

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

In this chapter, the relevant theories are presented in accordance with themes that are used as a basis for conducting research. I use several concepts and theories to analyze. The theory applied in this chapter uses intrinsic and extrinsic theories. The intrinsic approach includes Characterization , plot and setting. The extrinsic approach is literary sociology, racism, and racial discrimination . This Chapter also includes comparisons with previous research that has been carried out by other researchers

#### **2.1. Intrinsic Approach**

To analyze the characters of this Movie, I use several concepts through an intrinsic approach, namely characterization, plot and setting. From the language used, there are words that contain certain meanings. To know and explain the meaning contained in this Movie, to analyze the elements of literary works can be analyzed using an intrinsic approach. These concepts will be explained as follows.

##### **2.1.2 Characterization**

Characterization means acting out, characterisation The characterisation method in literary studies is a method of describing the characters in a work of fiction. The way to characterise a character - in this case an imaginative character - and to characterise a character are very different. In this paper, what will be discussed is how to describe, or rather how to examine the character of a character, namely the characterisation method. Characterisation methods are not limited to direct methods (telling) and indirect methods (showing). Other methods that can be used are characterisation through point of view, stream of consciousness, and even figurative language. In general, the study of characterisation in a literary work has the ultimate goal of understanding the theme of the work. Characterisation can also be done through an examination of motivation in literary theory. In relation to this, James H. Pickering and Jeffrey D. Hooper in their book, *Concise Companion to Literature*, discuss the motivations of characters behind their behaviour. Similarly, the theory of motivation

contained in William Kenney's *How To Analyse Fiction*. In this case, Kenney most likely 'borrowed' theories and terms from psychology (Albertin Minderop, 2005:2-3) .

### **2.1.3 Showing Method**

Another method is an indirect method with a dramatic method that ignores the presence of the author, so that I can present the characters in literary works directly through my behavior. design. In this case, readers can analyze the characters themselves: Another method is the indirect and dramatic method of performance, which involves the author stepping aside, so that the characters can reveal themselves directly through their actions. With performance, much of the burden of character analysis is shifted to the reader, who is required to draw conclusions about the character based on the evidence provided in the narrative (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:27-28).

### **2.1.4 Characterization Through the Dialogue**

Characterization through dialogue is divided into what the speaker says, identity of the speaker, location and situation of conversation, identity of the character addressed by the speaker, mental quality of the characters, tone of voice, dialect emphasis and vocabulary of the characters

#### **A. What Is Being said**

To begin with, the reader must pay close attention to the substance of the dialog itself. Is it small talk, or is the subject an important one in the developing action of the plot? In terms of characterization, if the speaker insists on talking only about himself or only on a single subject, we may conclude that we have either an egotist or a bore. If the speaker talks only about others, we may merely have a gossip and busybody (Pickering dan Hoeper, 1981:32).

#### **B. Location and Conversation Situation**

In real life conversations that occur in private at night are usually more serious and clearer than conversations that occur in public during the day. Conversing. Talking in the family sitting room is usually more important than talking on the street or at the theater. Thus, it is very possible that this could

happen in fictional stories, but readers must consider why the author displays speech in places such as on the street and in the theater, which is certainly an important thing in storytelling (Pickering and Hoper, 1981:33).

#### C. Mental Qualities of the Characters

The mental qualities of the characters can be identified through the tone and flow of speech when the characters converse. For example, the characters who are involved in a lively discussion indicate that they have an open-minded mental attitude. There are also characters who like to give opinions, or are closed-minded or characters who are full of secrets and hide things (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:33).

#### D. Tone of Voice, Stress, Dialect and Vocabulary

Tone of voice, stress, dialect and vocabulary can help and clarify the characters of the characters if the reader is able to observe and pay close attention to them diligently and seriously.

- Tone of Voice : The tone of voice, even though expressed explicitly or implicitly, can give the reader an idea of the character's character - whether he is confident, self-conscious or shy - as well as the attitude when the character converses with other characters (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:33).
- Voice emphasis : provides an important description of a character because it shows the authenticity of the character's character and can even reflect the character's education, profession and class from which the character comes (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:34).
- Dialect and vocabulary : can provide important facts about a character because they show the authenticity of the character's character and can even reveal the character's professional education and social status.(Pickering and Hoeper,1981:34)

### 2.1.5 Plot

We have defined a story as a narrative of events arranged in their time-sequence. A plot is also a narrative of events, the emphasis falling on causality. "The king died, and then the queen died of grief of high development. It suspends the time-sequence, it moves as far away from the story as its limitations will allow. Consider the death of the queen. If it is in a story we say: "And then?" If it is in a plot we ask: "Why?" That is the fundamental difference between these two aspects of the novel. A plot cannot be told to a gaping audience of cavemen or to a tyrannical sultan or to their modern descendant the movie-public. They can only be kept awake by "And then-and then-" they can only supply curiosity. But a plot demands intelligence and memory also. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 13).

