

CHAPTER 2

FRAMEWORK OF THEORIES

In this research, I will use two approaches for the analysis: intrinsic and extrinsic are employed to further understand the meaning and the construction of the movie script. To analyze the character of a movie script, characterization, setting, and plot are chosen as the intrinsic approach. While extrinsic approach will be focusing on the racial discrimination of the main character. This chapter will further explain the concepts and theories which have been mentioned in the previous chapter, and I will explain the frameworks of the theories:

2.1 Intrinsic Approach

In order to further analyze the characters in movie script, I use some concepts through intrinsic approach that consists of characterization, setting, plot, and theme. The word intrinsic means something related to the essential nature of a thing. I use the concepts of James H. Pickering and Jeffrey D. Hoepfer from their book called *Concise Companion to Literature* and Albertine Minderop's *Metode Karakterisasi Telaah Fiksi*. These theories are used to analyze the characterization. Those concepts will be further explained in this chapter.

2.1.1 Characterization

Characterization is a method of study in literature, used to describe fictional characters. And also the meaning of characterization could be people, racial society, mental and moral attitudes, qualities of reason, famous people, literary figures, reputation, and signs or letters. Characterization methods are not limited to direct and indirect methods. Other applicable methods can be used in the study of characterization through a point of view, through a stream of consciousness, and even though figurative language. In general, studying the character in a literary work has the ultimate goal of understanding the theme of the work. Characterization could be done by studying the motivation contained in literary theory (Minderop, 2010: 3).

2.1.1.1 Telling Method

There are two methods of characterization. One method is telling, which relies on exposure of the character to the exposition and direct comments from the author. The writer will act as a narrator and explain the character to the reader so that the reader understands the character's representation based on the author's explanation. (Minderop, 2013:6).

1. Characterization through appearance

The factor of appearance is very important in the analysis of characterization although sometimes appearances are often deceiving. The appearance of the character may include what the character wears and how he looks or expression to provide essential clues to the character such as age, physical or health, life background, social status and psychological state (Minderop, 2013:10-12).

2. Characterization by the author

The method was told by the author. This method gives the author or narrator a wide and free space in shaping the stories. The author gives editorial comments on the nature personality of the character's behavior traits down through the thoughts, feelings and passes through the character's mind. The author not only directs our attention to a given character but also give try to shape the reader's perception of the character. (Minderop 2013:15)

2.1.1.2 Showing Method

Beside the telling method (direct), other method in characterization is showing method (indirect). Showing method shows the author put himself out of the story by allowing the characters to present their representations through dialogue and action. (Minderop, 2013:6).

1) Characterization Through Dialog

To understand characterization in literary work, the writer has to analyze characters through dialogue between characters. Some characters are open and candid; they tell us or appear to tell us, exactly what is on their minds. Some characters are careful and guarded in what they say: they speak only by

indirection, and we must infer from their (the character) words what they actually mean. (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1981: 32) For this reason, the reader must be prepared to analyze dialogue in a number of different ways:

a. What is Being Said

In this case, we need to assess whether the dialogue is important and influence the events in the story (Pickering & Hoepfer, 1981: 32)

b. The Identity of the Speaker

The dialogue that developing by a main character, which more important than a mirror character. The information of a minor character, sometimes could be very important and related to other characters. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:32).

c. The Occasion

The location or situation of the conversation can also affect a person's character, we will know more about the character of the particular way of seeing them talk to the people around them. Usually, they will show their character when talking to people closest to 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 and Hoepfer, 1981:33).

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

This narrative performed by characters in the story, where a certain figure says something about the character of the other. Dialog between friends is more open and long, and thus significant, than dialogue between strangers (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:33)

e. The Quality of the Exchange

Characters can also take a look through their mental quality is through rhythm and flow when they speak. The characters could be open-minded or close-minded. It depends on how the characters are shown by the author (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981: 33)

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

Characters also a figure we can see through their voice, stress, dialect, and vocabulary, but we can see that if we observe and examine it properly and carefully. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1980: 33)

