

## RACISM IN 12 YEARS A SLAVE MOVIE

**Muh. Taufik and Hasniar**

*English and Literature Department*

*Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar, Samata-Gowa - Indonesia*

*Email: taufiqsamawa@gmail.com*

### **Abstract**

This jurnal studied about racial injustice in 12 Years a Slave movie. This research is to find out the kinds and impacts of racial injustice in 12 Years a Slave movie. This research used descriptive qualitative and used theories of Paradies et al. and Liliwari to analysis the kinds of racial injustice and used theory of Utsey et al. to analysis the impacts of racial injustice. The data collections of this research are script and film 12 Years a Slave movie, which is released in 2013. In collecting data, the writer used note taking as the instrument to find out the kinds and impacts of racial injustice in these movies. In this research, the writer found out that there are twenty-eight data of kinds racial injustice which is divided into five, they were; prejudice, stereotype, discrimination, violence, segregation and seven data of impacts of racial injustice, which is divided into three, they were; racism-related trauma, racism-related stress and distress, anticipatory racism reaction. In addition, the writer found that only violence kinds of racial injustice that had impact in these movie. Based on the findings and discussions, the writer concluded that racial injustice is the action of White people that threaten physical/mentally and unfair action that disadvantages to Black people.

Key words: Black people, White people, racism.

### **Abstrak**

*Rasisme dalam Film 12 Tahun menjadi budak. Jurnal ini belajar tentang ketidakadilan rasial dalam film 12 tahun menjadi budak budak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mencari tahu jenis dan dampak dari ketidakadilan rasial film 12 tahun menjadi budak budak. Penelitian ini menggunakan deskriptif kualitatif dengan menggunakan teori Paradies et al. dan Liliwari untuk menganalisa jenis-jenis ketidakadilan rasial dan digunakan teori dari Utsey et al. analisis dampak ketidakadilan rasial. Dalam pengumpulan data berdasarkan pada manuskrip film 12 tahun menjadi budak budak, yang dirilis pada tahun 2013. Dalam pengumpulan data, penulis peneliti menggunakan note taking sebagai instrument. Hasilnya, peneliti menemukan bahwa terdapat 28 jenis ketidakadilan rasial yang dibagi ke dalam lima kategori yakni; prasangka, stereotip, diskriminasi, kekerasan, pemisahan. Sedangkan dampak ketidakadilan rasial, terbagi ke dalam tiga kategori, keduanya; rasisme yang berhubungan dengan trauma, rasisme yang berhubungan dengan stres dan tekanan, serta rasisme antisipatif reaksi. Olehnya itu, penulis menemukan bahwa kekerasan ketidakadilan rasial terdapat dalam film ini. Dari hasil temuan, penulis menyimpulkan bahwa ketidakadilan rasial adalah tindakan yang dilakukan oleh orang kulit putih yang mengancam fisik/mental dan tindakan yang tidak adil dengan menindas orang kulit hitam.*

*Kata kunci: Orang Kulit Hitam, orang kulit putih, rasisme.*

## **INTRODUCTION**

Literature is an activity of expressing, feeling, though, idea, spirit, belief, and other expressions that use language as the basic element. Literature is a way of

communication, which is very important in our social life (Nurgiyantoro, 2010: 12). Furthermore, Damono (2002: 27) said that literature had some functions. One of the functions of the literature is in society. First, literature serves the picture of life, and life itself is a social fact. Second, literature can explain why authors use literature to pour out his entire living problem in society. Third, through literature, reader may find out and figure out, one or more functions of literary works as reflection of reality. Therefore, literature and reality have relations because literature works can reflect the reality in society.

One of the genres of literature besides prose, poetry and drama is movie. Movie is the genre of literature that presents forms in different dimensions. Movie is formed with the storyline, such as prose and drama. Genre movie is relatively easier to be understood the content and narrative perspective because peoples more easily express intent conveyed stories through audio-visual. Expression of character more clearly visible, the conflict is also easier to be understood and the presentation of the background such as place and time can be seen clearly also (Sulistiyorini, 2013: 450). Furthermore, Fadly (2008: 1) explained that one of the advantages of movie, besides airing on television and the big screen, movie was able to show the second reality of human life. Based on the definitions above, the researcher concluded that, movie is genre of literature which same as prose and drama because it has the storyline but movie is easier to be understood because movie is made with audio-visual that able to show the reality of human life. One of the famous topics that always made the movie, which is based on a phenomenon that occurs in human life, is racism. McQuoid in Sani (2009: 17) defined that convey of messages about issues in the society, including the issue of racism, not only can be conveyed through a variety of news, print media and electronic, but can also be conveyed through the movie. Racism is generally defined as an act, practice, or belief, which reflects the worldview about race: the humans' ideologies are divided into separated biological entities and exclusive called "race". This ideology means that distinctive characteristic, abilities, qualities, personality traits, intelligence, character, and other cultural characteristics that will as classifying characteristic's superior or inferior races (Schaefer, 2008: 113). Further, Laeur (2006: 222) defined that racism is the belief from some racial groups are superior to others race, and racism has been common used to justify discrimination and inequality.

