

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Intrinsic Approach

Intrinsic element is an element that builds stories in literary works. Intrinsic elements are the elements that build the literary work itself (Nurgiyantoro 2010: 23). Intrinsic elements are indispensable in the presence of a literary work. To examine the intrinsic elements in this research is limited to the elements of plot, characterization, setting.

2.1.1 Plot

According to KBBI, plot is one of the important elements in forming a literary work. Plot is a carefully contrived and woven series of events that moves the storyline through complexity towards a climax and completion. Plot is a story structure composed by a sequence of events or can also be called a series of events in a story that the actor goes through or experiences. Plot is a story that contains a sequence of events, but each event can only be connected by cause and effect, events that cause or cause other events to occur. (Nurgiyantoro 2010: 113)

2.1.1.1 Exposition

At this stage, the steps taken are the introduction of the characters and the setting of a story. In this stage, characters can be introduced through dialogue or expression of thoughts.

2.1.1.2 Rising Action

At this stage, various conflicts will arise until they reach a certain climax in the story. The problems that exist make the events in the story more interesting.

2.1.1.3 Climax

At this stage, analyze the highest points in a story, where the characters involved reach the peak of the conflict. A conflict will be a climax in many ways that will be influenced by the attitude, will and the main goal of

the author in building a conflict in accordance with the demands and coherence of the story. The climax determines how the problem or conflict will be resolved, which means that In the climax the fate of the main character of the story will be determined.

2.1.1.4 Faling Action

This stage is part of the story that follows the climax. This section is a turning point towards resolving conflicts experienced by the characters.

2.1.1.5 Denouement

This stage is part of the story which consists of a series of events that accompanies the anti-climax and is the conclusion of the story. In this section, all conflicts are resolved so as to reduce the reader's tension and concern about the problems faced by the characters in the story.

2.1.2 Setting

Literary works that are the result of the author's creation, both in the form of romance and drama or film texts, must have a scope of life or pieces of the story of the characters. The film text is a work of fiction which is a picture of a world that has the constituent elements as described above in the form of plot, characterizations and do not forget that there is also a background story. The setting of the story or setting is also called the fulcrum, suggesting the notion of place, relationship of time, and the social environment in which the events being told occur. With the background, as a literary connoisseur it will be easy to digest what is told in the work so that it can easily understand the whole story (Abrams in Nurgiyantoro, 2013: 302).

A. Setting of Place

Setting of place is the location or other physical building where the events that are taking place in the story occur.

B. Setting of Time

The setting of time is the setting that relates to the problem when the events in the story take place. Setting of time is background information related to the occurrence of events in a story in the form of calendars, mentions of historical events, as well as descriptions of situations such as night, morning, afternoon or evening

C. Setting of Atmosphere

The atmosphere is one of the intrinsic elements related to psychological conditions that arise automatically along with the storyline, the character's inner condition (individual feelings) and physical surroundings (environmental conditions) that can bring the reader to know how they feel in writing. A story becomes interesting because it takes place in a certain atmosphere, for example an atmosphere of joy, emotion, sadness, and tension. The atmosphere in the story is usually built with the depiction of the main character.

Authors usually have their own choices when they want to include these three settings, ranging from direct descriptions through words (explicit) to giving certain cues so that readers can examine them themselves (implicit).

2.1.3 Characterization

The term character in the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) has the meaning of psychological, moral or character traits that distinguish one person from another, character, character. Characteristics of a person is a trait that distinguishes a person from others in the form of education, occupation, income, number of children, and number of families in the household that affect a person's behavior.

The characters will be analyzed using the telling method. In the movie script *Get Out*, the author gives a description of each character so that readers can find out more clearly about the characters in the story. The telling method

is a direct character presentation by the author, which includes characterization through the use of the character's name, through the appearance of the character, and through the author's speech. (Minderop in Minderop, 2018:79)

2.2 Extrinsic Approaches

Extrinsic elements are external elements in literary works that have indirect properties that affect the building or system of organisms or the most important part of literary works. (Nurgiyantoro 2000:24). The extrinsic element can give its own color and taste to a literary work which can later become a deep meaning. This extrinsic element can also be used as a portrait of the objective reality of a society and its environment when the literary work was created.

Theme, character, characterization, plot, setting point of view, message are part of the intrinsic elements; While the extrinsic elements contain about the life of the author, such as: the life of the author, historical background, cultural background, and social background. (Pickering & Hooper p307: 1981)

2.2.1 Racism

The origin of the term race is known to have appeared around 1600. At that time, Francois Bernier, first put forward the idea of distinguishing humans based on categories or characteristics of skin color and face shape. Based on their physical characteristics, humans in the world can be divided into four major races. The races are black, white, yellow and red. One person who introduced the concept of race was Charles Darwin. Darwin introduced race as something that refers to biological and physical characteristics. One of the most obvious is skin color (*Alo Liliweri in Prejudice & Conflict: Cross-Cultural Communication in Multicultural Society* 2005).

