

CHAPTER II

REVIEW LITERATURE

This section consists of several theories that can support this research. The researcher divides the theory into several points. The points consist of.

A. Movie

Literature has many forms; they are poetry, novel, comic, soap opera, electronic literature, graphic novel, movie or film and etc. Many people would like to watch movie better than reading a novel. Watching movie gives us more imagination in our mind and we have the freedom to control the movement when we think about the character in the book, where in movie it is passive.

Movie is one of media of audio visual that can used to build the attitude, emotion and evolving the problems. Movie is a medium of communication rich with social implication, created within different social, historical and culture context (Afdilah, 2015). According to Champbell and movie has the power to transport your mind from the narrow, impersonal bore of a magnetic resonance imaging (IMR), magnet sound, and language. Movie it is made up of a plot and characters serve as the actors who act out a story. The story of a movie can be considered the „original“ story a director or writer had in mind which considers only the important events that occur for a movie“s narrative to progress.

Movie tells a story and has existents (characters, objects and locations) and events. In this work Movie events describe events common to most movies, e.g. action, dialogue, suspense and emotional events. Its plot can be manifested in many ways and can be considered its discourse. When we talk of going to the movies“ we almost always mean we are going to see a narrative movie– a movie that tells a story (Bordwell and Thomson, 1997). Hence, movie can be considered a narrative and thus we can argue it conforms to narrative theory

B. Discrimination

Discrimination comes from Latin and was first time used around the 17th century. Race is assumed to be a form of categorization of the biological, natural, and human species (Alleyne, 2006). Racial discrimination appears and is often the root of the problem until this day. According to Fred L Pincus, discrimination is clearly stated in the official article (Discrimination Comes in Many Forms, 1996) and is an important term in understanding issues related to diversity. From a historical perspective, Pincus illustrates that discrimination is a major cause of the lack of diversity in higher education and other societies. Therefore, explained that discrimination refers to differences in actions or treatment taken to people or groups of other races.

In Addition, Pincus says discrimination refers to actions that deny similar treatment to people who are considered members of several social categories or refer to the actions taken. Often discrimination is the object of study that still provides an overview of the life stories of a group of people. Racial discrimination can occur against a group of people because they come from different races, ethnic and cultures. It relates comes to the treatment white people or institutions treat blacks and other minorities (Pincus, 1996).

Racial discrimination in terms of actions is usually carried out by white people who have a prejudice against people of color. Examples of condescending with hurtful words are often used inappropriately. Discrimination is considered an act of refusing equal treatment to people who are considered members of several social categories. Usually, racial discrimination refers to discussion conflicts in racial differences that become cultural references (Pincus, 1996). The basis of these differences is largely detrimental to racial groups. The occurrence of racial discrimination can cause harm to each group, especially minority groups. This is because the dominant group limits the freedom and rights of minorities (Pincus, 1996)

Discrimination can that occur based on race, ethnicity, gender and other classification groups (Pincus, 1996). In the case of this Finding Forrester's movie, discrimination occurs against people based on race or their skin color. Discrimination occurs for several reasons, namely encouraging discriminators to carry out discriminatory activities, especially against other races. In this case, the perpetrators' victims are involved in this activity group according to the color of each race.

C. Pincus L Key's Concepts

“Three different types of discrimination are defined and analyzed individual, institutional, and structural discrimination” (Pincus, 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, FL (Discrimination Comes in Many Forms: Individual, institutional, and structural 1996) explains that there are three main frameworks of discrimination, namely, individual discrimination, institutional discrimination, and structural discrimination. Fred L Pincus introduced the types of discrimination in 1996, then published an article on the types of discrimination that need to be supported in the previous book (Pincus, 1996).

The types of distribution are explained in the form of articles that are justified with facts. Some types of discrimination have an explanation one understands the meaning of the category. From the social realm of everyday life to broad conclusions. Everything is explained in the published book to provide an understanding to the researcher.

In the study of Finding Forrester's movie, discrimination is found in two types, namely individual and institutional discrimination. It happens to people based on their race. The discrimination that can occur must have several reasons, namely encouraging discriminators to carry out discriminatory activities,

especially against race. In this case, the perpetrators and victims involved in this activity are groups based to race.

