

**MOTHER-DAUGHTER CONFLICTS IN A FAMILY INTERACTION
RELATIONSHIP IN *LADY BIRD* (2017)
(A SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH)**

THESIS

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Sarjana Humaniora**



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DEDICATION

All praise and gratitude I pray to Allah SWT, the Almighty, who has given me the strength and patience to carry out and complete this work.

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. My beloved parents, who always support me mentally and financially, and always pray for me.
2. My advisor and my lecturers of English Literature Department, thank you for the lessons, experiences, hard work, and advices.
3. My best friends and my classmate, thank you for being with me through this college life.
4. Everyone who gave helps, prays, and supports.
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MOTTO

مَا وَدَّعَكَ رَبُّكَ وَمَا قَلَىٰ

“YOUR LORD HAS NOT FORSAKEN YOU, NOR DOES HE HATE YOU”

(Q.S. Ad-Dhuha: 3)

لَا يُكَلِّفُ اللَّهُ نَفْسًا إِلَّا وُسْعَهَا

“ALLAH DOES NOT BURDEN ANYONE, EXCEPT WITH SOMETHING
WITHIN ITS CAPACITY”

(Q.S Al Baqarah: 286)

فَإِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا

“SO INDEED, WITH HARDSHIP IS EASE”

(Q.S Al-Insyirah: 5)

PRONOUNCEMENT

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I hereby sincerely state that this thesis entitled *Mother-Daughter Conflicts in a Family Interaction Relationship in Lady Bird (2017) (A Socio-Psychological Approach)* is my own original work. To the best of my knowledge and belief, this thesis contains no material previously published or written by another person except where due references are made.

If later proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take the academic sanctions in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

Surakarta, December 22th 2023

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Praised to Allah SWT, the God of all universe, and our prophet Muhammad SAW, the light of this world. Prayers and greetings are always dedicated to Allah SWT and our prophet Muhammad SAW that give blessing of health and strength so the researcher can finish this thesis entitled “Mother-Daughter Conflicts in Family Interaction Relationship in *Lady Bird* (2017) (A Socio-Psychological Approach)”.

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The researcher realized that this thesis might be far from being perfect. The researcher hopes that this thesis is useful for the researcher in particular and the readers in general.

Surakarta, December 22th 2023

The researcher,



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ABSTRACT

Murni Ratnasari. 2023. *Mother-Daughter Conflicts in A Family Interaction Relationship in Lady Bird (2017) (A Socio-Psychological Approach)*. Thesis. English Letters. Faculty of Cultures and Languages.

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The human's primary relationship is the relationship between a mother and her child. Mothers often prefer to show or tell their daughters something rather than their sons. This phenomenon happens because they both have the same thoughts as women and can support each other in every way. Relationships result in a bond between mother and daughter, but in relationships, there can also be conflict. This research aims to analyze the mother-daughter relationship, the conflicts in their relationship, and how to solve the conflicts in *Lady Bird* film.

The researcher uses the family interaction relationship theory by Mei-Ru Chao. Her theory states that some dimensions form eight relationship types: empathy, constraint, compromise, acquiescence, conflict, camouflage, indifference, and defensiveness. This research also uses the conflict theory by Robert Stanton. In his book, he explained that conflict is categorized into two: internal and external. This research also uses resolving family conflict theory by Robert O. Blood, Jr. In his theory, he explained that the ways to solve conflicts in the family are divided into four categories: discussion, mediation, accommodation, and separation.

The researcher used descriptive qualitative methodology to analyze this research. This descriptive qualitative attempt to reveal the relationship types, conflict types, and resolving conflicts experienced by Marion and Christine as the main characters in *Lady Bird* film. The researcher retrieved data from the film *Lady Bird* in the form of images transformed into textual data, visual movements, and utterances or dialogues between characters. The data in the research was obtained by collecting data and then analyzing it using the data analysis technique by Miles and Huberman.

The result of this research is that the researcher found that Marion and Christine experience eight types of interaction relationships: empathy, constraint, compromise, acquiescence, conflict, camouflage, indifference, and defensiveness. The dominant data is on conflict relationship with 37 data findings. The researcher also found two types of conflict in the film: internal conflict and external conflict. The dominant data is on external conflict with 33 data findings. Also, Christine uses three ways to resolve conflicts: discussion, mediation, and accommodation. The dominant data is on discussion with 16 data, which shows that discussion is the best way to solve a conflict. There is often a conflict in a mother-daughter relationships. and conflict can occur even in good relationships. Sometimes, a mother gives attention and understanding to her daughter in a different way (not in general) so that the daughter misunderstands and that is where the conflict occurs. As we know that discussion is the best way to resolve conflicts by expressing, talking, or sharing their feelings.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

EM : Empathy

CS : Constraint

COM : Compromise

AC : Acquiescence

CON : Conflict

CAM : Camouflage

IF : Indifference

DEF : Defensiveness

EX : External Conflict

IN : Internal Conflict

DIS : Discussion

MED : Mediation

ACCO : Accommodation

SEP : Separation

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

The primary relationship humans have is the relationship between a mother and her child; indirectly, the child has had a relationship with her mother since in the womb. The relationship between a mother and child is significant and complex from infancy to adulthood (Smith, 1993). In their journal article, Pickering, Mentes, Moon, Pieters, & Phillips (2015) found that most women's longest relationship is with their mothers. Their findings support that the relationship between the child and the mother is very close.

As the closest partner, sometimes mother and child will share something such as experiences. Despite their troubles, mothers and daughters usually find a way to show that they care about each other and share interests, values, or jokes (Smith, 1993; Caplan, 2000, p. 10). Suitor & Pillemer (2006) state that mothers often prefer to show or tell their daughters something rather than their sons. When asked to choose between adult children, mothers prefer daughters over sons as their emotional support and source of closeness (Suitor & Pillemer, 2006). This phenomenon happens because they both have the same thoughts as women and can support each other in every way. Even so, some daughters sometimes want to be close to their fathers.

Daughters want to be close to their fathers because they want to see and know the way their fathers view things. They turn to their father and think that their mother is a rival. However, her turn here is not absolute because of the depth of her mother's attachment and her father's emotional and physical

distance (now and previously) (Chodorow, 1978). However, the mother is usually the primary caregiver, object of identification, and role model for the daughter. The relationship between two individuals of the same gender is emotionally intense and can be very conflicting for some mothers and daughters (D.K. Shrier, L.A. Shrier, & Tompsett, 2004).

Relationships result in a bond between mother and daughter, but in relationships, there can also be conflict. Attachment is rooted in a relationship, and conflict occurs in the relationship between two people (Hoeveler, 1998). Mother-daughter bonding grows and takes root in their relationship, which is why both can bond and feel each other's feelings. Pickering et al. (2015) found that conflict is normal in everyday relationships between mothers and daughters. Conflict becomes a normal thing, not because of provocation or anything else. This everyday thing makes conflict a primary mode of interaction between mother and daughter based on past experiences and existing emotions.

Mothers are human; they make mistakes, and sometimes the way our mothers brought us up was not very good (Caplan, 2000, p. 12). A mother wants the best for her daughter; for that, she does what she thinks is right, even though sometimes her actions are wrong and not good (daughters also feel that way). Collins & Laursen (in Hoeveler, 1998) argue that conflict arises when the behavior of one member of a partner does not match the goals, expectations, or desires of other members, resulting in mutual opposition. Based on this, something that can trigger conflict is a difference in behavior that does not follow someone's wishes. This can also happen in the relationship between mother and daughter and become a disappointment.

Over time, the conflict between mother and daughter became popular and began to be studied, even for education. Education that explains conflict in a mother-daughter relationship can go through many ways; one is in the form of literature. Many works of literature, such as novels, poetry, drama, and films, discuss the relationship between mother and daughter. Several films discuss the relationship between mothers and their daughters, and one famous and very popular that focuses on the discussion about the mothers-daughter relationship is *Lady Bird* (2017).

Lady Bird is a semi-autobiographical film by the director and writer Greta Gerwig. The film discusses the relationship between mothers and daughters. This film not only presented the excellent relationship between mother and daughter but also the various conflicts experienced by both of them. Marion is a mother with emotions and a high sense of prestige, and Christine is a daughter who never understood what her mother's behavior meant. The film is set in 2002-2003 in Sacramento, in the Midwest of California. Christine (daughter) is told as a teenage girl that she named herself *Lady Bird* to rebel against her parents and that the name Christine was not a good name. As an adolescent, Christine wants to explore new things and experiences that she has never had before. She is ashamed of her family's condition, and she wants to get out of her hometown. She dreams of leaving Sacramento to search for a living "where culture is" at an expensive art college in New York.

The film *Lady Bird* tells the story of the maturity experienced by Christine. In the process of maturation, the things that are most often experienced are excessive self-questioning, heightened sexual emotions, rebellion, search for

the identity of a teenager, and even broken friendships. The amazing part is that the director could debut this film with a completely different theme. Another way the film differs from others in this genre is through the display of motherhood. *Lady Bird* constantly clashes and bickers with her mother in a way that will be relatable to most parents and their children, but what makes this film such a sensation is how understated it feels.

Although the film looks simple because it discusses the mother-daughter relationship in everyday life, nevertheless, there are conflicts in the mother-daughter relationship. The conflict can be seen in excessive mother-daughter interactions, relationships covered with hatred, and debate arguments leading to fights. This relationship can be analyzed using Chao's theory of family relationship interactions; in her theory, there are several relationship interactions, such as empathy, conflict, camouflage, etc. Then, the conflicts in this relationship can be analyzed using Stanton's conflict theory. Stanton said that conflict consists of internal conflict and external conflict. This conflict can be resolved using Blood Jr.'s theory, where in his theory, several ways can be done to resolve the conflict, such as discussion, mediation, accommodation, and separation.

In the film, Marion (mother) wants to express her disappointment to Christine (daughter), trying to talk about this with her and advising her, but Marion uses a high-pitched tone.

“You think Dad and I don’t know how ashamed that you are of us? Your dad knows, your dad knows why you ask us to drop you a block away from school every day” (Gerwig, 2017).

According to Chao's theory, this dialogue is included in the conflict because they are involved in a serious argument. Marion uses words to express that she is disappointed in her child. According to Stanton's theory, it is included in the part of external conflict because it is a conflict between one character and another. It was also included in the discussion according to Blood's theory because she said it directly, communicate not through other people. Christine understood it as an outrage, she thought that her mother was not advising her but rather alleging that all this happened because of Christine. Christine felt disapproved and angry with her mother because she thought she did not understand her.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher wants to examine the family conflict that occurs between mother and daughter in the film, what type of relationship they have, whether it is a good relationship or a bad relationship, and examine how they resolve the existing conflict and the steps taken by the mother and daughter to solve the problem. To support this research, the researcher received several previous studies that are relevant to the topic to be discussed, including:

First, an article in the journal by Muhammad & Hujuala Rika Ayu (2016) discusses the Mother-Daughter Relationship and Identity in Bernard Shaw's Mrs. Warren Profession. The focus of the research is to discuss mother-daughter relationship in Bernard Shaw's Mrs. Warren Profession. Second, an article in the journal by Shu-Chuan Chen and Chih-Hui Fang (2018) discusses Narrative Writing on New Immigrant Women: Perspective on Cultural Identity and Mother-Daughter Relationship. The focus of this research is to show that

through narrative writings, various issues and topics have been produced that create a dialogue with the people of Taiwan. Third, an article in the journal by Mema Sopiya (2020) discusses An Analysis of Politeness and Cooperation Aspects in the “Lady Bird” Film Script. The focus of the research is to analyze the politeness and cooperation aspects. Fourth, an article in the journal by Musdalifa, Sili, and Ariyani (2022) discusses An Analysis of Conversational Implicatures of the Main Characters in *Lady Bird* film: A Pragmatic Study. The research focuses on describing the lingual forms of the conversational implicatures that appear in the dialogue in the form of words, phrases, or sentences between the two main characters in the *Lady Bird* film. Moreover, fifth, research from Hardiyanti (2018) discusses The Characters' Conflicts in Gilman's Selected Short Stories. The research focuses on explaining the external and internal conflicts that occur in the characters and to explain the resolution of conflicts in short stories.

Based on the five previous studies that have been described above, none of them discuss mother-daughter conflict in family relationships. In a mother-daughter relationship, there is often conflict. Conflict can occur even in good relationships. Sometimes, a mother gives attention and understanding to her daughter in a different way (not in general) so that the daughter misunderstands, and that is where the conflict occurs. Discussion is the best way to resolve conflicts by expressing, talking, or sharing their feelings. Based on the explanation above, the researcher feels interested and important to do this research because after all the nature of a person, how to express opinions or ways of communication; therefore, the researcher wants to research mother

daughter conflict in a family interaction relationship in *Lady Bird* (2017) (a socio-psychological approach).

B. Limitation of the Study

Based on the research object of the researcher, several topics can be used as research topics in the *Lady Bird* film. The topics are character development, the feminist side of mother and daughter, the intrinsic and extrinsic elements, the relationship between mother and daughter, and the search for identity by teenagers. The researchers will limit the problem and focus on one topic: conflict in the relationship between mother and daughter. The limitation of the topic makes it easier for researcher to conduct research that only focuses on the relationship between mother and daughter in this film and the conflicts surrounding it.

Because the researcher only discusses one topic about conflict in a mother-daughter relationship, the researcher must limit the subject to be studied. The researcher chose to limit the character to the main characters only, they are the mother character and the daughter character. The character of the mother and daughter becomes an important focus that supports and is in accordance with research.

C. Formulations of the Problems

To become proper research, the researcher has several problems which are stated in the research question or formulation of the problem. Some of the questions that the researcher asked are:

1. What family relationship types are found from *Lady Bird* film?
2. What mother and daughter conflicts are found from *Lady Bird* film?

3. How do mother and daughter resolve the conflicts in *Lady Bird* film?

D. Objectives of the Study

This objective aims to answer the questions in the formulation of the problem. The researcher has several objectives that are in accordance with the questions above:

1. to know family relationship types found from *Lady Bird* film.
2. to identify mother and daughter conflicts found from *Lady Bird* film.
3. to know how mother and daughter resolve the conflicts in *Lady Bird* film.

E. Benefits of the Study

This research will provide practical and theoretical benefits for readers and researchers. Researchers also hope this research can be a reference for relevant knowledge or research in the future.

1. Theoretical Benefits

From a theoretical point of view, this research is valuable. Both readers and researcher themselves can find out more about things related to relationships in families, especially the mother and daughter in the *Lady Bird* film, and how exactly the characters resolve their conflict. This research is expected to motivate for the development of literature, especially film analysis. In addition, this research is expected to increase discourse related to conflict in the mother-daughter relationship and become a further reference.

2. Practical Benefit

From a practical point of view, especially in the practical realm of the creative industry sector, the benefits of this research are in the film industry. How to present the characters in films that are loved by the public, and there

are lessons to be learned from the film. This shows that graduates of English Letters at UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta can not only become teachers or writers and contribute to other sectors such as film and others. This research is also related to sociological and psychological factors that can help students deal with problems related to student life. Not only that, with this research, all readers can understand that the problems between mother and child can be overcome so that no misunderstandings that can affect psychology.

F. Definitions of the Key Terms

In this research, there are some words will be used. To make it easier for readers to understand it, the researcher provides a definition that is in accordance with the research.

1. Mediation

Mediation may be defined as a process in which disputants attempt to resolve their differences with the assistance of an acceptable third party (Frydenberg, 2005, p.191).

2. Affection

Affection is the need for positive appreciation from others and feelings for others, which are communicated through affectionate behavior, which occurs in relationships ranging from acquaintance to intimate. It plays an important role in parenting, couple relationships, child development, etc. (Pendell, 2002, p. 67).

3. Communication

According to Adler & Rodman (in Bakiner, 2021) communication is a conscious or unconscious process, intentional or unintentional in which feelings and ideas are expressed as verbal and/or nonverbal messages, which are sent, received and understood.

4. Conflict

According to Hardiyanti (2018), conflict occurs when two or more people contradict each other because of their different backgrounds. Conflict also arises due to a lack of tolerance and differences in individual needs.

5. Attachment

According to Bretherton (1992), attachment define by Bowlby as the emotional bond between an infant and his or her caregiver(s), which is expressed in attachment behaviors such as crying, clinging, and following with the aim of establishing and maintaining proximity, particularly in stressful situations.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Background

1. Socio-Psychological Approach

The socio-psychological approach relates to a combination of social and psychological factors. It is the study of the various aspects of the interaction between individuals, social groups, and the social systems of which they are part. According to Gordon (in Hinsz and Matz, 2002), Social psychology attempt to explain and understand how individuals' thoughts, feelings, and behavior are influenced by the actual, imagined, or implied presence of other people. A Socio-Psychological asserts that individuals and society have an interrelated relationship. That is, an individual will try to meet the needs of society, and society also helps him achieve his goals, both need each other. Through this interaction, the personality of an individual is determined.

According to Socio-Psychological Theory, social variables, not biological instincts, are important determinants in shaping an individual's personality. Here, motivation is conscious, that is, an individual knows what his needs and desires are and what behavior is needed to fulfill those needs. Socio-Psychological Theory is a contribution from Adler, Horney, Forman, and Sullivan. They have been defined as 'American writers who seek to restate Freudian theory in sociological terms and dispel its connection with biology. This theory is also called Neo-Freudian Theory because it differs from Freud's psychoanalytic theory. Thus, theorists believe that socio-psychological factors, namely the combination of both social factors (family,

society, wealth, religion) and psychological factors (feelings, thoughts, beliefs), play an important role in shaping an individual's personality (Hanawa, 2017).

The socio-psychological approach is a tool for understanding theories that recognize a relationship as a socio-psychological system emphasizing on the human side. It is the application of behavioral sciences such as psychology, sociology, and anthropology to study the human side of relationships. Family interaction relationship types theory is a theory that still has a relationship with the socio-psychological approach, where relationships focus not only on the social aspects of the individual but also on the psychology of the individual.

The researcher uses a socio-psychological approach because the researcher's problem formulation can be answered through this approach. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that: 1) Both socio-psychological and literature use 'humans' as their research objects. 2) Both of them still have interrelated and complementary relationships. 3) Literature can clearly describe the sociological and psychological stories of the characters that cannot be explained in detail by socio-psychological studies. 4). A Socio-psychological approach can be used to answer the internal conflicts of a character in the story.

