

## **PREJUDICE IN “*THE AFRICAN DOCTOR*” FILM**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Prejudice is a hateful behavior towards someone based on their membership with the minority group. Someone counted in a minority group will get a prejudice act. This phenomenon frequently happens in literary works. Based on Gordon Allport's theory, prejudice has several kinds, which are: antilocution, avoidance, discrimination, physical attack and extermination. As for the response given from the victim when receiving prejudice treatment, it can also be called the victim's of prejudice behavior. There are 2 behaviors: extropunitive and intropunitive. Prejudice is depicted in a film entitled *The African Doctor*. The film tells about prejudice which is done by French toward African – American. This research aims to reveal kinds of prejudice that experienced by African – American as a character in the film and to know the behaviors of African – American when they experienced prejudice. This research was conducted by using a descriptive method and qualitative approach. In this research, the researcher took the data from the scenes of the film and the conversations of the characters in the film. The result of the research shows that there are four of five kinds of prejudice portrayed namely antilocution, avoidance, discrimination, and physical attack. In addition, there are two victim's behaviors of prejudice that portrayed in the research, which are extropunitive and intropunitive behavior.

**Keywords:** prejudice, behaviors, african-american, *The African Doctor*.

### **ABSTRAK**

Prasangka adalah perilaku kebencian terhadap seseorang berdasarkan keanggotaannya dengan kelompok minoritas. Seseorang yang termasuk dalam kelompok minoritas akan mendapat tindakan prasangka. Fenomena ini sering terjadi dalam karya sastra. Berdasarkan teori Gordon Allport, prasangka memiliki beberapa macam, yaitu: antilokusi, penghindaran, diskriminasi, serangan fisik, dan pemusnahan. Adapun respon yang diberikan oleh korban saat menerima perlakuan prasangka juga bisa disebut dengan perilaku korban prasangka. Terdapat 2 perilaku: ekstropunitif dan intropunitif. Prasangka digambarkan dalam film berjudul *The African Doctor*. Film ini berkisah tentang prasangka yang dilakukan oleh orang Perancis terhadap orang Afrika – Amerika. Penelitian ini

bertujuan untuk mengungkap macam-macam prasangka yang dialami oleh orang Afrika-Amerika sebagai karakter dalam film dan untuk mengetahui perilaku orang Afrika-Amerika ketika mereka mengalami prasangka. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif dan pendekatan kualitatif. Dalam penelitian ini peneliti mengambil data dari adegan film dan percakapan para tokoh dalam film tersebut. Hasil penelitian terdapat empat dari lima amcam prasangka yang digambarkan yaitu antilokusi, penghindaran, diskriminasi, dan serangan fisik. Selain itu, terdapat dua perilaku dari para korban prasangka yang tergambar dalam film penelitian, yaitu perilaku ekstropunitif dan intropunitif.

**Kata kunci:** prasangka, perilaku, afrika-amerika, *The African Doctor*

## A. INTRODUCTION

Literary works are something very interesting to be studied or just enjoyed. Besides, literary work is an art shown through language or words. According to Griffith, "Even though works of literature are "fictional," they have capability for being "true"" (23). It means that although a story seems to portray an imaginative setting and character, it has the capability of being true as part of the reality of human life. Therefore, literary works discuss or raise various themes, such as sociology, psychology, oppression of women, working-class struggles, prejudice, and many more.

In this study, the researcher will discuss prejudice in a film entitles *The African Doctor*. The researcher chooses the theory of prejudice by Gordon Allport to describe and define prejudice in his book entitled "The Nature of Prejudice. The reason why the researcher chooses this theory is that this theory is related to the object that the researcher chooses. The definition of prejudice based on Allport's statement is "thinking ill of others without sufficient warrant" (Allport, 6). Prejudice is categorized into two parts, which are positive prejudice and negative prejudice. The existence of negative prejudice towards individuals or groups will trigger violence or hostility.