#### A. 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. The exposition may be accomplished in a single sentence or paragraph, or, in the case of some novels, occupy an entire chapter or more. Some plots require more exposition than others. A historical novel set in a foreign country several centuries ago obviously needs to provide the reader with more background information than a novel with a contemporary setting. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 16-17).

#### B. Complication :

The complication, which is sometimes referred to as the rising action, breaks the existing equilibrium and introduces the characters and the underlying or inciting conflict (if they have not already been introduced by the exposition). The conflict is then developed gradually and intensified. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 17).

C. Crits :

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 Hoeper, 1981: 17).

D. Falling Action :

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 or the denouement, the latter a French word meaning "unknotting" or "untying." (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 17).

### 2.1.6 Setting

Fiction can be defined as a character in action at a certain time and place. The first two elements of this equation, character and action, have already been discussed. Now we turn our attention to setting a term that, in its broadest sense, encompasses both the physical locale that frames the action and the time of day or year, the climatic conditions, and the historical period during which the action takes place. At its most basic, setting helps the reader visualize the action of the work, and thus adds credibility and an air of authenticity to the characters. It helps, in other words, to create and sustain the illusion of life. There are, however, many different kinds of settings in fiction and they function in a variety of ways. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 23).

A. Setting As Background For Action :

To quote Elizabeth Bowen once more: "Nothing can happen anywhere." For this reason, for no other, fiction requires a setting or background of some

kind, even if it only resembles the stage set of a daytime television soap opera. Sometimes this background is extensive and highly developed, as in the historical novels of Sir Walter Scott, where setting in the form of costume, manners, events, and institutions, all peculiar to a certain time and place is rendered in minute detail to give a sense of "life as it was." In other cases, as in many modern short stories, setting is so slight that it can be dispensed with in a single sentence of two or must be inferred altogether from dialogue and action. When we speak of setting as background, then, we have in mind a kind of setting that exists by and large for its own sake, without any clear relationship to action or characters, or at best a relationship that is only tangential and slight.

B. Setting As Antagonist :

Setting in the form of nature can function as a kind of causal agent or antagonist, helping to establish plot conflict and determine the outcome of events. The Yukon wilderness with which Jack London's nameless tenderfoot tries unsuccessfully to contend in "To Build a Fire" is one example of a setting that functions as antagonist; the "tumultuous" and "snarling" sea in Stephen Crane's "The Open Boat" is another. Undoubtedly, the most famous example of setting as an agent that shapes and determines the lives and fate of those who come within its presence is Hardy's menacing Egdon Heath in *The Return of the Native*. The overpowering physical, "titanic" personality of the Heath is established immediately, in the first chapter ("A Face on Which Time Makes but Little Impression").

C. Setting As A Means Of Creating An Appropriate Atmosphere. :

Thomas Hardy's Egdon Heath serves his novel not only as a causative agent but as a means of establishing atmosphere. Hardy, of course, is not alone. 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. Consider, for example, the opening paragraph of Washington Irving's "Rip Van Winkle".

#### D. Setting As A Means Of Reinforcing Theme. :

Setting can also be used as a means of reinforcing and clarifying the theme of a novel or short story. In Hardy's *The Return of the Native*, for example, Egdon Heath not only serves as an antagonist and as a means of creating and sustaining atmosphere, but also as a way of illustrating Hardy's vision of the role of blind causality in an unfriendly universe. Stephen Crane, who shared many of Hardy's beliefs in naturalism, utilizes setting in a similar way in his story "The Blue Hotel."

#### E. Setting As A Means Of Revealing Character :

Very often the way in which a character perceives the setting, and the way he or she reacts to it, will tell the reader more about the character and his state of mind than it will about the actual physical setting itself. This is particularly true of works in which the author carefully controls the point of view. In "My Kinsman, Major Molineux," for example, there is no indication that the outlandishly attired conspirators, who move easily through Boston's streets, are confused in the slightest by the city. Yet Robin Molineux, Hawthorne's young protagonist, most certainly is. For Robin the city is scarcely real; he is "almost ready to believe that a spell was on him." The dark

### 2.2.1 Extrinsic Approach

To analyze this movie script through an extrinsic approach, I use Racism and Structural Racial Discrimination .

#### 2.2.1.1 Racism

- A. According to Angela Bodino, Stephen Kaufman, Kevin Reilly (2003) Racism is prejudice or discrimination against other people because of their "race" or because of what is thought to be their race (their biology or ancestry or physical appearance). Racism involves the assumption that people's birth or biology determines who they are: that behavior is based on biology (Angela Bodino, Stephen Kaufman, Kevin Reilly, 2003:15).

