CHAPTER II
THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

Based on the research objectives above, the approaches and theories used are included in the fields of literature and sociology. The theories and concepts the research are as follows.

2.1. Intrinsic

According to Wellek and Warren (1963:139), intrinsic element is "the interpretation and analysis of the works of literature themselves". To analyze the character on the movie script, I use concepts that taken from intrinsic approach; characterization, plot, and setting. The intrinsic approach are used to analyze the literary work elements. I use some of the concepts from James H. Pickering and Jeffrey D. Hoeper book titled "Concise Companion to Literature".

2.1.1. Characterization

According to Pickering and Hoeper, a character's dialogue reflects their mental models and strategies for managing the circumstance they are in and comprehending it. The dialogue will alter as the scenario deteriorates and the character encounters difficulties to reflect their new mental models and tactics. Pickering and Hoeper also said, the task of establishing through dialogue is not a simple one. Some personalities are cautious and restrained in what they say; they only talk indirectly, and we must deduce what they sincerely mean from their words. Others are more forthright and direct; they express us, or appear to tell us, what they have in their minds. Some characters are given to chronic exaggeration and overstatement; others to understatement and subtlety (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:32).

Example, at the opening of a story, a character's speech may be plain and direct, showing their early comprehension and attitude to the circumstance. . As the plot continues and the character meets difficulties, their conversation may

become more complex and introspective, as they begin to doubt their earlier ideas and seek out fresh knowledge. Furthermore, the character's conversation may disclose aspects of their personality and behavior, For example, a character who is confident and assertive may use language that is more forceful and straight forward, while a character who is more reserved and introverted may use language that is more indirect and restrained.

2.1.1.1. Showing Methods

Dramatic methods of showing which involve the author, in a way, stepping aside to allow the characters to reveal themselves directly through their dialogues and actions. Much of the burden of character analysis is shifted to the reader, who must infer character based on the evidence provided in the narrative (Pickering and Hoeper, 198 1:27-28).

2.1.1.1.1. Characterization Through the Dialogue

Characterization through dialogue is divided into: what the speaker is saying, the speaker's identity, the place and situation of the conversation, the identity of the person the speaker is addressing, the quality of the character's mentality, the tone of voice, the dialect, the intonation and the vocabulary of the characters. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:32)

a. What is being said

The reader must pay close attention to the substance of the dialogue itself. Is it small talk, or is the subject an important one in the developing action of the plot. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:32)

b. The Occasion

Conversation that take place in private at night are usually more serious and, hence, more revealing than conversation that take place in public during the day. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:33)

2.1.2.   Plot

Plot is a story that contains a sequence of events, but each event is only connected causally with one event causing or causing another event. (Stanton via Burhan Nurgiyantoro, 2010:13)

Another definition according by Pickering and Hoeper, A plot is also a narrative of events, the emphasis falling on causality. The time sequence is preserved, but the sense of causality overshadows it (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:13).

2.1.2.1. Exposition

The exposition is section of the plot that provides essential background information, introduces the cast, begins the characterization, and initiates the action. Some exposition is always provided in the first scene, and all of the essential background material is usually provided by the end of the first act. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:269).

2.1.2.2. Complication

Complication is section of the plot that introduces and develops the conflict. It commences when one or more of the main characters first become aware of an impending difficulty or when their relationship first begin to change. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:270). According to Pickering and Hoeper, complication proposes whenever a person is given with a new task or scenario, they will automatically build a set of strategies or mental models to comprehend and navigate it.

2.1.2.3. Crisis

The crisis, or turning point of the play, occurs now of peak emotional intensity and usually involves a decision, a decisive action, or an open conflict between the protagonist and antagonist (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 271).

According to Pickering and Hoeper Crisis happens when a person's methods and mental models are unable to negotiate a difficult activity or circumstance effectively, they may experience a condition of "crisis." The person may have a feeling of approaching danger or failure in this condition, and may struggle to discover a clear route ahead. A condition of crisis that is frequently marked by emotions of uncertainty, perplexity, and powerlessness. It can have negative consequences such as poor performance, exhaustion, or mental health problems.

2.1.2.4. Falling Action

As the consequences of the crisis accumulate, events develop a momentum of their own. Especially in tragedy, the falling action of the play results from the protagonist's loss of control and a final catastrophe often appears inevitable (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:272). According to Pickering and Hoeper falling action proposes after successfully navigating a task or scenario and overcoming any hurdles, a person will reach a state of "falling action." In this condition, the individual may use the techniques and mental models that they built during the complication phase to perform the work or manage the circumstance efficiently and successfully.

