CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Previous Study

The chapter reserves previous studies as guidance for writer in conducting and analyzing the research. The research related to the representation of certain social issue in literary work includes novel, poetry, drama, and movie have been conducted. In this chapter, the writer reserves previous study that analyze *Moonlight* movie through different theories and perspective. The writer also provides previous study that applies representation theory by Stuart Hall (1997). Therefore, the previous study is expected to bring significance support to the analysis.

First is The Issue of Homosexuality in Annie Proulx's *Brokeback Mountain* and Its Film Adaptation Directed by Ang Lee. This thesis was done by Maria Wintang Rarasati in 2014, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta. The thesis examines homosexual orientation as it is described in *Brokeback Mountain* film. This thesis mainly focuses on three issues. It is about understanding the emotions the protagonist feels about his/her homosexuality, understanding society's attitude toward homosexuality, and finding out how the story and film reveal this problem. The writer applies qualitative research method. In analyzing the data, the writer applies the abnormal psychology and film analysis theory. The results of the research are the positive feelings felt by the main characters are comfortable and optimistic of their homosexuality, however, the character also felt negativity

for instance ashamed, confused, and terrified because of it. Meanwhile the society attitudes towards homosexual are refusing to hire them to do a job, being a homophobic, and murdering a homosexual. Those homosexual issues are generally revealed by using literary devices like irony and symbolism.

Second is The Representation of Chinese Characters in Kevin Kwan's Crazy Rich Asians (2013). The research was conducted by Antonio Winatian, Nia Nafisah, Nita Novianti in 2019, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. The research analyzes how Chinese ethnic characters are reflected in the novel and analyzes the meaning of the representation. The research applies qualitative research method. Further, the research uses representation theory by Stuart Hall (1997) and hybridity theory by Bhabha (1994). The analysis reveals that Chinese characters are represented through their thoughts, behavior, and language which mixed with American culture. The research finds out that even though Rachel and Nick are Chinese, but they are represented to adopt and uphold American culture and there are a few aspects of Chinese culture that they maintain. It is found that Rachel adopts American culture consciously and maintains Chinese culture subconsciously, while Nick adopts and chooses to maintain both American and Chinese culture. In addition, the research indicates there is an effort of the author to challenge Chinese stereotype that has existed by portraying the characters' hybridity. Thus, by negotiating the cultures, it rejects the Chinese stereotypes about fixed and pure culture of Chinese culture.

The third is Outing the Stereotype: Analysis of *Moonlight* and Its Insightful Representation of the LGBTQ Character. The study was done by Kylian Weijers in 2017, Stenden University of Applied Sciences. The study aims to reveal the

representation of the LGBTQ character in *Moonlight* film thus it could raise awareness for the media and entertainment when they are about bring representation of certain social actor in the movie. The study focuses on the representation of the LGBTQ character and the central theme of the stereotype of homosexuality. The research analyzes the visuality in the movie, dialogue, performance, and cinematic features. The research applies the post-structuralist queer theory. The research finds that the protagonist does not appear with the feminine traits of homosexual stereotype or with the hegemonic masculinity of his bullies. Cinematic features have contributed a lot to the understanding of his sexuality and identity. Therefore, the finding can be concluded that it is not necessary to put physical markers for instance feminine walk or closing to show a character's sexuality. The filmmaker can apply combination of visuality, dialogue, performance, and cinematic features. The thesis provides a counter-stereotypical example.

Fourth is Toxic Masculinity as Depicted in Barry Jenkins' Moonlight. The research was done by Noviani Maghfiroh in 2017, Universitas Diponegoro Semarang. The research is conducted to describe the intrinsic aspects including the narrative of the story and the cinematography aspect in the movie and examines the extrinsic element which is about the characteristics of toxic masculinity in the movie. The research applies the library research and qualitative research. The research applies toxic masculinity theory by Terry A. Kupers. The result of the analysis finds out that there are three toxic masculinity characteristics in the movie like homophobia, emotional suppression, and violence. The first homophobic act is reflected when the protagonist is bullied by the boys during his

grade school. The second is found when the antagonist character taunts and humilities the protagonist in the school. The third is found when the protagonists who keep his anger and the suppression of emotion explode then he commits violence and takes revenge to the antagonist by hitting him with a chair. Further, the research also finds that the protagonist does not only become a victim of toxic masculinity but he is also having toxic masculinity characteristics. It is reflected when the protagonist tries to hide his traumatic feeling and pretends that he is okay. He hides his vulnerable side by using his muscular and strong body just to show his masculinity.

And the fifth Identity Status in Barry Jenkins' Movie *Moonlight.* The thesis was done by Rahmatiah in 2017, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin. The research discusses about the identity status in the movie. The research is aimed at identify the portrayal of the identity status in *Moonlight* movie. The researcher uses descriptive qualitative method. Moreover, the researcher applies the identity status theory by Marcia. The result of the analysis concludes that there are 3 identity status portrayed in the movie such as diffusion, moratorium, and identity achievement. Diffusion identity appears in the main character when he did not know his talents and he is confused with his identity. While the moratorium identity appears when the main characters has already known his future and try many things that relates with his determination of identity. However, in this part of identity he has not decided his true identity. Lastly, in identity achievement, the main character has been aware of his true identity. The writer concludes that Chiron has achieved his true identity through his career, physical identity, and sexual identity.