- B. In the Journal entitled “*Menggali Akar Rasisme: Analisis Terhadap Pembentukan Stigma dan Dampaknya Pada Masyarakat*” says Racial identity is a social view that emerges through the endeavour to categorise individuals into different categories. Outward physical characteristics such as skin colour, hair texture, facial appearance, and eye shape are often associated with racial identity. In the United States, the concept of racial identity is strongly linked with historical legacies such as the period of slavery, the persecution of Indian tribes, civil rights issues, and the recent immigration phenomenon. civil rights issues, and the recent phenomenon of immigration. The impact of racism is difficult to identify because its effects can be both conscious and unconscious (Azmarini, Z., Lestari, P. A., Julihasti, P., Andini, A. D., Khairunnisa, Z., Amanda, R., & Arfah, I, 2024:190)

#### **2.2.1.2 Structural Racial Discrimination**

According to Iman Jaya Zandroto (2022: 26) racial discrimination is discrimination based on race, skin, descent, nation, or a group and community that is different from one another. racial discrimination also has an impact on the suppression and denial of human rights in political matters such as having a voice and getting protection, economics such as the difficulty of finding work and being separated from different people, as well as culture contained in other people's lives, structural racial discrimination has several types such as :

##### **A. Institutional Discrimination :**

According to Pincus (1996), institutional discrimination is discrimination that manifests in the way institutions or organisations carry out their functions through policies, practices and procedures that produce structural inequalities. This discrimination does not necessarily arise from individual intentions, but rather relates to a system that is inherently biased towards certain groups. The effects of this discrimination are often invisible to society at large, as it is considered the ‘normal way of working’ of the institution.

B. **Economic Discrimination** : According to Banda Oktoviana in a journal entitled *"Diskriminasi Ras dan Hak Asasi Manusia di Amerika Serikat: Studi Kasus Pembunuhan George Floyd "* in terms of economy, Economic Discrimination: According to Banda Oktoviana in a journal entitled 'Race Discrimination and Human Rights in the United States: Case Study of the Murder of George Floyd' in terms of economics, economic discrimination is one of the worst acts of discrimination from a country, especially for people 'who are black because economic discrimination is a representation of all forms of cruel activities both visible and invisible. and economic discrimination also causes several differentiated races to cause unemployment in the black community to be a lot and economic slowdown in the country, especially for black people (Banda Oktoviana,2020:129).

C. **Legal Discrimination** : According to Sandra Fredman (2002) in her book 'Legal Discrimination' Legal Discrimination is a discrimination that strongly discriminates in the field of law against the black community, where laws or policies that should be neutral but instead create inequality against certain groups, especially black people, even in terms of seeking justice, black people will not get justice because legal discrimination is very beneficial for the white community and disadvantaged for black people (Sandra Fredman,2002:259-261).

D. **Environmental discrimination** : According to Jad Isaac and Jane Hilal (2024) in a journal entitled *" Environmental and Climate Justice in Palestine "* :Environmental discrimination refers to racist/discriminatory practices that occur in certain communities/individuals that cause social and economic inequality, resources, mobility restrictions and unfair control, so that certain groups will be affected by environmental discrimination (Jad Isaac and Jane Hilal,2024:252-253)

### **2.2.2 Definition of Sociology**

The father of psychology defines sociology as a positive scientific discipline that studies various phenomena in society, based on rational and scientific thinking. Quoted from the book *Environmental Sociology: Understanding Human and Environmental Entities* (2022) by Andi Tenri and Muh. Yunus, Auguste Comte divided sociological studies into two, namely static and dynamic sociology. Static sociological studies examine static laws that are the basis for the dynamics and emergence of a society. Meanwhile, dynamic sociology is a branch of science that focuses more on understanding and in-depth study of the center of societal development.

### **2.2.3 Sociology of Literature**

According to American literary critics Wellek and Warren the problems of literary sociology can be classified into three things, as quoted from the book *Sociology of Literature, A Brief Introduction*. First, the sociology of the author which questions social status, social ideology, and other matters relating to the author as a producer of literature. Second, the sociology of literary works which questions the literary work itself; so that the main point of study is what is implied and its purpose in literary works. Third, literary sociology which questions readers and the social influence of literary works. By second According to this author, literary sociology is considered an extrinsic approach - in a quite negative sense. Nevertheless, the extrinsic approach as presented by Wellek and Warren has received scathing and persistent attacks from other literary critics. One of the attacks Wellek and Warren respond to is that "literature and society" is narrow and external. In fact, narrow and external comparisons are connected to other social situations, such as economic, social and political systems. Therefore, Wellek and Warren describe literary sociology as a narrow and external science. Many efforts have been made to describe and define the influence of society on literary works, organize and determine the position of literature in society. Not only that, Wellek and Warren also said that it is not clear what it means if literature reflects or expresses life. The reason is, a writer only expresses part of the life he lives, not all of it.