Racism is a group where includes superior or inferior. Gobineau in Suhelmi (2001: 340) believes that the human race is the hierarchical structure which is there is a superior race that can give birth to great civilizations and have natural rights to rule and enslave other races. Further, Gobineau claimed that the superior race is the white race and the inferior race is Black race. The superior and inferior races then arise racial injustice. As described by Paradise (2008: 12) racial injustice is an act of being unjust to an individual or group based on race. Racial injustice as avoidable and unfair actions that more disadvantage for disadvantaged or more advantageous for

advantaged. Racial injustice can be express through stereotype (racist beliefs), prejudice (racist emotions) or discrimination (racist behaviours and practices).

The avoidable and unfair actions as racial injustices cause slavery. Rosmiati (2014: 7) explained that slavery is a racial institution where all humanitarian rights absolutely controlled by master such us physical and human right. Then, the meaning of slave itself is people that considered and equated with property, human right as fundamental right is usurp by another person (master). Many factors lead to people must be a slave such as the captive because lost in war, sold or born from parents existed as a slave or has debt then unable to repay. The presence of slavery will produce impact of racism. Mansouri (2009: 4) explained the impact of racism is the most frequently recorded the resulting impacts from the experience of racist behaviour were angry and frustrated feeling and feelings of not belonging to the local community. Another frequently reported impact was that of becoming a stronger person as a direct result of the racist experience. Racism in United States itself has existed since the colonial period in 1600s. This has a major impact on the lives of a number of societies in America, such as blacks, Latinos, and even Native Americans (Indians). When people flocked to migrate to the "new world" or Newland, arose tied waiter called slaves. They are the black people who cannot afford the trip and their food to go to Newland. Colonization agents like the Virginia Company and the Massachusetts Bay finance reviews their trip. In return, they made a contract worker for on a certain period. At first, the contract labour system can be done, but progress on many workers after the contract completion remains a slave. They were not freed by reviews their masters (Fredrickson, 2005: 21).

Based on the description above, the writer analysed racism by using movie. The movie is 12 Years a Slave. This movie released in 2013 directed by Steve McQueen and written by John Ridley in 2012. This movie won several awards in 2014 that are Golden Globe award for the best drama film, Academy Award for the best picture and the best screenplay and British Academic and Television and Art (BAFTA) for the best film. This movie raised the question of racism in the United States and adapted from on a memoir in 1853 about the life of Solomon Northup, a free Negro born in New York who has kidnapped, sold and enslaved. Therefore, this study focused on incidents of racism that background story of an overview of the various events that were based on racism. The incident led to racial injustice between races such as prejudice, discrimination, stereotype, violence, and segregation.

#### *Problem Statement*

Based on the background of the study above, this research is intended to answer the following questions:

1. What kinds of racial injustice are in 12 Years a Slave movie?
2. What are the impacts of racial injustice in 12 Years a Slave movie?

#### *Objective of the Research*

In relation to the preceding statement of the problems, the objectives of this research were formulated as follows:

1. To know kinds of racial injustice in 12 Years a Slave movie.
2. To know the impacts of racial injustice in 12 Years a Slave movie.

#### *Significance of the Research*

The significances of this research were:

1. This research gave contribution to the development of literature science, especially in the phenomenon of racism.
2. This research gave contribution to development of knowledge, particularly the literary study on movie 12 Years a Slave.
3. This research gave contribution for the next researcher who would like to make further research about racism.

#### *Scope of the Research*

In this research, the researcher focused on analysing movie 12 Years a Slave that analyses racial injustice by using Paradise et al. theory and Liliweri theory. These theories are mentioned five kinds of racial injustice such as prejudice, stereotype, discrimination, violence, and segregation based on the social condition of the movie. This research also analyses impact of racial injustice by using Utsey et al. theory in movie 12 Years a Slave.

## **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

### **Pertinent Ideas**

#### **Movie**

According to Sobur (2003: 126-127) movie is a mass communication tool that emerged in the late 19th century. Movie is a communication tool that is not limited in scope in which to be a room of free expression in a mass learning process. Strength and ability to reach many movies social segments, which makes experts movies, have the potential to influence the shape of a view in the community with the message payload. It is based on the argument that the movie is a portrait of the reality of society. Movie always record the reality that grows and thrives in the community and then project into the screen.

