CHAPTER II
FRAMEWORK OF THEORITIES

In this chapter, I explain the concepts and theories that I use. I will explain the concepts and theories of intrinsic and extrinsic approaches that have been told in chapter one.

2.1 Intrinsic Approach

To analyze this movie script, I use some concepts through intrinsic approach. In intrinsic approach there are characterization, setting, and plot. Those concepts will be explained as follows :

2.1.1 Characterization

Characterization in the study of literary works is a method of describing the character of the characters contained in a work of fiction (Minderop, 2013: 2). There are two methods of characterization; direct (telling) and indirect (showing). I will explain two methods of characterization in this explanation below :

2.1.1.1 Direct Method (Telling)

Direct method or telling method is a method that is presented directly by the author to the reader. Direct or telling methods that use in this research is :

A. Characterization through the author

This method provides a broad and free place for the author or narrator in determining the story. The author comments on the character and personality of the characters to penetrate into the thoughts, feelings and inner turmoil of the characters.Indirect or showing method include as follows :

2.1.1.2 Indirect Method (Showing)

This method is where the characters in literary works present themselves directly through their behavior and dialogue.

A. Characterization through dialogue

a. What is being said

According to (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981) the reader must pay attention of substance of the dialogue. Whether the dialogue is the important one to developing the plot or it is not. When the speaker

is always talking about himself it can be that he is an egotist or a boring person. When the speaker is always talking about other people, he may likes to gossip and busybody.

B. Characterization through action

In accordance with Pickering and Hoeper in (Minderop, 2013), To build character on a behavioral basis, it is important to observe the detail of the events in the plot because these events can reflect the character's character, the emotional and psychological conditions that follow them unconsciously and the values displayed.

2.1.2 Settings

According to (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981), Settings is a term which in its broadest sense, includes both the physical locale that frames the action and the time of day or year, the climatic conditions, and the historical period in which the action takes place. According to (Literary Terms, 2021), Setting is the time and place (or when and where) of the story. It's a literary element of literature used in novels, short stories, plays, films, etc., and usually introduced during the exposition (beginning) of the story, along with the characters.

There are three main elements of settings; time, place and atmosphere. I will explain those elements as follows :

2.1.2.1 Setting of time

Setting of time is a certain time when the events in the story occur. Time here can also mean time of life, time of day, time of year, or time period. In a story related to a real event, the reader can look at the time setting used in the story to be able to relate the actual events related to that period with the events in the story.

2.1.2.2 Setting of place

Setting of place is where the character or actor experiences events or events in the story, such as; in an old building, in a building, in the ocean, in a forest, at a school, on an airplane, in space and so on. The setting of a place can also be related to natural conditions and geographical conditions in a place. The nature and geographical conditions include locations such as being in the mountains or the beach, climate and weather, social, and culture.

2.1.2.3 Setting of atmosphere

Setting of atmosphere is a setting that describes mood of the character or atmosphere in the story. The characters' moods are when they happy, sad, tired, lonely, and many more.

2.1.3 Plot

A plot is the sequence of events that make up a story. The plot is the story, and more specifically, how the story develops, unfolds, and moves in time (Literary Terms, 2021) according to (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981) the plot of the traditional short story is often conceived of as moving through five distinct sections or stages, which there are five elements of plot as follows :

2.1.3.1 Exposition

Exposition is the beginning section in which the author provides the necessary background information, sets the scene, establish the situation, and dates the action.

2.1.3.2 Complication/Rising Action

Referred as the rising action, breaks the existing equilibrium and introduces the characters and the underlying or inciting conflict.

2.1.3.3 Crisis/climax

The moment which the plot reaches its point of greatest emotional intensity. It is the turning point of the plot, directly precipitating its resolution.

2.1.3.4 Falling action

After the crisis, the tension subsides and the plot moves toward its appointed conclusion.

