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## CHAPTER II

### FRAMEWORK OF THEORIES

As stated in the previous chapter, to understand the meaning and construction of the film, I use some concepts and theories to analyze it. The theories that are applied in this chapter use intrinsic and extrinsic approach. The intrinsic approach includes characterization, plot, and setting. For extrinsic approach is Genetic Structuralism included Human Facts, Collective Subject and World Views. This chapter tells about a further explanation of the concepts and theories that both have told in the previous chapter, and I will explain those frameworks of the theories:

#### 2.1. Intrinsic Approaches

To analyze the character of a film, I use some concepts through intrinsic approach, they are characterization, setting, and plot. From the language is used, there are words that contain a certain meaning, and this should be analyzed to find out and explain the meaning that contained in this film, I use the intrinsic approach to analyze the element of literary work. I use the concepts of James H. Pickering and Jeffrey D. Hooper in his book titled *Concise Companion to Literature*. Those concepts will be explained in this chapter.

##### 2.1.1. Characterization

Character is one of the important thing in a story. Character has a relation with plot, without character there is no plot, no setting and no story. Pickering and Hooper explained some terms of character in literary work. The term protagonist and antagonist do not directly show the characterization of each character. It does not mean protagonist always has a good character, and antagonist has a bad character. Characterization appears when the author reveals the personality of the character. Character can be presented by their action, speech and also their minds. It includes the process of giving some information about them (Pickering and Hooper, 1981:24).

There is a method of characterization that the author usually uses as a guide or technique for writing literary work, that are telling and showing. One method is

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telling, which is done directly by the author, and relies on exposition and direct commentary by the author. The other method is the indirect, the showing method, which involves the author's stepping aside, as it were, to allow the characters to reveal themselves directly through their dialogues and actions. Most authors employ a combination of each, even when the exposition (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:27)

#### **2.1.1.1. Telling Method**

There are two methods of characterization, telling method and showing method. To analyze this movie script the writer uses showing and telling methods. Telling Method is a method that shows the Author, the Author will be the narrator and tell the reader about the character in the novel and direct commentary (Pickering & Hoeper, 1997: 28).

##### **1. Characterization through Appearance**

Appearances can give the reader a clue to a character although sometimes appearances are often deceiving those who see it. But in literature a character can be seen from the appearance. And also the way the character dresses or clothes can be clues for the character, such as background, education and economic. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1997: 29)

##### **2. Characterization by the Author**

This method was told by the Author. The Author interrupts the narrative and reveals directly (the nature and personality), through a series of editorial comments, the nature and personality of the characters, including the thought and feelings that enter and pass through the characters' mind. The Author not only directs our attention to a given character but tells us exactly what our attitude toward that character ought to be. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1997: 30)

#### **2.1.1.2. Showing Method**

The other method is the indirect, the dramatic method of showing, which involves the author's stepping aside, as it were, to allow the characters to reveal themselves directly through their dialogues and actions. With showing, much of the

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burden of character analysis is shifted to the reader, who is required to infer character on the basis of the evidence provided in the narrative (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:27-28).

#### **2.1.1.2.1. Characterization Through the Dialogue**

Characterization through the dialogue is divided into: What is being said by the speaker, the identity of the speaker, the location, and the situation of the conversation, the identity of the person the speaker addressing, the quality of character's mentality, tone of voice, dialect, emphasis, and vocabulary of the characters (Albertine Minderop, 2013:22-23)

a. What is Being Said

In this case, we need to know whether the dialogue will be discussed is something that is important and can influence the events in the story. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1997: 32)

b. The Identity of the Speaker

Something conveyed by a main character, which in this case is more important than a subordinate figure, although sometimes information by subordinate leaders can provide important about main characters. the conversation of minor role often provides crucial information and sheds important light on the personalities of the other characters (Pickering & Hoeper, 1997: 32)

c. The Occasion

Location or situation of the discussion can also affect a person's character, usually they will show their character when talking to people which closest to, and we will know more about the character of the particular way of seeing them talk to the people around them. And also usually dialogue during the night is more serious and dialogue during the day is more revealing and more information on it. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1997: 33)

d. The Identity of the Person or Persons the Speaker Addressing

This narrative presented by characters in the story, where a certain figure says something about the the other character. And also dialogue between friends

