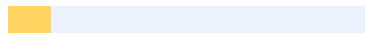




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## Template of Journal CULTURE

An analysis of discriminatory actions found in 200 pounds beauty movie

Priska Natalia<sup>1</sup>), Ahmad Muhid<sup>2</sup>), Didit Kurniadi<sup>3</sup>)

<sup>1</sup>Language and Culture Faculty, Universitas AKI (author 1)

email: 321180019@student.unaki.ac.id

<sup>2</sup>Language and Culture Faculty, Universitas AKI (author 2)

email: ahmad.muhiid@unaki.ac.id

<sup>3</sup>Language and Culture Faculty, Universitas AKI (author3)

email: didit.kurniadi@unaki.ac.id

### Abstract

Literature is one of the important topics studied in English. Literature has various forms which are referred to as literary works, which include poetry, fairy tales, rhymes, dramas, and films. Literature has been created since ancient times and is called Old English Literature, and developed according to the development of the times which is called Modern English Literature. The film is a combination of various technologies such as photography and sound recording, art, both fine arts and theater arts, literature and architecture, and music. 200 Pounds Beauty is a 2006 film. This film <sup>1</sup> tells the story of a fat woman named Hanna who wants to become a famous singer. However, because of her fat body, Hanna received a lot of 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 treatments received by Hanna's character. To be able to conduct research, the author uses a structural approach method. Then collect data using the library research method, and then present the data that has been 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 discriminations that has been carried out has a different effect. The authors suggests to the next researchers, analyze discrimination more deeply.

Keywords: Action, Discrimination, Movie, Overweight

## 1. Introduction [Times New Roman 12 bold]

Literature **1** is one of the works of art that are poured in written or oral form that used language as the media and is written according to the rules of writing. Literature is one of the arts that existed since ancient times, which is the pouring of one's expression, opinion, and experience. Bressler (1994:7) states that literature is a work of imaginative or creative writing. Based on its history, Literature has several different types based on imaginative and non-imaginative. <sup>25</sup> According to Sumardjo & Saini (1997: 18), imaginative literature is further divided into two, namely poetry and prose which are still divided into several parts. While **3** the form of non-imaginative literature is divided into 8 types, which are; Essay, Critic, Biography, Autobiography, History, Memoirs, Diary, and Mail.

The movie is one type of literature that is included in modern literature, which is a **1** development of old literature. The movie itself is included in the literary drama type, where the language used as a medium is poured into conversations between actors & actresses which is known as dialogue. In Indonesia, the beginning of the formation of the movie was from the existence of Wayang art which was developed into wayang wong and began to be shown to many people. Supported by Effendi who states that a movie **2** is the result of culture and means of artistic expression (1986: 239). The movie as mass communication is a combination of various technologies such as photography and sound recording, the arts, both fine arts and theatrical arts, literature and architecture as well as music. A movie has a written storyline or often called a scenario (story script).

200 Pounds Beauty is one of the movies published in 2006 produced by Kim Yong Hwa, which attracted a lot of public attention because of the interesting storyline, and casts that are 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 doesn't 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. <sup>15</sup> 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 contained in the <sup>6</sup> 200 Pounds Beauty movie. So, with this research, many people <sup>30</sup> are more aware and learn not to use discriminatory actions against others.

## 2. Theoretical Framework

### 2.1. Intrinsic Elements

According to Nurgiyantoro, intrinsic elements are elements that build the literary work itself. The factual elements will be found if people read or watch literary works (Nurgiyantoro, 2013: 30). <sup>15</sup> In the world of film, there are many intrinsic elements, just like most other literary works. However, in this chapter, the authors only discuss two elements, namely

## Theme and Characters.

### 2.1.1. Theme

The theme <sup>1</sup> is one of the elements that support the formation of a literary work. The theme is also often referred to as the most basic element because, from the theme, the central ideas of a literary work emerge. Supported by Aminudin who stated that <sup>21</sup> the theme is the idea that underlies a story so it also acts as a starting point for the authors in explaining the fiction he created (Aminudin, 1995: 91). In essence, the theme is a problem <sup>1</sup> that is the starting point of the authors in compiling the story or literary work, as well as a problem that the authors want 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 essentially an activity of choosing, considering, and assessing several meanings that are interpreted as being contained by the work in question. While minor themes are themes that 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 be able to find them (Nurhakiki & Andreawan: 6).