2.1.3.5 Resolution

It records the outcome of the conflict and establishes some new equilibrium or stability. The resolution is also referred as the conclusion.

2.2 Extrinsic Approach

2.2.1 Sociology of Literature Approach

Sociology of literature is a combination of sociology and literature, each of which has a different meaning. Sociology is etymologically derived from Latin, namely *socius* which means friend, and Greek, namely *logos* which means knowledge. Soedjono in (Susanti, 2012) Sociology is a branch of science that examines objectively and humans in society, about social and social processes. Sociology examines how

society grows and develops by studying social institutions, and all economic, religious, political issues and so on.

Just like sociology, literature deals with humans in society, namely human efforts to adapt and their efforts to change that society. Sociology and literature share the same problem. The difference between sociology and literature is that sociology performs an objective scientific analysis, while the novel penetrates the surface of social life and shows the ways in which humans live society with their feelings. The existence of this objective scientific analysis means that if there are two sociologists conducting research on the same society, the results of the research are likely to show similarities as well. Meanwhile, if there are two novelists who write about the same society, the results tend to be different because the ways humans experience society with their feelings are different according to people's views. (Damono, 1977).

Sociology approach is an approach that considers social values, this approach uses text analysis to find out the structure and understand social phenomena outside of literature. (Damono, 2003:3).

Sapardi in (Susanti, 2012) states that the sociology of literature approach is a literary study approach based on the sociology of the author who takes issue with social status, social ideology, and others concerning the author as a literary producer. Meanwhile, Wellek and Warren in (Susanti, 2012) divide the sociology of literature into three parts, namely: (1) sociology of the author, this approach mainly discusses the social status of the author's social ideology as a producer of literary works, (2) sociology of literary works, discussing about social problems contained in literary works, (3) sociology of literature which talks about a society's acceptance of literary works.

Sociology of literature is clearly an interdisciplinary science, which pays attention to aesthetic facts and human facts. Literature as an aesthetic fact will reveal the intricacies of human life. Human life itself is packaged in the context of fiction. It is the fabric of literature and humans that often attracts the understanding of the sociology of literature. Sociology of literature as a method that understands humans through imaginative facts requires a solid paradigm. (Dr. Suwardi, 2011)

2.2.2 Racism

According to (Webster, 2021), racism is a belief that race is a fundamental determinant of human traits and capacities and that racial differences

produce an inherent superiority of a particular race. Racism treatments such as discrimination of the minority, distinction between races, women and immigrants oppressions give bad impacts on the people who get racial treatments, such as they lose their self confidence, they have bad self image, also they have so much anger inside them because of the unfair treatments. Everyone who treated unfairly will not oftenly just accept those treatments, they will fight back or at least they will keep the red feeling towards the people who have treated them unfair. To date, racism treatments happen because there is a significant distinction between races, ethnics, cultures and religions. Every place has different kind of racism treatments based on the situation and the condition in that place. Moreover, the worst effect that could be emerged from racism treatments is the emergence of social movement or rebellion, fight back actions or revenge from those who experience the racial treatments. This movement occurs only to reach the goal that there will be no more distinction between races, ethnic or religion which leads to the freedom for all creatures. (Madula, Kuncara, & Asanti, 2017)

According to (Giovani, 2020) The difference between superior races and lower class races in an increasingly complicated factor in the problem of racism. Those who consider the superior race often carry out racism against the lower classes, because the superior race thinks that their race is the best among all races. Slavery, social discriminations, segregation, and violence often related to oppression in racism. One example of countries that has a racial problem is the United States. Giovani states, The triggers of violence against black people who are weak and try to oppose the law are having no access to public places, getting an education in poor schools and difficulty in voting elections. Usually, black people who try to break the law are caused by needing justice and equal position to white people who never get a good response from white people. The white people treat black people like animals. We can find various kinds of form of racism in America with residents of various races. Almost all sectors of life in the United States are controlled by white people who are the Caucasian race.