2. Family Interaction Relationship Types Theory by Mei-Ru Chao

Family Interaction Relationship Types by Mie-Ru Chao (2011) was a study titled “Family Interaction Relationship Types and Differences in Parent-Child Interactions” published in the Journal of Social Behavior and

Personality. In this study, Chao explained that the dimension of family interaction relationship types is built through three sets of interaction dimensions: Harmonious / Inharmonious Affection, Active / Inactive Intention, and Explicit / Implicit Expression.

a. Harmonious/Inharmonious Affection

Huang (in Chao, 2011) defines harmony as shared values and ways of thinking shared by a culture. Obedience symbolizes harmony between people in society. Some people follow individual or societal wishes to maintain harmony (Chang and Li, in Chao). Based on that, children's obedience to their parents forms a harmonious and inharmonious dimension of the family interaction relationship.

b. Active/Inactive Intention

Li (in Chao, 2011) defines obedience and identification in her study (p.11): obedience means that the affected person will do the things that other people ask him/her to do even if he/she disagrees with the person who influences him/her; identification means that the affected and the influencer want the same thing. Identification involves active intention so that the person affected wants to be like the person who influences him or her and accepts their values and attitudes fully. Children actively seek to be accepted and recognized by their parents in terms of closeness or seeking parental approval or control.

Therefore, the active and inactive intentions derived from consent form the active and inactive dimensions of the type of family interaction. An example of inactive intention is a child who obeys her parents' wishes

to learn about health, even though it is not what she is interested in. An example of active intention is a child who wants to be like her mother, someone who can work hard to support her family. Usually, mothers keep their problems to themselves, but children can accept and understand them.

c. Explicit/Implicit Expression

Teyber in Chao (2011) wrote that individuals repress and hide their negative emotions for fear of losing the people they depend on and relate to. Children may be afraid of losing their parents' love. Many people tend to express their love using actions instead of words. For children, understanding their parents' love for them without words or actions is a common occurrence, and it naturally becomes an important part of their life. Hence, explicit and implicit expressions derived from the reserve concept form the explicit and implicit dimensions of family interaction types.

These three axes combine to produce eight types of family interaction relationships. The interaction of three sets of interaction dimensions is a characteristic of society and culture. It can be seen that, through the alternative combination of harmonic/disharmonious affection and active/inactive intentions, four dimensions can be constructed: approval, obedience, resistance, and alienation. Through the alternative combinations of these four dimensions and explicit or implicit expressions, eight types of family interactions can be constructed: empathy, constraint, compromise, acquiescence, conflict, camouflage, indifference, and defensiveness.

1. Empathy

Empathy is the ability to understand and share other people's feelings, experiences, etc. Empathy in this theory is defined as mutual understanding and acceptance of each other without compulsion (showing feelings or approval). An example is a mother who looks happy because her child helps with household tasks.

2. Constraint

Constraint is things that limit something or limit someone's freedom to do something. Constraint in this theory means holding back or limiting their selves, not saying what they want. An example is the two children who want to play with each other, but neither says so.

3. Compromise

Compromise is an agreement by several people, where each person or group gives what they want, so both can be happy or together in the end. Compromise in this theory is interpreted as an agreement, and expresses what it agrees with. An example is when the father asks his child to massage his shoulders, so the child says "Yes".

4. Acquiescence

Acquiescence is being willing to do what someone wants and accept their opinion, even if you do not believe they are right. Acquiescence in this theory means agreeing without protest, and not saying it. An example is that even though the children do not like the cake made by their mother, they eat it without saying anything.

5. Conflict

Conflict is situations where people or groups disagree or engage in serious arguments or when there are conflicting ideas, opinions, feelings, or desires. Conflict occurs when there is a dispute or contradiction with another, showing resistance or problem. An example is when the two children are fighting over the toys.

6. Camouflage

Camouflage is a behavior that is intentionally intended to hide the truth. Camouflage means not showing the truth and pretending. An example is a child who does not like what his mother has cooked but pretends that it tastes good.

7. Indifference

Indifference is a lack of interest, feeling or reaction to someone or something. In this theory, indifference is interpreted as a feeling of ignoring something and not caring. An example is a mother who never responds to her child.

8. Defensiveness

Defensiveness is the quality or act of trying to protect someone or something from attack. Defensiveness in this theory is defined as pretending and covering something by ignoring it as a form of defense. An example is the father who fears the adverse effects of blaming the bad grades of his son, so he is staying calm and serious.

3. Conflict Theory by Robert Stanton

In his book *An Introduction to Fiction* (1965), Robert Stanton explained that conflict is categorized into two categories: internal conflict and external conflict.

a. Internal conflict

Internal conflict is a conflict that exists in character's mind. This conflict is a fight between the character and himself. Internal conflict is also called psychological conflict. This conflict occurs when a character encounters an intrusion or obstacle in his soul while struggling to achieve his goals. An example of internal conflict is when he is confused because of two difficult choices such as a job offer both of which are very good but can only choose one.

b. External conflict

External conflict is defined as a conflict that exists between a character in the story and something beyond his power. External conflict can arise between characters (one figure with another Figure), can also be physical conflict such as fights or conflicts of ideas. An example of an external conflict is a fight between two individuals because of a misunderstanding.

From the conflict theories above, it can be concluded that conflict in a literary work is a conflict between a character and another character for a purpose or called external conflict. In addition, conflict can also occur within the character itself, either with ideas, thoughts, inner contradictions or with the environment or commonly called internal conflict.

4. Resolving Family Conflict Theory by Robert O. Blood, Jr.

Resolving Family Conflict Theory by Robert O. Blood, Jr. (2015) is a study that contains conflict in the family. In his study, Blood explains from the source of conflict into the process of how to resolve it. This research was published in the Journal of Conflict Resolution in 2015. Apart from individual inner conflicts, the family is the most minor arena in which conflict occurs. This study mainly discusses the inherent characteristics of family conflicts, some of which are opposed to conflicts between countries. Conflict is a severe and widespread problem in contemporary American families. Roughly, one marriage in every four ends with divorce, which is usually preceded, and often caused by the failure of family members to avoid or resolve their conflicts (Blood, 2015).

Resolving Family Conflict Theory explains that the ways to solve problems in the family are divided into four categories: discussion, mediation, accommodation, and separation.

a. Discussion

Discussion is when they prefer to solve a problem by talking about their problem, well or not. Most families solve most of their problems through communication followed by decision-making. Sometimes, this can't solve it and brings a new problem.

b. Mediation

Mediation requires the help of other people in conflict resolution, usually people who are experts in their fields, but it can also be people around

who are able to help, mediation can also be interpreted as requiring a third person to solve problems.

c. Accommodation

Accommodation is more about surrendering to the partner's decision, as an attitude of resignation or surrender to the partner. Accommodation involves adopting a philosophical stance of resignation to the conclusion that further attempts to influence the partner are simply not commensurate with the conflict they provoke.

d. Separation

Separation is the last way to solve the problem when the previous methods do not work. They decided to separate and choose their own way. Separation can also occur between parents and children. The older adolescent who leaves home for college, a job, or marriage sometimes only terminates his or her revolutionary war. Separation is the most drastic way out of family conflict, yet those who have tried it often say that peaceful loneliness is an improvement over perpetual conflict. Separation does not settle conflict at all, but it usually does end it.

5. Lady Bird Film (2017)

Lady Bird is a semi-autobiography film by the director and writer, Greta Gerwig. The film discusses the relationship between mothers and daughters in general. This film not only presented the excellent relationship between mother and daughter, but also the various conflicts experienced by both of two. The conflict can be seen in excessive mother-daughter interactions,

relationships covered with hatred, and debate arguments leading to fights. The film is set in 2002-2003 in Sacramento, the Midwest of California.

Christine (daughter) is told that as a teenage girl who is looking for her identity, she named herself “Lady Bird”, rebelling against her parents that the name Christine is not a good name for her. In the process of her maturation, the things that are most often experienced are excessive self-questioning, heightened sexual emotions, rebellion, search for identity as a teenager, and even broken friendships. She wants more for her life, dreaming of leaving Sacramento to search a living "where culture is" at an expensive art college in New York, but she has problems in her grades and family finances.

This film is directed by Greta Gerwig, in full Greta Celeste Gerwig, (born August 4, 1983, in Sacramento, California, USA), is an American actress, writer, and director known for her sloppy appearances in small independent films before embarking on a successful career as a filmmaker. Gerwig grew up in a middle-class family in Sacramento. She attended an all-girls Roman Catholic high school, where she participated in several theatrical productions before graduating in 2002. Gerwig made her much-anticipated debut as a solo writer and director with the semi-autobiographical film *Lady Bird* (2017), an adult story focusing on the relationship between the main character, Christine (Saoirse Ronan) and his mother, Marion (Laurie Metcalf). Gerwig received an Academy Award nomination for its screenplay and direction, and the film was nominated for Best Picture.

B. Previous Studies

To support this research, the researcher received several previous studies that are relevant to the topic to be discussed, including:

First, research from Dessy Christin (2018) discusses *The Adolescents' Search of Identity in Lady Bird Film as the Representation of Erikson's Theory of Identity versus Identity Confusion*. The focus of her research is to prove the assumptions of research regarding identity search by adolescents using an intrinsic approach, which focuses more on characterization and an extrinsic approach using the concept of identity versus identity confusion by Erik Erikson. The result of this research is this film can open people's minds that humans go through stages in their lives. Of all the stages of human search for identity, this is a critical period because it will become the basis for the continuity of life.

Second, article journal from Yuniar Fatmasari & Aniq Kanafillah (2021) discusses *Resistance in Lady Bird, a Film by Greta Gerwig*. The focus of their research is to reveal the resistance of the main character in the film, where the opposite idea is very clear, and resistance is one of the ways for women to interact with the wider community. The result of this research is this film does not talk explicitly about feminism, but the resistance carried out by the main character makes women feel like they have a bigger role in society. Lady Bird's isn't just limited to women's issues. This also carries political interests that may be revealed through a study.

Third, article journal from Gesang Manggala Nugraha Putra & Trisnavia Elma Kharisa (2020) discusses *Not All Women are Feminists: A Critical View on the Lead Character in the Lady Bird (2017) Film*. The focus of the research

is to examine that not all women are feminists using the feminist identity development model. In this study, the main female character in the film *Lady Bird* failed to undergo all five stages of the feminist identity development model. The result of this research is Lady Bird only passed the first two stages, the writers argue that Lady Bird is an example of a passive identity, as she focuses only on her self-improvement as a teenager instead of evolving into a positive feminist identity.

Fourth, article journal from Fathin Hanifah Langga (2020) discusses *The Female Gaze in the Lady Bird film*. The focus of her research is to analyze the female gaze by comparing Laura Mulvey's theory of female gaze and male gaze through the phenomena in the film. The result of this research is this film proves that Mulvey's theory of the patriarchal world is not permanent and not mandatory.

And fifth, article journal from Kicki Herdayanti and Robby Satria (2021) discusses *Psychological Conflict of the Main Character Reflected in Lady Bird Movie*. The focus of the research is to know the personality of the main character in the film. The researcher used the psychoanalytic Theory by Sigmund Freud, to analyze the psychological conflict between the ego, Id, and superego through the attitude and utterances of the main character. The result of this research is Lady Bird dominates the id. In this film, the character Lady Bird tries to fulfill her id in her own way. However, it cannot be denied that there are several egos and superegos that are hostile to him.

Based on the five previous studies that have been described above, none of them discuss family conflict in a mother-daughter relationship in *Lady Bird*.

Even though they all use the same object as the "Lady Bird" movie, many researchers examine this film from a feminist perspective. It can be understood because in this film the main character is a woman, for some researchers it is an interesting thing to research. All these previous studies, no researchers have examined mother-daughter relationships in which there are conflicts that can occur at any time even in a good relationship.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

According to Moleong (in Kusumastuti and Khoiron, 2019), qualitative research produces analytical procedures that do not use statistical analysis procedures or other quantification methods. Qualitative research deals with qualitative phenomena, for example, when people are interested in investigating the reasons for human behavior (which is why people think or do certain things) (Kusumastuti & Khoiron, 2019). Qualitative research includes analyzing and understanding of specific and regular social behavior and processes as its mission. It also emphasizes on processes and meanings that are not rigorously examined in terms of quantity, amount, intensity, or frequency.

Creswell (in Gangmei, 2017) states that the descriptive research method is used to collect information about current conditions. The emphasis is on describing rather than judging or interpreting. In this research, researcher uses descriptive qualitative research methods. This research is qualitative because it is in accordance with the phenomena found by researchers, phenomena related to human behavior, which is part of qualitative research. Researcher try to understand and interpret a conflict in a mother-daughter relationship that in a film that describes a problematic moment and its meaning in the individual's life.

Researcher choose to use descriptive qualitative methods because it has several advantages including: qualitative methods make it easier for researcher to be more detailed in researching a conflict in mother-daughter relationship

because when using qualitative methods, conflict in a mother-daughter relationship can be answered in more detail. Qualitative methods also put forward a process, where the process is a more important than the results, and the results are negotiated and mutually agreed upon. Even so, using qualitative methods can be lacking in accuracy, where qualitative always prioritizes descriptive analysis which may change due to different opinions from individuals or groups and also the designs are temporary.

B. Data and Data Sources

According to Silalahi (in Kusumastuti & Khoiron, 2019), data are facts about specific characteristics of a phenomenon through observation. Qualitative data can be anything, including events or symptoms that do not describe the count, number, or quantity. In this research, the data used are in the form of images transformed into textual data in the film, visual movements, and utterances or dialogues in the *Lady Bird* film that are in accordance with and support the research. The form of the data was chosen because it relates to the formulation of the problem from this research, so everything in this film that is still related can be used as data.

The data source is a source of data to be used in the research. Creswell (2012) states that the source of data for qualitative research can come from many sources, including observation, interviews, and documentation. The source of data used by researchers in this research is the *Lady Bird* Film. Film was used as a data source because it is in accordance with the research subject.

C. Research Instruments

According to Kusumastuti & Khoiron (2019), the research instruments are the tools used to obtain or collect data in order to solve research problems or achieve research objectives. Every research has a problem formulation that must be solved, which requires a research instrument. The instrument used by the researcher in this study was not a questionnaire or a test, but the researcher herself. The use of humans as research instruments is based on the belief that humans are capable of reaching and assessing the meaning of an event or various social interactions (Saleh, 2017). Researchers must also pay attention to general characteristics based on knowledge, process, and analyze data as soon as possible to draw conclusions from the data obtained. As the instrument, researchers play a role in planning, collecting, analyzing data, and writing research reports by paying attention to rules and directions.

The researcher, as a data collection instrument must be able to adapt to all circumstances and be able to collect various types of data at once. Situations involving human interaction cannot be understood with knowledge alone, so to understand these situations, researchers sometimes need to explore and feel the situation to further explore the problems to be studied (Saleh, 2017). With the involvement of researchers as the instrument of research data collection, all forms of responses from the environment where the research is carried out, researcher can more consider both positive and negative responses.

D. Data Collection Techniques

Data collection techniques are methods or steps taken by researchers to obtain data. According to Kusumastuti & Khoiron (2019) Data collection

techniques are part of research activities, where the implementing officer does not have to be a researcher, but can involve friends or other people as data collectors. The data collection techniques also use qualitative research as a research approach. Data collection techniques are a strategic step in research because the primary purpose of research is to obtain data.

According to Creswell (Anwarudin, 2010) There are several techniques in data collection including observation, interviews, and documentation. In this study, the researcher use several steps included in the part of the documentation to collect data, including:

1. Watching the film

Watching film is a technique of collecting data through observation. By watching film, researchers can observe objects more carefully and in detail, making it easier to collect data.

2. Taking screenshots while watching the film

Taking screenshots is intended to select several scenes in the film that include data, and as evidence when writing and classifying data.

3. Classifying the data

Classifying is compiling data by grouping data that is needed and that is not. This technique makes it easy for researchers to compile which data needs to be used.

4. Coding the data

Coding is the grouping of data into sections which then change the word order into a code. Usually, coding by abbreviating words or converting them into numbers. Coding makes it easier for researchers to enter data and

classify it. An example of codes are word “External” abbreviated as Ex and word “Discussion” abbreviated as Dis.

E. Data Validation Techniques

In determining the data obtained is good and correct data, it is necessary to test the validity of the data (Saleh, 2017). In determining the validity of the data, techniques based on certain criteria are needed. If the researcher carries out an examination of the validity of the data carefully according to the technique used, it is clear that the results of his research efforts can really be justified from all aspects. Moleong (in Kusumastuti & Khoiron, 2019) explained, in the body of knowledge of quality research itself, from the beginning, basically there has been an effort to increase the degree of data trust, which here is called data validity.

Creswell (2007) claims that validation in qualitative research is an attempt to assess the accuracy of findings, as described by researchers and participants. It uses usage for process, rather than verification or historical words. The technique or strategy suggests that the researcher uses accepted strategies to document the accuracy of the study. Creswell and Miller (in Creswell, 2007) chose to focus on eight strategies that are often used by qualitative researchers. One of the strategies is external audits.

External audits allow an external consultant, the auditor, to examine both the process and the product of the account, assessing their accuracy. In this study, the researcher used an external audit to validate the data, which allowed people who were more experienced and expert in their field to become

validators. The presence of an external audits is expected to provide an assessment objective, starting from the research process to conclusions study.

F. Data Analysis Techniques

According to Sujarweni (2014) data analysis is the effort of data that is already available then processed with statistics and can be used to answer the formulation of the problem in research. Thus, data analysis techniques can be interpreted as a way of carrying out analysis of data, with the aim of processing the data to answer the problem formulation.

Data analysis techniques can be determined after the data is collected and its characteristics are known. If use qualitative as a research method approach, then data collection and data analysis are the same as those methods. The character of qualitative data analysis is inductive, meaning that the analysis is built based on the data obtained, and developed into a hypothesis, then the data is searched again and again in order to conclude that the hypothesis is accepted or rejected.

In analyzing the data, the researcher used qualitative descriptive. Miles and Huberman (1994) in analyzing qualitative research data, define analysis as consisting of three concurrent flows of activity: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. Based on this statement, the researcher also uses the three data analysis activities, the following is an explanation of each process or stage:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, identifying, classifying, and coding the important data. Data reduction is a

form of analysis that sharpens, sorts, focuses, discards, and organizes data so that final conclusion can be drawn (Miles and Huberman, 1994). When sorting data, researchers certainly get a lot of data. Therefore, researchers must choose which data will provide information for research. By data reduction, researchers choose to watching the film, taking screenshot, classifying data, coding, and analyzing the data which ones are included in the conflict, in the relationship, and in the problem solving.

2. Data Display

A display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. The most frequent form of display for qualitative data in the past has been extended text (Miles and Huberman, 1994). Data display is the process of simply displaying data in the form of sentences, narratives, or tables. Data display refers to show data that has been reduced in the form of a pattern. In accordance with the data display, the researcher chose to describe the data using the form of a sentence, the researcher arranged the data into a narrative sentence that was easy to understand.

3. Conclusion Drawing

Final conclusions may not appear until data collection is over, depending on the size of corpus of field notes; the coding, storage, and retrieval methods used; the sophistication of the researcher; and so on. In this study, the researchers make conclusions from the data display. After the data has been collected sufficiently then temporary conclusions are drawn, and after the data is complete then the final conclusions are drawn (Saleh, 2017).

