

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Study

Literature is human's creature such as drama, novel, short story, poetry, poem, etc, based on phenomena of life, many problems of society or just imagination. The author draws the condition of the society, although the literary work is not authentic datum as history. So the author writes condition of society as he writes a history or reads history (Hardjana, 1981:73).

As a social creature, human being cannot quit themselves from the social problems in life. It is a fact of life that should be faced. People should survive from limited conditions. The social problem is discrimination in social; it is the major issue in an environment and causes several problems in society. When somebody suffers from discrimination in social, there is nothing can be done particularly if they do not have any job to support their life. The poor people live under the discrimination scratch. Usually, they live in poor houses that are vile and unsanitary establishments; children are not educated and paupers could starve to death in them. On the other hand, they cannot get a better job because they do not have any skill required. These limited conditions make them do social crimes. Moreover, whenever social change occurs, social problems inevitably follow including discrimination. War, for example, takes social changes in society. Also, it influences aspects of life such as economic, politic, social, religion, and cultural aspects.

Social condition of society can be a conspicuous target of denunciation in literary work (Endraswara, 2003: 77). Literature as a mode of communication, communicates the thought, feeling, expression, and criticism of the author towards the social condition at that time (Endraswara, 2003: 83).

The author shows up the reality of human problem in society in order to find the solution based on his or her view (Endraswara, 2003: 77). There is an assumption that the appearance of literary work is not in social vacuum and social life is the important supporting thing to produce literary works (Endraswara, 2003: 77). The most successful literary works are those that represent their age and society (Endraswara, 2003: 77). Swingewood and Laurensen said:

Literature too pre-eminently concerned with man's social world, his adaptation to it and his desire to change it. Thus the novel as the major literary genre of industrial society can be seen as a faithful attempt to recreate social world of man's relation with his family, with politics, with the State. (Swingewood and Laurensen, 1972: 12)

In other words, literary works can be seen as the reflection of a certain period, that is why, it is being a "witness" of the certain period. All of social life will be reflected into the literary works itself.

Studying a literary work is worth because it can reflect human being experiences and it can assume many shapes and attitudes toward as the life imagination from it. Everything that happens in her lives and the world phenomena could be an inspiration for an author to create a literary work, an author tries to bring the realities of life into a world of creation and provide the best literature work to the world. Every thought that he or she brings in her

literary work can be characterized as her ideology in life. An author's point of view is a sociology, which has coherence and unity, dealing with human being relationship and its society, or even with the universe. Author's view is also her idea, aspiration, opinion or even suggestion for the problem statement which she proposes. Furthermore, literary work can be a social criticism for the society in certain age. One of movie telling the discrimination in social as the main problem is *Price of Persia* directed by Mike Newell.

Set in the mystical lands of Persia, a rogue prince and a mysterious princess race against dark forces to safeguard an ancient dagger capable of releasing the Sands of Time a gift from the gods that can reverse time and allow its possessor to rule the world.

Adopted from the streets of Nasaf by King Sharaman of Persia, young Dastan grows up amongst royalty and quickly earns his place as a mighty warrior and prince. As his brothers Garsiv and Tus plan battle strategies, a spy sends word that the Holy City of Alamut has been supplying weapons to enemies of Persia. Taking matters into his own hands, Tus orders an attack on the sacred city and upon its fall Dastan encounters the beautiful Princess Tamina. When King Sharaman dies under mysterious circumstances shortly after, and Dastan is accused of his murder, he flees with the princess on a harrowing mission to clear his name. Learning from Tamina the true motives behind Alamut's invasion, Dastan must embark on a perilous quest to stop an evil mastermind's plot for ultimate power with a mystical weapon that can control the very fabric of time.

