

An analysis of discriminatory actions found in 200 Pounds Beauty movie

Priska Natalia¹⁾, Ahmad Muhid²⁾, Didit Kurniadi³⁾

¹Language and Culture Faculty, Universitas AKI

email: 321180019@student.unaki.ac.id

²Language and Culture Faculty, Universitas AKI

email: ahmad.muhid@unaki.ac.id

³Language and Culture Faculty, Universitas AKI

email: didit.kurniadi@unaki.ac.id

Abstract

This study aims to find the discriminatory actions in the 200 Pounds Beauty Movie. 200 Pounds Beauty is a 2006 film. This film tells the story of a fat woman named Hanna who wants to become a famous singer. However, because of her plump body, Hanna receives discriminatory treatment from other characters. Discrimination is the unfair treatment of a person or group of people who have differences in race, ethnicity, gender, and others. Therefore, the authors chose the film 200 Pounds Beauty to analyze the discriminatory treatment received by Hanna's character. To be able to conduct research, the author uses a structural approach method. Then, the researchers collect data using the library research method and present the data collected in a sentence and pictures. From the research that has been done on the film 200 Pounds Beauty, it can be said that many of the acts of discrimination are accepted by Hanna's character. Each discrimination that has been carried out has a different effect. The authors suggest that future researchers analyze discrimination more deeply.

Keywords: Action, Discrimination, Movie, Overweight

1. Introduction

Literature is one of the works of art poured in written or oral form that uses language as the media and is written according to the writing rules. Literature is one of the arts that existed since ancient times, which is the pouring of one's expression, opinion, and experience. Nuraeni (2016) states that literature is a work of imaginative or creative writing. Based on its history, literature has several types, including imaginative and non-imaginative. According to Pradani and Rizal (2020), imaginative literature is further divided into poetry and prose, which are still divided into several parts. In contrast, non-imaginative literature is divided into eight types: Essay, critique, biography, autobiography, history, memoirs, diary, movies, and mail. Nowadays, movies are popular as part of contemporary literary works.

200 Pounds Beauty is one of the movies published in 2006 and produced by Kim Yong Hwa, which attracted a lot of public attention because of the interesting storyline and cast favored by various groups. 200 Pounds Beauty movie is adapted from the Japanese comic Kanna's Big Success by Komiko Suzuki. This movie tells the story of a fat woman named Hanna (Kim Ah Jong) who wants to become a famous singer. Hanna works as a ghost singer. She becomes the voice of Ammy (Ji Seo Yun), a famous singer. Even though she has a beautiful face, Ammy does not have a voice as sweet as Hanna's. Hanna decided to become Ammy's 'voice' because of a man named Sang-Jun (Joo Jin Mo). After a long time, Hanna put her heart

on Sang-Jun. Unfortunately, the man only wanted to take advantage of Hanna. Sang-Jun and Ammy have worked together to make Hanna always by their side and become Ammy's 'voice'. Feeling heartbroken, Hanna contemplated suicide and eventually underwent plastic surgery. After having the look she wanted, Hanna changed her name to Jenny. But the problems came and went after the big changes in his life.

Before deciding to undergo plastic surgery and change herself into Jenny, Hanna received a lot of discriminatory actions about her face and overweight body. Because of the discriminatory actions, Hanna's life was affected. This is also felt and happens to many people, both as victims and as perpetrators, and done both consciously and unconsciously. Therefore, the authors are interested in analyzing the various discriminatory actions in the 200 Pounds Beauty movie. So, with this research, many people are more aware and learn not to use discriminatory actions against others.

2. Theoretical Framework

2.1. Intrinsic Elements

According to Nurgiyantoro, intrinsic elements build the literary work itself. The factual elements will be found if people read or watch literary works (Nurgiyantoro, 2013, p.30). Like most other literary works, there are many intrinsic elements in the world of film. However, in this chapter, the authors only discuss two elements, namely Theme and Characters.

