# CHAPTER TWO
# LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter concerns previous studies and the theory that will be used by the researcher. In supporting this research and as the prove that this study is meaningful, the researcher found some previous studies as the guideline for the researcher to analyze this study. Those previous studies are related to the topic that will be analyzed by the researcher. There are five previous studies from different writer to help the researcher in doing the analysis.

## 2.1 Previous Study

As the prove that this problem becoming the important research, the researcher provides some prior researchers that have the correlation with the topic that is being discussed by the researcher.

### 2.1.1 Oppression and Racism toward Black American in "12 Years a Slave" Movie (2015)

The first prior is by Simanjuntak (2015) from university of Medan entitled *Oppression and Racism Toward Black American in "12 Years a Slave" Movie*. This study analyzed the oppression faced by the two main characters inside the movie which are Platt and Patsey. The writer focused only in the oppression faced by two main characters. The finding of this study is five kinds of oppression faced by black American in this movie. Those five oppressions were powerlessness, exploitation, marginalization, culture imperialism and violence. The first previous study gives contribution for the researcher to know about the way of analyzing the data and the way of how to implementing the theory in this study through a dialogue inside the movie. The similarity of the first prior previous study and the study that conducted by the researcher are the object that will be analyze

which is the oppression. While the differences of the study was the movie that has been chosen by the researcher is *Us* movie 2019 by Jordan Pelee.

**2.1.2 Discrimination Portrayed in Movie Entitled "Pompei" by Paul W.S Anderson (2018)**

The next previous study come from Raseta (2018) in his study entitled *Social Discrimination Portrayed in Movie Entitled Pompeii by Paul W.S Anderson* result of the study revealed there is some ways of how Milo character and the slaves are discriminated by the nobles. The objective of the study is to reveal how discrimination happened to Milo character and the slaves during they stay in Pompeii. In order to answer the problem statement, the writer used the same theory which is Mise En Scene that capture the whole things appear in the frame. The result of this study shows the first slaves faces discrimination during their lives in Pompeii city. The second discrimination of social class differences between the slave and noble that they treated unfair. This previous study give contribution towards the researcher study on the implementation of theory that has been chosen which is mise en scene by Benyahia.

### 2.1.3 Proletariat's Reaction toward Class Oppression in Andres Nichole's in Time: a Marxist Study (2018)

The third previous by Nelly (2018) entitled *Proletariat's Reaction toward Class Oppression in Andres Niccol's in Time: A Marxist Study* from Universitas Sanata Dharma Yogyakarta analyzes the capitalist oppression experienced by the proletariat especially the main character and to find out the main character's reaction toward the capitalist oppression. The researcher used theory of character and characterization, theory of film making technique and other theory. The result shows that the main character is portrayed as someone who is strong and hardworking. The society is divided into two areas based on their social class status. And from this study, the researcher used it as a guideline to elaborate the data analysis. The similarity of the researcher's analysis and the third previous study is in the object of the study, which is the oppression, while the differences of the study is in subject of the analysis. In which, the researcher will analyze the social oppression inside *Us* movie by Jordan Pelee.

### 2.1.4 Women's Oppression as Seen in Musical Epic Movie: Less Miserables (2014)

The next previous study written by Wati (2014) from UIN Sunan Kalijaga entitled *Women's Oppression as Seen in Musical Epic Movie: Les Miserables*. She tries to find out the oppression in gender problem cause she conclude that women are more oppressed in the family. As the result, the study shows that the gender oppression was caused by men's misconduct. This previous study gives contribution for the researcher to know more about the oppression itself, that appear in society. Thus, this study also give contribution about the way of analyzing the data. The differences of the study is the movie that has been chosen by the researcher is *Us* movie 2019 by Jordan Pelee.

**2.1.5 An Analysis of Oppression Faced by Solomon Northup as a Black Stave Mcqueen's Film "12 Years a Slave" (2014)**

The last previous study by Astuti (2014) from University of Muhammadiyah Malang entitled *An Analysis of Oppressions Faced by Solomon Northup as a Black Slave in Steve Mcqueen's Film "12 Years a Slave".* This study focuses the analysis of the oppression experienced by the main character, Solomon Northup. The purpose of the study is to describe the forms of oppression, the cause of oppression and the efforts done by the main character, Solomon Northup to be liberated from oppression forms. The result shows that there are four kinds of oppression forms that found in the movie, namely exploitation, powerlessness, cultural imperialism and violence. Thus, this study can help the researcher to understand more about oppression and how to implement the theory into the study.