In conclusion, these five previous studies are part of the writer's consideration to help the writer conducting this research. The first, second, and third previous studies are helpful in giving knowledge about how to implement the theory of representation that was sparked by Stuart Hall into a study of one literary work. The last two previous studies are helpful in giving information to the writer about the identity and condition of the characters described in the movie and also support the writer's analysis. Therefore these previous studies have a contribution to this research and are eligible to put as a sample of this research.

2.2 Representation Theory

Representation means the act of presenting somebody/something in a particular way; something that shows or describes something. Furthermore, representation deals with the relationship with culture and it can be analyzed through cultural assistance (Hall, 1997). Representation is also about how language in literary works could deliver meanings in order to interpret reality. In representation theory, it involves the use of signs, language, and images to interpret things (Hall, 1997). Therefore, it could be said that the concept and thought are shaped by the language that being used by people. Furthermore, Hall (1997) adds that culture is about sharing-meaning that is communicated through language. Representation refers to all construction of a media to any aspects of reality such as society, events, cultural identity, and etc. At this moment, literary work could be a medium for the author to aspire his thought and message.

Hall (1997), there are two systems of representation which are mental and mental representation and language. Mental representation refers to all thing that are in our head. Mental representation deals with all objects in the world, people, and

events are interconnected with a set of concepts that carried by the people in their head. Thus, it means that the system is about how people view thing through the memory and description in their mind to represent the world. While the second system about language. Language occurs in all process of meaning construction. It is also called signs. People are able to interpret meaning and determine what is being represented through the sign of language. Hall (1997) developed 3 approaches of representation.

A. Reflective Approach

The Reflective Approach: "Meaning is thought to lie within the protest, person, idea or occasion within the genuine world and dialect capacities like a reflection, to reflect the genuine meaning because it as of now exists within the world. Basically, this hypothesis clarifies that dialect copies the genuine meaning of the protest, individual, etc. Reflective approach refers that meaning is perceived to occur in the object person, idea, or event in the reality, while, language is perceived as a mirror to represent the true meaning that has already existed in the world. In addition, it is perceived that language refers to a mirror that represent thing like certain society or social events in the reality. Reflective approach creates representation from what exists in reality.

B. Intentional Approach

The Intentional approach to representation proposes that all representations are stacked with the expectation of the makers who made it. Not at all like the intelligent approach the foremost vital subtle elements are not is what appeared, but who is appearing it. Intentional approach is about the intention

that the author mean. It believes that authors of literary work intend to make unique meaning through language. It expresses the author's intention of meaning. Unlike, reflective approach, thing about intentional approach is not about what is shown but who is showing it. It means that intentional approach believes that the author presents their own view and the language used means what the author want to mean.

C. Constructionist Approach

Constructionist Approach is almost that individuals build meaning through concepts and sings- we deliver our claim implications to objects through our claim dialect. Constructionist approach is a combination of reflective and intentional approach. It is perceived to be a counterpart to the weaknesses of the two previous approach because these two are too simplistic. The approach argues that the meaning of the representation is constructed in the thought of the reader or viewer. Constructionist approach believes that representation is an actual thing of what is being represented, the values of the people that construct the representation, reaction of the reader or viewer, and the social context in the society where the representation takes place.

2.3 Stereotype

Nelson (2009, p.4), stereotype is about representing traits that being perceived as characteristics of social groups or individual members of the groups that differentiate one group to another group. It is about the traits that come in people mind when it comes to think about the groups. Generally, the stereotypes which exist in the world tend to be more negative than positive (Nelson, 2009, p. 22).

Moreover, stereotype is commonly happened in people social lives either consciously or unconsciously. Stereotyping is about overgeneralization, inaccuracy, and negativity. Nelson (2009, p.14) argues that even though people has positive stereotype toward social groups, it is still assumed that people hold the negative stereotype as well.

Each person has different beliefs, experiences, abilities, appearances, etc. However, certain individuals and groups are more likely to face stereotypes, prejudices and discrimination. Stereotypes, prejudices and discrimination often arise from inequality in society, thinking about other people or groups in your family, friends or media, not spending much time with yourself and others, and a lack of openness to other ideas and lifestyles. In this movie portray the stereotype of masculinity, where the main character "Chiron" has different characteristic then the other friends. In teenager, Chiron is the only one among his friends who don't have girlfriend or hasn't date any girl, he got bullied by his friends because there is a stereotypes where someone don't have girlfriend or date someone has abnormality.

2.4. Discrimination and Social Discrimination

Discrimination is perceived as the behavioral component of prejudice and refers to partial or biased treatment of people based on their social group membership (Aboud & Amato, 2001 as cited in Nelson, 2009, p.1-22). Discrimination can occur because of the stereotype towards social groups or the individual members of the groups discrimination refers to unequal treatment of people or bunches on the premise of their race or ethnicity. According to Fulthoni (2009, p.8) The discrimination is treatment which is out of line and uneven done for recognize

people, or bunches, on the premise of something, as a rule categorical, or particular qualities, based on race, ethnicity, religion, or enrollment social classes.

According to Theodorson & Theodorson (2010, p.115-116), the idea of discrimination is the unequal treatment of people or bunches based on something, as a rule a categorical or unmistakable trait like race, ethnicity, religion or social course participation. Dissimilar affect happens when people are treated similarly agreeing to a given set of rules and strategies but when the last mentioned are developed in ways that favor individuals of one gather over another (Reskin 1998, p.32). Discrimination is a process of rejecting equality of rights of individual members of group or social groups because of prejudice and stereotype towards the groups. Further, social discrimination is considered as a part of discrimination about the inequality of social groups because of their illness, disability, religion, or sexual orientation.