story's exposition, the writer gives the fundamental details that readers need to understand the events that will follow; typically, the exposition sets the story in motion. The scenario is set up, the main character is introduced, and sometimes a big conflict or event is hinted at.

Hollywood serves as the backdrop for much of the action in this film, but not all of it. They are there when Derek's family moves in, they are there when Derek is in a bar for an office party, and they are there when Derek and Sharon quarrel in the hospital. The snow season and dry season are when this movie is set.

There are protagonists and antagonists among the key characters in this film. The protagonist is Derek. Derek is a good guy, attractive, intelligent, professional in his line of business, and a hard worker. He manages assets, has proportionate build, ebony skin, and a bald head. He works for a private business. His responsibility is to handle the client's issue and create a business plan solution.

One of the main characters is Sharon. She is the spouse of Derek. She is a lovely woman. She is quite pleasant. She is intelligent, with brown hair and black skin. She has unwavering faith in Derek and is concerned about her family. She calls Derek every day to inquire about his whereabouts.

In this film, Lisa plays a negative role. She has good looks. She consistently annoys Derek and his wife. She is not really willing. She is willing to do whatever to win Derek's love and become his wife. She has blond hair and is a stunning woman. She's in her mid-twenties. She works with Derek.

This movie's potential tension centers on Derek's dedication to his wife and family. Her fidelity is problematic. He meets a woman who always wicks him and is attracted to him. She goes by Lisa. Lisa desires Derek's affection. Anything she does will win Derek's love. Lisa looks up Derek's biography online, pressures him into a date, and emails him. And as it progresses, this potential conflict becomes the main conflict. This film's main conflict revolves around Lisa's willingness. She is not really willing. She aspires to win Derek's affection. But she always takes foolish action to win Derek's love. She wants to have a sexual encounter with Derek that will render him unconscious. Derek's drinks is being poisoned by the woman.

Starting Point

According to Kirszner and Mendell (2000:69), the starting point is where the story begins and builds the subsequent scenes. The point at which motion or anything else starts is that starting point. It will grow into other circumstances or a different narrative in future plot points. Thus, this tale turns into a good one. The tale begins by introducing the context of the stories so that people can get a quick overview of the story. The story concerning Derek and Lisa's elevator encounter serves as the film's starting point. They got together for their job. Lisa works for a business that Derek owns and operates. They happened to cross paths. Since this is their first encounter in the workplace, they do not know one another. When they initially meet, Lisa begins to annoy Derek by bending her knees. Lisa deliberately bends her knees. In real life, if a lady or girl does something like drop her knees or her entire body, it suggests she has a crush to a guy. Additionally, it functions as a signal for whether someone loves another person.
Lisa : Gage / Bendix?
(Derek looks up from his paper with a distracted smile.)
Derek : Excuse me?
Lisa : I could not help but notice we were both going to seven.
Derek : Right. Gage/Bendix. I work there.
Lisa : I thought you might.
Derek : Do you have an appointment with us?
Lisa : Why? Do I look like a client?
Derek : Actually, you do.
Lisa : (Laugh)
Well, I hate to shatter the illusion but I am just lowly temp.
Derek : (Surprised)
You are a temp?
Lisa : Just here for the day.
Derek : Well, you could have fooled me.
(Lisa shifted on her feet.)
Lisa : I am beginning to think these heels were a big mistake.
Derek glances down at her shapely legs.
Lisa : I should have worn my track shoes. They have got me running all over town picking up this disclosure.
(Lisa laughed and dropped to her knees.)
Lisa : God, I am such a klutz.
(Derek bends down to help. Their hands touch briefly.)
Derek : No problem. Happen to anybody.

Rising Action

Rising action, according to Croft and Cross (2001:96), is typically the principal action of the play in which the character responds to the dramatic incitement and subsequent developments that result from it. Rising action, according to Bailey (2001:64), is the ratcheting roller-coaster-car like climb of motive set against movie, impediment against by conflict, a character's battle with need, that hastens a short story along.

The meeting of Derek and Ben is the story's rising action in the first chapter, according to the theories above on a story's conflict and development. Ben and Derek meet at the office door. They are discussing the Lakers' game tomorrow night. Ben invites Derek to attend the Lakers game with him. Derek does not want it because he recently married and moved into a new home. Ben has Derek tell his wife a falsehood, because Ben wants Derek to watch the Lakers game with her. Ben requests that Derek inform his wife of his business emergency. But Derek is not interested considering that he continues to put his marriage and commitment before others. The first conflict and this one are related. Since the viewers can tell from the first conflict, Lisa sincerely wants Derek to be happy. And during the subsequent battle, Derek encounters Ben. Lisa is actually Ben's pal. Ben willfully coerces Derek into watching a Lakers game in order to introduce Lisa to Derek.

