CHAPTER II

RIVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This part consists of some of the theories that can support this research. The researcher has divided the theory into several points. It consists theory of discrimination, theory of black feminism, theory of character and , movie, and hidden figures. And the review of the previous study.

A. Discrimination

Discrimination is unequal treatment of individuals or groups on the basis of some, usually categorical, attribute, such as ethnicity, race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, and age (Madula et al., 2017) The phenomena of discrimination are instead a tricky affair. Discrimination is two-faced, and it is considered distasteful and wrong when and for the persons who are discriminated against, discrimination can occur to everyone. Discrimination has a very long history and has a declining trend. In the past in America, restrictions on members of certain groups to use public facilities such as schools, public buses, cinemas, and gas stations were still prevalent, limiting minorities, especially black people, to access public facilities. Although it has been a long time and now almost no longer exists, certain types of work still covertly pay attention to these differences.

According to Ben Bowling and Coretta Philips (2002), discrimination is divided into two types. There are:

a. Direct Discrimination

This is a type of discrimination that involves treating someone less favorably and straightforwardly to the victims because of their possession of an attribute. There are 6 types of direct discrimination according to Ben Bowling and Coretta Phillips. There are:

1) Gender discrimination: Individuals are given an unfair service because of gender.

2) Religious discrimination: Occurs when some people with certain faiths are gaining unfair services in terms of education, job field, or achieve the same opportunities as others in public places.

3) Race/color discrimination: Involves mistreating someone because of personal characteristics associated with race, such as skin color, hair texture, or certain facial features.

4) Age discrimination: Occur when a person does not get the same opportunities as others in a similar situation because he/she is considered to be too old or too young.

5) National Origin discrimination: Treating someone differently because they come from a particular country or different part of the world, because of ethnicity or accent, or because they seem different by specific ethnic background.

6) Health discrimination: Someone is treated differently because of her/his medical impairment due to an illness, disability, or mental disorder.

b. Indirect Discrimination

Indirect discrimination refers to treatment that might be described as "the same" in the formal sense between different groups, but the actual discriminatory effect on a particular group. Campaign (2003) said that indirect discrimination is "when a neutral specification, criteria or practice would disadvantage people on the grounds of racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief.

B. Character and Characterization

The character is a characterization product, which means it was made in a specific way. The author characterizes his or her character in specific ways, such as the nice chats they have, what they are doing, their mood, and so on. Character creation is the process by which an author brings a character to life in order to give the reader a feeling of that character's personality and distinguish that character. To put it another way, characterization is a technique, whereas character is a result of the technique. Aquino (1976:32) states that characterization was brief but concise. It is coming from descriptions by a future being of past people and, events, seemingly observed from a great height.

Characterization in literature is the process authors used to develop characters and create images of the characters for the audience. On the other hand, it is a way in which the author revealed his character in a work of fiction or in other words characterization method of character portrayal (Bennett and Royle, 2004:65). In addition, Characterization is divided into two based on the approach, namely Direct Characterization and indirect Characterization.

a. Direct characterization

In direct characterization, the author reveals information about the character. to assist us in comprehending the character's personality and impact on other characters. It is commonly used in the film. Characterization in the film differs from that in the novel. Because the film is a visual storytelling medium, the character characterization in the film is more complex and detailed than in a novel Burroway (2000:54) found There are four different methods of indirect characterization in literary work: 1) speech, 2) thoughts, 3) action, and 4) looks.

b. Indirect Characterization

In indirect characterization, the author tells the reader what he or she wants us to know about the character through literary means. This is accomplished through the narrator, another character, or the character himself or himself. In most novels, direct characterization is used. It consists of the narrator describing the characters to the reader. Charters (2011:58) adds that it can also include other external details, such as names or another obvious commentary.

C. Movie

In this era, movies have grown so popular. When individuals watch a movie, they can have a great time. A movie is a story or event that is captured by a camera as a collection of moving images and shown in a movie theatre or on television People can increase their inspiration, ideas, knowledge and learn new things by watching movies (Evision Alan,1983). It would be interesting for someone to spend some time researching the setting, storytelling, dialogue, and characters in the movie The most famous entertainment in the world is movie. We can observe some interesting aspects of the movie: action, sound, visuals, location, script, and technology the cinematic representation of motion, words, music and color.