Theme

The theme is one of the elements supporting a literary work's formation. The theme is also often referred to as the most basic element because, from the theme, the central ideas of a literary work emerge. This is supported by Aminudin, who stated that the theme is the idea that underlies a story, so it also acts as a starting point for the author in explaining the fiction he created (Aminudin, 1995, p. 91). In essence, the theme is a problem that is the authors' starting point in compiling the story or literary work, as well as a problem that the author wants to solve with his work.

Based on the priority, the themes are divided into two, namely major themes and minor themes. The major theme is the main meaning of the story that forms the basis or general basic idea of work. Determining the major theme is choosing, considering, and assessing several meanings interpreted as being contained by the work in question. Minor themes contain meaning in certain parts of the story and can be identified as additional meanings. In the journal created by Nurhakiki and Andreawan, they state that the two themes have quite clear differences. We can find major themes in all parts of a literary work, while minor themes can only be found in certain parts and must be identified to find them.

Characters

The second intrinsic element that will be discussed is the characters. According to Nurgiyantoro, the character is a character's description in a literary work (Nurgiyantoro, 2007, p. 165). The word character itself can be interpreted into two meanings in literature. First, the character can be defined as the nature or attitude of a character. Second, a character can be interpreted as the character given by the work's creator. Characters in literature are not only for humans but can also be in the form of animals or objects. It depends on the creator who made the work. Character is generally divided into several sections based on the role and personality. Based on the role, the character is divided into the Main Character, the Figure Character, and the Supporting Character. Every film work has these three characters. The number of scenes or appearances of these characters in a movie distinguishes the three types of characters based on their roles. If a character has many scenes and time to appear, then that

character is the Main Character. In most literary works, the Main Character always appears at the beginning of the work.

Based on their character, the character is divided into three: protagonist, antagonist, and tritagonist. The three types of Characters based on their character can be distinguished from the nature and behavior shown in the film or work. The protagonist has good character and behavior. In general, the Protagonist Character is used as a character possessed by the Main Character in most literary works, be it drama, fiction, or movies. In contrast to the Protagonist Character, the Antagonist Character has evil traits and behavior and is often used as a Figure Character. Different from the protagonist and antagonist, the tritagonist has a personality that is neither good nor bad.

Discrimination

Discrimination comes from the English word discriminate and was first used in the 17th century. The term comes from the Latin word discriminate. Since the Civil War in America in the 18th century, discrimination developed as an English vocabulary term to explain prejudice negatively. At that time, the prejudice in question was associated only with the prejudice that only blacks were slaves. But the use of the term grew later, too used for all kinds of prejudice and all actions negative for all types of social identity. Discrimination can strike any race and ethnicity because it is very difficult to unite groups that are different. Therefore, as a human being, it is very important to understand and accept differences. Well, it is the color difference in skin, the origin of residence, religion, etc.

According to the KBBI (*Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*), discrimination is the difference in the treatment of fellow citizens based on skin color, class, ethnicity, religion, and so on (KBBI, 2016). This understanding is supported by Theodorson, who states that discrimination is the unequal treatment of individuals or groups based on something, usually categorical or distinctive attributes such as race, ethnicity, religion, or membership of social classes (Theodorson, 1979). From these two sources, it can be concluded that discrimination is the unfair treatment of a person or group of people who have differences in race, ethnicity, gender, etc. Ransford (1980) distinguishes between individual discrimination and discrimination institutions (Institutional Discrimination). Individual discrimination is the act of a prejudiced perpetrator (prejudice). Institutional discrimination is acts that have nothing to do with a prejudiced individual but rather impact the policy or practices of certain institutions in society (Sunarto & Kamanto, 2004). In this research, the authors find that there are two kinds of discrimination practiced and accepted, namely discrimination against being overweight and also discrimination against plastic surgery.

Overweight Discrimination (Weight Stigma)

The official Weight Obesity website writes that Weight Stigma refers to the discriminatory acts and ideologies targeted toward individuals because of their weight and size. Weight stigma is a result of weight bias. Weight bias refers to the negative ideologies associated with obesity. Although not many people know about Weight Stigma, many do it without realizing it.