Ben : I scored an extra Lakers ticket for tomorrow night. Think you can get free?
Derek : I am moving into a new house.
Ben : So?
Derek : Do I look like a man who wants a divorce?
Ben : I could call and say it is a work emergency.
Derek : Thanks, but I think I will stay married instead.
Ben : (Laughs)

Another incident involved Lisa getting naked in Derek's car so that they might have an intimate relationship. But Lisa fails, and Derek is unwilling to have a close
relationship with her. When Derek arrived at the parking area at the end of his duty, this incident occurred. The passenger door opened as Lisa entered the vehicle wearing her overcoat and a close-mouthed smile, and Derek opened the driver's door and got inside. Derek then asked Lisa to exit his vehicle. Derek and Lisa briefly exchange words. This conversation took place in a parking lot. Derek became enraged with Lisa at this point. Derek then asked Lisa to exit his vehicle.

Derek: What are you...
Lisa: I owe you an apology for the Christmas party. I think I sort of took you by surprise.
Derek: We both had a few drinks. Just forget it.
Lisa: What if I can't?
Derek: Lisa... nothing happened.
Lisa: All right, have it your way. Nothing happened.
   (Lisa let the front of her overcoat fall opened. She was naked underneath.)
Derek: You really need to get out of my car.
Lisa: Why?
Derek: This is so not right.
Lisa: Relax. Nobody's around to see us now. God, I almost went insane today, didn't you? Having to go pretend like I was concentrating on work when all I could think about.
Derek: Lisa, get out of my car!
Lisa: Derek, what's wrong? What did I do?
   (00:30:12)

Climax

"Climax is a point of highest tension or importance, the scene that presents a story's crucial action or occurrence," say Kirszner & Mendell (2000:68). "Climax is any moment of extreme intensity in literary writing, especially in theater," according to Baldick (2008:42).

The argument between Derek and Sharon is the main source of conflict in this story. They argue over their relationship. Sharon wants to divorce Derek because she is disappointed in him. She was misled by Derek. Regarding their relationship, Derek tells lies. It is the greatest conflict since the story turns warm and exciting at this point. The interaction between Derek and Lisa will astonish the audience. Lisa is successful in getting Derek have sex with her. The audience's emotions will rise once they learn that Sharon is upset with Derek for his behavior.

Lisa: I can always tell from the pained look on your face when you are talking to Sharon.
Derek: How did you know I'd be here?
Lisa: I have got my sources.
Derek: What’s wrong? You don’t look happy to see me.
Lisa: Why did you come here?
Derek: You said you could never be with someone you work with.
   That's why I quit. So we could be together.
Lisa: Lisa, you need to leave.
Lisa: Or what? You will make a scene?
   Call security? What would Joe and Ben and the others think?
   I will tell you what they would think. They would think we arranged it. And in a way, we did.
   (Lisa turned aside. Out of Derek's sight, she slipped a capsule into his drink, then put it back on the table.)
Lisa: This hook-up was on the books from the day we met.
Derek: What are you talking about?
Lisa: One of us has to take control and I guess it is me. So, you go
back, say your good nights to the boys and I will be waiting at rooms 610.

Derek : I am not coming to your room.
Lisa : Would you rather I came to yours?
Derek : You are crazy… sick. You need help.
Lisa : I know. I need help. Help me, Derek.
(She pressed against him.)
Derek : Stay away from me!
(Lisa emits a musical little laugh and smoothed her dress. She registered Derek's angry face and clenched fists. She smiled.)
Lisa : All right, Derek. You play your games And I will play mine.
(Lisa disappears into the darkness. Derek feels his cell phone vibrate. He pulled it out.)
Derek : Beth, I am sorry.

Because audiences can tell in the first climax that Derek and Lisa have an intimate relationship, the connection between the first and second climaxes is particularly tight and close. Because of the issue, Sharon becomes upset with Derek's behavior in the second climax. Consequently, the story's climax is at the very top.

Derek : At first I thought it was no big deal. And then I was just embarrassed. I did not know how to explain it to you without looking….
Sharon : Guilty?
Derek : I said I was wrong.
Sharon : Did she know about us, Derek?
Derek : What?
Sharon : How we met?
Derek : Don't do this, Beth. You will make yourself sick.
Sharon : I'm already sick.
Derek : Honey, I know I screwed up. But I have told you the truth.
I have to know you believe me.
Sharon : I don't know what to believe. All I know is, I need to be alone for awhile.
Derek : Beth, don't
Sharon : I need to be alone.

(Falling Action)

"Falling action" is defined by Hodgson (2001:129) as "the decline following a play's crisis or turning point, toward a tragic catastrophe."
"Falling action" occurs when the plot's complications are worked out and resolved, according to Yanni (2004:434). The author considers that the dispute will be resolved and that falling action is action that falls from the conflict.

According to Bull (2008:159), a falling action is a descent from one level to another. Falling conflict, according to the author, is a result of falling activity. The level of its conflict will decrease with time.