Sumarno (1996: 10) further defined that movie is an art form because have many intents and purposes contained in the making. It is influence also by the message to convey by the filmmaker. Although the approach of the movie is different, it can be said that every movie has a purpose, which is to draw attention that contained in problems. Besides that, Irwanto (1999: 88) explained the movie is designed to serve unlimited public purposes. This is due also the element of ideology of filmmakers, including cultural elements, social, psychological, conveyed through the language of film, and the interest element that will stimulate the imagination of audiences.

In addition, Fadly (2008: 22-23) explained that movie is a document of the social life of a community. The movie shows the reality or imagination of filmmaker. Movie shows us the traces in the past, shows the present and human desire for the future so that in development movie, movie is not only present "Moving Images" but

also presents such as politic, capitalism, human right, or lifestyle. From those definitions, the researcher concluded that movie is a function as mass communication that can express various aspects such as cultural, social, psychological form imagination or based on real life.

#### *Sociological Approach*

Swingewood in Rosmiati (2012: 14) explained that sociology is essentially scientific, objective study of man in society, the study of social and social processes it seeks an answer the question of how society is possible, how it works, why it persists. Moreover, literature is an attempt to make sense of our lives.

Furthermore, Swingewood in Rosmiati, (2014: 21-22) mentioned three perspectives, which can be used to look at the social phenomenon in literature. First, the most popular perspective-adopted the documentary aspect of literature, arguing that it provides a mirror to the age. Second, the second approach to literary sociology moves away from the emphasis on the work of literature itself to the production side and especially to the social situation of the writer. Third, demanding a high-skill level, attempt to trace the ways in which a work of literature is actually received by a particular society at a specific historical moment. Related to the first perspective, literature is as social documentation, which is a reflection of an era when literary work is created. Swingewood quoting Lowenthal (Rosmiati, 2014: 22) opinion that the task of sociology of literature is to connect the character portrayal by the author with the historical situation. Sociology of literature to transform the theme and style of the language into the social life based on the background the inception of literary work. Therefore, using this method takes considerable expertise to dismantle history in detail in a certain period. According to Endaswara (2008: 78) sociological approach is one approach literature that has reflective attitude. It then assumes that the good work of literature is the works that can success reflect the era literature is born. Elizabeth and Burns said that the important perspective of sociological approach is that literature is not only the effect of social but also literature is the cause of social effect. It shows the relation between sociology and literature, these two influences each other.

Therefore, the focus of sociology of literature is a literary work itself and its relation to the society where the work produced. Literature is the expression of human life is not separated from the roots of society. Therefore, sociology and literature are two different but complementary.

#### **Racism**

##### *Definition of Racism*

Liliweri (2005: 19) defined that racism derived from the word "race". The word "race" itself is rooted in French and Italian language "razza", which can be interpreted as:

*First*, differences in variation population, or distinction based on the existence of humans: (1) Physical appearance, such as hair, eyes, skin colour, body shape, which in traditional, there are three, namely: Caucasoid, Negroid, and Mongoloid; (2)

Type or descent group; (3) the patterns of descent; (4) all the default behaviour, which is unique so that they are distinguished by the natives. *Second*, the states of identity based on (1) Ownership temperament; (2) Quality of particular temperament of a population group; (3) To declare the presence of any particular group of people based on geography; (4) Declare signs of activity of a group of people based on habits, ideas, and ways of thinking; (5) A group of people who have a common ancestry, family, clan and family relationships, and (biological meaning indicating subspecies or varieties, birth, or the occurrence of a particular species. In short from explanations above, definition of race is a category or grouping people based on (especially) the physical characteristics of the body, such as skin color, shape of the base of the skull, hair texture, eye or nose shape, and other physical attributes are very subjective (Liliweri, 2005: 21). According to Fredrickson (2005:13) racism has two components, "the difference" and "the power". Racism comes from an attitude that sees "them / others" different from "us". The feeling different, gives a reason to take advantage and power of "us" to treat "others" in ways that are considered cruel and unjust.

According to Hughes and Kroehler (2010: 214) racism is the belief that some racial groups are naturally superior and others are inferior. Liliweri (2005: 29-30) also defined the same thing about racism as an ideology that is based on the idea that humans can be separated on racial groups; that the group can be prepared based on the degree or hierarchy, based on intelligence or skills, abilities, and even morality. Further, Susilawati (2013: 7) also defined that racism is an understanding, belief or ideology that believes by some people that each race is differences with other races. This belief raises a presumption that race is assume superior have the right to organize and act abusive toward lower race. Racism also used as a justification for oppression against race other than white skin. Oppression is a concept that describes a relationship between individuals or groups who have over power take advantage to the weak individuals or groups, exploit and eliminate their rights.