2) Characterization Through Action

To establish character on the basis of action, it is necessary to scrutinize the several events of the plot for what they seem to reveal about the characters, about their unconscious emotional and psychological states as well as about their conscious attitudes and values. Some actions, of course, are inherently more meaningful in this respect than others. A gesture or facial expression usually carries with it less significance than some larger and overt act. But this is not always the case. Very often it is the small and involuntary action, by very virtue of its spontaneous and unconscious quality that tells us more about a character's inner life than a larger, premeditated act reflecting decision and choice. In either case, whether the action is large or small, conscious or unconscious, it is necessary to identify the common pattern of conduct and behavior of which each separate action is a part. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:34-35)

2.1.2 Plot

Plot is a narrative of events, the emphasis falling on causality. The events are arranged deliberately in certain sequences that help readers to understand the story as well as to arouse readers' curiosity. A plot is usually created as lifelike and real as possible in order to not confuse the readers with the kind of random and indeterminate events. Therefore, a logical and necessary relationship of the plot and other elements of fiction is needed (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 14). According to Mario Klarer (2004), plot is a logical interaction with the diverse thematic elements of a text that leads to changes in the original situation as presented at the beginning of the narrative. A plot usually flows in five certain stages or sections as follows:

a. 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 character and the conflict, or the potential for conflict. The exposition may be accomplished in a single

sentence or paragraph, or, in the case of some novels, occupy an entire chapter or more (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:16). According to Mario Klarer (2004) said that exposition or presentation of the opening situation is disturbed by a complication or conflict.

b. Complication

Complication refers to as the rising action, breaks the existing equilibrium and introduces the characters and the underlying or inciting conflict. The conflict is then developed gradually and intensified. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:17). Meanwhile, according to Mario Klarer (2004) state that complication or conflict which is produces suspense and eventually leads to the climax, crisis, or turning point.

c. Crisis

The crisis also refers to as the climax, is the moment at which the plot reaches its point of greatest emotional intensity; it is turning point of the plot, directly precipitating its resolution (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:17). The climax also can be defined as followed by a resolution of the complication (French denouement), with which the text usually ends. (Mario Klarer, 2004:15)

d. Falling action

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

e. Resolution

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

2.1.3 Setting

Setting is another aspect traditionally included in analyses of prose fiction, and it is relevant to discussions of other genres. The term ‘g’ “setting” indicates the location, historical period, and social environment in which the action of a text develops (Mario Klarer, 2004:25). Fiction can be define 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 climactic 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 Hooper, 1981:37).

a. Setting as Background of the Action

Every event always happens somewhere. They require a setting or background of some kind, even if it is only as simple as a stage of theatre. As a background for action, setting may consist of costume, manners, events, and institutions that have relation to a certain time and place. (Pickering and Hooper, 1981: 38-39)

b. Setting as Antagonist

Setting as an antagonist is a setting when conflicts occur. Setting in the form of nature can function as a kind of causal agent or antagonist that help to build a conflict and control the outcome of the story's events. (Pickering and Hooper, 1981: 39)

c. Setting as Means of Creating Appropriate 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 & Hooper, 1981:40)

d. Setting as Means Revealing Character

Very often the way in which a character perceives the setting, and the way he or she reacts 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 deliberately making setting metaphoric or symbolic extension of character. (Pickering & Hooper, 1981:41-42)

e. Setting as Reinforcing of Theme

Setting as reinforcing of theme is a setting can clarify the author's ideas to be conveyed to the reader in a literary work. Setting can also be used as a means of reinforcing and clarifying the theme of a novel or short story. (Pickering and Hooper, 1981: 42)

2.1.4. Theme

Theme is one of those critical terms that means very different things to different people. To some, who think of literature mainly as vehicle for teaching, preaching, propagating a favorite idea, or encouraging some form of correct conduct, theme may mean the moral or lesson that can be extrapolated from the work. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981: 61)

2.2 Extrinsic Approach

This part is different with the previous. Extrinsic approach is a method of interpretation outside the literature work but somehow it still correlates with the literature itself. 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. To analyze the character of a movie script, I will apply the extrinsic approach. The extrinsic approach that will be used is sociology of literature through the concepts of racial discrimination. I will explain the concept below:

2.2.1 Sociology of Literature

The approach is the first step in the effort to realize the objectives of the research conducted. Sociology is the study of society including social phenomena, social structure, social change, and the network of human relationships or interactions as individual beings and social beings. According to Damono (as cited in Wiyatmi, 2013, p.5) states that sociology of literature is usually defined as an approach in literary studies that understands and assesses literary works by considering social aspects.