### 2.1.2. Characters

The second intrinsic element that will be discussed is the characters. According to Nurgiyantoro, the character is a description of a character in a literary work (Nurgiyantoro, 2007: 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, Character can be interpreted as the character itself given by the creator of the work. Characters in literature are not only for humans, but can also <sup>2</sup> be in the form of animals or objects, it depends on the creator who made the work. In general, Character is divided into several sections based on the role and personality. <sup>1</sup> Based on the role, the

Character is divided into three, namely Main Character, Figure Character, and the Supporting Character. Every film work has these three characters. What distinguishes the three types of characters based on their roles is the number of scenes or appearances of these characters in a movie. 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 also divided into three, namely Protagonist, Antagonist, and Tritagonist. The three <sup>7</sup> types of Characters based on their character can be distinguished from the nature and behavior shown in the film or work. Character 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 <sup>7</sup> to the Protagonist Character, the Antagonist Character has evil traits and behavior and is more often used as a Figure Character. Different from the Protagonist and Antagonist, the Tritagonist has a personality that is neither good nor bad. The personality of the Tritagonist is in the middle between the Protagonist and the Antagonist, according to what Rizky wrote in one of his blogs (Rizky: 2022).

## 2.2. Discrimination

The term discrimination comes from English: discriminate, and was first used in <sup>1</sup> the 17th Century. The term comes from the Latin: discriminate. Since the civil war in America in the 18th Century, the term discrimination developed as English vocabulary to explain prejudice negatively. At that time the prejudice in question was associated only with the prejudice that only blacks were slaves. But <sup>15</sup> 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 is very important to understand and accept differences. Well, it's the color difference in skin, the origin of residence, religion, etc. According to the KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia) itself, 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 **3** **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 distinguishes between individual discrimination and discrimination institutions **27** **(Institutional Discrimination)**. **Individual discrimination is the** act of a prejudiced perpetrator (prejudice). While institutional discrimination is acts **11** **of** **discrimination that** have nothing **to do with** a prejudiced individual, but rather the impact of policy or practices of certain institutions in society (Sunarto & Kamanto; 2004, 146). In this research, the authors find **30** **that there are** two kinds of discrimination practiced and accepted, namely discrimination against being overweight and also discrimination against plastic surgery.

### 2.2.1. 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. **9**

**Weight stigma is a result of weight bias. Weight bias refers to the negative ideologies associated with obesity** (Weight Obesity: 2022). Although not many people know about

Weight Stigma many people do it without realizing it.

**1** **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 that person's mentality. **20** **There are many ways** a person can deal with or divert Weight

Stigma, be it by overeating due to stress, to committing suicide. This will create

discrimination against someone who is overweight. The presence of **9** **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 (Cambridge Dictionary: 2019).

### 2.2.2. Plastic Surgery Discrimination

As many of us know, South Korea is a country with a fairly high level <sup>14</sup> 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. <sup>14</sup> Plastic surgery is often done by Koreans so that they can meet existing beauty standards. <sup>2</sup> The definition of beautiful for Korean women 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 (Soo-Jin Lee, 2015: 151).

Doing plastic surgery is not something to be avoided, because everyone has <sup>32</sup> 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, <sup>9</sup> there have been many cases that make plastic surgery the choice to continue life. Many people experience bullying because they <sup>20</sup> 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 Structural Approach. Structural <sup>12</sup> Approach aims to explain as clearly and accurately as possible the functions and relationships among many elements of a literary work that produce the whole story (Nugiyantoro: 1995).

