CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The ideas and concepts in the previous chapter—such as the intrinsic approach, which covers characters, plot, and setting—will be examined in this chapter. The extrinsic method, however, uses the sociology of literature, namely racial discrimination through the theory of genetic structuralism.

2.1 Intrinsic Approach

Intrinsic elements are elements that build the literary work itself. These elements build the story directly. The intended elements, for example, are events, stories, plots, characterizations, themes, settings, story points of view, and so on. (Nurgiyantoro, Teori Pengkajian Fiksi, 2002, p. 23). The intrinsic elements are a technique for examining a literary work's inherent elements. An essential component of every literary work is the intrinsic aspect. If one of the components is missing, the work cannot be referred'to be a literary work. The most important thing before writing a literary piece is to be aware of the inherent components that must be there. Several concepts, such as characterization, story and plot, and setting. The principles that will be discussed are listed below.

2.1.1   Characterization

Characterization is included in the process of providing information about the characters. This may happen in their every conversation. Characters can be shown by description in their actions, conversations, as well as their thoughts. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1997, p. 28) Pickering and Hooper explained some terms of character in literary work. The term protagonist and antagonist do not directly show the characterization of each character. It does not mean protagonist always has a good character, and antagonist has a bad character. Characterization appears when the author reveals the personality of the character. Character can be presented by their action, speech and also their minds. It includes the process of giving some information about them. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:24).

According to Pickering and Hoeper, in forming a character, the author has two methods of making it. The first is telling, which uses direct character exposure

from the author. This method is usually used by ancient fiction writers. Characterization is the art of creating characters for narratives. Characterization is included in the process of providing information about the characters. This may happen in their every conversation. Characters can be shown by descriptions in their actions, conversations, as well as their thoughts. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1997, p. 28) The participation or interference of the author in presenting the character's through this method makes the character's very pronounced, so that readers understand and appreciate the character's character based on the author's exposure. Next is the showing method.

According to Pickering and Hoeper, the showing method is where the author places himself outside the story by giving the characters the opportunity to display their character through dialogue and action. This method is widely used in the present era in presenting character traits. Many authors find this method more attractive to readers. Many authors also combine these two methods in one literary work. (Minderop, 2013, pp. 6-7) in characterization can be in the form of antagonist, protagonist, etc, or it can also use two methods, namely telling and showing methods. The following is an explanation of telling and showing:

2.1.1.1   Telling Method

Telling method relies on exposition and direct commentary by the author. Telling method include characterization through the use of names, characterization through appearance, and characterization by the author. To analysis the character the writer will use characterization by the author and characterization through appearance. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 27) Based on explanation above, it can be concluded that if use the telling method to analyze the characters, then it can be seen from the author's direct comments.

a) Characterization Through the Use of Names

Names are often used to provide essential clues that aid in characterization. Some characters are given names that suggest their dominant or controlling traits, other characters are given names that reinforce (or sometimes are in contrast to) their physical appearance, names

can also contain literary or historical allusions that aid in characterization by means of association. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:28)

b) Characterization Through Appearance

Pickering & Hoeper (as cited in Riyanto 2020, p8), Through the appearance the character also can reveal the characterization. Although in real life most of us are aware that appearances are often deceiving, in the world of fiction details of appearance (what a character wears and how he looks) often provide essential clues to character. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981)

c) Characterization by the Author

In this method, the author reveal directly through a series of editorial comment, the nature and personality of the character, including the thoughts and feelings that enter and pass through the character's minds. Because the author is knowing the whole story and retain full control over characterization. So it is not going anywhere and it focuses the reader attention to the character that reveals the true nature by the author. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:29) By so doing the author asserts and retains full control over characterization, the author not only directs our attention to a given character but tells us exactly what our attitude toward that character ought to be. Nothing is left to the reader's imagination. Unless the author is being ironic and there is always that possibility-we can do little more than assent and allow our conception of character to be formed on the basis of what the author has told us. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:30).