Therefore, the researcher takes one of the literary works that portray strong prejudice is the film by Julien Rambaldi entitled *The African Doctor* as the object of this research. The researcher chooses this film because the film is based on the life of the father of the musician Kamini which became the only black family in a certain area in France. Besides, the film is also co-written by Kamini himself and directed by a white director from France named Julien Rambaldi. The film tells about the life of a doctor who just got a job offer to be a doctor in France. The doctor intends to bring his family to settle with him which turns out they are the only African- American family that settled in the area. Various events related to prejudice by the surrounding white people made them uncomfortable and tried to against the prejudice.

With this theory, the researcher will investigate the forms of prejudice that are expressed in negative actions and try to find the response from the prejudiced people. With this writing, the reader can improve the reader's knowledge about prejudice and the response towards prejudice. Moreover, the readers are expected to get some interesting points about things that related to prejudice in *The African Doctor* film.

## **B. RELATED LITERATURE**

### **1. Literature and Film**

Etymologically, the Latin word "litteratura" is derived from "littera" (letter), which is the smallest element of alphabetical writing. In his book entitled *An Introduction to Literary Studies*, Klarer said that the word text is related to "textile" and can be translated as "fabric": just a single thread form a fabric, so words and sentences form a meaningful and coherent text. The origins of two central terms are, therefore, not of great help in defining literature or text. It is more enlightening to look at literature or text as cultural and historical phenomena and to investigate the conditions of their production and reception (Klarer 1).

Literary works consist of many forms such as poem, novel, drama, songs, film, and etc. In this study, the researcher tries to focus on the film as the object of this study. Literature and film are interconnected each other. According to Casetti, both literature and film have been regarded as "modes of expression". It denotes sites and ways of manifestation of an ability to give shape to ideas, feelings, and personal orientations. It is place where an individual's perceptions are combined with the person's will or necessity to offer an image of him or herself, including his or her own world. It can be said that both literature and film are place for authors for expressing themselves.

The distinguishing characteristic of narrative is the presence of a teller, a narrator. The "teller" can be any medium through which a story is revealed. The medium can be images (films, cartoons, paintings), bodily movements (dance, mime), sounds (singing, musical instruments). All of them are same, telling stories. (Griffith 39). Therefore, film and literature has interconnected with each other. Film is a medium of narrative which has function to communicate to society by telling story.

### **2. Character and Characterization**

Sutton (9) divides characters in fictional cans into four types. (a) Flat characters are characterized by one or two properties. They can be summarized in sentences. (b) Spherical characters are complex and multi-faceted. They may require essays for full analysis. (c) Static characters are characters that remain the same from the beginning of a work to the temporary end. (d) Dynamic character shows a kind of change in attitude, purpose, and behavior as the story

continues. In addition, it is very helpful to analyze the main character's development. Characterization is the description of clear images of the person. By this definition means the real describe of the characters participate in the story through their actions (Joseph 84). There are two different approaches to characterization, including direct characterization and indirect characterization.

### **3. Theory of Prejudice**

In his book, *The Nature of Prejudice*, Gordon Allport, says that prejudice contains two essential ingredients, that are attitude (either positive or negative), and there must be related to an overgeneralized (and therefore erroneous) belief (Allport 13). The erroneous belief that drives prejudiced bearer to do such negative action. Allport says in his book that “without some generalized belief concerning a group as a whole, a hostile attitude could not long be sustained” (Allport 13). Meanwhile, the negative attitude expresses itself in negative action which has various forms. The researcher tries to distinguish certain degrees of negative actions from the least energetic to the most one as explained below:

#### **a) Antilocution**

Most people who have prejudices talk about the victim with like-minded friends, occasionally with strangers. They may express their antagonism freely. However, many people never go beyond this mild degree of antipathetic action (Allport 14).

Based on the quotation above, the writer defines antilocution as an action of most people who have prejudices talk about them. With like-minded friends, occasionally with strangers, they may express their antagonism freely. If there are a people who did the antilocution, they will lead an opinion to many people. It is affecting people to have the some thought about something.

#### **b) Avoidance**

If the prejudice is more intense, it leads the individual to avoid members of the disliked group, even perhaps at the cost of considerable inconvenience. In this case, the bearer of prejudice does not directly inflict harm upon the group he dislikes. He takes the burden of accommodation and withdrawal entirely upon himself (Allport 14).

