

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter contains the supporting theories and some explanation about the concept research objectives above, The concepts and theories that I will be using are intrinsic and extrinsic approaches. For the intrinsic approach, I use the literary work to analyze the character and the storyline of this movie script. To analyze the character and the storyline, I will analyze the character through showing & and drama methods, including the dialogue and the actions of the main character. For the storyline, I will analyze this movie script through the setting as the background and through the plot which consists of exposition, rising action, crisis, falling action, and resolution. And for the extrinsic approach, I will use the concepts of racial discrimination.

2.1. Intrinsic Approaches

To analyze the Emancipation Movie's Script, I use some concepts through intrinsic approaches. The Intrinsic Elements include theme, plot, character, and setting.

2.1.1. Characterization

Characterization is a trait or character that exists within the characters. To determine the characterization of characters, one of the methods used in this research is the point of view technique method. The dramatic Point of View technique is a method where the narrator does not take part between the story and the reader. The reader is like a spectator watching how the narrative, characters, and dialogue play out in the plot Pickering and Hoepfer, (1986: 49).

2.1.1.1. Dramatic Point of View

From a dramatic, objective point of view, the story is not told by anyone. The narrator, who up to this point in our discussion has been the mediating authority seen standing between the reader and the work, now disappears completely and the story is allowed to emerge dramatically through action and dialogue. With the narrator's poor performance, the telling is replaced by showing, and the illusion is created that the reader is a direct witness to an unfolding drama. Without a narrator

to serve as a mentor and guide, readers are largely left to their own devices. Pickering and Hoepfer, (1981: 17)

2.1.1.2. Showing Method

There are two methods of characterization, Dramatic point of view and showing method. To analyze this movie script, I use showing methods. The showing method is the indirect, dramatic method of showing, which involves the Author stepping aside, as it were, to allow the characters to reveal themselves directly through their actions. Pickering & Hoepfer, (1981: 27).

1) Characterization through Dialogue

To know characterization in literary work the writer has to analyze characters through dialogue between characters. Some characters are open and candid; they tell us or appear to tell us, exactly what is on their minds. Others are careful and guarded in what they say: they speak only by indirection, and we must infer from their (the character) words what they mean. Pickering & Hoepfer, (1981: 32) For this reason the reader must be prepared to analyze dialogue in several different ways.

1.1) What is Being Said

In this case, we need to know whether the dialogue that will be discussed is something that is important and can influence the events in the story. Pickering & Hoepfer,(1981: 32) from what I have learned, dialogue is a conversation that reflects everyday conversation. For example, such as talking to parents or friends to discuss problems or conflicts and plots like in movies.

1.2) The Identity of the Speaker

Something that is conveyed by a main character, which in this case is more important than a subordinate character, although sometimes the information provided by a subordinate leader can provide important information about the main character. Minor role conversations often provide important information and highlight the personality of other characters. Pickering & Hoepfer, (1981: 32) According to my understanding, the important characters in the identity of the speaker are protagonists and antagonists.

1.3) The Occasion In Real Life

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

1.4) The Identity of the Person or Persons

The speaker is addressing The necessary degree of intimacy is usually established by the author in setting a scene or through the dialogue itself. when a character addresses no one in particular, or when others are not present, his speech is called a monologue, although strictly speaking, monologues occur more frequently in drama than in fiction Pickering and Hoeper, (1981:33).

1.5) The Quality of Exchange

In this method, we can see the characters through a discussion and how they respond to it. We can see how a character reveals themselves by how they give their opinion. For example, when there is a certain degree of avoidance in their responses, the character may be secretive and have something to hide Pickering and Hoeper, (1981: 33).

2) Characterization through Action

Characterization through action is as important as characterization through dialogue. Pickering and Hooper stated that to establish character based on action, it is necessary to several events of the plot for what they seem to reveal about the characters, about their unconscious emotional and psychological states as well as about their conscious attitudes and values. A gesture or a facial expression usually carries with it less significance than some large and overt act. Some actions, of course, are inherently more meaningful in this respect than others. Pickering & Hoeper, (1981: 34).

2.1.2. Plot

Plot means a series of stories formed by stages of events to form a continuous story and involve the actors in the story Aminuddin, (1991: 83). According to Pickering and Hoeper, (1986: 19-22) the plot has the following aspects: exposition, complication, crisis, falling action, and resolution.

