

**THE REPRESENTATION OF BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS AS SEEN IN
CHAPPIE'S MOVIE**

A GRADUATING PAPER

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English Literature



By:

Nurmala Rejeki

13150070

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SUNAN KALIJAGA
YOGYAKARTA

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

**FACULTY OF ADAB AND CULTURAL SCIENCE
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SUNAN KALIJAGA
YOGYAKARTA**

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A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this thesis is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Other's writer's opinions or findings included in the thesis are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

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Student No. 13150070

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SUNAN KALIJAGA
YOGYAKARTA



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN KALIJAGA
FAKULTAS ADAB DAN ILMU BUDAYA
Jl. Marsda Adisucipto Telp. (0274) 513949 Fax. (0274) 552883 Yogyakarta 55281

PENGESAHAN TUGAS AKHIR

Nomor : B-272/Un.02/DA/PP.00.9/06/2017

Tugas Akhir dengan judul : THE REPRESENTATION OF BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS AS SEEN IN CHAPPIE'S MOVIE

yang dipersiapkan dan disusun oleh:

Nama : NURMALA REJEKI
Nomor Induk Mahasiswa : 13150070
Telah diujikan pada : Rabu, 17 Mei 2017
Nilai ujian Tugas Akhir : A/B

dinyatakan telah diterima oleh Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

TIM UJIAN TUGAS AKHIR

Ketua Sidang

Ulyati Retno Sari, S.S. M.Hum.
NIP. 19771115 200501 2 002

Penguji I

Danial Hidayatullah, SS., M.Hum
NIP. 19760405 200901 1 016

Penguji II

Dr. Witriani, S.S. M.Hum.
NIP. 19720801 200604 2 002

Yogyakarta, 17 Mei 2017
UIN Sunan Kalijaga
Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya
DEKAN

Prof. Dr. H. Alwan Khoiri, M.A.
NIP. 19600224 198803 1 001



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN KALIJAGA
FAKULTAS ADAB DAN ILMU BUDAYA

Jl. Marsda Adisucipto Yogyakarta 55281 Telp./Fak. (0274)513949
Web : <http://adab.uin-suka.ac.id> E-mail : adab@uin-suka.ac.id

NOTA DINAS

Hal : Skripsi

a.n. Nurmala Rejeki

Yth.

Dekan Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya

UIN Sunan Kalijaga

Di Yogyakarta

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Setelah memeriksa, meneliti, dan memberikan arahan untuk perbaikan atas skripsi saudara :

Nama : NURMALA REJEKI
NIM : 13150070
Prodi : Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : Adab dan Ilmu Budaya
Judul :

**THE REPRESENTATION OF BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS AS SEEN IN
CHAPPIE'S MOVIE**

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Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Yogyakarta, 04 Mei 2017
Pembimbing,

Ulyati Retnosari, SS, M. Hum
NIP. 19971115 200501 2 002

ABSTRACT

Chappie movie which is directed by Neil Bloomkamp (2015) is American science fiction movie. Chappie as main character is a robot man who represents inferiority as black skin in Johannesburg, South Africa. The lower condition of Chappie makes him wants to get his own freedom and he is not controlled by others. Thus, the researcher decides to observe the representation of a robot man by concerning in otherness and inferiority. The aim of the research is; to understand Chappie's representation of otherness and inferiority. Furthermore, to answer the problem statement, the researcher uses the theory of representation by using constructionist approach of Stuart Hall. Meanwhile, the researcher uses qualitative description methods as the research method. The method involves data as an observation that uses representation theory. By using the method, the researcher gets the answer of the problem statements which are; there are two constructed meanings why Chappie is represented as otherness and inferiority. The first constructed meaning is that Chappie includes Black Consciousness in South Africa who struggles for having the freedom of race. The second constructed meaning is that even he is a robot, Chappie is independent. In addition, the researcher concludes that there are four binaries in Chappie's movie. First is superiority and inferiority. Second is self and other. Third is stereotyping and stereotyped. The last is created and creation.

Keywords: *inferiority, struggle, representation, constructed meaning*

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INTISARI

Film Chappie yang disutradarai oleh Neil Blomkamp (2015) adalah film *science fiction* Amerika. Chappie sebagai tokoh utama adalah seorang robot laki-laki yang merepresentasikan inferioritas kulit hitam di Johannesburg, Afrika Selatan. Keadaan rendah Chappie membuatnya ingin mendapat kebebasan dan tidak dikontrol oleh orang lain. Dengan demikian, Peneliti memutuskan untuk mengobservasi representasi seorang robot laki-laki dari segi keberbedaan dan inferioritas. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk memahami representasi keberbedaan dan inferioritas dari Chappie. Oleh karena itu, untuk menjawab rumusan masalah peneliti menggunakan teori representasi dengan pendekatan konstruktif yang dicetuskan oleh Sturt Hall. Sementara itu, peneliti menggunakan metode deskripsi kualitatif sebagai metode analisis. Metode tersebut meliputi konservasi data dengan menggunakan teori representasi. Dengan metode ini, peneliti mendapatkan jawaban dari rumusan masalah yang ada, yaitu ada dua konstruksi makna mengapa Chappie direpresentasikan sebagai keberbedaan dan inferioritas. Konstruksi makna yang pertama adalah bahwa Chappie termasuk Black Consciousness (gerakan kulit hitam) di Afrika Selatan yang berjuang untuk mendapatkan kebebasan ras. Konstruksi makna yang kedua adalah walaupun sebuah robot tetapi Chappie adalah laki-laki yang independent. Selain itu peneliti juga menyimpulkan bahwa ada tiga biner dalam film Chappie. Pertama adalah superior dan inferior. Kedua adalah diri sendiri dan orang lain. Ketiga adalah penilaian dan yang dinilai. Terakhir adalah pencipta dan ciptaan.

Keywords: *inferioritas, perjuangan, representasi, konstruksi makna*

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MOTTO

*When we want to achieve our goals,
believe that Allah will always help us
with much of miracles.*



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DEDICATION

This graduating paper I dedicate to :

The honorable my Parents

My beloved Grandmother

English Literature Department State Islamic University Sunan

Kalijaga



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Yogyakarta, 04 May 2017

The researcher,

Nurmala Rejeki

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Modern era develops new forms of literary works that can entertain people all over the world. One of the new forms of literary work is movie. Movie is moving picture that tells a story and also has sound. The visual effect and the sound of movie can make the spectators is interested to watch movie.

Barsam and Monahan said, “Most of us, a movie is a popular entertainment and a product produce and marketed by a large commercial studio” (2010: 3). Now days, movie becomes a famous literary work in society. It becomes interesting work for some people. The story of movie can be seen clearly. Movie also can give emotion and message to the spectator.

The pictures of movie make spectators do not imagine the part such as character, setting, and plot of that story deeply. It will be different when they have read novel or listening music. For understanding a poem, novel or music spectators should interpret the meaning by their selves. Reading novel will take long time to understand. Besides that, it also needs to read the script. Yet, in watching movie the spectator only needs few hours to get the story.

People love to watch movies from time to time. “You saw how cinema emerged from dazzling experiments in motion at the end of the nineteenth century, congealing into forms familiar to us very quickly after its birth around 1895” (Amy Villarejo, 2007: 57). The statement showed that movie is known by the people easily since its emergence. It also becomes popular in the world. Furthermore, there are some various kinds of movie like action, drama, comedy, fantasy, documentary, history, horror, musicals, romance, science fiction, and war that can make spectators enjoy when watching the movie.

In addition, movie combines every art form into one thing. Literature, visual, performance, music are mixed and combined into this genre. The music can give different sense to the spectator. For example in climax and falling action will have different back sound. So, the spectator is not only watch but also listen various kind of sound from the music itself.

In this context, the researcher interests to choose Chappie movie as the subject of analysis. Chappie is an American science fiction movie that is directed and written by Neil Blomkamp. He was born in Johannesburg, South Africa. Chappie is one of robot movie which was released in 2015. The setting of place is in Johannesburg, South Africa.

Dev Patel plays Deon Wilson who designs the robots and the eventual emotion chip. He creates a robot that will be smarter than human. Chappie is a robot

that has thought development as a human. At the first time when he is created, he begin to think as same as a child. Chappie was afraid to interact with others included his creator (Deon). Yet, after he knows that the battery in his body will die, he has thought and desire. He wants to maintain his existence by getting new body.

Furthermore, the development of Chappie's brain depends on people and situation surrounding him. People around him become the great influence of his mental. He ever gets rude treatment from the boys but he can not fight and he runs away because he is afraid. At the time Chappie's thought still as a child that does not know anything. In this movie Chappie lives with gangster, so his behavior is influenced by them. The robot becomes criminal (robber).

Actually, robot is created for helping and human can get advantages from it. Robot will obey all of the command from human. Paradoxically, in the end of movie shows the robot that can think and do whatever he wants. Automatically, that case seems different when a robot must be obedient to human.

One of the important reasons why chooses the movie is because there is Black Consciousness in Chappie's character. Black Consciousness is in essence the movement by the black man of the need to rally together with his brothers around the cause of their oppression (Sonneborn, 2010: 67). In addition, the movement wants to maintain black culture which is influenced by hegemony of white skin. Some of black people have allowed their selves to be victim of materialism and individualism

because of white capitalism (Fatton, 1986: 86). In this movie, Chappie is in black side. It is supported by the setting of place in Johannesburg, South Africa. He is also used by white skin to get profit. The white skin characters that oppress Chappie in this movie are Ninja and Moore.