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is more open and long than the dialogue between strangers. It depends who is more comfortable to talk to (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1997: 33)

e. **The Quality of the Exchange**

The way how the conversation goes or flows is important, it is better if there are give and take in the conversation with someone. But in the other is more passive the conversation will not last long. Characters can also take a look through their mental quality is through rhythm or flow when they speak. (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1997: 33)

f. **The Speaker's Tone of Voice, Stress, Dialect, and Vocabulary**

Important clues of the character we can see through their voice, stress, dialect, and vocabulary, but we can see that if we observe and examine it properly and carefully. And also speaker's tone of voice when the character talks to the other can also reveal the attitude such as friendly and arrogant (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1997: 33)

### **2.1.2. Plot**

The common definition of plot is that it's whatever happens in a story. That's useful when talking about completed stories, but when we are considering stories being written, it is about as useful as saying that a birthday cake is a large baked confection with frosting and candles. It does not tell you how to make one (Ansen Dibell, 1988:5)

#### **2.1.2.1. Exposition**

The exposition is the beginning section in which the author provides the necessary background information, sets the scene, establishes the situation, and dates the action. It may also introduce the characters and the conflict, or the potential for conflict. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:17)

#### **2.1.2.2. Complication**

Complication sometimes referred to as the rising action, breaks the existing equilibrium and introduces the characters and the underlying or inciting conflict (if

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the have not already been introduce by the exposition). The conflict is then developed gradually and intensified (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:17).

#### **2.1.2.3. Crisis**

The crisis (also referred to as the climax) is that moment at which the plot reaches its point of greatest emotional intensity; it is the turning point of the plot, directly precipitating its resolution (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:17)

#### **2.1.2.4. Falling Action**

Once the crisis, or turning point, has been reached, the tension subsides and the plot moves toward its appointed conclusion (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:17)

#### **2.1.2.5. Resolution**

The final section of the plot is its resolution; it records the outcome of the conflict and establishes some new equilibrium or stability (however tentative and momentary). The resolution is also referred to as the conclusion (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:17).

#### **2.1.3. Setting**

Fiction can be defined as character in action at a certain time and place. Setting is a term that in its broadest sense, encompasses both physical locale that frames the action and the time of the day, the climatic conditions and the historical period during which the action takes place. Setting helps the reader to visualize the action of the work. However, there are many kinds of setting in fiction (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:37)

##### **2.1.3.1. Setting as Background of the Action**

Setting in the form of costume, manners, events, and institutions, all peculiar to a certain time and place-is rendered in minute detail to give a sense of “life as it was”. When we speak of setting as background, then, we have in mind a kind of setting that exists by and large for its own sake without any clear relationship to

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action or characters, or at best relationship that is only tangential and slight (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:38)

#### **2.1.3.2. Setting as Antagonist**

Setting the form of nature can function as a kind of casual agent or antagonist, helping to establish plot and conflict and determine the outcome of events (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:39)

#### **2.1.3.3. Setting as Means of Creating Atmosphere**

Many authors manipulate their settings as a means of arousing the reader's expectations and establishing an appropriate state of mind for events to come (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:40)

#### **2.1.3.4. Setting as Means of Revealing Character**

Very often the way in which a character perceives the setting, and the way of character react to it, will tell the reader more about the character and his state of mind than it will about the actual physical setting itself. An author can also use setting to clarify and reveal character by deliberate making setting a metaphoric or symbolic extension of character (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:42)

### **2.2. Extrinsic Approach**

This part is different with the previous. The intrinsic approach focuses the form itself while extrinsic approach is the approach that is out of the text, such as history, environment, economy, social and political. In this paper, I will use sociological approach through the concepts of Genetic Structuralism theory to analyze the character. Through extrinsic approach, I will use the concept of sociology of literature, Human Facts and World Views. I will explain the concept below:

#### **2.2.1. Sociology**

Wiyatmi written in his book (2013) she describes that sociology is a scientific and objective study of humans in society, institutions and social processes.