In Persia, in the Royal City of Nasaf, the fair King Sharaman rules the empire with his brother Nizan. Sharaman has two sons, but adopts the orphan Dastan that becomes part of his family. Years later, the Holy City of Alamut ruled by Princess Tamina is under siege of the troops led by Tus, Garsiv and Dastan, after their uncle Nizan has intercepted a spy carrying weapons for Alamut. Dastan invades the city with his men to avoid a massacre and the Persian army conquers the city. Dastan gets a dagger from an enemy and King Sharaman comes to Almut very upset with the invasion of the holy city. Then he arranges the marriage of Dastan with Princess Tamina. When Dastan gives a holy cloak delivered by Tus to his father, the mantle is poisoned and kills Sharaman. Dastan is accused of betrayal but he escapes with Princess Tamina. Sooner he finds that the dagger is a powerful device to travel and change time and that Tus is not the traitor and he engages with Tamina in a quest for justice.

Moreover, based on the fact, the writer is interested in analyzing this movie by using sociological approach. In this study the writer encourages herself to give a title **SOCIAL DISCRIMINATION IN MIKE NEWELL'S *PRINCE OF PERSIA (2010): A SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH***

## **B. Literature Review**

There are some analyses about sociological approach in some other works of literature, but the researcher has not found any research that has been conducted on Mike Newell's *Prince of Persia* especially in Surakarta Region and at least at UMS.

### **C. Problem Statement**

The main problem of the story is: “How is discrimination of social reflected in Mike Newell’s *Prince of Persia*?”

### **D. Limitation of the Study**

To intensify the analysis, the focus is on the discrimination social on the implementation of sociological approach according to sociological theory in the movie.

### **E. Objective of the Study**

The objectives of the study are:

1. To analyze the structural elements in the movie of *Prince of Persia*.
2. To analyze the discrimination of social in Mike Newell’s *Prince of Persia* based on sociological approach.

### **F. Benefits of the Study**

The benefits are:

#### **1. Theoretical Benefit**

This research will hopefully give a contribution to the learner body of knowledge especially in understanding literary studies in *Prince of Persia*.

#### **2. Practical Benefit**

This research will hopefully could understand about Mike Newell’s *Prince of Persia* based on sociological approach

## **G. Research Method**

### **1. Object of the Study**

The object of the study is *Prince of Persia* directed by Mike Newell and publishing the America original movie in 2010.

### **2. Type of the Study**

In this research, the researcher uses a descriptive qualitative research. This research is also a qualitative research since this research is a research that presents the descriptive data, in form of words, spoken or written of people and analyzed attitudes (Moeloeng, 1995:3).

In brief, descriptive qualitative research is research employing the method of collecting, describing, classifying, and analyzing the data, and then drawing conclusion. The data can be sentences, discourse, pictures, diary and memorandum.

### **3. Type of the Data and the Data Source**

Data source are the literary data which are divided into two categories.

#### **a. Primary Data Source**

The primary data is the movie and the script of *Prince of Persia* written by Mike Newell, published in 2010.

#### **b. Secondary Data Source**

The second data taken on the other sources are such as the author's biography, essay, comments, historical information and other relevance information.

#### **4. Technique of the Data Collection**

The data collecting technique used in the study is the library research.

The necessary steps are follows:

- a. Looking at the movie carefully.
- b. Reading the movie script
- c. Taking notes of the important parts in both primary and secondary data source
- d. Classifying the data into some categories
- e. Selecting them by rejecting irrelevant information that does not support the topic of study

#### **5. Technique of the Data Analysis**

In the analyzing the data the writer, the technique of data analysis in this research is descriptive. This is an interpretation of text and context analysis to get the characteristic of the data in sociological approach of the movie of *Mike Newell's*

### **H. Paper Organization**

This research paper consists of six chapters. Chapter I is the introduction, which consists of background of the study, literature review, problem, objective of the study, benefit of the study, research method, and research organization. Chapter II is the underlying theory, which consists of sociological perspectives. Chapter III deals with the social historical background of America society in the early 21<sup>th</sup> century, Chapter IV presents

the structural elements of *Prince of Persia*, it consists of the characters and the characterization, theme, plot of view, and style. Chapter V consists of analysis based on sociological approach. Chapter VI is the conclusion and recommendation.