To collect the data, the author use a method called library research. Library research is a technique of collecting data by learning and understanding data that has close relation with the problems from books, theories, notes, and documents (George: 2008). The authors



went to the library to look for various sources that can support this research. The main data are <sup>1</sup> taken from the script of the movie. And 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 read the script of the movie. After reading the entire script from the movie, the authors watch the movie and collects the data which is <sup>2</sup> the topic of this research. Any data obtained from watching movies are validated again so that it becomes complete data. After that, any data collected are analyzed by the researchers.

After getting the data to be analyzed, the authors start to analyze the data using the Content Analysis method. Content analysis is a research method used to identify patterns.

<sup>4</sup> To conduct content analysis, systematically collect data from a set of texts, which can be written, oral, or visual, such as books, magazines, photographs, and film (Luo: 2019).

Content <sup>10</sup> analysis can be both qualitative and quantitative, depending on the type of data collected. Because the data in this research are in the form of text, images, and sound, the content analysis this time included qualitative. The writers <sup>4</sup> use content analysis to find out about the purposes, messages, and effects of communication content. Besides that, the writers also can inference about the producers and audience of the texts they analyze.

Therefore, Content Analysis Methods are often used together with Document Studies in their use in research. <sup>17</sup> Document analysis is a systematic procedure for reviewing or

evaluating documents, both printed and electronic (computer-based and Internet-transmitted) material (Corbin & Strauss: 2008). <sup>19</sup> Document analysis requires that data be examined and interpreted to elicit meaning, gain understanding, and develop empirical knowledge (Rapley: 2007) Following the description of the content analysis itself, the

authors discuss the results of the data analysis <sup>11</sup> that has been obtained in quite a depth.

Not only from one or two aspects but from several aspects that are related to the data that has been collected. This <sup>10</sup> type of data analysis is widely used to analyze the characteristics of a character or a message..

## 4. Finding and Discussion

### 4.1. The Discriminatory Action Found in <sup>6</sup> 200 Pounds Beauty Movie

The first data that shows the action of discrimination is the criticism made by Ammy, about 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 whether Hanna's gonna show up.

Ammy thought that the clothes Hanna was wearing were suitable for dancers, and told her to wear sports clothes instead. Hearing the words of criticism from Ammy, Hanna immediately answered Ammy's words by telling him <sup>1</sup> that there were no fits for him.

Behind the criticism <sup>11</sup> that has been done by Ammy, 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, <sup>14</sup> Ammy is not criticizing Hanna's clothes but criticizing Hanna's fat body.

The second action that shows Ammy's discrimination is by wearing the same dress Hanna is wearing. The incident occurred at the birthday party of Sang-Jun. 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 that were sent to the birthday party. After arriving in the party room Hanna went straight to the room where Sang-Jun was. But she still wears a coat as the outer.

After removing the coat, Ammy entered the room as well wearing the same red dress, and shocked everyone, <sup>1</sup> as well as Hanna and Sang-Jun. Seeing Ammy wearing the same dress made Hanna realize that the dress she was wearing was a dress 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 the red dress she was wearing was not from Sang-Jun, Hanna immediately rushed to the bathroom, to express his emotions by crying.

The reason Ammy did this to Hanna was her jealousy of Hanna, which made Ammy want to avenge her jealousy. Salovey argues that jealousy is an emotion experienced <sup>5</sup> when a person feels a relationship with a partner is threatened and results in a loss of ownership, usually this will arise if there is a third party in the relationship (Salovey, 1091). The jealousy that Ammy felt made her nervous and uneasy with Hanna's presence.

