CHAPTER 2
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

As indicated in the previous chapter, the theories applied in this research include both intrinsic and extrinsic approaches. The intrinsic approach includes concepts about character and characterization, plot, and setting. The applied extrinsic approach focuses on the social literature approach to discrimination.

2.1 Intrinsic Approach

This chapter of the research contains comprehensive overviews of the framework of theories being used, therefore it will be relevant to the topic as well as the remaining aspects. In order to analyze the "Where the Crawdads Sing" novel, I used several features of literary works, such as the intrinsic and extrinsic approach. The intrinsic elements of literature have a meaning as an aspect that is related to analyzing internal things that is used as the base for a literary work. The literature work itself is being shaped through this kind of elements. Hence, intrinsic elements are the reason wherefore the literary works act as one. The factual essentials will be seen by people if they read literature. (Nurgiyantoro, 2018: 30). The intrinsic elements used by the researcher in this paper will focus on the concepts of character and characterization, plot, and setting.

2.1.1 Characterization

- Character

The term character applies to any individual in a work of literature. For purposes of analysis, characters in fiction are customarily characterized by their relationship to the plot, by the level of development they are given by the author, and by whether or not they undergo significant character transformation. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 24)

The exploration of character entails an in-depth analysis aimed at comprehending and scrutinizing the author's portrayal of characters within a literary composition. Significantly, it is imperative to closely observe the author's techniques employed in character presentation. This involves examining how an author depicts

a character's role, such as designating them as a protagonist, among other aspects. Furthermore, this examination extends to the elements the author employs within their work. Subsequently, when focusing on the attributes inherent to a character, the term "characterization" emerges, encompassing the logical, psychological, and ethical traits imbued within the character. (Minderop, 2016: 12-13)

- Third Person Omniscient Point of View

The third-person point of view employs the narrative style characterized by the use of pronouns like "he." The narrator, or storyteller, is the entity responsible for introducing the story's characters, either by explicitly mentioning their names or employing personal pronouns such as "he," "she," or "they." (Minderop. 2005:96).

Third-person omniscient point of view is a narrator who is outside the story and can also be a character in the story. It is called "omniscient" (an all-knowing presence) because it can tell the story freely, dramatize, interpret, summarize, speculate, philosophize, morally judge, or judge what it tells. Third-person point of view does not always use third-person pronouns, but it is possible for dialogue to occur-the presence of "you" and "I." This occurs because the narrator allows the characters to express themselves authentically. (Minderop, 2005:98).

2.1.2 Plot

According to Pickering and Hoeper (1981: 16), the plot in a story is divided into five parts, as follows:

1. Exposition

The exposition is the first section of a work of literature in which the author provides the necessary background information, sets the scene, demonstrates the situation, and dates the action. It might also introduce the characters and the conflict, or the possibility for conflict. The exposition can be performed in a single sentence or paragraph, or, in the case of some novels, occupy one or more entire chapters. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 16)

2. Complication

Sometime refers to as the rising action, breaks the existing equilibrium and introduces the characters and the underlying or inciting conflict. The conflict is then developed gradually and gets more intense. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 16)

3. Crisis/Climax

The crisis also refers to as the climax, is the point at which the plot reaches its moment of highest emotional intensity; it is the turning point of the story, immediately precipitating its resolution. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 17)

4. Falling Action

Once the crisis, or turning point, has been reached, the tension settles down and the plot moves toward its intended conclusion. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 17)

5. Resolution

The final section of the plot is its resolution; it shows the outcome of the conflict and constructs some new equilibrium or stability. The resolution may be referred to as the conclusion. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 17)

2.1.3 Setting

Setting is a term that, in its broadest sense, indicates both the physical location that serves the action and the time of day or year, the climactic conditions, and the historical era during which the action occurs. At its most basic, setting helps the reader visualize the situation in the narrative, and thus adds legitimacy and an air of authenticity to the characters. It assists, in other words, to build and maintain the illusion of life, to bring what we call verisimilitude. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 37)

There are 5 setting purposes, which are as follows:

1) Setting as Background of Action

When we refer to setting as background, then, we indicate a kind of setting that exists by and large for its own purpose, without any clear connection to action or characters, or at best relationship that is only tangential and slight. To determine whether setting serves as an crucial element in the story, or whether it sets simply as decorative and functionless background, we need ask ourselves this: Could the work in question be set in different time and different place without causing it important

damage? If the answer is yes, then the setting can be said to help as decorative background whose function is mostly irrelevant to the purpose of the story as whole. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 38)

2) Setting as Antagonist

Setting in the form of nature can serve as a kind of causal agent or antagonist, helping to settle plot conflict and establishing the outcome of events. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 39)