The presence of Weight Stigma on a person can create negative effects for that person. Logically, when someone experiences Weight Stigma due to excess weight, it can affect their mentality. There are many ways a person can deal with or divert Weight Stigma, be it by overeating due to stress or committing suicide. This will create discrimination against someone who is overweight. The presence of Weight Stigma in a person can trigger Fat shaming in that person. Until now, there have been many cases of bullying and discrimination caused by Weight Stigma. Fat Shaming is a subset of Body shaming that is intended for people with

excess body weight. Fat Shaming itself is a term for the act of humiliating the bodies of people who are considered large or fat.

Plastic Surgery Discrimination

As many of us know, South Korea is a country with a fairly high level of plastic surgery. Although not ranked one with the most number of plastic surgeries, many people assume that almost all South Koreans are beautiful and handsome because of surgery. Even though not all South Koreans undergo plastic surgery, plastic surgery is often done by Koreans so that they can meet existing beauty standards. The definition of a beautiful Korean woman must have clean and white skin, a smooth facial complexion, an oval and small face shape, a sharp and small nose, and round eyes with double eyelids.

Doing plastic surgery is not something to be avoided because everyone has the right to do it, and everyone has the right to be beautiful. However, in this world, many people receive discrimination just for having plastic surgery. Everyone has a different background in life. Until now, there have been many cases that make plastic surgery the choice to continue life. Many people experience bullying because they do not comply with beauty standards. These are the things that make plastic surgery a choice that some people make.

3. Research Method

In this research, the authors use the Structural Approach. The structural Approach aims to explain the functions and relationships among many elements of a literary work that produce the whole story (Nugiyantoro: 1995). To collect the data, the author used a method called library research. Library research collects data by learning and understanding data closely related to the problems from books, theories, notes, and documents (George, 2008). The authors searched the library for various sources supporting this research. The main data are taken from the script of the movie. The secondary data are taken from the opinions of some experts, which can be found in various sources such as books, journals, documents, and websites.

The first step used by the authors is to read the movie's script. After reading the entire script from the movie, the authors watched the movie and collected the data, which is the research topic. Any data obtained from watching movies are validated again to become complete data. After that, any data collected are analyzed by the researchers. After analyzing the data, the authors started to analyze the data using the Content Analysis method. Content analysis is a research method used to identify patterns. To conduct content analysis, systematically collect data from written, oral, or visual texts, such as books, magazines, photographs, and film. Content analysis can be qualitative and quantitative, depending on the data collection type. Because the data in this research is in the form of text, images, and sound, the content analysis this time included qualitative data. The writers use content analysis to discover communication content's purposes, messages, and effects. Besides that, the writers also can infer about the producers and audience of the texts they analyze.

Therefore, Content Analysis Methods are often used with Document Studies in research. Document analysis is a systematic procedure for reviewing or evaluating printed and electronic (computer-based and Internet-transmitted) documents (Bowen, 2009). Document analysis requires examining and interpreting data to elicit meaning, gain understanding, and develop empirical knowledge (Rapley, 2007). Following the description of the content analysis itself, the authors discuss the data analysis results obtained in quite depth, not only from one or two aspects but from several aspects that are related to the data that has been collected. This type of data analysis is widely used to analyze a character's or a message's characteristics.

4. Finding and Discussion

4.1. The Discriminatory Action Found in 200 Pounds Beauty Movie

The first data showing discrimination is Ammy's criticism of Hanna's outfit. The incident happened when Ammy finished her concert, and she immediately approached Hanna. After seeing Hanna's appearance, Ammy immediately criticized the clothes worn by Hanna. From the picture above, it can be seen that Ammy is holding Hanna's clothes while uttering words that satirize Hanna's dress by questioning her.

Ammy thought that the clothes Hanna was wearing were suitable for dancers and told her to wear sports clothes instead. Hearing Ammy's words of criticism, Hanna immediately answered them by telling him that there was no fit for him. Behind the criticism that Ammy has done, there is discrimination that has occurred. Although what Ammy criticizes is the way Hanna dresses, there is another meaning to Ammy's criticism. That Hanna's fat body makes the clothes she wears look ugly. Indirectly, Ammy is not criticizing Hanna's clothes but criticizing Hanna's fat body.