One form of racism that occurred in the 18th century in America was slavery and discrimination. Although slavery and discrimination were abolished when Abraham Lincoln became president of America in 1862, racism did not go away. In fact Lincoln's desire at that time to eliminate racism instead became a long debate between the people of North and South America, and resulted in civil war. Even after the civil war and some African-American slaves were released to get their rights and equality, but racism did not really disappear and instead gave rise to new forms of racism such as acts of spreading

hatred and racial stereotypes. Su-racialism in the US has become a burning ember in the midst of inequality and discriminatory practices experienced by modern black citizens. So that cases of racial violations occur repeatedly in America, for example by police officers in the George Floyd case. This coincides with disparities in the country's economy, education and health. This condition is exacerbated by discriminatory treatment between blacks and whites. The social portrait becomes a burning ember and easily triggers social unrest.

Racist thinking affects the basics of thinking and the act of treating each member of a race differently from other races. The system of slavery in the 18-19 centuries in America was the early system of the formation of racism which believed that race, skin, blacks have or are at a lower social level than whites in America. (Marger in Pratama, 2016)

Racism is inseparable from two aspects, namely *racial discrimination* and *racial prejudice*. Racial discrimination, The term racial discrimination includes all forms of discriminatory behavior based on race. The form of racial discrimination is evident in the segregation of residences of certain races in big cities in both the West and the East. Then the second aspect of racism is racial prejudice. Prejudice is the root of all forms of racism. Prejudice is a bad view of other individuals or groups of people by only referring to certain characteristics such as race, religion, occupation or class. Discrimination and prejudice are two things that reinforce each other. Prejudice creates a rationalization for discrimination, whereas discrimination often brings threats. In an atmosphere of prejudice and discrimination, there is no place for tolerance and openness.

The racism shown in the story will be analyzed further in the film Get Out. This analysis will result in the disclosure of racism in the story. The analysis conveys about acts of racism that occur in America in the modern era.

2.2.1.1 Stereotype of Racism

Stereotypes are often groundless and lead to negative things about a particular individual or group. In social psychology, a stereotype is any widely adopted thought about a particular type of individual or a particular way of behaving that is intended to represent an entire group of individuals or that behavior as a whole. These thoughts or beliefs may or may not accurately reflect reality. One of the key elements in the product and reproduction of racism is the presence and utilization of stereotypes. Essentially, these are the attribution of characteristics, in a simplistic way, to a group that has been racialized. This attribution or categorization of others is typically couched in negative or hostile terms, and these stereotypes sustain derogatory views of others – and to justify, discrimination and various forms of exclusion.

A. *Prejudice*

Prejudice is not the same as discrimination. Prejudice refers to one's judgments of others, whereas discrimination is a treatment given to a person, consciously or unconsciously, because of the person's race rather than because of his individual characteristic. A prejudice is, literally, a prejudgment, a judgment arrived. A racial prejudice is any judgments of a person based on race rather than on the true characteristics of the individual. Both the teacher who expect the Black child to be dull in algebra and the teacher who expects the Black child to be gifted in music are showing their race prejudice, for both impute qualities to the child because he is Black instead of discovering this person's individual qualities. A prejudice is a stereotyped image, favorable or unfavorable, that one sees in place of the actual individual (Paul B. 1991:305).

B. *Discrimination*

Prejudice can lead to discrimination, but it is not the only factor in discrimination. A person can also harbor prejudices without discriminating, especially if they are mindful of their own prejudice and take proactive steps to counter it. (Lippert-Rasmussen, 2018). Discrimination, in its sociological meaning, involves highly complex social process. This term derives from the Latin discriminations which mean to perceive distinctions among phenomena

or to be selective in one's judgment. The criteria, on which a distinction is based, however, may range from those widely accepted in a society only the later sense will be emphasized.

2.3 Previous Related Studies

This study uses 3 previous studies that are relevant to my research theme. The first previous research was "A Genetic Structuralism Analysis on Racism In Octavia Butler' Kindred" written by Lailatul Khusnia (2016) (Khusnia, 2016). Her research analyzes the world view of racism in the character Octavia Buttler in the novel Kindred. Which in her research, Lailatul found the side of racism in American society in the 19th century. She uses Lucien Goldmann's theory of novels who represent the lives of people in America in the 19th century.

The second research from the previous research is Genetic Structuralism Analysis on "Lucky Jim" by Kingsley Amis, written by Nur'aini (2009) (Nur'aini, 2009) In her thesis she found that a relationship between literary works and historical background can be described in Kingsley Amis' novel, Luck Jim. Which in the novel tells about British society when it was being restructured after World War II. Nur'aini explained that Kingsley Amis, as a novelist, had described the division of society in England in the 1950s. Therefore, an example reinforces the fact that historical background plays an important role in literature. This is because the government's socialization ideology does not change the differences in social groups in the UK.

Third, a research entitled "Racism In Alice Walker's The Color Purple" written by Etika Rahmi (2018) (Rahmi, 2018). analyzes the issues of racism in Alice Walker's novel and also investigates how racist attitudes are experienced by black people as described in Alice Walker's novel entitled The Color Purple. Rahmi uses qualitative methods to reveal the side of racism and also uses a genetic structuralism approach.

The similarity between the three previous theses and mine is that they both analyze racism in their analysis. The difference lies in the object used or studied. I used the object of the film script from the film *Get Out* which was written by Jordan Peele, while the three previous researchers used different objects of the novel. Because I have included 3 previous researchers to make comparisons and updates between the three theses or previous papers.

