

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Based on the chapters that have been stated in the previous chapter, this chapter discusses the applied theories such as the intrinsic and extrinsic approaches. The intrinsic approach includes characterization, plot, and setting. The extrinsic approach applied includes the sociology of literature on the representation of racism and a little explanation of discrimination.

2.1 Intrinsic Approach

The intrinsic approach is one approach that builds a literary work itself. The intrinsic approach is also directly involved in building a story. The intrinsic approach usually consists of characterization, plot, and setting of time and place.

2.1.1 Characterization

Characterization according to Aquino (1976) is the method to analyze the main character's development and personality which deals with the process of creating an image of person in fiction complete with the person's traits, features, and motivations (Meisuri, 2017:2). There are two approaches in characterization, they are direct method and indirect method. Direct method is used when the author tells the audience what the personality of the character is and it is usually used in novel, while indirect method used when the author shows things that reveal the personality of the character while it usually is used in film (Meisuri, 2017:2).

From the explanation of the characterizations above, it can be concluded that characterization is a description of the characters in a story such as novels and movies. The description is given by the author in the form of the nature and characteristics of the characters in the story. In characterization, there are two methods, such as direct method or telling method and indirect method or showing method.

The direct method or the telling method is usually carried out directly by the author through exposure. Direct method is used for ancient

fictional stories that can only rely on explanations from the author, such as novels. Indirect method or showing method is a method that uses the Dramatic Method. This method displays the behavior and character of the characters through dialogue and action.

2.1.1.1 Direct Method (Telling)

Direct Method or Telling method is how the author literally conveys to the audience what they want us to know about the character. The telling method is usually used in novels because it is explained by the narrator in the form of a narrative. In the telling method, the existing story characters are presented by the author to the reader in a straightforward manner, but simply and directly accompanied by a description of their personality, which may be in the form of attitude, character, behavior, or even physical characteristics (Nurgiyantoro, 2009: 195).

2.1.1.2 Indirect Method (Showing)

The indirect method reveals the characterization of the character by showing. In other hand, according to Meisuri (2017:4) in indirect method, the author shows us things about the character to help us to understanding the character's personality and his/her effect on other characters. Indirect characterization usually used in the film. In addition, Meisuri (2017:4) also said that the characterization in film is different than novel because film is a visual story telling that the characterization of a character in film more complicated and details than in a novel.

Ratih (2022:6) established two kinds of indirect method. First, characterization through dialogue, the author represented the character through what is being said, the identity of the speaker, the occasion, the identity of the person, and the quality of the exchange. Second, characterization through action, some actions of the character reveal how they are in the movie.

The showing method is usually related to the dialogue and action. In characterization through dialogue, there are several types, such as what is being said, the identity of the speaker, the occasion, the identity of the person or persons addressed by the speaker. While characterization through the character's actions is an element that exists to build character based on action. Further explanation about characterization through dialogue and action will be explained below.

a. Characterization through dialogue

Dialogue is a reciprocal conversation between two or more people. Dialogue is a very important aspect because dialogue is often used as a representation to show the attitudes, values, and beliefs of the characters. Characterizations through dialogue are divided into what is being said, the identity of the speaker, the location and situation of the conversation, the identity of the person addressed by the speaker, the quality of character's mentality, tone of voice, dialect, emphasis, and the vocabulary of the characters (Minderop, 2013:22-23).

b. Characterization through the character's actions

Characterization through the character actions is a reflection of the psychological and personality development of the characters. The facial expressions that shown by the characters can certainly reveal how their personalities are. in addition, according to Pickering and Hooper (1980:34) 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 their characters, about their unconscious emotional and psychological states as well as about their conscious attitudes and values.

2.1.2 Plot

Plot is a sequence of events in a story that is arranged chronologically and related to cause and effect. This is confirmed by the opinion of Nurgiyantoro (2012:114) which explains that the events of the story (or plot) are manifested through the actions, behavior, and attitudes of the (main) characters of the story. According to Izatti (2021:361) in general, the events that are shown in the story are none other than the behavior of the characters, both verbal and non-verbal, both physically and mentally. The plot is a reflection, or even in the form of a journey, the behavior of the characters in acting, thinking, feeling, and behaving in dealing with various life problems (Izatti, 2021:361).

2.1.2.1 Exposition

Exposition is the beginning of a story, there is an introduction to the story, giving information about the characters, place, and time by the author. In other hand according to Pickering and Hooper, (1981:16) exposition is the beginning section in which the author provides the necessary background information, the scene setting, the situation establishment, and the action dates. It may also introduce the characters and the conflict, or the potential for conflict.

2.1.2.2 Rising Action

Rising action is the beginning of the conflict in the story. This conflict usually arises because of problems with the main character and the other characters. Rising action will lead the reader or audience to the next story that is more complicated and tense. In addition, according to Pickering and Hooper (1981:270) rising action is developing and introducing conflict, it begins with one or more of the main characters starting to realize the obstacles or difficulties that will come when their relationship begins to change (Pickering and Hooper, 1981:270).