2.1.2.5. Resolution

In both tragedy and comedy, the resolution brings to an end the conflict that has been implicit (or explicit) since the play opening scenes (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:273). Resolution is also referred to as a conclusion. According to Pickering and Hoeper resolution proposes when a person is in a state of complication, to get beyond the difficulty and go forward, they will proactively seek out for a new information, alter their mental models, and devise new tactics.

2.1.3. Setting

According to Pickering and Hoeper, Setting is a wide phrase that includes both the geographical address that surrounds the action in addition to the season of day or year, climatic conditions, and historical period in which the event takes place. Setting, at its most fundamental, aids the reader in seeing the actions of the characters; in other words, it aids in creating and maintaining an illusion of life. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:37).

The setting of the place suggests the location of the events that told in the work of fiction. The setting of time relates to the problem of "when" the events that told in a work of fiction occur, the social setting suggests things related to the behavior of the social life of the community in a place that told in the story. (Burhan Nurgiyantoro, 2010: 227-235)

2.1.3.1. Setting as Background of The Action

They require a kind of setting or background, even if it is as simple as a theatre stage. Setting could include costume, manners, events, and institutions that related to a specific time and place as a background for action (Pickering & Hoeper, 1981: 38-39).

2.1.3.2. Setting as Means of Creating Appropriate Atmosphere

Many authors manipulate their settings to stimulate the reader's expectations and to establish an effective mindset, for events to comply (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 40).

2.2. Extrinsic

Extrinsic element is elements that are outside the literary works but does not directly affect the building or system organism literature (Nurgiyantoro, 2007:23).

2.2.1. Sociology

Sociology is the study of human behavior, interaction, social ties, or social processes. Sociologists investigate the functioning and survival of society, as well as its development, norms, and structures, what kinds of rules regulations are utilized, sorts of groups and communities, social events/phenomena.

Social institutions are the established ideas, practices, and relationships that structure social interaction. Social institutions are there to provide structure, direction, and order in order to satisfy society's basic requirements. Family, religion, education, and the government are typical examples of social institutions.

Durkheim states that Sociology was the science of institutions, understanding the term in its broader meaning as the "beliefs and modes of behavior instituted by the collectivity," with its aim being to discover structural social facts. biblio.unq.edu.ar (1999)

2.2.2. Sociology of Literature

The sociology of literature concerns itself chiefly with what might be called the means of literary production, distribution and exchange in a particular society – how books are published, the social composition of their authors and audiences, levels of literacy, the social determinants of 'taste'. It also examines literary texts for their 'sociological' relevance, raiding literary

works to abstract from them themes of interest to the social historian. (T. Eagleton, 2002:2).

2.2.3. Racism

The term 'racism' was coined in the 1930s, primarily as a response to the Nazi project of making Germany judenrein, or 'clean of Jews'. The Nazis were in no doubt that, Jews were a distinct race and posed a threat to the Aryan race to which authentic Germans supposedly belonged.

The history of black population disputes and legislation in the United States indicates persistent difficulty in determining the black population. A well-known 'one drop' rule was implemented in many Southern states, implying that any black ancestry, no matter how distant, relegated an individual to the wrong side of the white/black divide, determining (disadvantageously) where they could live, what sort of job that available, and if marriage or relationships with white partners are possible.

Racism is an "ideology of racial dominance" (Wilson, 1999:14) in which the perceived biological or cultural superiority of one or more racial groups is used to justify or prescribe the inferior treatment or social position of another racial group. Through the process of racialization, perceived physical patterns of difference – such as skin color or eye shape – are commonly used to distinguish groups of people, thereby establishing them as a race; racialization becomes racism if it involves a hierarchical and social consequential judgment of the group's race.

Analytically, racism differs from racial disparity and racial discrimination. Racial discrimination concerns the unequal treatment of race, whereas racial inequality issues unequal outcomes (in income, education, health, etc.). While racism is often involved in both processes, contemporary racial inequality and

other, forms of discrimination are not always a direct result of contemporary racism (Pager and Shepherd, 2008).

2.2.4. Type of Racism

2.2.4.1. Individual racism

Individual racism refers to an individual's racist assumptions, beliefs, or behavior and is "a form of racial discrimination stemming from conscious and unconscious personal prejudice" (Henry & Tator, 2006:329). Individual racism is connected/learned from history and broader socio-economic processes and is supported and reinforced by systemic racism.