1. Individual Discrimination

Individual discrimination refers to the different behaviour of individual members of one race towards other racial groups. This category of individual discrimination generally includes various forms of direct actions and verbal behaviour. The act refers to certain negative attitudes which cause a detrimental effect. It can occur due to racial or ethnic differences between affected individuals (Pincus, 1996).

"Individual discrimination refers to the behaviour of individual members of one racial/ethnic/gender group that influences to exert a different influence on and harm members of the racial/ethnic/gender group". (Discrimination Comes in Many Forms: 1996:186)

According to Fred L Pincus, individual discrimination involves the behaviour of white people toward black people and other minorities. the last thing is to involve the behaviour of the entire white community and its institutions towards people of colour. The individual action of the main group against a minority group is very detrimental to policy. The actions that can be caused are that it can provide distance, injustice, and inequality between groups. The biggest impact of this is that it can have a very detrimental effect on the lives of other racial groups.

Individual racial discrimination directly involves individual behaviour between white people towards black people and minority groups under them. Cases that are often encountered can be found in the concept of individual discrimination. Such as the emergence of mutual prejudice, an employer who refuses a job application from a black job, vocation discrimination, job discrimination, physical attacks on other minorities, and a person who refuses to rent his apartment to a single woman (Pincus, 1996).

The types of individual discrimination mentioned above still often occur in the context of daily life because it takes place in the social and surrounding environment. Usually, individual discrimination more often involves behavioural or verbal actions between individuals or a small group of individuals. This type is included in the category of acts or quotes that someone consciously or intentionally does to embarrass other races.

Individual discrimination is more in the context of everyday society because it is a form of certain personal negative attitudes towards others. The kinds of individual discrimination that occur take direct action such as prejudice, stereotype, and violence (Pincus, 1996). Prejudice refers to a negative attitude towards a certain group of people who have certain general characteristics that others do not have. Stereotype refers to the typical images that come to mind when thinking about the specific differences within each group. On the other hand, violence refers to negative treatment that causes harmful effects on the victim.

This type of individual discrimination is not only carried out by a majority racial group against a minority racial group. However, also against a minority group that feels superior to a subordinate minority. First, racial discrimination shows that individual discrimination is defined as a very detrimental act. Second, it is intentional carried out by individual members of the main group against minority groups and vice versa, or white groups against blacks (Pincus, 1996). Here are some examples found in the concept of individual discrimination:

a. Prejudice

Prejudice refers to an attitude towards a group, usually negative and not based on any facts. It can be categorized as reflecting errors in attitudes of excessive belief in the characteristics of other group members. This is unjustifiable behaviour and usually refers to the negative actions of people towards individuals or groups. Prejudice is an attitude that does not necessarily lead to open behavioural discrimination but an attitude that can lead to

discrimination (Pincus, 1996). Prejudice is usually carried out by a group that feels that the majority of their race is greater than other racial minority groups. This can lead to unfair and unequal treatment. From the cultural or crime examples, just looking at different people's skin colour, you will quickly recognize them as a threat. Judging and treating a person or group based on racial features that shouldn't be a problem is tantamount to condescending.

Prejudice can lead to exclusion, discomfort, and a sense of suspicion. Prejudice is an act that can encourage discrimination and can increase speculation by justifying the judgment that occurs. In particular, one can conclude about the characteristics of groups are based on social roles. Prejudice is an act that can encourage discrimination and can increase speculation by justifying the judgment that occurs. In particular, one can conclude about the characteristics of groups are based on social roles. As a result, people see members of other groups as inferior. In the movie Finding Forrester, several characters appear in the dialogues that depict a prejudiced attitude.

b. Stereotype

The description of stereotype refers to a typical picture that comes to mind, regarding certain differences within each group. It can be categorized as reflecting errors in attitudes of excessive belief in the characteristics of other group members. From the example, in cultural or crime examples, just looking at different people's skin colour, you will quickly recognize them as a threat. The stereotype is actions not only encourage discrimination but also increase speculation and justify the assessment that occurs. In particular, one can conclude about the characteristics of groups are based on social roles. As a result, people see members of other groups as inferior. Small examples of jealousy, hatred and causing dislike of other groups.