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Sociology seeks to answer questions about how society is allowed, how it works, and why society survives.

Wiyatmi written in his book (2013) sociology is a science that focuses attention on general aspects of society and seeks to obtain general patterns of community life.

I can conclude that Sociology is a study of humans in society, institutions, and social processes.

### **2.2.2. Sociology Of Literature**

Wiyatmi written in his book (2013) views two types of sociological investigation using literary data. The first is an investigation that starts from the social environment to enter into literary relations with factors outside of literature that are reflected in literary works. By Swingewood, this method is called a sociology of literature. This investigation looks at the social factors that produce literary works at certain times and in certain societies. Second, an investigation that links the structure of literary works to certain genres and societies. This second method is called the literary of sociology.

Constant endeavors to fathom a close relationship between society and literature have made it into the academic field. It is called the sociology of literature. It refers to and gets cushioned by two different academic disciplines — sociology and literary study. In short, sociology is an objective and scientific study of humans in society and the review of social institution and process. Literature, on the other hand, also deals with human beings in society with regard to their undertaking to adapt to and change society.

Sociology and literature, therefore, share the same issues. The novel, as one of the major genres in literature, can be regarded as an effort to recreate the social world; relations between human beings and their family, environment, politics, state and others. Their distinction: while sociology makes an objective analysis of society, literature penetrates into the surface of social structure and expresses human beings' ways of comprehending their society with their feeling. ([www.thejakartapost.com](http://www.thejakartapost.com))



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Albertine Minderop written in her book (2016) *Sociology of Literature* is an approach to literature emphasizes the aspects of society and human life.

Sociology of literature is definitively an analysis, a discussion of literary works by considering its social aspects. Another definition states that the sociology of literature is an understanding activity in order to reveal the social aspects contained in literary works. (<https://media.neliti.com>)

In my opinion, sociology of literature is an analysis to reveal the social aspects and human life.

### **2.2.3. Genetic Structuralism**

Albertine Minderop written in her book (2016) *Genetic Structuralism* is a structure which is a product of an on going history that is alive and being lived by the community where the work is concerned.

Albertine Minderop written in her book (2016) *Genetic Structuralism* as a theory that introduced by Lucien Goldman, has a set of categories, those are: Human Facts, Collective Subject, World Views and Literary Works. Literary Creativity considered as extrinsic products and the subject of research is the historical and social background. These two backgrounds are the starting point for literary study.

Genetic Structuralism can be understood more easily through Goldmann's ideas of the fundamental characteristic of human action. Goldmann states that the fundamental characteristic of human action includes:

- a. The tendency towards adapting to the realities of the environment and, hence, its characteristics form of relating to that environment, through rationality and by rendering it significant.
- b. The tendency towards overall consistency and towards creating structural forms.
- c. Its dynamic nature, i.e. the tendency towards modifying and developing the structure of which it forms part.

(<http://ejournal.uin-malang.ac.id>)



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#### **2.2.3.1. Human Facts**

Albertine Minderop written in her book (2016) human Facts is all results of human activity or behavior, both verbal and physical, which tried to be understood by the science. This fact can take the form of certain social activities, certain political activities, as well as cultural creations such as philosophy, fine arts, music, sculpture, and literary arts.

Albertine Minderop written in her book (2016) there are two kinds of Human Facts, there are Individual Facts which is the result from libidinal behavior such as dream, the behavior of mentality ill, etc. The other is Social Fact which has a role in history

In my opinion, Human facts are the results of human activity or behaviour that take the form of certain social activities, certain political activities, as well as cultural creations.

