

Racial Discrimination toward the Black in Stephen Hopkins's Race (2016) Film

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ABSTRAK

Diskriminasi rasial merupakan permasalahan sosial yang terjadi sejak lama hingga saat ini, diskriminasi rasial dapat berupa tindakan negatif seperti pengucilan, pembedaan, pembatasan, atau pengutamaan terhadap orang lain berdasarkan ras, suku, atau warna kulit. Beberapa diskriminasi rasial yang terjadi dalam kehidupan nyata juga dapat dilihat dalam film sebagai refleksi dari kehidupan nyata. Banyak sekali film yang mengangkat tema diskriminasi rasial salah satunya adalah film Race dari Stephen Hopkins. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis diskriminasi ras khususnya jenis-jenis diskriminasi ras menggunakan teori dari Fred L.Pincus, dan dampak negatif dari diskriminasi ras menggunakan teori dari Settle. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti mengambil data dari naskah dan adegan dalam film. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat sembilan data yang diindikasikan sebagai jenis diskriminasi rasial dan lima data yang diindikasikan sebagai dampak negatif diskriminasi ras terhadap orang kulit hitam dalam film Race. Dalam penelitian ini, terdapat tiga jenis diskriminasi rasial yang tergambar dalam film Race yaitu diskriminasi individu, diskriminasi institusional, dan diskriminasi struktural. Ada tiga jenis dampak negatif diskriminasi rasial terhadap orang kulit hitam yaitu masalah kesehatan, masalah kesejahteraan, dan pengaruh reaksi emosional.

Kata kunci: film, dampak dari diskriminasi rasial, diskriminasi rasial

ABSTRACT

Racial discrimination is a social problem that occurred from a long time until today. It can be any negative act such as exclusion, distinction, limitation, or preference for other people on the basis of race, ethnicity, or skin color. Some racial discrimination that happened in our real life is also seen in film as a reflection of real life. There are many films that raise the racial discrimination theme, one of them is Race film by Stephen Hopkins. This research aims to analyze the Racial discrimination specifically types of racial discrimination used Fred L.Pincus theory, and negative impacts of racial discrimination used Settle theory. This research was conducted by using a qualitative method. In this research, the researcher took data from script and scenes in the film. The results of the research show that there are nine data indicated as types of racial discrimination and five data indicated as the negative impact of racial discrimination against black people in the Race film. In this research, there are three types of racial discrimination that are portrayed in the Race film namely, individual discrimination, institutional discrimination, and structural discrimination. There are three types of negative impacts of racial discrimination toward the blacks namely, health problem, wellbeing problem, and influence emotional reaction.

Keywords: film, impacts of racial discrimination, racial discrimination

A. INTRODUCTION

Every human being is created differently and these differences create diversity, ranging from languages, beliefs, cultures, races, skin colors, and so on. Not everyone can accept other people's differences, this is certainly caused by dissatisfaction, unequal treatment, feeling powerful, better, superior, and feeling worthy than others. These things are contrary to the Multiculturalism principle which equalizes, accepts the differences, treats all people from different ethnicities and beliefs, accepts the plurality as well as different cultures. According to Michael Murphy Multiculturalism is the idea of recognizing and accommodating different cultural beliefs, practices, traditions, languages, and others (14). Multiculturalism certainly has connected with social and cultural issues that are closely attached to it, one of them which is discrimination, as we know discrimination is unequal and harmful treatment committed by a person or a group of people towards other people or groups of people because of their social identity, like their race, religion, skin color, gender, and other. According to Nilia in Delli Sabudu *Constructing Woman Identity, Equality in the sense of equivalence*, where everyone is the same, would turn society into an assembly line. The awareness and cultivation of complementarities are vital for the development of society that is truly human. Society should create people to rejoice in variety, being so formed that differences are a source not of friction but of joy (2012). It means everyone has the same position, right, awareness and feelings of being complementary and understanding each other are the important things in forming human beings, there is no one who feels superior than others. In this era discrimination always become one of the important issues to discussed, because it still occurs around us, become one of the social phenomena that occur since formerly till now day.