2.1.1.2   Showing Methods

According to (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 27-28) this method involves the author's stepping aside, as it were, to allow the characters to reveal themselves directly through and their actions with showing, much of burden of character analysis is shifted to the reader who is required to infer character on the basis of the evidence provided in the narrative. Pickering and Hoeper (1981:27) in Minderop (2013:7) the method of performance (indirect) shows the writer placing himself outside the story by providing opportunities for characters to display their characters through dialogue and action. This technique ignores the presence of the

author, so that the character in literary works can present themselves directly through their behavior including: dialogue and behavior.

a. Characterization Through the Dialogue

Characterization through the dialogue is divided into: What is being said by the speaker, the identity of the speaker, the location, and the situation of the conversation, the identity of the person the speaker addressing, the quality of character's mentality, tone of voice, dialect, emphasis, and vocabulary of the characters (Albertine Minderop, 2013:22-23)

b. The Occasion

Location or situation of the discussion can also affect a person's character, usually they will show their character when talking to people which closest to, and we will know more about the character of the particular way of seeing them talk to the people around 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 & Hoeper, 1997: 33)

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

This narrative presented by characters in the story, where a certain figure says something about the the other character. And also dialogue between friends is more open and long than the dialogue between starngers. It is depends who is more comfortable to talk to (Pickering & Hoeper, 1997: 33)

d. The Identity of the Speaker

Something conveyed by a main character, which in this case is more important than a subordinate figure, although sometimes information by subordinate leaders can provide important about main characters. The interactions between characters who play small roles frequently provide key details and offer insight on the characteristics of the other characters. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1997: 32)

e. The Quality of the Exchange

The way how the conversation going or flow is important, it is better if there are give and take in the conversatin with someone. But in the other is more pasif the conversation will not last long. Characters can also take a look through their mental quality is through rhythm or flow when they speak. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1997: 33)

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

Important clues of the character we can see through their voice, stress, dialect, and vocabulary, but we can see that if we observe and examine it properly and carefully. And also speaker's tone of voice when the character talk to the other can also reaveal the attitude such as friendly and arrogant (Pickering & Hoeper, 1997: 33)

2.1.2 Plot

The common definition of plot is that it's whatever happens in a story. That's useful when talking about completed stories, but when we are considering stories being written, it is about as useful as saying that a birthday cake is a large baked confection with frosting and candles. It does not tell you how to make one (Dibell, 1988:5) 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 story line 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. (Pickering and Hooper, 1981, p. 269). Based explanation above, I conclude that a plot is arranged by the author so that it is related to each other, so that the story that is owned and displayed can be in accordance with what is desired or expected by the author. There are five elements of the plot:

a) **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). The exposition is the first portion of a book when the author sets the scene, introduces the characters, establishes the scenario, and dates the event. Additionally, it may introduce the people and the conflict—or at least the possibility of conflict. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981:17).

b) Complication

One or more of the major characters first begin to recognize the challenges or difficulties that will come when their relationship starts to alter in this phase, which is when establishing and introducing conflict. (Pickering and Hooper, 1981, p 270). Complication, also known as rising action, upsets the balance and introduces the characters and the central or instigating issue (if the have not already been introduce by the exposition). The disagreement then steadily grows and becomes more intense. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981:17).

c) 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). The crisis, often referred to as the climax, is the point in the story where there is the highest emotional intensity; it is the pivotal event that leads directly to the conclusion of the plot. (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981:17).

D) Falling Action

Falling action is a scene where all the existing conflicts and climaxes have subsided or decreased. Falling action can lead us to a resolution. In the book of Concise Companion to Literature by Pickering and Hoeper, it said that since the crisis or the turning point has been reached, the tension subsides and the plot moves toward its appointed conclusion (Pickering & Hoeper, 1980: 17). 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)

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 (however tentative and momentary). The resolution is also referred to as the conclusion. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:17). 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).

2.1.3   Settings

According to Pickering and Hoeper (1981:29) setting refers to the natural and artificial scenery or environment in which characters in literature live and move. It means that everything related to the environment such as the time of day and the amount of light, the trees and animals, the society, the sounds described, the smells, and the weather are part of setting. The setting of a work is the description of the objects and physical appearance of the place where the story happens. Setting in fiction work provides a broadest sense to the reader. Setting includes the place that frames the action, time of the day, or a year, the climatic condition, and the historial period during which the action takes place. Basically, setting helps the reader to visualize the action of the work also adding some credibility and an air of authenticity to the characters. In other words, setting helps to create and sustain the illusion of life, and providing what we call verisimilitude. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:37) Pickering and Hoeper (1981:39) states that setting refers to location where an event takes places and time when it happens. There are four functions of setting, it follows:

a. Setting as Background for Action

To see whether setting acts as an essential element in the fiction, or whether it exists merely as decorative and functionless background, we need ask