The action above, it does not show direct discrimination, but behind it all several things constitute discrimination. From the actions that Ammy has taken, it can be concluded that <sup>28</sup> there are several purposes for Ammy to send the same dress as the one she is wearing. The first goal is that Ammy wants to play with Hanna's feelings for Sang-Jun so that Hanna realizes that the love she has for Sang-Jun is one-sided. The second goal is that Ammy wants Hanna to be embarrassed in public at Sang-Jun's birthday party. And the last goal is that Ammy wants to show that Ammy is better physically so she wants <sup>7</sup> 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 <sup>3</sup> 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 <sup>27</sup> there is an expansion into the organ tissue (Misnadierly, 2007). The second sentence spoken by Sang-Jun was 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>20</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup> to be the 'shadow singer' behind Ammy's voice, without having to show her presence which is not supported by most people.

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 as the voice of Ammy.

This action occurred at the beginning of the movie. 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 likes Hanna too. 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 <sup>6</sup> Hanna to do so. Without telling a clear reason forbid Hanna to do it. Whereas in general, everyone who comes to visit the Shaman is allowed to give a bow down as a thank you and respect to the Shaman.

In South Korea, it has become a tradition to say thank you with prostration, as well as a sign of respect to certain people that are called Keun-Jeol. Keun-Jeol is a way <sup>13</sup> 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 to those whom they love (Sophie, 2022). And this tradition is still carried out today by every community in South Korea. Just as Hanna wanted to show her gratitude for the amulet <sup>28</sup> that had been given, but without giving a direct reason the Shaman forbade Hanna to bow down in gratitude.

From the conversations and words said by the Shaman in the previous dialogue, where the Shaman states that Hanna has had a difficult life <sup>11</sup> and will continue to do so throughout her life. So, <sup>5</sup> 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 **22 down to the** Shaman even though after doing so, there was some chaos caused. Namely, Hanna hit the wall and the table, causing **1 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 **22 arrived at the** hospital, the doctors and nurses wanted to move Hanna from the ambulance bed 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.

**15** Because of the commotion **made by the** doctors who were trying to overthrow Hanna, the sick Hanna woke up. After **24 waking up and** 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 **11 at the time,** who needed help. And 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 **6 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 take off her coat so it wouldn't heat up, she immediately took it off. Instantly everyone **24 in the room** gave a surprised and surprising reaction to Hanna's look through their gazes. People **in the room** didn't 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 **1 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 that Hanna was wearing clothes that made her chubby body clearly defined.

Everyone has the right to wear the clothes they want, and so does Hanna. And Hanna's character must have a higher level of confidence so that she can proudly wear the clothes she wants to wear. Moreover, the clothes she wears are clothes that are gifts from someone she likes. Although not everyone can accept it with a positive response, Hanna has the right to wear it. And **1 the people in** the room should give a positive response and gaze at what Hanna is wearing.

The next data is dialogue spoken by Jeong-Min, who is Hanna's closest friend. Even though Jeong-Min is Hanna's closest friend, it doesn't guarantee that Jeong-Min won't do discrimination against Hanna. This is evident from the sentence by Jeong-Min when they were in a restaurant drinking alcohol. **1 Accompanied by a** lengthy explanation **of the three** types of women, Jeong-Min immediately mentions that Hanna is the third type of woman who is rejected.

Hearing Jeong-Min's hurtful words, made Hanna immediately become sad while starting to eat the roasted meat. Jeong-Min said this after Hanna told her about Sang-Jun's kindness **26 that she had** received. Hanna thinks that Sang-Jun's kindness **1 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 existence of Hanna with her body shape and face is a rejection by the public.

So from the scene, **5 it can be seen** that the closest friend **5** 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 even dropping and degrading even 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 <sup>26</sup> 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.

What Jeong-Min laughed at was not the clothes Hanna was wearing, but Hanna's body that didn't look right in the dress, which made Jeong-Min laugh. <sup>22</sup> 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 <sup>6</sup> 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 and 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 <sup>14</sup> plastic surgery is a natural thing in South Korea. Likewise, Hanna did plastic surgery and turned herself into Jenny. Knowing this, Jeong-Min who is Jenny's best friend doesn't like her for no apparent reason.

