



ANALYSIS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION ASPECTS BASED ON GORDON ALLPORT'S THEORY DEPICTED IN FRUITVALE STATION MOVIE (2013)

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ABSTRACT

Fruitvale Station is a movie based on the true story of a shooting at a Fruitvale Station in Oakland, California, by a white police officer named Johannes Mehserle against a black man named Oscar Grant III. Oscar Grant, who was the victim of a conflict on a train that stopped at Fruitvale Station, was instead made a suspect in the incident by police officers who wanted to secure the train and was shot dead without any evidence of guilt or legal proceedings first. Thus, using Gordon Allport's Intentional, Explicit Discrimination theory, the authors analyzed the types of racial discrimination in the movie Fruitvale Station. Racial discrimination includes verbal antagonism, avoidance, segregation, physical attacks, and extermination. The author's method to collect data is qualitative descriptive by examining the Fruitvale Station movie to understand the movie as the primary data. The authors will also include the dialogue from the script as secondary data. The findings of this study reveal five discriminatory behaviors (particularly discrimination based on race) committed by white characters against African-American characters in this movie.

Keywords: African-Americans, Gordon Allport, Types of Racial Discrimination

ABSTRAK

Fruitvale Station adalah film yang diangkat dari kisah nyata penembakan di stasiun Fruitvale di Oakland, California, oleh seorang polisi kulit putih bernama Johannes Mehserle terhadap seorang pria kulit hitam bernama Oscar Grant III. Oscar Grant yang menjadi korban konflik di kereta api yang berhenti di stasiun Fruitvale malah dijadikan tersangka atas kejadian tersebut oleh aparat kepolisian yang hendak mengamankan area kereta dan ditembak mati tanpa adanya bukti atau proses hukum terlebih dahulu. Sehingga, dengan menggunakan teori Intentional, Explicit Discrimination dari Gordon Allport, penulis ingin menganalisis jenis-jenis diskriminasi ras dalam film Fruitvale Station. Diskriminasi rasial meliputi 'verbal antagonism', 'avoidance', 'segregation', 'physical attacks', dan 'extermination'. Metode yang digunakan penulis untuk mengumpulkan data adalah deskriptif kualitatif dengan mengkaji film Fruitvale Station untuk memahami film tersebut sebagai data primer. Penulis juga akan menyertakan dialog dari skrip sebagai data sekunder. Temuan penelitian ini mengungkapkan lima perilaku diskriminatif (khususnya diskriminasi berdasarkan ras) yang dilakukan oleh karakter kulit putih terhadap karakter Afrika-Amerika dalam film ini

Kata kunci: Afrika-Amerika, Gordon Allport, Jenis Diskriminasi Ras



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INTRODUCTION

Since ancient times until now, the issue of racial discrimination or racism has never been over. According to an article published by the "Council of Europe" (n.d), "Racism involves discriminatory or abusive behavior towards people because of their imagined "inferiority". Even the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China criticized America's unresolved problems in its regular speech on July 5, 2022. Their spokesman, Zhao Lijian said, "This is a serious violation of the US's obligations under the convention." Also, "The serious racial discrimination, unfairness and injustice in the US epitomize the unfairness and injustice it has inflicted on the world." (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the People's Republic of China, 2022). According to "Historical Foundations of Race" (n.d), American culture about race and racism has developed since America's inception. When we look at the definition, as Rebecca et al. have written in a book entitled "Measuring Racial Discrimination" (2004), racial discrimination is an attitude of discriminating, excluding, limiting, and preferences based on ethnicity, religion, race, color, descent, or national origin which has the aim of eliminating or destroying human rights and any other rights. From economic, political, cultural, social, or other fields of life (Blank, et al., 2004). Discriminatory behaviors and practices may arise from prejudice and stereotyping. However, prejudice does not result in differential treatment or societal effects. Similarly, whereas discriminatory behavior in many domains is unlawful, prejudiced attitudes and stereotypical beliefs are not (Blank, et al., 2004).

