

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In order to analyze the meaning and structure of the movie script, I use a variety of concepts and theories based on the introduction chapter above. Intrinsic and extrinsic analysis are used further by me. The intrinsic approach employs a number of theories, including those relating to plot, setting, and theme. Additionally, I draw on theories of discrimination to support the extrinsic approach.

2.1 Intrinsic Approach

It is a fundamental component of all literary works. The visible portion of the story is internally focused. A few of the elements of an intrinsic approach are plot, setting, theme, character, theme, symbol and allegory, style and tone, and point of view. I want to select four of the elements from the list above. As follows:

2.1.1. Characterization

The use of dramatic techniques in characterization involves the indirect portrayal of characters. Instead of explicitly discussing the character and the character's behavior, the author leaves it to the reader to interpret the characters' words, thoughts, actions, physical appearance, environment, reactions, speech, and opinions to understand their personality. Through the use of this technique, the characters in the story are revealed indirectly. The author allows the characters to express their individual traits through their behavior and the events that occur in the narrative. These events not only serve to advance the plot but also provide insight into the role and nature of each character. Nurgiantoro (1995)

2.1.2. Plot

According to Pickering and Hooper (1981:14) plot is defined as a sequence of consciously arranged and interrelated events that form the main story of a novel or short story. Of course, all events must

involve people, and therefore, it is practically impossible to approach the plot separately from the characters.

a. Exposition

According to Pickering and Hoeper (1981:17) exposition is the part at the beginning of the plot where the author sets the context, introduces the characters, establishes the situation, and sets the dates of events. It can also introduce people and conflict-or, at least the possibility of conflict.

b. Complication

According to Pickering and Hoeper (1981:17) complication also refer to the rising action that overturns the balance of the scene and introduces the main character and conflict. The conflict then continues to develop and becomes more intense.

c. Crisis

According to Pickering and Hoeper (1981:17) the crisis, also known as the climax, is the point in the story where there is the highest emotional intensity; it is the important event that leads to the resolution of the plot.

d. Falling Action

According to Pickering and Hoeper (1981:17) the plot moves towards a determined ending as soon as the crisis, or turning point, is reached.

e. Resolution

According to Pickering and Hoeper (1981:17) the resolution is the end of the plot, which records the outcome of the conflict and creates a new balance or stability, also the last chapter of the story. The conclusion is sometimes referred to as the resolution.

2.1.3. Setting

According to Pickering and Hooper (1981:37), a more general understanding of the term "setting" in literature. Setting refers to any location and time when activities are happening. The setting may also include the environment of the story, which can be made up of the physical location, climate, weather, or social and cultural surroundings.

According to Nurgiantoro (2019:314) setting can be divided into three main elements, namely place, time, and atmosphere. It will be explained in more detail below:

a. Setting of Place

According to Nurgiantoro (2019:314) the setting of a work of fiction is the place where the events that are described take place. The use of place settings with certain names must be relevant and not contradict the nature and geographical conditions of the place that is concerned.

b. Setting of Time

According to Nurgiantoro (2019:314), time can refer to a variety of things, including a character's lifetime, time of day, time of year, and period. To enter the atmosphere of the story, the reader's knowledge and sense of time are used.

c. Setting of Atmosphere

According to Nurgiantoro (2019:314) the setting can create the atmosphere or mood of a scene or story and help the plot become more realistic. The atmosphere of the story is likened to the air the reader breathes when visiting a fictional setting. Setting as the atmosphere is a description of the conditions in the background that can produce a certain atmosphere, such as romantic, sad, angry, etc.

2.2 Extrinsic Approach

According to Nurgiantoro (2009:23), extrinsic are elements that are outside a work of fiction that affect the birth of the work but do not become part of the work of fiction itself. In this chapter, I will use the theory of literature which is the theory of sociology approach. The second is the theory of sociology which is Racial Discrimination.

2.2.1. Sociology Literature

Literature is a vital archive of what people have done in life, what they have heard about it, and what they have considered and felt about those parts of it that have the most immediate and permanent interest for all of us, in the words of Hudson (2006) it is thus essentially an expression of life by means of language.

According to Damono (1979:5) sociology of literature is an approach that emphasizes elements of society and daily life. According to Nurhuda (2017:106) sociology of literature is research that focuses on the object of human study of the environment. In contrast to sociology, which conducts an unbiased and scientific study of people and society, institutions, and social processes, interpreting how society works, it was further explained that the sociology of literature can also refer to social and human relations. Literature infiltrates the surface of social life and demonstrates how people experience society through their feelings Damono (1979)

Based on the definition above, it can be concluded that the sociology of literature is an approach to literature that focuses on elements of human social life. The social issues of racism, feminism, and class in society are related directly to the sociology of literature.

2.2.2. Racial Discrimination

According to Andersen M. L., (2013), Racism in society is a belief or action that originates in society, is provoked by society, and is then

developed by each individual's racist ideas. A behavior or perspective that underestimates how inferior one ethnic or racial group is to another in terms of knowledge, culture, and social values. The establishment of racial hierarchies by dominant races and ethnic groups is a sign of racial discrimination. Newman (2010) explains that Individuals or groups can be involved in racial discrimination, either implicitly or explicitly, and it can take many forms. However, racial discrimination becomes scary when people who have a racist desire are privileged or those who have power.

