CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1. Definition of Literature

Many experts have stated their thought about the definition of literature. In this point, the writer chooses some statement from some experts who have the same thoughts in understanding what literature is.

Based on (Roshida, 2015: 50) define that “Literature is often defined as a permanent expression in words of some thought or feeling idea about life and the world. Literary work can construct the world throughout words for the motive that the words have power.” Based on the statement, the writer concludes that literature is the depiction of thought or feeling about everything around the world which can affect many people.

According to (Risdianto, 2011: 4), “There are a lot of definitions of literature. Some short explanation on it would be useful for you. Very often it simply means anything that is written: time tables, dialogues, textbooks, travel brochures and so on”. From this statement, the writer concludes that literature is a written work that applied to various media which are useful for many people in the world.

Different with Risdianto, (Hudson, 2006: 16) state that “Literature is entire to oneself to one's own experience of life and to the truth of things as one is privileged to see it that very quality of sincerity which was it will be remembered”. It means that reveals something unspeakable with everyday language and very special experience if we can disgorge ourselves and others through writing.
Based on (Griffith, 2011: 17-18) define "Literature in contrast use language connotatively to bring into play all the emotional associations word may have". It describes that literature is art by using language which aims to play the emotion of many people. It means literature is a written work from someone who is applied to various media which is useful for many people in the world.

Based on those statements, Literature is written works such as poetry, prose fiction, drama, and non-fiction which has a deep meaning. Literature is one of the important subject study of English, because by knowing it we can know much including as a reference how to write properly.

2.2. Definition of Movie

Movie or film has been one of the popular categories in literature. Movie also has been one of the most popular entertainments in the modern era. Movie The movie is media entertainment that is easily enjoyed by all people. many people love and enjoy it because of the story inside the movie.

According to (Jacobs, 2016) “Movie is an entertainment includes the stories about character going through the experiences of human life”. Has same thought with Jacobs, (Rabiger, 2009: 8) stated “Each movie is interesting and entertaining, and makes the audience think. Each piece of work is unique and interesting so there are many ways that can be used in a documentary to convey ideas about the real world”. From both statements, can be inferred that movie is a literary work which took a story that reflects social life, and has aimed to entertain people.

Additionally, the movie is often known as works of art. (Beaumont, 2009: 9) also define movie is part of art, he stated that “Movie is at once a harmonious and radiant work of art, a story with profound and universal truth, and an exhilarating
emotional journey”. It means that movie is a masterpiece that reflects the global issue and has aimed to amuse people.

As a very popular media, the movie has much utility for society. One of the advantages of movie is to entertain, but the advantages of the movie are not only to entertain but also to educate the audience. The writer concludes that movie is a very popular literary work that reflects about the thought of issue in the universe that is packed with interesting concepts, and have many benefits, such as entertaining, educating, inspiring people who enjoy it.

2.3. Definition of Discrimination

Discrimination is an individuals or group of people behavior who treats some people or group less favorably than others. The writer put the theory of discrimination from some expert to make the readers can more understand about discrimination.

According to Smith and Mackie as cited in (Laki, 2014: 188) “The terminology of discrimination refers to the positive or negative behavior towards a social group and their members. Naturally people think generally of negative behavior, however, discrimination against one certain group means positive discrimination for others.” Based on this statement, it can be inferred that discrimination is a negative behavior that consists in social life.

Based on (Bodenhausen & Richeson, 2018: 343) define “Discrimination as the differential treatment of individual, based on their membership in particular group”. Bodenhausen & Richeson also point out that discrimination often can be motivated by prejudice and stereotypes, but it may also result from the ethnocentric feeling.
Based on this statement discrimination is an action that starts from a thought that has existed for a long time and became a generalized belief of the particular group.

In accordance with (Theodorson & Theodorson, 1979: 115-116) define, “Discrimination is an act that treats a person or group differently and categorize them from several attributes such as ethnic, racial, religious, or social-class”. From this statement, can be point that discrimination is categorize people based on their race, belief, and their position in social life.

According to Makkonen as cited in (Bericat, 2017: 4)

Discrimination refers to any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference which is based on any ground such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, and which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by all persons, on an equal footing, of all rights and freedoms.

Based on the statement above, discrimination makes a rule about the exclusion of a person or group based on differences and can cause a negative impact on social life.