Oscar Grant III is a 22-year-old young man from Hayward, California. He was shot and killed by Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) police officers at Fruitvale Station in Oakland, California on January 1, 2009. This incident began when police received a complaint about a fight in a train heading to Fruitvale Station in the early hours of New Year's Eve, police detained Oscar and several people on the Fruitvale Station platform. It was when Oscar wanted to return home with his friends after celebrating New Year's Eve at the Embarcadero, San Francisco. The BART police officer was charged with murder but denied it. After the incident occurs on July 8, 2009, a jury in Los Angeles Superior Court convicted the police officer of involuntary manslaughter and was sentenced to two years in prison on double credit for the time served on November 5, 2010 (Smith , n.d.) The incident caused many reactions from the citizens of the United States, some of which were demonstrations of the making of graffiti by American artists in memory of Oscar Grant.

"Hours after Bay Area Rapid Transit police officer Johannes Mehserle shot and killed Oscar Grant on the platform of Fruitvale Station on Jan. 1, 2009, Bay Area street artists sprang into action. An Alameda printmaker named Jon-Paul Bail churned out hundreds of "Disarm BART Police" posters to hand out at demonstrations. An artist going by Broke printed "Justice for Oscar Grant" posters with stylized graffiti font. Designer Frank Zio depicted a BART ticket with a bloody fingerprint." (Voynovskaya, 2019)

A movie work, primarily based on a true story, is usually taken from a story that has become many discussions by many people or from a tragedy that has shocked the wider community. "Producing movies that are loosely based on actual events can be a tough challenge." (Pulla, 2022). Especially making a movie with a sensitive theme such as racism. As well as Kangalee et al. wrote in a journal entitled "As an Act of Protest and Emotional Catharsis About the Ugly Truth of Racism" (2021), "I think there's a great deal of confusion when you're making a movie about racism specifically..." (Kangalee, et al., 2021). To make a great movie, the moviemakers must strike a delicate balance between reporting the story historically accurately and providing captivating drama (Pulla, 2022). Movies can be started or generated with fundamental ideas and contain elements of entertainment and meaning. This element of entertainment and meaning can be applied in the form of comedy or history (Rabiger, 2008). "At the inception of the 2010s, the U.S. began to see more and more movies with themes around race." (Nixon, 2022). Fruitvale Station (2013) is a movie that depicts American police atrocities against black people, particularly in public places (Fruitvale Station). Moreover, this movie depicts the situation in America, which is still heavily influenced by racial discrimination today. Even though it was released in 2013, this movie conveys an important message about the tragedy of shooting black Americans, which remains a quandary that requires justice.

In this study, the authors aim to discuss several problems that can be formulated as the objectives of this study. Many types of research and theory have been developed on racial discrimination to delve deeper into this phenomenon. Fruitvale Station is a movie that reveals atrocities that occurred in public places. This study explicitly uses Gordon Allport's theory to provide a new perspective on existing forms of discrimination, painting a vivid picture of a phenomenon. As seen in this movie as mental evidence, literary work provides a space to criticize and see more phenomena that include societal dynamics. The objectives of this research are: How discrimination between races occurs in the movie Fruitvale Station (2013), and what types of discrimination are experienced by the characters in the movie Fruitvale Station (2013). This study will focus on analyzing the types of racial discrimination in the movie Fruitvale Station (2013). To clarify the dialogue spoken by the movie actors that will be used as data in this study, the authors use a script that includes all of the following dialogues with improvisations made by the actors. Thus, the authors will conduct this research using a qualitative method by analyzing the movie scene by scene with the screenshots of scene pieces as the primary data, with the dialogue script of the actors as supporting data using the approach described above.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Racial Discrimination

Racial discrimination is one of a form of crime that is deeply embedded in the dark side of the United States, let alone racial discrimination from white people to African-Americans. The definition of racial discrimination, according to Pratiwi, et al. in their journal article entitled "*THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SLAVERY AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION ILLUSTRATED ON 'THE BIRTH OF A NATION' (2016) MOVIE*" they said that, "Discrimination is always related to the black race." as a brief explanation, they also said that, "In general, racial discrimination is defined as unequal treatment by a group of people based on race and ethnicity owned by the people who have a different race." (Pratiwi & Permatasari, 2022)

2. Gordon Allport's Types of Discrimination

The first one is “*Verbal Antagonism*”, or in Allport's book, it can be called “*Antilocution*”. They can easily express their hostility to like-minded friends and outsiders. Includes casual racial slurs and insulting racial remarks made in or out of the target's presence. Such comments may not be considered significant enough to be illegal in and of themselves (when weighed against concerns about free speech) but they do constitute a transparent form of animosity (Allport, et al., 2008).