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

A. Findings

In this chapter, the researcher will explain the research findings to answer the questions stated in the problem formulation. In this research, there are Three questions including: 1) What family relationship types are found from *Lady Bird* film? 2) What mother and daughter conflicts are found from *Lady Bird* film? 3) How do mother and daughter resolve the conflicts in *Lady Bird* film? In this research, researcher uses *Lady Bird* film as the data source. The result of the research is explained as follows:

Table.4.1 Table of Types of Family Relationship

Types of Family Relationship								Total
EM	CS	COM	AC	CON	CAM	IF	DEF	63
5	2	1	1	37	6	4	7	

The researcher found there are 63 data of types of family relationship which consist of 5 data of empathy, 2 data of constraint, 1 data of compromise, 1 data of acquiescence, 37 data of conflict, 6 data of camouflage, 4 data of indifference, and 7 data of defensiveness.

Table.4.2 Table of Types of Conflict

Types of Conflict		Total
IN	EX	37
4	33	

The researcher found 37 data of conflicts which consist of 4 data of internal conflicts, and 33 data of external conflicts.

Table.4.3 Table of Resolving Family Conflict

Resolving Family Conflicts				Total
DIS	MED	ACCO	SEP	
16	2	1	0	19

The researcher also found 19 data of resolving conflict which consist of 16 data of discussion, 2 data of mediation, and 1 data of accommodation. Here is the explanation:

1. Family Relationship Types Found from *Lady Bird* film

a. Empathy

According to Mei-Ru Chao's theory of types of family relationships, one type of family relationship that results from several dimensions is empathy. Empathy refers to the feelings that people can feel towards another people. This is characterized by having similar feelings because you see or can share things that other people feel. Empathy can appear in anyone who can see other people's feelings or experiences without coercion (Chao, 2011). Thus, empathy focuses on the ability to share and understand other people's feelings.

Based on the theory above, one type of family relationship, empathy, is found in the characters Marion and Christine. The researcher only focused on these two characters because the researcher limited the characters in the film according to what was researched which only

focusing on the characters of the mother and daughter. Researchers found 5 data that showed Marion and Christine experienced empathy which can be seen in the appendices. Some examples of the data as it follows:

1. 33/EM/Christine/00:51:00



Figure 4.1: Scene of Christine with her mother in the bathroom.

(Christine rummaged through the medicine cabinet. She looks at the pill bottle and looks at it. It was an antidepressant for her father. She returned it carefully. She was in the bathroom with her mother)

Christine : *Is Dad depressed?*

Marion : *(looking from the mirror) Why you ask that?*

Christine : *The pills... they have Dad's name on them.*

Marion : *Dad's been struggling with depression for years.*

Christine : *I don't know that. (her face was sad)*

In this scene, Christine is in the bathroom and her mother tries to open the door because it is the only bathroom in the house. Inside, Christine just found out that her father's depression because she saw a pill box with her father's name on it. She sat looking at her mother who was getting ready and looking in the mirror. Her face was pitiful and asked her mother about the truth.

Christine all this time only knew that her father was fine because her father was calm and did not look like he was sick. But ever since she saw the pills on the bathroom shelf bearing her father's name, Christine became sad and reflective. She empathizes with her father, as in the type of family relationship that empathy is the ability to share feelings or understand other people's feelings.

2. 43/EM/Marion/01:02:33-01:02:40



Figure 4.2: Scene of Christine cried and her mother hugged her.

Marion : ***You okay?***

(Christine shook her head, she starts crying very hard. Marion pulls over, and hugs her).

In this scene, Marion is picking up Christine from her friend's house (actually in her lover's house). Christine thought her brother was picking her up, but her mother came because Marion felt the same way so she picked up Christine after work. While in the car, Christine suddenly fell silent as if something was not right, so Marion asked her daughter.

In the car, Marion saw her daughter who suddenly looked down and fell silent. She felt that something was wrong with her daughter. Finally, she asked if her daughter was okay. Marion's feelings of being sensitive

to what her daughter experiences include empathy based on her understanding that empathy is a person's ability to understand or share feelings. Christine burst into tears after being asked by her mother. Marion understood her daughter's sad feelings, she hugged her and tried to comfort her.

According to socio-psychological theory, Marion and Christine's relationship is a combination of social factors, namely family and psychological factors, namely thoughts and feelings that shape Marion and Christine's personalities. Their personalities are formed due to daily interactions where they often argue, resulting in an angry nature and sensitive feelings. Their empathy occurs because their feelings are sensitive, so they can feel each other's feelings.

3. 30/EM/Marion/00:35:45-00:35:55



Figure 4.3: Scene of Marion and family celebrate Christmas

Marion : *They're really nice socks. They're expensive, actually. They wick moisture away from your feet.*

Christine : *Mom, I love them*

Marion : *(Embarrassed) I'm sorry it's Small Christmas. We wanted to, well, it's just a little small this year.*

In this scene, Marion and her family are gathered together to celebrate Christmas. Marion gave Christmas gifts to all her family members and also her daughter-in-law. Marion smiled happily because her family was happy with the Christmas gifts she gave them, even though they only celebrated Christmas simply. Christine was also happy by giving a statement to her mother that she liked the Christmas gift. They all feel happiness with each other. The sharing of feelings carried out by Marion and her family is included in empathy based on the meaning of empathy

The rest of the empathy data list is in data with codes 1/Em/Christine/00:01:35-00:02:02, and 63/Em/Christine/01:27:28-01:28:59 which can be seen in the appendices.

b. Constraint

Based on the theory of family relationship types by Chao (2011), the other various types of family relationships are constraints. Constraint is holding back and limiting yourself from doing or saying something you want. Constraints not only focus on limiting actions or behavior, but also what characters say.

Based on the theory above, researcher found the type of family relationship in Christine and Marion as the main characters in this film. Researcher found 2 data that showed Marion experienced constraints which can be seen in the appendices Moreover, researchers will display data showing the constraints below:

1. 49/CS/Marion/01:09:07



Figure 4.4: Scene of Marion talks with Christine behind the door

Christine : *But do you like me?*

Marion : *(faltering) ... I want you to be the very best version of yourself you can be.*

Christine : *What if this is the best version?*

(Marion was silent, confused about how to respond to her daughter's question)

In this scene, Marion accompanies Christine who is trying on several dress in preparation for prom night. She has tried on several dress and none of them fit, until the last dress is the one that she thinks is suitable. After that, her mother commented and made Christine annoyed with her. In the fitting room, Christine asked her mother questions that made her wonder whether Marion actually loved Christine. Marion still maintained her high level of pride; she did not answer as she wanted.

Marion wants her daughter to be the best version of herself, but that is not the answer Christine wants to hear. Christine thinks that Marion does not love her. Marion just remained silent, confused in response to her daughter's question which thought that it was the best version of Christine. Marion stopped short of saying that she actually accepted

Christine for who she was and loved her. Marion's attitude is included in a constraint, which a constraint is holding back and limiting saying something.

2. 59/CS/Marion/01:20:10



Figure 4.5: Scene of Marion takes Christine to the airport.

Christine : *You aren't coming?*

Marion : *You can't walk up to the gate anymore, anyway.*

Christine : *Yeah, but I'm going to college.*

(Marion can barely look at her, it's too hard and she's too mad and hurts too much).

This scene is when Marion and her husband take Christine to the airport. They got off in front of the airport and took the things in their luggage. Christine approached her mother who had not come down, she asked if her mother did not want to take her to the entrance gate. However, Marion just stared in silence, this shows that Marion is indifferent and does not want to see her daughter.

Marion resisted the urge to stand up and get out of the car. She restricted herself from talking too much to her daughter. Marion's attitude is included in a constraint because according to the definition of constraint, she restrains and limits herself from caring about Christine's

departure. Marion just did not want to be carried away by sadness because in the end Christine had to be far from her mother.

Based on socio-psychological theory, Marion and Christine's relationship, which is often misunderstood, also influences Marion's character, this makes Marion's personality introvert. Marion became a mother who could not open up about what she was really experiencing. Marion's character was caused by environmental influences. Marion restrained herself so that everyone would not know that she was in a difficult situation, so she restricted herself from saying and showing it to other people.

c. Compromise

Another type of family relationship from Chao (2011) is compromise. Compromise is an agreement made by several people, where each person gives what they want. In this compromise, the character who agree are both willing and agree, even if they do not say "yes" to the agreed thing, they can also take action in accordance with the wishes of both characters.

Based on the theory above, researcher discovered the type of compromise relationship. Researchers only found 1 compromise, and that happened to Christine and her father, but in the context here it still involves Marion because both father and daughter tried not to tell Marion. They don't want their mother to know, but they are trying to minimize the bad things that might happen if Marion finds out. Researchers will display data showing the compromise below:

1. 44/COM/Christine/01:05:41



Figure 4.6: Scene of Christine accompanies her father to a job interview.

Larry : *Let's go buy a big bag of Doritos and eat them in the car to celebrate your waitlist.*

Christine : *Okay, but don't tell mom about the Doritos or the waitlist!*

In this scene, Christine is accompanying her father on a job interview. It looks like the interview did not go well, after it was finished Larry asked Christine to buy Doritos. Christine agreed, and she asked her father not to tell Marion about Doritos and Christine's waiting list. Christine made an agreement with her father, which was included in the Compromise because both of them wanted the same thing, and both agreed, this is in accordance with Chao's theory. Even though this scene shows the relationship between a father and his daughter, it is still in the context of a relationship with her mother, where they both agree that the mother should not know about this.

Based on socio-psychological theory, Marion and Christine's relationship, which is often misunderstood, also affects their character, this makes them introvert. Christine never opened up to her mother

because of the influence of Marion's annoying attitude which made Christine psychologically closer to her father. Christine always tried to hide things that she thought her mother would not approve or allow.

d. Acquiescence

Another type of family relationship from Chao's theory (2015) is acquiescence. Acquiescence is agreement, agreeing and being willing to do something that someone wants even though they are not sure what someone wants or their opinion is correct. In this acquiescence, someone can agree without conditions, agree without protest, without saying that she agrees because it can happen in her actions.

Based on the theory above, researcher found 1 data that shows that the relationship between Christine and Marion has acquiescence. Researcher will describe the data showing acquiescence below:

1. 2/AC/Christine/00:02:11



Figure 4.7: Scene of Christine and Marion enjoy a song in the car.

Marion : *Hey, wait. Let's just sit with what we heard.*

Christine : *Are you serious?*

Marion : *Well, we don't have to constantly be entertaining ourselves.*

In this scene, Marion and Christine are on their way home. They were both silent while listening to a tape on the radio. They cry on the way, then Lady Bird ejects the tape from the radio, and returns it into the case from the public library. They have the same emotions, after crying they both laugh and wipe their tears.

Lady Bird tried to find another song on the radio, but Marion stopped her because she wanted them to enjoy the atmosphere without entertaining themselves with songs. Christine agreed to Marion's request, although Christine still questioned whether Marion was serious about not wanting to play the song. Both of them mutually agreed not to play the song even though Christine had previously asked, but she did not protest and agreed.

e. Conflict

Another type of relationship in Chao's family relationship theory (2011) is conflict. Conflict is a situation where a person or group disagrees or is involved in a serious argument, or when there is a conflict of ideas, opinions, feelings, or desires. This conflict can occur between a character and himself or his thoughts (psychological conflict) or a dispute, feud, conflict between one character and another character.

Based on the theory above, researcher found 37 data that showed this conflict occurred in Marion and Christine's relationship, even trivial things can cause conflict for them. This conflict data list can be seen in the appendices for more details. Below, researcher will display some data that shows conflict:

1. 6/CON/EX/Marion/00:03:03



Figure 4.8: Scene of Christine was tired of being lectured by her mother.

Marion : *Your father's company is laying off people right and left. Did you even know that? No of course don't because you don't think about anybody but yourself. (Christine felt annoyed) Immaculate Heart is already a luxury.*

Christine : *Immaculate FART. You wanted that, not me!*

In this scene, Marion is fighting with Christine. She again started an argument that cornered Christine because she thought Christine was selfish, only thinking about herself. The situation which was initially quite touching suddenly turned into silence. Marion blames Christine for not caring about what happened to her father. Even so, Christine remained silent while looking out the window.

Christine saw her mother with a face full of annoyance and anger because of her mother's words which considered her selfish. Their opinions are contradictory. Marion thinks that Christine is wrong because she does not care about everything, but Christine does not feel that she did that. This is included in conflict because based on its

definition, conflict does not only focus on arguments, it can also be a conflict of opinions or ideas.

2. 34/CON/EX/Marion/00:54:46



Figure 4.9: Scene of Marion is asking for an explanation from her daughter

Marion : *(Marion is furious) Suspended?! How does this happen?! Everything we do is for you. Everything. Do you think I like driving that car around. Do you? Do you think I like working double shifts at the psych hospital? You needed to go to the Catholic school because your brother saw somebody knifed in front of him at the public school, is that what you want?*

Christine : *No. No. No. No....*

In this scene, Marion finds out that Christine got a letter that she was suspended. Marion was full of anger, full of disappointment at her daughter's behavior. She could not stop thinking about her daughter's mischief. She had done everything for her daughter, but the reply from her daughter was only endless disappointment. Christine just sat quietly looking down listening to her mother's anger.

The problems that occur between Marion and Christine are included in the conflict because they are involved in a serious argument, in accordance with the conflict in Chao's theory. This argument is serious because it concerns Christine's education and her family's economy. Marion is willing to work two shifts to meet her family's needs, while Christine does not study well at school. Marion felt that her daughter's behavior was not commensurate with Marion's efforts.

Based on socio-psychological theory, Marion and Christine's relationship, which is often misunderstood, also affects their characters, this makes them often at odds. Both of them often fight over small things, and they can even not talk to each other just because they are annoyed at one of the other's responses. Their attitudes influence each other.

3. 37/CON/EX/DIS/Marion/00:55:19



Figure 4.10: Scene of Christine listened silently to her mother's anger.

Larry : *Marion, you didn't have to bring that up.*

Marion : *No, Larry, you can't just be the nice guy. She has to know. She has to know how you feel. Otherwise, she's just going to think that she can say anything at*

all and nobody ever gets hurt. Wrong side of the tracks.

Christine : *I didn't mean it that way, it was a joke*

In this scene, Marion is scolding Christine. Marion explains which actions Christine should not do, how they can be very hurtful to family members. Larry, her father, tried to defend Christine, and he told Marion there was no need to go that far into discussing something that would cause misunderstandings later, but Marion still discussed it.

It is true that Christine's parents should not have remained silent when they heard Christine's words that hurt everyone at home. Marion said this so that Christine would realize that she would no longer hurt her family with her words. This quarrel occurred between Marion and Christine, which is considered a conflict.

4. 48/CON/EX/DIS/Marion/01:08:22-01:08:29



Figure 4.11: Scene of Marion waited for her daughter to change clothes.

Marion : *I thought you didn't even care what I think.*

Christine : *I still want you to think I look good.*

Marion : *I'm sorry, I was telling you the truth. Do you want me to lie?*

Christine : *No, I just wish... I wish that you liked me.*

In this scene, Christine is looking for a dress to wear to the prom. She changed several times in the changing room because she felt that her dress didn't match yet. Christine was offended by her mother's comments about the dress she liked. He then went back into the dressing room annoyed. he just wanted his mother to think that Christine looked good.

Marion tries to resolve her misunderstanding with Christine. She did not mean to insult her, just telling her the truth, but to Christine it hurt. Christine felt her mother did not like her. She said that from behind the door, as if she would not ask that in front of her mother. Christine felt like she did not get love, praise, etc. from her mother. Christine said this to find out what her mother really felt. This dispute between Christine and her mother is included in the conflict.

5. 39/CON/EX/Marion/00:55:42



Figure 4.12: Scene of Christine is being scolded by her mother.

Marion : *Do you have any idea how much it cost to raise you?
How much you're throwing away every day.*

Christine : *Give me a number.*

Marion : *What?*

Christine : *Give me a number!*

Marion : *I don't understand.*

Marion was very upset with her daughter, feeling that Christine did not know how much money was spent on raising her, how much money Christine wasted every day. This argument made Christine even more annoyed and tired of being berated by her mother, and finally she took out a pen and paper.

Christine asked how much money she needed to change, but her mother did not understand because Christine only said "give me a number". Both of them have high egos, are annoyed and disgusted with each other. Christine was angry because she was tired of her mother. She knew that what she did was wrong but she felt that her mother had gone too far. After that, Marion seemed to lower her ego, she spoke calmly but her words still pierced Christine's heart.

The rest of the conflict data list is in data with code
3/Con/Ex/Marion/00:02:34, 4/Con/Ex/Christine/00:02:38,
5/Con/Ex/Dis/Marion/00:02:43, 7/Con/Ex/Marion/00:03:33,
8/Con/Ex/Marion/00:03:35-00:03:42, 10/Con/Ex/Christine/00:10:00,
11/Con/Ex/Dis/Marion/00:10:02, 12/Con/Ex/Med/Christine/00:10:19-
00:10:39, 13/Con/Ex/Dis/Marion/00:14:45-00:14:50,
14/Con/Ex/Marion/00:21:38-00:21:43,
15/Con/Ex/Dis/Marion/00:21:46-00:21:50,
16/Con/Ex/Dis/Marion/00:21:53-00:21:59,
17/Con/Ex/Christine/00:22:00, 18/Con/Ex/Dis/Marion/00:22:06-

00:22:17, 19/Con/Ex/Dis/Marion/00:22:18-00:22:27,
 20/Con/Ex/Acco/Christine/00:22:30, 25/Con/Ex/Christine/00:27:02-
 00:27:08, 26/Con/In/Marion/00:29:20, 32/Con/Ex/Christine/00:47:25,
 35/Con/Ex/Dis/Marion/00:55:06, 36/Con/Ex/Dis/Christine/00:55:13,
 38/Con/Ex/Dis/Marion/00:55:32, 40/Con/Ex/Dis/Christine00:56:02-
 00:56:11, 45/Con/In/Christine/01:07:29,
 46/Con/Ex/Christine/01:07:52, 50/Con/In/Christine/01:09:11,
 52/Con/Ex/Marion/01:15:26, 53/Con/Ex/Dis/Christine/01:15:29-
 01:15:39, 54/Con/Ex/Dis/Christine/01:15:43-01:16:00,
 56/Con/Ex/Dis/Christine/01:16:26,57/Con/Ex/Med/Christine/01:17:42,
 and 58/Con/In/Marion/01:19:22 which can be seen in the appendices.

f. Camouflage

Another type of family relationship in Chao's theory (2011) is camouflage. Camouflage is behavior that is deliberately carried out to hide the truth. This behavior is done intentionally so that the opponent or second character does not feel that it is a pretense. In this film, researcher found 6 data that showed camouflage in Marion and Christine's relationship. Here are some examples of camouflage:

1. 22/CAM/Christine/00:24:13

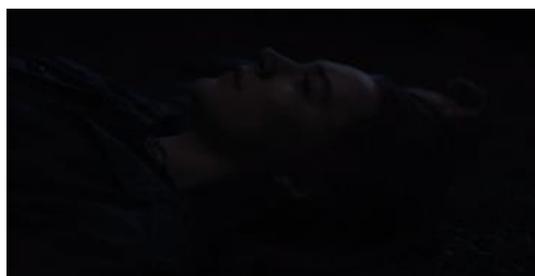


Figure 4.13: Scene of Christine is stargazing in the park with Danny

Danny : *Your Mom is hard on you.*

Christine : *She loves me a lot (change topic) Pick a star for us*

In this scene, Christine is enjoying the evening with Danny. Like teenagers who are in love, they dance and smile happily. They had fun in a park, then lay down on a blanket to look at the stars. Danny asked if they should go home because it was late, but Christine refused.