Damono (as cited in Wiyatmi, 2013, p.7) stated that sociology of literature can also be interpreted as social and human relations and the processes that arise from these relationships. the difference is sociology conducts an objective and scientific study of humans and society, studies about institution and process social, find out how society is made possible, how it works, and how it persists; then literature infiltrates, penetrates the surface of social life and shows the ways humans experience society with their feelings, conduct a subjective and personal analysis. Sociology of literature is an approach that examines the relationship between social

realities that exist in society and literary reality that exist in literary texts without setting aside the situation of the author.

Meanwhile, according to Wolff (as cited in Faruk, 2015, p.4) sociology of literature is a formless discipline, which can be defined, consisting of a number of empirical studies and various experiments slightly more general theory, which is similar in that they are dealt with the relationship of literature and society. And it also offers a study of sociology that targets the level of "meaning" of literary works. It means that sociology constitutes one of the ways to study the social institutes and all of the economic problems, political problems, religion, and social stratify.

Based on the definition of the sociology of literature approach according to the experts above, it can be concluded that the sociology of literature is a human social relationship where this is an approach that studies the relationship between the social reality that exists in society with the reality of literature that exists in literary texts without ignoring the author's situation. Sociology of literature is also an amorphous discipline, which can be defined, consisting of a number of empirical studies and a few more general theoretical experiments, which are similar in that matter. They deal with the relationship of literature and society.

2.2.2 Racial Discrimination

Racism is an idea that explains that it is the causal relationship between inherited physical characteristics and certain characteristics in terms of personality, intellect, culture, or a combination of these, giving rise to the superiority of one race over another (Daldjoeni, 1991).

According to Bowling (as cited in Nasution, 2017) Discrimination consist of unequal, unfavorable and unjustifiable treatment based on a person's sex, gender, 'race', ethnicity, culture, religion, language, class, sexual preference, age, physical disability or any improper ground. It includes refusal to offer employment, pay fair wages, to provide housing or medical treatment or to provide a commercial or social service. It can also take the form of harassment, attack, exclusion and expulsion.

According to Fredman (as cited in Ariesta, 2017. P.48) said that racism is not about characteristics objective, but it is about the relationship between domination and subordination, a form of hatred against "other races" to defend "selfishness",

this is done and legitimized by seeing the image of another race as part of inferior, detestable even inhuman.

Meanwhile, according to Storey quoted by Axanta (2020:228) states that racial discrimination occurs when a person is treated less favourably, or not given the same opportunities, as others in a similar situation, because of their race, the country where they were born, their ethnic origin or their skin colour. Racial discrimination can occur at any time and to anyone by another person or corporation. The term race is used to define humans based on a person's perception of physical differences that indicate the difference of genetic. Although anthropological studies emphasize that race is not a natural category, but the race has become a social and cultural fact that is used to justify policies, discrimination and influence the lives of both majority and minority races.

Based on the definition of racial discrimination from several experts, it can be concluded that racial discrimination is an act when someone is treated less favorably in the same situation based on their sex, gender, 'race', ethnicity, culture, and religion. It can happen anytime and anywhere regardless of who they are. Racism is an idea that explains a causal relationship between inherited physical characteristics and certain characteristics in terms of personality, intelligence, culture, or all combination so that giving raises to the superiority of one race over another. Racism is not about objective characteristics, but about the relationship between domination and subordination, a form of hatred towards other races to maintain selfishness, this is done and legitimized by seeing the image of other races as part of the inferior.

2.2.3 Kinds of Discrimination

In racial discrimination, there are cases or acts of discrimination that have been considered to only include direct actions but there are other actions that are neither seen nor realized. Racial discrimination has several types based on the actions and behaviors carried out by the majority. According to Fred L Pincus (1996) kinds of racial discrimination divides in three types that are personal discrimination, institutional discrimination, and structural discrimination.