The second action that shows Ammy's discrimination is wearing the same dress Hanna is wearing. The incident occurred at Sang-Jun's birthday party. It started with a red dress that was sent in Sang-Jun's name and sent to Hanna so that she could wear it at Sang-Jun's birthday party. Hanna happily and unsuspectingly put on the clothes sent to the birthday party. After arriving in the party room, Hanna went straight to Sang-Jun's room. But she still wears a coat as the outer.

After removing the coat, Ammy entered the room wearing the same red dress, shocking everyone, including Hanna and Sang-Jun. Seeing Ammy wearing the same dress made Hanna realize that her dress was sent by Ammy but in Sang-Jun's name. Hanna instantly became embarrassed and saddened by lowering her head and avoiding eye contact with anyone else in the room. After realizing that her red dress was not from Sang-Jun, Hanna immediately rushed to the bathroom to express his emotions by crying.

Ammy did this to Hanna because of her jealousy of Hanna, which made her want to avenge her jealousy. Jealousy is an emotion experienced when a person feels a relationship with a partner is threatened and results in a loss of ownership; usually, this will arise if a third party is in the relationship. The jealousy that Ammy felt made her nervous and uneasy with Hanna's presence.

The action above does not show direct discrimination, but behind it all, several things constitute discrimination. From Ammy's actions, it can be concluded that there are several purposes for Ammy to send the same dress as the one she is wearing. The first goal is for Ammy to play with Hanna's feelings for Sang-Jun so that Hanna realizes that her love for Sang-Jun is one-sided. The second goal is that Ammy wants Hanna publicly embarrassed at Sang-Jun's birthday party. The last goal is for Ammy to show that she is better physically, so she wants to make a comparison with Hanna by wearing the same clothes.

The data above is a snippet of the dialogue that was delivered by Sang-Jun when talking to Ammy and addressed to Hanna. When the dialogue was uttered, Hanna overheard from the toilet because, at that time, Hanna was in the toilet to be alone. The dialogue above is words that show criticism of Hanna as an overweight person. A word that indicates discrimination is the word 'Fat.' In this case, the word 'Fat' can also be interpreted as obesity. Obesity is an excess of fat in the body, which is generally stored in the subcutaneous tissue (under the skin) around the body's organs, and sometimes there is an expansion into the organ tissue. The second sentence spoken by Sang-Jun was a dialogue that showed discrimination. Although the dialogue does not contain words that indicate direct discrimination against Hanna, the words 'exists' and 'using' in the dialogue have a negative meaning.

In the first line, the word ‘exists’ meant by Sang-Jun was the existence of Hanna, who was never appreciated by people for having a fat body, only for Ammy. In another sense, Hanna was only made for Ammy. Supported by the next sentence, when Sang-Jun mentions that they are just ‘using’ Hanna, it’s as if Hanna is an object. So, in conclusion, the meaning behind Sang-Jun’s words is that Hanna’s existence is only used to be the ‘shadow singer’ behind Ammy’s voice, without having to show her presence, which most people do not support.

This shows that the criticisms are discrimination against Hanna’s character. Essentially, Hanna has the right to live her own life as a singer and apart from Ammy as a ‘shadow singer’. Weight Stigma appears in the data this time. From these data, it can be seen that the people in the film have a stigma that people with fat bodies do not have the right to become public figures and appear on stage. That’s what happened to the character Hanna. She was not allowed to show herself on stage and was hired to be Ammy’s voice.

This action occurs at the movie’s beginning when Hanna visits the Shaman to ask for the amulet in the first scene. Hanna’s purpose in coming to the Shaman was to get an amulet so that Sang-Jun liked Hanna too. It is the same as the other visitors, who come with their own needs when visiting the Shaman. But when she wanted to bow down to thank the Shaman, he forbade Hanna to do so. Without giving a clear reason forbidding Hanna to do it, in general, everyone who visits the Shaman is allowed to bow down as a thank you and respect to the Shaman.

In South Korea, saying thank you with prostration and a sign of respect to certain people called Keun-Jeol has become a tradition. Keun-Jeol is a way in which individuals bow down on the floor with their hands and knees, expressing a respectful greeting for the New Year to their elders or those they love. This tradition is still carried out today by every community in South Korea. Just as Hanna wanted to show her gratitude for the amulet that had been given, but without giving a direct reason, the Shaman forbade Hanna to bow down in gratitude.