It is critical to highlight how individuality acts to remove power hierarchies and connect unacknowledged personal ideology to broader racial or systemic racism. Individualism may be utilized as a protective reaction, which is why understanding systemic one and it is vital to understand how it operates. (Henry & Tator, 2006:329-330).

This type of racism may be done on purpose or accidentally. Examples include telling a racial joke, feeling that white people are inherently superior, avoiding - passing a black person by crossing the street, etc.

2.2.4.2. Internal Racism

Internal racism can be defined as "the individual's inculcation of racist stereotypes, values, images, and ideologies perpetuated by white dominant societies about one's racial group, leading to feelings of doubt, disgust, and disrespect for one's race and/or self" (Pyke, 2010:553). This can show up in several ways, from whitening skin to maintaining behavior.

It may also lead to a rejection of their own racial group's cultural or religious customs. Though individuals may or may not be conscious of their own acceptance of racial stereotypes against them, other components of

racial, gender expression, and sexual identity uncertainty are also considered components of the development of internalized racism.

Such a tolerance of negative stereotypes or prejudices about one's racial, gender, or sexual group lead to self-degradation and self-alienation incorporating shame about one's racial, gender, sexual identity.

2.2.4.3. Systemic racism

Includes the policies and practices entrenched in established institutions, which result in the exclusion or promotion of designated groups. It differs from overt discrimination in that no individual intent is necessary. (City of Toronto) It manifests itself in two ways:

Refers to the intricate interplay of large-scale social structures, behaviors, beliefs, and initiatives that generate and sustain racial disparities. The key aspect of structural or systematic racism is that these macro-level mechanisms operate independent of the intentions and actions of individuals, so that even if individual racism is not present, the adverse conditions and inequalities for racial minorities will continue to exist (Gee & Ford, 2011).

Examples: housing discrimination, government surveillance, social segregation, racial profiling, predatory banking, access to healthcare, hiring/promotion practices, mandatory minimum sentences

2.2.4.3.1.   Institutional Racism

Racial discrimination stems from individuals carrying out the orders of a prejudiced other or a prejudiced society. aclrc.com (n.d)

As it highlights the participation of institutional systems and structures in Racist prejudice and repression, institutional racism is commonly used as an alternative term for structural or systemic racism. It may also explicitly refer to racism inside a particular institution.

2.2.4.3.2. Structural racism

Inequality is rooted in the operation of the whole system of society which excludes large numbers of members of certain groups from significant participation in major social institutions (Henry & Tator, 2006:352).

The importance of the systems supporting structures, laws, regulations, institutional practices, and ingrained norms is emphasized by structural racism.

In this script, only applied 2 kinds of racism which is; individual and internal racism

2.2.5. Justice

Justice is the first virtue of social institutions, as truth is of systems of thought. A theory however elegant and economical must be rejected or revised if it is untrue; likewise laws and institutions no matter how efficient and well-arranged must be reformed or abolished if they are unjust. (John Rawls, 1999:3).

In the life of the nation and state, the issue of justice becomes an important issue in order to guarantee a sense of security in carrying out daily activities, human rights and strengthening national unity and integrity. Openness in terms of attitudes and behavior carried out by governments and public officials today is a demand that cannot be avoided in any way and by any country related to the rapid flow of information and technology in the global era in various fields of life. The open flow of information and technology, especially in the field of law, has become a matter of thought for every country to be able to carry out guarantees of justice for its citizens in line with the demands of the rule of law, democratization and human rights (I G. S. Pandit, 2016:15).

2.2.6. Types of Justice:

In general, the kinds of justice consist of;

2.2.6.1. Communicative Justice (Iustitia Communicativa):

The notion of communicative justice is justice that accords individuals what is rightfully theirs based on their claim to a particular item. (I G. S. Pandit, 2016:16).

2.2.6.2. Distributive Justice (Iustitia Distributiva):

Distributive justice is defined as justice that accords to each person what is their legal entitlement as an individual subject of rights. According to services, needs, and talents, distributive justice is justice that makes decisions based on proportionality or comparability. (I G. S. Pandit, 2016:16).

Distributive justice is concerned with achieving equitable social and economic consequences. The distributive justice principle is most usually argued because persons are morally equal, and equality for the material, goods, and services is the greatest method to achieve a moral ideal.

2.2.6.3. Legal Justice (Iustitia Legalis):

Legal justice is defined as justice in accordance with the law, with society as the goal being safeguarded by the law for the general welfare.