Discrimination is often referred to as the difference in behavior based on the characteristics that exist in a person, discrimination tends to be carried out by the majority group against the minority group. Sue 2003 in Kite and Whitley JR. stated that, discrimination consists of treating people differently from others based primarily on memberships in a social community group (12). It is well known that discrimination is a disgraceful act that harms other people and makes some people in another group feel that there is no safe place for them, they can't even show the advantages that they have because of an assumption that has been attached to them for a long time, which does not exist. Romero in Turokallo Wilson "Racial Discrimination toward African-American in Langton Hughes's Selected Poems" said that discrimination itself has an understanding as an act or behavior of individuals or groups towards other individuals and groups based on several categories such as skin color, ethnicity, religion and social class (Romero 238). Someone committed discrimination is certainly not justified, discrimination happened because of several things such as hate a certain race or group because of the differences that exist within them. Many types of discrimination that occurred in this world, which are gender discrimination, age discrimination, healthy discrimination, religious discrimination, and discrimination based on race or skin color or in the other words racial discrimination, this time the researcher just will focus on one type of discrimination, which is racial discrimination, racial discrimination has become an important issue until nowadays, it is already know that racial discrimination is a negative act when some people avoiding, berating, even doing a physical

attack to the other people because of their race and origin. Racial discrimination issue is really important to know because there are still some people who underestimate and give unequal treatment to others, just because of their differences. The researcher chooses racial discrimination for analysis because, it is considered important to know when viewed from the social phenomenon, there are some people who still underestimate others that come from other races because of the stigma that blacks are inferior and cannot compete or be equal with them, through this research, the researcher want to show to the reader who read this research and for all of the people who still be unequal, rude, underestimate, and feel superior than other people that come from the other race that we are same, we have the same right, opportunity, and chance to achieve our dreams.

Racial discrimination not just occurs in real life, but it also occurs in literary works like film. Film as we know is moving pictures that has setting, character, and also plot in building the film. Many films raise racial discrimination or Racism themes like *The Hate You Give*, *A Raisin in The Sun*, *Within Our Gates*, *In the Hate of The Night*, *The Great Debaters*. *Race* (2016) is an American sports biographical drama film, the researcher chose this film as the object of the research because in this film the researcher wants to know why racial discrimination issues also happened in the political, then the researcher also wants to know deeper about racial discrimination at that time. The researcher does not use the other films mentioned before, because all that film has been widely researched as an object of the research using the same theory too. *Race* film produced in 2016, directed by Stephen Hopkins, and writers by Joe Shrapnel and Anna Waterhouse. The film tells the story of An African-American athlete named Jesse Owens, who broke a record of four gold medals at the 1936 Summer Olympics in Germany. *Race* (2016) film is in 1930 setting time, in that time racism issue became a sensitive issue, Blacks have to fight for their rights and fight the discrimination around them.

Based on background of the research, the researcher analyzed two research question, first types of racial discrimination are portrayed in the *Race* (2016) film, second negative impacts of racial discrimination toward Blacks portrayed in the *Race* (2016) film. This research also has purposes to discover types of racial discrimination are portrayed in the *Race* (2016) film used Fred L. Pincus Theory and also to discover negative impacts of racial discrimination toward Blacks portrayed in the *Race* (2016) film used Settles's theory. The researcher hopes this research will give contribution both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this research was expected to provide meaning to the readers about racial discrimination, especially how many types of racial discrimination are portrayed in the film against black people, and the negative impacts of racial discrimination toward Black portrayed in *Race* (2016) film. Practically, this research was used as reading material for the next researcher or readers who wanted to study and deepen the literature, and also for the researcher who wanted to research the same topic, the researcher hoped this research developed the ability and gave additional information, especially about discrimination or racial discrimination using the same or the different theories or approaches.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Film

Film is a moving picture that has the characters, plot, and also setting that conduct the film. Besides that, there are some genres in a film like romance, horror, detective, comedy, fantasy, and others. The film consists of moving pictures that have been recorded, so they can be shown in theaters or on television. Sometimes, a film is made based on a true story that represented a social life, culture, tragedy, and also situation at that time, film can be more important because it gives meaning and value to the audiences through the characters who act in the film scenes, a film not always for entertaining many people but It can also have an important function to give and convey the content or moral and message value. Klarer in his book *An Introduction to Literary Studies* said that the film is recorded and preserved, playback, or can be watched many times (57). The film is related to society, the film can be studied about important social events, and the film also is art.