The issue of racism is explained in Qur'an that human's excellence is not determined by race and there is no the difference between a human being with another, explained in the QS. Al Hujarat, 49: 13:

*Translation:*

*“O mankind, indeed We have created you from male and female and made you peoples and tribes that you may know one another. Indeed, the most noble of you in the sight of Allah is the most righteous of you. Indeed, Allah is Knowing and Acquainted” (QS. Al Hujarat, 49: 13).*

The verse above explained that any human's criteria in the world are assessed through the point of God. Human's excellence is determined by proximity to God and fear of God. Contrary to the view of man that violates ordinances of the God, claim that the superior is able to oppress the others and destroy the weak. While, deviate treatment will receive definitely a reply both in the world and in the hereafter. From

those definitions, the writer concluded that race is concept in grouping people according to biological and geographical area. Then, racism is condition that happen because racial different where among them believe as a superior because they have certain capabilities and behaviours in social cultural, also believe that other as inferior can be ruled.

#### *Racial Injustice*

The presence of racism then emerged called racial injustice. Paradise et al. (2008: 12) defined that racial injustice is act of being unjust to an individual or group based on race. Racial injustice as avoidable and unfair actions that more disadvantage for disadvantaged or more advantageous for advantaged. Racial injustice can express through stereotype (racist beliefs), prejudice (racist emotions) or discrimination (racist behaviours and practices). Further, Paradise, et al. (2008: 144-148) explained about it as below:

#### *Prejudice*

Prejudice is an assessment that arises because feeling of dislike (racist emotion) that given to an individual or a group from another individual or group which mainly based on the group membership. Assessment only based on social category or racial category and not based on fact or information about himself/herself. Usual prejudices starting from initial assessment (prejudgment) and racial prejudice tend to negative assessment (negative prejudgment). Based on the definition above, the writer concluded that prejudices are dislike feeling and negative assessment based on racial category. Dislike feeling refers to a feeling of unlike someone or something based on race, for example, White people do not like Black people. The feeling of White people makes prejudice to Black people without information about Black people themselves. While, negative assessment refers to when people gives bad opinion about people's behaviour and what people work/did base on race, for example, whatever Black people did will be get bad assessment according to White people although the fact is apposite.

#### *Stereotype*

Stereotype is a belief about personal traits that people have in a social group. Stereotype is used to categorize people in a group. People do not understand type of a person but they put a person into one classification. People thinking that everyone who in the group or anyone who acts likes their classifications is one type. Stereotypes are usually covers giving negative characteristics to different persons. Based on the definition above, the writer concluded stereotype is giving characteristic to different persons. The characteristic refers to the physical appearance such as hair, eyes, skin colour and body shape, etcetera. and state of identity. For example, stereotype to physical Black people. White peoples generalize Black peoples have curly hair. However, the fact, person whose curly hair is not only Black people.

#### *Discrimination*

Discrimination is behaviour to accept or reject a person is based on the membership of the group. It includes any distinction, exclusion, restriction or

preference based on ethnicity, race, descent which has the purpose or effect of eliminating or impairing the recognition, enjoyment, exercise on a basis of equality, human rights and freedoms in the political, cultural, social, economic activity and all other areas of life in society. Based on the definition above, the writer concluded discrimination is aspect that covers any distinction, exclusion, restriction. Distinction refers to the behaviour of someone who differentiates others people because of their race. Exclusion refers to prevent from doing something based on race. While, restriction refers to a law or rule that limits or controls peoples based on race. For instance, White people give certain limits to someone to explore their ability because of he is a Black people. Then, Liliweri also explained some of the actions that are classifying into racial injustice, as below:

#### *Violence*

Violence is the act of a person or group of people who cause injury or death to another person or cause physical damage or other people's stuff. Various forms of events classified as violence due to violation of the rights of others that are harmful. Violence (racial harassment) is the act of threats, intimidation psychologically, socially and physically directed to individuals or of a particular racial group (2005: 29). Based on the definition above, the writer concluded violence divided into two kinds, the first are physical violence and the second is psychological violence but its affect to the physical. Physical violence refers to the intentional use to the physical, which is the potential for causing death, disability, injury, or harm. For instance, are hitting, kicking, stabbing, and attacking, etcetera. While, psychological violence is violence that targets to the spiritual or soul that can reduce or even eliminate the ability of normal soul. For example, harassment, exploitation, attacks on dignity and integrity, and hazardous work, etcetera.

#### *Segregation*

Segregation is a race relation in the form of action separation of two different groups. Race that feel superior deliberately distance itself from the race that is consider low. Segregation can be performed based on residence, workplace, and public facilities such as education, schools, churches, stores, and dorms, etcetera.

Based on the definition above, the writer concluded segregation is separation of humans based on status level of racial group in daily life. It may apply to residence, workplace and public facilities. For instance, separation residence is occurred when two or more groups separate into different neighbourhoods. The population groups are divided into various neighbourhood contexts and shape the living environment at the neighbourhood level. For example, White people live in good environment and break away from Black people that live in bad environment. It because White people feel that they are superior than Black people.