Many movies that we can enjoy from various genres. The genres of the movies are adventure movies, comedies, thrillers, musicals, and more. An action movie is one in which action sequences such as fights, stunts, racing or explosions take precedence over the nature or complexity of the plot. The second type of movie is an adventure movie. This movie often features compelling stories involving new experiences or exotic locations. It is often compared to or associated with the action movie genre. A comedy is a movie where the situation, language, action, relationships and characters are all appreciated to entertain and elicit good laughs. So comedies, Screwballs, parodies and parodies, romantic comedies, and other genres of comedies have all existed throughout the history of cinema. Horror movies, horror movies that aim to terrify the viewer. It often ends with a surprising and surprising conclusion that simultaneously captivates and entertains us during a meeting. Horror, fantasy and supernatural genres are not always the same. Finally,

there is a movie. A musical that uses a cinematic style that highlights the whole score or songs and dance routines, usually with a musical or dance performance throughout the story. As defined above, a movie is a form of visual communication that uses moving images and sounds to tell stories, inform, and help people learn

D. Hidden Figures Movie

Hidden figures are movies directed by Theodore Melfi and produced by Donna Digliotti, Peter Chernin, Jenno Topping, Parrell Williams. The movie takes around the year 1960- in Hampton, Virginia, tells about social discrimination between black and white and the struggle of women who are also minority groups in it.

Hidden Figures tells the story of three intelligent black female mathematicians. This movie was adapted from the non-fiction novel by Margot Lee Shetterly of a black woman, which was later directed by a white man Theodore Melfi. This movie is based on the true story of Katherine Coleman Goble Johnson, who is a woman of African and American descent. Katherine is a person who greatly contributes to NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration).

This movie tells the story of a genius mathematician played by Taraji P. Henson as Katherine Johnson, Octavia Spencer as Dorothy Vaughan and Janelle Monae as Mary Jackson. She helped NASA calculate flight trajectories in the Mercury and Apollo 11 projects in the 1961s. The movie, which Theodore Melfi directed, presented many acts of discrimination committed against black women. Like a separate school between whites and blacks. It was reinforced when Mary Jackson

got an offer to become a NASA engineer. Still, she had to continue her education at Hampton University, where the school was devoted to white men. In addition, the toilets used by white and black women were different, as were the facilities in the office, and the drinking kettles used by Katherine and the other employees were different. In addition, places to eat, such as canteens, are also separated between whites and blacks.

One day, Katherine Goble, played by Taraji P. Henson, wants to go to the toilet. Still, the Space Task Group office doesn't have a toilet for black women, so Katherine has to run to the black toilet in a different building, which is almost 10 minutes away. In addition, Octavia Spencer, who played the role of Dorothy Vaughan, also experienced the rejection of a promotion. She wanted to be a NASA supervisor but was rejected because black people did not get a supervisory role.

The was Set in the 1961s in West Virginia, this movie shows various acts of discrimination against black people. It doesn't stop there, and this movie also shows the struggle of black people who demand equal rights in that year. America was known to be very strong at that time, at the same time America was in World War II. The two strongest countries at that time were the Soviet Union and the United States. The Cold War caused America to desperately fight for victory, one of which was by holding a civil defence competition in the form of a weapons-making competition and a space race as depicted in the movie Hidden Figures

E. Review Related Literature

The literature review is written material in the form of books, journals that discuss the topic to be studied. The literature review can be used as a reference by researchers for looking at ideas, opinions, and criticisms about the topic previouslybuilt and analyzed by previous researchers.

Many studies have been conducted regarding the phenomenon of discrimination, especially in the movie industry so that this Research can be Complementary to previous research.

The following are some literature reviews:

a. Miftahul Janah conducted related study from State Islamic Institute of Kediri (2021) entitled **HAZARA'S STRUGGLE TO FIGTH AGAINTS RACISM IN THE KITE RUNNER NOVEL BY KHALED HOSAINI** .This thesis analyst about Hazara's struggle to fight against racism and this thesis uses descriptive qualitative. The data taken from novel The Kite Runner. And the researcher used Socio Cultural-historical approach.

b. Dwi Sigit Al rizal conducted related study from Jember University (2012) entitled **THE YOUNGER FAMILY AS A THE VICTIM OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN LORRAINE HANSBERRY'S A *RAISIN IN THE SUN.*** This thesis tries to analyse the impact of racism inRaisin in the sun play. This thesis uses descriptive qualitative.