According to those quotation, the researcher defines that avoidance is an action of individuals that avoiding members of the disliked group. In this case, the bearer of prejudice does not directly inflict harm upon the group dislikes. Avoidance can be happen not only to individual, but also to the group.

## **c) Discrimination**

Based on Allport's book *The Nature of Prejudice*, he defines discrimination here the prejudiced person makes detrimental distinction of an active sort. He undertakes to exclude all members of the group in question from certain types of employment, from residential housing, political right, educational or recreational opportunities, churches, hospitals, or from some other social privileges. Segregation is an institutionalized form of discrimination, enforces legally or by common custom (Allport 14-15).

The person who do the prejudice makes different treatment or detrimental distinction towards individual or group. One of its forms is segregation, the action of separate one group apart from other group. It is called as institutionalized discrimination.

## **d) Physical Attack**

Under conditions of heightened emotion, prejudice may lead to acts of violence or semi-violence. An unwanted Negro family may be forcibly ejected from a neighborhood, or so severely threatened that it leaves in fear. Gravestones in Jewish cemeteries may be desecrated. The Northside's Italian gang may lie in wait for the Southside's Irish gang (Allport 15).

In the other word, we can say that physical attack is an action of an under conditions of heightened emotion prejudice that lead to acts of violence or semi- violence.

## **e) Extermination**

Lynchings, pogroms, massacres, and the Hitlerian program of genocide mark the ultimate degree of violent expression of prejudice (Allport 15). The researcher defines extermination as the ultimate form of negative action which results from intense prejudice. The action that produced from this extermination form such as lynching, massacres and genocide.

## **4. The Victim's of Prejudice Behaviours**

Allport says in his book that, every form of ego defense may be found among members of every persecuted group (143). There are many things that the person may do, all of them serving as his ego defenses. He may withdraw into himself or he may band together with other attacked people, sticking close to them for comfort and self respect. The other thing that the person may do, he may try tocheat people who attacked him when he can and have a taste of sweet revenge (142-143). Allport's statement above explained that the people have their own way to defend prejudice that happen to them. The term self-defense in Allport's term called as 'Ego Defense', and it has

various form and mechanism. The ego defense is generally divided into two categories “the first include mechanism that are essentially aggressive, outgoing, and indicating attack on the source of difficulty. The second include more introverted mode” (161).

Allport himself explains that the behaviors come from into 2 traits, extropunitive and intropunitive, as will be explained below:

## **a) Extropunitive**

Allport says that extropunitive is the behavior which include mechanism that are essentially aggressive, outgoing, and indicating attacks on the source of difficulty (160). The extropunitive behavior is separated into several specific behaviors, which are, Obsessive concern and suspicion, Slyness and cunning, Strengthening in-group, Aggression and Revolt, Enchanted Striving, and Prejudice against out-groups.

## **b) Intropunitive**

Intropunitive is explained as the behavior in the introverted mode, intropunitive behavior tends to blame himself or even take responsibility upon himself for adjusting the situation (Allport 160). The intropunitive behavior separated into several specific behaviors, which are Denial of membership in own groups, Withdrawal and passivity, Clowning, Self-hate, In-group Aggression, Sympathy, Symbolic Status Striving, and Neuroticism.

## **5. Synopsis of the African Doctor Film**

The true story of Julien Rambaldi about Dr. recent graduates Seyolo Zantoko (Marc Zinga) revealed that racial prejudice is not just a matter of Americans or South Africans. Even in France, where many African-American singers and musicians flee, there are pockets of racism. Although in cosmopolitan Paris, black people were accepted and respected for their gifts, in many rural areas the general view of black people was suspicion and animosity. And to Marly- Gomont, a small village north of Paris, Dr. Zantoko moved his family to take up the position of a resident doctor, a place where residents had never even seen black people.

## **6. Previous Studies**

In this research, the researcher takes previous studies that are related to prejudice study. It will help the researcher in examining the prejudice in Prejudice in Julien Rambaldi's *The African Doctor* Film. The previous studies that the researcher takes are Prejudice towards Indian in Morais' *The Hundred Food Journey* Novel and Acting out Prejudice by Gordon Allport appears in Ava Duvernay's *Selma* Film.