The second one is “*Avoidance*”, *Avoidance* means preferring the comfort of one's own racial group (the "ingroup") over interaction with another racial group (the "outgroup"). Avoidance may appear harmless in any scenario, but when repeated, it can lead to long-term exclusion and segregation. Avoiding someone because of their race can be as harmful as more aggressive and direct harassment (Blank, et al. 2004). In this situation, the person who harbors prejudice does not directly hurt the group that despises them. The entire responsibility of accommodation and disengagement it is taken by them (Allport, et al., 2008).

The third one is “*Segregation*”, *Segregation* is a part of discrimination. This is called segregation when members of a disadvantaged racial group are purposefully excluded from resource allocation and access to institutions. The most common examples include discrimination against people of color in education, housing, employment, and health care (Blank, et al. 2004). In this case, the biased person makes active detrimental distinctions. Segregation is an institutionalized form of discrimination that is either legally or unofficially enforced (Allport, et al., 2008).

The fourth one is “*Physical Attacks*”, *Physical Attacks* on racial out-groups are regularly undertaken by segregationists (Green et al., 1999) and are linked to other overt forms of prejudice (Schneider et al., 2000). Hate crimes are directly linked to the expression of explicit prejudice and are motivated by perceived threats to the economic position and values of the in-group (Blank, et al. 2004) Prejudice can lead to acts of violence or semi-violence when emotions are high (Allport, et al., 2008). And the last one is “*Extermination*”, *Extermination* or mass murders motivated by racial or ethnic animus do occur. These are complicated phenomena that generally include histories of institutionalized prejudice and discrimination, tough life circumstances, powerful (and biased) leadership, social support for hostile acts, and socialization that embraces explicit discrimination (Allport, 1954; Newman and Erber, 2002; Staub, 1989).

To deepen the study and depict the issues that exist in the movie, the authors used the study of Dezelin B. Julan, et al. entitled “*RACIAL DISCRIMINATION ISSUES AS SHOWN BY SOLOMON AND PATSEY IN 12 YEARS A SLAVE MOVIE*” as a reference study and look at the meaning and indication of the scale of prejudice in the same theory which has been listed as follows:

No	Discriminatory Behavior	Definition	Indication
	Verbal Antagonism (Antilocution)	Disparaging racial comments in or out of the target's presence.	Verbal and non-verbal hostility, verbal abuse and non-verbal rejection, denial, and unlawful discriminatory behaviors.

.	Avoidance	Alienation to the target of the racial group in such to isolate them.	Avoidance of casual contact, long-term exclusion, and segregation. Problematic in social networking matters, for example employment hiring and promotion, educational opportunities and access to health care.
.	Segregation	Exclude members of a disadvantaged racial group from the allocation of resources and from access to institutions.	Denial of equal education, housing, employment, and health care.
.	Physical Attacks	Racial groups that have been perpetrated by proponents of segregation.	Harm treatment, the expression of explicit prejudice.
.	Extermination	Encompass histories of institutionalized prejudice and discrimination.	Mass killing based on racial or ethnic animus do occur, difficult life conditions, and hostile acts.

This table was taken from: Julan, D. B., Surya, S., & Valiantien, N. M. (2021). Racial Discrimination Issues As Shown By Solomon and Patsey in *12 Years a Slave* Movie. *Ilmu Budaya: Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, Seni, Dan Budaya*, 5(1), 121-135.