In this movie, the main character is a robot man. The robot faces social chaos in the country. In addition there are two aspects that can support Chappie as Black Consciousness. First, the title Chappie means a man. He tries to omit materialism and individualism. Second, he has consciousness program when the other robot do not have consciousness program. The consciousness makes him to think like human as usual. Thus, he can know that he is oppressed by others.

The story of movie is fiction but a movie can refer something with meaning construction. It means that the directors have the big influence to represent their ideologies, myths, conventions, and codes in film by specific signifying practices of the medium (Turner, 1999: 152). To know the director ideologies in Chappie's movie, the researcher uses the theory of representation by Stuart Hall with constructionist approach to analyze it.

After seeing the content of Chappie's movie, the movie indirectly tells about the different race between black skin and white skin in Johannesburg, South Africa. It relates to Apartheid which divides race between black skin and white skin in the early twentieth century in South Africa (Sonneborn, 2010: 33). Apartheid has segregation

and oppression in the country. Actually this movie has two kinds of characters. They are black skin and white skin. The movie represents Chappie as black skin because the appearances and lower condition of Chappie refer to black race. Chappie tries to get his freedom even he is laid and oppressed by Ninja and Moore. The fact helps the researcher to conclude that Chappie includes as black skin. Thus, the researcher analyzes the representation of Chappie's character as black side.

This is the verse of holy Qur'an which tells that human can make their destiny to be better likes Chappie's struggle.

لَهُ مُعَقَّبَاتٌ مِّنْ بَيْنِ يَدَيْهِ وَمِنْ خَلْفِهِ يَحْفَظُونَهُ مِنْ أَمْرِ اللَّهِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُعَيِّرُ مَا
بِقَوْمٍ حَتَّى يُعَيِّرُ مَا بِأَنْفُسِهِمْ وَإِذَا أَرَادَ اللَّهُ بِقَوْمٍ سُوءًا فَلَا مَرَدَّ لَهُ وَمَا لَهُمْ مِّنْ
دُونِهِ مِنْ وَالٍ ۝ ١١

Means: "For each (such person), there are (angles) in succession, before and behind him. They guard him by the Command of Allah. Verily never will Allah change the condition of a people until they change it themselves (with their own souls). But when (once) Allah willeth a people's punishment, there can be no turning it back, nor will they find, besides Him, any to protect". (Q.S. Ar-Ra'd:11)

Human is conferred various excess and weakness that is not given by God to other creatures. They can use their strengths namely spiritual, emotional, and intellectual. However, if there are deviations mission and vision of life, they will be

the most despicable creature, even more despicable than the animals and the devil when they lost their control. Yet, human can make their destiny to be better with hard effort. The character of Chappie who always tries to reach his freedom is one example of the change to be better. He wants other people to confess his existence and rights. So, human should utilize their weakness as their power.

1.2 Problem Statement

Based on the background of study above, the researcher aims to discover the answer of the problems as follow: How is the representation of Chappie as a Black Consciousness in a robot?

1.3 Objectives of Study

From problem statements stated in this research, the objectives of study is to find out the representation of Chappie including to figure out the constructed meanings of the representation in Chappie's movie.

1.4 Significance of Study

This research focuses on the representation and constructed meanings as seen in Chappie as the main character in Chappie movie and its reason. The significance of the study is to explain Black Consciousness in Chappie's character that fights against white skin in Johannesburg, South Africa. The researcher uses representation theory by Stuart Hall for analyzing racism and social condition in South Africa.

1.5 Literature Review

The researcher has found three prior research. First, the research that discuss about Die Antwoord's (Ninja) character in Flood's movie. The research also uses representation theory by Stuart Hall to analyze the object. The title is Die Antwoord: Postmodern Performances of Local Identities by Nena E. Buchmann. She is a student of Witwatersrand University, Johannesburg. It explores the performance of South African identities from a postmodern perspective through an analysis of Die Antwoord as white, and through the making of a short science fiction film. Specifically, the research paper explores Die Antwoord as a postmodern phenomenon of local identity performance in a South African context by looking at the characters.

The second analysis has same theoretical approach with this paper. It is the research entitled "Working Women on Film: A Realistic Representation?" written by Courtney L. Robinson. It represents women in the workplace but the question is whether or not these accurately reflect the roles and experience of working women. Based on the analysis, contemporary films aimed at women reflect the role of women in the workplace. The film reproduces current gender discourses but they also include elements of resistance. The film is still created through the lens of the male gaze but the characters can be considered "unruly" and their desire to develop a career outside of the home begins to resist the current gender discourse that indicates women are better suited to the private sphere of domestic life.

Another literary review is graduating paper entitled “The Representation of Miranda Priestly in The Devil Wears Prada Movie” written by Tri Utami Widayati, a student of Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University, Yogyakarta. The paper also uses representation theory to analyze the character of Miranda Priestly. Miranda is female character who is able to represent superiority of career woman. The aims of the research are to understand Miranda Priestly’s representation of superiority and to figure out the meaning of the representation. Therefore, the researcher uses elaborate the representation theory by using constructionist approach by Stuart Hall. The difference of this study among the previous researches paper is this research uses representation theory to analyze racism problem in Johannesburg, South Africa. Thus, the object of the study is different.

1.6 Theoretical Approach

This research discusses the representation of Chappie in Chappie movie. Thus, the researcher uses theory of representation by Stuart Hall. Besides using the representation theory the researcher also uses the theory of movie as the supporting theory.

1.6.1 Theory of Representation

Most of literature in this world is interacted by the environment of society. A literary work could represent of concept, ideas, and feeling that are experienced by the creator or someone else. The literature can refer to the condition of people,

culture, and event in the certain time and place. The authors may have many ideas to express the process of life in their literary works.

Sometimes, some people have different interpretation of the meaning which is conceived in the literature. It is caused by the different thought and idea. Therefore, the processes by which meaning is produced are needed in understanding a literary work. Meaning can be produced through language. Furthermore, a language expresses meaning and communicates thought to other people. The term “language” in this context has broad way, for example word, sound, gesture, and image. “Representation is the production of the meaning of the concepts in our minds through language”(Hall, 1997:17). The literature needs to be interpreted in getting its facts and meaning. According to Abram and Geoffrey, on the other hand, a text can be conceived as a discourse. Text refers to object that can be read. Meanwhile, discourse is considered to be the use of spoken and written language in a social context. It may seem to present or reflect reality in real life. The presentation or reflection in literature is called representations (Abram and Geoffrey, 2008: 219). Thus, discourse is part of representation.

The first point when the reader, listener, and spectator of literary work can get the meaning is they must correlate object, people, and event with a set of concept in their head. Then, language can be the second part in getting the meaning. “The relation between things, concepts and signs lies at the heart of the production of meaning in

language. The process which links these three elements together is what we call representation” (Hall, 1997: 19).

In the world, meaning is produced and constructed. It can be proved when the people in same society or culture have their own convention to make different meaning of something. For example the Inuit (Eskimos) has many languages for snow and snowy weather (Hall, 1997: 23). Therefore, meaning can be influenced by nature, culture, and convention in a society.

This research analyzes about the representation of Chappie’s character (robot man) in Chappie’s movie. Therefore, the researcher uses theory of representation by Stuart Hall. When the movie is a popular movie, it is a part popular culture which becomes the subject of cultural studies. Then, it has intensive attention in the representation issue. “Movie is s part of wider argument of representation – the social practice of making images, sounds, signs, stand for something” (Turner, 1999:48). So, movie is a part of representation issues. The researcher uses representation theory in order to answer the problem statements. According to Hall,

Representation connects language and meaning to culture. Representation means using language to say something meaningful about, or to represent, the world meaningfully to other people (1997: 15).

Representation can also be defined as the use of language to uncover the implicit meaning of a work or actions to others. In this analysis, the representation of Chappie’s character has the meaning to represent black skin. The meaning connects to the social condition of difference race in Johannesburg, South Africa. Furthermore,

the researcher uses constructionist approach to identify Black Consciousness and Chappie as independent man. This case can be seen when Chappie fights against the oppression from white skin.

According to Stuart Hall where do meanings come from and how to get true meaning of a word or image can be known with three approaches, there are reflective, intentional, and constructionist or constructivist. First, meaning is thought to be in the object, person, idea or event in the real world and the function of language like a mirror that reflects the true meaning as it already exists in the world. It can be found in the reflective approach or it can also call it as mimetic approach. The second approach is intentional. It tells that the speaker or the author, has his or her unique meaning on the world through language. Words mean what the author intends they should mean. The third approach recognizes the public and social character of language. This approach does not deny material in this world, the linguistic and other representational systems (for example the marks is made with paint on canvas) in constructing a meaning (1997:24-25).

Relating to the constructionist approach, Hall divides the system of representation in to two processes of representation. They are the process to construct meaning of the movie maker's concept. The first concept sets system of concept around in people heads to interpret the world. The second concept shares meaning of the construction (Hall, 1997: 17-18).

1.6.2 Theory of Movie

The researcher uses the theory of movie as the supporting theory. The theory supports the main data of this research that uses a movie. The research uses the movie theory in analyzing the character as representation of inferiority.