#### *Discrimination*

Discrimination in society is divided into two types; there are direct discrimination and indirect discrimination. Direct discrimination is an act that limits a particular area, such as settlements, occupation, public facilities and so on and



occurred when the decision directed by prejudices against certain groups. Whereas indirect discrimination is carried out through the creation of policies that contain bias systematic discrimination and result in a loss to the community or a particular group of people (2005: 221).

Based on the definition above, the writer concluded that discrimination is divided into two kinds; they are direct discrimination and indirect discrimination. Direct discrimination refers to when a person or group is treated differently due to their race, which is limiting a particular area such as settlements, occupation and public facilities, etc. For example, an employer treats a Black people worker differently from how they would treat a White people worker in the same circumstances. It can be called direct discrimination. While, indirect discrimination occurred where there is a rule but particularly disadvantages people of a particular race. For example, there is a rule in an office that contain of rule that Black people cannot enter in office, just for White people.

#### *The Impacts of Racial Injustice*

There are some exposures of impacts causes of racial injustice. Utsay et al. (2006: 13) proposed six racism-related reactions response to the psychological and physiological processes associated with the experience of racism and oppressions. The racism-related reactions are follows:

#### *Racism-Related Trauma*

Racism-Related Trauma is spiritual experiences, psychological, and physiological basis of direct personal experience and witness the incident such as threatened violence, serious injury or other threats to the physical and psychological based on their race because of the aggressive suppression of white supremacy. Symptoms caused by racism-related trauma are a nightmare, scared/ fear and depression. Based on the definition above, the writer concluded that racism related trauma refers to people's experience (Black's experience) about an incident that gives negative effect to physical and psychological. The people's experience will get symptoms depression, scared/ fear and nightmare. For example, White people hit Black people. After that incidents Black people were scared. So, it can be said that Black people experience trauma.

#### *Racism-Related Fatigue*

Racism-Related Fatigue is psychological and physiological experience as the result of the threat and oppression of racism. Racism related fatigue related with the struggle of the black race to fight the threat of the white race every day. The magnitude of the struggle against the threat of racism, it is also necessary that the ability of a person to focus and concentrate daily routines that require physical exertion. Physical exertion that spent in daily routines cause physical fatigue even chronic fatigue where physical condition getting weak and even it can cause death. Based on the definition above, the writer concluded that racism related fatigues refers to physical condition Black people are getting weak and even death because of daily routines or the struggle of Black people to face White's oppression. For example,

Black people in every day try to struggle White people. The way to struggle is fight with White people. That situation must experience in every day, therefore they become fatigue, which their physical condition is getting weak.

#### *Racism-Related Stress and Distress*

Race-Related Stress and Distress is exposure to racism and oppression has been showing to have a deleterious effect on the psychological and physical. Stress is inability of a person to resolve the problem and face the difficult conditions. Some symptoms associated with race-related stress and distress include the onset of tension headaches, muscle tightness, inability to concentrate, intrusive thoughts regarding a specific racism encounter, and a general sense of anxiety and tension. Moreover, race-related stress and distress may result in greater susceptibility to minor (e.g., common cold, flu) and major (e.g., hypertension, cancer) illnesses due to a weakened immune system. Based on the definition above, the writer concluded that racism related Stress and distress refers to situation where Black people inability to resolve the problem and face difficult condition because oppression of racism. For, example White people sell Black people to become a slave. In that condition, White people have great power to organize condition; therefore, Black cannot do anything to save themselves. During that process, they are getting bad experience such as receiving violence action. The Black people who cannot face the problem, will get distress.

#### *Racism-Related frustration*

Racism-related frustration occurs when African Americans realize that they are powerless over the way in which they are treated because of their race. This experience often results in feelings of anger, irritability, aggravation, disappointment, dissatisfaction. Based on the definition above, the writer concluded that racism related frustration refers to the awareness of Black people. They are powerless to face White's oppression that caused Black people get feelings of anger, irritability, aggravation, disappointment, dissatisfaction. For instance, in slavery situation, Black people felt that they very weak because White people always tortured them. It caused Black people dissatisfaction to the condition.

#### *Racism-Related confusion*

Racism-related confusion is a reaction that occurs when one individual in the midst of an attack that requires an exchange of racist, they should ask questions about their identity because of any oppress. The questions are such as "who am I?" or "what's going on?", "Whose problem is this?" and unanswerable question is "why me?" In this situation, the oppressed race will be confusion. Based on the definition above, the writer concluded that racism related confusion refers to Black people asking question about their identity because of oppress. For example, a free Black people become a slave. He feels confusion about the identity because initially he is free man. Then, confusion arise question to himself such as "why I should be here", "why just Black is treat like this".

