CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS

2.1 Intrinsic Aspect

2.1.1 Narrative Elements

A narrative illustrates a universe where key events unfold due to characters' actions, and it's crucial to consider how these elements are interwoven and function as a cohesive whole. According to Bordwell, narrative depicts a universe where important events take place, and its main cause-and-effect connections usually concern the deeds of its characters (1985:12). And also, when examining a narrative, it is important to take into account the way these components are put together and how they work together as a unit (1985:16).

2.1.1.1 Theme

Themes in a film are the underlying messages and motifs communicated through its storytelling elements such as plot, characters, and style, shaping the narrative's meaning and emotional resonance. According to Bordwell, the film's structure, character development, and stylistic decisions all serve to express themes that add to the story's overall significance and emotional resonance (1985:17). He also stated that the narrative's causality, time, and location frequently give rise to thematic aspects, which have an impact on our comprehension of the film's underlying themes and messages (1985:14).

2.1.1.2 Character

According to Bordwell, usually, a character's definition is based on their roles in the story, how their actions and reactions shape the events that lead up to them, and so on (1985:11). The way people are portrayed to the audience, as well as the qualities and intentions that propel the story along, are all part of character development (1985:13). He also stated that in addition to serving as causality's agents, characters in movies also serve as platforms for addressing themes and fostering strong emotional reactions (1985:16).

2.1.1.3 Setting

Setting in a narrative refers to the physical and social context where events unfold, impacting character decisions and thematic exploration, analysed through its role in mood creation, thematic reinforcement, and narrative transitions. According to Bordwell, the social and physical surroundings of the story events are referred to as the setting, and they have an impact on the actions of the characters and the development of the theme (1985:14). Examining settings entails taking into account how certain places are employed to create atmosphere, strengthen thematic resonance, and denote story turns (1985:17).

2.1.1.4 Conflict

Conflict in a narrative arises when characters' opposing goals and motivations drive the story, creating tension and propelling character growth, plot advancement, and thematic exploration. According to Bordwell, characters' goals and motivations colliding lead to conflict, which advances the story and heightens

the dramatic tension (1985:13). In order to analyse conflict, one needs to know how it shapes the growth of characters, the direction of the story, and thematic investigation (1985:18).

2.1.1.5 Plot

Plot is the structured sequence of events in a narrative, driven by cause-effect relationships, that shapes the story's flow and pacing. According to Bordwell, the arrangement of tale events in a specific order to form a logical flow that advances the plot is referred to as a storyline (1985:12). Plot analysis is breaking down the structure and connections between events to uncover the underlying tensions and motivations that drive the story (1985:17).

2.1.2 Cinematographic Elements

2.1.2.1 Lighting

Lighting can also influence the composition, but more significantly, it can influence how you convey the narrative. Your cinematography should support the narrative, provide the atmosphere and tone, and contribute to a unified visual presentation. Any professional filmmaker will tell you that lighting is typically the most crucial component of the visual impression (Brown, 2016:496).

2.1.2.2 Camera Angle

Cinematography refers to visual storytelling technique. Anyone can set a camera on a tripod and press the record button, but cinematography is an art form that involves manipulating the viewer's perspective and the presentation of the

image. As a visual medium, movies are at their best when you can understand what is happening without hearing anything being said. We can create scenes using this visual language if we have a fundamental grasp of composition and scene structure. Learn how to compose every shot such that it is visually appealing for the spectator and how many pictures combine to create a clear, coherent narrative. By following these few guidelines, you may create more exciting and compelling movies (Heiderich, 2012:3). In addition, the writer included examples of types of camera angles in Picture 2.1. The authors sourced these images from the website Keeindonesia.com."
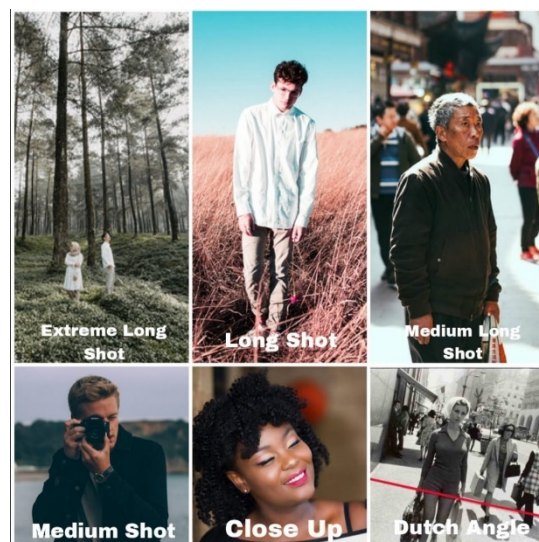
Picture 2.1: Types of camera angle.