c. Violence

Violence is a form of crime in which a group oppresses another group resulting in harm, physical effects, and even death. Violence can have dire

consequences for those who accept it. The goal is to get a loss effect. There are two forms of violence in Finding Forrester. It namely physical violence and verbal violence. Physical violence is when white people physically abuse black people. Verbal violence is a form of violence based on words that belittle, demean, and result in loss of confidence, despair and even traumatic effects. It is such as joking, cursing, insulting, and labelling with disgraceful nicknames. Violence is a form of crime in which a group oppresses another group resulting in harm, physical effects, and even death. Violence can have dire consequences for those who accept it. The goal is to get a loss effect. There are two forms of violence in Finding Forrester. It namely physical violence and verbal violence. Physical violence is when white people physically abuse black people. Verbal violence is a form of violence based on words that belittle, demean, and result in loss of confidence, despair and even traumatic effects. It is such as joking, cursing, insulting, and labelling with disgraceful nicknames.

Therefore, as described in the resource data of this study, the act of violence in this movie is classified as discrimination action based on the theory of discrimination by Fred L Pincus.

2, Institutional Discrimination

Institutional discrimination is the degree to which racial/ethnic/gendermajority institutional policies control institutions intended to have different and harmful effects on minority groups (Pincus, 1996). The goal can be to take over this behaviour to have a different impact on the minority at large. In this sense, the term minority refers to a group that does not have the right to something or what is commonly known as a small group (Pincus, 1996:190).

Institutional discrimination carried out by institutions deliberately distinguishes each institutional system. Such as differences in criminal penalties, employment, environment, and education between the majority and the minority. Like a conspiracy that causes the minority to become subordinates. The concept of discrimination at this level is carried out by a wider range of practitioners. Thus

institutional discrimination is a form of legal policymakers from institutions or institutions (Pincus, 1996).

Some laws discriminate between black and white groups in all areas of life. This policy has a broad impact on minority groups. The goal is to keep the distance between the majority group and the minority group by distinguishing the two. Such as Jim Crow system is a clear example of institutional discrimination, and it goes far beyond individual action (Pincus, 1996).

With institutional discrimination, discriminatory behaviour is formed which is embedded in social institutions. In this regard, institutional discrimination takes a clear example, namely the secession of Jim Crow in the south during the first half of the 20th century, and is a very significant event. In addition, as are laws in the states that state or mandate the separation of blacks and whites in all matters of life. Institutional discrimination has been going on since 1990 until now (Pincus, 1996). Here are some examples that are often found in the concept of individual discrimination. Institutional discrimination focuses more on segregation in the movie Finding Forrester's three domains, namely neighbourhood, job, and law.

Segregation is an act or law that aims to separate a race or group. Segregation started way back in the days of Jim Crow but has an impact to date today. Segregation in everyday life is determined by the policy system or by social norms (Pincus, 1996). The policy is distinguished in all kinds of daily activities such as residential, educational, and legal facilities. Differences in public facilities are equivalent to the goal of keeping minority groups in a subordinate position. Most mixed-race laws still distinguish between whites and blacks. The benefits obtained by the white group are far more than the colour group.

3, Structural Discrimination

Structural discrimination is a policy system that controls institutions whose intentions are racial/ethnic/gender-neutral but have different effects on

minority groups (Pincus, 1996). The fact that distinguishes racial discrimination as structural lies in the primary intention to do so. In other words the interaction of different policies, practices, and program institutions. Then it leads to the result or condition of racial intention that gives the effect of being subordinate. For example, fulfilling the requirements for entering a university is a form of structural discrimination, because it harms people of colour. Some of the criteria considered important by educators are less accessible to black people. Thus, blacks will certainly be negatively affected by these educational requirements which make them subordinates (Pincus & Ehrlich, 1994).

In addition to the educational factor there is a job requirement factor, a large company requiring a bachelor's degree intentionally screens or uses black people to do the form (Pincus, 1996). Thus giving the impression of making black people remain as subordinates. Consider another example of rates in insurance, business, and automobiles being generally higher in black communities than in whites. Partly because, of lower-income levels. it had an impact on average blacks ending up paying more and finding it hard to get help.

