CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Review of Related Theories

2.1.1 Movie in Literature

A movie is a type/genre of literature that, in addition to drama, prose, and poetry, presents fictional stories in various dimensions. (A S Hornby, 2006) defines a movie as "a series of moving pictures recorded with sound that tells a story and is shown at a cinema/movie." The term "movie" or "film" refers to individual motion pictures, the field of the movie as an art form, and the motion picture industry. Movies are produced by either recording images from the world with cameras or creating images with animation techniques or special effects.

2.1.2 Racism

According to van Dijk (Darma, 2009), racism is a racist ideology understood as a complex social system based on ethnicity or racial dominance and inequality. Furthermore, van Dijk divides the racist system into two subsystems, namely the cognitive and social subsystems. The cognitive subsystem is discrimination in social practices at the local (micro) level and abuse of power by dominant groups, organizations, and institutions at the global (macro) level. The origin of the term "race" is known around 1600. Francois Bernier first proposed the idea of human

distinction based on categories or characteristics of skin color and face shape (Alo Liliweri, 2005).

2.1.2.1 Internalized Racism

Internalized racism is when a person believes negative messages about their own, and other's, cultures and races. All racism is harmful, but this one is especially toxic; internalizing this oppression results in self-devaluation, resignation, and feelings of hopelessness.

2.1.2.2 Interpersonal Racism

Interpersonal racism (also called Personally Mediated racism) occurs when a person's conscious or subconscious racial bias influences their interactions and perceptions of other people. This is the form of racism that most people are familiar with, as it is one of the most overt forms, and can range from microaggressions to the use of slurs or even physical violence. This bias is often informed by stereotypes and misinformation, and results in a lack of respect, suspicion, avoidance, and dehumanization of people because of their race.

2.1.2.3 Institutional Racism

Institutionalized racism (also called Systemic racism) refers to the implicit or explicit rules and regulations within an organization that discriminate against

marginalized communities. Often, this manifests as bias for or against certain groups of people because of stereotypes based on their perceived race or ethnicity.

2.1.2.4 Structural Racism

Structural Racism refers to biased laws, policies, or practices that restrict people's access to services, opportunities, and resources because of their race. This structural bias has compounding effects on people's families, employment, mental and physical health, interactions with the criminal justice system, and beyond.

2.2 Previous Studies

From the search results for the analysis of racism in the film series "The Falcon and The Winter Soldier" by Malcolm Spellman, several previous studies have not discussed the topic of racism in the film. To strengthen and look for the differences from previous research, five previous studies help with this research. The previous studies are as follows:

The first is a study conducted by Ciara C. Jackson entitled "Power of Whiteness: Critical Race Theory and Words in Get Out and Detroit." The result of the study shows that race relations have always been a large part of media and communication. The establishment of the Black Lives Matter movement has brought

the discussion of racial divisions to the forefront of the media (Mattson, 2016). Political conversations, social media feeds, and movies have exacerbated the role of race relations in mass media (Mattson, 2016). Many racially charged movies have been created since the start of the Black Lives Matter movement. Two movies, Get Out (2017) and Detroit (2017), offer exciting views of racism in America. This study employs Critical Race Theory to examine the power structures portrayed in popular racially controversial movies, focusing on Get Out and Detroit, and uses that information to judge the current and possible future of race relations (Jackson & Barton, 2017).

The second is a study conducted by Aquiliana Sekar Saddhani entitled "THE IMPACT OF THE ARMITAGE FAMILY'S COVERT RACISM AS REFLECTED IN JORDAN PEELE'S GET OUT." The study's result shows Get Out about Chris Washington, a Black man, who visits his White girlfriend's parents, the Armitage family, during the weekend. Although they seem normal initially, Chris discovers a disturbing secret about the entire family and how they treat Black people. Thus, this undergraduate thesis tries to reveal the impact of the Armitage family's actions toward Black people. There are three objectives in this undergraduate thesis. The first one is to find out what the Armitage family's characteristics are in the movie. The second is to reflect on how the Armitage family reflects covert racism in the movie. The last one is to analyze the impacts of the Armitage's family covert racism on the Black characters.