According to Turner,

Film does not reflect or even record reality; like any other medium of representation is constructs and 'represents' its picture of reality by way of codes, conventions, myths, and ideologies, of its culture as well as by way of the specific signifying practice of the medium . . . The result of cultural approaches to 'film as representation' is ultimately to focus on the relation between film's representational 'language' and 'ideology' (Turner, 1999: 152-153).

The theory tells that film is structured like a language. It shares ideology of movie maker. Film is also the representation of ideology. This research elaborates the representation of Chappie to the black skin rebellion. Turner also said that "movie is a part a wider argument of representation – the social practice of making images, sounds, signs, stands for something" (Turner, 1999: 48). The statements refers that movie is construction of social practice. It depends on the movie maker construction which relates to the ideology in social practice. Thus, movie maker is considered in constructing the story of movie. The concept of *mise-en-scene* is used to support the analysis of the movie. It includes some aspects such as set designs, costumes, the arrangement and movement of figures, the spatial relation (obscure, dominant, and so on), and the placement of the object (Turner, 1999: 69).

In the other hand, the researcher also uses supporting film theory by Ami Villarejo to analyze Chappie's movie. Villarejo said "film is structured like a language" (2007: 24). Film can shows different forms. It is like stories in novel. The language in film seems transparent, poetic and implicit. It depends on the goal of the director. For example in documentary film usually the language is transparent.

Furthermore films enlist the spectator's sensation, perception, and responses of what they experience and have experience (Villarejo, 2007:25). Films can become part of individual histories and lives. Thus, the language of film is made in order to say something meaningful about a given film to the spectators.

The intrinsic process of film from the beginning until the end is called *mise-en-scene*. It also means theatrical process of staging. This research uses the concept of *mise-en-scene* to support the analysis. It emphasizes on setting, lighting, costume, hair, make-up, figure behavior, cinematography, sound, and editing (Villarejo, 2007: 28-29).

In general, the realm of cinematography is anything to do with the camera. Therefore shot is recorded by a camera. Camera angle will give different sense to the spectator in seeing object in movie. In other words, the frame tells them that the image is not just given to be seen. It has another purpose that will be given by the film maker. Film analysis has anthropocentric taxonomy for describing distance that uses the human body as the reference point for each designation. They are extreme

long shot (ELS), long shot (LS), medium long shot (MLS), medium shot (MS), medium close-up (MCU), close-up (CU), and extreme close-up (ECU) (Villarejo, 2007: 38). Hence the elements will help the researcher for understanding the character of Chappie.

1.7 Methods of Research

1.7.1 Type of Research

This research is categorized as literary criticism because it analyzes the literary work. The work is Chappie movie that tells about robot man. In this research, the researcher uses qualitative method that refers to meaning, concept, and characteristic of things (Chappie's character). This analysis is concerned with developing explanation of social phenomena. According to Denzin and Lincoln, qualitative approach emphasizes the qualities of entities, process and meaning that are not experimentally examined and measured in terms of quantity, amount, intensity, or frequency (2000: 8). This research stresses how social experience is created and given meaning. The research uses observation of method by collecting data and visiting library to get the references. The researcher finds the data from the movie and other references such as books, articles, journals, and related websites. It also uses representation theory to analyze more deeply character of Chappie that represents black skin. This study, also conducts the movie theory as the supporting theory.

1.7.2 Data Sources

In this research, the main data source is Chappie's movie elements by Neil Blomkamp. The elements are the image of Chappie's action and the movie script. The supporting data uses books, articles, and journals which relate to the movie critic.

Chappie movie is used to illustrate how artificial intelligence is appeared in a robot body that refers to human. All the clips which are used in this paper are taken from this movie. Chappie is an American science fiction film that is directed and written by Neil Blomkamp. It was released in 2015. In this movie Chappie (robot man) is main character.

1.7.3 Data Collection Technique

Collecting the data in this research uses documentation method. The researcher uses observation by conducting some steps. First, the researcher watches and analyzes the movie (to know the character, plot, setting, and scene). Second, the researcher looks for the data which relates to the character of Chappie and his role in the movie. Those are the actions of Chappie's character. The data refers to the image in some scenes and the script that represent Chappie as human of black skin. The last, the researcher describe, explain, and synchronizes the data with the theory.

1.7.4 Data Analysis Technique

In the analysis of data, the researcher applies representation theory by Stuart Hall in seeing Chappie's character as human of black skin. In the

representation theory, the main point that appears is production of meaning. Production of meaning can be known with three approaches, there are reflective, intentional, and constructionist or constructivist. The researcher uses constructionist approach in order to know Chappie's representation. The representation will explain the image and action of Chappie's character. Furthermore, the researcher uses several steps to analyze the data. The steps are below:

a. Categorizing Data

The researcher categorizes the data that are classified in collecting data process. Next, the data are analyzed and the researcher gets the answer of the representation from the character. The classification refers to the representation and the constructed meaning of the representation in Chappie's character.

b. The researcher finds the significance of the representation of Chappie's character

In concluding this study, the researcher compares the binaries characterization between Chappie as black skin and the characterization of white skin.

1.8 Paper Organization

This paper consists of four chapters. Chapter one is introduction. It explains about background of study, research question, objective of study, significance of the

study, literary review, theoretical approach, methods of research and paper organization. Chapter two explains about the intrinsic elements of Chappie's movie. It discusses about theme, character and characterization, plot, setting, and summary of the movie. Chapter three discusses about the analyses of the main character of Chappie's movie. In this chapter the researcher applies representation theory by Stuart Hall to analyze Black Consciousness in the movie. The last chapter is conclusion of the research.

CHAPTER II

INTRINSIC ELEMENTS

Chappie is one of the literary works written by Neil Blomkamp who was born in Johannesburg, South Africa. It was released in 2015. Johannesburg is chosen as setting of place in the movie. It tells about robot man who wants to get his freedom.

In order to know more about the analysis of the story, the researcher explains the intrinsic elements of Chappie's movie. The intrinsic elements consist of theme, plot, character and characterization, and setting. They are the elements that participate in forming a story in literary work.

2.1 Theme

There is a theme whether in fiction and non-fiction of literary work. It must be understood through the story itself. Theme is not summary of the story. Theme in literature is important subjects and experiences of public and private life such as love, death, marriage, death, despair, and so on. The common experience in life can be a theme in literature (Marsh, 1999: 2).

A theme also has an important role in the story of literature. The story without theme will be dry, unclear, and un-lived. The important of theme can make the researcher curious to know the definition of it.

Furthermore, Robert said that a word theme is defined by the presence of the idea for being theme. A piece of writing must have the central idea as its core.

Everything in the theme should be directly related to the idea or should contribute to the audience for understanding the idea (1983: 8).

To find out the theme of a fiction the spectator should understand and find the message through story and the elements which are built the story because it is impossible that theme has been told directly (Nurgiyantoro, 1995: 66-67). Thus, theme is the meaning inside the story.

Furthermore, the themes of Chappie movie are struggle and the effort of Chappie in order to get freedom. The movie shows consciousness of robot man that fight against the oppression. As a robot, Chappie accepts bad treatment from the people around him. He is only used by them to get their own purpose. Moore oppresses Chappie to get better position in Tetravaal. In another side, Ninja uses Chappie's power to rob. So, he can get much money for paying his debt to Hippo.

Actually, the struggle of Chappie is begun when Moore attacks him and he takes the guard key of Chappie's program. After that, Chappie realizes that he is different. He wants to defend his life even their robot body will die. There is dialogue between Chappie and Ninja which tells about Chappie's pretension.

NINJA. If you wanna survive Chappie, then Chappie you must fight.
(01.08.57- 01.08.58)

Now, which dog do you wanna be Chappie? Huh? That dog
(die) or that dog (alive). (01.08.58-01.09.49)

CHAPPIE. Aye (Chappie is pointing alive dog). (01.09.57)

Furthermore, Chappie wants to live without control and oppression. Thus, after knowing that he is laid by Ninja, he refuses Ninja's command to rob. He also fights against Moore. This is the shot of Chappie and Moore in fighting.



Fig.01. The shot of Chappie and Moore in fighting (Chappie, 01.44.13)

The shot uses medium long shot (MLS) in which the object is framed from knees up (Villarejo, 2007: 38). It shows that Chappie has higher position than Moore. Paradoxically, Moore position in below is because he is loser in the fighting. In this part, Chappie is seen gigantic than Moore. He is the winner who will not be oppressed by Moore. In addition, the lighting of the shot uses high key. According to Villarejo, high-key style has transparency, clarity, and intelligibility values (2007: 33). The high key lighting shows that Chappie is successful in getting his freedom clearly.

2.2 Character and Characterization

The person who is presented in a story is called the character (Abrams, 2008:21). There are two main characters in the story, they are protagonist and antagonist. The antagonist is known as a person who makes conflict with protagonist.

In the literature structure, sound, and sense, character are the people in the text: there is part of the ordinary life that meets when the reader read (Pierre: 1984:90).

Gill said "character is a person in literary work, whereas characterization is the way in which a character is created" (1997: 105). Characters are all the product of characterization. They have been made a particular way. The readers interpret the character as having certain characteristic in the way of their play roles that are expressed by what they see or dialogue and what they do or action. Meanwhile Steven Martin says that characterization means how the researcher tells the readers about the physical and non physical characteristics of the person in the story (1994: 95).