a. Character and Characterization

Character is an essential element in fiction, without a central character, there can be no story. One of the goals of a writer is to create a character that the reader or audience will like and remember. Characters are the people in dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as having moral, intellectual, and emotional that can be seen and inferred from the dialogue and their actions in the story (Abrams 42). Roberts in Nani Rosnani "The Character Analysis of Glen Hansard in *Once Film*" said that Character in literature is an extended verbal representation of a human being, specially the inner self that determines thought, speeches and observations are all arranged to give details you need for conclusion about character (55). From the statement, characters have meaning as the inner self of human beings that can appear of their representation. There is no character without characterization, and it is hard to identify the characters without knowing how the characterization of each character is, as we know characterization is the way writers developed characters and revealed those character traits to the reader.

b. Setting

The setting has an important role in giving a real impression to the film as well as for the audiences, creating certain situations where it happens like the audiences are in the film, which makes it easy for the audiences to create their imagination and participation in the film. Klarer says the term Settings usually denotes the place or location, time or historical period, and environment or social surroundings in the film (25). To support the statement above, Abrams also mentions that the overall setting of a narrative or dramatic work is local general, historical time, and the social circumstances in which the film took place or was recorded (330).

2. Multiculturalism

Multiculturalism is a literary theory that upholds cultural diversity, respects differences, and equalizes all people from different beliefs, ethnic, races, and cultures. Multiculturalism concept is usually used to link ethnic diversity, as we know multi means many, varied, or more than one, while cultural is a set of beliefs in there. Murphy in his book *Multiculturalism a Critical in Introduction* states that multiculturalism is how society deals with cultural diversity, both at the national and the community level, in multiculturalism all cultures are equal, cultural diversity and also a commitment to the individual rights and moral equality of all human beings (3).

3. Theory of Race

The difference between each species, especially humans, certainly cannot be separated from the condition of genes, the environment, and even the nature where the human was born, some of these factors greatly affect the shape of a human being, personality, and even the physical of a person, such as skin color, the height, hair color, and the others. Moore in his book *Encyclopedia of Race & Racism* stated that Race is the term borrowed by a human biologist from general biology, and can be interpreted as local diversity within species, especially applied to common plants and animals of interest to early naturalists and philosophers such as Herodotus, Aristotle, Lucretius, and Albertus Magnus.

4. Racial Discrimination

Racial discrimination is one of the worst social problems that still exist in every part of the world, we well know, as differences, behavior, or actions against certain races, race here became a big problem why some people commit to racial discrimination, the race is distinguished from one to another by such characteristics like skin color, hair color, the fashion, skin texture, eye color, and many others, it must be around us. Racial discrimination is any act of discrimination such as exclusion, distinction, limitation, or preference for other people based on race, ethnicity, or skin color (Rebecca 5) In this case, racial discrimination often occurs and is committed by the whites against the blacks, whites cannot accept the existence of black people, and as consequence, they never treat black people well or they just see them but they do not treat them as real human beings.

a. Individual Discrimination

Individual discrimination is also known as interpersonal discrimination, subtle discrimination, or direct discrimination. Individual discrimination refers to the behavior of individual members from one race/ethnic group that is intended to have a differential or harmful effect on the members of another race/ethnic group. This unfair treatment occurs at an individual or personal level and may result in stereotyped beliefs which are resulting in different treatment of the person (120). For

example, some people may have a stereotypical belief that all black people are inferior or stupid, then they try to prevent black people from joining the organization they belong to. Thus, individual-level discrimination directs people to behave in ways that imply that they are superior to others, as the result it can be passive or active.

b. Institutional Discrimination

Institutional discrimination is quite different, it refers to the policies and control of these institutions that are intended to have a differential and harmful effect on Minority groups. A major goal of institutional discrimination is to keep minority groups (the black) in a subordinate position within society. Institutional discrimination often results from neutral decisions regarding race, but ultimately has a different impact on members of a group of people (121). This type of discrimination can occur in subtle ways that are often under society's awareness. Institutional discrimination can also be a result of an open practice that gives one group advantages over the others by limiting their choices, rights, mobility, or access to information, resources, or other people.

c. Structural Discrimination

Structural discrimination or covert discrimination is more hidden. Structural discrimination refers to the policies of majority institutions, and the behavior of the individual who implements these policies and controls these institutions, that are race-neutral in intent but have a differential and harmful effect on minorities (Fred L. Pincus (122). Structural discrimination types have the effect of keeping minority groups subordinate.