2.1.2.3 Extreme Long Shot

Usually employed to depict objects with relatively large scales. Imagine a mountain climber as a minute dot against a large blanket of snow, the long view

emphasizing the character's relative insignificance in the face of their surroundings. It is an examination of size and majesty (Heiderich, 2012:7).

2.1.2.4 Long Shot

The viewers may not feel as emotionally connected to the events when the camera maintains a distance from the subject, and making them feeling more casual observers rather than actively engaged participants in the actions. Consider a couple bickering; we are unable to follow the minutiae of their argument and are only able to pay attention to the major blowups. There is activity, but we are unsure of what it is (Heiderich, 2012:7).

2.1.2.5 Medium Long Shot

This is more educational than emotional, falling somewhere in the middle of the long and close pictures. It is emotionally indifferent because it is too close to portray the grand scale of a long shot and too far to show the intimacy of a close up (Heiderich, 2012:8).

2.1.2.6 Medium Shot

In medium shot, we start to build a closer connection with the characters, resembling the closeness experienced that exist during a conversation (Heiderich, 2012:8).

2.1.2.7 Close Up

The close-up shot aims to involve the character in a more immediate and intimate compared to the medium shot because the actor's facials expressions and

emotions became more prominent and has an impact. You cannot see as clearly as before, but the character's actions are getting more intimate and meaningful (Heiderich, 2012:8).

2.1.2.8 Dutch Angle

Adjusting the camera angle subtly indicates that there's an element of instability or slight imbalance in the scene. This technique is used to convey the character's mental or emotional turmoil or to create an unsettling atmosphere in the scene (Heiderich, 2012:9).

2.1.3 Audio Element

2.1.3.1 Dialogue

According to Hargrove, a dialogue is a form of discussion where a group of characters in a story freely exchange ideas, allowing for a wide range of perspectives and viewpoints to be expressed (1995:176). This kind of interaction is very important for shaping the fictional world within a narrative and is a way for characters to engage in meaningful conversations, emphasizing the value of diverse opinions and open communication involving two or more individuals.

2.2 Extrinsic Aspects

2.2.1 Stigma

Stigma extends to various life domains. In education, individuals who are stigmatized may face academic underachievement due to lowered self-esteem and diminished access to resources and support. Stigma can also result in the social

isolation of those who experience it, leading to reduced social status and marginalization within society. In terms of economic factors, stigma can contribute to poverty and reduced access to housing, as landlords or employers may discriminate against individuals based on their perceived stigmatized attributes, limiting their opportunities for secure housing and gainful employment. This, in turn, can create a cycle of disadvantage, where individuals who are stigmatized struggle to break free from poverty and its associated challenges. According to Major & O'Brien, stigma is a negative phenomenon that has a harsh tone toward its target. Stigma is associated with mental health issues, academic struggles, lower social standing, indigence, and limited opportunities for housing, education, and employment (2005:394).

2.2.2 Mechanism of Stigma

According to Major & O'Brien, there are four mechanisms of stigma. There are negative treatment and discrimination, expectancy confirmation processes, automatic stereotype activation-behaviour, and stigma as identity threat (2005:396).