Foster explained that there are two types of characters in literary work. They are flat character and round character. Flat character is the character that has no individualizing detail. The round character is defined as the complicated character that is difficult to be described. It should be described more detail than the flat character (as cited in Abrams, 2008: 43).

Chappie movie has some characters. There are about eight characters involved in the story. In this research those characters are classified based on round and flat character.

2.2.1 Round Character

There are three round characters in the movie. They have complicated problems that are influenced by flat characters. They are Chappie, Vincent Moore and Ninja.

The first round character is Chappie. He is protagonist character. In this movie, the character of Chappie is implemented in robot body. He is created by Deon Wilson who is lead developer of scout. Chappie is the main character who has perfect appearance as a man. He is tall, strong, and firm. His personality is thoughtful. He is brave, smart, ambitious and unpredictable. His ambition can be seen in the dialog below.

CHAPPIE. Daddy told me about you Deon, about you made me in a body that will die. *(01.11.47)*

DEON. What do you mean Chappie? *(01.11.53)*

CHAPPIE. Is it true that I will die in a few days, Deon? This battery will die? Is it true, Deon? *(01.11.55-01.12.05)*

DEON. Yeah *(01.12.06)*

CHAPPIE. But you are my maker. Why do you just make me so I could die? *(01.12.13)*

DEON. I did not make you so you could die Chappie. *(01.12.20)*

CHAPPIE. I want to live. I wanna stay here with mommy. *(01.12.25)*

Chappie has strong intention to get new body of robot. Yet, Chappie is used by the others to get their own profit. Chappie also can learn to speak and understand the condition around him quickly.

The movie shows that Chappie is represented as black skin in South Africa. He gets bullying, oppression, and deceit from the white. He always obeys all of the commands from the gangster (white skin). In the end of movie Chappie is against the

treatment. Finally, he wins and the people that love him become robot which also has consciousness.



Fig.02. the shot of Chappie (Chappie, 00.01.55)

The shot uses medium shot (MS) which frames the human from the waist up (Villarejo, 2007: 38). The camera angle focuses on Chappie as powerful figure. It means that Chappie is strong not only from his body but also from his pretension. He wants to fight against the oppression from white skin and get his freedom. The shot also shows that Chappie is holding weapon. Villarejo said, “Props (short for “properties”) can also serve less overt narrative function, condensing meaning without declaring it baldly (2007: 32). Therefore, the spectator can interpret the using of props in understanding the story of movie. The weapon is included as a prop which represents fight to defend Chappie’s existence. The shot is also uses high key lighting to show intelligibility of Chappie’s character. Thus, Chappie’s strength can be seen clearly.

Secondly, the round is character is Vincent Moore. He is included as an antagonist character in this movie. Moore is cruel and violent person. His cruelty can be seen in the dialogue below.

MOORE. I am not your friend. You understand? I am your enemy.

Give me an angle grinder, I will teach him a lesson! (00.53.00)

CHAPPIE. No! Chappie has fears! Chappie has fears! Chappie has fears! Please, may you stop, please! (00.53.06)

In the scene, Moore cut Chappie's arm. He wants to get consciousness chip from Chappie's head. He will do everything to get his own pretension.

In the movie, Moore presumes that Deon is his rival because the robot that is created by him is not bought by the government in Johannesburg. In the other hand, the robots or scouts which are created by Deon are sold out. Because of the case, Moore takes computer program of Chappie to make his own robots. So, he can get much of money from the selling of the robot and he can get better position in Tetravaal business.

In order to reach his purpose, Moore seizes the computer program of Chappie and he also cut Chappie's hand. Moreover he uses his giant robot to attack and kill Chappie's people (Deon, Yolandi, and Yankie). Chappie is angry. He hits Moore until he gets serious injury. However, Chappie still forgives Moore and he does not kill him.



Fig.03. the shot of Vincent Moore (Chappie, 00.18.53)

The shot uses medium shot (MS) which human is framed from the waist up (Villarejo, 2007: 38). It is used to emphasize the figure of Moore which has white skin, flowing hair, and beard as white. In another side, the background uses pattern that is damaged. Thus, the sight refers to the object. The expression of Moore shows his cruelty. He smiles rarely. As white, Moore is superior and oppressive. High key lighting of the shot emphasizes Moore expression as antagonist character which is wicked. As white Moore has high position in Tetravaal. He always wears informal clothes in the office. Moore feels more superior than other workers. Thus, he will do everything that he wants.

The last round character is Ninja. He is also antagonist character in this movie. He is crafty, careless and cruel. Ninja is a gangster who sells heroin. He has much of debt because the pack of heroin that will be given to Hippo is broken. Hippo gives time to Ninja about seven days for paying the money. Furthermore, Ninja will rob a bank but he feels worry about the police robots. They can arrest him easily when he is robbing. Thus, he has a planning to kidnap Deon because he thinks that Deon can switch off the police robots. If Deon does not fulfill Ninja's purpose, he will kill Deon. Unfortunately, Deon can not switch off the robots but he gives Chappie to Ninja. His crafty can be seen in this dialogue below.

CHAPPIE. Daddy. We can go now and get my new body? *(01.30.53)*

NINJA. I am sorry man, but there is no new body. I need your help to the heist Chappie. *(01.30.58)*

CHAPPIE. You laid to me, daddy! (01.31.13)

Chappie is coached by Ninja to be a gangster but he refuses the plan of Ninja to rob. However, Ninja lies to Chappie that the money from robbing will be bought Chappie's new body. Because of the battery of Chappie's body will die, he obeys all of the command of Ninja. Nevertheless, Chappie realizes that Ninja was lie. So, he opposes Ninja. Finally, Ninja is left by Chappie.



Fig.04. the shot of Ninja (Chappie, 00.12.33)

Same with Vincent Moore, Ninja also refers to white skin. The shot also uses medium shot (MS) to frame the human from the waist up. His vest and gloves represent a gangster. As white, he has light skin, pointed nose, and flowing hair. The shot above is showed from below. It tells that the character of Ninja represents superiority. He controls and lies to Chappie. He also smiles rarely. It shows that he is cruel character. The shot is also uses high key lighting in order to show Ninja's expression as antagonist character which is spooky.

2.2.2 Flat Character

There are five flat characters who are involved in this movie. They are Deon Wilson, Yolandi Visser, Yankie (America), Hippo, and Michelle Bradley. These

characters have more simple influence than the round characters. They are the character who are involved in the movie that complete and support the plot.

The first flat character is Deon Wilson. He is protagonist character and also a creator of Chappie. He is optimist and smart. It can be seen in the following dialogue below which shows Deon's effort to create consciousness robot program.

DEON. So it is...day 944. I am extremely close now. I mean there is always chance of error and I am aware of this (making consciousness program for robot). (00.14.28)

Deon never gives up in creating consciousness program. He works in Tetravaal and he is success as lead developer of police robot. Because of his cleverness Tetravaal gets much profit. In the other hand, he always looks for ways to make Chappie become a good boy even Ninja hits him. In the end of story, Deon is killed by Vincent Moore and he also lives in a robot body. He likes Chappie because his consciousness is transferred into a robot by Chappie.



Fig.05. the shot of Deon Wilson (Chappie, 00.10.25)

In this part, the researcher explains about Deon's costume. Costume is used to build the spectator's perceptions of character both principal and marginal (Villarejo, 2007: 33). Therefore, the spectators can know characterization by seeing costumes

that is worn by the character. In the shot, Deon wears officer's clothes. It refers that Deon is a worker. He always works hard and never gives up.

In addition, the shot uses medium shot (MS) to show Deon's feature clearly. His expression that always smiles shows his kindness as protagonist character. He includes Chappie's people who have black skin and black hair. Therefore, Deon is only an employee who works in order to give much profit in Tetravaal. The situation around him in office is clearly seen because of the shot uses high key lighting.

The second flat character is Yolandi Visser. She is also a gangster. Yolandi is Ninja's girlfriend. Actually, Yolandi is kind and matronly. Her affection can be seen in the dialogue below.

YOLANDI. When you die the soul inside goes to the next place. The thing inside that is what mommy loves. Mommy loves you. (00.58 16-00.58.30)

Yolandi helps Chappie to speak and face his otherness. Yolandi also reads story for Chappie about black and white sheep. She advises to Chappie that his difference is special. It is not about how Chappie's looks but his inside is who really Chappie are. She says that Chappie's soul is the important thing than his robot body. Chappie feels that Yolandi is his mother. She loves Chappie. However, she is killed by Vincent Moore. Chappie is very angry and he crushes Moore. Her consciousness is transferred into robot body. Finally, Yolandi is to be a robot woman and she lives with Chappie happily.



Fig.06. the shot of Yolandi Visser (Chappie, 00.37.57)

Figure 6 also uses medium shot (MS) in order to show Yolandi's character clearly. As Ninja's girlfriend, she is white with long flowing hair, light skin, and a longer nose (Krimsky and Sloen, 2011: 177). According to Villarejo, dark clothes amplify sinister tendencies and hawk-like preying (2007: 34). Paradoxically, Yolandi always wears colorful clothes which represent sanguine. She is an expressive woman. The characterization of Yolandi shows that she is kind. The shot uses high key lighting in order to show the clarity of Yolandi's characterization.