Christine assumed that her mother would still scold her, whether Christine was late or not. Based on Christine's words, Danny certainly thinks Marion is too harsh on Christine. Christine refuses this, she pretends that her mother is the mother who loves Christine. Christine thought that her relationship with her mother was not good, but she pretended to say that her mother really loved her. Then, she then changed topics to cover up the truth about his mother, this pretense was camouflage.

2. 51/CAM/Christine/01:14:57



Figure 4.14: Scene of Christine is eating with her family.

(Lady Bird celebrating with her family, hugging them.)

Larry : *(toast) To Miguel and his new job!*

Marion : *(toast) To Lady Bird going to Davis.*

(Christine joined in the toast as if agreeing with her mother's words)

In this scene, Christine's family is eating together to celebrate Christine's graduation. Everyone at the dinner table was happy. Christine's father (Larry) toasts for Miguel's new job. Then Marion also toasted for Lady Bird who was going to Davis. Everything feels fine, everyone is happy. Marion and Christine looked at each other and smiled. Danny, her friend, walked towards Christine's table, hugging and smiling at everyone at the dinner table.

Danny suddenly asked about Christine's wait list. Marion looked at Lady Bird and Danny as if asking what Danny meant. Marion's eyes darkened with anger, she felt that everyone knew about this and was lying to Marion. Christine hides the truth about her wait list from Marion. She did not talk about it as if Christine was going to go to Davis like her mother wanted. Christine's pretense is camouflage.

Based on socio-psychological theory, Marion and Christine's relationship, which is often misunderstood, also affects their character, this makes them introvert. Christine always hides something that she might not want other people to know, and the same goes for Marion who often hides her feelings because she does not want other people to know what she feels. They will always act like everything is fine.

3. 60/Cam/Marion/01:20:14



Figure 4.15: Scene of Marion took Christine to the airport

Christine : *Yeah, but I'm going to college.*

Marion : *Well, dad will walk you to security. Parking is too expensive here.*

In this scene, Marion is driving to take her child to the airport. Christine was going to lecture, she sat in the back. Their journey was very quiet, they silently looked at the scenery around them. Arriving at the airport, Larry immediately went downstairs to take out Christine's suitcase and slipped an envelope in front of her suitcase. Christine then approached her mother, and she asked if her mother did not come down and take Christine inside.

Marion pretends not to care about Christine, did not even look at Christine. She deliberately hid the truth that she did not actually want to be abandoned by Christine. Marion said that parking there was expensive so she did not get off, she did not tell Christine the truth that she would be sad if she had to say goodbye to Christine. Marion's attitude of hiding the truth is considered camouflage.

The rest of the camouflage data list is in data with codes 23/Cam/Marion/00:26:36-00:26:43, 28/Cam/Marion/00:31:49-00:31:53, 41/Cam/Marion/00:56:13, which can be seen in the appendices.

g. Indifference

Another type of family relationship in Chao's theory (2011) is indifference. Indifference is lack of interest, feeling, or reaction towards someone or something. Indifference in this theory can occur when

someone ignores something and does not care. Based on Chao's theory, researchers found 4 data that showed this indifference occurred in Marion and Christine's relationship. Below are several examples that demonstrate indifference, the rest can be seen in the appendices:

1. 24/IF/Christine/00:26:44



Figure 4.16: Scene of Christine and Marion are choosing clothes.

Marion : *Are you tired?*

Christine : *No.*

In this scene, Marion and Christine are looking for suitable clothes to wear to attend Thanksgiving. Marion really regrets that Christine spent her last Thanksgiving with someone else's family. Listening to that, Christine put on a lazy face, not caring about her mother's words. She dragged her feet, and Marion watched her walk.

Marion asked if Christine was tired from dragging her feet. Christine simply answered "No." with a cool face. Christine answered her mother's question not wholeheartedly, as if she was not interested and did not want her mother to ask her questions. Christine's reaction in Chao's theory included indifference because she did not fully care about what her mother said, and tried to ignore that her mother was asking about her condition.

2. 55/IF/Marion/01:16:01



Figure 4.17: Scene of Marion ignores Christine

(Lady Bird is still in her graduation gown. Marion is doing dishes, laundry, not looking and speaking to her. She follows Marion into the kitchen, and keeps pursuing her mom. But nothing from Marion.)

In this scene, Christine is still wearing her graduation gown following Marion who is doing dishes and laundry. Marion was completely silent, did not look at Christine at all, nor did she speak at all. Marion was angry with her child, she felt disrespected because she was the only one who did not know about her daughter's waiting list.

Christine spoke at length explaining her mother's misunderstanding. She did not mean to make her mother hurt. Marion's attitude of not caring at all about her daughter's apology is considered indifference because Marion continues to do her job and ignores Christine.

3. 42/If/Christine/00:56:18



Figure 4.18: Scene of Christine gets angry to her mother

(Lady Bird screams and raises her hand at her mother. Brings it down without striking. Leaves the room without a sound.)

In this scene, Christine asks her mother to give her the nominal amount that Christine must replace. She was annoyed because her mother kept saying that Christine did not know how much her parents spent on Christine's education, but Christine did not go to school well, she was even suspended. The second argument became even more heated when Christine intended to reimburse all the money her mother had spent so that she would no longer have to talk to her mother.

Marion underestimated Christine's overbearing desires. Christine felt very frustrated with her mother's annoying answer, she slammed the book and pen she was holding and left. Christine looked fed up and did not want to listen to her mother anymore, she then left without ignoring her mother. Christine's attitude of ignoring her mother because she was annoyed is considered indifference, she is no longer interested in talking to her mother.

The rest of the indifference data list is in data with codes 29/If/Christine/00:32:29 which can be seen in the appendices

h. Defensiveness

Another type of family relationship according to Chao (2011) is defensiveness. Defensiveness is the act of trying to protect someone or something from attack. The attacks here are not attacks in war, but attacks such as piercing sentences or hurtful behavior. Defensiveness

here can also take the form of covering something up by ignoring it as a form of defense.

Researcher found 7 data that showed defensiveness in Christine and Marion's relationship. A list of data about defensiveness can be seen in the appendices. Some examples will be shown below:

1. 9/DEF/Christine/00:03:57



Figure 4.19: Scene of Christine dramatically jumps from the car.

Marion : *You should just go to City College, with your work ethic. City College and then to jail then back to City College. Maybe you'd learn how to pull yourself up and not expect everyone to do everything for you... (screaming)*

*(They slow for a stop light and **Lady Bird dramatically opens the door and rolls out of the car.** Marion screams.)*

In this scene, Marion and Christine are in a feud with their mother. Christine denied some of her mother's words which she thought did not match what Christine understood. Her mother scolded naggingly, not wanting to be defeated by Christine's argument. Because she was fed up with everything her mother said, Christine suddenly decided to get out of the car which was still running by opening the car door and jumping.

Christine suddenly jumped out of the car, making Marion startled and she screamed loudly when she saw her child. What Christine did was defensiveness because she tried to protect herself from her mother's evil words. She seemed bored and tired of her mother's increasingly cornering words. Her mother's words could be said to be an attack, and Christine protected herself from that attack.

2. 31/DEF/Christine/00:44:55



Figure 4.20: Scene of Danny meets Christine at work.

Danny : *Your mom is crazy. I'm scared of her*

Christine : *(suddenly defensive) **She's not crazy, she's just, you know, she has a big heart. She's very warm.***

In this scene, Danny meets Christine at work to apologize about the previous incident. Danny wants to take Christine to his grandmother's house for Christmas because his grandmother misses Christine. Christine refused on the grounds that her mother was upset because Christine preferred Thanksgiving with Danny's family.

After being rejected, Danny said that mother's Christine was crazy. Christine, who heard this, avoided it by saying that her mother was not crazy. She defended her mother, pretending that her mother had a big heart, and was very warm. Even though she does not really like her

mother, Christine's defense is considered defensiveness because she protects her mother's self-esteem in front of people who do not like her mother.

3. 27/Def/Marion/00:29:34



Figure 4.21: Scene of Marion see her daughter from her room.

(Marion's face contorts. This is painful)

In this scene, follows the previous scene where Marion hears a story from Danny that Christine said about where she lives which is on the wrong side of the track. Christine came out of her room, then Marion looked at Christine with a frown and thought about how Christine would have the heart to say such hurtful things about her family's situation. However, she remained silent as if she did not care because she did not want to ruin the mood of her daughter who was going to attend the Thanksgiving party. What Marion did was considered defensiveness because she tried to protect her daughter's self-esteem, even though she had to let go of her aching heart.

The rest of the defensiveness data list is in data with codes 21/Def/Christine/00:24:08-00:24:11, 47/Def/Christine/01:08:11, and 61/Def/Marion/01:20:30-01:21:09 which can be seen in the appendices.

2. Mother and daughter conflict in *Lady Bird* film

a. Internal conflict

According to Stanton's theory (1965) one of the conflicts is internal conflict. Internal conflict is a conflict that exists in a character's mind. This conflict is called a psychological conflict because it is a fight with himself. This conflict can occur when someone encounters obstacles or disturbances in their soul to achieve their goals. This conflict occurs within the character himself, whether with ideas, thoughts, inner conflicts, or the environment.

Based on theory about conflict above, the researcher found 4 data that showed the internal conflict that existed in the main character. A list of data about internal conflicts can be seen in the appendices. Below are several examples that show internal conflict within the characters:

1. 26/CON/IN/Marion/00:29:20



Figure 4.22: Scene of Danny picks up Christine at her house.

Danny : *"It's funny. On my way over here, I went over the train tracks"*

Marion : *"Oh, you took H street?"*

Danny : *Right. And so, Lady Bird always says that she lives on the wrong side of the tracks, but I always thought that was like a metaphor”*

Marion : **Ah.** (*Marion’s face contorts. This is painful.*)

In this scene, Danny is visiting the Christine family's house. He intended to pick up Christine to attend the thanksgiving event held by Danny's grandmother. When he arrived at Christine's house, he was greeted warmly by Christine's parents. Danny was very excited to answer questions and talk about his journey to Christine's house.

Marion, who heard Danny tell Christine about his home address, was surprised because he said "wrong side of the tracks". How could Christine be so brave as to make her mother think Christine did not like where she lived. Marion was silent, but her expression looked very disappointed. She harbored that feeling, and it became a fight with the contents of his own head. It was clear that this was a conflict with his head, an inner conflict but she did not show it to other people.

2. 58/CON/IN/Marion/01:19:22



Figure 4.23: Scene of Marion is frustrated writing letters.

(Marion struggling to write something. She works on a yellow legal pad. Keeps throwing away versions. She scribbled on his paper in frustration.)

This is the scene the day before Christine leaves to continue her education in college. Marion was busy with her pen and paper. Even though she was angry with Christine, she still could not bear to live apart from her daughter. Marion tried to write several words, but none of them matched her wishes, she wrote several times and threw away the paper.

The conflict that occurs with Marion is included in psychological conflict because Marion war with herself again, with her complicated thoughts. She was too prestigious to say goodbye directly to her daughter, that is why she chose to write a letter. The writing did not end, Marion ended up throwing all the paper away and did not send it to Christine.

The rest of the internal conflict data list is in data with codes 45/Con/In/Christine/01:07:29, and 50/Con/In/Christine/01:09:11 which can be seen in the appendices.

b. External conflict

Another conflict according to Stanton (1965) is external conflict. This conflict is defined as a conflict that occurs between the characters in the story and something that is outside their control. This conflict can arise between characters (one character with another character) in a story, it can also be physical conflict such as fighting or clashing ideas. Based on this understanding, researchers found 33 data that showed

external conflict in Marion and Christine's relationship in this film. A list of data about this conflict can be seen in the attachment. Some examples of external conflicts are below:

1. 8/CON/EX/Marion/00:03:35-00:03:42



Figure 4.24: Scene of Christine and Marion argue in the car.

Marion : *You can't even pass your driver's test.*

Christine : *Because you wouldn't let me practice enough!*

Marion : *The way that you work, or the way you don't work, you're not even worth state tuition, Christine.*

In this scene, Marion triggers a conflict with her daughter, she humiliates her daughter because Christine did not pass the driver's license test and is not entitled to school funding. Christine avoided and denied the accusations against her, which she said were not her fault. Her mother would not let Christine study, so she obviously did not pass her driver's license test. They argued and got annoyed with each other without anyone giving in.

The relationship between Marion dan Christine has never been good, Christine and her mother both have high egos, both of them are also arrogant. Her mother's condescending words certainly made Christine angry even though she did not feel guilty about it. The conflict that

occurs between them is an external conflict because this conflict involves two characters where there are conflicting ideas, they do not agree with each other's opinions.

2. 32/CON/EX/Christine/00:47:25



Figure 4.25: Scene of Christine is angry with everyone in the house.

Marion : *Go. Go to your room*

Christine : *I'm not five!*

Marion : *I didn't raise you like this.*

In this scene, Christine has gone too far with her family, speaking in a high tone and shouting. Christine quarreled with her brother and mother. That is making her mother want to stop the argument that is going on by telling Christine to immediately go into her room. Christine shouted at her mother because she was angry and hurt. Christine argued that she was not the little child her mother said she was. She was so angry and she said words that could hurt her family.

Marion was disappointed with her daughter's answer, she felt she had never educated Christine to be like that. Then, She left Christine who was still babbling angrily, as if she did not want this problem to get any longer. Christine's fight with her mother is included in external conflict because it is a fight between characters. Christine was emotional

and did not care about other situations, she was just angry and could not control her emotions. Marion is also tired because Christine cannot be advised.

3. 16/CON/EX/DIS/Marion/00:21:53-00:22:00



Figure 4.26: Scene of Marion advised her daughter.

Marion : *This uniform, this going to look like trash on Monday! This isn't right. We can't treat our clothes like this. I don't know what your wealthy friends do...*

Christine : *Why do you care what I do to my clothes?*

In this scene, Marion was meeting her son who had just come home and sneaked into the house. Christine, who was initially flowery because she previously met Danny (actually her lover), suddenly turned awkward because her mother suddenly scolded her. Christine was annoyed with her mother because she did not like the way her mother gave advice but used a high tone.

Marion explained again to Christine that she should not put her uniform carelessly as if it were trash, and Christine had to put her clothes in order so they do not dirty. She wants Christine to act according to her family's conditions, not to imitate what her rich friends do. The

difference in thoughts and arguments between Christine and her mother is categorized as a conflict, they both do not like each other's actions which seem to blame each other.

4. 25/Con/Ex/Christine/00:27:02-00:27:08



Figure 4.27: Scene of Christine is annoyed with her mother.

Christine : *Why didn't you just say "Pick up your feet".*

Marion : *I didn't know if you tired.*

Christine : *Your being passive-aggressive!*

Marion : *No. I wasn't.*

Christine : *You are so infuriating.*

In this scene, Christine is looking for clothes to wear to Thanksgiving. She was with her mother at a shopping center. When she moved to look for clothes on the other side, her mother noticed that Christine was dragging her feet. Marion thought Christine was tired so she suggested that she sit down first, but Christine refused because she was not tired.

Christine did not like her mother's long-windedness asking if she was tired from dragging her feet. She was irritated by her mother's annoying sarcasm. She actually wondered why her mother's tone was different when talking to Christine and other people. Her mother could

speak softly when talking to other people, but never soft when talking to Christine. The dispute that occurs between Christine and her mother is a conflict. They have a disagreement which ultimately makes one of them get emotional.

5. 3/Con/Ex/Marion/00:02:34



Figure 4.28: Scene of Christine annoyed with her mother

Christine : *I wish I could live through something.*

Marion : *Aren't you?*

Christine : *Nope. The only exciting thing about 2002 is that it's a palindrome.*

Marion : *Okay, fine. Well, yours is the worst life of all, so you win.*

In this scene, Marion and Christine argue again because it starts with Christine's annoyance at not being allowed to play music. In silence, Christine said she hoped to get something done. From Christine's words, Marion felt that Christine's life had suffered the most. The existence of debate in this difference of opinion is included in the conflict based on the Mei-Ru Chao theory.

The rest of the external conflict data list is in data with codes 4/Con/Ex/Christine/00:02:38, 5/Con/Ex/Dis/Marion/00:02:43,

6/Con/Ex/Marion/00:03:03, 7/Con/Ex/Marion/00:03:33,
 10/Con/Ex/Christine/00:10:00, 11/Con/Ex/Dis/Marion/00:10:02,
 12/Con/Ex/Med/Christine/00:10:19-00:10:39,
 13/Con/Ex/Dis/Marion/00:14:45-00:14:50,
 14/Con/Ex/Marion/00:21:38-00:21:43,
 15/Con/Ex/Dis/Marion/00:21:46-00:21:50,
 17/Con/Ex/Christine/00:22:00, 18/Con/Ex/Dis/Marion/00:22:06-
 00:22:17, 19/Con/Ex/Dis/Marion/00:22:18-00:22:27,
 20/Con/Ex/Acco/Christine/00:22:30, 34/Con/Ex/Marion/00:54:46,
 35/Con/Ex/Dis/Marion/00:55:06, 36/Con/Ex/Dis/Christine/00:55:13,
 37/Con/Ex/Dis/Marion/00:55:19, 38/Con/Ex/Dis/Marion/00:55:32,
 39/Con/Ex/Marion/00:56:02-00:56:11,
 40/Con/Ex/Dis/Christine/00:56:02-00:56:11,
 46/Con/Ex/Christine/01:07:52, 48/Con/Ex/Dis/Marion/01:08:22-
 01:08:29, 52/Con/Ex/Marion/01:15:26,
 53/Con/Ex/Dis/Christine/01:15:29-01:15:39,
 54/Con/Ex/Dis/Christine/01:15:43-01:16:00,
 56/Con/Ex/Dis/Christine/01:16:26, and
 57/Con/Ex/Med/Christine/01:17:42, which can be seen in the
 appendices

3. Resolve the conflicts in *Lady Bird* film

a. Discussion

Based on the Blood Jr theory (2015), Discussion is one of the most widely used ways of solving problems. Discussion is when you prefer

to talk about the problem, whether it is good or not. Discussions do not always produce decisions; it can actually create new problems. Researcher found 16 data that showed resolving conflict using discussion methods. The data list can be seen in the appendices. Some examples of discussions below:

1. 13/COM/EX/DIS/Marion/00:14:45-00:14:50



Figure 4.29: Scene of Christine accompanies her mother shopping.