It can be concluded that the reason for banning Hanna is that he does not want to be given respect by people who have had a difficult life. In another sense, the difficult life that Hanna has lived and will live is due to her fat body, as he had said to Hanna earlier. Besides that, Hanna’s chubby body made the Shaman not want to be respected because when Hanna prostrates, the narrow room will be full, and there is the possibility of bumping the things in it. Hearing the ban from the Shaman did not make Hanna cancel her intention to give a prostrate of gratitude. So Hanna still bowed down to the Shaman even though some chaos was caused after doing so. Namely, Hanna hit the wall and the table, causing some of the things on the table to spill and hit the Shaman. So that makes Shaman even more annoyed with Hanna’s character and keeps pushing her away.

This action takes place when Hanna is rushed to the hospital when she tries to commit suicide by taking diet pills. The reason Hanna committed suicide was her ex-boyfriend, who broke up with her and disappeared. This makes Hanna decide to commit suicide. When she arrived, the doctors and nurses wanted to move Hanna from the ambulance to the hospital bed. However, the doctors and nurses were not strong enough to lift Hanna’s body because she was too fat. Instead of asking more people for help, a doctor tries to overthrow Hanna by force.

Because of the commotion made by the doctors trying to overthrow Hanna, the sick Hanna woke up. After realizing what was going on, Hanna took the initiative to roll her aching body onto a hospital bed. In that situation, Hanna is a patient who needs treatment. But the doctor treats Hanna like an object. Even though Hanna was above average weight, Hanna was still a patient at the time who needed help. The actions taken by the doctor are discrimination against Hanna, who is overweight. Supposedly, the doctor asked more people to help lift Hanna. The hospital should also provide more adequate facilities.

When Hanna attended Sang-Jun's birthday party and wore the red dress Sang-Jun gave her, she came over and sat next to Sang-Jun. When CEO Choi told Hanna to remove her coat so it would not heat up, she immediately took it off. Instantly, everyone in the room reacted surprisedly to Hanna's look through their gaze. People in the room did not utter a single word, but they scorned Hanna's look through their gazes and reactions. When she realized that everyone in the room was giving her condescending looks, Hanna fell silent and lowered her head in shame.

Their stares and reactions are a form of discrimination against Hanna, who is overweight. The people in the room stared at Hanna's body as if they couldn't believe Hanna was wearing clothes that defined her chubby body. Everyone has the right to wear the clothes they want, and so does Hanna. Hanna's character must have a higher level of confidence to wear the clothes she wants proudly. Moreover, the clothes she wears are gifts from someone he likes. Although not everyone can accept it with a positive response, Hanna has the right to wear it. And the people in the room should respond positively and gaze at what Hanna is wearing.

The next data is dialogue spoken by Jeong-Min, Hanna's closest friend. Even though Jeong-Min is Hanna's closest friend, it doesn't guarantee that Jeong-Min will not discriminate against Hanna. This is evident from the sentence by Jeong-Min when they were in a restaurant drinking alcohol. Accompanied by a lengthy explanation of the three types of women, Jeong-Min immediately mentions that Hanna is the third type of rejected woman.

Hearing Jeong-Min's hurtful words made Hanna immediately sad while eating the roasted meat. Jeong-Min said this after Hanna told her about Sang-Jun's kindness that she had received. Hanna thinks Sang-Jun's kindness is a form of Sang-Jun's love for her. However, without realizing it, Jeong-Min curtly responded to Hanna's story with a statement that made Hanna sad. Jeong-min thinks that the existence of Hanna with her body shape and face is a rejection by the public.

So, from the scene, it can be seen that the closest friend does not guarantee that she will not discriminate. What should be a friend is to support and defend whatever is done. Even at the lowest point, a friend must remain supportive, not dropping and degrading to affect someone's mentality. In addition, a friend must also respect each other's shortcomings.