There are many cases of racial discrimination that occur in the United States, especially against African-Americans. And the case Oscar Grant III at Fruitvale Station was one of them. Fruitvale Station (2013) is a movie based on the true story of a shooting tragedy against a black man named Oscar Grant III by a white police officer named Johannes Mehserle, which occurred at a Fruitvale Station in Oakland, California, United States. Oscar Grant, who was the victim of a commotion on a train that stopped at Fruitvale Station, was instead made a suspect in the commotion by police officers who wanted to secure the train and was shot dead without any evidence of guilt or through legal proceedings first. Thus, through the storyline of the movie Fruitvale Station, the authors were able to analyze the types of discrimination using Gordon Allport's Intentional, Explicit Discrimination theory. Therefore, the authors studied on “*Analysis of Racial Discrimination Aspects Based on Gordon Allport's Theory in Fruitvale Station Movie (2013)*”.

RESEARCH METHOD

The method used in the research is qualitative descriptive. Phrases are used to express qualitative data gathered from sources such as interviews, written open inquiries, and photographs (Bengtsoon, 2016). This research will examine the movie's expressions, behaviors, situations, and dialogues. As John W. Cresswell wrote in his book *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Method Approaches*, “Qualitative inquiry employs different knowledge claims, strategies of inquiry, and methods of data collection and analysis. Although the processes are similar, qualitative procedures rely on text and image data, have

unique steps in data analysis, and draw on diverse inquiry strategies.” (Creswell, 2003). To complete this research, the authors use Gordon Allport's Intentional, Explicit Discrimination theory to analyze the depiction of racial discrimination in the movie, focusing on several types of racial discrimination, such as verbal antagonism, avoidance, segregation, physical attacks, and termination. This theory was developed in the book “Measuring Racial Discrimination” by Rebecca M. Blank, et al. which comes from the theory of Scale of Prejudice and Discrimination by Gordon W. Allport from the book "The Nature of Prejudice 25th Anniversary Edition".

The steps that will be taken to collect data are that the authors will watch the Fruitvale Station movie repeatedly as needed to understand the movie, and take the data through screenshots of the required scenes in the movie. Authors will also add script snippets of these for more precise explanation. Then the authors will analyze the scene pieces based on the types of racial discrimination using Gordon Allport's Intentional, Explicit Discrimination theory.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This study uses Gordon Allport's theory to discuss racial discrimination in the *Fruitvale Station* movie. The movie represents racial discrimination in a public place that occurs in some types.

a. Verbal Antagonism

Verbal antagonism is the first discriminatory behavior in this study. As a black American, Oscar and his family often get comments and conversations that have led to racial harassment. As seen in the cut of the scene in the movie below.



Scene 1.1 (minute 23:51): Verbal Antagonism

Dialogue 1.1: Verbal Antagonism

Cale: “Bitch-ass Palma Ceia nigger.”

Oscar: “Bitch-ass motherfucker.

Wanda: “Oscar...”

Source of characters dialogue: https://www.scripts.com/script/fruitvale_station_8660

The tension still continued as Cale said the word “nigger” to Oscar. The racial discrimination behavior in the form of verbal antagonism was very clear in this evident here, when Cale said the word “nigger”, it made Oscar's blood boil even more. Because the word has a very harsh meaning from white people to African-Americans. In conclusion, in this scene there is racial discrimination on the type of verbal antagonism in the form of saying an inappropriate word by white people (Cale) towards African-Americans (Oscar and his mom, Wanda).



Scene 1.2(minute 59:48): Verbal Antagonism

Dialogue 1.2: Verbal Antagonism

Cale: “Punk-ass Southside niggas... Fuck them niggas.”

Source of characters dialogue: https://www.scripts.com/script/fruitvale_station_8660

After Cale and Oscar got out of prison, they accidentally met in the train wagon, Oscar was suddenly called by Cale and at that moment Cale scorned and dared Oscar with harsh words like “niggas”. Actually, Oscar did not pay attention to Cale's ridicule because Oscar has other important matters, but Cale continues to cause a ruckus with Oscar and ended up with Cale hitting Oscar for no apparent reason. It can be concluded that there is racial discrimination in the form of verbal antagonism depicted in this scene.