Marion : *We don't need to buy that.*

Christine : *It's only three dollars. I'm having a hard week.*

Marion : *Well, if you want to read it, we can go to the public library.*

Christine : *I want to read it in bed.*

Marion : *That's something that rich people do. We're not rich people.*

In this scene, Marion and Christine are shopping at a shopping center. They shop for household needs and buy anything that are quite cheap considering that their family's economic situation is not yet stable. Marion also gets a discount because her son works at the store. Christine was reading a book beside the shelf, then her mother came. Christine

asked her mother to buy the book to read in her bed, but her mother refused.

Marion felt Christine could read the book at the public library if she wanted to. This is a conflict between Marion and Christine because of differences of opinion. Marion thinks that reading books in bed is not their habit, it's something rich people do. Meanwhile, Christine wants to read a book in bed for comfort, she wants to buy the book. Marion provides a solution by sending Christine to the public library. Marion's efforts are included in the discussion because she communicates them with Christine.

2. 18/CON/EX/DIS/Marion/00:22:06-00:22:17



Figure 4.30: Scene of Marion explains to Christine about her father's job.

Marion : *Your father doesn't have a job. He lost his job. Do you need him to come in here and explain that to you? Of course, he probably wouldn't anyway. He's Mr. Nice guy, and I always have to be the bad guy.*

Christine : *Can we please talk about this tomorrow?*

In this scene, Marion and Christine are experiencing conflict because Christine came home late and sneaked into the house through

the back door. Marion met her daughter who had entered the room, she scolded her because Christine had left her clothes scattered on the bed. Marion just does not want her family to look rag and like trash. She then closed the door and said that Christine's father had lost his job but in a tone that scolded Christine.

Marion explains her problem with Christine, she just does not like that Christine might be looked down by other people because of her bad behavior. Marion communicates this with Christine, trying to resolve the conflict she is experiencing. Her family's economy is in trouble, and Christine should not act as she pleases without thinking about other people. Marion said that Larry would not be able to explain the current situation of his family, she thought that Larry was a good person, and would definitely tolerate Christine's small mistakes. This is different from her, who will of course reprimand and scold Christine if there is something she considers incorrect.

3. 53/CON/EX/DIS/Christine/01:15:29-01:15:39



Figure 4.31: Scene of Christine tries to explain the misunderstanding.

(Christine follows Marion into the kitchen. She sees her dad sitting in the living room, looking scolded: he's just gotten an earful. Christine keeps pursuing her mom.)

Christine : *I'm not even in yet, so this might not even be a problem. I'm sorry, I shouldn't have gone behind your back. I just, it's not like I'm definitely going to New York.*

(Marion only silent.)

In this scene, Christine was following her mother who was washing dishes in the kitchen. Christine tries to say that she did not mean to lie to her mother. Christine's efforts to explain to her mother are included in the discussion because Christine intends to resolve the problem with her mother which started from Christine's misunderstanding and dishonesty. She should have told the truth to her mother, but she did this also because she was afraid of her mother's response, who might not agree with Christine's decision.

The rest of the discussion data list is in data with codes
5/Con/Ex/Dis/Marion/00:02:43, 11/Con/Ex/Dis/Marion/00:10:02,
15/Con/Ex/Dis/Marion/00:21:46-00:21:50,
16/Con/Ex/Dis/Marion/00:21:53-00:22:00,
19/Con/Ex/Dis/Marion/00:22:18-00:22:27,
35/Con/Ex/Dis/Marion/00:55:06, 36/Con/Ex/Dis/Christine/00:55:13,
37/Con/Ex/Dis/Marion/00:55:19, 38/Con/Ex/Dis/Marion/00:55:32,
40/Con/Ex/Dis//Christine/00:56:02-00:56:11,

48/Con/Ex/Dis/Marion/01:08:22-01:08:29,

54/Con/Ex/Dis/Christine/01:15:43-01:16:00, and

56/Con/Ex/Dis/Christine/01:16:26 which can be seen in the appendices

b. Mediation

Mediation is a way of resolving conflicts based on Blood Jr.'s theory (2015), which involves the help of a third person or someone who is an expert in their field, or someone around who is able to help solve the conflict. In this research, researcher found 2 data that showed this mediation occurred in this film. An example of mediation is below:

1. 12/CON/EX/ME/Christine/00:10:19-00:10:39



Figure 4.32: Scene of Christine asks her father for help with the financial aid.

Christine : *So, I'm applying to a couple East Coast schools. I need you to help me with the financial aid applications, but mom can't know.*

Larry : *Mom won't be happy about it.*

Christine : *Which is why I don't want to fight about it before I have to.*

In this scene, Christine is being accompanied by her father to school. Christine feverishly changes the radio station, and finds a song she likes.

Christine started discussing her college applications to her father. She planned to enroll in several places but she needed her father's help to apply for financial aid. Christine does not want her mother to understand this because her mother will not agree and be happy with Christine's decision.

Christine's attempt to ask her father for help was an act of mediation because her father was the third person who helped resolve the conflict. Christine asked her father not to let her mother know what Christine was doing regarding the application for financial aid. Christine did not mean to lie to her mother, but she did not want to fight with her mother any more if she found out about this. Her father's role was very helpful because Christine felt that only her father was able to keep secrets and help so that Christine and her mother did not have arguments.

2. 57/CON/EX/MED/Christine/01:17:42



Figure 4.33: Scene of Larry celebrates Christine's birthday simply.

Christine : *Does mom hate me?*

Larry : *You both have such... strong personalities. She doesn't know how to help you and that frustrates her.*

Christine : *I wish she'd talk to me.*

Larry : *She will, I know. Happy 18.*

In this scene, Larry is giving a surprise to his daughter who is getting older. Christine thinks her father forgot her birthday. Her father came into the room and closed it, holding out a cake with a candle on top so Christine could make a wish. Currently, Christine is 18 years old, which means she is legal. Christine asks her father if her mother hates her and still angry because of the previous conflict (waiting list's Christine).

Larry remains the third person to help the conflict between Christine and her mother. Her father helped Christine not focus too much on her mother's anger, and also helped Marion not be too harsh with her daughter. Based on the definition of mediation, Larry is a person who can help the two people who are in conflict.

c. Accommodation

Another way to resolve a conflict according to Blood Jr. theory (2015) is accommodation. Accommodation here means surrendering to the decisions of an opponent or partner in conflict. Surrender here means not wanting to drag out the conflict, so agreeing with one partner's decision. In this study, researcher found 1 data that showed accommodation. Data about accommodation is below:

1. 20/CON/EX/ACCO/Christine/00:22:30



Figure 4.34: Scene of Christine was sad to hear her mother's explanation.

(Christine puts all her clothes away while Marion watches. She just keeps quiet).

In this scene, Christine and Marion are arguing because Marion feels Christine is undisciplined. After hearing that her father no longer had a job, Christine sat in silence listening to her mother's sentences, becoming aware that her family's finances were declining. Previously she argued and was annoyed with her mother, which created a conflict both of them.

Christine tried to comply with her mother's decision that she should tidy up her clothes so that she would not look like a rag when she went to school the next day, even though she did so reluctantly. The researcher categorized what Christine did as accommodation, she did not want her problems with her mother to continue, and she did not want her mother to nag her even more if Christine did not obey. In the end, both of them remained angry and annoyed even though they had made accommodations.

B. Discussions

The researcher discusses this study based on the research findings above that discussed about the relationships, conflicts, dan resolving conflicts experienced by Marion and Christine in the film *Lady Bird*. Researcher has found the data above from the film *Lady Bird* which is the object of analysis to answer the questions in the formulation of the problems. Therefore, this research aims to find the dominant data based on the research findings. Based on the data, there are 63 data collected in this research: the first question,

conflict relationship is found to be dominant. There are 37 conflict data from the *Lady Bird* film. As for the second question, External conflict is found to be dominant. There are 33 external conflict data from *Lady Bird* film. And for the third question, discussion is found to be dominant. There are 16 discussion data from the *Lady Bird* film.

There are several sources of family relationship types, conflict types, and resolving family conflicts between Marion and Christine in *Lady Bird*. Christine is 17 years old teenager who has still has unstable emotions, so she will easily get angry and misunderstand other people's behavior. The relationship between Christine and her mother as seen in the film tends to be a negative relationship because several times, they are seen hating each other and being annoyed by each other's behavior. That is what makes Marion and Christine's most dominant relationship types is conflict. Christine and Marion are often involved in arguments, for example when they have different opinions which results in conflict. Some research suggests that conflicts with mothers are more frequent and intense than those with fathers, especially conflicts between mothers and daughters (e.g., Laursen, 2005).

In general, teenagers like Christine are still emotionally unstable, they have the right to their emotions. However, there are also many teenagers who are obedient and show affection for their parents. This is also like Christine, who has sensitive feelings and is full of annoyance when dealing with her mother. If it is said that she and her mother often do not get along, but several times they act like a mother and daughter who love each other. According to Pohl, Boyd, & Given (1995), mother-daughter relationships are unique and enduring with

attachment and conflict most often identified as the themes or key components of this relationship.

Most parents also educate their children gently, with affection shown. However, Marion does not like that, Marion is too prestigious and does not know how to act when she is with Christine. Both them always misunderstand and argue so that the negative relationship between the two is clearly visible, namely conflict. While the types of relationships with the least are compromise and acquiescence because the relationship between mother and child never gets along so good communication rarely occurs.

In this film, there is a lot of behavior between Christine and Marion that shows conflict, even small things like differences of opinion. There are two conflicts, namely internal conflict and external conflict. The dominant data for conflict here based on the findings is external conflict. There are several psychological or internal conflicts in this film due to insecurity, inner pressure, and overthinking. However, there are also more external conflicts because the conflict here involves two characters caused by differences of opinion, quarrels or disputes. Marion and Christine often fight, the relationship between them is a social relationship between individuals, which in the category of social relationships is included as external. The external conflict that occurs in the Marion and Christine's relationship is caused by several things such as misunderstandings, differences in desires, differences of opinion, ignorance, pretense, disappointment and prestige between them.

Because there are many conflicts in the relationship between mother and daughter, there are several efforts made to resolve the conflicts that occur,

namely discussion, mediation, accommodation, and separation. the most dominant data about problem solving is discussion. Marion and Christine actually had more discussions because they often spoke angrily to each other, even though in the end there was no solution or it actually added to the problem. They seem to explain which parts are wrong and need to be corrected. Separation is not done in this film because they actually love each other and are covered by a sense of pride. Most of this separation is carried out by husband-wife relations, this is rare and almost never done by mother-daughter because they have had a bond since in the womb.

The relationship between mother and daughter is a common relationship where their relationship results in conflict, but this conflict generally occurs in everyday life. Some people may not understand that this is normal in a relationship. So, conflict with relationships still has a common thread where conflict is one of the results of a relationship. Then, the conflict cannot be completely resolved, it can even create new problems.

In the case of Marion and Christine, when the two of them were annoyed with each other because of differences of opinion and arguments. There is a phase where they do not communicate with each other, but one of them definitely still wants to know the other's situation. Until in the end, when Christine lived far from her parents, she began to understand her mother's situation, she had entered real life, which her mother had already experienced. They just needed to understand each other that love is not always about words.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

After analyzing and discussing the data from *Lady Bird* film, Researchers found 63 data in total, some data have been explained in chapter IV. Based on the analysis of the conflict between mother-daughter in *Lady Bird* film, there researcher has drawn the conclusion as follows:

There are 8 types of Family relationship that experienced by Marion and Christine in *Lady Bird* film. There are empathy, constraint, compromise, acquiescence, conflict, compromise, indifference, and defensiveness that experienced by Marion and Christine as the main character in *Lady Bird* film. The researcher found there are 5 data of empathy, 2 data of constraint, 1 data of compromise, 1 data of acquiescence, 37 data of conflict, 6 data of camouflage, 4 data of indifference, and 7 data of defensiveness in *Lady Bird* film. Based on the data finding, the dominant data in the type of relationship experienced by the main character is conflict, this is because Christine and Marion are emotionally unstable, do not understand each other, and have high egos, making them fight each other all the time, even over small things at once.

Based on the data findings, there are two conflicts experienced by Marion and Christine in *Lady Bird* those are internal and external conflict. There are 4 data of internal conflict and 33 data of external conflict. Based on the findings, it found the dominant data in the conflict that Marion and Christine experienced in *Lady Bird* film is external conflict. Because they often disagree and fight with each other, the conflict that occurs between Marion and Christine is an external

conflict. This conflict involves sociological aspects because problems occur between individuals.

There are 3 of the four ways to solve the family conflict experienced by Marion and Christine in *Lady Bird* film those are discussion, mediation, and accommodation. There are 16 data of discussion, 2 data of mediation, and 1 data of accommodation. Based on data finding, the dominant data in the resolving conflict that Marion and Christine experienced is discussion. During problems, Marion and Christine sometimes just stay silent without saying anything, but are very annoyed with each other. Apart from that, they often get angry and bring up their conflicts so that discussions occur, where discussions here prioritize communicating and discussing the problems that occur.

The relationship between Christine and her mother is more of a love-hate relationship. They love each other, but do not know how to express and show their affection. They have their own way of loving in a way that neither of them needs.

B. Suggestions

Based on the analysis of mother-daughter conflict in family relationship types in *Lady Bird* film, the researcher drawn some suggestion as follows:

1. For students of English letters

This research can be used as a reference related to family conflict. This research provides information to understand relationship types, conflict, and resolving conflict. The researcher hopes that future English literature students, especially students with mainstream literature, will be more

interested in and research various things related to films, novels and other literary works.

2. For other researchers

This research focuses on the analysis of mother-daughter conflict in family relationship types in *Lady Bird* film, which is expected to be a reference and help other researchers to continue research related to this field and be able to further develop it.

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APPENDICES

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Validation Sheet

VALIDATION SHEET

This thesis data titled *Mother-Daughter Conflicts in A Family Interaction Relationship in Lady Bird (2017) (A Socio-Psychological Approach)* has been validated by Muhammad Rizal, M.A in:

Day : Thursday

Date : October 26th, 2023

Surakarta, 26 Oktober 2023
Validator

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Rizal' with a stylized flourish extending to the right.

Muhammad Rizal, M. A

APPENDICES

Appendix 2: Data Matrix

**MOTHER-DAUGHTER CONFLICTS IN A FAMILY INTERACTION RELATIONSHIP IN LADY BIRD (2017)
(A SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH)**

**MURNI RATNASARI
SRN. 196111003**

No.	Coding	Data	Type of Relationship	Conflict	Resolve Family Conflict	Explanation	Valid/ Invalid
1.	1/Em/Christine/00:01:35-00:02:02 1: Data number Em: Type of relationship Christine: Name of the character 00:01:35-00:02:02: Time of the scene	 <p>Note: (They laugh and then wipe their tears. They both had the same emotion.)</p>	Empathy			When Christine went home with her mother, they both cried together in the car, and they shared their feelings with each other. Even though they did not say they felt each other's feelings, it could be seen from their expressions that they both shared their feelings. Understanding the feelings experienced by Christine is categorized as Empathy in Mei-Ru Chao's theory (2011) regarding Types of family relationships. This happened because Christine looked at her mother when they were both crying, and at the end they even laughed together, which means they understood each other's feelings. Based on the Mei-Ru Chao theory, empathy is	Valid

						the ability to understand and share feelings, experiences, etc.	
2.	2/Ac/Christine /00:02:11 2: Data number Ac: Type of relationship Christine: Name of the character 00:02:11: Time of the scene	 <p>Note: Marion: “Hey, wait. Let’s just sit with what we heard Christine: “are you serious?” Marion: “Well, we don’t have to constantly be entertaining ourselves, do we?”</p>	Acquiescence			Christine listened to what her mother said carefully. She agreed not to play music, but still made sure what her mother said was true. She actually was not sure that the two of them could enjoy the silence and not entertain themselves all the time. Christine was silent but her expression clearly did not believe what her mother said was true. Christine's attitude in Chao's theory (2011) categorizes as acquiescence. Based on Mei-Ru Chao's theory, Acquiescence is the willingness to do what someone wants and accept their opinion, even if you are not sure their opinion is correct.	Valid
3.	3/Con/Ex/Marion/00:02:34 3: Data number Con: Type of relationship Ex: Type of conflict	 <p>Note: Christine: “I wish I could live through something.” Marion: “Aren’t you?”</p>	Conflict	External conflict		Marion believes that from Christine's previous sentence, it seems as if Christine's life is the one that suffers the most. The existence of disagreement in this opinion is included in conflict based on the theory of Mei-Ru Chao (2011) that conflict is a situation where people or groups disagree or are involved in serious arguments, or situations where there are conflicting ideas, opinions, feelings or	Valid

	<p>Marion: Name of the character 00:02:34: Time of the scene</p>	<p>Christine: “Nope. The only exciting thing about 2002 is that it’s a palindrome.” Marion: “Okay, fine. Well, yours is the worst life of all, so you win.”</p>				<p>desires. Because conflict involves two or more people, this conflict is an external conflict. Based on Robert Stanton's theory (1965), external conflict can arise between characters (one character and another character), it can also be physical conflict such as fighting or clashing ideas.</p>	
4.	<p>4/Con/Ex/Christine/00:02:38 4: Data number Con: Type of relationship Ex: Type of conflict Christine: A character who start a conflict 00:02:38: Time of the scene</p>	 <p>Note: Christine: “Oh, so now you’re mad? Because I wanted to listen to music?” Marion: “It’s just that you’re ridiculous, you have great life.”</p>	Conflict	External conflict		<p>Christine argued back against her mother, she thought that her mother was angry because she wanted to listen to music. Differences of opinion between Christine and her mother are categorized as conflicts. Based on Chao's (2011) theory, conflict can occur when there is a dispute/contradiction with another people. As experienced by Christine, she has different understandings from her mother. Because conflict involves two or more people, this conflict is an external conflict. Based on Robert Stanton's theory (1965), external conflict can arise between characters (one character and another character), it can also be physical conflict such as fighting or clashing ideas.</p>	Valid