2.2.3.1 Personal Discrimination

Individual/personal discrimination refers to the behavior of an individual member of one race /ethnic/gender group that is intended to have differential and/or harmful effects of the members of another minority group. This type of discrimination refers to the behavior of individual members of one race/ethnic group that is intended to have a differential and/or harmful effect on the members of another racial group (Pincus, 1996). Fundamentally, this sort incorporates any activities and talks of an individual that is done deliberately to mortify other races. Hence, the first type of racial discrimination points out that individual discrimination means intentional harmful actions done by individual members of a majority ethnic group against a minority ethnic group and vice versa.

According to Neubeck (as cited in Nugroho, 2018) the definition of personal racism occurs when individuals have a suspicious attitude and/or participate in discriminatory behavior and the equivalent. 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 to members of minority groups who are suspected of being racially inferior.

It means that personal/individual discrimination a differential presumptions of the capacities and intentions of others based on their race (prejudice) and differential action towards someone since of their race (discrimination). This assumption and activities can be utilized to avoid, stigmatism, treat unreasonably, disregard, and disrespect someone on the premise of their racial foundation. therefore individual segregation or individual or direct discrimination is the same since this separation is doing by the minority to the majority, high class to the lower class, or superior to inferior because of the differentiates of race.

2.2.3.2 Institutional Discrimination

Institutional racism refers to differential access to societal goods, services and opportunity on the basis of ethnicity. Institutional racism operates without individual identify able perpetrators but via practice, legal and policy frameworks that governs societal institutions. Responses across all groups were linked to institutional racism and the media where participants discussed first- hand

experiences in multiple settings. Discursively, participants described the different ways in which institutional racism impacted on their lives.

According to Fred L Pincus (1996) Institutional discrimination is quite different because it refers to the policies of the dominant race/ethnic/gender institutions and behavior of individuals who control these institutions and implement policies that are intended to have differential and/or harmful effects on minority groups. It can also be said that this type of discrimination is also deliberate, but is done by a wider range of practitioners. Because the institutional discrimination is carried out by the government and policymakers both by law and also by individuals who implement it. Thus, this type has a wider impact on minority groups. The main purpose of institutional discrimination is to keep minority groups in a lower position in society.

Meanwhile, according to Neubeck (as cited in Nugroho, 2018) said that Institutional racism involves the special treatment of 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 fall victim to these organizational structures' routine workings. Unlike some forms of Personal Racism, racism occurs through the day-to-day and year-to-year operations of large-scale institutions.

2.2.3.3 Statistical Discrimination

Structural discrimination is the interaction of policies, practices, and programs of distinctive education which leads to unfavorable results and conditions for communities of color compared to white communities that happen inside the setting of racist chronicled and social conditions. Structural discrimination alludes to the policies of majority institutions, and the behavior of the individuals who implement these policies and control these institutions, that are race-neutral in intent but have a differential and/or harmful effect on minority groups. Structural discrimination is different from the previous part since this type is race-neutral intent, while institutional discrimination is racism intent. (Fred L Pincus: 1996)

2.2.4 Level of Racial Discrimination

In addition to the types of racial discrimination, here are the levels of racial discrimination for acts committed against minorities, it is divided into several levels. The stage where a person acts negatively towards other members of the race, these stages are verbal antagonism avoidance, segregation, physical attack, and extermination. Each step enables the next, as people learn by doing. In most cases, people do not get to the later steps without receiving support for their behavior in the earlier ones. (Blank & Dabady, 2004 p. 56) for this section will describe these forms of explicit prejudice.

a. Verbal antagonism

Verbal antagonism is racial discrimination is run by way of insulting or through words. This includes casual slurs and disparaging racial comments, either in or out of the target's presence. For example, gifting word "Niger" to Afro-American peoples as degradation.

b. Avoidance

Avoidance is racial discrimination on the run in way to avoid or getaway from a person or a group, or it entails choosing the comfort of one's own racial group over interaction with another racial group. For example people may choose to associate or not members of disadvantaged racial groups may be isolated. In social situation, people may self-segregate along racial lines.