#### **2.2.3.2. Collective Subject**

Albertine Minderop written in her book (2016) collective Subject can be in the form of kinship group, work group, territorial group and so on. For clarity, Goldman made the specification as a social class in the Marxist sense because for him this group was proven in history as a group that had created a complete and comprehensive view of life and which had influenced the historical development of mankind.

Albertine Minderop written in her book (2016) collective Subject is a subject of human facts in the form of social facts such as social, economy, political, and others revolution. The individual will not be able to create it, individual is a part, it is a unit, a collective unit that called social group. Social group is associations or human units who live together. Because of their relationship

I can conclude that collective subject is a subject of human facts in the forms of social class such as social, economy and political.

#### **2.2.3.3. World Views**

Albertine Minderop written in her book (2016) world views are ideas, aspiration and feelings that link together the member of a particular social group

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and which oppose them with other social group. As collective consciousness, the world view develops as a result of a particular social situation faced by collective subject.

Albertine Minderop written in her book (2016) it is a product of the interaction between the collective subject and around the world, the world view is a long process which is mainly due to the fact that the world view is consciousness that not everyone can understand. In this case it is real awareness, namely the awareness possessed by individuals in society. These individuals become members of various groupings in society.

Albertine Minderop written in her book (2016) world views, according to Goldmann is suitable term for a comprehensive complex of ideas, aspirations, feelings that connect together members of a particular social group and differentiate it from other social groups.

In my opinion, world views are ideas, aspiration and feelings that connect together members of particular social group.

### **2.3. Literature Review**

This study focuses on the genetic structuralism through human facts, collective subject, and world views concepts in Peter Farelly's movie script entitled *Green Book*. There are other related studies which also analyze this film.

I found an analysis about this film, term paper that written by Sarah Maulia Putri from Bhayangkara University in 2019. The title of her research is “REPRESENTASI RASISME DAN TOLERANSI DALAM FILM GREEN BOOK KARYA PETER FARELLY “. In this research, Sarah Maulina was focused on the representation of racism and tolerance in this film. In analyzing the data obtained, she analyzed it with five Roland Barthes codes, namely Hermeneutic code (puzzle), Proairetic code (action), Symbolic code, Cultural code, and Semic code. This is definitely different with my research, because I use the theory and concept of genetic structuralism by Lucien Goldman.

The other analysis is from journal that titled “ Directive Expressions of The Main Characters in Green Book Movie “ by Sakut Anshori, Fahmi Gunawan, and Yopi Thahara ( Institut Agama Islam Negeri Curup ) that analyze this film based

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on the speech acts of the main characters, Don Shirley and Tony Lip. This research is definitely different with my research because this I do not analyze the film based on its speech acts. I use the theory and concept of genetic structuralism included human facts, collective subject, and world views.

In order to conduct this study, I use theories around characterization, sociology literature approaches, and theories surrounding human facts, collective subjects and world views

Analyzing the character from literary works is important to determine the behavior and actions they take, by using theory within *Metode Karakterisasi Telaah Fiksi* by Albertine Minderop. To further understand the explicit and implicit aspects of the character, this book will help this research to understand the characters within the film.

I also use Sociology of Literature for this research, to analyze the social situation within the film and how the society within the film is affected by the character's doing. Donny Syofyan from *The Jakarta Post* ([www.thejakartapost.com](http://www.thejakartapost.com)) made an essay about Sociology of Literature.

After sociology of literature approach, I also use theory of genetic structuralism such as human facts, collective subjects, and world views, to analyze this film. The book I use is *Sosiologi Sastra* by Albertine Minderop, to further understand about the theory.

This research also uses some theories from corresponding journals: (1) **ANALISIS SOSIOLOGI SASTRA TERHADAP NOVEL 5CM** by Juna Tamaraw (Sam Ratulangi University) to understand more about the definition of sociology of literature (2) **UNDERSTANDING GENETIC STRUCTURALISM FROM ITS BASIC CONCEPT** by Sri Muniroch ( UIN Malang ) to further understand about the concept of genetic structuralism.