Scene 1.3 (minute 01:04:03): Verbal Antagonism

Dialogue 1.3: Verbal Antagonism

Officer Caruso: “Maybe you should've thought about that, before you started acting like a punk-ass bitch.”

Oscar: “Don't call my partner no bitch.”

Officer Caruso: “You're a bitch-ass nigger, for real.”

Oscar: “Did you call me a "bitch-ass nigger"? Don't fuckin' say that.”

Officer Caruso: "Bitch-ass nigger, huh?"

Source of characters dialogue: https://www.scripts.com/script/fruitvale_station_8660

When Oscar and his friends want to go home after partying to celebrate New Year's Eve. Several police officers detained Oscar and his friends after being found involved in a riot that had just occurred in the train they were traveling in. Police also used the word "nigger" to call Oscar and his friends. Oscar, who did not accept, also reminded the police not to say the word "nigger" but the police ignored him and instead said the word "nigger" again louder to dare Oscar. This indicates that there are white people who are still demeaning African-Americans by saying things that actually cannot be said even more in front of them. In conclusion, there is racial discrimination in the type of verbal antagonism in the form of saying inappropriate words by white people (Officer Caruso) towards African-Americans (Oscar and his friends).

b. Avoidance

Avoidance is behavior to avoid a group of people from a certain race, this avoidance behavior can take the form of avoiding casual contact (verbal or non-verbal), long-term exclusion. In this movie, there is a scene about how African-American characters doesn't get



a definite response when asking for help.

Scene 2.1 (minute 20:53): Avoidance

Dialogue 2.1: Avoidance

Oscar: "Come on. Somebody help!"

Source of characters dialogue: https://www.scripts.com/script/fruitvale_station_8660

While filling up his car with gas, Oscar heard the sound of a car crashing into something and when he looked towards the highway Oscar saw that the dog had been hit by a car. The car was told to stop by Oscar but instead just ran away. When Oscar brought the dog to the side of the highway, Oscar shouted for help around the area also the employees in the mini market at the gas station. But no one came out or approached Oscar to help him. Oscar couldn't help but put the dog to the side of the road and then continued his activities. This avoidance behavior is proven by the scene where Oscar asks for help from local residents but no one approaches him, there are employees at the gas station, and several other drivers but no one paid attention to help Oscar. In conclusion, in this scene there is racial discrimination on the type of avoidance in the form of ignoring African-Americans (Oscar) that need help.

d. Segregation

Segregation in racial discrimination is the behavior of excluding certain racial groups from getting their rights; or getting fair treatment when they have a personal or general business. In this movie, there are several scenes show that there are still white people who



segregate African-American as listed below:

Scene 3.1 & 3.2 (minute 20:53 & 20:54): Segregation

Dialogue 3.1 & 3.2: Segregation

Officer Caruso: "You, off the train. Fuck you."

Oscar: "I ain't doing shit."

Officer Caruso: "Get over here."

Oscar: "What the fuck? All right, bruh."

Source of characters dialogue: https://www.scripts.com/script/fruitvale_station_8660

In the scene in this movie, it is shown that the real perpetrator (Cale, Oscar's fellow prisoner in prison in the past) is hiding from the police and is in the same wagon as Oscar. However, when the police entered the wagon to look for the suspect suspected of being the cause of the commotion, the police only dragged Oscar, meanwhile Cale could stand and hide quietly inside the wagon without being accused of anything. When they found a person suspected of being the culprit, the white police officer only chooses a black person as the suspect. Even when Oscar and Cale were in the same wagon, the police only pulled Oscar out to be detained with his friends. This shows that there are still white people who are oriented that African-Americans are the culprits of the trouble. And when a problem occurs, there is a difference in treatment between blacks and whites. In conclusion, in this scene, there is racial discrimination on the type of segregation in the form of differences in treatment towards white and African-Americans by white people by choosing only Oscar (African-American) as a suspect.

d. Physical Attacks

In this study, physical attack means offensive behavior against a certain racial group that is physically and materially detrimental. In this movie, many scenes show physical attacks from white people to African-Americans, which can be interpreted that there is racial discrimination in the form of physical attacks.