<p>5.</p>	<p>5/Con/Ex/Dis/ Marion/00:02: 43</p> <p>5: Data number Con: Type of relationship Ex: Type of conflict Dis: The way to resolve conflict Marion: A character who try to solve conflict 00:02:43: Time of the scene</p>	 <p>Note: Christine: "I'm sorry I'm not perfect." Marion: "No one's asking you to be perfect! Just considerate would do."</p>	<p>Conflict</p>	<p>External Conflict</p>	<p>Discussio n</p>	<p>Marion tries to resolve her conflict with Christine, but instead of resolving the problem between the two of them, it continues for a long time. Differences of opinion between Christine and her mother are categorized as conflicts. Based on Chao's (2011) theory, conflict can occur when there is a dispute/contradiction with another people. Because conflict involves two or more people, this conflict is an external conflict. Based on Robert Stanton's theory (1965), external conflict can arise between characters (one character and another character), it can also be physical conflict such as fighting or clashing ideas. Marion's attempt to explain her problem to Christine was included in a discussion based on the theory of Robert O. Blood Jr. (2015) because discussion is when they prefer to solve a problem by talking about the problem, whether it is good or not.</p>	<p>Valid</p>
<p>6.</p>	<p>6/Con/Ex/Mar ion/00:03:03</p> <p>6: Data number</p>		<p>Conflict</p>	<p>External Conflict</p>		<p>Marion started arguing with Christine again, even though Christine had been silent. Marion blames Christine for being selfish, only thinking about herself. Differences of opinion between Christine</p>	<p>Valid</p>

	<p>Con: Type of relationship Ex: Type of conflict Marion: A character who start argument 00:03:03: Time of the scene</p>	 <p>Note: Marion: “Your father’s company is laying off people right and left. Did you even know that? No of course don’t because you don’t think about anybody but yourself.” “Immaculate Heart is already a luxury.” Christine: “Immaculate Fart. You wanted that, not me!”</p>				<p>and her mother are categorized as conflicts. Based on Chao's (2011) theory, conflict can occur when there is a dispute/contradiction with another people. And as experienced by Christine, she has different understandings from her mother. Because of the involvement of conflict between one character and another, this conflict is considered an external conflict. Based on Robert Stanton's theory (1965), external conflict can arise between characters (one character and another character), it can also be physical conflict such as fighting or clashing ideas.</p>	
7.	<p>7/Con/Ex/Marion/00:03:33 7: Data number Con: Type of relationship Ex: type of conflict</p>	 <p>Note: Marion: “You couldn’t get into those schools, anyway.” Christine: “Mom!”</p>	Conflict	External Conflict		<p>Marion humiliated Christine, saying that Christine would not be accepted into the school she wanted. The problem between Christine and her mother is categorized as a conflict. Based on Chao's (2011) theory, conflict can occur when there is a dispute/contradiction with other people. And as experienced by Christine, she has different understandings from her mother.</p>	Valid

	<p>Marion: A character who give an opinion that despise 00:03:33: Time of the scene</p>					<p>Because conflict involves two or more people, this conflict is an external conflict. Based on Robert Stanton's theory (1965), external conflict can arise between characters (one character and another character), it can also be physical conflict such as fighting or clashing ideas.</p>	
8.	<p>8/Con/Ex/Marion/00:03:35-00:03:42</p> <p>8: Data number Con: Type of relationship Ex: Type of conflict Marion: Name of the character 00:03:35-00:03:42: Time of the scene</p>	 <p>Note: Marion: "You can't even pass your driver's test." Christine: "Because you wouldn't let me practice enough!" Marion: "The way that you work, or the way you don't work, you're not</p>	Conflict	External conflict		<p>Marion sparked a conflict with her daughter, she humiliated her that Christine did not pass the driver's license exam and did not deserve to be paid for by school. Christine denied the accusations against her, which she said were not her fault. Her mother did not allow her to study, so it was clear that she did not pass the driver's license exam. They argued with each other and got annoyed with each other without anyone giving in. The argument between Christine and her mother is categorized as a conflict. Based on Chao's (2011) theory, conflict can occur when there is a dispute/contradiction with other people. Because conflict involves two or more people, this conflict is an external conflict. Based on Robert Stanton's theory</p>	Valid

		even worth state tuition, Christine.”				(1965), external conflict can arise between characters (one character and another character), it can also be physical conflict such as fighting or clashing ideas.	
9.	9/Def/Christine/00:03:57 9: Data number Def: type of relationship Christine: A character 00:03:57: Time of the scene	 <p>Note: Marion: “You should just go to City College, with your work ethic. City College and then to jail then back to City College. Maybe you’d learn how to pull yourself up and not expect everyone to do everything for you...” (Lady Bird dramatically opens the door and rolls out of the car.)</p>	Defensiveness			Christine dramatically opened the car door and then fell down; she did not want to listen to all her mother's talk of demeaning her. She was annoyed and fed up with hurtful sentences. After that, Marion screamed because she was shocked by what her daughter had done. What Christine did included defensiveness in Mei-Ru Chao's theory (2011). Based on Chao's theory, Defensiveness is the quality or action of trying to protect someone/something from attack. Christine did this as a form of self-defense against all her mother's hurtful words, she wanted to protect herself.	Valid

10.	<p>10/Con/Ex/Christine/00:10:00-00:10:05</p> <p>10: Data number Con: Type of relationship Ex: Type of conflict Christine: a character 00:10:00: Time of the scene</p>	 <p>Note: Christine: (poking at the eggs) “They aren’t done, there’s white stuff” Shelly: “You know how you love Brambles? Pigs are smarter than him even.” Christine: “I never thought Brambles was a genius, okay?” (very obnoxious) “Mom! The eggs are not done!”</p>	Conflict	External Conflict	<p>Christine was upset because the eggs were not cooked yet, but they were served to her, they were not what she wanted. Christine's wishes differ with her mother's, Marion is not allowed to cook for herself but she also does not get the food she wants, while her mother wants Christine to eat quickly and go to school. Christine also argued with Shelly about a small thing. Differences of opinion between Christine and her mother are categorized as conflicts. Based on Chao's (2011) theory, conflict can occur when there is a dispute/contradiction with other people. And as experienced by Christine, she has different understandings from her mother. Because conflict involves two or more people, this conflict is an external conflict. Based on Robert Stanton's theory (1965), external conflict can arise between characters (one character and another character), it can also be physical conflict such as fighting or clashing ideas.</p>	Valid
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11.	<p>11/Con/Ex/Di s/Marion/00:1 0:02</p> <p>11: Data number Con: Type of relationship Ex: Type of conflict Dis: The way to solve a conflict Marion: A character who try to solve a conflict 00:10:02: Time of the scene</p>	 <p>Note: Marion: “Fine. Make your own fucking eggs.” Christine: “I wanted to. You won’t let me!”</p>	Conflict	External Conflict	Discussio n	<p>Marion tried to stop Christine's argument by telling her to make her own eggs. It was as if she wanted her argument with Christine to end immediately because after saying that, she just walked away. The argument between Christine and her mother is categorized as a conflict. Based on Chao's (2011) theory, conflict can occur when there is a dispute/contradiction with other people. Because conflict involves two or more people, this conflict is an external conflict. Based on Robert Stanton's theory (1965), external conflict can arise between characters (one character and another character), it can also be physical conflict such as fighting or clashing ideas. Marion's attempt to explain her problem to Christine was included in a discussion based on the theory of Robert O. Blood Jr. (2015) because discussion is when they prefer to solve a problem by talking about the problem, whether it is good or not.</p>	Valid
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12.	12/Con/Ex/Me/Christine/00:10:19-00:10:39 12: Data number Con: Type of relationship Ex: Type of conflict Me: The way to solve the conflict Christine: A character who try to solve	 <p>Note: Christine: “So, I’m applying to a couple East Coast schools. I need you to help me with the financial aid applications, but mom can’t know.” Larry: “Mom won’t be happy about it.” Christine: “Which is why I don’t want to fight about it before I have to.”</p>	Conflict	External conflict	Mediation	Christine asks her father for help so that Christine's conflict with her mother does not get any longer, she wants to take care of everything with financial help without her mother knowing. Actually, she wanted to be accepted at the campus she wanted, but she also wanted to help her families financial. The conflict here is a conflict between Christine and Marion. Based on Chao's (2011) theory, conflict can occur when there is a dispute/contradiction with other people. Because conflict involves two or more people, this conflict is an external conflict. Based on Robert Stanton's theory (1965), external conflict can arise between characters (one character and another character), it can also be physical conflict such as fighting or clashing ideas. Her father is here as a mediator who helps Christine. Following the previous problem of difficult family finances, Christine uses a third person, which in the theory of Robert O. Blood, Jr. (2015) is mediation. Based on Blood, Jr.'s theory. Mediation requires the help of other people in resolving the conflict, usually	Valid
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						people who are experts in their field, but can also be people around who are able to help	
13.	13/Con/Ex/Di s/Marion/00:1 4:45-00:14:50 13: Data number Con: Type of relationship Ex: Type of conflict Dis: The way to solve a conflict Marion: A character who start an argument 00:14:45- 00:14:50: Time of the scene	 <p>Note: Marion: “Well, if you want to read it, we can go to the public library.” Christine: “I want to read it in bed.” Marion: “That’s something that rich people do. We’re not rich people.”</p>	Conflict	External conflict	Discussio n	Marion said that reading books in bed was a habit of rich people. She did not agree when Christine asked for money to buy a book, and told Christine to read the book at the public library. This argument is also included in conflict because of disagreement. Differences in arguments between Christine and her mother are categorized as conflicts. Based on Chao's theory (2011) that conflict can occur when there is a dispute/contradiction with another people. Marion feels that there is no need to buy the book, while Christine is the opposite. Christine remained silent, annoyed listening to her mother's words. And as experienced by Christine, she has different understandings from her mother. Because conflict involves two or more people, this conflict is an external conflict. Based on Robert Stanton's theory (1965), external conflict can arise between characters (one character and another character), it can also be physical conflict such as fighting or clashing ideas.	Valid

						Marion's utterances are also included in the discussion based on the Blood Jr. (2015) theory. Discussion is when they prefer to solve a problem by talking about the problem, whether it is good or not.	
14.	14/Con/Ex/Marion/00:21:38-00:21:43 14: Data number Con: Type of relationship Ex: Type of conflict Marion: Name of the character 00:21:38-00:21:43: Time of the scene	 <p>Note: Marion: "Is she home?" Larry: "Maybe leave it for tonight." Marion: "No, she knows better. (Getting up) She can't sneak around like this."</p>	Conflict	External Conflict		Marion heard Christine sneak open the back door. Marion doesn't agree with what her daughter is doing because she thinks Christine is breaking the rules at home. She stood up and approached her. Differences of opinion between Christine and her mother are categorized as conflicts. Based on Chao's (2011) theory, conflict can occur when there is a dispute/contradiction with other people. Because conflict involves two or more people, this conflict is an external conflict. Based on Robert Stanton's theory (1965), external conflict can arise between characters (one character and another character), it can also be physical conflict such as fighting or clashing ideas.	Valid
15.	15/Con/Ex/Disc/Marion/00:21:46-00:21:50		Conflict	External conflict	Discussion	Marion approached Christine and explained that what she was doing was not right. Christine should not have left her room in a mess. The dispute between Christine and her mother is categorized as	Valid

	<p>15: Data number</p> <p>Con: Type of relationship</p> <p>Ex: Type of conflict</p> <p>Dis: The way to solve a conflict</p> <p>Marion: A character who try to solve a conflict</p> <p>00:21:46-00:21:50: Time of the scene</p>	<p>Note:</p> <p>Marion: “Christine! You can’t leave your room like this!”</p> <p>Christine: “I didn’t…”</p> <p>Marion: “None of these things were put away right. They aren’t nice, Christine, now!”</p>				<p>a conflict. Based on Chao's (2011) theory, conflict can occur when there is a dispute/contradiction with other people. Because conflict involves two or more people, this conflict is an external conflict. Based on Robert Stanton's theory (1965), external conflict can arise between characters (one character and another character), it can also be physical conflict such as fighting or clashing ideas. Marion's efforts to explain to Christine are included in the discussion because she is trying to tell her what her daughter should do. Based on the theory of Robert O. Blood Jr. (2015) because discussion is when they prefer to solve a problem by talking about the problem, whether it is good or not.</p>	
16.	<p>16/Con/Ex/Di s/Marion/00:21:53-00:22:00</p> <p>16: Data number</p> <p>Con: Type of relationship</p>	 <p>Note:</p> <p>Marion: “This uniform-- this going to look like trash on Monday!”. “This</p>	Conflict	External conflict	Discussion	<p>Marion explained again to Christine that she should not put her uniform carelessly as if it were trash. She wants Christine to act according to her family's conditions, not to imitate what her rich friends do. The difference in thoughts between Christine and her mother is categorized as a conflict. Based on Chao's (2011) theory, conflict can occur when there is a</p>	Valid

	<p>Ex: Type of conflict</p> <p>Dis: The way to solve a conflict</p> <p>Marion: Name of the character</p> <p>00:21:53-00:22:00: Time of the scene</p>	<p>isn't right. We can't treat our clothes like this. I don't know what your wealthy friends do..." (Christine was silent and became annoyed)</p>				<p>dispute/contradiction with other people. Due to the involvement of conflict between two or more people, this conflict is considered external conflict. Based on Robert Stanton's theory (1965), external conflict can arise between characters (one character and another), it can also be physical conflict such as fighting or clashing ideas. Marion's attempt to explain to Christine is included in the discussion because she is trying to tell her what her daughter should do. Based on the theory of Robert O. Blood Jr. (2015) because discussion is when they prefer to solve a problem by talking about the problem, whether it is good or not.</p>	
17.	<p>17/Con/Ex/Christine/00:22:00</p> <p>17: Data number</p> <p>Con: Type of relationship</p> <p>Ex: Type of conflict</p>	<p>Note: Christine: "Why do you care what I do to my clothes?"</p>	Conflict	External conflict		<p>Christine tries to rebel against her mother, she doesn't agree with everything her mother says about Christine's life. They argue about how much their mother cares about Christine's clothes. The differences in arguments between Christine and her mother based on Chao's (2011) theory include conflict. Conflict can occur when there is a dispute/contradiction with another party. Because conflict involves two or more people, this conflict is an</p>	Valid

	Christine: Name of the character 00:22:00: Time of the scene					external conflict. Based on Robert Stanton's theory (1965), external conflict can arise between characters (one character and another character), it can also be physical conflict such as fighting or clashing ideas.	
18.	18/Con/Ex/Di s/Marion/00:2 2:06-00:22:17 18: Data number Con: Type of relationship Ex: Type of conflict Dis: The way to solve a conflict Marion: Name of the character 00:22:06- 00:22:17: Time of the scene	 Note: Marion: "Your father doesn't have a job. He lost his job. Do you need him to come in here and explain that to you?" "Of course, he probably wouldn't anyway. He's Mr. Nice guy, and I always have to be the bad guy." Christine: "Can we please talk about this tomorrow?"	Conflict	External conflict	Discussio n	Marion closes the door, explaining to Christine that her father lost his job. If Christine behaved like her rich friends, it seems like she wouldn't be able to because she saw the family's difficult economy. Marion said that her father would not explain directly to Christine because she thought that her mother was the worst in this house. The argument between Christine and her mother is categorized as a conflict. Based on Chao's (2011) theory, conflict can occur when there is a dispute/contradiction with other people. Because conflict is involved between two or more people, this conflict is considered an external conflict. Based on Robert Stanton's theory (1965), external conflict can arise between characters (one character and another character), it can also be physical conflict such as a fight or disagreement. Marion was the one who	Valid

						explained to Christine how she should be included in the discussion because she was trying to tell her what her daughter should do. Based on the theory of Robert O. Blood Jr. (2015) because discussion is when they prefer to solve a problem by talking about the problem, whether it is good or not.	
19.	19/Con/Ex/Di s/Marion/00:2 2:18-00:22:27 19: Data number Con: Type of relationship Ex: Type of conflict Dis: The way to solve a conflict Marion: Name of the character 00:22:18- 00:22:27:	 <p>Note: Marion: “You can’t look like a rag because that makes us look like rags. And you want to know the truth? Here’s the truth. Some of your friends’ fathers could employ your father and they’re not</p>	Conflict	External conflict	Discussio n	Marion does not want her family to look like a rag because people will think it is a rag. She said this to Christine, communicating to her about how they could deal with the problems they were experiencing. Dispute between Marion and Christine is a conflict based on Chao's (2011) theory, conflict can occur when there is a dispute/contradiction with other people. Because conflict involves two or more people, this conflict is an external conflict. Based on Robert Stanton's theory (1965), external conflict can arise between characters (one character and another character), it can also be physical conflict such as fighting or clashing ideas. Marion's method is included in the discussion of Blood Jr. theory. about conflict resolution. Based on the theory of	Valid

	Time of the scene	going to do it if it looks like his family is trash.”				Robert O. Blood Jr. (2015) because discussion is when they prefer to solve a problem by talking about the problem, whether it is good or not.	
20.	20/Con/Ex/Acco/Christine/00:22:30 20: Data number Con: Type of relationship Acco: The Way to solve a conflict Christine: A character who has a feeling 00:22:30: Time of the scene	 Note: (Lady Bird puts all her clothes away while Marion watches)	Conflict	External conflict	Accommodation	Christine felt sad about her family's difficult situation. She looked at her mother then followed her mother's words to tidy up her clothes which were scattered on the bed as if she did not want the conflict with her mother to get any longer. Dispute between Marion and Christine is a conflict based on Chao's (2011) theory, conflict can occur when there is a dispute/contradiction with other people. Because conflict involves two or more people, this conflict is an external conflict. Based on Robert Stanton's theory (1965), external conflict can arise between characters (one character and another character), it can also be physical conflict such as fighting or clashing ideas. Christine who surrenders to her mother's orders is categorized as accommodation in the theory of Robert O. Blood, Jr. (2015) about resolving family conflict. As in Blood's theory, accommodation is a	Valid

						situation where one partner surrender in to the other partner's decision.	
21.	21/Def/Christine/00:24:08-00:24:11 21: Data number Def: Type of relationship Christine: Name of the character 00:24:08-00:24:11: Time of the scene	 <p>Note: Danny: "Your Mom is hard on you." Christine (defensively): "Yeah, well, she loves me a lot."</p>	Defensiveness			Christine did not want to go home because she thought her mother would still nag her even if she wasn't late coming home. Even so, she still defended her mother when Danny said that Marion taught Christine harshly. Christine's attitude of defending her mother is included in the defensiveness category in Mei-Ru Chao's theory (2011). Based on Chao's theory, defensiveness is the quality or action of trying to protect someone/something from attack.	Valid
22.	22/Cam/Christine/00:24:13 22: Data number Cam: Type of relationship Christine: Name of the character	 <p>Note: Christine: "She loves me a lot. (then) Pick a star for us."</p>	Camouflage			Christine tries to cover up the truth about her mother who taught her harshly. She stared at the sky silently and started another conversation so Danny would not ask about it again. Based on Mei-Ru Chao's theory (2011), Christine's attitude of not showing the truth is included in Camouflage. Camouflage is a deliberate behavior intended to hide the truth.	Valid

