

## **CHAPTER II**

### **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

This chapter will discuss the concepts and theories that have been discussed in the previous chapter, such as intrinsic theory which includes dialogue, story and plot, character, action, setting, and theme. Meanwhile, for the extrinsic approach, I use the racial discrimination concept, there are personal discrimination, institutional discrimination, and structural discrimination.

#### **2.1 Intrinsic Approaches**

The intrinsic approach is a method used to analyze internal aspects in a literary work. The intrinsic element is an important element in a literary work. A work cannot be called a literary work if one of the elements is not present in it. Before creating a literary work, knowing about the intrinsic elements that must be in it is the main thing. Several concepts, such as dialogue, story and plot, character, action, setting, and theme, used in this technique. The following are the concepts that will be explained.

##### **2.1.1 Dialogue**

Dialogue is a conversation between two or more people, both written and spoken, between the characters and themselves in a drama or story. According to Tom Stoppard, a drama can provide conversation and character without a lot of action. can also provide conversation and action without a strong character. but can't provide action and character without conversation. all are conversations in drama (Pickering and Hooper, p 262). Dialogue is the most important part of a script, film, story, and other literary work. Dialogue has many functions, the following functions; used to provide necessary factual information, to reminisce, to characterize, to speculate, and to foreshadow. Dialogue may be like a discussion, argument, or investigation, it may be used to clarify actions or simply express attitudes and opinions. Good dialogue is a flexible narrative tool (Pickering and Hooper, 1981, p 262).

### **2.1.2 Story and Plot**

The story is the events that occur in the script or the result of dialogue, and in a story has a plot. A plot is a storyline made by the author in the form of a series of events in chronological order, which are interrelated and causal in accordance with what is experienced by the actors of the story. There are five elements of the plot (Pickering and Hooper, 1981, p 269).

#### **2.1.2.1 Exposition**

Exposition is important background information, cast introduction, starting characterization, and action. Several expositions are shown in the first scene and important background material is usually provided at the end of the last act. The prologue or formal introduction by the narrator helps set the scene, but more often than not there is no drastic division between the exposition and the complications that follow. Usually, most dramas start in the middle after several events that will eventually lead to a crisis (Pickering and Hooper, 1981, p 269). It means that the plot is the beginning in a drama script that shows space, characters, time, mood, and comfort level and the possibility to lead the plot towards the point where conflicts and issues become clearer.

#### **2.1.2.2 Complication**

This section is when developing and introducing conflict, and it begins with one or more of the main characters first starting to realize the obstacles or difficulties that will come when their relationship begins to change. (Pickering and Hooper, 1981, p 270). It means that complications become the part that develops the conflict before entering the crisis, where the story will begin to find its resolution.

#### **2.1.2.3 Crisis**

Crisis, or drama turning points, occur when the intensity of emotion is at its peak and usually involves a decision, decisive action or conflict between the protagonist and antagonist. This is also often called a mandatory scene because the audience will be happy to see the moment (Pickering and Hooper, 1981, p 270).

#### 2.1.2.4 Falling Action

Falling Action is where the conflict that had reached a long crisis has begun to subside or the conflict in a story situation is gradually recovered. It means that the problem or crisis starts to resolve.

#### 2.1.2.5 Resolution

Resolution is an ending from implicit or explicit conflict starting from the first scene. The resolution also includes the ending or the ending where the author or authors will convey their meaning. Some of these things often contain clear statements about friends and intact characters (Pickering and Hooper, 1981, p 272-273). It means the story ends, and the crisis or the intensity of emotion is high with the problem has been resolved.

#### 2.1.3 Character

Characters are the people or characters that are displayed in a narrative work, the character itself is the attitude and character possessed by the characters. Characters can reveal themselves or their personalities and their motives (Pickering and Hooper, 1981, p 277) There are four characters by Pickering and Hooper;

- **Protagonist:** Characters who are in the whole story or also called heroes.
- **Antagonist:** Usually is a character with a bad character and opposite to the protagonist, but not all antagonists are bad.
- **Minor:** Whose personality contrasts with the major character used to clarify or enhance the main character.
- **Major:** The important figure and character at the center of drama or story.

#### 2.1.4 Action

Action in drama can sometimes be shown in the drama script, and cannot be separated from the show. The actions taken in the drama are in accordance with the directive direction by moving the character and giving expressions and body

movements that are in accordance with the dialogue (Pickering and Hooper, 1981, p 279)

### **2.1.5 Setting**

Setting indicates when where, what the atmosphere in the drama, or the time and place it takes place. It can have many places or only one place and in the atmosphere what. The historical and social context, even the time period and location of the story set are included in the setting of any drama. The setting in a dramatic work as a public place is the time, history, and social conditions in which the action takes place. The setting in which an episode or scene in a work is set is the specific physical location where it occurs. (Abrams, 1981, p 175). The setting of the story is a description of the place of events in the story or literary work. The place and time have been chosen to show the occurrence of events. the choice of setting must have an influence on the story.