#### *Anticipatory Racism Reaction*

Anticipatory Racism Reaction is a defence mechanism of African Americans before a victim, recipient of violence, racial discrimination fighters and racial hostility. Anticipatory mechanism forcing the individuals always being careful and being aware at all times under any circumstances. They must be aware that they (black race) are in extreme environments. Even in comfortable environment, they have to always cautious, that caused the individuals become fear and anxiety and uncomfortable. Based on the definition above, the writer concluded that racism reaction refers to behaviour of Black people before receiving oppression of racism that any circumstance they have to be careful and being aware. For example, Black people anticipate with surrounding because they are in a slavery place. It means that they can get oppression of white people any times and its make them anxiety.

#### *Racism in America*

In *Racism: A Short Story* Fredrickson (2002: 49) narrates about history racism in America that Negro slavery in the United States began in 1600s. Slavery was first hold in the area of tobacco and cotton plantations in the southern U.S. Negroes were forcibly transport from Africa; they are required to work a full day, without pay, without warranty of any kind, who would rebel against and persecuted, and many were killed just like that. At that time, killing one several slaves are not considered a crime. In 1700s, some U.S. religious leaders have begun to condemn slavery as it was considering inhumane and contrary to religious teaching, but the advantages of the system of slavery are so great, so although it is inhumane, the slaves were import continually from Africa. Not all white people in the United States agreed with the system of slavery and then freed their slaves (Fredrickson 2002: 67). After the American Revolution, slavery declined, mid-19th century president/ government imposed the ban on slavery. President Abraham Lincoln was a president who has brave and serious defence of the right of slave. January 1, 1863the president announced the emancipation proclamation to official abolish slavery (Fredrickson, 2002: 77). Although slavery has been removing but the fact of the Negro, discrimination persists. In the states of southern whites who are not satisfied with the proclamation of emancipation, black organizations formed to oppose it, they call it a terrorist organization Ku Klux Klan. By using the mask to form a cone with hollowed eyes and long robe, they attacked the village and settlement of the Negro; they were terrorizing, torturing and killing black people at night (Krebs, 1999: 29).

In addition to black organization the Ku Klux Klan, the government official in the south was still opposition, such as discrimination that still remain in school, churches and other public areas. Many restaurants would not server Negroes. Such a situation lasted until about a century old. Racial discrimination has even become a social problem until the 1960s. However, many with people in the area of the southern U.S. are still reluctant to comply with regulations set by the central government about the skin colour. Thus, the black leaders did not stay silent to fight for their rights, so that the emerging black organizations, they called them as black power (Jordan:1974).

## **METHOD**

In completing this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method. The method is applied by describing the data and analysing them, related to the focus of analysis. According to Bodgan and Biklein (2003: 110), qualitative research may be used either as the primary strategy for data collection, or related with observation, data analysis or other techniques. The researcher tried to analysed this research descriptively that emphasizes on the racism especially kinds of racial injustice and impact of racial injustice in movie "12 Years a Slave".

### *Data Source*

The source of data in this research was movie "12 Years a Slave" in 2013 directed by Steve McQueen and written by John Ridley with duration 134 minutes and script 146 pages.

### *Instrument of Research*

In collecting data, the researcher used note taking as instrument of the research. Note taking is a method in assembling data required by using note card to write down the data found from source of data (Bodgan and Biklein, 2003: 20). In order to find data easily, the writer made some notes to classify the important unit or part of script that related to the problems and the objectives of the research.

### *Procedure of Data Collection*

These were some procedures that are done in the process of collecting data as follows:

1. The writer watched and understood movie 12 Years a Slave. From this step, the writer found some general data that related with the condition of racism in scene movie 12 Years a Slave.
2. The writer read the script of movie 12 Years a Slave
3. Identified the data related with the problem of this study that were the kinds of racial injustice and impacts racial injustice.
4. The writer wrote down on the note card and used five colours note card, such as red colour for prejudice, blue colour for stereotype, yellow colour for discrimination, green colour for violence and purple colour for segregation.
5. The writer classified the data related racial injustice to become five kinds they were prejudice, stereotype, discrimination, violence, and segregation.
6. After classified the data related kinds of racial injustice, the writer classified the data related impacts of racial injustice.

### *Technique of Data Analysis*

The data used in analyzing the kinds of racial injustice by used Paradies, et al. theory and Lilewri theory. Paradies, et al. theory mentioned three kinds of racial injustice that was prejudice, stereotype and discrimination and then Liliweri theory mentioned three kinds of racial injustice that were violence, discrimination and segregation. Overall, the writer analysed five kinds of racial injustice in movie 12 Years a Slave. The data also used in analysing the impacts of racial injustice by using

Utsey et al. theory based on the attitude and action in movie and script 12 Years a Slave.