Scene 4.1 (minute 59:52): Physical Attack

Dialogue 4.1: Physical Attack

Cale: "Oscar? Oscar from fuckin' Palma Ceia? What's up with all that shit you were hollerin'?"

Oscar: "Look, fuck all that shit, all right? This ain't the time, bruh"

Cale: "Fuck that shit, bitch. This is DGF, motherfucker."

Source of characters dialogue: https://www.scripts.com/script/fruitvale_station_8660

After Cale scorned him and cursed Oscar with inappropriate words like "niggas", Oscar actually wasn't that interested in paying attention to Cale because Oscar had other more important matters. But Cale did not accept it and ended up hitting Oscar until he fell in the train wagon. Then Oscar also did not accept what Cale did to him at the end such as scolding and hitting him. Then a commotion broke out, Oscar and Cale were throwing punches at each other while Oscar's friends were helping to separate the two of them.

Racial discrimination in the form of physical attacks is depicted in this scene. Oscar, who did not have any problems with Cale, even though in the past it was Cale who provoked Oscar's anger, was attacked again by Cale even though Oscar had also calmed down to not



respond to Cale's provocation. We can see that white people (Cale) are still attacking (physically attacking) African-Americans (Oscar) even without any reason or purpose. In conclusion, in this scene, there is racial discrimination in the type of physical attack by white people (Cale) by hitting African-Americans (Oscar).

Scene 4.2 & 4.3 (minute 01:01:08 & 01:02:09): Physical Attack

Dialogue 4.2 & 4.3: Physical Attack

4.2 Officer Caruso: "Shut up!"

Oscar: "Damn, kick a nigga..."

4.3 Officer Caruso: "Get yourself on the ground. Get on the ground!"

Source of characters dialogue: https://www.scripts.com/script/fruitvale_station_8660

In the two scenes above, it can be seen that one of the police officers (Officer Caruso) kicked and stepped on Oscar and his friends more than once. This scene takes place at two different times, but both do physical violence to condition Oscar and his friends. And none of the other police officers who were there intervened Officer Caruso so as not to injure Oscar



and his friends. Scene 4.2 tells when Oscar was successfully dragged out of the train carriage (because Oscar and his friends wanted to negotiate, Officer Caruso actually kicked them to silence), then scene 4.3 tells when after Officer Caruso slammed Cato (Oscar's friend), Oscar and his friends did not accept it. Racial discrimination in the form of physical attacks is obvious in these two scenes. Attacks by white people against African-Americans such as stepping on or kicking can cause injury to the person being attacked. In conclusion, there is racial discrimination in the type of physical attack by white people (Officer Caruso) by kicking and stepping on African-Americans (Oscar and his friends).

Scene 4.4 (minute 01:01:54): Physical Attack

Dialogue 4.4: Physical Attack

Oscar and his friends: "Be cool, man! Be cool! Hey, don't be slammin' my man!"

Police Officer: "Sit down! Sit down!"

Oscar and his friends: "All right, be cool! You good? You good? You all can't do no shit like that!"

Source of characters dialogue: https://www.scripts.com/script/fruitvale_station_8660

After dragging Oscar and telling them to kneel, Officer Caruso looked for another suspect that was suspected of being one of the culprit of the commotion, Officer Caruso then arrested another friend of Oscar's named Cato, and Cato came with his hands behind his back. But when he was about to make Cato kneel, Officer Caruso immediately slammed Cato so hard that Cato groaned in pain. In conclusion, in this scene there is racial discrimination on the type of physical attack by white people (Officer Caruso) by slamming hard on African-Americans (Cato).



Scene 4.5 & 4.6 (minute 01:04:11 & 01:04:13): Physical Attack

Dialogue 4.5 & 4.6: Physical Attack

Oscar: "What the fuck! I ain't do shit! Fuck!"

Officer Ingram: "I can't get his fucking arm!"

Roll over!" Oscar: "You're on my head, man!"