2.1.2.3 Climax

The climax is when the plot reaches its point of greatest emotional intensity; it is the turning point of the plot, which immediately accelerates its completion (Pickering and Hooper, 1981:17). According to my understanding, the climax is the culmination of the problems that have been introduced in the previous stage. At this stage, the character experiences tension and difficulties.

2.1.2.4 Falling Action

Falling Action is a situation where the conflict that has reached a climax gradually begins to subside and improve. When the story has reached into the crisis or turning point stage, the tension slowly subsides and the continuation of the plot moves into its appointed conclusion (Pickering and Hooper, 1981:17).

2.1.2.4 Resolution

In the resolution all problems are solved. This stage is the stage where the problem in the story has been completed. At this stage, the audience or readers can conclude what they get in the story. Most fiction has happy endings, where the protagonists can solve their problems, defeat their enemies, and find true love and can live happily ever after.

2.1.3 Setting

Setting is a description of the time in the environment that surrounds an event in the story that interacts with the events that are taking place. Setting is closely related to characters and events, therefore, it can be concluded that the setting is the fulcrum that states the conditions in the sense of place, time relationship, and the social environment in which the events told are taking place (Shindy & Noverino, 2021:5). Based on the definition above, it can be concluded that setting is a depiction of a time,

place and atmosphere that exists or occurs in a story such as a novel, movie, etc.

Nurgiyantoro (2009:227) states that setting is divided into setting of place, setting of time, and setting of social. The three are interrelated and influence each other. The three definitions of these settings are as follows:

2.1.3.1 Setting of time

Setting of time is an explanation of the time when an event occurs in a literary work. Setting of time usually refers to when an event occurs, such as year, month, day, hour, and season.

According to Shindy & Noverino (2021:5), the setting of time explains the problem of when those events happen in literary or fiction. The adoption of historical elements into works of fiction will cause the time that is told to be unique, typical, and can be very functional, so that it cannot be replaced with another time without affecting the development of the story (Nurgiyantoro, 2009:230-231). The time can cover many areas, such as the character's time of life, the time of day, even time period such as the past, present, or future (Shindy & Noverino 2021:5).

2.1.3.2 Setting of place

Setting of place is the place where an event occurs in the story. Setting the place used can be anywhere. In addition, places in the story can also be in places with certain names. Usually related to the theme created by the author. The use of place settings with certain names must reflect, or at least not contradict the nature and geographical conditions of the place concerned (Nurgiyantoro, 2009: 227).

2.1.3.3 Setting of social background

Social background of setting refers to matters relating to the behavior of social life in a literary work. Social background of setting usually relating to an issue that exist in fictional stories such as novels and movies. According to Shindy & Noverino (2021:5) social background of setting refers to the situation of society which actually happens in the story, the ways of social life cover the problem in the complex environment, such as habit in life, custom, traditions, religion, the point of view, the way of thinking and behavior.

2.1.4 Theme

The theme is the basic idea of a story that is used as the basis for compiling a work that the author conveys in their literary work. The theme is usually the first step taken before deciding to make a literary work. According to Pickering and Hoepfer, the theme is one term that means very different things to each person. The theme is the central idea or statement about life that unites and controls the literary work (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1980:61). Nurgiyantoro (2009:66) said that to question the meaning of a work is to question its theme. Every work of fiction certainly contains and or offers a theme, but what the theme itself contains is not easy to show (Nurgiyantoro, 2009:66).

2.2 Extrinsic Approach

According to Wellek and Warren (as cited in Khalisha, 2022:22) the extrinsic element is the state of the author's subjectivity about the attitudes, beliefs and views of life that become the background for the birth of a work of fiction, it can be said that the author's biographical element can determine the characteristics of the work produced.

In addition, according to Nurgiyantoro (2009:23) extrinsic are elements that are outside a work of fiction that affect the birth of the work but do not become part of the work of fiction itself. Nurgiyantoro further explained that the

elements in question include the state of individual subjectivity of the author who has attitudes, beliefs, and views of life, all of which will affect the work he writes, the next element is psychology, both in the form of author psychology such as economics, politics, and social will also affect literary works.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that extrinsic elements are external elements in a literary work that also participate in building the course of a story. Extrinsic elements usually refer to the life or background of the author, the current situation in society, and the author's view of life.

2.2.1 Sociology of Literature

According to Damono (1979:5) sociology of literature is an approach to literature that emphasizes aspects of society and human life. According to Nurhuda (2017:106) sociology of literature is research that focuses on the object of human study with the environment. Damono (1979:7) elaborated that sociology of literature can also have other meaning as social and human relations, by the difference in sociology that conducts an objective and scientific study of human and society, institution and the social process, interpreting on how society works, then literature infiltrates the surface of social life and shows the way with how human experience society with their feelings. In addition, according to Wolff (as cited in Faruk, 2010:4) sociology of literature is a discipline which can be defined, including several empirical studies, within the similarity on how they dealt with the relationship of literature and society.