This research is different from other research because the main focus of this research is to examine how the aspects that show the social oppression in Jordan Pelee's *Us* movie in 2019 are represented in a film by using a theory by Benyahia, Mise En Scene. To elaborate those aspects that are full of social conflicts and need serious attention in the field of literature. This movie quite new that is publish on 2019 and not many researcher doing research in this movie yet. So, the researcher trying to give new perspective to not only see watch the movie as the entertainment but also as a form of analysis to find out the implied messages conveyed in the form of satire in social conflicts that is represent in the movie.

**2.2 Sociological approach**

Regarding to the discussion that focus on the social oppression on certain social class, thus, the researcher believe that sociological approach is needed in order to analyze this study and get the

satisfactory result. Laurenson and Swingewood (1971) defined sociological as the scientific and objective study of man in the society, that focus on the social institutions and social processes, the sociological approach seeks to answer the question of how society is possible, how it works, and why it persists. Based on the statement convey by Laurenson and Swingewood (1971), we can define sociology deals with the process between one society to others. This process includes the way they communicate, the way they live, and other aspects of live. In addition, sociology sets how someone adapts to the environment and accepts the social rules that exist in the society. The sociological aspects is cannot be separated from the concept of social stability, continuity between social groups and how one recognizes the social institution of both the benefits and right because sociology is study about the society. Thus, the sociological approach is a specialized area of study in which focuses to the relation between a literary work and the social structure in which it created. It reveals that the existence of a literary creation has the determined social situations.

**2.3 Social Classes**

**2.3.1 The Upper Class**

To know the struggle that exists in society, it is better to know the class profile in order to classify each character in the Thio (1986) argue that this type of class has two segments, which are upper-upper class and lower-upper class. The family which is considered as the upper-upper class is the family that have been wealthy for several generations. It can be said that they are born with wealth. Different with previous statement which being called as the "old rich", the lower-upper class is the "new rich" including Jack Ma. From that statement, it can be concluded that lower-upper class is the class of someone who got their wealth not because they born with it, but because they work for it. Thus, it can be implied that in the upper class of society purposed by Thio (1986), there are two categories of the upper class, which are upper-upper class and lower-upper class. The upper-upper class is a class of society for someone who is rich since they were born, means the wealth that they have is come from the generation. The second category of upper class is the lower-upper class; it is the class of someone who got their wealthy because they struggle for it. For example Jack Ma, in his childhood, he come from poor family, now, he become one of the most rich and wealthy person in the world because he work and struggle for it.  It can be concluded that Jack Ma as the lower-upper class according social class by Thio (1986).

**2.3.2 The Lower Class**

The next type of social class is the lower class. Thio (1986) defined this class as the class where the people are poverty. It includes people who are joblessness and suffer for living, such as stay in rundown houses, wearing old clothes, and lack of proper medical care and education, and very few of them who can finished their school.  Based on the definition above, it can be concluded that the

people from lower class are miserable life where everything is hard to find, since they have bad educational background that finally leads their live to hard to fine job and they can't afford the basic needs like clothes, foods, housing and medical care.

## 2.4 Oppression

Oppression exists when one group is being dehumanized by another group or a group which more dominant. In general, we can say that oppression is when a group in a position of power controls in cruel and unfair ways. Barker (2003) argues that oppression is the social act of placing severe restrictions on an individual group, or institution. Typically, a government or political organization in power places restrictions formally or covertly on oppressed groups so they may be exploited and less able to compete with other social groups. The oppressed individual or group is devalued, exploited, and deprived of privileges by the individual or group who has more power. This concept may imply injustice and it relates to the discrimination, exclusion, degradation, exploitation and dehumanization of the oppressed group. Discrimination is reflected in the culture of our society, (Efrilia & Seiawan, 2020) The examples of the minority group or oppressed group are people of different color like African American, females with different sex orientation such as bisexual, gay, and lesbian, immigrants from a different ethnicity or national origin and people from the lower class. While the example of the dominant group or oppressor group is white people, people of European race, ethnicity, and national origin; males with different sex orientation such as bisexual, gay, and lesbian middle and upper class.