The next flat character is Yankie. He is also a gangster. He works with Ninja and Yolandi. He comes from America. Thus, Chappie always called him America. The characteristic of Ninja can be seen in the dialogue below.

YANKIE. America homes ha-ha-ha. That home is a clever little robot. Ho-ho-ho. (00.38.07)

Yankie is a cheerful man as seen when he teaches Chappie to speak and fight cheerfully at the first time. He is also a loyal person. He never leaves Ninja and Yolandi even though they have much of a debt to Hippo.

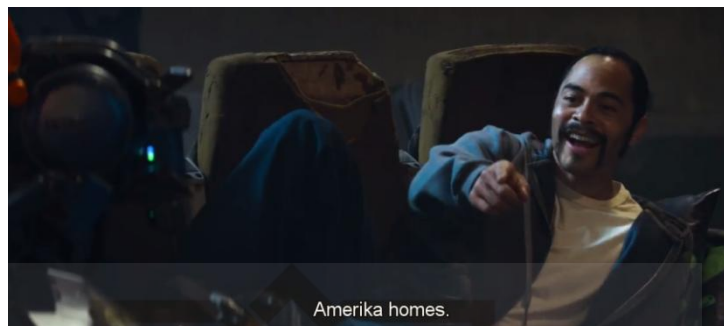


Fig.07. the shot of Yankie (Chappie, 00.38.09)

The shot of Yankie uses medium long shot (MLS) to show his feature. Linnaeus described that Native Americans have red in color, erect posture, straight and thick black hair, wide nostrils, scanty beards, and “harsh” faces. Their characteristic is liberty loving, obstinate, and ill-tempered (Krimsky and Sloen, 2011: 175). The feature and characterization supports Yankie’s character as an American.

Movement, expressions, or action of the characters includes in figure behavior as a part of *mise-en-scene* (Villarejo, 2007: 35). The expression and action of Yankie (American) shows his loving. As a cheerful man, he laughs when he is teaching Chappie to call his name. Yankie’s character that wears t-shirt and jacket shows his characterization as chill out person.

The fourth flat character is Hippo. He is a gangster who treats Ninja to pay his debt in seven days. He is greedy. His greedy can be seen in the dialogue below.

HIPPO. I am here for my money Ninja. I do not just want my 20 million...I want your robot. I want everything! (01.32.54.-01.33.03)

After seeing Chappie, he also wants to possess him. He will make Chappie to be a gangster who gives him many advantages. In the other hand he also shot Deon because he will seize the car from Deon when the giant robot is attacking them.



Fig.08. the shot of Hippo (Chappie, 01.14.39)

As the researcher concludes in previous page, the dark clothes amplify sinister tendencies and hawk-like praying. In the shot, Hippo wears dark jacket that refers to his bad side. He wants to control Johannesburg city as gangster. In addition, the shot also uses medium shot (MS) to show Hippo's feature. He has light skin which refers to white skin. In addition, he smiles rarely. Hippo is always angry to the people around him. He is not patient man. Thus, he includes antagonist character. The high key lighting is also used in the shot to support the characterization of Hippo as antagonist character.

The last flat character is Michelle Bradley. She is CEO of Tetravaal corporation. She is ambitious woman and rigid. Michelle Bradley is completely business woman. Everything that relates to her is business. Her characteristic can be seen in this dialogue below.

DEON. This is a computer system that might be smarter than a human. I could show it piece of art. It could write music and poetry. (00.17.18)

BRADLEY. Stop. Please Deon. Do you realize you just come to the CEO of a publicly-traded weapons corporation? And pitched a robot that can

write poems?. Deon, Tetravaal is very happy with you. The scouts are huge success. (00.17.25-00.17.54)

She only wants much profit for her business. She refuses Deon to make robot that can write music and poetry. She only pays attention with the huge success of selling the scouts. In addition, she also gives permission Vincent Moore to destroy Chappiewhen he is robbing. She wants to save her reputation because the duty of scout is to be police not robber.



Fig.09. the shot of Michelle Bradley (Chappie, 01.28.34)

The shot of Bradley also uses medium shot (MS) which human is framed from the waist up (Villarejo, 2007: 38). The background of the shot uses dark light in order to show the contrast of the woman's skin as white. She also has flowing hair. From the beginning until the end of this movie, Michelle Bradley always wears dark and formal clothes. Dark costume can also represent rigid and oppressive (Villarejo, 2007: 34). Thus, the shot shows that Bradley as CEO of Tetravaal is rigid. She also smiles rarely because she is serious woman. Therefore, she prohibits Deon to try his discovery. In the other hand, she will omit all of the barriers in order to get much profit for Tetravaal.

2.3 Plot

Plot is a story that contains a causal relation. However each part of the story is connected by cause and effect (Nurgiyantoro, 1995: 113). Plot is the way which events are arranged in literary works. It is a basic of the story. The researcher can find the theme of the story itself and how the author characterizes the characters in the movie from the plot.

A plot is commonly called as unity of action. It consists of exposition, rising action or complication, climax, falling action and resolution (Abrams, 2008: 267-268). Chappie movie uses progressive plot that starts with introduction or exposition (A) to the rising action (B), culminating in the climax (C) the falling action (D) leads to the resolution (E) (Nurgiyantoro: 1995: 154). Thus, the schema is

A — B — C — D — E

Here is the explanation of the movie's plot.

1. Exposition

Exposition or introduction presents character and setting and introduces the basic situation in which characters are involved. Exposition tells information to understand the progress of the action. It includes knowledge of the character and their relation to each other, setting, and the situation of out which the conflicts develop (Singleton and Millet, 1996:290).

2. Rising Action

In this part, conflicts begin to happen. Antagonist causes the problem for the protagonist. There are two conflicts that are faced by the protagonist. They are internal and external conflict. Internal conflict comes from inner conflict that is faced by protagonist. External conflict is the conflict that appears from the characters. Both of them happen between the protagonist, antagonist and the others characters. Rising action is the portion of the play where the complication occurs (Hubenka and Gracia, 1973: 13).

3. Climax

Climax is the top of conflict both internal and external conflict that happens between protagonist and antagonist. It can not be denied in a story. Climax will decide the development of plot (Nurgiyantoro, 1995: 127).

4. Falling action

In falling action one by one of the problems or conflicts that occur in rising action can be solved (Soenarto, 1998: 35). It shows the character's life after the change in their fortunes.

5. Resolution

Resolution is the end of the story (Soenarto, 1998: 40). It can be happy ending and sad ending.

2.3.1 Plot Summary

In response to high crime rate in Johannesburg, the South African government purchases police robots or scouts from Tetravaal's manufacturer that is developed by Deon Wilson. A competing project is the Moose which is developed by Vincent

Moore. Deon makes Tetravaal's to be success but Vincent grows jealous when the police are unwilling to use his heavy and giant robot. At home, Deon creates artificial intelligence that resembles a human mind to the point of feeling emotions and having opinions. Yet, Michelle Bradley (Tetravaal CEO) refuses to let him test the A.I. on a police robot. Thus, Deon steals a recently damaged robot before it is destroyed. He puts it in his van with the "guard key" to update the robot's software. On his way, he is kidnapped by a group of gangsters. They are Ninja, Yolandi, and Yankie (America) who threatens to kill him. They ask to reprograms a police robot which can fight for them. Deon installs the new software into the damaged robot which responds likes a child. Deon and Yolandi calm the robot. Then, they give name to it as "Chappie". Despite Deon want to stay with the robot, Ninja forces him out.

Ninja's gang only has a few days to pay a debt of 20 million rand to Hippo, a powerful gangster. Yolandi sees Chappie as a child and wants to be a mother for him. In the other hand, Ninja grows impatient with Chappie's development due to deadline for the debt. Chappie's battery is running out. It gives him several days to live. Ninja tries to train Chappie to be a gangster by leaving him in a dangerous environment. He gets wound by the boys. After that, he is followed by Vincent. He plans to deactivate all Tetravaal weapons except for Moose. Vincent successfully takes the guard key for his own. Chappie escapes and returns to the hideout. Yolandi scolds Ninja for this treatment, but he manages to earn Chappie's forgiveness by

training him in weapon handling. Ninja and Amerika asks Chappie to steal cars for them. Ninja lie about needing the money to replace Chappie's dying body.