D. Black Peoples' Efforts Against Racial Discrimination

As a form of reaction or direct response to the black peoples' struggle against racial discrimination. This can be done by classifying the pattern of adjustment and determining the types of responses to be given. This follows Joe R. Feagin in his article entitled "The Continuing Significance of Race: Antiracist Discrimination in Public Places". It states the notion that the response of African Americans to racism is influenced by the context in which it occurs. For example, racial hostility encountered in the street is most likely met with withdrawal, resigned acceptance, verbal confrontation or physical confrontation. In situations in which African Americans experience discrimination in public places, the response is generally verbal counterattack or resigned acceptance (Feagin & Feagin, 2011).

The researcher focus in this study on four basics, namely withdrawal, resigned acceptance, verbal confrontation and physical confrontation. Previously, a definition of the meaning of the four responses will explain:

1. Withdrawal

Withdrawal means avoiding the discrimination that is taking on place. Withdrawal is when people from a minority group suspect an act of discrimination and choose to avoid and leave the place where discrimination occurs without the intention of taking any part in the discriminatory situation (Feagin & Feagin, 2011).

This description suggests that an African-American response to racism is influenced by the context in which it occurs. For example, racial hostility encountered on the street is likely to be met with withdrawal. In situations where African Americans experience discrimination in public places, as in the example article, Eric M. Bridges Clayton State University's "Racial Identity Development and Psychological Coping Strategies of Undergraduate and Graduate African American Males" describe:

"Yeah, I think I've changed from being here, but I think when I started distancing myself and sort of keeping a little wall between me and some white people, anticipating that there was going to be a problem at some point with the bottom line because you just feel like at some point they will say something stupid or do something that will be a misunderstanding or something".

The withdrawal response can be considered a socially appropriate passive response. If a person feels intimidated in a certain situation, he or she may choose to withdraw from the situation rather than engage in a proactive response. Even in a threatening situation, a passive response can serve as self-defence. If this is the case, a black African American must be vigilant when dealing with white people to protect them from physical and psychological harm. Physical distancing from

white people is a way of withdrawing from interacting on a certain level to protect yourself.

2. Resigned Acceptance

Resigned Acceptance means ignoring the discrimination while continuing the interaction. Resigned acceptance of surrender is about self-acceptance, adjustment conform to the social environment, conditions of complying with existing habits and regulations, standards or laws are applied, reconciling oneself as is, and accepting something unwanted cannot be avoided (Feagin & Feagin, 2011).

The researchers describe several behavioural responses and attitudes used to deal with racism. One of them is the resigned acceptance . In many situations resigned acceptance is done to get evasion avoid harm, for example, a white couple crossing the street to avoid walking past a black student or an assault situation and for example, a white person throwing a beer can from a passing car. these were all difficult responses that had to be faced for black groups because of the fleeting danger or threat. this can make black victims often endure this treatment with resigned acceptance.

3. Verbal Confrontation

Verbal confrontation is defined as a verbal challenge to discrimination in response to disagreement in which no physical threat is present or shown (Feagin & Sikes, 1995). The following is a response to a verbal confrontation attack by a black news director against a white restaurant manager. Chances are that this isn't the first time this has happened at a restaurant or elsewhere. The white manager didn't give the black man a seat and let him stand.

I said, "Why do you think we weren't seated?" And the manager said, "Well, I don't know." And I said, "Guess." He said, "Well I don't know, because you're black?" I said, "Bingo. Now isn't it funny that you didn't guess that I didn't have any money (and I opened up my purse) and I said, because I certainly have

money. And isn't it odd that you didn't guess that it's because I couldn't pay for it. After all, I've got two American Express cards and a Master Card right here. I think it's just funny that you would have assumed that it's because I'm black."

This example provides insight into the character responses of modern discrimination victims. The discrimination was not a "No Negro" exception from the past, but a denial in the form of poor service by restaurant personnel. The black response indicates an interactive verbal attitude of confrontation because discrimination is handled with strong verbal confrontation rather than respect.