From the several explanations above, the writer concludes that discrimination is immoral behavior that commits by the dominant majority group or individual to a weak minority group or individual based on the diversity. And the dominant do discrimination to some personal attributes, such as race, gender, class, religious or belief, age, etc.

2.4. Types of Discrimination

Discrimination has many types, probably discrimination may take in common forms in many places. In this point, the writer takes types of discrimination in some characteristics such as age discrimination, gender discrimination, and racial discrimination.
2.4.1. Age Discrimination

Age discrimination or also known as Ageism is the way when individual or groups treat someone unfairly because of their age. This discrimination is often experienced by older people. According to Simone de Beauvoir as cited in (Oswick & Rosenthal, 2001: 157) in his observation concludes that “older people are often treated as if they belong to an entirely different species”. Based on the statement can be concluded that age discrimination is mostly happen to an older person. The more extensive definition has been provided by Butler and Lewis as cited in (Cohen, 2001: 576), They suggest:

Ageism can be seen as a process of systematic stereotyping of and discrimination against people because they are old, just as racism and sexism accomplish this for skin color and gender. Old people are categorized as senile, rigid in thought and manner, old fashioned in morality and skills...Ageism allows the younger generations to see older people as different from themselves, thus they subtly cease to identify with their elders as human beings.

From this statement, the writer concludes the young people as the discriminator side and the older people as a side who experience discrimination. Through the negative stereotypes, young people alienate the older in social life.

Age discrimination commonly happens in the workplace or in employment. According to (Macnicol, 2006: 6) “age discrimination in employment refers to the use of "crude proxies" in personnel decisions, relating to hiring, promotion, retraining, firing and mandatory retirement.” It means that age discrimination in the workplace is affected the older people from the opportunity and position in their career.

From some explanation above, the writer concludes that age discrimination is the behavior of some people who treat the older person less favorably in society or in the workplace.
2.4.2. Gender Discrimination

Gender discrimination is an act when someone discriminates a person or groups based on their gender. Additionally, discrimination based on gender often has a correspondence with sexism. According to Gabriel and Gygax as cited in (Ikawati et al., 2018: 21) "sexism as an overt antagonism toward woman". It means that gender discrimination is the way when people or groups treats women less favorably.

The development of sexism is correlated with patriarchy, the term of patriarchy is a system in social life that determines that men are leaders. According to (Hooks, 2017: 1), "patriarchy is a political-social system that insists males are inherently dominating". It means that sexism is the discriminatory behavior which often happens to women instead of men because society believes that men have an important position and role in society. As the statement from Deirdre English and Barbara Ehrenreich as cited in (Wolf, 2013: 220-221) defines "man represents wholeness, strength, and health. Woman is a ‘misbegotten man,’ weak and incomplete". Based on this statement can conclude that man is has a better physical healthy

From those statements above, the writer concluded that women as a side who experience the gender discrimination because of the thought that women as a weak and not have an important role in society, so the discriminator treats women differently.

2.4.3. Racial Discrimination

Racial discrimination is the discrimination which happens when people treat a minority based on their race, culture, and physical characteristics. As the
writer read in the article *Understanding Racism* explained: "Race is socially constructed category of identity-based on physical characteristics and geographic origin with its roots in an ideology that situates human being within a hierarchy of social value.” (Williams et al. 1994). It means that race is a social term which categorizes people with an aim to determine their position in social life.

Based on (Clair & Denis, 2015: 857) suggest that “Racial discrimination concerns the unequal treatment of races”. From this statement, can be inferred that racial discrimination focuses on differences of race or physical characteristics.

According to (Bericat, 2017: 3) in his journal *Multiple discrimination: A Social Science Approach* give a conclusion that:

Racial discrimination refers to unequal treatment of persons or groups on the basis of their race or ethnicity. In defining racial discrimination, many scholars and legal advocates distinguish between differential treatment and disparate impact, creating a two-part definition: Differential treatment occurs when individuals are treated unequally because of their race. Disparate impact occurs when individuals are treated equally according to a given set of rules and procedures but when the latter are constructed in ways that favor members of one group over another.

From this statement can be inferred that racial discrimination is a negative action from dominant race threatened a minority race unfairly and this can cause a negative impact on the race who experience discrimination.

From those statement above the writer conclude that racial discrimination is an unfair treatment in social life based on physical characteristics such as skin color, hair texture, eye shape, and also culture. Although racial discrimination often causes the distinction of race, it may also causes from an old rule by common ancestry.
2.5. Racism as an Ideology

Racism is an ideology that occurred in post-colonialism era. This belief occurs because of some people or majority race belief that they have a superior and power. Racism occurs because of negative assumptions and continues to discriminatory behavior against minorities.