The objective and competent the execution of justice by legal authorities is a crucial component of legal justice. The judicial system must be simple, quick, fair, inexpensive, and effective. There should be adequate deterrents in place to dissuade illegal conduct.

Legal fairness is demonstrated by the need that all motorists follow traffic signals. (I G. S. Pandit, 2016:16).

2.2.6.4. Vindictive Justice (Iustitia Vindicativa):

Justice that imposes penalties or fines in accordance with the transgression or crime is referred to as vindictive justice. (I G. S. Pandit, 2016:16). It is referred to as private revenge. The phrase suggests a public kind of retaliation; however, this parallel is never stated explicitly. Primitive cultures, by definition, only practice personal revenge. As a result, public revenge belongs exclusively to well-run communities; in our culture, this mechanism is known as the legal system.

2.2.6.5. Creative Justice (Iustitia Creativa):

According to the definition of creative justice, justice is when each individual is given the freedom to express their creativity in a variety of spheres of life based on their fair share. (I G. S. Pandit, 2016:16). The concepts are also offered as a provocation; as a way of encouraging others to offer similar (or better) concepts that can help support a challenge (both intellectually and practically) to the prevailing injustices of cultural industries work.

2.2.6.6. Protective Justice (Iustitia Protektiva):

Protective justice is defined as justice that guards against or shields people from the arbitrary actions of others. (I G. S. Pandit, 2016:16).

2.2.6.7. Social Justice:

Social justice is defined as justice whose application is influenced by the organization of societal economic, political, social, cultural, and ideological systems. Therefore, the social structure is crucial for achieving social justice. In addition to relating to attempts to protect these justices, social justice also addresses issues of decency and the satisfaction of the community's necessities. (I G. S. Pandit, 2016:17).

From the concept of justice above, I still use the concept of justice, but primarily focuses on the irregularities in justice that labeled as an Injustice. In this script I only applied three kinds of injustice which is; legal, vindictive and protective injustice.

2.3. Previous Related Studies

In order to do this research, the study has to analyze studies that have been conducted by earlier researchers in addition to the opinions of specialists expressed in their books or scripts. In a prior comparable research from the year 2020, wrote by Nilia R. Menggalomo, Elizabeth Z. Oroh, and Agustine C. Mamentu from Manado State University that discussed "Racial Discrimination As Seen In Stockett's The Help". This study intends to provide light on racial prejudice that occurs between White and Black people. The result of this study demonstrate how racial prejudice exists, notably in Jackson, Mississippi, in South America. This book depicts how things were during the Jim Crow era, when everything was segregated for equality between black and white people, but it does not demonstrate equal treatment for the black race. Instead, the perception that black people are inferior and filthy cause's pain, poverty, and death for the black race. Even after all of their suffering and labor, they continue to receive all of those cruel treatments. Additionally, even when they must defend their own freedom while serving the white race. They must overcome the regulations that stood to torment people at the time.

The other comparable research from the year 2019, wrote by Risma Kartika Dewi from Gresik University also analyzed about *Racial Discrimination Towards Uncle Tom In Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin*. The study discusses the effects that racial prejudice has on other individuals. Racist prejudice occurs because the white race is more prevalent than the black race; White race feels more superior to the black race. As a result, the majority of black people experience physical violence, enslavement, and human trafficking. Many black individuals battle against life's pressures, including poverty, physical abuse, and other challenges.

The last research that related to my studies are from the year 2020, wrote by Fitri Wijayanti and Diyah Fitri Wulandari discussed about "The Negative Impact of Racial Discrimination Experienced by African-American People Reflected in Angie Thomas' The Hate You Give". This study analyzes Negative Impact of Racial Discrimination that experienced by African American People or so called Black People. The research are using Racial Discrimination approach that shows some of the negative impact that happened to them.

Based on previous related studies above they have something in common that racism is still a thing until now. Although there is a lot of kind of ethnic racism, one of the major racial problem was between white people and black people. That also have correlation which the most racist country that been talked about in the related studies above is America the similarities of my research and theirs are both talking about the result of racism that held some of the blacks in the state of desperation. One of the research studies have the same research factor in "The Hate U Give" movie scripts. The difference between my research and other studies is that their analyses of the effects of racism in the script used only a racial discrimination approach, whereas the focus of my research will be on racial injustice against minorities in the script for The Hate U Give using both a racial discrimination and a justice approach.