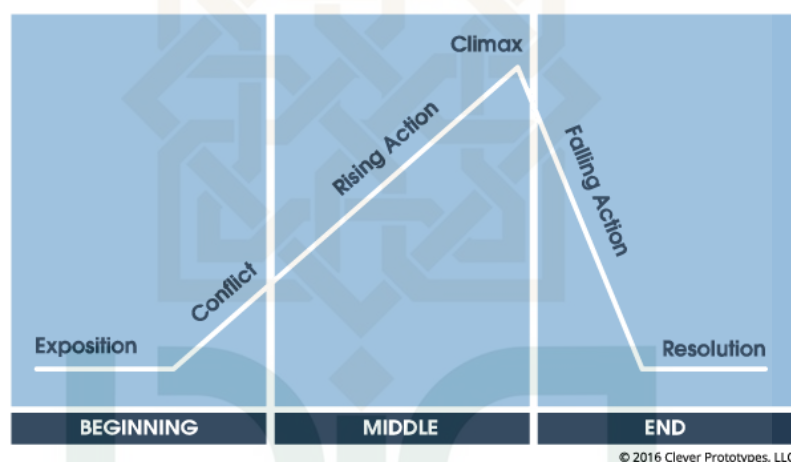
At Tetravaal, Vincent uses the guard key to upload a virus shutting down all police robots including Chappie. Deon brings Chappie to the Tetravaal corporation to fix him. After being restarted, Chappie notices a helmet used to control Moose. At the hideout, he tries to transfer his consciousness into a computer. So, he can change bodies when his current one dies. Ninja's gang uses Chappie to attack a police van and steal money. The news is prompt Michelle Bradley to pursue him. When Chappie knows that Ninja's was lie, he prepares to kill Ninja for betrayal. However, Deon arrives to warn them that Michelle Bradley has ordered that Chappie will be destroyed. At that moment, the Moose robot (controlled remotely by Vincent) comes to Deon and Chappie in the hideout. At the same time, Hippo arrives to collect his debt. Hippo shots Deon. When Ninja will be killed, Yolandi sacrifices herself to save him. Then, Chappie destroys Moose by detonating a bomb.

Enraged by Yolandi's death, Chappie brings Deon to the corporation. He beats Vincent and he is close to death. Next, he transfers the dying Deon's consciousness into a spare robot through the modified Moose helmet. Chappie's battery will die. Hence, Deon transfers Chappie's consciousness into a deactivated police robot nearby. Ninja finds a flash drive marked "Mommy's Consciousness Test Backup", which contains a copy of Yolandi's consciousness that Chappie took while testing the device

on her. Finally, Chappie hacks into Tetravaal's manufacturing facility and he builds a robot resembling Yolandi. In the end, Yolandi is also alive in robot body.

2.3.2 Graphic of Plot

The plot of Chappie movie can be explained by the graphic below. By using the graphic, the plot can be understood easier.



These are the explanation of the graphic of plot in Chappie's movie.

- (Exposition) Johannesburg is the chaos city which has high criminality. The problem is solved by the development of police robots or scouts by Tetravaal's manufacturer.
- (Rising action) Deon Wilson created Chappie as a robot that can think and feel. It makes Vincent Moore (Deon's rival) to be jealous.
- (Rising action) Ninja lies to Chappie that he will buy new body for Chappie after they have robbing.
- (Rising action) Vincent Moore attacks Chappie and his people.

- (Climax) Chappie hits Vincent Moore and he almost dies.
- (Falling action) Chappie transfers the consciousness of Deon Wilson and Yolandi Visser into robot body.
- (Resolution) Chappie and his people live without control and oppression from others.

2.4 Setting

Setting gives the basic of story to be concrete and clear. It will create realistic impression to the spectator. According to Abrams the setting of a narrative or dramatic is the general locale (place), historical time, and social circumstance in which its action occurs (2008: 330).

2.4.1 Setting of time

The movie shows the time in the year of 2016. It is proved by the news that tells about the condition in Johannesburg.

REPORTER. Johannesburg, South Africa became the focus of the world in 2016 with the deployment of the planet's first all-robotic police units.(00.02.07-00.02.14)

2.4.2 Setting of place



Fig.10. Johannesburg city (Chappie, 00.50.46)

The movie is taken place in Johannesburg, South Africa. The shot shows that Johannesburg has cloudy and dark sky. It refers to gloomy condition. Furthermore, Chappie's character is standing and seeing the city. He is shown as dwarf that means he is inferior in the city. In addition, there are places that are used in the movie. The places are mentioned below:

- a. Ponte City Tower – Hillbrow, Johannesburg, South Africa.



Fig.11. Ponte City Tower (Chappie, 01.08.50)

- b. Tetravaal Labs scene in Denel Kempton Park Campus, Johannesburg, South Africa.



Fig.12.Tetravaal Labs (Chappie, 01.42.55)

2.4.3 Setting of social circumstance



Fig.13.The production of scouts (Chappie, 00.02.20)

The shot above is taken by using long shot (LS) in order to show the view of the place and the people. It is Tetraaal that produce many scouts. There is hegemony of white capitalism that is materialistic. In this case, the scouts are sold so the white skin can get much profit.

CHAPTER III

DISCUSSION

This chapter explains the analysis of the representation of Chappie's character and the constructed meaning of it. The representation of Chappie is analyzed by analyzing the dialogue, the scene, and the event on Chappie movie which uses constructionist approach by Stuart Hall.

According to Hall, constructionist approach has two processes in constructing the meaning of representation. These are also called system of representation. The first process sets system of concept around in people head to interpret around the world. All sorts of objects, people, and events are correlated with a set of concepts which is carried around in people head. Meaning depends on the system of concepts and images formed by people thought which can represent the world. It can refer to things both inside and outside people head. The second process refers to the meaning of construction. Representational systems consist of the actual sounds we make with our vocal chords, the images we make on light-sensitive paper with cameras, the marks we make with paint on canvas, the digital impulses we transmit electronically (Hall, 19997: 17-25).

This research involves movie maker as the subject who construct the concept. Thus, movie maker also constructs the concept of representation in movie. Movie does not only depend on spectator's interpretation but also depend on movie maker to

construct any relationship on the movie (Turner, 1999: 58). It means that movie is a construction of social practice. It stands for movie maker's construction related in the ideology of social practice.

3.1 The Representation of Chappie

The representation of Chappie is divided into three of representation. There are Chappie as the other, Chappie as the inferior, and Chappie as stereotype of sub-human. The data are analyzed using the dialog, the scenes, and the event that involve Chappie as the subject of representation. Here are the analyses of the representation of Chappie's character.

3.1.1 Chappie as The Other

Chappie as main character is a man but he is in robot body. The idea of "the other" emphasizes that Chappie is not a human. In the other hand, he also refers to black skin. He is the representation of black race that is controlled by white. Chappie is not only controlled but also oppressed by white.

The researcher concludes that Chappie refers to a black race because it is encouraged by setting of place in the movie and the bad treatment that comes from white race. The setting of place in this movie is in Johannesburg, South Africa. Then, the treatment from Ninja and Moore as white race to Chappie is not pleasant.

Otherness is central to sociological analyses of how majority and minority identities are constructed ([https://othersociologist.com/otherness resources/](https://othersociologist.com/otherness_resources/)). The representation of different groups is controlled by the group that has greater political

power. In this phenomenon, the social identity between majority and minority is constructed. In this movie, black race is minority and white race is majority. Black is controlled by white because white want to get advantages for their selves.

Chappie movie shows black skin in robot body. It can be controlled and also oppressed by white. The robot can be exploited by human as much as they want. The movie maker concept shows white as majority and black as minority. Thus, the movie shows white is the greater than black. In addition, different side between black skin and white skin is showed by two men in the beginning of the movie.



Fig.01. the statement of black (Chappie, 00.00.48)



Fig.02. the statement of white (Chappie, 00.00.58)

The movie is opened by two men that give comment to the act of Chappie. According to Turner the shot-reverse shot system representing conversation. The shot

tells the spectator that they are speaking to each other. The spatial relations are reversed to the successive shots which extend to boundaries (1999: 57). In figure 01, the man has genetic as black. He does not have hair and the skin is black. According to Linnaeus, Africans were black, with “frizzled” black hair, silky skin, flat or wide noses, and tumid lips. Their character is ruled by caprice (Krimsky and Sloan, 2011: 176). He also uses clothes which is less formal. Furthermore, the background has bright light that emphasizes the black man because the contrast clearly seen.

In figure 02, the man refers to white skin. Linnaeus taxonomy describes that Europeans have white skin, long flowing hair, longer nose, and blue eyes. Their characters are serious, sanguine, smart, and their social and political relations are governed by formal law (Krimsky and Sloan, 2011: 175). The statement supports the man which has thick beard and formal clothes (coat and suit) as white skin. In addition, the dark light background gives contrast to the man skin as white.

The statement of them is contradictory. The first man mentions that “*it is not surprising*” and the second man mentions that “*I did not believe*”. The script shows that they are in different side between black skin and white skin. The black skin supports Chappie’s uprising to get freedom. Thus, the action of Chappie is justified by his statement. It is not to be something which surprising for others. Paradoxically, the white man has belief to refuse Chappie’s action. Therefore, he said that he did not believe in the action. Both of the statements is explained and supported by the whole of the story in the movie.

The first man sit in left side and the second man is in right side. Both of the shoot uses the medium close-up (MCU) in which slightly closer and see the human from the chest up (Villarejo, 2007: 38). It is used to affirm someone in order to make the spectator understand the object clearly. Both of the shots use high key lighting to show the difference characteristics between black skin and white skin clearly.

The point is Chappie as robot man refers to black skin. In this movie, he represents as minority that fights the oppression in order to get freedom. This is the script that tells Chappie is different. It comes from Yolandi's statement. It tells that Chappie is different from others but he is really from inside.

YOLANDI. All the sheep in Magooville were white. But, Abel was a black sheep. Do you know what a black sheep? It is like when you are different from anyone else. (00.57.29-00.57.41)

CHAPPIE. Like me. I look different, from you and America. (00.57.43)

YOLANDI. Yeah. (00.57.45)

The data shows that Chappie is different from Yolandi as white skin. The word black in the statements refers to Chappie itself. Otherwise, the word white refers to Yolandi and her friends. Indirectly the script shows that there is the otherness between Chappie's character and people in his environment.