## C. RESEARCH METHOD

Denzin and Lincoln claim that qualitative research involves an interpretive and naturalistic approach: "This means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, trying to understand, or interpret, phenomena in terms of the meaning that people bring to them" (3). From the definition and explanation above, the meaning of qualitative research is an analysis of humans, and all the things that correlate and the result of the data from qualitative research will be presented in the forms of words and pictures rather than numerical data. The researcher also used qualitative research because the researcher only focused on pictures and words.

The data from this research consist of events and utterances that contain of prejudice value from the literary works especially in the film. The data source for this research is from *The African Doctor* film which is directed by Julien Rambaldi. The primary data sources are from screenshots from the scenes and the utterances from the characters. The secondary data are taken from the article, journal and book that related with prejudice.

## D. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### 1. Prejudice in The African Doctor Film

#### a. Antilocution

Antilocution is the first kind of prejudice that the researcher analyzed. The researcher defines antilocution as an action of most people who have prejudices talk about them. The researcher found several evidences which suitable to the hate speech act that influence the other character to have the same prejudice to the victim. This is one of the data showing the antilocution as the following:

Time	Conversation	
12:45	French Mothers	: "Holy Kamoley, the jackass wasright!"
	French Mothers	: "Holy Kamoley!"
	Anne Zantoko	: "Hello"
	French Mothers	: "Holy Kamoley!"
	Anne Zantoko	: "Holy Kamoley. Holy Kamoley to you,too."

The scene of this incident occurred when Seyolo's wife comes to enroll her children at school and meets the parents of other students who are very surprised at the presence of black people among them. The woman says that "Holy Kamoley, the jackass was right!" The sentence is a sentence that agrees with the words of her husband who have already

seen the existence of African-American people as a character in the film in his environment. And trying to influence other mothers to consider the African - American people who were there at that time as a big threat or a big danger to them.

This sentence belongs to the category of antilocution because the woman shows an antagonism expression to the African – American people. The French show the mad and shocked expression on her face when she saw Anne Zantoko walk in front of the French. Besides, the French also affecting other people to have the same thought with her which is bad thought.

## b. Avoidance

Avoidance is the second kind in prejudice theory. Avoidance is an action of individuals that avoid the members of the disliked group. In this case, the bearer of prejudice does not directly inflict harm upon the group dislikes. Avoidance can happen not only to individual, but also to the group. Avoidance aims for the victim does not have more severe problem than having to fight. The researcher found an evidence which related to avoidance, which is:

Time	Conversation	
13:56	The teacher:	“No one will stand with our new pupil?”
	Student 1:	“ <b>Not me</b> ”
	Student 2:	“ <b>Me, neither</b> ”
	Student 3:	“Smells like poo!”
	The teacher:	“Silence!”

The second negative action of prejudice is avoidance. It is portrayed at a scene when Sivi and Kamini wanted to come to the class in their first day of school. But, before they go to the class the teacher has to check the attendance of the students. It shows from the scene that the researcher took screenshot, the situation that occurred is the students have to stand up in one line and the teacher ask to the student “No. one will stand with our new pupil?” The teacher asks about who wants to stand with the African – American people in their class, which are Sivi and Kamini. But then, none of the students wants to stand with Sivi and Kamini. In the end, Sivi and Kamini stand up together and still avoided by another students.

The moment when the students do not want to stand with Sivi or Kamini can be categorized into the kind of prejudice avoidance. The students do not want to stand with them because another students think that Sivi and Kamini are different. Besides, the students also wonder about the existence of Sivi and Kamini, is it safe or not. The students try

to avoid Sivi and Kamini as much as possible.

Time	Conversations	
18:20	Sivi	: At school, they called me black.

Discrimination

Discrimination is the third kind of prejudice that the researcher discussed. Discrimination occurs when an individual or a group are treated differently when compared to those received by other individual or groups. Discrimination is also about denying certain group because of the deeper prejudice and hate (Allport 20). The researcher of this research has found several data which correlated to the discrimination, which is:



unkind manner, he was shot using a rifle by the farmer who had been in the field first. In the evening after the incident, Seyolo had dinner with his family and told the incident to his wife and children. The evidence above can be categorized as Physical attack. because Seyolo as a black person was attacked by the French people using weapons, even though Seyolo's intentions were good. However, the French people still directly attacked Seyolo.