#### 2.2.4 Previous Related Studies

The first research is conducted by Faras Mohammad Zahran. The Title is “REPRESENTASI DISKRIMINASI RASIAL DALAM Movie CASE DÉPART” (2017 ). In this study, researchers used the theory of discrimination proposed by Theodorson & Theodorson and the theory of racial discrimination and the types of discrimination proposed by Blank & Dabady in their book entitled ‘Measuring Racial Discrimination’. This type of research is descriptive qualitative. Slavery is the system of a group of human beings deprived of their freedom to labour for the benefit of another group of human beings. to work for the benefit of another group of people. Apart from being treated very unfairly, slaves were also often discriminated against. Discrimination is the act of treating others unfairly just because they are from a certain social group. In this study, the researcher will only focus on racial discrimination. One of the French Movies with the theme of slavery that depicts acts of racial discrimination is the Movie Case Développement. is the Movie Case Départ. This research aims to find out the forms of racial discrimination that influence the growth of discriminatory attitudes in the Movie Case Départ.

The results showed that the white race committed various racial discrimination against the black race. The discriminatory attitudes The discriminatory attitude carried out by the white race comes from the nature of superiority that considers that their race is higher than other races including the black race so that they can rule over black slaves. The forms of discriminatory attitudes shown include cursing, staring sarcastically, physical attacks, severe physical punishment and subtle prejudice. For further research that uses this Movie as an object of material, it is material, it is expected to first understand the study of racial discrimination, as well as its types. Then it is hoped that future researchers will not only examine the definition, description or types, but can also examine the factors and impacts of racial discrimination against the black race.

The second research is conducted by Ahmad Rifqi the title is “ANALISIS SEMIOTIKA : REPRESENTASI RASISME DALAM Movie ANIME ONE PIECE ” (2023). Fiske with 3 levels, namely the level of reality, the level of representation and the level of ideology. The results of this study show how racism is represented in the Movie Cadillac Records by implicitly portraying

black people as commodities, white people dominating all aspects of life and discrimination based on physical characteristics shown in this Movie. This thesis analyses the representation of racism in the anime Movie One Piece using a semiotic approach. The purpose of this research is to understand how racism is represented through narrative and visuals in the anime. The research method used is semiotic analysis with a focus on characterisation, dialogue, and visual symbols used in One Piece. The research data was obtained through observation of selected episodes of the anime. The results of the analysis show that racism in One Piece is represented through stereotypical characterisation, dialogue containing prejudice and discrimination, and visual symbols such as skin colour, clothing, and physical attributes, and physical attributes. These representations can influence audience perceptions of racism and contribute to the perpetuation of stereotypes and prejudice in society. This research has important implications in understanding the impact of representations of racism in popular media such as anime. Awareness of the representation of racism in One Piece can enhance our understanding of the issue of racism and promote the elimination of prejudice and discrimination in society.

The third Research by Billy Susanti the title is “ANALISIS RESEPSI TERHADAP RASISME DALAM Movie (Studi Analisis Resepsi Movie 12 Years A Slave pada Mahasiswa Multi Etnis)” Movie as a mass communication medium has a wide reach. The audience as an active audience also acts as a producer of meaning. The Movie 12 Years A Slave is a Movie about slavery, where racism is the main trigger. the main trigger. This Movie is a true story that happened hundreds of years ago. hundreds of years ago. Dark-skinned people are lower caste than white people. This Movie will produce different meanings when audiences have an ethnic minority background. minority background. With this problem, research was conducted to describe the audience's meaning of racism that occurs in the United States. United States.

This research uses the encoding-decoding reception analysis method. Stuart Hall, with the type of qualitative research that focuses on racism that occurs in the United States. in the United States. Data was obtained through interviews with informants from ethnic minority backgrounds on the island of Java. This was done because they are the most likely to experience racial discrimination. The results showed that all informants were in an oppositional

position, rejecting the scenes of slavery and racism. violence due to racism shown. Some informants are in the dominant position in certain scenes. The background of the informants becomes very influential when students of Chinese descent agree with one of the scenes that harm blacks. black skin. In general, according to informants, racism is inhumane and very cruel.

One of the Movies that brings out racism is 12 Years A Slave. This Movie was made based on a true story in 1841. This racist Movie depicts the cruelty of slavery at the time. Black people were considered lower caste than white people. white people. Various ways were done to get rid of black people, including by torturing and killing them. In this Movie, white people In this Movie, white people are shown as cruel people. The audience as an active audience of course also acts as a producer of meaning. What happens when audiences with racial minorities receive the Movie text. Is the audience dominant reading, negotiation, or opposition. In this case, audience reception analysis or reception analysis is used to find out the meaning obtained from the audience of 12 Years A Slave.