The second discrimination done by Jeong-Min occurs when Hanna receives a dress from Sang-Jun and tries it on. After Hanna finished wearing the dress, Hanna came out of the room and showed Jeong-Min. But Jeong-Min's reaction was to laugh at Hanna and say that she wasn't sure Hanna would wear the dress to Sang-Jun's party.

Jeong-Min laughed at not the clothes Hanna was wearing, but Hanna's body that didn't look right in the dress made Jeong-Min laugh. In other words, Hanna's fat body makes the dress she wears funny.

The last data is obtained from the dialogue by the character Jeong-Min. However, the data this time is slightly different because the words that become the data are not discrimination about weight but plastic surgery. The setting of the dialogue snippet is when Hanna has become Jenny, and she wants to reveal to Sang-Jun that she is Hanna. But after telling Jeong-Min about it, Jeong-Min forbids Jenny to do it. With the excuse that what Jenny did was a scam, Jeong-Min thought that Sang-Jun would not accept that Hanna had plastic surgery on Jenny. However, the way Jeong-Min's character conveys his opinion is wrong. Indirectly, she has discriminated against Jenny, who has had plastic surgery.

Doing plastic surgery is a natural thing in South Korea. Likewise, Hanna had plastic surgery and turned herself into Jenny. Knowing this, Jeong-Min, Jenny's best friend, does not like her for no apparent reason.

4.2. The Influence of Discrimination Action on The Main Character (Hana)

4.2.1. First effect from the first discriminatory action

The criticism Ammy gave did not have a significant effect on Hanna. This can be seen in the next scene, which shows that Hanna smiled because Sang-Jun approached and immediately hugged him. Sang-Jun's arrival makes Hanna forget the criticism that Ammy has given. From the reaction given by Hanna, it can be seen that the support of someone we love can reduce the intensity of the sadness caused by discrimination. What Hanna did was the right thing. Because Hanna still believes in herself and wears clothes according to what she wants. So Hanna did not follow what Ammy criticized about her clothes.

4.2.2. Second effect from the first discriminatory action

The discrimination that Ammy had done had a big enough effect on Hanna. This can be seen in Hanna, who immediately left the room because she was embarrassed and went to the bathroom to cry and be alone. Crying is Hanna's way of expressing every shame and sadness she feels. Crying can make Hanna a little relieved and calm, remembering all that Ammy has done to her. From a health perspective, crying is a great way to express emotions compared to holding back and suppressing every emotion. However, Hanna should not have to respond to every act of discrimination committed by Ammy because every human being is created differently and unique. But Ammy's action by Hanna is an act of discrimination that should not be done because the effects on each person will be different and can result in death if it occurs in someone who has a weak mentality.

4.2.3. Third effect of discriminatory action

Although not directly conveyed to Hanna, the criticisms had enough effect to become a turning point for Hanna. This is shown in the next scene, where Hanna cries while walking out with a blank stare and leaves Sang-Jun's birthday party. After that, Hanna decided to lock herself in the house and commit suicide. Meanwhile, according to the flow of human behaviour, suicide is a severe form of escape from the real world, running from a situation that cannot be tolerated or is a form of regression, wanting to return to a state of pleasure, comfort, and peace. (Kartono, 2000:143). Naturally, Hanna feels down with every criticism Sang-Jun gives, which hurts Hanna's feelings. However, trying to commit suicide is not the right choice to resolve every criticism received by Hanna because Hanna must remain confident, improve herself, and prove to Sang-Jun that she is talented and not just living for Ammy.

4.2.4. Fourth effect of discriminatory action

The chaos caused was Hanna's fault for not being careful when doing Keun-Jeol. However, the ban given by the Shaman is the beginning of chaos and a form of discrimination because Hanna is treated differently from other visitors. Shaman's discriminatory treatment did not affect Hanna's mentality. Because Hanna's mentality at the beginning of the episode was pretty strong. This can be seen in Shaman's ban, which does not affect mentality, and Hanna's indifferent response to the ban.