### 2.4.1 Level of Oppression

Oppression occurs when people are repeatedly denied equitable access to freedom, opportunity, justice, or other elements of human experience based on their identity. According to Bell (2013)

there are four level of oppression or the four Is of oppression which are ideological level, institutional level, interpersonal level, and internalized level.

1. Ideological Level

Ideological refers to one group is somehow better than another. This idea gets elaborated on in many ways—more intelligent, harder working, stronger, more capable, nobler, more deserving, more advanced, chosen, and superior. The dominant group holds this idea about itself. And think that members who come from the oppressed group are inferior and seems lower based on their psychological and physical.

2. Interpersonal Level

The interpersonal level means when there is the affects relation among individuals that becoming the discrimination. This level basically transforming prejudice becoming the discriminations.

3. The Institutional Level

The institutional level refers to the minority group being discriminate by the governmental agencies businesses, and educational, religious, and professional organizations.

4. The Internalized Level

Internalized oppression means the oppressor doesn't have to exert any more pressure, because the oppressed group now do it to themselves and each other. The fourth way oppression works is within the groups of people who suffer the most from the mistreatment. Oppressed people internalize the ideology of inferiority, they see it reflected in the institutions, they experience mistreatment interpersonally from members of the dominant group, and they eventually come to internalize the negative messages about themselves.

## 2.4.2 Effect of Oppression

Social, cultural, and economic structures impact the micro-level behavior of individuals, and mutually, individuals' behavior affects social structures, for example through sustaining the oppression (Ratner, 1994; Makki Alamdari & Bishop, 2020). Social oppression has an impact on one's perception, cognition, morals, emotions, sense of beauty, and logic. According to Akers (2011), The relationship between cognition, environment, and behavior is better understood in light of social learning theory. People acquire habits through cognitive processes and social situations. Action patterns can be discovered by observing behaviors or their results. Positive consequences foster positive behavior. In this instance, when members of the oppressive society see how the oppressor profit from the oppression, they learn and are encouraged to follow in the oppressors' footsteps in order to reap the same rewards or benefits. Obeying and supporting superiors, remaining loyal to superiors, and behaving in obedient behavior might be the results of the social learning (Ratner, 2011). People learn that there are inevitable inequality and power hierarchies in relationships. When someone occupies the oppressor role, they continue their oppressive actions without hesitation. When people are under oppression, they may start by mistreating others who are weaker than them. Second, the oppressed individuals internalize and accept the oppression. People who support repressive social hierarchies hold severe ideological ideas and trust in fate. (Ratner, 2011). Another way that social institutions have an effect on people's micro-level behavior is through internalization of the oppression. It is crucial to consider how the oppressed contribute to their own oppression. Internalized oppression refers to the idea that the oppressed act and think in accordance with the stereotypes that have been constructed about them. This internalization results in self-hatred.

Lakey and Lakey (1998) argue that there are different ways that the oppressed groups are impacted by internalized oppression. Some of the traits that are impacting the oppressed as a result of internalized oppression include damaged self-respect, negative attacks on leaders, divisive behavior, fault-finding style, grumbling, backbiting, angry criticism, expecting win or loss scenarios, and pessimism. Additionally, psychological writings usually mention protective systems. Psychological defense is an internal mechanism which is employed by individuals to reduce the negative emotional effects. Defense mechanisms could be applied to address negative social-emotional effects happening in social interactions. When people feel threatened or unpleasant, they unconsciously use the mechanisms to feel better (Driskell & Salas, 2013). Muenster & Lotto (2013) explained how oppressed individuals develop strong negative feelings that motivate them to use violence to better humanity. When people or groups believe they are being ignored or treated differently than the others, a desire for justice develops (Muenster & Lotto, 2013). According to Ratner (2011), working with limited resources at work is a form of revenge and one of the behavioral responses to oppression. This concept of the effect of oppression is give the writer the idea of how oppression which done by the oppressed or the dominant group affect the group who was being oppressed, which related to this research.