The library research method analyzes Jordan Peele's movie Get Out. The researcher gathers books and journals related to the topic. The theory of characterization, theory of covert racism, and theory of negrophilia are applied to answer the problem formulation. This undergraduate thesis also employs an African-American approach to learning about the cultural and social conditions in the movie. The researcher finds three characteristics of the Armitage family: enthusiastic, deceitful, and manipulative, described mainly through their reactions to others, dialogue, and external action. They put themselves above Black people and use Black people to gain self-advantages. Their actions indicate that they reflect covert racism. Covert racism in the movie is portrayed in two ways, modern slavery and fetishization of the Black. The last finding is the impact of the Armitage family's covert racism on the Black characters. Black characters internalize a sense of inferiority in American society; black characters are only perceived as objects and develop mental illnesses (SADDHANI, 2021).

The third is a study conducted by Jarrod Dunham entitled "The Subject Effaced: Identity and Race in Django Unchained." The result of the study shows Quentin Tarantino's stated ambition for Django Unchained was to create a film that grapples with "America's horrible past with slavery… but do them like spaghetti westerns." This article considers the implications of those priorities-a serious treatment of slavery on one hand, and reference to genre tropes on the other. It concludes that, although the spaghetti Western may be particularly well suited to

depict the nihilistic and dehumanizing violence that undoubtedly characterized chattel slavery, the genre's resistance to the representation of human subjectivity mirrors the relative silence around the psychological dimension, not only of slavery, but also of continuing crisis of structural racism in the post–civil rights era. As such, through the specific narrative and aesthetic strategies he employs, Tarantino unwittingly undermines his own pretensions to social consciousness, producing instead a film that reflects and reproduces the ignorance, strategic silence, and White guilt surrounding America's ongoing history of slavery and racism (Jarrod Dunham, 2016).

The fourth is a study conducted by Etika Rahmi entitled "RACISM IN ALICE WALKER'S "THE COLOR PURPLE." The result of the study shows that racism is defined as the belief that members of one race are superior to members of other races. This research analyzes racial issues in the novel by Alice Walker. It investigates how racist attitudes are experienced by blacks as portrayed in Alice Walker's The Color Purple and also describes the values of racism. In The Color Purple, racism is defined as a white antagonist against a helpless black person. It is interesting to realize that none of the antagonists in the novel are purely one-sided evil beings. The researcher used the genetic structuralism approach. The researcher also used the qualitative method to reveal racial issues in this novel. The research found that this novel shows traces of racism toward black people in America. In this novel, the racist act of white is reflected in their relationship with black people. Its relation shows up in some aspects; First, whites' prejudice towards black people to maintain white supremacy.

Second, discrimination and segregation are constructed using verbal expression, avoidance, exclusion, physical abuse, and extinction. Third, the resistance of black people against racial discrimination (Rahmi, 2018).

The fifth is a study conducted by Unpris Yastanti, Titi Dewi Rohati & Jamaluddin Muhamad Akbar entitled "Racism of the Main Character in 42 Movie Directed by Brian Helgeland." The result of the study shows to identify the types of racism and the effect of racism on the main character in 42 movies directed by Brian Helgeland. The method of this analysis is the descriptive qualitative method. The results of this research are 1.) The types of racism of the main character are Individual Racism and Cultural Racism. 2.) There are three effects of racism on the main character; the social relation of the main character to his teammates, the violence of his opponent, and injury because of violence (Helgeland et al., 2021).

From the results of the study on racism above, the researchers found that no one had researched the topic of racism in the film series "The Falcon and The Winter Soldier" by Malcolm Spellman. The film "The Falcon and The Winter Soldier" will be released on March 19, 2021. Because this film has just been released and does not feature elements of racism, no researchers have yet discussed the topic of racism in this film.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

All the theories written above will be used to analyze the topics in this research. The leading theory, racism is the foundation of this research which will influence research questions and as a means to obtain the results of data analysis which are used as research objects. Specifically, the data used will be analyzed using the theory of racism by Alo Liliweri, which will focus more on revealing the description of the phenomenon of racism represented in the film.