ourselves this: Could the work in question be set in another time and another place without doing it essential damage? If the answer is yes, then the setting can be said to exist as decorative background whose function is largely irrelevant to the purpose of the work as whole. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 38). A feeling of "life as it was" is conveyed by the meticulous rendering of setting, which takes the shape of attire, manners, events, and institutions that are unique to a particular period and region. Therefore, when we refer to a backdrop as background, we are referring to a setting that primarily exists for its own purpose, with little to no direct reference to the action or the characters, and at worst a tenuous connection. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981 : 39)

b. Setting as an Antagonist

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

c. Setting as a Means of Revealing Characters

Very often the way in which a character perceives the setting, and the way of character react to it, will tell the reader more about the character and his state of mind that will about the actual physical setting itself. An author can also use setting to clarify and reveal character by deliberately making setting a metaphoric or symbolic extension of character. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:39)

d. Setting as a 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 and Hoeper, 1981:39)

e. Setting as a Means of Reinforcing 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. The idea of a book or short story

may also be reinforced and clarified through setting. (Pickering and Hooper, 1981: 42)

2.2 Extrinsic Approach

According to Wellek and Warren (1956) The extrinsic aspect, which is the author's subjective state about the attitudes, beliefs, and worldviews that serve as the foundation for the creation of a work of fiction, can be said to influence the work's features. (Wellek & Warren, 1956: 75-135).

2.2.1 Sociology

(Merriam Webster online, 2022). The systematic study of the development, structure, interaction, and collective behavior of organized groups of human beings. In general, sociology can be said to be an objective study of humans and society which includes the social processes that exist in it. This discipline of course places all social phenomena as material for study which must be scientifically disentangled, including; cultural patterns, economy, language, literature, and others. From this process, it will be known how an individual can interact with his community and social mechanisms so that he can be accepted by a certain need. Thus, sociology can be briefly understood as a discipline that aims to study human behavior, the formation of a social structure and mutual agreement in economics, politics, culture, etc. (Durkheim, 1958:24).

Wiyatmi (as cited in Putra 2021, p11-12), written in his book (2013) she describes that sociology is a scientific and objective study of humans in society, institutions and social processes. Sociology seeks to answer questions about how society is allowed, how it works, and why society survives. Wiyatmi written in his book (2013) sociology is a science that focuses attention on general aspects of society and seeks to obtain general patterns of community life.

2.2.2 Sociology of Literature

According to Damono (1979) An approach to literature called sociology of literature stresses societal and personal elements. (Damono, 1979: 5). According to Nurhuda (2017) The study of sociology of literature focuses on the following as the subject of human investigation. (Nurhuda et al., 2017: 106). According to

Rismayanti, a scientific and impartial study of people in society, as well as social organizations and processes (Rismayanti et al., 2020: 8). 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).

2.2.3 Race

(Merriam Webster online, 2022). Any one of the groups that humans are often divided into based on physical traits regarded as common among people of shared ancestry. Qaruniallah (2021, p 15) Race is a group of people who are distinguished from other groups on the basis of certain biological characteristics (Lauer & Lauer, 2006: 224). When talking about race, people tend to look themselves from their skin color, hair color, the shapes of their eyes and nose, etc. as from their nationality and their language such as American, Chinese, African, Indonesian, or whatsoever. Benedict (2000) in his essay Race: What It Is Not, explained that what people recognize and know about races is the different of physical characteristics such as Chinese have a yellowish skin and slanting eyes, Negroes have a dark skin and wide flat noses, Caucasians have a lighter skin and high thin noses. The color and texture of the hair of these people differ just like their skin and nose are different. That is what comes up to people's mind when they heard about races (Benedict, 2000: 113). It could simply mean that race is biological differences among humans. However, race was thought as biological concept. Then social sciences have come to reject that race was only biological concept; they propose that race is a social concept. Race is assumed to be variable which is shaped by broader societal forces. Race is indeed a pre-eminently socio-historical concept as well (Omi & Winant, 2004: 10-11).

2.2.4 Racism

(Merriam Webster online, 2022). A belief that race is a fundamental determinant of human traits and capacities and that racial differences produce an inherent superiority of a particular race. According to Silva (2006), whites and people of color have different understanding in conceiving the term "racism". Whereas for most whites racism is prejudice, and for most people of color racism is systematic or institutionalized (2006: 9-10). Racism is a set of institutional conditions of group inequality and an ideology of racial domination, in which the latter is characterized by set of beliefs holding that the subordinate racial group is biologically or culturally inferior to the dominant racial group. These beliefs, in turn, are deployed to prescribe and legitimize society's discriminatory treatment of the subordinate group and to justify their lower status (Bobo & Fox, 2003: 319). 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.