## 2.5 Movie Analysis

A film is a work of art that, like literature, delivers a message to society in an audiovisual media. Alviniyanti mentioned in her study (Alviniyanti, 2019) that movies are currently used as a kind of mass media and entertainment. Aside from that, movies can be used to learn and understand aspects about society, such as history and biography. Movies, according to Jowet in Alviniyanti (Alviniyanti, 2019), are an effective way of creating and sharing ideas and messages. It might have shown the actual landscape. A movie is a narrative that contains a series of photographic images

that give the impression of motion and activity in real life, according to her research. A film typically includes human performers. According to her research, it might have shown the actual landscape. A movie is a narrative that contains a series of photographic images that give the impression of motion and activity in real life. A film with human performers usually draws and entertains the audience, causing them to reflect on the meaning of the film (Alviniyanti, 2019).

As a result, it is now thought that movies will serve as both a source of information and a source of amusement in the future. It also becomes a tool for learning and comprehending historical events such as biographies, histories, and social issues. Simatupang in Alviniyanti (2019) is split into two categories: fiction and non-fiction. Dramatic arts, which include drama, horror or thriller, comedy, action, mystery, animation, science fiction, musical theater, and historical drama, are all intimately tied to fiction. Meanwhile, documentary films are within the scope of non-fiction movies. These movies may also represent the director's interpretation of reality in connection to a certain subject.

**2.6 Cinematic Techniques**

Film as visualized art, has the same position of literature since similar with novel, film criticism also the core of communication act. According to Conti (2014), film critic's aims to understand the inner meaning of a particular filming product, surely, by careful analysis of the various elements put forth within and outside of the film production. The important thing that could be analyzed in film critics is through the cinematography or cinematic techniques, it is the whole way that director use in presenting the movie to audience. Cinematography as the technique used by director is created with a purpose (Hakanson, 2013). Analyzing meaning and the purpose of the film according to Golden (2007) must pay attention in several things such as framing, camera angle and movement, editing, sounding and *mis-en-Scene* that consist of several techniques inside it such as setting, costume, behavior of actors, and the lighting.

## 2.7 Mise-en-scene

Benyahia in her book entitled A Film Studies: The Essential Introduction states that Mise En Scene is the elements that can be seen in the movie frame including setting, performance and movement, costume and properties, color, sound, lighting and camerawork. Mise En Scene can help the researcher to understand more and get the information about the movie being analyzed. Below is the explanation of each elements in Mise En Scene.

## 2.7.1 Setting

Setting is the part of Mise En Scene, it can include the place or time that used by the director in the movie. The setting in movie can also be the background of the movie, it means that the setting can help the audience or the viewers to imagine the situation and conditions which happen inside the movie by looking the surrounding, places and time where the actor played. The set and the way it is arranged play important role in creating mood, interpreting visual message and providing aesthetic values to the shots. Not all movie sets are located in a studio but also shot on real location which can be described as the set of the movie. Surely, both are used by the director to get audience feelings about the subjects and used to achieve their purpose.

## 2.7.2 Performance and Movement

Benyahia argue that the performance and movement can be described as the way how the audience can know the actors from their performance and movement inside the movie. It can conclude the expression, body language and gesture of the actor and actress in a movie.

### 2.7.3 Costume and Properties

Costume and properties also the part of elements in mise en scene, it is the object used by the actors in a movie, it can include clothes, shoes, and other accessories. Benyahia argue that the clothes used by the actors in movie can decides the position and makes the movie more interesting and the plot of the movie is easier to be understood by the viewers. Costumes could reveal characters' personality, social status, and the era where they belong to. From the use of costume, audience may know the detail about characters feeling and emotions simply from the way characters dressed. Of course, costume as movie property will be nothing without essential present of characters performance. The nature of characters is to depict and perform their role in the story; they are important in conveying right mood and meaning. The reason is because every actor has goal to effectively and realistically capture the essence of the characters that they have chosen to portray.

### 2.7.4 Color

Color inside the movie can symbolize and describes something. Benyahia believes that the color can be used as the artificial ways for a specific purpose in movie. For example, black color can symbolize darkness, while the white is symbolized the holiness and other symbolism.