According to Wilson as cited in (Clair & Denis, 2015: 857) “Racism is an ideology of racial domination”. Additionally, the ideology always regarded as belief. The ideology can be right for the individual who believes with that but for several people they are not suitable for that belief. Based on (Badie et al., 2011: 2197) give a statement that “Racism is a set of beliefs, practices, and social structures that treats a group of human being socially defined by unalterable, often physical, attributes (race) as inherently unequal.” It means that racism is an ideology of several people who believe it. They have power in society so they commit discrimination based on race.

According to (Roman et al., 2013: 214) “Racism is about people that have hate toward someone like a different color, or different skin and most of the times they just, say, get a laugh or maybe two out of hate.” From this statement, can concludes that racism is focused on the different of physical characteristic.

Based on several explanations above, the writer concludes that racism is a belief of an individual or group with power whom categories person based on their race, their appearance, and their culture because they are thought that they have superiority. Racism has many forms that reflects the domination in social life between individual within society.
2.5.1. Form of Racism

According to Reading (2013: 3), there are three forms of racism which reflects the domination of knowledge, aggressive interactions between individuals, and inequitable structures within society:

1. Relational Racism

According to Levin as cited in Reader (2013: 4):

The term “relational” refers to the context of everyday human relationships. Relational racism occurs when a person experiences discriminatory behaviour from people he/she encounters in his/her daily life (e.g., being followed by salespeople in stores; being ignored in a line up when their turn comes; being denied promotion by an employer when others are receiving one for doing less well; and having others avoid close personal contact, particularly in isolated locations or at night).

It means that relational racism is related in the everyday term in social life. It generally between a person towards society in the situation that someone is excluded from society, and affect their social life.

2. Embodied Racism

According to Hook as cited in Reader (2013: 6), “Embodied racism is experienced through the reactions of the body to the anxieties of discrimination, alienation, and social violence”. It means that embodied racism is a racism that directly experienced by individuals who treated such as a punch or other violence and affected the anxieties.

Following to Krieken as cited in Reader (2013: 6), “An example of this kind of racism can be found in the racially motivated formation of an Aboriginal welfare state,” which has captured Indigenous people within punitive colonial systems that are directly and indirectly linked to the
disproportionate burden of illness, injury, and premature death”. From the state above can conclude that embodied racism truly happen based on history and have a fatal cause for people who experienced it.

3. Social Exclusion

According to Reader (2013: 5):

Social exclusion physically and socially isolates racialized groups from equally participating in and benefiting from educational, economic, political, and health systems. These actions disadvantage certain racialized groups to the extent that they create an unfair distribution of resources such as housing, health care, and opportunities for education, employment, justice, and social welfare.

Following to Wallis, Sunseri, and Galabuzi as cited in Reader (2013: 5) "describe social exclusion in four areas: social society, social goods, social production, and social consumption".

Based on all the expert statements above, the writer concluded that the point in forms of racism can start from an individual and group in society or some institutions, organization, etc. Also, forms of racism can happen in any aspect of social life, such as relational racism, symbolic racism, embodied racism, color-blindness, and social exclusion. All forms of racism have different understandings but have the same purpose to develop acts of racism in human life.
2.5.2. Effect of Racism

The effect of racism affects many aspects of human life. For an individual who experienced, it can be effected in their social life, in some cases, they become an introvert person. And many other effects that can be harmful to human life.

According to Watson and Clark as cited in (Brondolo et al., 2008: 2):

The effects of perceived racism on negative affect may be multidimensional, influencing both traits negative affect and state negative effect. Trait negative affect refers to a broad and stable effective disposition that makes an individual more likely to experience negative emotions, whereas state affects refers to momentary experiences of emotion that may fluctuate as a result of daily events, situational characteristics, and other factors.

Following by Broudy et al. as cited in (Brondolo et al., 2008: 2), "Lifetime perceived racism may directly influence state negative effect by increasing exposure to daily stressors. These may include negative interpersonal interactions, which may evoke negative emotions including anger, nervousness, and sadness”.

From both statements, the writer concluded that racism has a negative effect which can be harmful to people who experienced it. The effect of racisms can affect daily life, psychological and emotional damage such negative emotions which in some cases it can evoke a suicide.