

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter provides further explanation based on the previous chapter. In this chapter i will explain the concepts and theories of intrinsic and extrinsic approaches. I apply theory and a concept consisting of an intrinsic and extrinsic approaches to Psychology Literature. Applied literary theory: point of view theory, characterization, setting, plot, and theme.

2.1 Intrinsic Approaches

To analysis this Movie Script, I use some concepts through Intrinsic Approach. They are characterization, setting, plot, and theme. Those concepts will be explained as follows:

2.1.1 Characterization

The method of characterization in the study of literary works is a method of describing the character of the characters, which are contained in a work of fiction. I use Point of view method for this analysis.

2.1.1.1 Third Person

Point of view is a narrative method that determines the position or point of view from which the story is told. the third person point of view "he" is used in storytelling in the "he" style. The narrator or narrator is someone who presents the characters in the story by mentioning names or using personal pronouns such as "he", "she" or "they" (Minderop, 2005: 96). Point of view "he" omniscient is a different narrator outside the story and can also be a character in the story. is called "an all-knowing presence" because he can tell freely, dramatize, interpret, summarize, speculate, philosophize, judge morally, or judge what he conveys. the third person point of view or the use of "he" does not always use third

person pronouns, but it is possible to have a dialogue with "you" and "I". this happens because the narrator is letting the characters express themselves (Minderop, 2005:98).

2.1.1.2 Dramatic

In the dramatic, or objective, point of view the story is told ostensibly by no one. The narrator, who to this point in our discussion has been a visible, mediating authority standing between the reader and to work, now disappears completely and the story is allowed to present itself dramatically through action and dialogue. With the disappearance of the narrator, telling is replaced by showing, and the illusion is created that the reader is a direct and immediate witness to an unfolding drama. Without a narrator to serve as a mentor and guide, the reader is left largely on his own. There is no way entering the mind of characters: no evaluative comments are offered the reader is not told directly how to respond either intellectually or emotionally, to the events or the characters. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:56)

2.1.2 Plot

The creator of a functional plot deliberately makes such an overview of experience possible. The term plot implies just such an overview; it implies the controlling intelligence of an author who has winnowed the raw facts and incidents at his disposal and the ordered arranged them to suggest or expose their causal relationship (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:14)

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 Hoeper,1981:16)

2.1.2.2 **Rising Action**

The complication which is sometimes referred to as the rising action, breaks the existing equilibrium and introduces the characters and the underlying or inciting conflict (if they have not already been introduced by exposition). The conflict is then developed gradually and intensified (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:17)

2.1.2.3 **Climax**

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 or the denouement, the latter a French word meaning “unknotting” or “untying” (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:17)

2.1.3 Setting

Setting is a term that, in its broadest sense encompasses both the physical locale that frames the action and the time of day or year, the climactic conditions, and the historical period during which the action take place. At its most basic, setting helps the reader visualize the action of the work, and thus adds credibility and an air of authenticity to the characters. It helps, in other words, to create and sustain the illusion of life, to provide what we call verisimilitude. There are, however many different kinds of setting in fiction and they function in a variety of ways (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:37)

2.1.3.1 Setting as Background of the Action

Sometime this background is extensive and highly developed, as in the historical novels of sir walter scott, where 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 stories, setting it so slight that I can be dispensed with a single sentence or two or must be inferres altogether from dialogue and action. When we speak of setting as background, then, we have in mind a kind of setting that exsits by the large for its own sake, without any clear relationship to action characters, or at best a relationship that is only tangential and slight (Pickering and Hoper, 1981: 39)

2.1.3.2 Setting as Antagonist

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

2.1.3.3 Setting as Means of Creating Atmosphere

Many authors manipulative their settings as a means of arousing the reader's expectations and establishing an appropriate state of mind for events to come (Pickering and Hoepfer, 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 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. This is particularly true of works in which the author carefully controls the point of view (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:41)

2.1.3.5 Setting as Means of Reinforcing Theme

Setting can also be used as a means of reinforcing and clarifying the theme of a novel or short story (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:41)

2.2 Extrinsic Approach

To analysis this Movie Script, I use some concepts through Extrinsic Approach. They are Psychology of Literature, Against Racial Discrimination. Those concepts will be explained as follows:

2.2.1 Psychology of Literature

Literary psychology research has an important role in literary understanding because of several advantages, such as: first, the importance of literary psychology to examine more deeply aspects of character; second with this approach can provide feedback to researchers about the problem of character developed; and lastly, this kind of research is very helpful for analysing literary works that are thick with psychological problems (Minderop, 2018:3) Related to psychology, especially with personality psychology, literature becomes an interesting study material because literature is not just a boring text study but becomes a study material that involves the character/personality of fictional characters, literary authors, and readers (Minderop, 2018:3)

2.2.2 Against Racial Discrimination

Racism refers to the unequal treatment of people and groups by race or ethnicity. Many legal scholars and lawyers distinguish between discriminatory treatment and discriminatory effects. Discriminatory treatment occurs when race causes unequal treatment. Races are distinguished from each other by characteristics such as hair color and texture, skin color, eye color and shape, body size, and facial organs. The definition of discrimination is an act of prejudice against someone because it has certain characteristics. Discriminated characteristics include disability, age, gender reassignment, race, gender, and sexual orientation. There are many forms of discrimination, but many countries around the world have laws prohibiting all forms of discrimination. An important feature of the definition of discrimination is the focus on behavior. Discrimination, unlike racial prejudice (attitude), racial stereotypes (beliefs), and racism (ideology), can also be associated with racial disadvantages (Erina 2020).

2.2.2.1 Sosial Rejection

Society is unaware that what they do to the vulnerable is considered a refusal. This kind of phenomenon is called social rejection. Social rejection occurs when a person is deliberately excluded from a social relationship or interaction. Subjects include interpersonal refusal or peer bullying.

2.2.2.2 Prejudice Person

Prejudice is a stereotype of the upper group to understand the lower group. Prejudice is knowledge, thoughts, opinions and feelings formed without reason. Prejudice is often caused by misunderstandings among some ethnic groups. In racial relations, prejudice is judgment and negative opinion about the inferior group. The Oxford Dictionary states that prejudice is a dislike or distrust of individuals or groups, a habit based on fear or misinformation rather than reason or experience, and affects

attitudes and behavior towards them. Prejudice often caused by misunderstandings between several ethnic groups. Good communication between the two groups can reduce prejudice.

2.2.2.3 **Stereotype**

A stereotype is a widely held, simplified, and essentialist belief about a specific group. Groups are often stereotyped on the basis of sex, gender identity, race and ethnicity, nationality, age, socioeconomic status, language, and so forth. Stereotypes are deeply embedded within social institutions and wider culture. They are often evident even during the early stages of childhood, influencing and shaping how people interact with each other. For example, video game designers designed a game platform for girls in pink because that is what the parents (who purchase the game) perceived their girls wanted. The girls themselves preferred darker metallic colors (Rommes, 2006).

2.3 **Previous Related Studies**

The title of the first research *diskriminasi ras dalam novel Heart of Darkness karya Joseph Conrad* by Virsa Amanda Pricillia Ndiba. This thesis identifies the aims of this research are to analyze the reflection of racial discrimination by the white people in the novel and to analyze the social effect of racial discrimination to the black people in Africa. The writer uses theory from Aristotle, Wellek and Warren, and De Bonald to describe how the racial discrimination in Africa and what the effect to the people who face discrimination.

The title of the second research *Racial Discrimination Portrayed in Angie Thomas's Novel The Hate U Give* by Putri Erina Br. Pinem. This thesis identifies Racial Discrimination Portrayed in Angie Thomas's Novel *The Hate U Give*. This thesis contains an analysis of the racial discrimination portrayed in the novel *The Hate U Give*.

The title of the third research racial discrimination as seen in The Help film by Tate Taylor by Noviyana Rusnanila this thesis identify this study divided into three parts. Firstly aims to describe the Social Background of Aibileen's life as seen in The Help film. Secondly to know kinds of racial discrimination that happened to Aibileen's life as seen in The Help film. Thirdly to describe the cause and impact of racial discrimination that occurs on the black housemaid as seen in The Help film. The impact of racial discrimination toward Aibileen's life the writer includes two type that's personal life and social life that includes of depression, paranoid, helpless, frustrated, sadness, fearful, and violent.

From a brief description of three previous related studies, it can be concluded that their research related to my research has differences such as themes, theories that included characterization, psychological approaches to psychological literature, dramatic and third point of view method to support my research. The research that will be carried out in this study has racial discrimination. I analyzed my research to focuses on the main character, namely Don Shirley who experienced racial discrimination. My analysis uses intrinsic and extrinsic approaches.