Based on the definition above, it can be concluded that the sociology of literature is an approach in literature that focuses on aspects of human social life. Sociology of literature is closely related to existing social problems such as political and economic problems. Sociology of literature is also closely related to the problems of racism, feminism and social class that exist in society.

2.2.2 Representation

According to Stuart Hall, representation is a basic part of the process where the meaning is produced and exchanged between members of a culture. Representation produces the language that has a meaningful about to the people (Hall, 1997:15-17). In addition, representation refers to the construction of all forms of media, especially mass media on all aspects of reality as people, objects, events, and cultural identity (Hall, 1997:15-17). According to Ra'is (2018:12) in the process of study, representation uses signs and symbol to represent the meaning, such as sound, written words, musical notes, electronically produced images, and even the objects. All of these function are to represent the thought, the idea, or the feeling into the people by the media of language (Ra'is, 2018:12). Hall stated there are three elements in representation such as negotiation ways, help from the media, and demonstration (Hall, 1997:16). These approaches function to explain how representation of meaning is used (Ra'is, 2018:13).

From the explanation above it can be concluded that representation is a language process that has meaning. Representation is also closely related to the events that occur and is also closely related to the cultural identity of the people. From Stuart Hall's explanation above about events, it means that representations can be related to events that occur within the scope of society, one example could be in the form of racism events that occur within the scope of society.

2.2.3 Racism

According to Castle (as cited in Yulinarni, 2020:1) racism is a deeply rooted racial problem in the middle the lives of multicultural communities in various parts of the world. Racism develops rapidly in a country as technology develops and trade which results in a growing level of pluralism within the country. According to Wilson 1999 (as cited in Yulinarni, 2020:1) Racism is the ideology of racial domination where the biological superiority or culture of a racial group is used to justify the

social position of the other racial groups. In other hand, for some people racism is only a history that has happened in America for a long time (conflict between white and black people), but in fact when we explore and pay more attention on it, then we will see some people who oppress each other or discriminate against each other, either it hurts each other's race, skin color and culture (Adam, 2019:120). Castle (as cited in Yulinarni, 2020:1) has explained that the issue of racism is very vulnerable to occur in countries that have multi-cultural societies. Field (as cited in Yulinarni, 2020:1) explained that "Although the belief that race is a biological construct is fundamental to racism, racism is actually a social construction that permits one group's exploitation of another through the development of an ideology that justifies this action". It can be seen in the country that has high level of racism, it also increases the social jealousy in the community, and have high crime percentage (Yulinarni, 2020:1).

We should know that racism in the United States is still growing (Adam, 2019:120). This can be seen from the enactment of the Jim Crow law, where the law regulates "separate but equal" for black people. This law set all of the public facilities in America, such as restaurants, bathrooms, churches, barbers, nurses, and even prisons are also been separated between black and white people, those who try to oppose Jim Crow's law will be punished through court and lynching law (Adam, 2019:120). The black African American resistance to racism grows by the times, the resistance toward racism in the early 20th century is in form of anti-racism campaigns and anti-racism law-making in The United States (Ra'is, 2018:16). Since there is resistance and rebellion from black people, racism is now no longer as bad as it was in the past.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that racism is a belief system in which the majority race is considered better than the minority race. Racism is usually grouped by skin color, race, ethnicity, religion, and social class. Racism that often occurs is racism on skin color, especially in America, which until now still has the principle that white people are superior. Although in America racism is not like what it used to

be before, until now there is still a lot of racism between white people and black people and skin color is still a very sensitive thing in America.

2.3 Previous Related Studies

Before this research is conducted, there were several previous researchers who had researched using the same theory, but used different objects and focuses. The researches that I use as a reference are researches conducted by 3 researchers as below:

The first research is conducted by Nelly Atika and Rezky Khoirina Tarihoran (2022) entitled *An Analysis of Racism in The Film of The Green Mile by Frank Darabont*. In their research they use a semiotic approach and the theory of racism. In other hand, this research has a different approach with the same theory. In their research, they analyze the types of racism in the film to find out what types of racism exist. Meanwhile, in this research, I focus more on the racist treatment experienced by black people and how the main character gets out of the racism he experiences.

The second research is research conducted by Khalisha Adila Widianingrum (2022) entitled *The Analysis of Racism Issue in The Movie Script Green Book Using Genetic Structuralism Theory*. This research analyze racism using structural genetic theory. This research focuses more on genetic structural theory with verbal and nonverbal racism that is experienced by the main character. Meanwhile, my research focuses on the racism experienced by the main character who has to imitate white voices in order to get customers.

The last research is research conducted by Raisha Bania Nasution (2022) entitled *An Analysis of Racism on IP Man 4: The Finale Movie Script*. This research focuses on analyzing the main characters who experience different treatment from Americans because they are Chinese whose race and culture are different from Americans. In her research, she only examines the racism experienced by the main character, while in my research, I examine racism in terms of race and skin color experienced by the main character.