### **2.1.6 Theme**

The theme is the discussion that will be delivered by the author. The theme is the subject of discussion that will be raised through the storyline. In a drama script, the theme is a topic that will be presented through dialogue, with this dialogue forming a complex storyline. The theme is this from the problem that the author wants to raise in his work. The theme is also a story idea that will be discussed by the author. (Hasanuddin, 1996, p 103). So, the theme is related to the problems that exist in life. The issues raised can be humans, humans, and nature, even humans and God.

## **2.2 Extrinsic Approaches**

The extrinsic approach is a method of interpretation outside the literature work but somehow it still correlates with the literature itself. A literary work is always related to external factors (extrinsic), it cannot grow autonomously. External factors include a number of communities, such as cultural traditions, literary traditions, the environment, literary readers, and their psyche. Meanwhile, to analyze this movie through extrinsic, I use sociological approaches, Racial Discrimination by Fred L Pincus.

### **2.2.1 Discrimination**

Discrimination has become a serious social problem. In America discrimination against the color of skin or black people has been a prominent and dire reality for more than four centuries. Black people have been treated unfairly physically, economically, culturally, psychologically, and politically. Discrimination is a very important term regarding the issue of diversity. In history discrimination has been a major cause of reduced diversity from higher education and other societies. In the 90s era, racial and gender discrimination still occurred by white people against black people even though black people thought that discrimination was not important (Fred L Pincus, 1998, p 120). Discrimination in term is unequal treatment of person or individual based on the membership in social grup. Usually, motivated by prejudice. This indicates that discrimination is included in social problems that occur in society

Sociology is the study of society, including social structure, social change, social phenomena, and the network of interactions between humans and other living things as social beings. Sociology is the study of relationships, the main subject matter discussed in groups, not individuals. Sociology is the scientific study of nature, social behavior, and the development of society (Evan William M, 1980, p 5). It can be said that sociology was the relations of the human group. In this research, I used a sociological approach because racial discrimination is a social phenomenon and develops in social life. According to Hippolyte Taine in Faruk's book, literature and sociology have two formulas. First, literature is born from social life and second, literature is an expression of community life (HT Faruk, 1994, p 1). This means that literary works are a reflection of people's lives. The close relationship between literature and society forms social sociology. Sociology is a study that contains about people's lives, human beings, and the relationship between literary works and the environment. This means that it is a sociology of science that studies objects in humans such as processes of society and its environment. Sociological approaches can help in understanding gender, race,

religion, social discourse, and so on. This approach can be used to analyze humans as part of society, understanding from society to individuals. The sociological approach assumes that literature is about and belongs to society.

In this research, I used the sociological approach to describe issues and kinds of racial discrimination experienced by the character. As the title of this research, I will analyze it through racial discrimination portrayed in the script *Green Book* movie by Peter Farrelly. In the same way that sociological approach is to describe and know the social phenomena.

### **2.2.2 Racial Discrimination**

Racial discrimination is a bad treatment that is done by someone to another person because of their skin color, race, ethnicity, culture, and nationality. Anything that distinguishes, expresses, conducts, and prioritizes based on race, culture, color, ethnicity, and nationality of a person whose purpose or result is to nullify or impair the recognition, enjoyment, or implementation, which means having the same position, human rights, and political, economic, and social freedoms. social, cultural, or other areas of public life. There are three types of racial discrimination by Fred L Pincus.

#### **2.2.2.1 Types of Racial Discrimination**

According to Fred L Pincus, there are three types of racial discrimination; individual discrimination, institutional discrimination, and structural discrimination.

##### **2.2.2.1.1 Individual Discrimination**

Individual discrimination is the attitude or behavior of individual members of a race or ethnic group that is intended to create differences and/or harmful effects on members of other racial and ethnic groups (Fred L Pincus, 1998, p 120). It means negative treatment by an individual/one person to another based on that person's characteristics or race. Individual discrimination or direct discrimination. This individual discrimination may be the result of a close relationship between discrimination and individual behavior, usually an act of differential treatment by members of a major or dominant group against members of a minority. or



underprivileged groups. However, this type of discrimination is not only carried out by minority ethnic groups against ethnic minorities, but also by minority ethnic groups against the majority group. Therefore, the first type of racism indicates that individual discrimination means intentional harm done to an ethnic minority group by an individual belonging to an ethnic minority group, and vice versa.