## 2. The Victim's of Prejudice Behaviours

### a. Extropunitive

Extropunitive is the behavior of prejudice victims who are extrovert, not buried alone with the victim concerned.

#### - Strengthening – in – group

Strengthening - in - group is one type of the victim's behavior that happens when the victim of prejudice tries to strengthen solidarity with other members of prejudice victims. There are several data describing the type of strengthening-in- group response in the film, which are as:

Time	Conversations	
12:02	Seyolo	: As a child, I had nothing.  No. father or mother, Today, I'm a doctor! That's not a miracle, it's down to hard work. You have to listen to your teacher, never sit at theback, and never talk in class. Any bad grades, there will be hell to pay <b>Only education matters. Especially whenyou're black.</b>
12:29	Kamini	: Why is it harder when you're black?

In this scene, Seyolo's character can be categorized as a round character. This is because Seyolo really seems to be mastering the course of the story from the beginning to the end. Seyolo can be said to be the protagonist because the behavior shown in this character revolves around Seyolo's resistance to the French people who strongly reject his existence. However, Seyolo's behavior in showing his resistance is to strengthen his family, so as not to feel weak in front of the French.

This scene occurs when Seyolo and his family had their first day of activities at Marly Gomont. On the way to Sivi and Kamini's school, there was a conversation where Seyolo tried to strengthen his family because of the circumstances in his environment that required them to adapt to white people who thought they were bad just because Seyolo's family was black. "Only education matters. Especially when you're black.". That is what Seyolo said to his children to strengthen his family. Seyolo thinks if black people do not have a good level of education, then it will make black people become underestimated by the white people around them.

The evidence above can be categorized into the victim's behaviours which strengthening in group. This can be seen from the way Seyolo strengthens his family about the bad things that hit his family. Besides, the victim's behavior in this scene is described by the Seyolo's character through his speech to his children. It can be said that this scene can be categorized into the characterization through speech.

#### - **Slyness and Cunning**

Slyness and cunning are one of the type of extropunitive in which the victim of the prejudice perpetrator will commit cunning against the perpetrator. This is a response given by the victim of prejudice because they already been judged by someone else. Below is the data from the film under study which can be categorized as slyness and cunning, namely:

<b>Time</b>	<b>Conversations</b>	
18:43	Sivi	: They call me Darkie!
	Kamini	: And me Jungle Bunny or Jigaboo!
	Anne	: Who calls you that?
	Sivi	: Everyone

	Anne	: Unbelievable Stick up for yourselves. Next person who does it, punch them.
	Seyolo	: Calm down. Violence doesn't help, it's for idiots.

In this data, there is one character, namely Anne Zantoko, which has a dynamic character. This is shown in a scene that begins with Anne Zantoko's emotion towards the prejudice of the French people and ends with a different emotional appearance by Anne. Anne's character is a dynamic character because this type of character can change at the end of the story or at the beginning of the story. What Anne did is also shown through the conversations that took place in the scene. This conversation occurs when the Seyolo's family is having dinner together and exchanging stories. Their children told about the treatment of their school friends towards themselves. They were called with bad nicknames and in response to this, Anne Zantoko as their mother was provoked by her emotions and suggested to her children that if it happened again they should fight using violence. This dialogues and actions can be categorized into slyness and cunning because Anne Zantoko devised a strategy of cunning with her children so that if it happened again, her children should fight back. The victim's behavior of Anne's character in this scene is depicted through her speech towards her children who become the victim of prejudice. In another sense, the author of this works describes the way Anne responds to prejudice through speech. Although Anne did he gave her children a statement about the action, but she keep doing it through her speech. Therefore, in this scene it can be classified as characterization through speech.

#### - Enchanted Striving

Enchanted striving is the defense from the victim of prejudice by showing the ability of the victim himself to the prejudice perpetrator. On the other hand, the victim of prejudice puts a lot of effort to show that the victim is the same as the prejudice perpetrator. This is the data that can be categorized into enchantedstriving:

Time	Conversation	
1:06:13	Sivi	: Hang on, guys. Wanna play soccer?
	French kid	: Whatcha doing? Get lost.