3) Setting as a Means of Revealing Character

An author can also use the setting in order to clarify and expose character by consciously making setting a metaphoric or symbolic extension of character. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 41)

4) Setting as Means of Creating Appropriate Atmosphere

Many authors manipulate their settings as a means of appealing the reader's expectations and establishing an convenient state of mind for events to happen. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 40)

5) Setting as a Means of Reinforcing Theme

Setting can also be applied as a factors of reinforcing and clarifying the theme of a novel or short story. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 42)

2.2 Extrinsic Approach

The extrinsic approach signifies an interpretative method situated external to the literary work although intimately connected to it. This method is utilized for examining literature that focuses on external influences, such as historical background, societal dynamics, and psychological issues, among others. In her analysis of the novel "Where the Crawdads Sing," the author applies literary sociological approaches, with a focus on the topic of discrimination.

2.2.1 Sociology of Literature

Literary sociology is an approach in literary studies that understands and occupies literary works by its social aspects. (Damono in Wiyatmi, 2013: 5). Swingewood (in Wiyatmi, 2013: 6) revealed sociology as a scientific and objective

study of humans in society, as well as their institutions and social processes. Sociology aims to address issues regarding how society might be present how it functions, and why it persists.

Sociology and literature both explore the human experience within society. Both disciplines are aimed at understanding the dynamics between individuals as well as the societal phenomena that result from these interpersonal connections.

The distinction is that sociology conducts an objective and scientific study of people and society, examining social institutions and processes to determine how society is made possible, how it operates, and how it continues to exist, compared to literature penetrates the surface of social life and demonstrates how people live society with their feelings, conducting subjective and personal analysis. (Damono in Wiyatmi, 2013: 7).

2.2.2 Discrimination

According to Theodorson&Theodorson (1979:115), discrimination is the unequal treatment of individual or groups on the basis aspects and characteristics that is typically categorical, attribute, such as race, ethnicity, gender, religion, sexual orientation, age, or social class membership.

In other ways, as explained by Bowling (as cited in Nasution, 2017) discrimination is defined as unequal, unfavorable, and unjustifiable treatment based on someone's sexual orientation, gender, race, ethnicity, culture, religion, language, class, physical disability. This type of behavior includes the rejection of offer employment, fair wages payment, providing housing or medical treatment or to provide a commercial or social services. It is also occurring with any form of harassment and exclusion.

Discrimination might involve actively negative behavior toward a member of a group or, more implicitly, less positive responses than those toward an ingroup member in comparable conditions. (Dovidio, 2010: 8) As stated by Allport (1954), discrimination involves denying 'individuals or groups of people equality of treatment which they may wish' (cited in Dovidio, 2010: 9). As a result of holding

negative beliefs (stereotypes) and negative attitudes (prejudice) about a particular group, people often treat the target of prejudice poorly, such as excluding, avoiding, and biased treatment of group members.

In accordance with the provided descriptions by experts, discrimination encompasses any differentiation, exclusion, limitation, or favoritism rooted in factors such as race, color, lineage, social status, national or ethnic heritage. Its primary intent or consequence is to undermine or diminish the acknowledgment, engagement, or exercise of human rights and essential liberties, ensuring equality across various spheres of public life, whether they be political, economic, social, cultural, or otherwise.

2.2.2.1 Excluding

In the context of discrimination, excluding someone means that certain individuals or groups are systematically disadvantaged because of their ethnicity, race, religion, sexual orientation, caste, social status, descent, gender, age, disability, HIV/AIDS status, migrant status, or where they live. Exclusion made up of dynamic, multi-dimensional processes powered by unequal power relationships interacting across four primary dimensions—economic, political, social, and cultural—and at different levels, including individual, household, group, community, country, and global levels. It produces in a continuum of inclusion/exclusion characterized by uneven access to resources, capabilities, and rights, which guides to health inequalities" (Popay and others in United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2016).

2.2.2.2 Avoiding

In general, as stated in Cambridge Dictionary, avoid means to stay away from someone or something. In this case, which avoiding someone, means to stay away from that person or to deliberately not interact with them. It can be due to various reasons such as not liking the person, avoiding conflict, or wanting to maintain distance. Whether avoided intentionally or inadvertently, avoiding someone can still be harmful to that individual or group. Furthermore, avoiding someone from a specific group in society due to aspects such as ethnicity, gender,

age, social status, or sexual orientation may be considered discrimination, which is the unjust or prejudiced treatment of people and groups.

