

CHAPTER II

THEORY & METHOD

2.1. Theoretical Framework

Theoretical framework is the basis of understanding that is utilized to analyze the object of research. In the theoretical framework, there are intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements of literary works that are used as the basis of the analysis.

2.1.1. Intrinsic Elements

Intrinsic elements are the elements that form the literary work itself (Klarer, 1999:14,90). In the intrinsic elements, the writer focuses on character & characterization, setting, and conflict.

2.1.1.1. Character & Characterization

Characters are representations of people who possess emotional, intellectual, and moral qualities (Abrams, 1999:32). Characters can either remain stable or undergo changes throughout the work. The word stable refers to the character who has no changes in motivation from the beginning to the end, while the word changes refers to the character who goes through a development process or crisis.

According to Abrams (1999), characterization is to distinguish characters in a narrative. One of the methods used to characterize a character is showing and telling. Showing, also known as dramatic method, presents a character's motive through action and dialogue, while telling presents a character through the description.

2.1.1.2. Setting

Abrams (1999:284-285) states that the setting in literary works refers to the physical location of the episode, including historical time, and social circumstances. Therefore, in settings, there are settings of place and settings of time.

2.1.1.3. Conflict

Conflict is an occurrence that is often dramatic and caused by two equal forces involving action and counteraction (Wellek & Warren, 1989:225). Stanton (1965:16) divided conflicts into two categories: internal and external. Internal conflict refers to a conflict that occurs within oneself. It can be an opposition between two ideas, beliefs, or desires. External conflict, on the other hand, involves a conflict between characters or between characters and their environment.

2.1.2. Extrinsic Elements

Extrinsic elements are the components of narrative that exist outside the story (Klarer,1999:150). The writer focuses on colonialism with its cause, type, and effects.

2.1.2.1. Colonialism

Colonialism is an act of domination by the colonizers toward colonized people's land and exploit its natural resources and labors for the benefit of the colonizers. The affected colonized people have to face the suffering of the harsh reality as they are forced to support the colonial system (Fanon,1963:51).

2.1.2.1.1. Cause of Colonialism: Hierarchy

Colonialism is often motivated by the colonizer's belief in their own superiority within the social and cultural hierarchy (Fanon, 1963:41-42). Fanon uses capitalists as the analogy to describe the relationship between colonizers and colonized people in the sphere of colonialism. Capitalists view underdeveloped countries similar to war criminals, as they seek to increase their own wealth and power (Fanon, 1963:101). In other words, colonizers see colonized people as lower than them and use the belief to rationalize the colonizer's actions, whether by vilifying the colonized as evil or denying their humanity to assert their dominance (Fanon, 1986: 41).

2.1.2.1.2. Type of Colonialism: Exploitation Colonialism

Exploitation colonialism is a type of colonialism in which the colonizer aims to extract resources from the targeted land, including natural resources or human labor, in order to enrich themselves (Fanon, 1963:159). Exploitation is a fundamental characteristic of colonialism and that without it, the colonized will stay impoverished and underdeveloped or even worse (Fanon, 1963:159).

2.1.2.1.1. Effect of Colonialism

Colonialism brings various effects towards the colonized people from the physical to the psychological effect. The writer focuses on slavery, inferiority complex, and resistance & liberation that represent both physical and psychological effects.

2.1.2.1.1.1. Slavery

Slavery can be categorized as a form of objectification towards individuals. Blackburn (1997) stated that slaves are brought to do labour. Slaves are forced to do long work hours with very little break time, which ironically, it is said as a 'well-run' plantation's work system (Blackburn, 1997:339). The owner of the slaves also considers their slaves as disposable laborers. If there is something matter regarding the slaves including malnutrition and disease caused by overwork, the owner can simply buy some new slaves (Blackburn, 1997:3). When the development of plantation is still under way, slaves are brought to America that comes as a solution to the need of labor after the colonization of America (William, 1944:3).

2.1.2.1.1.3. Inferiority Complex

Inferiority is a feeling of weakness towards oneself due to the inability to adapt to society's expectation, and frequently manifested through the feelings of being unsure and or comparing oneself to others (Adler, 1997:23, 30). Colonizer's belief in their superiority often results in the colonized suffering from an inferiority complex, causing them to be enslaved by their feelings of inferiority, while the colonizer is enslaved by their feelings of superiority (Sartre, 1968:xiv).

2.1.2.1.1.4. Resistance & Liberation

Resistance and liberation are forms of seeking freedom that the colonized people use. Black people in colonial societies try to resist and challenge the effects of racial discrimination from non-black people, struggling to achieve liberation (Fanon, 1963:107). White people view black people as an object to be

controlled and the only way for black people to gain liberation is to explode, to rebel, and fight against their oppressors (1968:107). The fight for freedom can take various forms, including violent fights against the colonizer, such as murdering their oppressors (Sartre, 1963:18).

2.2. Research Method

The research method involves systematically collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data to address research problems or to explore particular phenomena (Creswell, 2009:03). In the research method, the writer divides the sub-points into research approach and method of data collection.

2.2.1. Research Approach

Based on the background of the study that reveals about the phenomena of colonialism in the movie *Harriet* written by Gregory Allen Howard, the writer adopts a post-colonial approach, which seeks to investigate the impact of colonialism on culture or society along with its cause and type (Ashcroft, 2007:168). The theoretical framework for this research thesis is based on Robin Blackburn and Frantz Fanon's theories regarding colonialism that includes the cause, type, and effect of it.

2.2.2. Method of Data Collection

In writing this research thesis, the writer uses library research. Library research is used to analyze the movie transcript. Library research is a method of collecting data to provide evidence for the research question of the study (George, 2008:6). Related to library research, the data used in this research thesis are categorized into primary and secondary data. Primary data refers to the data that is

specifically collected for the research, while secondary data is collected to gain new insight, interpretation, and conclusion (Saunders, 2012:678,681). The primary data used in this research thesis is the movie transcript *Harriet* written by Gregory Allen Howard, while the secondary data is from reference books, journals, thesis, etc.