2.2.2.1 Negative Treatment and Discrimination

Discrimination can impact the social standing, psychological well-being, and physical well-being of the stigmatized. According to Major & O'Brien, Members of stigmatized groups face discrimination in the educational settings, work, health care, and the criminal justice system. They also discriminated against in the family (2005:396). For example, many white people always want to stay

away from black people. This makes black people want an ethnic separation and they even want to go back to their homeland in Africa. The stigmatized may face exclusion, marginalization, and unequal treatment in various social contexts, which can erode their sense of belonging and identity within society. This exclusion can manifest in overt forms, such as exclusion from social groups, or subtler ways, like being overlooked for opportunities or promotions.

2.2.2.2 Expectancy Confirmation Processes

Through self-fulfilling prophecies or expectancy confirmation processes, stigmatization similarly affects individuals who are subject to it. When people perceive stigmatized targets negatively, they may act toward them in ways that directly influence their ideas, feelings, and behaviors. Therefore, the target's subsequent behavior may support initial false expectation and potentially result in changes in the targets' perceptions of themselves in line with the expectations. For this process to take place, the target does not need to be awere of other people's expectations, stereotypes, or prejudices. According to Major & O'Brien, Life expectancy confirmation process may be worse when the actual target is a member of a stigmatized group (2005:396-397).

2.2.2.3 Automatic Stereotype Activation-Behavior

Stigma can cause people to believe and act in ways that conform to negative ideas about their own group. According to Major & O'Brien, the automatic activation of unfavorable perceptions about a group might have a harmful impact on those who are stigmatized. Commonly accepted cultural

stereotypes of dominant groups in society can influence conduct even in the absence of other people and even when no one else is around at the time (2005:397).

2.2.2.4 Stigma as Identity Threat

Stigma affects individuals based on how they perceive other people's perceptions of them, how they interpret social situations, and what their personal motives and goals are. According to Major & O'Brien, current viewpoints on stigma emphasize how its affects are influenced by the stigmatized individual's perception of how others view them, their understanding of the social environment, and their motives and objectives. These theories focus on how individual's interpretation of their surroundings and their goals preserving self-esteem, shape their emotions, beliefs, and behaviour. interpretations arise from experiences (direct or indirect) of being subjected to negative stereotypes and discrimination (2005:398).

2.3 Biography of Malcolm X

As stated from Britanica, Malcolm was born on May 19, 1925, in Omaha, Nebraska. In the early 1960s, he was a well-known African American leader connected to the Nation of Islam. Malcolm's father was a Baptist pastor. He was a previous Marcus Garvey ally. He passed away when he was six years old, perhaps as a result of murder. The family faced extreme poverty. Malcolm and his siblings were even placed in foster homes in 1939 following the institutionalization of their mother.

Malcolm did well in school, but he lost interest in learning after his teacher told him not to become a lawyer. He engaged in rebellious behavior, moving to Boston and getting involved in criminal activities, earning the nickname "Detroit Red."

Malcolm's life changed significantly while he was imprisoned from 1946 to 1952 for stealing. He quit vices and adopted his name "X" instead of "Little" after adopting the Nation of Islam's views. In prison, he dedicated himself to self-education, reading extensively, memorizing a dictionary, and honing his debate skills. This transformation marked a significant shift in Malcolm X's life and laid the foundation for his influence in the movement for civil rights as a leading figure.

After his release from prison, Malcolm led the Nation of Islam at the period of its peak influence and popularity. He began establishing temples for the Nation in the South, as well as in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, following his meeting with Elijah Muhammad in Chicago in 1952. He began publishing Muhammad Speaks, the Nation's newspaper, in the basement of his house. In order to collect funds and enlist new members, he also instituted the custom that all male members of the Nation must sell a predetermined number of periodicals on the street. He also articulated the nation's racial ideology, which maintain that Black people are fundamentally superior to White people.

After climbing fast to become the minister of Boston Temple No. 11, which he built, Malcolm was awarded with the job of minister of Temple No. 7 in

Harlem, the largest and most prominent temple in the country after the Chicago headquarters. Malcolm was considered the second most important person in the Nation of Islam after Elijah Muhammad, who held a particular fondness for him, appointed him as the National Representative. The Nation claimed to have half a million members during Malcolm's leadership. The group's actual membership varied, but its impact—which was always far greater than its real size—was always reflected in Malcolm X's public persona.