According to Frederickson (Ra'is, 2018) although the slavery had been abolished, as the citizens of America the blacks did not get their right it should be. They still get unfair treatment, arbitrarity, and abuse by white people caused their past as slave. Their background as the slaves make them always stereotyped and labeled as an inferior race. The white always see their self as the superior race which has the right

to control the inferrior race. As in applying the legislation that separated between whites and blacks called as the Jim Crow Laws. So, even though the slavery had been abolished, but the whites are always trying to maintain their dominance against the inferior races, especially black, while black are always doing resistance to be separated from white domination. Jusup in (Ra'is, 2018) states, the black African American resistance of racism grows by the times. The resistance toward racism in the early 20th century is in form of anti-racism campaign and anti-racism law making in the United States. The climax of anti-racism is in 1960th by the leading of Martin Luther King Jr, who find the equality right for the blacks. Finally, the United Nation Court decided to abolish all Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD) on December 1965. Tallack states in (Ra'is, 2018) Nowadays, the pressure against the blacks on racism and discrimination is being the attention of the black intellectuals that lead the protest against racial discrimination by blacks. The protest action is done in various ways as a form of awareness of the right which dominated and controlled by whites. The protest is in doing both individuals and organizations aiming achieve freedom from the white domination and recognized as human beings with the same rights as other humans.

2.2.3 Form of racism

According to Schaefer (in Wulandari, 2017) Race are distinguished from one another by such characteristics as hair color, and texture, skin color, eye color, and shape, size of body parts, and facial organs. Schaefer states: "The term racial group refers to those minorities (and the corresponding domination groups) set apart from others by obvious physical difference". From statements, it is clear that race 9 simply a theory that concern only with physical character. However, humans are outwardly different in appearances. In a positive manner, one may embrace the differences of people across the face of the earth and marvel at the uniqueness of individuals who live on different part of the globe or across the street. People occur if there are claims that these physical appearances are closely related with moral, intellectual, and other non physical attributes or abilities. Thus, race becomes a justification for prejudiced beliefs and discrimination attitude to other that have different physical characteristic. Racial prejudice is a "prejudged" unfavorable attitude toward the members of a group who are assumed to possess negative traits. Schaefer states prejudice is irrational because it is an attitude that is not based on specific experience with the person being

judged. In fact, being prejudiced may seriously distort people's observations and judgment. They may presume individuals have the negative trait they expect, and be unable to tell if they really have it or not. Prejudice often provides the emotional support for discrimination. Prejudice often provides the emotional support for discrimination. Prejudice often leads to discrimination, the denial of opportunities and equal right to individuals and groups based on some type of arbitrary bias. Racial discrimination or racism is most likely to occur when there are physical or cultural differences between groups, when there is competition over scarce resources, and when one group has considerably greater power than the other. Racism is invariably accompanied by an ideology attempting to justify the superior position of one race and the inferior position of the other 10 race. As a result, mistreatment of a group people on the basic of race, color, and religion are often found in the name of race superiority. Because people with racist will hate certain groups that is different from his own. According to Schaefer in (Wulandari, 2017) states that racism discourse is the belief that one race is supreme and all others are inferior. When racism prevails in a society, members of subordinate groups generally experience prejudice, discrimination, and exploitation.In addition to the characteristic of racial discrimination, and exploitation.

According to Herawati (in Daik, 2013) Prejudice and discriminations as part of racism do exist because of some factors. However, the most important is racism emerged since people or society were divided into social classes based on status, gender as well as race. Racism does not only simply mean one group or people being less-treated or provided for others. Moreover, it may be reflected is simple attitudes like stereotypes joke or the extreme behavior, such an terrorism directed to people of different religion. Racism can be experienced personally through jokes, graffiti, abuse and violence, and discrimination from other people or simply make ludiccrous one ethnic group or the other. Akiva (in Daik, 2013) mentions that racism takes six forms; 1) physical assault and harassment, 2) verbal abuse threats including derogatory language, 3) racist propaganda – symbol, signs, graffiti, 4) incitement of others to behave in a racist manner, 5) refusal to cooperate with other people because of their color ethnicity, religion or language and 6) institutional racism, which often unintentionally disadvantages or marginalizes the less dominant ethnic and cultural groups, in the forms of biased policies, rules and curriculum.