2.2.2.3   Bias Treatment

According to Cambridge Dictionary, Bias is the action of supporting or opposing a particular person or thing in an unfair way, because of allowing personal opinions to influence your judgement. Bias is a disproportionate weight in favor of or against an idea or object, typically in a way that is closed-minded manner, prejudicial, or unfair. Bias treatment can be based on identity-based bias, which are inclinations or preferences that are based on protected categories. Bias treatment in the context of discrimination define as the differential treatment of individuals or groups based on an inclination or bias for or against an individual or group that interferes with impartial judgement.

2.2.3 Social Status Discrimination

Social class is a stratification system that ranks people by their differential access to material, social, and cultural resources, which shapes their lives in important ways. (Moya and Fiske, 2017). As Lott (2012: 650) noted, "social class 'matters' and, as a social construction, can be described in terms of what persons do": their jobs, routines, interests, lifestyles, but also in terms of what other people expect from them, their personality features, life choices, goals, motivations.

Discrimination based on social class, or socioeconomic status discrimination, has received less study interest; in spite of it is known that membership in higher, versus lower, social classes affords people access to opportunities and resources that might certainly impact health (Adler and Newman, 2002). Social class discrimination can be conceptualized as the unequal treatment of an individual or group due to their perceived or actual social standing (e.g., based on occupation, income, education, etc.).

Differential treatment based on social class or perceived social class is referred to as classism. Classism is maintained by a set of beliefs and cultural attitudes that classify people based on economic status, family lineage, profession, level of

education, and other factors. Classism is enabled when dominant classes, such as the middle or ruling classes, discriminate against subordinate classes, such as the impoverished or working classes. To justify their apparent superiority, dominant classes may maintain negative stereotypes about subordinate classes and place unsubstantiated prejudices to subordinate classes. (Classism - meaning & definition, 2023)

2.2.4 Factors of the Discrimination

Discrimination is frequently founded on or justified by prejudice and stereotyping of individuals and social groups, whether consciously or unconsciously; they are an expression of bias in action.

a. Stereotype

A stereotype is a generalized belief or opinion about a particular group of people. According to Lippman, a stereotype refers to the typical image that comes to mind when considering about a particular social group (as cited in Dovidio, 2010: 7). This is a reference to someone's judgement of another individual in a group. In addition, as stated by Dovidio, "Stereotypes are cognitive schemas used by social perceivers to process information about others" (2010: 7). Stereotypes serve the primary purpose of simplifying reality. Stereotypes are typically formed on some kind of personal experience or impressions acquired during early childhood socialization from adults in our environment at home, school, or through mass media, which are then generalized to include all people who may be associated with the stereotype.

b. Prejudice

A prejudice is an unfavorable judgement we make about someone or people without completely knowing them. As stated by Dovidio, "Prejudice is typically conceptualized as an attitude that, like other attitudes, has a cognitive component, an affective component, and a conative component" (2010: 5) This type arises from an individual's feelings towards an individual or a group. This aspect has an influence on community social interaction. Furthermore, Eagly and Diekman

declare that "prejudice as a mechanism that maintains status and role differences between groups" (Dovidio, 2010: 6).

Prejudice works as a lens, shaping the perspective of reality. As a result, because it affects the sense of reality, simple information is frequently insufficient for removing prejudice. Contrary evidence is frequently disregarded or conveniently forgotten, while information that matches with preconceptions is processed. Overcoming prejudice is a difficult task; when faced with factual disagreements people tend to ignore the facts rather than examine their own biases.

2.3   Previous Related Studies

There are several previous studies that use the same topic or data as this research, however, there are also differences in the description of the same approach, that is the sociology of literature.

Firstly, a paper by Adinda Tisya Putri (2022) entitled "Discrimination Experienced by Martha Character in 'Knives Out' (2019) Movie Script". Although this research discusses the same topic on discrimination. The difference between this research and my research is in the research data used. This research uses the 'Knives Out' movie script as the main data, while my research uses the novel 'Where The Crawdads Sing' as the main data in my research.

Secondly, research by Disti Pridhia Rafikarning Tyas (2020) entitled "Hierarchy of Human Needs Through the Main Character in Delia Owens' Novel Where the Crawdads Sing". This research discusses about human needs through the main character in Delia Owens' Novel Where the Crawdads Sing. Although this research discusses the same data as my research. However, my research does not discuss about human needs in the novel. My research focuses on discrimination experienced by the main character that caused by economic factors and social class in society.

Lastly, a journal by Fionny I Gustaman and Imelda S Lolowang (2022) entitled "Struggle as Seen In Owens' Where The Crawdads Sing". This study aims to reveal the struggle of the main character in the novel "Where The Crawdads Sing". This study found three forms of struggle, which are to accept the reality of life, achieve goals and

gain affection. Although this study has the same data, that is the novel by Delia Owens titled Where The Crawdads Sing, however, the discussion used is different. My research focuses on the discussion of discrimination experienced by the main character.