During the civil rights movement from 1955 to 1965, Malcolm X—who was well-known for his persuasive speaking, captivating demeanor, and adept organizing abilities—became a potent voice for the resentment and frustrations of African Americans. With sharp intelligence and radical beliefs, he critiqued American culture in his impassioned speeches at Harvard, Oxford, and other prominent universities as well as on the streets of Harlem. Malcolm X challenged Martin Luther King Jr.'s ideas to become integrated and peace by emphasizing the value of Black identity, integrity, and independence above and beyond fundamental civil rights. King's approach was not the same as Malcolm's since Malcolm called on his people to defend themselves "by any means necessary." With the support of the Nation of Islam, Malcolm X was able to shift the terms "Negro" and "colored" to "Black" and "Afro-American" when referring to African Americans. His critique served as the theoretical foundation for the Black Power and Black consciousness movements of the late 1960s and early 1970s.

Elijah Muhammad and Malcolm X disagreed about the Nation of Islam's political orientation in 1963. Malcolm supported taking an active role in civil

rights demonstrations, and as a result of Muhammad's moral transgressions, their relationship grew even more strained. After Muhammad's extramarital affairs were made public, there was a lasting split. In March 1964, Malcolm quit the Nation and established Muslim Mosque. He later converted to Sunni Islam while on a Hajj to Mecca and abandoned the separatist views of the Nation.

Prioritizing human rights over civil rights, Malcolm X addressed the Organization of African Unity in 1964 and established the Organization of Afro-American Unity in 1965. Growing animosity resulted in violence and threats directed at him. He was assassinated at the Audubon Ballroom on February 21, 1965. After two of the three Nation of Islam members were doubtfully culpable, they were all arrested and found guilty. They were both cleared in 2021. In the 1960s and 1970s, Malcolm X's theories supported Black nationalist ideology, the Black Power struggle, and the advancement of African Americans' autonomy and independence.

2.4 Healthcare in United States for Black People

After the Civil War, thousands of freed African-Americans sought refuge in camps, spreading smallpox in Southern regions while nearby white populations remained largely unaffected. White authorities were hesitant to provide aid, preferring the freed slaves to be well enough to work on plantations and fearing illness would spread to their towns. Congress created the Freedmen's Bureau medical division, the first federal healthcare program, but it was poorly supported,

with only about 120 physicians and over 40 hospitals, most of which closed prematurely.

Legislators argued against free aid, claiming it would foster dependency and suggested that hard labour was a better treatment for black illnesses. As death rates rose, they theorized that black people were not adapted to freedom and were going extinct. Despite these challenges, Rebecca Lee Crumpler, the first black female physician, conducted early studies on illness in African American communities, advocating for addressing root causes.

During the New Deal era, farm and domestic workers, more than half of the black workforce, were excluded from key programs like Social Security due to Southern Democrats' influence. Exclusion from professional associations and medical schools led black communities to develop independent health systems, with lay black women raising funds and educating about disease prevention. By the 1950s, black medical professionals campaigned against medical segregation and for a universal federal healthcare program.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Medicare and Medicaid ended legal hospital segregation, but millions still lacked access due to age, job, or economic restrictions. The Affordable Care Act of 2010 enabled nearly 20 million uninsured people to gain coverage, with people of color benefiting most from Medicaid expansion. However, many states refused expansion or imposed work requirements, limiting the impact. These historical challenges highlight the

ongoing need for policy changes to ensure equitable healthcare access for African Americans.

Malcolm X lived during the era from 1925 to 1965. In this film, there is a scene where Malcolm and other black people are shown struggling to get good healthcare services (see page 40). The Author is showing the connection between this past and its relevance with the movie Malcolm X. The author shows hard it is for the black people to get proper medical care at that time, knowing that this film is actually based on a true story of Malcolm X.