When someone gets racist treatment, it can happen by and to anyone. Racism can be perpetrated by individuals or groups of people who feel different and superior to the people or groups they discriminate against. In this case, I use the theory of Neubeck in (Ghassani, 2018) about two types of racism treatment, namely personal racism and institutional racism.

a. Personal racism

Personal racism occurs when an individual has a suspicious attitude and/or engages in discriminatory behavior and the like. Indications of personal racism are individual perspectives (stereotypes) on the basis of alleged racial differences, insulting references and names, discriminatory treatment during interpersonal contact, acts of violence, and threats against members of minority groups suspected of being racially inferior. Examples of personal racism behavior are when one child mocks and doesn't want to be friends with another child just because his friend is black or when a shopkeeper suspects his black customer is a thief.

According to Jones (in Scott, 2007), personal or individual racism is closely affiliated with racial prejudice. Although prejudice generally has been conceptualized as an attitude, prejudice scales often include items concerning the defining elements of racism. An example is endorsement of statements about innate group differences, the relative inferiority of the other group, and policies that reinforce group differences in fundamental resources (e.g., education or wealth). According to Brigham (in Scott, 2007), individual racism can be expressed both overtly and covertly. Sometimes individual racism is expressed openly to fulfill one's personal needs and desires. Much of the traditional work on personality and prejudice was based on a Freudian psychoanalytic model that assumed that prejudice was an indicator of an underlying intrapsychic conflict. According to Adorno, Frenkel-Brunswik, Levinson, & Sanford, Altemeyer, (in Scott, 2007), the consequences of this conflict are projection, displacement, development of an authoritarian personality, the expression of individual racism. Brigham (in Scott, 2007) nonpsychodynamic

models have proposed that prejudice and racism are the result of motivations to restore feelings of self-esteem, achieve a sense of superior status, or support a social hierarchy that favors one's group. Sidanius, Levin, & Pratto in (Scott, 2007) states Social-dominance orientation represents an individual difference in "one's general support for group-based systems of social stratification". West states in (Scott, 2007) when groups are defined by race, racism is the consequence. Allport in (Scott, 2007) Other approaches, which have focused on commonalities across people rather than on individual differences, have viewed prejudice and individual racism simply as attitudes that are acquired through socialization. Many contemporary approaches to individual racism acknowledge the persistence of overt, intentional forms of racism but also consider the role of automatic or unconscious processes and indirect expressions of bias. Devine and Monteith in (Scott, 2007), for example, proposed that through common socialization experiences Caucasian Americans in general develop knowledge of cultural stereotypes of African Americans. Through repeated exposure, these stereotypes become automatically activated by the actual or symbolic presence of African Americans. Devine and Monteith found that, although both high- and low-prejudice people (identified by self-reports) were equally aware of cultural stereotypes and showed similar levels of automatic activation, only low-prejudice people made a conscious attempt to prevent those negative stereotypes from influencing their behavior. Devine and Monteith further asserted that low-prejudice people were more likely to have personal standards prescribing that they behave in unprejudiced ways toward African Americans and other minorities by internalizing these standards more strongly. Further, they experienced more compunction and guilt when they deviated from these standards, which, in turn, motivated efforts to behave in a less biased way in the future.

b. Institutional racism

Institutional racism is racist behavior carried out by an institution or in groups. Institutional racism involves special treatment given to minority communities at the hands of these institutions. Institutional Racism draws attention to the fact that groups such as Native Americans, African Americans, Latino-Americans, and Asian Americans often find themselves victims of the regular workings of such organizational structures. Unlike some forms of Personal Racism, the racism that occurs through the day-to-day and year-to-year operations of large-scale institutions. Within this type of racism, there are countless examples of black Americans in America receiving threatening behavior from the police while they were driving. Many black citizens were stopped while driving and were checked to see if they were carrying illegal goods or not. It's all only applied to black people who are mostly seen as bad and bad people.