	00:24:13: Time of the scene						
23.	23/Cam/Marion/00:26:36-00:26:43 23: Data number Cam: Type of relationship Marion: Name of the character 00:26:36-00:26:43: Time of the scene	 <p>Note: Marion: "I just think it's just such a shame that you're spending your last Thanksgiving with a family you've never met instead of us, but I guess you want it that way."</p>	Camouflage			From what Marion said, she actually wanted Christine to spend her last Thanksgiving at home, but she didn't say it clearly, because maybe that was what Christine wanted too. Marion's pretending attitude, in Mei-Ru Chao's theory (2011) about types of family relationships, is included in camouflage. Based on Chao's theory, camouflage is a behavior that is deliberately intended to hide the truth.	Valid
24.	24/If/Christine /00:26:44 24: Data number If: Type of relationship	 <p>Note: Marion: "Are you tired?" Christine: "No!"</p>	Indifference			Christine answered her mother's question half-heartedly, she was a little annoyed with her mother. Christine's reaction to her mother's question in Mei-Ru Chao's (2011) theory about types of family relationships, includes indifference. Based on Chao's theory, indifference is a	Valid

	Christine: Name of the character 00:26:44: Time of the scene					lack of interest, feeling/reaction towards someone/something.	
25.	25/Con/Ex/Christine/00:27:02-00:27:08 25: Data number Con: Type of relationship Ex: Type of conflict Christine: Name of the character 00:27:02-00:27:08: Time of the scene	 <p>Note: Christine: “Why didn’t you just say “Pick up your feet.”” Marion: “I didn’t know if you were tired.” Christine: “You were being passive-aggressive!” Marion: “No. I wasn’t” Christine: “You are so infuriating.”</p>	Conflict	External conflict		Christine did not like her mother's long-windedness asking if she was tired from dragging her feet. She was annoyed by her mother's annoying sarcasm. This dispute between Christine and her mother is a conflict based on Chao's (2011) theory, conflict can occur when there is a dispute/contradiction with other people. Because conflict involves two or more people, this conflict is an external conflict. Based on Robert Stanton's theory (1965), external conflict can arise between characters (one character and another character), it can also be physical conflict such as fighting or clashing ideas.	Valid

26.	<p>26/Con/In/Marion/00:29:20</p> <p>26: Data number Con: Type of relationship In: Type of conflict Marion: Name of character 00:29:20: Time of the scene</p>	 <p>Note: Danny: "It's funny. On my way over here, I went over the train tracks" Marion: " Oh, you took h street?" Danny: "Right. And so, Lady bird always says that she lives on the wrong side of the tracks, but I always thought that was like a metaphor" Marion: "Ah." Danny: "But there are actual train tracks."</p>	Conflict	Internal conflict	<p>Marion's face scrunched up; she was surprised to hear Danny's sentence about Christine saying that she lived on the wrong side of the tracks. Marion feels that Christine is ashamed of her family. Marion just remained silent with her feelings contrary to what Christine said. Based on Chao's (2011) theory about types of family relationships, what Marion experienced included conflict. Conflict is a situation where there are conflicting ideas, opinions, feelings, or desires. In Robert Stanton's (1965) theory, this conflict is also included in internal conflict because of the quarrel between the character and himself, with his own thoughts. There is no resolution because Marion does not express or communicate about her conflict, she only fights with her own mind.</p>	Valid
27.	<p>27/Def/Marion/00:29:34</p> <p>27: Data number</p>	 <p>Note:</p>	Defensiveness		<p>Follows from the previous scene where Marion heard a story from Danny that Christine said about where she lived on the wrong side of the tracks, then Marion looked at Christine and thought about how Christine could have the heart to say</p>	Valid

	<p>Def: Type of relationship Marion: Name of the character 00:29:34: Time of the scene</p>	<p>(Marion’s face contors. This is painful)</p>				<p>such hurtful things about her family, but she remained silent as if she did not care because she did not want to ruin the mood of her daughter who was going to attend the Thanksgiving party. Marion's silent and pretending attitude is included in the Defensiveness category in Mei-Ru Chao's theory (2011) about types of family relationships. Based on Chao's theory, defensiveness is defined as pretending and covering something up by ignoring it as a form of defense.</p>	
28.	<p>28/Cam/Marion/00:31:49-00:31:53</p> <p>28: Data number Cam: Type of relationship Marion: Name of the character 00:31:49-00:31:53: Time of the scene</p>	 <p>Note: Marion: “Well, happy Thanksgiving. We missed you, Lady Bird.”</p>	Camouflage			<p>Marion was happy to see Christine laughing happily with her friends. Marion was actually sad, angry, and hurt because Christine did not celebrate Thanksgiving with her family, she didn't show her true feelings. Marion's attitude of pretending to be happy in Mei-Ru Chao's theory (2011) is included in camouflage. According to Chao theory, camouflage is a deliberate behavior intended to hide the truth.</p>	Valid

29.	<p>29/If/Christine /00:32:29</p> <p>29: Data number If: Type of relationship Christine: Name of the character 00:32:29: Time of the scene</p>	 <p>Note: Shelly: “Your Mom was really sad you weren’t here tonight for Thanksgiving.” Christine: “Yeah, well, she hates me.”</p>	Indifference			<p>When Christine heard Shelly say that Marion was sad because Christine did not celebrate Thanksgiving at home, she avoided it, refusing to believe what Shelly said. She thinks that her mother hates her, her reaction is as if she is not interested/cares about discussing her mother. Based on Mei-Ru Chao's theory (2011) about types of family relationships, Christine's attitude includes indifference. Indifference is a lack of interest, feelings/reactions towards someone/something.</p>	Valid
30.	<p>30/Em/Marion /00:35:45-00:35:55</p> <p>30: Data number Em: Type of relationship Marion: Name of the character 00:35:45-00:35:55:</p>	 <p>Note: Marion: “They’re really nice socks. They’re expensive, actually. They wick moisture away from your feet.” Christine: “Mom, I love them.”</p>	Empathy			<p>Marion smiled happily because her family was happy with the Christmas gifts she gave, even though they only celebrated a simple Christmas. Christine was also happy by giving a statement to her mother that she liked the Christmas gift. They all felt each other's happiness. The feelings of happiness experienced by Christine and her mother fall into the category of empathy in Chao's (2011) theory about types of family relationships. As in the Mei-Ru Chao theory, empathy is the ability to understand and share feelings, experiences, etc.</p>	Valid

	Time of the scene						
31.	31/Def/Christine/00:44:55 31: Data number Def: Type of relationship Christine: Name of the character 00:44:55: Time of the scene	 <p>Note: Danny: “Your mom is crazy. I’m scared of her.” Christine: “She’s not crazy. She’s just, you know, she has a big heart. She’s very warm.”</p>	Defensiveness			Lady bird rejects Danny's accusations about her mother. Danny says that Marion is crazy, Christine defends her. She tried to protect her mother from other people's insults. She also pretended to say that her mother was kind and had a big heart, as if she did not want to show Danny what his mother was like. Christine's defensive attitude for her mother is included in defensiveness in Mei-Ru Chao's theory (2011) about types of family relationships. Based on Chao's theory, defensiveness is the quality or action of trying to protect someone/something from attack.	Valid
32.	32/Con/Ex/Christine/00:47:25 32: Data number Con: Type of relationship Ex: Type of conflict	 <p>Note: Marion: “Go. Go to your room” Christine: “I’m not five!”</p>	Conflict	External Conflict		Christine shouted at her mother because she was angry and hurt. Christine argued that she was not the little child her mother said she was. She was so angry and she said words that could hurt her family. Marion was disappointed with her daughter's answer, she felt she had never educated Christine to be like that. She leaving Christine who was still babbling angrily, as if she did not want this	Valid

	Christine: Name of the character 00:47:25: Time of scene	Marion: "I didn't raise you like this."				problem to get any longer. This argument between Christine and her mother is considered a conflict. Based on Chao's (2011) theory, conflict can occur when there is a dispute/contradiction with other people. Because conflict involves two or more people, this conflict is an external conflict. Based on Robert Stanton's theory (1965), external conflict can arise between characters (one character and another character), it can also be physical conflict such as fighting or clashing ideas.	
33.	33/Em/Christine/00:51:00 33: Data number Em: Type of relationship Christine: Name of the character 00:51:00: Time of the scene	 <p>Note: Christine: "Is Dad depressed?" Marion: "Why do you ask that?" Christine: "The pills... they have Dad's name on them."</p>	Empathy			Christine asked her mother if her father was depressed because she saw his name on the pill holder. She felt sad when she heard that his father had been depressed for years, during which time Christine did not know anything. Christine's feelings of sadness regarding what her father experienced are categorized as empathy in Chao's theory (2011) about types of family relationships. As in the Mei-Ru Chao theory, empathy is the ability to understand and share feelings, experiences, etc.	Valid

34.	34/Con/Ex/Marion/00:54:46 34: Data number Con: Type of relationship Ex: Type of conflict Marion: Name of the character 00:54:46: Time of the scene	 <p>Note: Marion: “Suspended?! How does this happen?!” “Everything we do is for you. Everything. Do you think I like driving that car around. Do you? Do you think I like working double shifts at the psych hospital? You needed to go to the Catholic school because your brother saw somebody knifed in front of him at the public school, is that what you want?” Christine: No. No. No. No...</p>	Conflict	External conflict		Marion was very disappointed at how Christine could be suspended. All of this was not comparable to her hard work earning money for her family, taking two shifts at work, picking up and dropping off Christine. Everything was done for Christine, but Christine disappointed her. Marion's anger because of Christine's actions is included in the conflict. Based on Chao's (2011) theory, conflict can occur when there is a dispute/contradiction with other people. Because conflict involves two or more people, this conflict is an external conflict. Based on Robert Stanton's theory (1965), external conflict can arise between characters (one character and another character), it can also be physical conflict such as fighting or clashing ideas.	Valid
35.	35/Con/Ex/Diss/Marion/00:55:06		Conflict	External conflict	Discussion	Marion actually knew that Christine was embarrassed by her family's situation. She knew from Christine's attitude that she did not tell her friends about her family's true	Valid

	<p>35: Data number</p> <p>Con: Type of relationship</p> <p>Ex: Type of conflict</p> <p>Marion: Name of the character</p> <p>00:55:06: Time of the scene</p>	<p>Note:</p> <p>Marion: “You think Dad and I don’t know how ashamed that you are of us? Your dad knows, your dad knows why you ask him to drop you off a block away from school every day”</p> <p>Christine: “Dad I didn’t mean to...”</p>				<p>situation because she was embarrassed that she was poor, while her friends were rich people. She lectured Christine, the debate argument between the two was a conflict. Based on Chao's (2011) theory, conflict can occur when there is a dispute/contradiction with other people. Because conflict involves two or more people, this conflict is an external conflict. Based on Robert Stanton's theory (1965), external conflict can arise between characters (one character and another character), it can also be physical conflict such as fighting or clashing ideas. Marion explains to Christine about the conflict is included into discussion based on the theory of Robert O. Blood Jr. (2015) about problem solving. Based on Blood's theory, discussion is when they prefer to resolve something. problems by talking about the problem, whether good or not.</p>	
36.	36/Con/Ex/Di s/Christine/00: 55:13		Conflict	External conflict	Discussion	<p>Still continuing from the previous problem, Christine felt guilty towards her father because her mother's words were true but she didn't mean to hurt her parents' feelings. Christine tried to resolve</p>	Valid

	<p>36: Data number</p> <p>Con: Type of relationship</p> <p>Ex: Type of conflict</p> <p>Dis: The way to solve a conflict</p> <p>Christine: Name of the character</p> <p>00:55:13: Time of the scene</p>	<p>Note:</p> <p>Marion: “You made him feel horrible do you know that?”</p> <p>Christine: (Crying) “I’m sorry.”</p>				<p>this problem by apologizing to her parents, and explaining that she did not mean to hurt her family as her mother said. The dispute between Marion and Christine was a conflict. Based on Chao's (2011) theory, conflict can occur when there is a dispute/contradiction with other people. Because conflict involves two or more people, this conflict is an external conflict. Based on Robert Stanton's theory (1965), external conflict can arise between characters (one character and another character), it can also be physical conflict such as fighting or clashing ideas. Christine's efforts to solve this problem by explaining it to her parents included a discussion based on the theory of Robert O. Blood Jr. (2015) about problem solving. Based on Blood's theory, discussion is when they prefer to resolve something, problems by talking about the problem, whether good or not.</p>	
37.	37/Con/Ex/Disc/Marion/00:55:19		Conflict	External conflict	Discussion	<p>It is true that Christine's parents should not have just remained silent when they heard that what Christine said hurt everyone at home. She said this so that Christine would realize that she would no</p>	Valid

	<p>37: Data number</p> <p>Con: Type of relationship</p> <p>Ex: Type of conflict</p> <p>Dis: The way to solve a conflict</p> <p>Marion: Name of the character</p> <p>00:55:19: Time of the scene</p>	<p>Note:</p> <p>Larry: "Marion you didn't have to bring that up."</p> <p>Marion: "No, Larry, you can't just be the nice guy. She has to know. She has to know how you feel. Otherwise, she's just going to think that she can say anything at all and nobody ever gets hurt. Wrong side of the tracks."</p> <p>Christine: "I didn't mean it that way, it was a joke"</p>				<p>longer hurt her family with her words. The argument between Christine and her mother is categorized as a conflict. Based on Chao's (2011) theory, conflict can occur when there is a dispute/contradiction with other people. Because conflict is involved between two or more people, this conflict is considered an external conflict. Based on Robert Stanton's theory (1965), external conflict can arise between characters (one character and another character), it can also be physical conflict such as a fight or disagreement. Marion, who explained this to Christine, was included in the discussion because she was trying to tell her what her daughter should do. Based on the theory of Robert O. Blood Jr. (2015) because discussion is when they prefer to solve a problem by talking about the problem, whether it is good or not.</p>	
38.	<p>38/Con/Ex/Di s/Marion/00:5 5:32</p> <p>38: Data number</p>	 <p>Note:</p>	Conflict	External conflict	Discussion	<p>Marion tried to explain whatever was hurting her, but in an angry tone. She did not like Christine looking down on her family because they were poor, as if Christine was an ungrateful person. The argument between Christine and her</p>	Valid

	<p>Con: Type of relationship Ex: Type of conflict Dis: The way to solve a conflict Marion: Name of the character 00:55:32: Time of scene</p>	<p>Marion: “Yeah, it’s just a joke: “Mom and Dad, they don’t care.” We didn’t think we’d be in this house for 25 years. We thought we would’ve moved some place better. Whatever we give you, it’s never enough.” Christine: “It is enough”</p>				<p>mother is categorized as a conflict. Based on Chao's (2011) theory, conflict can occur when there is a dispute/contradiction with other people. Because conflict is involved between two or more people, this conflict is considered an external conflict. Based on Robert Stanton's theory (1965), external conflict can arise between characters (one character and another character), it can also be physical conflict such as a fight or disagreement. Marion, who explained this to Christine, was included in the discussion because she was trying to tell her what her daughter should do. Based on the theory of Robert O. Blood Jr. (2015) because discussion is when they prefer to solve a problem by talking about the problem, whether it is good or not.</p>	
39.	<p>39/Con/Ex/Marion/00:55:42</p> <p>39: Data number Con: Type of relationship</p>	 <p>Note: Marion: “Do you have any idea what it costs to raise</p>	Conflict	External conflict		<p>Marion was very upset with her daughter, feeling that Christine had no idea how much money was spent raising her, how much money Christine was wasting every day. This quarrel between Marion and Christine is included in the conflict because it is based on Chao's theory (2011) that conflict can occur when there</p>	Valid

	Ex: Type of conflict Marion: Name of the character 00:55:42: Time of the scene	you? And how much you're just throwing away every day?" Christine: (tired of being berated). "Give me a number." Marion: "What?"				is a dispute/contradiction with other people. Because conflict involves two or more people, this conflict is an external conflict. Based on Robert Stanton's theory (1965), external conflict can arise between characters (one character and another character), it can also be physical conflict such as fighting or clashing ideas.	
40.	40/Con/Ex/Di s/Christine/00: 56:02- 00:56:11 40: Data number Con: Type of relationship Ex: Type of conflict Dis: The way to solve a conflict Christine: Name of the character 00:56:02- 00:56:11:	 Note: Christine: "Give me a number!" Marion: "I don't understand." Christine: "You give me a number for how much it cost to raise me. And I'm going to get older and make a lot of money and write you a check for what I owe you so that I never have to speak to you again."	Conflict	External conflict	Discussio n	Christine was tired of being scolded by her mother, she then took a pen and asked how much she had to pay for raising her. Even though she was full of anger, she considered it a solution so that her mother would not scold her, demanding Christine to do this or that. This quarrel between Marion and Christine is included in the conflict because it is based on Chao's theory (2011) that conflict can occur when there is a dispute/contradiction with other people. Because conflict involves two or more people, this conflict is an external conflict. Based on Robert Stanton's theory (1965), external conflict can arise between characters (one character and another character), it can also be physical conflict such as fighting or clashing ideas. Based on the theory of	Valid

	Time of the scene					Robert O. Blood Jr. (2015), Christine's actions include discussion because discussion is when they prefer to solve a problem by talking about the problem, whether it is good or not.	
41.	41/Cam/Marion/00:56:13 41: Data number Cam: Type of relationship Marion: Name of the character 00:56:13: Time of the scene	 <p>Note: Marion: “Well, I highly doubt that you will be able to get a job good enough to do that.”</p>	Camouflage			Marion pretended that she was not sad by Christine's words, she did not show her sadness at hearing Christine's hurtful words. She only seemed to answer calmly even though she was actually sad. Marion's pretense that covers this truth in Mei-Ru Chao's theory (2011) about types of family relationships includes camouflage. Based on Chao's theory, camouflage is a behavior that is deliberately intended to hide the truth.	Valid
42.	42/If/Christine /00:56:18 42: Data number If: Type of relationship	 <p>Note: (Lady Bird screams and raises her hand at her mother. Brings it down</p>	Indifference			Christine felt very frustrated with her mother's annoying answers, she slammed the book and pen she was holding and left. Christine seemed fed up and did not want to listen to her mother anymore, she then left ignoring her mother. Christine's attitude in Mei-Ru Chao's theory (2011) regarding types of family relationships is included in indifference. Based on Chao's	Valid