2.1.2.1. Exposition

The Exposition is the beginning section in which the author provides the necessary background information, sets the scene, establishes the situation, and dates the action. It may also introduce the characters and the conflict, or the potential for conflict. Pickering and Hoyer (1986:21-22).

2.1.2.2. Complication

The Complication, which is sometimes referred to as the rising action, breaks the existing equilibrium and introduces the characters and their underlying or inciting conflict. Pickering and Hoyer (1986:22)

2.1.2.3. Climax

The Crisis (also referred to as the climax) is that moment at which the plot reaches its point of greatest emotional intensity; it is the turning point of the plot, directly precipitating its resolution. Pickering and Hoyer (1986:22)

2.1.2.4. Falling Action

Once the crisis, or turning point, has been reached, the tension subsides and the plot moves toward its appointed conclusion. Pickering and Hoyer (1986:22)

2.1.2.5 Resolution

The final section of the plot is its resolution; it records the outcome of the conflict and establishes some new equilibrium or stability. Pickering and Hoyer (1986:22)

2.1.3. Setting

The setting is a term that in its broadest sense, encompasses both physical locale that frames the action and the time of the day or year, the climatic conditions, and the historical period during which the action takes place. The setting helps the reader to visualize the action of the work and thus adds credibility and air of authenticity to the characters. In other words, to create and sustain the illusion of life. There are many kinds of settings in fiction Pickering and Hoyer, (1981: 37).

1) Setting as Background for Action

Setting as a setting for action is a setting that describes the place where the events of the literary work take place. Setting as background,

then we have in mind a kind of setting that exists generally for its own sake, with no obvious connection to the action or characters, or at best a connection that is only tangential and slight. Can the work in question be set at another time and another place without doing essential damage? If the answer is yes, then the setting can be said to exist as a decorative background whose function is largely irrelevant to the purpose of the work as a whole. Pickering and Hoepfer, (1981: 38).

2) Setting as Antagonist

Setting in the form of nature can serve as a sort of causative agent or antagonist, helping to establish the conflict of the plot and determining the outcome of events.

3) Setting as A Means of Creating Appropriate Atmosphere

Setting as a means of creating an appropriate atmosphere is a setting that describes the circumstances or atmosphere in a literary work that can evoke the state of the reader.

4) Setting as A Means of Revealing Character

Setting as a means of revealing character is the way a character perceives the setting, and the way he reacts to it, which will tell the reader more about the character and his work state of mind than about the physical setting itself.

5) Setting as A Means of Reinforcing Theme

Setting as a means of reinforcing a theme is used as a means of reinforcing and clarifying the theme of a novel or short story. It is the setting that explains the idea of an author in a literary work that is expected to be transmitted to the readers.

2.1.4. Theme

The theme is one of those critical terms that mean very different things to different people. To some, who think of literature mainly as a vehicle for teaching, preaching, propagating a favorite idea, or encouraging some form of correct conduct, the theme may mean the moral or lesson that can be extracted from the work. When we speak of a theme in connection with the critical analysis of a literary work, however, we usually have a more inclusive definition in mind. In literature,

the theme is the central idea or statement about life that unifies and controls the total work. Pickering and Hoepfer (1986:52).

2.2. Extrinsic Approaches

To analyze this Movie Script, I use a sociology and some concepts through Extrinsic Approaches. They are Sociology of Literature, Against Discrimination. Those concepts will be explained as follows: This research uses a sociological approach.

2.2.1. Sociology

According to Merriam-Webster, (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.

Wiyatmi as cited in Putra (2021, p11-12), written in his book (2013) 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. 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 Sapardi Joko Damono (2020:17) Sociology of Literature deals with people in society. In terms of content, sociology and literature share the same problems. Thus the novel, the main genre of literature in this industrial age, can be considered an attempt to recreate the social world. The difference between the two is that sociology conducts objective scientific analysis, whereas novels penetrate the surface of social life and reveal the ways in which people live society with their feelings.