Thomsett (2020) stated that a racist is someone who is hated by members of another race and wants to deny any form of equality to that member (Thomsett, Michael. C, 2020: 9). He also added that people in the past thought that people of a different color, often from parts of the world with less developed civilizations, were

inferior to the European race (Thomsett, 2020: 10). Alberto G. Urquidez in his book said that racism is an empirical reality, a lived Experience. He also added that the concept of racism is the nature of this reality, the nature of this lived experience (Urquidez, 2020: 1). Urquidez cited from Bernard Boxill and Clevis Headley, it said that they argue that dignitary harms whether intentional or unintentional, involve an assault on personhood that merits the label racism (Boxill, 1992: 82–85; Headley, 2000: 233–236) in Urquidez, 2020: 6-7).

Racism can be done in various ways, such as discrimination, segregation, verbal, non-verbal, and intimidation.

a. Discrimination and Segregation

Widianingrum (2022, p 28) cited Ariesta's (2017), Lack of awareness or acceptance of numerous physical distinctions, such as those in skin tone, hair color, body form, and other biological components, is what leads to the discrimination problem. Rahmawati (2021) cited Reskin's (2012) ideas on discrimination, it was mentioned that usually, discrimination refers to treating people differently depending on their membership in a certain group. The US Supreme Court rules on this as an apparently fair matter, although the outcome may change depending on the circumstances. (Reskin, 2012: 19 in Rahmawati et al., 2021). Rahmawati went on to define discrimination as the practice of treating people differently based on their race. (Rahmawati et al., 2021).

b. Verbal

According to Widianingrum (2022, p 28), Verbal treatment of racism means that this racism is treated verbally by saying inappropriate words such as words. It can be referring to certain races, certain religions, etc. For example is the use of the word N-word (Nigga) in a sentence. The N-word (Nigga) it self is strictly prohibited because it has a negative connotation that can lead to hatred. Because of its history, in the era of slavery, this word was often used by white people for black people. This word should only be spoken by African-Americans to fellow African-Americans as well. So, not anyone can say this word. Another example is swearing or inappropriate (hateful) words that refer to skin color, race, religion, etc

c. Non-Verbal

According to Widianingrum (2022, p 29), Non-verbal treatment of racism means that it is treated physically. For the treatment of non-verbal racism is the treatment of racism that involves physical force or violence that makes a minority weak. For examples, they are beatings, killings, torture, and even causing intimidation.

D. Intimidation

According to Widianingrum (2022, p 29), Intimidation is treatment that is carried out which can cause a person or a group of people to feel fear. This treatment can be in the form of threats, which are physical threats and emotional threats so that those who are threatened are obedient. Physical threats are in the form of hitting, torturing, etc. Meanwhile, emotional threats are in the form of manipulative actions that cause a person and or a group to be obedient.

2.2.5 Discrimination

(Merriam Webster online, 2022). Prejudiced or prejudicial outlook, action, or treatment. 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). According to Rahmi (2018), the term racism which refers to a negative action toward other people, who are viewed as different, may be caused by the emergence of some races who regard their groups as superior. She further stated that racism is a debatable term among the people around the world. The emergence of racism often causes the fanaticity of people to their race's members (Rahmi, 2018: 1-7). According to Bowling (as cited in Luqman, 2021, p 14) 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 Luqman (2021, p 16), 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.

2.2.6 Race Discrimination

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.

2.2.7 Genetic Structuralism

Genetic structuralism was introduced by Lucien Goldmann in the 60's. Genetic structuralism talks about the relationship between literary works and real

life society. According to Faruk, the theory of genetic structuralism is a structure which is a product of an ongoing history that lives and is internalized by the community from which the work is concerned (Faruk, 1999b: 12).

According to Guntur (2019), literary work and social structure in society is indirectly related. He also cited Goldmann's beliefs in the concept of the relation between the social structure and literary work. It said that genetic structuralism has represented a total change of orientation– its basic hypothesis being precisely that the collective character of literary creation derives from the fact that the structures of the world of the work are homologous with the mental structures of certain social groups or is in intelligible relation with them. (Goldmann, 1975: 159 in Guntur, 2019: 18). Jayanti et al. (2020) stated that genetic structuralism is a study that 21ollowin a correlation between the meanings of one element to the other elements in the same literary works that are binding in a net of connection (Jayanti & Mustofa, 2020: 25).