3.1.2 Chappie as The Inferior

Inferiority is the condition of being lower in status or quality than others (<https://en.oxforddictionaries.com>). According to Adler, people with inferiority have poor opinion of themselves, feel helpless and unable to cope with the demands of life. Inferiority appears when an individual want to compete the strength and the ability of others. It is caused by the lack of psychological and social in environment. In another hand, inferiority is a general feeling of weakness or femininity (1983: 134-135). Thus, the movie shows the weakness of Chappie that is oppressed by Ninja and Moore.

Furthermore, the opposite of inferiority is superiority. According to Adler, superiority is an aggressive encouragement in order to find strength of physical or symbolic to survive in life. A person who feels superior will show his or her superiority with accomplishment. In this case, the person with superiority is given to boasting, vanity, self-centeredness, and a tendency to denigrate others (Adler, 1983: 135). Chappie movie has Vincent Moore and Ninja as white skin characters who are superior. They also have the characteristic of superiority which is mentioned before. In this movie, the superiority is showed by domination of Moore and Ninja that control Chappie's character. In addition, it also refers to exploitation of Chappie. Ninja wants Chappie to rob for paying his own debt. Yet, he lies that the money will be used to buy Chappie's new body.

The researcher finds some data of inferiority in Chappie movie, especially black inferiority. As black skin, Chappie is also different from other people. He is a robot. Thus, Chappie can be controlled by human easily especially by white skin. The

inferiority appears when the white skin race is higher than black skin. According to Sonneborn, the Dutch responded with their own violence and often took African women and children captive to work as laborers and servants. The Dutch also tried to restrict the movements of native peoples: Africans were not allowed in certain areas unless they had official passes issued by the Dutch (2010:21). The statement tells that there is bad treatment to the black skin. The white skin that comes from the Dutch (now the Netherlands) restricts the rights of black skin even in their own country. In Chappie's movie, the treatment to black skin or native in Johannesburg (South Africa) still appears when the character consists of black and white skin.

Main character of this movie is a robot that can be controlled by human "The word robot originated from the Czech word *robota*, meaning "work" (K.S.FU, 1987:1). It means that robot is created for working and giving advantage especially for human. Relates to the case, the robot in Chappie movie also represents black skin who always works for white skin. White skin can get profit and advantages when they exploit the robot. Inferiority appears when the robot is only a worker without wage.

Movie maker gives different way in showing the exploitation of Chappie as black skin. He lives with gangsters who are white skin. The gangsters ask Chappie to rob in order to pay their own debt but they lie to Chappie. They tell to Chappie that the money from robbing will be use to buy the new body of Chappie. Thus, Chappie believes and obeys all of the command from them. Chappie's body will die because

the battery is low and he must be changed with new body. In another hand, Chappie will be broken by Vincent Moore because he will get important position in Tetravaal if Chappie dies. Moore will not have rival, so he tries to kill Chappie. Both of gangsters and Vincent Moore oppress Chappie in order to get their own profit. This situation tells that Chappie is only used by them. This is the script of Moore that shows his abhorrence to Chappie.

MOORE. I am not your friend, you understand? I am your enemy.

(00.52.58)



Fig.03.the treatment of Moore to Chappie (Chappie, 00.52.29)

If the camera is looking down on its object, it is the position which refers to power. The camera angle which is looking down shows the character's power. However, the looking up of camera angle shows that the character is oppressed and diminished (Turner, 1999: 60). In the shot, the camera is looking down. It represents that the character is oppressed. The position of Chappie is lower than Vincent Moore. Thus, Chappie shows his inferiority and Moore shows his superiority. In addition, the

shot uses high key lighting to show the clarity that Moore is superior and Chappie is inferior.

In the other hand, Chappie also obeys the command from gangster because he is laid by him. The gangster tells to Chappie that he will buy new body for Chappie but the money from rubbing is only for paying his own debt.

NINJA. It is dead Chappie. Out here in the wild, life is hard. You see that dog there? You are either that dog (alive), or you are this dog (dead). If you wanna survive Chappie, then you must fight. I can get you a new body Chappie, but it takes lots of money. The type of money is that you get from the heist. (01.08.36-01.09.40)

The script tells that Chappie is only laid by Ninja. Chappie is compared with dog. It is a creature which is lower than human. It is only to be the pet of human. Sometimes, dog must obey all of the command from its owner such us to be guard of house. So that, in this part the inferiority of Chappie is clearly seen.

3.1.3 Chappie as Stereotype of Sub-Human

Stereotype is a part of representation of Chappie's character. According to Hall, "Stereotyping reduce people to a few, simple essential characteristic, which are represented as fixed by Nature" (1997:257). On the other hand, stereotyping usually consist of the negative characteristic to them who are different from us (Barker, 2000: 19). Both of the statements are understood that stereotype is something about a person or group by thinking of the roles which they perform. The stereotype of Chappie appears when the director prefers to use robot than a human as the main

character. This is the movie maker concept of representation. Sub-human in here means that Chappie is the creation of human. He also has thought as same as human.

Robot resembles people but work tirelessly and it is manufactured for profit to replace human workers (K.S.FU, 1987: 4). The statement refers to the perception that robot is lower than human. It is only be the servant and helper. Furthermore, the concept of movie maker decreases value to the main character itself. Thus, Chappie is a robot that has lower value than human.

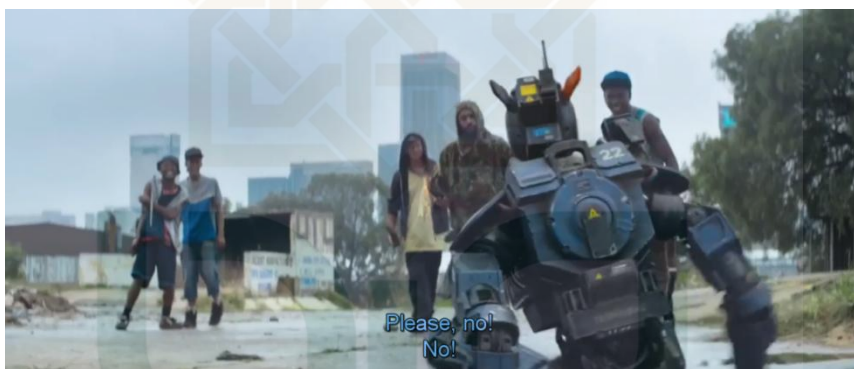


Fig.04. The rude treatment to Chappie (Chappie, 00.49.00)

The shot has camera angle that is looking up. If the camera is looking up, it will show that there is powerless in the character (Turner, 1999: 60). The shot has focus on Chappie's character. Then, the three boys in front of Chappie are middle part and the two boys are background. The position of the boys is visible higher than Chappie. It will help the spectator to understand that Chappie has lower characteristic than the boys. They think that Chappie is weaker than them, so they hit Chappie. They also bully Chappie as a pig and bitch. This is the dialogue from the boy who mocks to Chappie.

MAN 1. He is a pig (00.48.28)

MAN 2. Run, bitch, run! (00.49.21)

The stereotyping in this movie appears when Chappie is only seen as animal that refers to foolish and docile. The boys assume that Chappie is only a robot which does not understand anything. The different class or race between human and robot makes the others. Furthermore, it sets up a frontier between the normal and the deviant.

3.2 The Constructed Meaning of Chappie's Representation

The object of the constructed meaning is the movie. The subject is the movie maker who has concept of the construction. "we can construct meaning, using representational system – concepts, and signs" (Hall, 1997:25). The movie maker builds the representation of Chappie as well as he builds the concept of meaning by using two process of representation. The first process of the movie maker's concept is the representation of Chappie, and the second process is the way of movie maker tries to construct the representation and to share the meaning. According to Hall, meaning depends on the relationship between thing in the world (people, object and event, real or fictional, and the conceptual system (1997: 18). The elements of movie are the signs such as people, things, object and event which guide the spectator to get the constructed meaning.

The main character in Chappie's movie is a robot that is created by human. The robot is constructed in thought and action. Chappie's character is a robot man

who wants to get his freedom. In this movie, Chappie proves that he is not only the creation of human but also he can be equal with others human. The movie constructs Chappie as black skin.

Furthermore, Chappie is a black skin who against the social conflict in Johannesburg, South Africa and he is stereotyped as a robot that can be controlled by human. According to M. Smith,

Despite these findings, the state came down very heavily on Black activists and in 1977 most Black Consciousness movements were outlawed. Although many of these movements, such as the South African Students Organization (SASO) were educational-based, they were almost fully comprised of children who had grown up in deprived Black townships (David M. Smith, 1992: 45).

From the statement, the researcher concludes that Chappie is a part of Black Consciousness who against the bondage from white. The movie shows that the opposition of Chappie is killing to Vincent Moore. He represents as white that oppresses Chappie. Vincent wants Chappie's cleverness for his own profit. He takes guard key from Chappie to make alive his own robot named Moose. It will give much money to Vincent. He can also get better job in the office. In this situation, Vincent not only gets the profit economically but also gets the power in his job.

The movie tries to construct the meaning inside. It is possible that the representation of Chappie is constructed to build a meaning of identity or culture. Chappie is constructed as a black to show the otherness of race. The movie maker

builds the representation of Chappie as well as he builds the concept of meaning by using two processes of representation. The first is the movie maker concept. It is the representation of Chappie. The second is the way the movie maker tries to construct the representation and to construct the meaning.