5. Negative Impact of Racial Discrimination

Racial discrimination become a serious thing that happened around us, it is not just underestimated by some people from the other social group, but it can also bring negative impacts to the victims, some expert and source explained about negative impacts of racial discrimination, how racial discrimination has a very detrimental and bad impact on the people who experienced it. As explained by Settles, Buchanan, and Yap in Fitri Wijayanti, Diyah, the negative impacts of racial discrimination experienced by African-American People Reflected in Angie Thomas the hate you give, racial discrimination has serious impacts including negative impacts like psychological, physical, and work outcomes (2).

a. Health Problems

The negative impact of racial discrimination can influence mental health. Health problems can become a serious problem if some people who get racial discrimination do not take it seriously, some of these mental health problems can increase stress,

depression, and also anxiety for the people who get racial discrimination. It happens because of the high level of psychological distress caused by racial discrimination. From the explanation, we can say that racial discrimination can impact and influence health problems, and it can be a serious problem because the health problem that appears usually attacks the psychology of the victims (3).

b. Well-being Problems

Racial discrimination also hurts social life, especially for some Blacks, it becomes one of the causes of Blacks unable to get well-being because they have difficulty in getting proper education so, they cannot compete to get a job and cannot get out of poverty therefore they do not get well-being in their lives. The stigma that grows in society that blacks are slave labor that is marginal and inferior has been ingrained for a long time, it is one of the reasons this often causes them to get racial discrimination which has an impact on their well-being. Until right now racial discrimination is still a social and economic gap factor in some people Black's lives. In some places, Blacks find it difficult to get a better job because of the impact of racial discrimination that they have experienced for a long time. They also cannot compete with others to get a better job because of the lack of education they obtained. The explanation tells that racial discrimination is a bad thing that has a negative impact, like it is hard to get well-being in life. From the social stigma about racism that makes blacks not get wellbeing, it happens because there are limited education and barrier jobs that they experience (4).

c. Influence Emotional Reaction

Influenced emotional reactions can become the impact of racial discrimination because some victims of racial discrimination usually cannot control their emotions, some people who experienced racial discrimination tend to have a higher level of anger and hostility or in the other word, they are more easily angry or offended to eventually lead to hostility. These experiences can have enduring effects on mental and physical functioning. It is the reason why racial discrimination can influence emotional reactions (5).

C. METHOD

This main thing of the research aims to analyze the Racial discrimination specifically types of racial discrimination used Fred L.Pincus theory, and negative impacts of racial discrimination used Settle theory. This research used the qualitative research method and used a racial discrimination theory. This method is meant to analyze the data in the form of words, not in the form of numbers (Blaxter 141). This research method allowed the researcher to explore and better understand the data, describing, explaining, and interpreting collected data. This research analyzed one of Multiculturalism issues which was racial discrimination used Fred L.Pincus theory. The researcher analyzed two research questions which were types of racial discrimination used Fred L. Pincus theory and negative impacts of racial discrimination used

Settle's theory. The researcher used script and scene of Race 2016 film by Stephen Hopkins for the data, while for the source of data used by the researcher in this research was Race 2016's film that contains 134 minutes. Likewise, data analysis is one of the important steps in conducting this research because it assists the researcher to make sense of the data and answer the research questions about the data analysis technique concerned with transforming the raw data in several steps.

According to Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (16) there were three steps for analyzed the data in this qualitative research method, first was condensation/selection the data, the researcher identified the data that had been collected and made assumptions that lead to racial discrimination, the second step was, data display/action, the researcher display the data by classified the data which leads to racial discrimination, especially types of racial discrimination and the negative impacts of racial discrimination toward Blacks portrayed in Race 2016's film, then analyzed the data used racial discrimination theory, especially the types of racial discrimination used Fred L. Pincus's theory, and the negative impacts of racial discrimination used Settle's theory, then the researcher described each piece of data that was classified and analyzed before, and explained the data to answer the research questions above, after all the data has been analyzed, described, and explained, the last step was drawing conclusion.

D. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. Types of racial discrimination in Stephen Hopkins's Race (2016)

a. Individual Discrimination

Individual discrimination refers to the behavior of individual members of one race or ethnicity that is intended to have a differential and harmful effect on the members of another race or people (Fred L.Pincus 120). Individual discrimination happens around us as the result of hate and negative stigma in society that grew for a long time ago, individual discrimination occurs from one person to another. Individual discrimination has some types which can be verbal and non-verbal.

Figure 1. Jesse with Dave on the bus while they are going to Ohio (06:57- 07:02)

Dave : Hi, how are you doing

White woman : "See that? The way that **color** pushed me?"

The scene and dialogue showed Jesse and Dave first going to Ohio State University for sports scholarships. Dave's bag accidentally hit one of the white women who sat in the front of the seat, Dave also say sorry to them but white woman in the bus that called Jesse and Dave as Colored. Colored and Negro were used by white people long time ago to called all black people, because they were label as slave and had lower position than the white. At that time Color and

Negro had negative connotation that considered offensive to black people. This scene included individual discrimination because it happens to an individual through verbal.

Racial discrimination was not only done verbally but also in action, when someone restricts, prohibits and acts harshly to someone just because they come from a different race and minority. Black people often become victims of racial discrimination done by white people, it was clearly happened with Jesse and Dave when white people did not allow Jesse and Dave to use the shower until they were finished they also did physical attack to them as seen through the dialogues and scene below:

Figure. 2. Jesse and Dave want to use the showers after they are training (07:52-08:11)

White man : whoa, whoa, whoa, now where do you boys think you are going?

Jesse : Just using the showers.

White man : **Not until we are through, you are not. You are niggers can wait your turn.** Believe they let these Jigaboos share our locker room now?

Jesse : Let's get outta here Dave

White man : " OSU, OSU, OSU!

The scene and dialogue showed how white people took action that prohibited black people for using the showers, it were done by some white athletes to Jesse and David, it was because they were blacks, white athletes did not only prohibited but also demeaned both of them, they also did physical attack to Jesse and Dave it can be seen when one of the white athletes accidentally bumped Dave's shoulder while they were getting out. They even said that Jesse and Dave had to wait for them to finish taking a shower and then they could use the shower even though Jesse and Dave came to the bathroom first.

b. Institutional Discrimination

Institutional discrimination refers to the policies and control of these institutions that are intended to have a differential and harmful effect on minority groups (the black). A major goal of institutional discrimination is to keep minority groups in a subordinate position within society. Institutional discrimination often results from neutral decisions regarding race, but ultimately has a different impact on members of a group of people (121).

The American Olympic committee and International Olympic Community gathered in New York US Olympic Committees Conventional to discuss the participation of American and Jews in the Berlin Olympic. The meeting discussed a letter from the Nazis which prohibits Jews and Black people from participating in the Berlin Olympics that were organized by the Nazi (majority). From the context of the letter sent by the majority group,

it clearly showed that racial discrimination did not only occur between individuals or groups of ordinary people, but it is also in the realm of institutional and politics.

According to the majority group, every race has its own characteristics which will later be passed down from one generation to the next generation. Based on Nazi, all members of the race had the same inherited characters which in turn was thought to determine intelligence, appearance, and also creativity. Black people were previously known as slaves who were bought and sold as a framer which could not develop and compete.

Figure 5. International Olympic Committee meeting (17:01-17:15)

- Avery : The AAU already accepted the invitation to compete, you wanna go back on your word?
- Mahoney : **If they go back on theirs, there a lot of hateful, and it is not only against Jews, now they are saying they don't want Negroes to compete.**

The data included institutional discrimination, it can be seen from the letter from the majority that prohibits Jews and Black people from participating in the Olympics in Berlin organized by the Nazi (majority). It shows that the majority keep the minority (the Black) in subordinate position.