### 2.7.5 Lighting

Lighting is used as an object to strengthen the character movement or expression in a film. As Benyahia et al (2006, p.29) state that "lighting is referred to the light setting made for shooting or specific scenes." Lighting also helps the audiences to more focus on the actors or actress movement in the film. There two kinds of lighting technique:

a.  Low key lighting, a sharp contrast technique used to represent between light and dark. Usually used in mystery and suspense scene as the indicators things are hidden, or something unexpected could probably happen.

b.  High key lighting is usually characterized by brightness, openness, and light. It is commonly used in scene of family dramas where the characters motives are not hidden.

c.  Slide lighting is used by paying attention on one side of character's face is darker than the other. It is usually used to hint character's secrets or somehow between opposing forces.

d.  Front lighting, is the way to represent characters brightly without shadow appears anywhere. it is used to represent heroes to show pureness and honesty.

**2.7.6 Sound**

In the movie, sound functioned to give layered effect and adding energy and depth to visual of the story and creates emotional trigger in the story. There are three classifications of sound effect; the first is *diegetic, non-diegetic,* and *internal diegetic* sound.

1.  *Diegetic* is the sound can be music, dialogue or sound effects which produced from movie environment for example character's footsteps sound.

2.  *Non-diegetic* sound, which refers to sound that not come from the movie environment and impossible for the character to hear it, but audience can. For example romantic music in the romantic scene, the characters may not looking for where the sound coming from because they cannot hear that.

3.  *Internal diegetic* sound; this can be said as the mix of previous sound types. In this type, the audience could hear characters' thought that may assumed the characters could hear that sound, but the other characters in the same shot cannot.

Those types of sounds precisely could portray realistic effects in the movie such as people talk, paper shuffles, car backfires, police siren, etc., functioned as the key elements to invite powerful emotional trigger of the story.

**2.7.7** Camerawork

The most important element of a film is camerawork. The camerawork is the audiences point of view when watching a film. According to Benyahia, et al (2006, p.31) states that "the filmmakers can put us into positions that are comfortable or uncomfortable, dominant or weak, simply by deciding on the positioning and movement of the camera." The camera can be turned left or right to shot the object by a horizontal view and turned up or bottom to shot the object by vertical view depending on which angle is right for the scene being played. It means that camerawork has affected the process of making the film. It also helps the researcher to analyze this film more deeply. As Heiderich (2002, p.7) there are five types of camerawork:

A. Extreme Long Shot

Extreme long shot is the technique that exists in Mise En Scene. It generally shows the exterior view such as building or landscape. It also makes the audiences can observe the situation around the actor/actress. Extreme long shot usually used by the director in the war film or disaster movie.

B. Long Shot

Long shot is the technique that used by the director to make the audience can observe the large subject in the film. For example, the director wants to the audiences focus on a person in certain place, the director used long shot to take

the action of the actor/actress.

C. Mid Shot

Mid shot is used by the director to show the audience if the actor/actress having a casual conversation with another person. For example, there are two persons have a conversation in the same scene. The director used mid shot to make the audience more focuses on these two persons.

D. Close Up

Close up is the technique that used to bring the audiences more focus on the actor or actress, it aims to show the expression of the actor/actress more detail. Close up used by the director when the actor and actress have an important conversation. It can make the audience more understand the talk done by the actor and actress.

E. Extreme Close Up

Extreme close up is the technique that used by the director to amplifying the emotional intensity of the actor or actresses. For example, camera shot leads on the eyes face of actor/actress. So, it can help the audience get the plot of the scene.

Meanwhile, in camera movement techniques there are several types, such as *pan, tilt, zoom* and *dolly shot* technique.

1. *Pan* technique shows camera's head move left to right or vice versa, it tends to show the reflection of people eyes typical movement.

2. *Tilt* movement, when camera movements go up and down in vertical axis. The movements like when we would move our head and eyes when we stand in under the mountain and want to look upward to the top of mountain.

3. *Zoom* movement when director use this technique to reveal the key clue of mystery commonly through character's reaction.

4. *Dolly shot* is camera movement that refers anytime itself moves, such as on tracks, from helicopter, or someone's back. This technique keeps audience with the action and feeling like spectators.