#### **2.2.2.1.2 Institutional Discrimination**

Institutional discrimination is the policy of the majority, and the behavior of individuals who apply the policies and controls of the institution to create differences and/or adverse effects for minority groups. The main purpose of this discrimination is to make minority groups subordinates in society. This concept is very broad compared to individual discrimination (Fred L Pincus, 1998, p 121). It means that institutional discrimination occurs against minority groups, because the dominant group controls social institutions. Institutional discrimination refers to discriminatory access to ethnic products, services and social opportunities. Institutional racism works without individuals setting the legal framework, but through practice, and politics governing social systems. Institutional racism and intergroup reactions to media, in which participants experience practical experiences in different situations. In discourse, participants explained the various ways institutional racism can affect their lives. This discrimination is also kind, practiced by more practitioners. Because institutional discrimination is carried out by policy makers, namely the law, government, and individuals who implement it. Therefore, this type has a greater impact on minority groups. The main purpose of institutional discrimination is to subordinate minority groups to society. Institutional racism can be illustrated by the Jim Crow Act of the United States of 1896. It is the legal department that supports most southern states being legal. We distinguish between blacks and whites in all areas, from elections, education and employment to religion, general society, housing and restaurants.

#### **2.2.2.1.3 Structural Discrimination**

Structural discrimination is the dominant institutional policy and behavior, which implements and controls these institutions, which aim to discriminate against race but have differences and influence on minority groups (Fred L Pincus, 1998, p

122). The interaction of policies, practices, and programs of different institutions that lead to adverse outcomes and conditions for the black community against white people in a racialized historical and cultural context. It means structural discrimination is the interaction of policies, practices, and programs of various institutions that occurs in the historical and cultural context of a race that produces adverse outcomes and conditions for the skin community compared to the white community.

In this research, I found this three types of racial discrimination, there are individual discrimination, institutional discrimination, and structural discrimination.

### **2.3 Previous Related Studies**

Actually, there has been some past research that deals with a similar topic but with a different item. The researcher wants to show and prove that numerous earlier studies have used the same topic with different objects in this section of the Review of Related Literature.

There are three researchers of related studies that I was found. First, I found the research with the title “Racial Discrimination as Seen in The Help Film by Tate Taylor”. This research was arranged by Noviyana Rusnanila who is a student of the English Literature Department, Institute For Islamic Studies Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi, 2019. Her research analyzes the kinds of racial discrimination that happens in *The Help* film, also the factors that lead to discrimination occurring in blacks in the film ‘The Help’. She analyzes the data by using the theory of racial discrimination by Fred L Pincus, levels of racial discrimination by Gordon Allport theory, and using sociological approaches by Suwardi. The result of her research is to find out the discrimination is happening toward the character Aibileen in The Help film with verbal antagonism and segregation. The effects of discrimination in psychology health trauma, and where black people are chased by the fear of white people. The difference between this research and I, is the object of the analysis or movie, I use Green Book movie. I analyze it through intrinsic and extrinsic with theory Fred L Pincus.



The second researcher, I was found research with the title “Stereotypes and Discrimination in the “Green Book” Movie : Critical Discourse Analysis”. This research was arranged by Kiky Nurwahyuni and Meli Samelia who is a student of Magister Linguistic Institute for Universitas Warmadewa and Universitas Halu Oleo, 2021. This research used Lippman and Curtis theory of stereotypes and Teu A Van. Dijk theory of prejudice and discrimination. They used qualitative method, including research data for the analysis. The result of this research is stereotypes portrayed on the action of the character and discrimination through critical discourse seen at the action and sign symbols on this movie. As a result, I found parallels and discrepancies between the prior investigations. This research represents stereotypes and the discrimination related to the critical discourse on this movie. But, I will elaborate on the intrinsic and extrinsic to create the theme of this research.

The third researcher with the title “Analyzing of Racial Discrimination as seen on Freedom writers film by Richard Lagravenese”. This research was arranged by Ika Diansari who is a student of the English Literature Department. Institute for Islamic Studies Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi, 2014. She used theories of discrimination and sociological approaches to discuss this theme. This study focuses on the racial discrimination that occurs in the film *Freedom Writers*, the causes of racial discrimination, and the negative impacts that occur from racial discrimination in the film *Freedom Writers*. The researcher focuses on cases of racial discrimination that occur and are experienced in the film *Freedom Writers*, the causes and negative impacts that occur as a result of racial discrimination in the film. As a result, the different this research, I will elaborate on the intrinsic and extrinsic from the theory has been discussed to find out the theme of this movie