	Sivi	: <b>We'll take you all on.</b>
	French kid	: We have a match to play.
	Sivi	: <b>You scared?</b>
	French kid	: Darkie really wants a beating!

In this scene, there is Sivi as a prejudiced character. Sivi's character in this film can be categorized as flat character, because Sivi tends not to change from the beginning to the end of the film. What she did in responding to the French people has not changed. This is demonstrated in the evidence described below.

This conversation occurred when Sivi tries to show her ability in playing soccer to his friends at school. Sivi did this because previously his friends at school forbade him to play soccer because Sivi was black. At one time, Sivi challenged a friend who forbid him to play soccer together. that's where she showed her ability.

This evidence can be categorized into enchanted striving. Because Sivi has been treated differently by her white friends at school, Sivi's response is to want to show her greatness and ability if she turns out to be the same as her other friends.

The victim's behavior of Sivi's character in this scene is depicted through her actions towards the prejudice actors. In another sense, the author of this work describes the way Sivi responds to prejudice through her actions in showing her prowess. Therefore, this scene can be classified as a characterization through action.

## - Prejudice against out groups

Prejudice against out groups is the response given by victims of prejudice by judging other people who are not part of the group. This behavior is depicted in the film scene of the African Doctor, namely:

Time	Conversation	
22:54	Seyolo	: Is there a problem?
	A French Farmer	: No.
	Seyolo	: <b>No.? Move it along, then! Bumpkin!</b>
	A French Farmer	: I was going to give you a hand.

In this scene there is the Seyolo's character who is the main character in this film. Seyolo is categorized as a round character because this character is shown through his emotions that explode when the French people are near him. Whereas what actually happened was that the French people wanted to have good intentions

for Seyolo.

This scene occurs when Seyolo had just returned from the clinic where he practiced. However, something happens along the way. Seyolo's car crashed and stopped at the side of the road. Without anyone passing by, Seyolo was annoyed. Until finally a white farmer passed by in his vehicle and stopped briefly to see Seyolo.

Seyolo thought this white man would do bad things to him because Seyolo was a black person. but apparently what he thought was wrong. This farmer even wants to help Seyolo because he sees Seyolo having trouble dealing with problems in his car. This incident can be categorized into prejudice againts out groups. What Seyolo did was prejudice members of a group of people who used to prejudice him. Therefore, the response Seyolo made shows prejudice toward the farmer.

In this section, the victim's behavior of Seyolo's character is described through what he says to the prejudice actor. In another sense, the author of this works describes the way Seyolo responds to prejudice through his words that do not like the existence of the French people. Seyolo shows his dislike for the French's existence by letting out his emotions while shouting his words. Therefore, this scene can be classified as a characterization through speech.

## b. Intropunitive

Intropunitive is the behaviour of prejudice victims who are introvert. Intropunitive behavior tends to blame him/herself for what is happening related to prejudice. In this part, the researcher will explain the behavior of African – American people that are prejudiced by the French in the film.

### - Denial of Membership in own groups

Denial of membership in own groups is a response given by prejudice victims by rejecting their identity. This is done by the victim, so that the prejudice victim can be free from the prejudice perpetrators and no longer judged. Below is a scene that can be categorized into denial of membership in own groups, which is:

Time	Conversations	
	Sivi	: They'll never let me play soccer.
	Seyolo	: So much the better. You'll shine in your studies instead.

	Sivi	: But Dad..
	Seyolo	: What? Blacks can't just dance or run after a ball. Soccer is for ignoramuses.
	Kamini	: Mom, can I leave the table?
	Seyolo	: <b>And starting now, No. more Lingala! Only French!</b>

In this section, Seyolo is shown through the emotions he gave off when his children still used the language they came from. From this Seyolo response, then Seyolo's character can be categorized as a round character. Which can be seen in the explanation below. This scene occurs when Kamini speaks Lingala, the language used when they were still living in Zaire. Kamini spoke to his mother asking for permission to return to his room first using the Lingala language. But the response given by Seyolo really surprised his family members. He yelled at his son and forbid his family members to no longer use Lingala and only use French for the daily life.