According to Welles and Warren as cited by Sapardi Joko Damono (2020:7) makes a classification which is briefly as follows:

1. First, the sociology of the author, which deals with social status, social ideology, and others that concern the author as a literary producer.
2. Sociology, the sociology of literature works is concerned with the literature work itself: the subject of study is what is implied in the literature work of the fund for which it is intended.
3. Third, the sociology of literature concerns the reader and the social influence of literature works.

2.2.3. Genetic Structuralism

Lucien Goldmann's genetic structuralism theory is an approach in literary studies that builds a set of interrelated categories, such as human facts, collective subjects, and structures. Goldmann applied this theory to historical studies, focusing on historical facts, collective subjects, and world history. This approach allows authors to create narratives in literary works based on social reality and their worldview. Goldmann developed this theory as a counter-argument to neostructuralism by stating that literary works are structural products of the collective subject. Thus, genetic structuralism allows us to understand the relationship between science and social reality, as well as the growth of the world. Lucien Goldmann's theory of genetic structuralism divides into three categories: human facts, collective subjects, and worldview.

1) Human Facts

Human facts are the results of human actions or behaviors, both verbal and physical, that science seeks to understand. This reality can be in the form of certain social and political actions, as well as cultural achievements such as philosophy, fine arts, music, sculpture, and literary arts Minderop, (2016, p. 4). Faruk defines human facts as all the results of human actions or behavior, both verbal and physical, which science tries to understand. These facts can be in the form of certain social activities or cultural productions such as philosophy, fine arts, music, literature, and so

on Faruk, (1991, p. 14). Based on Lucien Goldman also states that human facts are divided into two categories: individual facts and social facts.

- a. Individual facts, such as dreams or the actions of mentally ill individuals, that arise from libidinal conduct.
- b. Social facts with a historical perspective. In constellation studies, authors create characters, objects and relationships. For example, characters in a movie engage in social activities together. In addition, the characters also experience the process of assimilation, accommodation, and cultural processes. The process of assimilation is when a person tries to adjust to their environment so that the traits inherent in them are in accordance with the conditions of the surrounding environment. Conversely, the process of accommodation is when they accept to be part of society, they will experience difficulties. And next is the process of acculturation which occurs when an individual or group of people come together to adopt different practices and beliefs while strengthening their own unique beliefs. For example, minorities tend to adopt the majority culture; this is usually the case with immigrant groups who are fundamentally different from the majority in the area they migrate to.

2) Collective Subjects

Collective subjects are a component of human fact. Humanity exists because of human activity as a subject. Collective subjects are human facts in the form of social and historical realities such as social revolution, economy, and politics, among others. An author is someone who lives in society. Collective subjects might include groups. This group has been documented in history as having developed a comprehensive concept of life and altered the course of human history Faruk, (1991: 14). Collective subjects are human facts in the form of social and historical facts, such as the social revolution, economy, politics, and so on. Kinship, work, and territorial groups are examples of collective topics. Individuals will be unable to construct it since they are part of a collectivity unit known as a

social group. A social group is a collection or unity of individuals who live together due to their relationship. Minderop,(2016, pp. 13, 14) provide insights into how social interactions and policies can affect the dynamics of society.

3) World View

According to Guntur (2019) argues that world view is directly tied to societal structure. It is a set of beliefs, styles, aspirations, and ways of thinking that distinguish one social group from another. He went on to say that the job of worldview is to connect the social structure in society to the social structure in literature Guntur, (2019:18). According to Goldmann, a world view is a comprehensive set of beliefs, goals, and sentiments shared by members of a specific social group and distinguishing it from other social groups.

2.2.4. Racial Discrimination

According to Bowling as cited in Ariesta, (2017.P.48) said that racism is not about characteristic objective, but it is about the relationship between dominant and subordination, a form of hatred against "other race" to defend "selfishness" this is done and legitimized by seeing the image of another race as part of inferior detestable even inhuman. According to Storey quoted by Axanta (2020:228) state that racial discrimination can manifest as being treated less favorably or being denied the same opportunities as others due to their race, country of birth, ethnic origin, or skin colour. Examples of racial discrimination include being refused a job, housing, or services, as well as being subjected to prejudice, bias, or stereotyping. It is a widespread issue that hinders progress for millions of people around the world. In the context of the Ontario Human Rights Code, "race" is a prohibited ground of discrimination, and racial discrimination is described as any distinction, conduct, or action, intentional or not, based on a person's race that imposes burdens or limits access to benefits available to others.