c. Segregation

Segregation is racial discrimination that occurs when people actively exclude members of a disadvantage racial group from the allocation of resources and from access to institutions. The most common examples include denial of equal education, housing, employment, and health care on the basis of race.

d. Physical attack

Physical attack is racial discrimination undertaken by way of harm, hit or attack. For example white people will fight the black people in everywhere because of their conflict.

e. Extermination

Extermination or mass killings based on racial or ethnic animus do occurred. These are complex phenomena, in addition to the sorts of individual hostility and prejudice described above, they typically encompass histories of institutionalized prejudice and discrimination, difficult life conditions, strong and prejudiced leadership, social support for hostile acts, and socializations that accepts explicit discrimination.

2.2.5 Types of Responses Against Discrimination

As immediate reactions, no one would respond in the exactly same way to the discrimination that they faced as members of a minority group. However, to point out and determine the types of response to prejudice and discrimination can be done by classifying the self-adjustment pattern. Joe R. Feagin and Melvin P.Sikes postulated four distinct types of responses to discrimination.

a. **Withdrawal**

Withdrawal means avoiding the discrimination that is going on. Withdrawal is when people of a minority group suspect a discrimination action and chose to avoid and leave the place where discrimination occurs with no intention of taking any part of the discriminatory situation.

b. **Resign Acceptance**

Resigned acceptance means ignoring the discrimination while continuing the interaction. Resigned acceptance is about self-acceptance, conform with the social condition, comply with the custom existed and the regulations, standards or laws applied, reconcile oneself the way it really is, and accept that something undesirable cannot be avoided.

c. **Verbal Confrontation**

Verbal confrontation is defined as verbally challenging the discrimination as a respond of disagreement where there is no physical threat present or implied.

d. **Physical Confrontation**

Physical confrontation is defined as physically responding to the discrimination. Unlike verbal confrontation, physical confrontation is respond of disagreement where there is physical threat present or implied.

2.3 Literature Review

Based on the background of the problem above, I use literature review which consist of primary and secondary resources. The primary resource is *Harriet* movie script by Gregory Allen Howard, and it is released on September 10, 2019, has not been used as research material. Secondary sources that I use are books that contain theoretical foundations and other supporting literature, such as: Metode karakterisasi, Sociology of literature and other theoretical books related to the research topic. Below are additional references, consists of journals and thesis with similar themes that I have read and related or relevant to this research. The lists are as follow:

Idris (2017). In his journal entitled *An Analysis of the Racial Discrimination Suffered by Edgar Allan* . He found the conflict about racial discrimination suffered by the main character. They have been found some theories of racism namely, aversive racial attitudes, individual racism, institutional racism, interpersonal racism, and four expressions of prejudice. The aim of his research is to understand how racial discrimination showed in this research journal.

Zahran (2017). In his research entitled *Representasi Diskriminasi Rasial Dalam Film Case Départ*. In this research, he found the study to aims determines the forms of racial discrimination that influence the growth of discriminating attitudes in the research. In this film, although it is told in the comedy genre, he found that there were acts of racial discrimination committed by white people. The discriminatory attitude carried out by white people comes from an attitude of superiority which they think that their race is superior and far highly to other races including the black race so that they feel they can have power over slaves. there are many complex problems related to racial discrimination that are clearly seen verbally and non-verbally.

Rusnanila (2019). In her research entitled *Racial Discrimination as Seen in the Help Film by Tate Taylor*. In this research focused on how racial discrimination occurs and the impact. In this study, it appears that there is discrimination committed by whites against blacks who are made as slaves. Racial discrimination occurs because it caused by two factors there are a racial factor and economic factor, The impact can be good or bad for them and others, such as become anxious,

depressed, paranoid, helpless or hopeless, frustrated, low self-esteem, loneliness, sadness, fearful, humiliated, violent, and become object of humiliation. I divides two types of impact of discrimination that are the impact on the personal life and on social life.

The journal and the thesis above are similar and relate with my thesis. Whereas my thesis entitled, "The Struggle of the Main Character Minty Against Racial Discrimination in Harriet Movie Script" is more focusing on the main character who is against the racial discrimination issue.