The police of majority that intended to differentiate the minority, it was also seen from the majority's decision that made some Jews and Black feel unfair. The majority not only limited Jesse's right to take part in the Olympic by excluding him, it also created doubt in the minority to include black people (Jesse) in the Olympic, as seen when NAACP came to Jesse's house and tried to persuade Jesse to not take part in the Olympic.

c. Structural Discrimination

Structural discrimination or covert discrimination is more hidden. Structural discrimination refers to the policies of majority institutions, and the behavior of the individual who implements these policies and controls these institutions, that are race-neutral in intent but have a differential and harmful effect on minorities. Structural discrimination has the effect of keeping minority groups subordinate by the rules and structure (122). Some examples of Structural discrimination can be found in the context of job qualifications.

Many employers require new employers to have earned a bachelor's degree even though there may be no direct connection between a college education and the skills required for the job in question. The employer of course may believe that college-educated people will be

better workers. Since a smaller percentage of blacks get bachelor's degrees than do whites, blacks will be underrepresented among those who qualify for the job. This is a case of structural discrimination because blacks are negatively affected by the educational requirement for the job.

Figure 9. Inter-University Olympic Jesse won the medals (33:36-33:50)

Coach Larry : 9,3 seconds that is a record kid, 9,3 seconds
Timekeeper: 9,4
Coach Larry : What are you talking about, I clocked it myself at 9...
Time keeper : **You know the rules.**
Coach Larry : What rules?
Time keeper : **We have to go with the higher time.**
Coach Larry : What are you talking about? What do you mean, the higher time? Time keeper; We got two out of three agree
Coach Larry : Okay, then, what's the problem? Time keeper: Will you calm down?
Coach Larry : Do you understand? I am not gonna calm down till you come to your senses and give us the record!
Time keeper: We are going with the higher time!

The scene and dialogue In the early stages of the Olympics, when inter- university competition Jesse won the short distance sprint and coach Larry recorded a time of 9.3 and that was a world record because no one other than Jesse had won the short distance with that fast time, but the referee recorded a higher time, 9.4 and this sparked a debate between coach Larry and also the jury, the difference in the treatment by the Nazi government towards black people can be seen in this scene, through this the government distinguished and discriminated against Jesse in the race through the rule of time keeper by giving the high timer.

2. Negative Impacts of Racial Discrimination

a. Health Problem

Health problems become one of the negative impacts of racial discrimination. It can be a serious problem if the victims do not take it seriously, some of these mental health problems can increase stress, depression, and also anxiety for the people who get racial discrimination. It happens because of the high level of psychological distress caused by racial discrimination (Settle 3). Jesse was victims through various mechanisms such as stress, depression and excessive anxiety that occurs because of the psychological pressure experienced by him as the

impact of racial discrimination that he faced, repeated exposure to racial discrimination whether directly or indirectly will strengthen feelings of powerlessness, injustice.

Before the Olympic, there were lot of pressure that came from various parties that made Jesse felt stress and anxiety, doubted that he could win was his biggest fear, He repeatedly thought about it, and it made him stressed, depressed, and also felt anxiety, it seen when he talked to Ruth when they were together.

Figure 10. Jesse talk to Ruth about his fear and anxiety (1:14:38-1:15:31)

Jesse : Ruth, say I go, **what if I lose?** Ruth: you are the faster man on the earth.
Jesse : But you won't be there, my family won't be there, my coach won't even be there.
Ruth : Larry is not going?
Jesse : No, he tried, but they won't let him. **I am gonna be there all by myself, the whole world watching. And if I lose...if I lose, it'll mean those Nazis were right.**
Ruth : Quit thinking so much Jesse, it is not what you're good at. You was put here to run, don't listen to any of them. Listen to you, listen to your heart.

Jesse talks to Ruth about his doubts about whether or not to participate in the Berlin Olympics. It happened after Jesse was visited by the NAACP who gave provocative words and banned him from participating in the Olympics. Jesse was very stressed thinking about that, and that repeatedly haunted his mind until he doubted his abilities. This was proven by Jesse repeatedly saying **"I am gonna be there all by myself, the whole world watching. And if I lose...if I lose, it'll mean those Nazis were right."** Ruth, say I go, what if I lose?"