Hall defines that “meaning depends on the relationship between things in the world – people, object and event, real or fictional – and the conceptual of system (Hall, 1997: 18). The element of movie (people, object, event, and things) guides the spectator to figure out the constructing meaning. It is the Hall means ‘shared meaning’ of the concept about culture to the spectator.

These are some constructed meanings based on the representation of Chappie in this movie.

3.2.1 Black Consciousness

Black Consciousness is the defiant urged in rejection of apartheid especially among black workers and the youth. It is founded in 1974. The leader of this movement is Stephen Biko. It is the struggle against apartheid in South Africa. Black Consciousness is the uprising of youth to get freedom. According to Sonneborn,

Biko believed that only after they had learned to accept and respect their black identity would black South Africans be successful in their fight for their rights. Blacks are suffering from an inferiority complex—a result of 300 years of deliberate oppression, denigration and derision. What is necessary is a very

strong grass-roots build-up of black consciousness such that blacks can learn to assert themselves and stake their rightful claim (2010:67).

Black Consciousness tries to show the black people value that depends on their own standard and outlook. It will not tolerate the dictate of white bourgeois culture which attacks with passion (Fetton, 1986:127). Actually, the aim of Black Consciousness is to omit white hegemony which is individualism and materialism. It also relates to slogan of the movement “black man you are on your own”. Because of the influence of white capitalism, many of black people allow their selves to be victims of individualism and materialism. Thus, the movement wants to maintain black culture that has high solidarity (Fetton, 1986: 87).

As the researcher’s reason in background, Chappie’s character refers to the Black Consciousness because he fights materialism and individualism in his environment. Materialism in this movie refers to Ninja who always thinks about how to get much money. In the other hand, individualism refers to Moore who is selfish. He never thinks about the other people even they are his partner. This is the dialogue which shows materialism of Ninja and individualism of Moore.

NINJA. You turn the robot in the on the block. We will use him to get a lot of money. (00.23.39)

MOORE. So let’s use this situation to make a certain another robot (Moose) shine. The robot (Chappie) must be destroyed and crushed before appearing other damage. Deon must be killed. (01.28.39-01.28.50)

Ninja only wants to get a lot of money to pay his debt. Thus, he uses Chappie to reach his pretention. In the other hand, Moore always thinks to get good position in Tetravaal. He wants to be number one person in the corporation. Moore can do anything to reach his pretention including killed someone who is in surrounding him. He never thinks about the others. He only thinks about himself.

The movie has two aspects that support Chappie's character as the part of Black Consciousness movement. There are;

a. The title "Chappie"

Chappie means a man who still young (dictionary.cambridge.org). Furthermore, after seeing the title, the researcher concludes that the word "Chappie" means as a young black man who has braveness against the threat from white skin. Because of this case, Chappie's character includes to the movement. In the other hand, it is also supported by Chappie's struggle to get his freedom.



Fig.05. The movie's title (Chappie, 00.02.02)

Turner said that "There is a 'language' for visual representation, too, sets of codes and conventions used by the audience to make sense of what they see" (1999: 54). The statement can be meant that an image can explain something only by using

visual ability. Because of that, the shot shows Chappie as a robot man who is standing bravely among the chaos. The spectator can see that he is strong and brave.

According to Turner, when the camera is close-up it indicates strong emotion or crisis (1999: 56). The shot also uses medium close up (MCU) which frames Chappie from the chest up. It focuses on Chappie to emphasize Chappie's existence while the others are blurred. In this movie, Chappie feels that he is controlled by the gangster and oppressed by Vincent Moore. In the end of story, Chappie refuse the command from gangster. He is also against Moore because he has killed someone who is worth for Chappie. This is the reason why Chappie includes a brief man.

b. The consciousness program in Chappie

Chappie is created with consciousness program which has thought and feeling as a human. The consciousness makes Chappie to have the braveness to against the oppression that comes from Ninja and Moore as white skin. The important thing is the consciousness of Chappie is used to get his freedom. This is the dialogue between Chappie and Deon which discusses about the consciousness of Chappie.

CHAPPIE. Deon, this can save me. I need new body, remember?
(01.19.17)

DEON. No, because you are conscious. You can not be copied because you are not data. (01.19.29 – 01.19.31)

CHAPPIE. Chappie can figure it. ... and then, I just to get my consciousness. The helmet, I can use it (the helmet can be connected with computer and it can transfer the consciousness). (01.19.41-01.20.15)

Actually, the apartheid era called for a commission to investigate politically motivated human rights violations that had occurred between 1960 until 1994 (Sonneborn, 2010: 95-96). Thus, there is the time for the people to fight white. In this case, Chappie is a part of Black Consciousness that has pretension to maintain his right.

3.2.2 Independent man

Generally, independent means free without control. It is not influenced or controlled in any way by other people, events, or things (<http://en.oxforddictionaries.com>). Apartheid had shattered families, left millions impoverished and homeless, and fueled political strife that endangered the entire nation (Sonneborn, 2010:16). Recognizing the truth is not enough. Then, African people have the time for the anti-apartheid movement to intensify the struggle. It needs their effort to against apartheid. It is a necessary part of the ongoing fight. Therefore, there are some movements that are made by black population. They want to fight against apartheid policy. After having long struggle, apartheid was finally died and buried. After centuries of violence, the peaceful is got by South Africa's majority.

Related to the case, Chappie's character is also constructed as independent man in the movie. Man in here refers to black who has braveness to fight the oppression from white. The man constructed as robot who always subservient to white. Yet, in fact the robot has consciousness and freedom.

Chappie fights against because Moore kills his people. Then, he comes to Moore and he hits him. In the end of the movie Chappie get his own life without any influence and oppression from others.



Fig.06. Chappie against Vincent Moore (Chappie, 01.44.03)

Turner said that, the character that is constructed through the choice of camera angles which is consistently shot from below, exaggerating his size and power (1999: 58). Relates to the statement, the camera angle of Chappie's character comes from below in order to show his power. In this case the director will tell the spectator that he is stronger than Moore.

The shot shows Chappie's braveness to fight Moore who oppresses him. It uses the medium long shot (MLS) in which the human is framed from the knees up (Villarejo, 2007: 38). The shot tells that Chappie is greater than Moore. In the other hand, high key lighting in the shot means that the intelligibility of Chappie as the winner can be seen by the spectators clearly. They will conclude that Chappie is successful for the long struggle.

The movie maker wants to show the meaning about the other side of robot. So far, robot is constructed as the servant of human in the world. Hence, the movie maker shows the different paradigm of robot. This movie shows the positive side of robot. In another word, robot does not always obey the human. It can have its own consciousness. So, robot is not absolutely a servant for human.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

The objectives of the research are aimed to figure out the representation of Chappie's character. This research analyzes the representation of Chappie's to get the constructed meaning of the representation. The researcher formulates the data to the theory of representation by conducting two processes of representation. The first process describes the movie maker's concept of representation. The second process describes the Chappie's construction that is proved by conducting the elements of movie, scene, and dialogue.

The construction shows the meaning of movie maker's concept in representation. There are three representations of Chappie's character. The representations are Chappie as the other, Chappie as inferior, and Chappie as stereotype of sub-human. Those representations are analyzed to get the constructed meaning of Chappie's character.

Furthermore, there are constructed meanings in the representations. They are Black Consciousness and independent man. The constructed meanings in Chappie's representation are the concept of movie maker. Movie maker delivers and shares new meaning by constructing the movie elements about Black Consciousness and independent man. The elements consist of the theme, story, scene, and dialogue.

In conclusion, the researcher concludes that there are binaries of four points in this research. The first is superior and inferior which is showed by black and white skin. As black, Chappie is inferior. Moore and Ninja are superior. Second is self and other. Chappie is in other. Then, there is stereotyping and stereotyped. Chappie represents stereotyped by white skin. The last is creator and creation. The robot is created by human. The creator can control Chappie easily. The position of Chappie's character is inferior, other, stereotyped, and creation. So, Chappie also wants to be superior, self, stereotyping, and creator.

4.2 Suggestion

The movie has social phenomenon between black skin and white skin in South Africa that can be analyzed by using the representation theory by Stuart Hall. The researcher concludes that Chappie movietells about the strength and braveness of black man. The man is in robot body but he fights the oppression that comes from white skin with all of his weakness. Thus, in the end of the movie he can get his freedom. The researcher suggests for the next researcher to use another theory to analyze Chappie's character such as masculinity. In addition, the next researcher may find another interested character or theme in the movie which can be analyzed by using other theories.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



NURMALA REJEKI

Address : Bantengan Dusun VI Brosot, Galur,
Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta

Cell Phone : +6285601902136

E-mail : nurmalarejeki@gmail.com

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Date of Birth : March, 26th 1995

Place of Birth : Kulon Progo

Citizenship : Indonesian

EDUCATION

2000-2001 : Srisadono Galur Kindergarten

2001-2007 : Brosot III Elementary School

2007-2010 : State Islamic Junior High School, Galur, Kulon Progo

2010-20013 : State Vocational High School 1 Temon, Kulon Progo

2013-2017 : State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

ACTIVITIES

The member of "*karang taruna*" Bantengan Dusun VI