Genetic structuralism as a theory that was introduced by Lucien Goldmann has several categories, they are human facts, collective subjects, and world views. Lucien Goldman's theory is based on the view put forward by George Luckas. The principles of the genetic structuralism approach are: (1) the characteristics of literary studies are starting from unity, coherence, and conception; (2) in analyzing, the literary structure must be carefully examined by the reader with its autonomous and imaginary nature; (3) the meaning of literary works represents the author's worldview as a representative of certain community groups; and (4) the genetics of a literary work is the author and the background of the social structure (historical fact) of the literary work (Damono, 1979: 42 in Sugianto & Huda, 2017). The categories of genetic structuralism include:

A. Human Facts

Human facts are all the results of human activity or behavior, both verbal and physical, which science tries to understand. These facts can be in the form of certain social activities, certain political activities, as well as cultural creations such as philosophy, fine arts, music, sculpture, and literary arts (Minderop, 2016, p. 4). According to Faruk, human facts are all the results of

human activity or behavior, both verbal and physical, which science tries to understand. These facts can be in the form of certain social activities, as well as cultural creations such as philosophy, fine arts, musical arts, literary arts, etc. (Faruk, 1991: 14). Faruk in his book also added that human facts are divided into two, which are individual facts and social facts (Faruk, 1994:12).

B. Collective Subjects

Collective subject is part of human fact besides individual subject. The fact of humanity arises because of human activity as a subject. Collective subjects are the subjects of human facts in the form of social and historical facts such as social revolution, economy, politics, etc. An author is a subject who lives in the midst of society. Collective subjects can be groups. This group is proven in history as a group that has created a comprehensive view of life and has influenced the development of human history (Faruk, 1991: 14).

Collective subjects are the subjects of human facts in the form of social and historical facts such as social revolution, economy, politics, and others. Collective subjects can be in the form of kinship groups, work groups, territorial groups, and so on. Individuals will not be able to create it because the individual is a part, this is a collectivity unit called a social group. A social group is a set or unity of people who live together, because of the relationship between them. (Minderop, 2016, pp. 13-14)

C. World Views

According to Guntur (2019) world view is related to the structure of society directly. It is a kind of ideas, style, aspiration, and also the way of thinking of the social group that make them different from the other social group. He further stated that the function of worldview is to connect the social structure in the society and the social structure in the literary work (Guntur, 2019: 18). According to Goldmann, the world view is a comprehensive complex of ideas, aspirations, feelings that are connected together by members of a particular social group and distinguish it from other social groups. (Minderop, 2016, p. 17)

2.3 Previous Related Studies

Before this study, there were other scholars that studied the sociology of literature, but they employed various objects and focuses. The researchers I cite are those who did research:

The first research was conducted by Dyandra Salshabilla Rivai (2021) entitled Genetic Structuralism Reflected On Blackkklansman Movie Script In 1970s. This study uses the same theory with different movie scripts. In this study she uses intrinsic and extrinsic elements. On intrinsic elements she discusses characters, plot, setting, theme, and on extrinsic elements she discusses sociology of literature with the theory of genetic structuralism from Lucien Goldmann.

The second research was conducted by Meissy Devina Gabriella (2019) entitled That Causes Infliction And Stereotypes In 40s Era Based On Amma Asante's Film Where Hands Touch. This study uses the same topic, namely racism with a different movie script. In this study she uses intrinsic and extrinsic elements. She used the theory of Dennis and Joseph as a supporter of her research. In her research she discusses the world war that occurred in the movie script, and tells how the story is using an intrinsic and extrinsic approach.

The third research was conducted by Raisha Bania Nasution (2022) entitled An Analysis of Racism on Ip Man 4 : The Finale Movie Script. This study uses the same topic, with different movie scripts. In this study he uses intrinsic and extrinsic elements. On intrinsic elements he discusses characters, plot, settings, and on extrinsic elements he discusses sociology of literature with the concept of racism. He explained the 4 types of racism that he would use as the concept of his analysis, namely internalized racism, interpersonal racism, institutional racism, and structural racism. In his study, the most dominant type of racism is internalized racism, this type of racism is discriminatory against other nations who are considered weaker by committing physical violence.

The reason I look for previous studies is because I need a reference for the theories that they using in term paper and how they elaborate the intrinsic, extrinsic approaches with theory using movie scripts. In previous studies, they had the same

focus, namely discussing racism in the United States with different research materials. Then what distinguishes my study from others is because I combine two theories, namely the theory of racial discrimination and genetic structuralism, so that my study can help readers who want to use these two theories know the differences in the use of these two theories.