4. Physical Confrontation

Physical confrontation is defined as a physical response to discrimination. Unlike verbal confrontation, physical confrontation is a disagreement response where a physical threat is present or shown (Feagin & Sikes, 1995). Some black victims responded aggressively to whites. Sometimes lecture attackers about discrimination or threaten court action with physical retaliation. The following is an explanation that the complexity of interactions in discriminatory situations can result in arguments to physical confrontation. The process occurs between black people and white people in discriminatory scenes. When someone expresses disappointment over discrimination through physical action. It is a way of expressing oneself for the world to know and as a form of self-protection. Here's an example of a small sundries shop with a white shop owner:

Owner shop this said "he has a small window where people can come and order something". Consumer "well, my husband and son have gone to the store. And he said to them". Owner shop "Well, I can't give it to you here, but if you go out the window, I will give it to you." Consumer "and there were other [white] people in the shop who had been served [inside].

This is a form of injustice pattern that often occurs by not being given warm service. An even greater impact is the physical confrontation of how a black person is treated. The discord of discriminatory scenes affects how one can make a statement to the world about injustice.

E. Finding Forrester '2000 Synopsis

A talented young black man, Jamal, lives in a working-class neighborhood. He does not like to be seen as being smart, and he earns the respect of his colleagues thanks to his basketball talents. Nor does he shy away from taking part in pranks, like entering the flat of an eccentric old white man - William Forrester (played by Sean Connery), a great novelist, and the author of a single work. Jamal's interest in getting to know him increases and they reach an agreement to help him develop his incipient talent with literature.

Mike Rich's script is measured, with just the right amount of words. The use of powerful images is also appreciated: Sean Connery riding a bicycle says more about his mood than a thousand monologues. The film branches off in various directions, with themes of varying depth; from the scant presence of Jamal's family, his rivalry with a classmate and the budding interracial romance between Jamal (magnificently played by Rob Brown) and Claire (Anna Paquin, the girl from the film "The Piano").

The central issue of the film is the development of one's talent, in the face of holding it back, while waiting for the right moment to bring it out – a moment that never comes. In this sense, the teacher-disciple relationship between Forrester and Jamal is the core of the story, it is wonderful, as it combines ideas about friendship, loyalty, selfless, and unseen interest in another, effort and the impact of social class to which one belongs.

F. Preview related research

Related to this research, the researcher will show previous research related to this research. The researcher found one related thesis title to be presented so that the research that I will do can use it as a reference:

1. The first previous study is entitled "Color-Blind Racism based on the Finding Forrester Novel by Nic Stone (2017): A Sociological Perspective" by Ema Suryani Pratama (2021). This study was published by the Department of English at the Universitas Sumatera Utara Medan.

The study discusses literary works about the novel *The Finding Forrester* by Nic Stone. This novel tells the story of a young man named Justyce, a young man of African-American descent. Justyce himself experiences various acts of racism in his life. He tries to tell what he experiences in life every day by writing a letter to Dr Martin Luther King Jr. Dr Martin Luther is an activist in the rights and peace movement against race. The story in the novel *Dear Martin* presents several story plots that show acts of racism, a frame of cultural racism, minimization of racism, and a frame of abstract

The type of this previous study is a literary work. Then use qualitative research because it produces descriptive data in the form of words and the behavior of the people observed. In addition, this study uses the sociological approach and the theory of Patton (1999), namely the triangulation technique. Triangulation refers to the broad and complete development of phenomena. In this study, there are two sources, namely primary and secondary. The primary data of this study is the novel *Dear Martin* by Nic Stone. Then secondary data come from several websites, journals, books, and previous studies related to the topics discussed. The focus of this previous study is a real act of racism and identifying the color-blind racism contained in the *Dear Martin*. From the results of data analysis, it was found that there are three types of color-blind racism, namely a frame of cultural racism, minimization of racism.

2. The second previous study entitled is "Racial Discrimination in Kathryn Stockett's *The Help* by (Amalia Putri Maurilla, 2015) The study was conducted to discuss is told the story of an African-American slave. There is receives racial discrimination from his white master. The setting in this novel revolves around the 1960s. In the early 1960s, to be precise Jackson, Mississippi. Tells the story of a black servant named Aibileen and Minny who work as maids in the house of a white employer. Aibileen and Minny get discriminatory treatment from their white employer. The

white employer began to distinguish the difference between black and white.

Furthermore, the contribution made in this previous study is that the theoretical aspect used is the discrimination theory introduced by Fred L. Pincus. Through this, the researcher was able to obtain strong evidence that the discrimination theory proposed by Fred L Pincus is the right theory to be used in analyzing racial discrimination, especially the problems that occur in a literary work