The scene and dialogue above can be categorized as health problems because stress and anxiety, lack of confidence in himself and excessive stress as a result of the problems of racial discrimination that occurred, made Jesse hesitate to participate or not, this was very detrimental to him and affected his health problems.

b. Wellbeing Problem

Wellbeing problem occurred when some black people difficult to get proper education cause the impact and stigma that grow in society that they are slave, so they cannot get better job therefore they cannot earn some money to fulfill their needed and coming out from the poverty(4). Racial discrimination also hurts social life, especially for some Blacks, it becomes one of the causes of Blacks cannot get well-being because they have difficulty in getting proper education so, they cannot compete to get a job and cannot get out of poverty therefore they do not get well-being in their lives.

Jesse came from a poor family, he and his family worked as farmers, he did not have some money to fulfill his life while he also had a girlfriend and one daughter named Gloria. Jesse has to fulfill his small family's life too. Before he went to Ohio, he gave some money to Ruth. He only has little because he has not worked. He promised to Ruth to try to get a job as soon as he could when he arrived in Ohio.

Figure 12. Jesse gave some money to Ruth (06:30-06:43)

Jesse : **Money's gonna be little tight from now on till then, take this. I will send more as soon as I find work. You should put some aside for the wedding.**

Ruth : Are you finally gonna marry me?

The scene and dialogues above are included in the Wellbeing problem because Jesse just gave little money to Ruth and he did not get a proper job to earn much money and give the proper and better life to Ruth. Jesse also said to Ruth "I will send more as soon as I find work". It's so hard for Jesse to find a better job because he is a black. It's hard to get better chances to get the chances to try to get a better life. That is also an impact of racial discrimination that occurred to him and his family.

c. Influence Emotional Reaction

Influenced emotional reactions can become the impact of racial discrimination because some victims of racial discrimination usually cannot control their emotions, some people who experienced racial discrimination tend to have a higher level of anger and hostility or in the other word, they are more easily angry or offended to eventually lead to hostility. These experiences can have enduring effects on mental and physical functioning. It is the reason why racial discrimination can influence emotional reactions (5).

At that time Jesse came to Coach Larry, he wanted to cancel his participation in Berlin Olympic because of some pressure of racial discrimination issue that he faced a few days before, after he talked to Ruth he decide to cancel it, but it made Couch Larry felt disappointed he said Jesse should not do that because he did not care about racial issues that happened between the white and the black, he only focused about the Olympic, it was made Jesse emotional and mat at him, it showed on Jesse's face, Jesse felt Coach Larry only though and focused about the Olympic, he did not care about what was Jesse faced.

Figure 14. Jesse Emotional to coach Larry (1:03:8-1:06:22)

Coach Larry : You got a chance to be a part of history, and you're gonna walkaway from it? throw it away?

Jesse :Look, I got people looking at me for an example.

Coach Larry : **What do you mean, people? What people? black people?
Come on. I don't give a shit about any of that!**

Jesse : **Yeah, well, you are a white! You don't have to!**

The data above included the negative impact of racial discrimination specifically in influencing emotional reaction. It clearly showed when Jesse met and screamed at Coach Larry, it happened because there is a lot of pressure that Jesse's got while he follows the Olympics. Jesse as the victim of racial discrimination indirectly got a negative impact from it. While Coach Larry just thinks about the Olympics, without thinking how Jesse's position ends his psychology at that time. All of the pressure, fear, and intimidation that he got can have enduring effects on his mental and physical function.

E. CONCLUSION

Based on findings and discussion in the previous chapter, conclusion of this research was conducted by the researcher based on research questions and objectives of this research. The purpose of this research was, the researcher wanted to identify racial discrimination Toward the Black in Stephan Hopkins's *Race* 2016 film specifically, types of racial discrimination are portrayed in the *Race* 2016 film and negative impacts of racial discrimination toward the black portrayed in the *Race* 2016 film. In Stephan Hopkins's *Race* 2016 film, the researcher identified there were three kinds of racial discrimination that portrayed in the *Race* 2016 film experienced by Blacks in this film, namely, individual discrimination, institutional discrimination, and Structural discrimination. In the first research question, the researcher used types of racial discrimination theory from Fred L. Pincus. The second research question the researcher used negative impacts of racial discrimination theory from Settles. For the result there were three negative impacts of racial discrimination, namely, health problem, wellbeing problem, and influence emotional reaction.

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