The evidence above can be categorized into denial of membership in own groups. The behaviour that Seyolo did depicted this kind of behaviour. Seyolo rejects the fact that he is black and accustomed to using his native language. Therefore, the researcher concludes that the author of this work describes the victim's behavior as described by Seyolo's character through his speech. Seyolo's character describes his response to the prejudice through his thoughts expressed through his speech toward his family. Seyolo assumed that if his family still spoke a different language from the local area then prejudice towards him and his family would continue. These scenes can be classified into characterization through speech.

#### - Symbolic Status Striving

Symbolic status striving is the response by the victim of prejudice who already have puts an effort to get a good status, position and reputation so that he can be respected by other. This thing should be done by the victim because he wants to get confession. Below will be presented data that relating to the symbolic status striving:

Time	Conversation	
1:12:54	The Farmer	: Where are you going?
	Seyolo	: Hey Jeannot!
	The Farmer	: What's going on?

	Seyolo	: I'm walking!
	The Farmer	: Who's with the kid?
	Seyolo	: They're with themselves, they don't need me.No. one does. Not even my wife needs me
	The Farmer	: Come on, I'll take you home.
	Seyolo	: Not a chance!
	The Farmer	: Where are you going?  Come back! Don't be ridiculous
	Seyolo	<b>: I am ridiculous!</b>  <b>I did all I could to be accepted.And for what?</b> <b>It's true, I renounced my origins!</b>  <b>Me, the orphan from Biongo.</b>

In this scene, Seyolo is already very tired of what happened to him and his family. Seyolo feels hopeless, the emotion shown by Seyolo makes Seyolo's character categorized as a round character. This scene occurred when Seyolo was taken into custody and Seyolo feels desperate for it. He thinks that everything that he did to make people accept him is all for nothing. He feels that his life is ruined, his wife left her, and even his career is at stake. He burst out his anger and walked with no purpose. Then, he met a farmer who helped him in the side road and asked Seyolo why he walked with no purpose like that. The response that Seyolo showed can be categorized as Symbolic Status Striving. Because Seyolo has done many things that can help him to be recognized by the white people in the area. In the other side, Seyolo also tries to get French citizenship so he can stay and continue his career at Marly – Gomont.

In this scene, Seyolo is depicted as feeling hopeless. Seyolo's behavior in facing this prejudice can be categorized into

characterization through speech. However, because of this thought, it made Seyolo throw his anger out and show that he was emotional. The author describes the victim's behavior in Seyolo's character through the character's speech.

### **3. Discussion**

Prejudice is a hateful behavior towards someone based on their membership with the minority group. Someone that counted in a minority group will get a prejudice act. This phenomenon frequently happens in daily life. Usually, some issues that happened with prejudice are related to education, social life, and others. In short, prejudice is a bad act by the majority individual/group towards minority individual/group. From the actions that were done towards the minority, the minority will give response towards the prejudice that they have experienced, whatever it is positive or negative. In the African Doctor movie, contained many types of prejudice that suits with theory used in this research. French people in the neighborhood keep having prejudice towards the only black family living in the area. The researcher have ten data to answer the first research questions, which are the types of prejudice found in the movie. The most dominant data is avoidance with five data, followed by discrimination with total of three data, and then antilocution and physical attack with one data respectively. While the last aspect of prejudice, extermination, were not found in the movie. The data for the type of prejudice extermination is not found in the researcher's film, because the time setting used in the film is no longer oriented to the destruction of a kind of lynching, pogroms, massacres or something similar which is one of the types of extermination.

For the second questions, the researcher had found a total of 8 data that shown the response or the behavior of black people towards the prejudice they have experienced. Extrapunitive is more dominant in this results, it has strengthening in – group with total of two data, followed by slyness and cunning, enchanted striving, and prejudice against out – groups with 1 data respectively. Different with intropunitive aspect, that only have three data for the denial of membership in own groups, and one data for symbolic status striving. Apart from that, the researcher also classified the ways in which the author of this work described the victim's behavior prejudice shown by the characters. There are three types of characterization in this analysis, the first is characterization through speech with a total of 7 data which are depicted in each data of the victim's behavior of strengthening in group, slyness and cunning, prejudice againts out groups, denial of membership in own groups, and symbolic status striving. Followed by characterization through action with a total of 1 data which are depicted in the data of the victim's behavior of enchanted striving and the last is characterization through thoughts with none of the data that are depicted in the film. The total that the researchers obtained for characterization data in

this second research question amounted to 8 data.