#### 4.2. <sup>1</sup> The Influence of Discrimination Action on The Main Character (Hana)

##### 4.2.1. First effect from the first discriminatory action

The criticism given by Ammy did not have a significant effect on Hanna. This <sup>can be seen</sup> in the next scene which shows that Hanna smiled happily because Sang-Jun approached and immediately hugged him. Sang-Jun's arrival makes Hanna forget the criticism that has been given by Ammy. From the reaction given by Hanna, <sup>5</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup> 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 to express 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 <sup>22</sup> is a great way to express emotions compared to holding back and suppressing every emotion. Although Hanna should not have to respond to every act of discrimination committed by Ammy, because every human being is created differently and unique. But the action that Ammy has done by Hanna is an act <sup>3</sup> of discrimination that should not be done. Because the effects on each person will be different and <sup>9</sup> 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 <sup>6</sup> 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 behavior, suicide is a severe form of <sup>15</sup> 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). It is natural thing that Hanna feels down with every criticism <sup>11</sup> that has been given by Sang-Jun, 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 and improve herself, and prove to Sang-Jun <sup>6</sup> 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 <sup>20</sup> a form of discrimination. Because Hanna is treated differently from other visitors. Shaman's discriminatory treatment did not affect Hanna's mentality. Because the mentality that Hanna had <sup>26</sup> 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 <sup>8</sup> to ask for an amulet was not the wrong thing for Hanna to do. Because 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 news to humans about <sup>1</sup> events in the universe. Among the Arabs in the past, many shamans claimed to know many occult things (Admin 2 in NUKendal blog, 2016). With the support of the existing culture and national background, <sup>3</sup> it can be said that the actions taken by Hanna to visit the Shaman are not prohibited.

#### 4.2.5. Fifth effect from discriminatory action

The discriminatory treatment carried out by the doctor didn't have a big effect on Hanna. It's just that the noise made by the doctor made Hanna faint awake. So that makes Hanna have to take the initiative to <sup>7</sup> 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 from discriminatory action

After receiving judgmental reactions and stares from <sup>1</sup> the people in the room, Hanna immediately became silent and sat back down. Even though the discriminatory treatment carried out by the <sup>31</sup> people in the room was only through gazes, it was able to make Hanna's character silent and feel 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 couldn't help but be silent and embarrassed by the dress she was wearing. **1 That is the** effect caused by 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 couldn't 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, because she also needs to defend herself from discrimination. Doing **14 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. **28 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 some discriminatory actions, but the reaction given to Hanna is to ignore the treatment and Hanna **1 continues to be** herself.

Every individual has a special personality, with a unique character, potential, and full of 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.

**1 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 is someone who has experienced **3 a lot of** discrimination from people around her even from those closest to her, Hanna always accepts every discrimination and tries to stay true to herself and doesn't care about any discrimination she receives..

## 5. Conclusion (and Suggestion)

In the previous chapter, the authors analyzed the data that has been collected regarding discriminatory actions that were found in the **6 200 Pounds Beauty Movie**. From the data in the previous chapter, **8** it can be concluded that the 200 Pounds Beauty Movie; (1) Have a lot of actions that contain discrimination that is aimed at both the main character and other people in it. There are nine actions of discriminatory founds toward the main character, (2) Of the nine actions **3 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 **14 the main character**. The action **3 of discrimination that** has a big effect is the action taken by Ammy by wearing the same clothes on Sang-Jun's birthday and continued by Sang-Jun who criticized Hanna both physically and otherwise. So that makes Hanna **5 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's where it became the turning point of Hanna's life as Jenny (3) The importance of being yourself and not paying **1 attention to the** words of those who hurt us. And learn from Hanna. Hanna's **7 character is a** figure who is strong enough to face any discrimination she receives, so Hanna can still face other actions.

From the research that has been done, **8** it can be learned that discrimination is not something that can be underestimated and avoided to accept. 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 that exists, and making a difference is a unique thing that makes diversity..

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