Officer Caruso: "Roll over!"

Source of characters dialogue: https://www.scripts.com/script/fruitvale_station_8660

Because the police officers felt that the situation was not conducive, Oscar and one friend would be taken to the police station. While trying to handcuff Oscar, Officer Ingram finds it difficult to put the handcuffs on Oscar because Oscar is rebellious. Finally, Officer Caruso pressed his knee on Oscar's neck so Oscar could be quiet and Officer Ingram could cuff him. Racial discrimination in the form of physical attacks is clearly illustrated in these scenes. In conclusion, in this scene there is racial discrimination in the type of physical attack by white people (Officer Caruso) by pressing his knee on African-Americans (Oscar).

e. Extermination

Extermination in the discussion in this study refers to discriminatory treatment that stems from prejudice, and this can lead to the death of a person without any logical reason from and to individuals or groups of people of different races. In this movie, there is one scene where there is racial discrimination in the form of extermination by white people against African-Americans.



Scene 5.1 (minute 01:04:30): Extermination

Dialogue 4.5: Extermination

Officer Caruso: "Roll over!"

Oscar: "You fuckin'... You fuckin' shot me, bruh. You shot me. I got a daughter."

Brandon: "Get up, bruh!"

Source of characters dialogue: https://www.scripts.com/script/fruitvale_station_8660

When the situation was getting out of control, Officer Ingram brandished his gun and shot Oscar until Oscar fell silent in shock and pain. Next Oscar's friends were taken to the police station for inspection and Oscar was immediately taken to the hospital for treatment. But unfortunately, at the end of this movie, Oscar was declared dead after experiencing severe internal bleeding. Extermination is indicated to have occurred when Officer Ingram shot Oscar even when Oscar was not in a position to threaten police officers (only prone) to cause Oscar's death. Without a fight from Oscar himself before he was shot dead by police officers. In conclusion, in this scene there is racial discrimination on the type of extermination by white people (Officer Ingram) by shooting with a gun to his death of African-Americans (Oscar).

DISCUSSION

Racial discrimination is a crucial issue in the United States that must be addressed. In the United States, this problem occurs regularly and is still happening right now. The movie Fruitvale Station is based on real-life events that occurred in the United States and emphasized the significance of being aware of and respecting racial and cultural distinctions among people. The movie also suggests that these disparities should be viewed as a natural outcome of diversity.

According to Taufik & Hasniar (2016), racial discrimination can be understood as injustice based on race that occurs when white individuals engage in physically or mentally harmful behaviors toward black people and unfairly benefit themselves at their expense. Based on the movie, Because Oscar is an African-American, he and his family are frequently the targets of comments and interactions that can be interpreted as racial harassment.

Some of the types of racism in Gordon Allport's theory are represented in the various scenes in the Fruitvale Station movie. Scenes of types of racial discrimination, from verbal to

physical violence, are displayed. As conveyed by (Taufik & Hasniar, 2016), which states that racism is one of the most well-known subjects that has consistently been covered in the movie, which is based on a phenomenon that occurs in real life. Oscar Grant III, the main character of the movie, is intended to serve as a representation of African Americans. It is impossible to understate the tenacity, sense of responsibility, and unyielding nature with which he navigated life in America despite the presence of racial discrimination in the country. The various manifestations of racism that he encountered in public places, up until the point where he had no choice but to take his own life to send a message that an event of this nature requires special attention from researchers, academics, and policymakers so that a situation like this will never occur again in United States of America.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis, the authors find that this movie can be depicted as one real example of the practice of racial discrimination from white people to African-Americans. And when we look back from the discussion above, there is a conclusion that states that racially discriminatory behavior can also occur even if it is only based on prejudice or without any cause at all. The results of this study reveal five discriminatory behaviors (especially discrimination against race) which are carried out by white characters against African-Americans characters in this movie. Racial discriminatory behavior can be grouped into five discriminatory behaviors: verbal *antagonism*, *avoidance*, *segregation*, *physical attacks*, and *extermination*. In conclusion, racial discrimination cannot be justified because it impacts the victim terribly.

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