This section discusses about the similarity among the researches that understudy with other researches that have been mentioned in the previous studies. The first research was done by Henny Rohmah entitled “Prejudice Towards Indian in Morais’ *The Hundred Foot Journey* Novel”. In the research written by Henny Rohmah, she discussed about types of prejudice that was done by the French toward the Indian. Besides that, this research also talks about the response or the behavior that the Indian shown or done when the French prejudiced them. The research that was done by Henny Rohmah has similarities with the researcher analysis, which are the types of prejudice shown by the French towards the other race. The race that the researcher analyzes is black people. As for the similarities of the results of the data from this research are the types of prejudice such as antilocution, avoidance, discrimination, and physical attack. This research by Henny Rohmah also analyzes the behavior that was portrayed by the prejudice’s victim, and the types of data that has been found were dominant in extropunitive. In the research by Henny Rohmah, there are no exterminations aspect found, similar to this researcher have experienced.

Next, is the research by Maureen Adhiba Yudith El Arba entitled “Gordon Allport’s Acting out Prejudice Shown in Ava Duvernay’s *Selma* Film”. The similarities between this research and by Maureen, is that one of the research questions used must be answered using the same theory which is theory of prejudice by Gordon Allport. The aspects of prejudice that was described in the *Selma* film by Eva Duvermay also a prejudice towards the black people by the people of United States. In this research done by Maureen mostly discusses about the data that shown the types of prejudice according to Gordon Allport, where the story is related to local social and politic problem.

Maureen analyzes the aspects of intrinsic and extrinsic in the *Selma* movie. From the research by Maureen, she can find the extrinsic aspects which is the acting out of prejudice. The acting out of prejudice based on the theory that have five aspects. However, the results from Maureen’s research are only four, which are antilocution, avoidance, discrimination, and physical attack, the same as the results of the research in the *African Doctor* movie.

## **E. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

After analyzing the prejudice which is conducted by the French along with the behaviors that are generated from the prejudice, the researcher concluded a statement. There are 5 kinds of prejudice based on the theory, namely antilocution, avoidance, discrimination, physical attack, and extermination. However, the kinds of prejudice were carried out by the French

in its neighborhood are the four kinds appeared in the film. Those are antilocution, avoidance, discrimination, and physical attack. Meanwhile, the extermination were not found in this film because the time setting used in the film is no longer oriented to the destruction of a kind of lynching, pogroms, massacres or something similar. The researcher have ten data that represent the kind of prejudice in the film. Five datas for the avoidance, three datas for discrimination, and the last is antilocution and physical attack with one data respectively.

After getting prejudice, the African – American as a character in the film showed several behaviors. These behaviors were carried out by African – American who were basically the victim of prejudice. These behaviors are then divided into 2 kinds, which are extropunitive and intropunitive. Both of them were depicted in the film but the dominant is extropunitive behavior, and the rest of it categorize into intropunitive behavior. In this film, these behaviors were described through 3 characterizations. The first is characterization through action, then characterization through speech, and the last is characterization through thoughts. Based on the results of the data analysis that the researcher got above, it can be concluded that the elements in this film represent prejudice actions and how the victim's behavior to them through how it puts the scenes and characterization of the victims of prejudice.

Besides, the researcher wanted to give some suggestions regarded to this research. First, the researcher suggested that readers can take all positive things in it, including moral messages, meanings and values which are contained in this film, especially things related to prejudice. It is very important for reader to spread or be aware of the form of prejudice and its kinds. Second, the issues in the film and this research are expected to be reference for english literature students. Prejudice is a common phenomenon that happens in social life because everyone may produce a prejudice judgment. There might be some literary works that raise prejudice theme. The researcher suggested that english literature students are able to apply the theory of prejudice into other literary works.

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