## DISCUSSIONS

There are two sections in this chapter, namely findings and discussions. In the findings section, the writer would like to present all the data that have been found in movie 12 Years a Slave. The writer explains about the kinds of racial injustice and impacts of racial injustice. In this research, the writer presents the finding based on theories of Paradies et al. and Liliweri about five kinds of racial injustice and theory of Utsey et al. about impact of racial injustice. Finding is divided into two parts, which consist of kinds of racial injustice and impact of racial injustice. Kinds of racial injustice are divided into five parts. They are prejudice, stereotype, discrimination, violence and segregation. Then, impacts of racial injustice are divided into six parts. They are racism-related trauma, racism-related fatigue, racism-related stress and distress, racism-related frustration, racism-related confusion and anticipatory racism reaction but after identifying the impacts of racial injustice, the writer found that only three impacts of racial injustice in 12 Years a Slave movie, they were racism-related trauma, racism-related stress and distress, anticipatory racism reaction.

In the discussion section, the writer explains the data analysis that had been found in 12 Years a Slave movie. The writer was as viewer of these movies and identified the kinds of racial injustice based on theories of Paradies et al. and Liliweri. These theories divided the kinds of racial injustice into five kinds; they are prejudice, stereotype, discrimination, violence, segregation. Then, the writer identified the impact of racial injustice based on theory of Utsay et al. This theory divided the impact of racial injustice into six impacts; they are racism-related trauma, racism-related fatigue, racism-related stress and distress, racism-related frustration, racism-related confusion and anticipatory racism reaction but based on the finding found, the writer only discusses three impacts of racial injustice; they were racism-related trauma, racism-related stress and distress, anticipatory racism reaction.

### *Kinds of Racial Injustice*

1. Prejudice
2. Dislike feeling
3. Giving Negative Assessment
4. Stereotype
5. *Giving negative characteristic to different person into one classification*
6. *Discrimination: Direct discrimination and Indirect discrimination*
7. *Violence: Physical violence*
8. *Death*
9. *Segregation*

Segregation is a race relation in the form of action separation of two different groups. Treated separation or segregation in public facilities is one of form racism.

### *Impacts of Racial Injustice*

*Racism-related trauma*

Racism-Related Trauma is spiritual experiences, psychological, and physiological basis of direct personal experience and witness the events such as threatened violence, serious injury or other threats to the physical and psychological based on their race because of the aggressive suppression of white supremacy.

1. *Depression*
2. *Scared/fear*
3. *Racism Related Stress and Distress*
4. *Inability to resolve the problem and face difficult conditions*
5. Impact racism race-related stress and distress was one of the impact racial injustices from violence. Black people had gotten action violence from White people which was made them cannot resolve the problem. The difficult situations become negative effect to Black people, which was they got distress.
6. *Anticipatory Racism Reaction*
7. *Being careful and being aware at all times under any circumstance*

Therefore, in that situation, Black people should always be careful in any situation. Both the data above can be proving that Black people experienced anticipatory racism before they got action violence from White people. They have to be aware in every time to avoid negative treatment from White people and it made them be anxiety in that situation. As illustrated in datum 34, Solomon was worried because he had fought and beat a White man. Therefore, Solomon must anticipate with surrounding. It purposes to avoid if White take revenge Salomon. After that situation, datum 21 illustrated that Solomon got violence as the revenge that Solomon had done before to a White man. Further, in datum 35, Black felt anxious when the results of calculation cotton collection were not accordance with the target. After that situation, datum 22 illustrated that Black people got whip when they not accordance with target.

After analysing this movie, the writer found that impact of anticipatory racism reactions in 12 Years a Slave movie was Salomon being anxious because of oppression from White people. Salomon might be aware in any situation. The anxious also felt by other Black peoples when they worked. It because of Black peoples should be whip if the collection cotton was not accordance as White people's target. All of that case occurred to Black people before they got violence actions from White people, who was before the violence occurred, Black people felt anxious. This anxious was included in anticipatory racism reaction impact. On the impact sections, the writer only focused on the script 12 Years a Slave. Based on the analysis, the writer found that impacts, which mentioned above had effect on the mental and physically of Black people and it was caused by violence. Impacts which found were divided into two kinds, the first was the impacts before Black people got violence that was anticipatory racism reactions, and the second were impacts after Black people got violence that were racism related trauma, and racism related stress and distress. There

are five impacts of racial injustice based on Utsey et al. theory, but from the result of this research, the writer only found three impact of racial injustice in 12 years a Slave movie that were racism related trauma, racism related stress and distress and anticipatory racism reaction.