The falling action of this film revolves around fixing Derek and Lisa's shattered marriage through face-to-face conversation. Derek explains the circumstances of this incident that caused his family to be torn apart. Derek and Lisa's marriage is having problems as a result of their close relationship. Derek should not come home, according to Sharon. Sharon is extremely upset in Derek for betraying both her and her faith. The audience can see that Derek genuinely wants to stand up for his family and marriage at this section. Derek wants to apologize to Sharon for his error. Sharon finally forgives him
because she still loves Derek and wants to protect her relationship with her husband as well as her family.

Derek : I have not seen you looking this relaxed and beautiful in weeks.
Sharon : I’d forgotten what this was like. The two of us out together.
Derek : Yeah. It’s been a while.
Derek : So, there is hope?
Sharon : It is not that easy.
Derek : I need you to believe me.
Sharon : Derek, not everybody gets drunk and does things they regret.
Derek : Could we get another bottle, please?
Sharon : Derek, not everybody gets drunk and does things they regret.
Derek : I keep telling you I did not do anything to regret.
Beth : I am telling you. You did.

Ending

"The ending is the ultimate step of the story, the resolution or similarly with finishing - pulls the action to a conclusion and accounts for all untied threads," claim Kirszner & Mendell (2000:68). The writer says that the plot's climax is its last chapter. The issue has been resolved in this section.

Based on the aforementioned assertion, the author comes to the conclusion that the ending is the section of the storyline that explains the final act of the movie or novel and provides a resolution for the issue. The story comes to a conclusion in the ending. Every conflict in a novel or movie has a resolution and comes to an end.

The story continues through the ending. The investigator and Derek visit Derek's home in the story. The detective wants to examine Lisa's body and conduct an investigation into her. The detective also asks about Sharon's health from Sharon. She inquires as to Sharon's wellbeing. Derek is curious about Sharon's condition and the circumstances behind the tragedy. Lisa and Sharon's altercation may have killed Lisa. The detective does not hold Sharon accountable for this issue because Lisa died as a result of her error, not Sharon's. Sharon will therefore have a pleasant, long life with her family.

Reyes : Beth? Is everything alright there?
Sharon : I am fine. Lisa had an accident.

Discussion

The initial explanation of this film centers on the main character's loyalty and desire to analyze the plot. Derek, Lisa, and Sharon are the three primary characters. Derek is a devoted person. He never wavers in his commitment to his wife and his family. One of the main characters is Lisa. She is receptive. She lacks willingness. She aspires to win Derek's affection. Derek is married to Sharon. She is a decent woman. She adores family dearly. The possible conflict is introduced in the opening exposition. In the story, Lisa and Derek meet in the elevator office.

The story begins when Derek's family moves into a new home and ends when Derek leaves for work. He meets Lisa in that office. Derek is constantly bothered by Lisa, who forces him to have sex with her. One day, Lisa and Derek are conversing at a workplace party. While they are still talking, Lisa adds some powder to Derek's tea. Derek is currently unconscious. And Lisa has a great chance to be physical with Derek. When Sharon learns that Derek and Lisa have an intimate relationship, tensions start to
rise. To Derek, Sharon is quite irate. She desires a divorce from Derek. But Derek is not interested.

When Lisa is attempting to murder Sharon, the movie reaches its peak. They're squabbling. Sharon is punched, argued with, and pulled by Lisa. Lisa, however, is unable to murder Sharon. Her attacker is Sharon. The characters talk to his wife about the issue in order to find a solution. He gets pardoned by his wife. However, Lisa and Sharon decide to fight their way out of the issue. They are engaged in combat to protect themselves. Lisa is battling to win Derek's heart and to have Sharon take Derek's place as his wife. Sharon is battling to protect her union with Derek. She does not want Lisa to interfere with her marriage or family. And as they were fighting to the end, Lisa was hit by falling candles. Then Lisa passed away.

This film has a happy ending. The final scene makes it clear that Lisa passed away. Finally, Derek does not face Lisa's challenge. He is able to protect his marriage. He can also use his wife and family to demonstrate his loyalty. Lisa's willingness is also gone. She is unable to elicit her willingness. And last, Derek and his family will be able to live happily ever after without any interruption.

CONCLUSION

The author proposes that when viewing a movie, the audience not only pay attention to the plot, but also consider the message that is sent through the narrative. In order to make it enjoyable to watch and evaluate this movie, the writer also takes into account factors like having a decent story, an intriguing plot, and numerous challenging acts. Although there are numerous acts in this film that portray undesirable traits, adults can still see the positive aspects, such as the importance of being a family-oriented person. And always do action for others, even if they are always wicked.

The story requires the analysts to be cautious and have a thorough understanding of it. The author advises that if another analyst wishes to study this film, they should see it at least twice. so that the analyst may fully comprehend the entire story.

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