Racial Discrimination is an unequal or unfair treatment, practice or policy against a group of people. According to Theodorson, discrimination "is unequal treatment against individuals or groups, based on categorical, unique attributes, such as race, ethnicity, religion or membership of social classes" (1979:115). The

term racial discrimination is usually used to describe the actions of those who are more dominant and powerful than minorities whom they tend to perceive as weak to act arbitrarily. Theodorson (1979:258) said “minorities are the groups that are recognized based on race, religion or ethnicity, who suffered losses as a result of prejudice”. There are several types of discrimination such as gender discrimination, religion discrimination, economic status discrimination, social status discrimination, cultural discrimination, and racial discrimination. Among the many types of discrimination, issues related to racial discrimination are often encountered. Racial discrimination occurs when an individual is treated unfairly, or not given the same opportunities as other individuals in very similar situations, due to differences in their race, country of birth, ethnic background, and skin color. Slavery is one of the most common cases of racial discrimination.

The theory of discrimination in a certain sense implies unequal treatment of a group of people, which in essence is the same as the group of discriminators. Discrimination is often encountered in social society due to the human tendency to discriminate against others or it could be when someone is treated unfairly due to differences in ethnicity, intergroup, gender, race, religion, belief so that a sense of justice is not created. According to Fulthoni et al(2009: 4).

According to Fulthoni et al(2009:4), various types of discrimination that often occur in society include, but are not limited to:

- 1) Discrimination based on ethnicity, race, and religion/belief.
- 2) Discrimination based on sex and gender (social roles due to sex).
- 3) Discrimination against persons with disabilities.
- 4) Discrimination against people with HIV/AIDS who are ostracized from society and considered the scum of the earth.
- 5) Discrimination due to social caste.

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

1) 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).

2) 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

3) 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 For examples, they beatings, killings, torture, and even causing weak. intimidation. are

4) 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, forturing, etc. Meanwhile, emotional threats are in the form of manipulative actions that cause a person and or a group to be obedient.

2.3. Previous Related Studies

This research focuses on racial discrimination in the Emancipation movie script. So far, there has been no research on the object of the Emancipation movie script with related topics. Because of that, I look up several previous studies with related topics but with different research objects. Here are some previous studies that I found, the first research I found was a thesis journal written by Virsa Amanda from Sam Ratulangi University in 2016 with the title "Diskriminasi Ras Dalam Novela Heart of Darkness Karya Joseph Conrad". This study is about racial discrimination through the story and characters in the Heart of Darkness novel. The purpose of this study are to analyze the reflection of racial discrimination by the white people in Heart of Darkness novel and to analyze the social effect of racial discrimination to the black people in Africa. The author uses theory from Aristotle, Wellek and Warren, and De Bonald to describe how the racial discrimination in Africa and what the effect to the people who face discrimination. Descriptive method is used in this study.

The title of the second research is, "Solidifying the White Domination through Racism and Slavery in Toni Morrison's Beloved" by Thohiriyah from State University of Semarang in 2019. The purpose of this study are scrutinizing how the whites perform racism and slavery to solidify their domination over the blacks and investigating the impacts of slavery and racism done by the whites which are experienced by the slaves. The library research and close-reading methods are

employed to analyze the novel in this research. The author uses qualitative and contextual method which focuses on intrinsic and extrinsic elements are utilized.

The title of the third that I found is "Black Images in Contemporary Slavery Novel Writtten by White Americans: Reflecting The Persistence of White Supremacy." By Rasiah & La Bilu Bilu from Halu Oleo University. This study investigates images of black characters in contemporary American slavery novel written by white authors, focusing on two novels; Property (2003) and Rhett Butler's People (2007). The author uses the hegemony of Gramsci's theory to suggest that if the slavery-themed novels.

The title of the fourth that I found is "An Analysis of Racial Discrimination Through Genetic Structuralism Theory on The Main Character Movie Script Just Mercy" By Siskarimah from University Darma Persada 2019". This research discusses the same topic on Racial Discrimination, and used Theory Structuralism Genetic, this research uses the "Just Mercy" movie script.