According to Hooks (1984), the treatment of blacks and whites shows this type of racial discrimination. White people still discriminate and view black people with the same prejudice. Due to racial prejudice caused by whites enjoying privileges, both personally and institutionally, blacks are now forced to experience disadvantages and injustices in everyday life.

According to Dinnerstein et al. Hedican (1992), the Oxford English Dictionary points out that black had the meaning of dirt, filth, rotten, terrible, and evil before the sixteenth century. However, over time, black became a description of skin color and race that made the difference between blacks and whites. Furthermore, black has another meaning, namely as a lower class that has long suffered discrimination, humiliation, or humiliation in society related to slavery that has occurred for a long time.

Three different types of discrimination are defined and analyzed individual, institutional, and structural discrimination Pincus F. L. (1996). The quote above is quoted from the book by Fred L Pincus entitled Discrimination Comes in Many Forms. Pincus is an American sociologist and Professor Emeritus at the University of Maryland. In his book, Pincus, explains that there are three main frameworks of discrimination, namely, individual discrimination, institutional discrimination, and structural discrimination. However, using two theories only. As follows:

a. Individual Discrimination

Individual Discrimination refers to the different ways people of one race behave towards people of another race. Most of the time,

these descriptions of individual segregation include various verbal and direct behaviors. This demonstration refers to some harmful mindsets that have negative effects. This can occur as a result of differences in racial or ethnic backgrounds among those affected. Pincus F. L. (1996).

According to Fred L Pincus, individual discrimination involves how white people respond to people of color and other minority members. The final consideration is how the entire white community and its organizations interact with minorities.

The activities that can be caused are that it can give distance, shamefulness, and imbalance between gatherings. The biggest impact of this is that it can impact the ability of other racial groups to exist. Individual discrimination, of course, includes actions taken by white people against people of color and groups of people who identify as minorities.

This type of individual discrimination is not only practiced by majority racial groups against minority racial groups. However, it is also against minorities who feel superior to smaller minorities. First, racial discrimination shows that individual discrimination is a very bad thing to do. Second, racial discrimination is carried out intentionally both by white organizations against blacks and by members of the majority group against minority groups Pincus F. L. (1996).

b. Institutional Discrimination

Institutional discrimination is how institutional arrangements that control establishments negatively impact minority encounters based on race, ethnicity, or orientation Pincus F. L. (1996). The goal may be to control this behavior. Therefore, it has various impacts on minorities as a whole. According to Pincus F. L. (1996), the term "minority" in this context refers to a group that does not have rights to something or that is often considered a small group.

According to Pincus F. L. (1996) the institutional separation carried out by the foundation intentionally recognizes each institutional framework like differences between those in power and minorities in terms of criminal punishment, employment, environment, and schools. The ideas of separation at this level are complemented by a broader scope of specialists. Institutional segregation is therefore a type of legitimate policy-making of institutions or organizations. A few rules separate groups that are very different in all practical matters. Minority discussions are significantly affected by this method. By recognizing both groups, the aim is to maintain a distance between the majority group and the minority group.

So, based in the explanation above about the theories that I use to this thesis, I use theories that are relatable with my research such as individual discrimination, and institutional discrimination. Racial discrimination is how the dominant race and ethnicity build a racial hierarchy that give racial injustice against minorities.

Individual discrimination is the way of behaving of white individuals toward individuals of color and different minorities. Meanwhile, institutional discrimination is the way white people assume control over this way of behaving to diversely affect the minority at large. Institutional segregation carried out by white people's foundations deliberately. Such are the differences in criminal punishment, employment, climate, and schooling between larger sections and minorities.

2.3 Previous Related Study

In supporting this research, there are several previous studies that have similarities and differences with this research. Hereby prove the existence of research that use same approach with different objects of literature.

The first study is a thesis by Rusnanila (2019) from State Islamic University of Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi entitled “*Racial Discrimination as Seen in The Help Film by Tate Taylor*”. This study is divided into three parts. First, aims to describe the Social Background of Aibileen’s life as seen in The Help film. Second, to known kinds of racial discrimination that happened to Aibileen’s life as seen in The Help film. Thirdly to describe the cause and impact of racial discrimination that occurs on the black housemaid as seen in The Help film. In this research, the writer used Racial Discrimination as the main theory by Fred L Pincus (1996), Rebecca M. Blank (2004), and sociological approaches by Suwardi and Nyoman Kutha Ratna.

The second study is a journal written by Eliyana, Ariani, Lubis (2021) from Mulawarman University entitled “*The Potrayal of Discrimination Towards Female Characters in The Hidden Figures Movie*”. This research discussed the issues of discrimination that occurred toward the black female characters in The Hidden Figures movie. It aimed to describe the types of discrimination and to explain the impacts toward the black female characters. The researcher used the qualitative research as the method and feminist literary criticism as the approach of this research.

The third study is a thesis written by Hanifah (2022) from Sultan Agung Islamic University entitled “*Representation and Resistance of Racial Discrimination in Dear White People (2014) Movie by Justin Simien*”. This study aims to explain how Racial discrimination is described through the perspective of Samantha White in the film, as well as analyzing resistance to racial discrimination. The results of this study prove that the characters in the film experience racial discrimination and struggle to maintain their freedom amidst the racial discrimination they experienced from white students. This matter resulted in the resistance carried out by black students against white student.

Comparing to those three previous studies, I do my research entitled “*Discrimination Against Black People in The Best of Enemies (209) Movie Script*” with the same theory through Fred L Pincus, which shows the types of

racial discrimination with the concept of sociology but different object and the result.