Going to the Shaman to ask for an amulet was not the wrong thing for Hanna to do. Hanna's character is someone who lives in a country that makes visiting shamans a natural thing. But in Indonesia, visiting the Shaman is an unnatural activity. In the NU blog, Kendal states that a shaman is a person who claims to know the occult and gives humans news about events in the universe. Among the Arabs in the past, many shamans claimed to know many occult things. With the support of the existing culture and national background, it can be said that the actions taken by Hanna to visit the Shaman are not prohibited.

4.2.5. Fifth effect of discriminatory action

The discriminatory treatment carried out by the doctor did not have a big effect on Hanna. It is just that the noise made by the doctor made Hanna faint awake. So that makes Hanna have to take the initiative to move from the Ambulance bed to the hospital bed by herself. In terms of the mental and survival of Hanna, there is no effect.

4.2.6. Sixth effect of discriminatory action

After receiving judgmental reactions and stares from the people in the room, Hanna immediately became silent and sat back down. Even though the discriminatory treatment carried out by the people in the room was only through gazes, it made Hanna's character silent and ashamed of what she was wearing.

4.2.7. Seventh effect from discriminatory action

With the words uttered by Jeong-Min, who is Hanna's best friend, Hanna's character can feel down and insecure about herself. This can be seen in the image above, which shows Hanna's sad expression after hearing Jeong-Min's words.

4.2.8. Eighth effect from discriminatory action

Seeing Jeong-Min's reaction to laughing at her, Hanna could not help but be silent and embarrassed by her dress. That is the effect of discriminatory action from Jeong-Min. However, because she appreciates the gift from Sang-Jun, Hanna still decides to wear the dress to Sang-Jun's birthday party.

4.2.9 Ninth effect from discriminatory action

Hearing Jeong-Min's words, Jenny could not keep quiet. Holding back tears, Jenny begins to argue with Jeong-Min, and a fight ensues in their friendship. Jenny's actions are not wrong; she must defend herself from discrimination. Plastic surgery is not wrong as long as it does not harm others. Jenny also has her reasons for doing plastic surgery. She is tired of the world that always denies her existence, which is ugly according to world beauty standards.

4.3. The Importance of Being Yourself

Being yourself is an attitude that we can learn, and we must have from the character Hanna in the movie 200 Pounds Beauty. By being ourselves, we can remain confident even though many people discriminate against us. From the character Hanna, we learn about being yourself when she accepts discriminatory actions. Still, the reaction given to Hanna is to ignore the treatment, and she continues to be herself.

Everyone has a special personality, unique character, potential, and extraordinary talents to become the best person. However, many people prefer to be someone else by imitating, imitating, and even knowingly cloning themselves from others. As a result, people lose their true personality. By recognizing and realizing our personalities, we will easily develop the abilities that exist in ourselves. Even though Hanna has experienced a lot of discrimination from people around her, even from those closest to her, she always accepts every discrimination, tries to stay true to herself, and does not care about any discrimination she receives.

5. Conclusions

In the previous chapter, the authors analyzed the data collected regarding discriminatory actions found in the 200 Pounds Beauty Movie. From the data in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that the 200 Pounds Beauty movie (1) has many actions that contain

discrimination aimed at both the main character and others. There are nine actions of discrimination found toward the main character. (2) Of the nine actions of discrimination that Hanna has experienced as the main character, it can be found that there are nine effects of the discrimination. Each action has a different effect on the main character. The action of discrimination that has a big effect is Ammy's wearing the same clothes on Sang-Jun's birthday, which was continued by Sang-Jun, who criticized Hanna physically and otherwise. So that makes Hanna want to be alone and cry in the bathroom to hide her tears. He can make the main character lock herself up and try to commit suicide. And that is where it became the turning point of Hanna's life as Jenny (3). It is important to be yourself and not ignore the words of those who hurt us. And learn from Hanna. Hanna's character is a figure who is strong enough to face any discrimination she receives so she can still face other actions.

From the research that has been done, it can be learned that discrimination is not something that can be underestimated and avoided. But it can be avoided not to. It can be seen that the effects caused by discrimination are very diverse, depending on the personality of the person receiving the discrimination, from crying, stress, depression, and even suicide. Therefore, discrimination should be avoided by everyone. Appreciating every difference and making a difference is a unique thing that makes diversity.

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