According to (Scott, 2007) Institutional racism involves the differential effects of policies, practices, and laws on members of certain racial groups and on the groups as a whole. Institutional racism can develop from intentional racism (e.g.,. limiting immigration on the basis of assumptions about the interiority of other groups), motivations to provide resources to one's own group (e.g., attempts to limit another group's voting power), or as a by-product of policies with one explicit goal but with unintended systematic race-based policies, which typically are associated with ideologies developed to justify them. According to Klinker & Smith in (Scott, 2007) Historically, for example, Caucasian Americans developed racial ideologies that helped to justify the laws that enabled them to achieve two important types of economic exploitation: slavery and the seizure of lands from native tribes. Fields in (Scott, 2007) Although the belief that race is a biological construct is fundamental to racism, racism is actually a social construction that permits one group's exploitation of another through the development of an ideology that justifies this action. According to Fields, which particular groups become racialized (e.g., Africans, African Americans, Italians, Jews) depends on the function this serves

for the dominant group. For instance, the enslavement of Africans and African Americans in the United States for hundreds of years was viewed as a solution to the demand for free labor on farms and plantations. During the early 1900s, when there was significant immigration from southern Europe to the United States, Italians were characterized as racially and intellectually inferior. In Nazi Germany, Jews were racialized for economic and political gain. Furthermore, Fields stated that, although individual racism may produce actions such as political support for laws and policies that lead to institutional racism, institutional racism operates; 1) independent of, individual racism, and 2) it requires the active support of individuals, with an awareness or intention to discriminate. Feagin & Vera in (Scott, 2007), Institutional racism also becomes "ritualized" in ways that minimize the efforts and energy individuals and groups must expend to support it. According to Cox and Thomas in (Scott, 2007) however, once laws and policies are established, individual or collective action, intentions, and awareness of unfair consequences are important, mainly for efforts to oppose them.

Feagin & Vera in (Scott, 2007) typically, institutional racism is not widely recognized as being racially unfair, because it is embedded in laws (which are normally assumed to be right and moral), is ritualized, and is accompanied by racial ideologies that justify it. However, according to Feagin and Vera, what is seen as fair and just can vary according to one's perspective. Fields in (Scott, 2007) One such perspective is microjustice, which includes perceptions of justice that are relevant to specific individuals and focuses on whether transactions between individuals are fair (e.g., procedural justice). Another perspective is macrojustice which refers to perceptions of fairness that encompass the broader social, historical, legal, and moral contexts and consider whether outcomes over time are fair (distributive justice). Cox & Thomas in (Scott, 2007), Policies and laws that appear to be fair at the micro level may be unfair at a more macro level.

From the two types of racism above, it can be concluded that various types of racism are perpetrated by and to anyone in this world, whether intentionally or not. Those who feel that they are a superior race will easily oppress or eliminate other rights that are inferior without feeling responsible for their behavior. Most of the victims of discrimination, they are not aware that they are treated differently from others. According to Eberhardt & Fiske in (Bowser, 2017), unconscious racism focuses on the individual racism that affects institutional practice. The concept poses that racial bias exists subconsciously and is the source of discriminatory behavior against people of color in public accommodations, job applications, and court cases. Unlike other racisms, unconscious racism can be demonstrated in social psychological experiments.