	Christine: Name of the character 00:56:18: Time of the scene	without striking. Leaves the room without a sound.)				theory, indifference is a lack of interest, feelings/reactions towards someone/something. Indifference in this theory is defined as a feeling of ignoring something and not caring.	
43.	43/Em/Marion /01:02:33- 01:02:40 43: Data number Em: Type of relationship Marion: Name of the character 01:02:33- 02:02:40: Time of the scene	 Note: (Marion felt something to her daughter)	Empathy			Marion asked Christine if she was okay, she felt like something was not right with her daughter. Marion seemed to be able to feel what Christine was feeling. Her feelings of compassion for Christine are categorized as empathy in Chao's (2011) theory about types of family relationships. As in the Mei-Ru Chao theory, empathy is the ability to understand and share feelings, experiences, etc.	Valid
44.	44/Com/Christine/01:05:41 44: Data number	 Note:	Compromise			Following the initial problem that her mother should not know that Christine was on the waiting list, she tried to hide everything. Christine did not want to bother her mother so she asked her father not to tell her mother, and her father	Valid

	<p>Com: Type of relationship Christine: Name of the character 01:05:41: Time of the scene</p>	<p>Larry: "Let's go buy a big bag of Doritos and eat them in the car to celebrate your waitlist." Christine: "Okay, but don't tell Mom about the Doritos or the waitlist!"</p>				<p>agreed. In Mei-Ru Chao's theory (2011) regarding types of family relationships, agreement between both parties includes compromise. Based on Chao's theory, compromise is defined as an agreement, and states what is agreed upon.</p>	
45.	<p>45/Con/In/Christine/01:07:29 45: Data number Con: Type of relationship In: Type of conflict Christine: Name of the character 01:07:29: Time of the scene</p>	<p>Note: Christine: "Why don't I look like the girls in the magazines" (to the dress) "It's too tight. Fuck"</p>	Conflict	Internal conflict		<p>Christine is not confident in the clothes she wears. She feels like she does not look like the women in magazines. According to her, women in magazines are the role model of beautiful women. Christine struggles with her insecure thoughts. Based on Chao's (2011) theory about types of family relationships, what Christine experienced was conflict. Conflict is a situation where there are conflicting ideas, opinions, feelings, or desires. In Robert Stanton's (1965) theory, this conflict is also included in internal conflict because of the quarrel between the character and himself, with his own thoughts. Christine's utterance is also included in the discussion because she is trying to say what she is thinking. Based on the Blood Jr theory. (2015),</p>	Valid

						discussion is when they prefer to solve a problem by talking about the problem, whether it is good or not.	
46.	46/Con/Ex/Christine/01:07:52 46: Data number Con: Type of relationship Ex: Type of conflict Christine: Name of the character 01:07:52: Time of the scene	 <p>Note: Marion: “Well, I suggested you not have that second helping of pasta.” Christine: “Mom!” Marion: “Honey, you seem upset about it and I’m trying to help” Christine: “Mom. You’re giving me an eating disorder.” (To herself) “I wish I could get an eating disorder.”</p>	Conflict	External conflict		Christine was against her mother's words telling her to eat less pasta, she felt she would experience an eating disorder because of that. Her mother said that because she felt that Christine was really annoyed to her clothes were tight, Marion was just trying to help but it was wrong. This difference of opinion between Marion and Christine makes a conflict. There was a conflict between Christine and her mother. Christine just wanted to be called beautiful by her mother, there was no need to comment on everything Christine was wearing. Based on Chao's (2011) theory, conflict can occur when there is a dispute/contradiction with other people. Because conflict involves two or more people, this conflict is an external conflict. Based on Robert Stanton's theory (1965), external conflict can arise between characters (one character and another character), it can also be physical conflict such as fighting or clashing ideas.	Valid

47.	47/Def/Christine/01:08:11 47: Data number Def: Type of relationship Christine: Name of the character 01:08:11: Time of the scene	 <p>Note: Christine: "I love it." Marion: "Is it too pink?" (Christine silently goes back into the dressing room.)</p>	Defensiveness			Christine tries to protect her self-esteem, pretending to ignore her mother's comments about the dress she was wearing, even though Christine said she liked the dress. Based on Chao's (2011) theory about types of family relationships, Christine's actions are defensiveness. Defensive is the quality or action of trying to protect someone/something from attack. Defensiveness in this theory is defined as pretending and covering something up by ignoring it as a form of defense.	Valid
48.	48/Con/Ex/Diss/Marion/01:08:22-01:08:29 48: Data number Con: Type of relationship Ex: Type of conflict Dis: The way to solve a conflict	 <p>Note: Marion: "I thought you didn't even care what I think." Christine: "I still want you to think I look good." Marion: "Okay, I'm sorry. I was telling you the truth. Do you want me to lie?"</p>	Conflict	External conflict	Discussion	Marion tries to resolve her misunderstanding with Christine. She did not mean to insult her, just telling the truth, but for Christine it hurt. Christine felt her mother did not like her. She said that from behind the door, as if she would not ask that in front of his mother. Christine felt that she did not get love, praise, etc. from her mother. Christine said this to know what her mother really felt. This debate between Christine and Marion is considered a conflict based on Chao's (2011) theory, conflict can occur when there is a dispute/ contradiction	Valid

	<p>Marion: Name of the character 01:08:22-01:08:29: Time of the scene</p>	<p>Christine: “No, I just wish... I wish that you liked me.”</p>				<p>with other people. Because conflict involves two or more people, this conflict is an external conflict. Based on Robert Stanton's theory (1965), external conflict can arise between characters (one character and another character), it can also be physical conflict such as fighting or clashing ideas. Marion's attempt to explain to Christine is included in the discussion because she tries to say the problem. Based on the theory of Robert O. Blood Jr. (2015) because discussion is when they prefer to solve a problem by talking about the problem, whether it is good or not.</p>	
49.	<p>49/Cs/Marion/ 01:09:07</p> <p>49: Data number Cs: Type of relationship Marion: Name of the character</p>	 <p>Note: Marion: “I want you to be the very best version of yourself you can be.” Christine: “What if this is the best version?” Marion:</p>	Constraint			<p>Marion wanted to say that she actually really loved Christine, but she was held back so she just said that she wanted Christine to be the best version of herself. Christine asked what if that was the best part of her, but Marion could only see her daughter disappointed by her silence. Marion restrained herself, her sense of prestige getting higher. Marion's attitude is contained in Mei-Ru Chao's (2011) theory about types of family relationships, including types of</p>	Valid

	01:09:07: Time of the scene					constraints. Based on Chao's theory, constraint is holding back or limiting oneself, not saying what one wants.	
50.	50/Con/In/Christine/01:09:11 50: Data number Con: Type of relationship In: Type of conflict Christine: Name of the character 01:09:11: Time of the scene	 <p>Note: (She is nervous. She keeps checking the window.) Shelly: “You look really pretty” Christine: “Really?” Shelly : “Yeah”</p>	Conflict	Internal conflict		Apart from feeling unloved by her mother, Christine also felt that she was not beautiful. Her lack of self-confidence makes her anxious. When her sister-in-law complimented her that she was beautiful, she immediately smiled confidently. She has a problem with herself. Based on Chao's (2011) theory about types of family relationships, what Christine experienced was conflict. Conflict is a situation where there are conflicting ideas, opinions, feelings, or desires. In Robert Stanton's (1965) theory, this conflict is also included in internal conflict because of the quarrel between the character and himself, with his own thoughts.	Valid
51.	51/Cam/Christine/01:14:57 51: Data number Cam: Type of relationship	 <p>Note:</p>	Camouflage			Christine pretended to agree with her mother's statement because she intended to hide the waiting list from her mother. She joined in the toasts and laughed as if she was indeed going to Davis as her mother had said. Christine's attitude of hiding the truth from her mother in Mei-	Valid

	Christine: Name of the character 01:14:57: Time of the scene	Marion: “To Lady Bird going to Davis!” (Christine agree with her mother statement, but she hiding something)				Ru Chao's theory (2011) is considered camouflage. Based on Chao's theory, camouflage is a behavior that is deliberately intended to hide the truth.	
52.	52/Con/Ex/Marion/01:15:26 52: Data number Con: Type of relationship Ex: Type of conflict Marion: Name of the character 01:15:26: Time of the scene	 Note: Danny: (to Christine) “Oh, did you find out about the wait list” Marion: “What?” (Marion’s eyes darken)	Conflict	External conflict		From Marion's answer and facial expression, it was clear that she was disappointed because she felt everyone had lied to her. Marion thought Christine would go to Davis, but she was wrong. She was very surprised when Danny asked about Christine's waiting list. Marion's dispute with Christine is included in the conflict based on Chao's theory (2011), that conflict can occur when there is a dispute/contradiction with other people. Because conflict involves two or more people, this conflict is an external conflict. Based on Robert Stanton's theory (1965), external conflict can arise between characters (one character and another character), it can also be physical conflict such as fighting or clashing ideas.	

53.	53/Con/Ex/Di s/Christine/01: 15:29- 01:15:39 53: Data number Con: Type of relationship Ex: Type of conflict Dis: The way to solve a conflict Chistine: Name of the character 01:15:29- 01:15:39: Time of the scene	 <p>Note: Christine: “I’m not even in yet, so this might not even be a problem.” “I’m sorry, I shouldn’t have gone behind your back. I just, it’s not like I’m definitely going to New York.”</p>	Conflict	External conflict	Discussio n	Christine tried to explain to her mother that she would not necessarily be accepted at the campus where she was on the waiting list. She was afraid that her mother would get angry because Christine was not honest, she registered without her knowledge. Marion's dispute with Christine is included in the conflict based on Chao's theory (2011), that conflict can occur when there is a dispute/contradiction with other people. Because conflict involves two or more people, this conflict is an external conflict. Based on Robert Stanton's theory (1965), external conflict can arise between characters (one character and another character), it can also be physical conflict such as fighting or clashing ideas. Christine's attempt to explain this is included in the discussion because it is based on the theory of Robert O. Blood Jr. (2015) because discussion is when they prefer to solve a problem by talking about the problem, whether it is good or not.	
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54.	<p>54/Con/Ex/Di s/Christine/01: 15:43- 01:16:00</p> <p>54: Data number Con: Type of relationship Ex: Type of conflict Dis: The way to solve a conflict Christine: Name of the character 01:15:43- 01:16:00: Time of the scene</p>	 <p>Note: Christine: “Mom. Mom. Aren’t you sort of proud that I’m so close to getting in? Just a little?” “I mean... Yes, I know it was probably easier because 9/11 and less people applying with terrorism and all that, but still though ... I’m sorry, I know I can lie and not be a good person, but...”</p>	Conflict	External conflict	Discussio n	<p>Christine apologized again to her mother, she just wanted to make her mother proud of what she had done. She did not mean to lie to her mother. Christine felt that this was a good opportunity for Christine because she could be one of the people on the waiting list, but she still did not want to bother her parents, especially her mother. Marion's dispute with Christine is included in the conflict based on Chao's theory (2011), that conflict can occur when there is a dispute/contradiction with other people. Because conflict involves two or more people, this conflict is an external conflict. Based on Robert Stanton's theory (1965), external conflict can arise between characters (one character and another character), it can also be physical conflict such as fighting or clashing ideas. Christine's attempt to explain this to Marion is included in the discussion because it is based on the theory of Robert O. Blood Jr. (2015) because discussion is when they prefer to solve a problem by talking about the problem, whether it is good or not.</p>	
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55.	55/If/Marion/01:16:01 55: Data number If: Type of relationship Marion: Name of the character 01:16:01: Time of the scene	 <p>Note: (Marion just be quiet)</p>	Indifference			Marion did not care what Christine said at all. She was already disappointed with everything Christine had done. Marion was indifferent and ignored Christine who did not stop explaining that she wanted to solve the problem. Marion's attitude of ignoring her daughter in Mei-Ru Chao's theory (2011) is included in indifference. Based on Chao's theory, indifference is a lack of interest, feelings/reactions towards someone/something, or a feeling of ignoring something and not caring.	
56.	56/Con/Ex/Diss/Christine/01:16:26 56: Data number Con: Type of relationship Ex: Type of conflict Dis: The way to solve a conflict	 <p>Note: Christine: "Please, Mom. Please, I'm so sorry. I didn't mean to hurt you. I-I appreciate everything you've done for me, I'm ungrateful and I'm so sorry, I'm so sorry I wanted more..."</p>	Conflict	External conflict	Discussion	Christine did not give up on apologizing to her mother, she just wanted her mother to respond and talk to her. Christine does not want to be ignored, and she does not want her mother to hate her. Marion's dispute with Christine is included in the conflict based on Chao's theory (2011), that conflict can occur when there is a dispute/contradiction with other people. Because conflict involves two or more people, this conflict is an external conflict. Based on Robert Stanton's theory (1965), external conflict can arise between characters (one character and	

	Christine: Name of the character 01:16:26: Time of the scene	“Just... please. Talk to me. I know I’m-I’m so bad. I know I am. But please just talk to me, mom. Mom, please talk to me.”				another character), it can also be physical conflict such as fighting or clashing ideas. Christine's efforts to explain to Marion are included in the discussion because she is trying to say what she is worried about. Based on the theory of Robert O. Blood Jr. (2015) because discussion is when they prefer to solve a problem by talking about the problem, whether it is good or not.
57.	57/Con/Ex/Me d/Christine/01 :17:42 57: Data number Con: Type of relationship Ex: Type of conflict Med: The way to solve a conflict Christine: Name of the character	 Note: Christine: “Does Mom hate me?” Larry: “You both have such... strong personalities. She doesn’t know how to help you and that frustrates her.” Christine: “I wish she’d talk to me.” Larry: “She will, I know. Happy 18.”	Conflict	External conflict	Mediatio n	Christine did not want her mother to hate her, she asked her father. She only thinks about bad things as a result of her actions. Her father helped Christine not worry too much about her mother, who was actually just frustrated because she could not help Christine achieve what she wanted. Dispute between Marion and Christine is included in the conflict based on Chao's theory (2011), that conflict can occur when there is a dispute/contradiction with other people. Because conflict involves two or more people, this conflict is an external conflict. Based on Robert Stanton's theory (1965), external conflict can arise between characters (one character and another character), it can

	01:17:42: Time of the scene					also be physical conflict such as fighting or clashing ideas. Christine's father was the third person to help Christine with her mother's problems. Based on the theory of Robert O. Blood, Jr. (2015) regarding conflict resolution, this is included in mediation. Mediation requires the help of other people in resolving the conflict, usually people who are experts in their field, but can also be people around you who are able to help.
58.	58/Con/In/Marion/01:19:22 58: Data number Con: Type of relationship In: Type of conflict Marion: Name of the character 01:19:22: Time of the scene	 <p>Note: (Marion frustrated about what will she write)</p>	Conflict	Internal conflict		Marion was busy writing, she tried to write several sentences but several times the paper was torn and thrown away as if none of the sentences were correct. She seemed to be thinking hard about what to write because she had difficulty expressing her feelings to her daughter. Based on Chao's (2011) theory about types of family relationships, what Marion experienced included conflict. Conflict is a situation where there are conflicting ideas, opinions, feelings, or desires. In Robert Stanton's (1965) theory, this conflict is also included in internal conflict because of the quarrel

						between the character and herself, with his own thoughts.	
59.	59/Cs/Marion/ 01:20:10 59: Data number Cs: Type of relationship Marion: Name of the character 01:20:10: Time of the scene	 <p>Note: Christine: “You aren’t coming?” Marion: “You can’t walk up to the gate anymore, anyway.” Christine: “Yeah, but I’m going to college”</p>	Constraint			Marion did not want to look at her daughter, she held back from saying what she wanted. Actually, Marion wanted to take her daughter to the security post but she was too sick, and she did that because she was covered by her anger and pride. Marion's attitude in Mei-Ru Chao's theory (2011) regarding types of family relationships is included in Constraints. Based on Chao's theory, constraint is holding back or limiting oneself, not saying what one wants	
60.	60/Cam/Marion/ 01:20:14 60: Data number Cam: Type of relationship Marion: Name of the character	 <p>Note: Marion: “Well, Dad will walk you to security. Parking is too expensive here.”</p>	Camouflage			Marion pretends not to care about Christine. She deliberately hid the truth that she really did not want to be abandoned by Christine. She did not tell Christine the truth that she was sad. Marion's pretense in Mei-Ru Chao's theory (2011) about types of family relationships is camouflage. Based on Chao's theory, camouflage is a behavior that is deliberately intended to hide the truth.	

	01:20:14: Time of the scene						
61.	61/Def/Marion/01:20:30-01:21:09 61: Data number Def: Type of relationship Marion: Name of the character 01:20:30-01:21:09: Time of the scene	 <p>Note: (Marion drives away abruptly. She is crying now, she thought it would be easier to not say goodbye but it isn't.)</p>	Defensiveness			Marion pretends not to care about Christine leaving. She continued to drive towards the car park but finally she was crying. She could not bear to see his daughter living alone but did not show it. She ignored Christine as a form of defense, who was still angry and afraid of getting hurt if she accompanied her daughter. Marion's neglect of her daughter is included in defensiveness in Chao's (2011) theory about types of family relationships. Based on Chao's theory, defensiveness is the quality or action of trying to protect someone/something from attack. Defensive in this theory is defined as pretending and covering something up by ignoring it as a form of defense.	
62.	62/Def/Marion/01:22:52-01:23:28 62: Data number	 <p>Note:</p>	Defensiveness			From Larry's words (on the phone) it can be concluded that Marion is defensive. Marion is afraid that Christine will blame and comment on her writing if she writes and sends her letter to Christine even though her writing contains errors. She	

	<p>Def: Type of relationship Marion: Name of the character 01:22:52-01:23:28: Time of the scene</p>	<p>Larry: “She was worried that there would be errors, or mistakes or something... that you’d judge her writing abilities.” Christine: “I wouldn’t do that.”</p>				<p>was trying to protect herself, so she repeated what she wrote but she did not send it to Christine. Marion's attitude is included in defensiveness based on Mei-Ru Chao's (2011) theory about types of family relationships. Defensive is the quality or action of trying to protect someone/ something from attack. The attack here means Christine's assessment of Marion's writing.</p>
63.	<p>63/Em/Christine/01:27:28-01:28:59</p> <p>63: Data number Em: Type of relationship Christine: Name of the character 01:27:28-01:28:59: Time of the scene</p>	 <p>Note: Christine: “Hi Mom and Dad, it’s me. Christine. It’s the name you gave me. It’s a good one. Dad, this is more for Mom. Hey, Mom. Did you feel emotional the first time that you drove in Sacramento? I did, and I wanted to tell you, but we weren’t really talking</p>	Empathy			<p>Christine started to have the courage to say that she actually really loved her mother. She and her mother are both proud. In the overseas land, she began to wake up and could feel that what her mother did to her was not with bad intentions, it's just that Christine could not understand her mother's way of thinking. Christine's ability to understand her mother's feelings is categorized as empathy in Chao's (2011) theory about types of family relationships. As in the Mei-Ru Chao theory, empathy is the ability to understand and share feelings, experiences, etc.</p>

		when it happened. All those bends I've known my whole life, and stores, and the whole thing. But I wanted to tell you. I love you. Thank you, I'm... thank you.					
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