2.3 Literature Review

The title that I analyze is "Reflection of Racism Experienced by Khalil Harris as Black Person in *The Hate U Give* Movie Script By Audrey Wells". I analyze the form of racism using Neubeck's theory. There are several researches who have conducted research about this approach, as follows :

The first research is conducted by Ni Wayan Yunitri, I Made Rajeg, Sang Ayu Isnu Maharani, entitled *Racism in The Novel The Hate U Give by Angie Thomas* which written in 2019. According to (Yunitri, Rajeg, & Maharani, 2019), the aim for this study is to find out the extrinsic elements that were exposed in the novel entitled "The Hate U Give", and to analyze how the story reflected the racism in America. They use the extrinsic approach that was proposed by Wellek and Warren and the sociological approach proposed by Laurensen and Swingewood. The result of the analysis showed that the five extrinsic elements proposed by Wellek and Warren namely; Biography, Psychology, Society, Ideas, and Other Forms of Art were found in the novel, and the author was influenced by the extrinsic elements in writing the novel. They found that the racism in America was reflected through a realistic depiction written based on the real phenomenon happened in America.

The second research is conducted by Novi Laras Ratri, entitled Racism Reflected in The Hate U Give (2017) By Angie Thomas : Critical Race. According to (Ratri, 2019), the aim of this study is to analyze the racism that reflected in The Hate U Give novel. She use qualitative descriptive method to analyze the data. She also use critical race theory by Richard Delgado and Jean Stefancic. She found several conclusions: 1) Unfair treatment and

discrimination experienced by the black people. 2) The black people always blamed just because they are black and considered as bad and evil in society.

The third research is conducted by Yeka Syamela, entitled *Konstruksi Realitas Rasisme Dalam Film The Help.* According to (Syamela, 2015) The aim of this study is to know and analyze the reality construction of racism on "The Help" and also to know the spectator's point of view in the movie. The writer use qualitative method, Charles Sanders Peirce theory about Semiotic analysis and interview technique through Focus Group Discussion (FGD) theory. The result of this study is the writer found that racism on "The Help" covers four aspects; 1) racial prejudice, 2) racial stereotypes 3) racial discriminations 4) racial violence.

The forth research is conducted by Jeany Jean Febriani and Tomi Arianto, entitled *Racism Towards African American Women in "Hidden Figures".* According to (Febriani & Arianto, 2020), The aim of the research is to find out racism in what field that happened in America during 1960 especially in NASA through *Hidden Figures*. The writers used qualitative method, and the technique of collecting data is by watching the movie and reading the book then collect the utterances and dialogue that have racism issue. The result of the analysis found that racism reflected through discrimination in education, facility, social and work.

The fifth research is conducted by Fadlilah Satya Handayani, entitled *Racial Discrimination Towards The Hazaras as Reflected in Khaled Hosseini's The Kite Runner.* According to (Handayani, 2016), the aim of the study are to find out the causes of racial discrimination, to analyze examples of racial discrimination, and to analyze the impacts of racial discrimination in *The Kite Runner.* The writer used sociological approach and theories on racism and racial discrimination. The result of the study shows that racial discrimination in The Kite Runner is caused by social structural factors and social pyschological factors.

Based on previous study above, I conclude that each of them analyze the same issue but different theory. Ni Wayan Yunitri, I Made Rajeg, and Sang Ayu Isnu Maharani focus on the extrinsic elements and racism in America that reflected in *The Hate U Give* novel by Angie Thomas. Novi Laras Ratri focuses on the racism that reflected in *The Hate U Give* novel by Angie Thomas by using critical race theory. Yeka Syamela focuses on the reality construction of racism in *The Help* movie. Jeany Jean Febriani and Tomi Arianto focus on the racism that happened during 1960 in America especially in NASA through *Hidden Figures* movie. Fadlilah Satya Handayani focus on the causes, examples and impacts of racial discrimination in *The Kite Runner* movie. These studies analyze the same issue, racial

discrimination or racism. Meanwhile I analyze the reflection of racism that experienced by Khalil Harris in *The Hate U Give* movie script by using the theory of type of racism.