After analysing 12 Years a Slave movie, the writer found that the presence of racism showed social fact that reflect social culture American society in that era. This movie motivated literary work about issue of racism at slavery period. Racism in 12 Year a Slave movie showed American White people toward American Black people (Negro) occurred because superiority of White people. White people assumed Black people as race which fool and execrable. It was concerning social fact that were separation residence of Black people and White people, violence treatment which was damage to physical and psychological, negative prejudice to Black people and discriminate, stereotype based on race which all are broke human right. In addition, White people as high social got legitimation because their superiority occupied high position. It made them arbitrary create harm rule to Black people. Consequences of racism that Black people faced had negative experience to physical and psychological of Black people. It was caused by wickedness of White people that directly hurt to the physic and mental of Black people. Black people got injury in their physical, and even death and also damage on psychological such as trauma, distress and anxious. The summaries of analysis about racism were White people's belief as superior than Black people, which have capabilities to organize the condition that made some racial injustice. Racial injustices were actions that harmed Black people because of prejudice, stereotype, discrimination, violence and segregation. The action made Black people got negative impact to physical and psychological and it was caused from action racial injustice that was violence. The types of impact that violence cause; they were racism-related trauma, racism related stress and distress and anticipatory racism reaction.

## **CONCLUSION**

This chapter consists of two parts. The first part deals with the conclusion of the findings and discussion and the other part deals with suggestion. Based on the finding and discussion of the previous chapter, the writer comes to the following conclusions: The kinds of racial injustice occur in 12 years a Slave movie as follows:

1. Prejudice occurs to Black people because of dislike feeling and negative assessment from White people.
2. Stereotype occurs which is categorized Black people about their physical appearance and identity.
3. Discrimination that occurs consists of two kinds, which is direct discrimination and indirect discrimination. Direct discrimination occurs to Black people which restriction of self-identity and unfair treatment based on race from White people. While, indirect discrimination occurs because of White people creates a rule which damage to Black people.

4. Violence that occurs consists of two kinds, which is physical violence and psychological violence. Physical violence occurs to Black people because they are chained, beat, lash, hang, persecute, whip, which caused injury and death. While, psychological violence occurs because Black people are commerce, force, rape, pressure which damage mentality and physical. Segregation occurs White people separate residence with Black people, which is showed White people live in beautiful house while Black people live in slum house.
5. The impacts of racial injustice occur in 12 years a Slave movie is caused of violence's kinds as follows:
6. Racism-related trauma occurs because of Black people get violence treat from White people that caused depression, scared/fear.
7. Racism-related stress and distress occurs because of Black people gets violence treat from White people, which is Black people cannot resolve their problem and face difficult situation, and it caused distress for them.
8. Anticipatory racism reaction occurs to Black people before they got violence action from White people that caused Black people feel anxious.

#### REFERENCES

- Benyamin, Rastly. 2012. Racism in Harper Lee's To Kill a Mockingbird. Makassar. State Hasanuddin University.
- Bodgan, Robert, C. & Biklen, S. K. 2003. Qualitative Research for Education: An Introduction to Theory and Method (fourth Ed). New York: Pearson Education Group.
- Damono, S. D. 2002. Pedoman Penelitian Sastra. Jakarta: Pusat Bahasa Departemen Pendidikan Nasional.
- Endaswara, Suwardi. 2008. Metodologi Penelitian Sastra. Jakarta: MedPres
- Fadly, Achmad. 2008. Thesis: Peranan Lembaga Sensor Film Terhadap Perfilman Indonesia: Upaya Dakwah Melalui Sensor. Jakarta. Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah.
- Fredrickson, George M. 2005. Rasisme: Sejarah Singkat. Yogyakarta: Bentang Pustaka.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 2002. Racism: A Short Story. United States America: Princeton University Press.
- <http://www.biography.com/people/steve-mcqueen-21341661#career-success>. Accessed on time: February 14 2015. 04.58pm.
- Hughes, Michael. Caroline J Kroehler. 2010. Sociology: The Core, Eight Editions. New York: The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.
- Inayah, Farida. 2012. Representation of Racism in the Novel "The Help" by Kathryn Stockett. Makassar: Alauddin State Islamic University.
- Irwanto, Budi. 1999. Film, Ideology dan Milite. Yogyakarta: Media Pressindo.
- Jordan, Winthrop D. 1974. The White Man's Burden: Historical Origins of Racism the United States. United States America. Oxford Universty Press.



- Krebs, M Paula. 1999. *Gender, Race, and Writing of Empire*. Cambridge University Press.
- Lauer, Robert H and Lauer, Jaenette C. 2006. *Social Problem and Quality of Life*. United States. McGraw-Hill.
- Liliweri, Alo. 2005. *Prasangka & Konflik: Komunikasi Lintas Budaya Masyarakat Kultural*. Yogyakarta: LKiS
- Mansouri, Fethi. 2009. *The impact of racism upon the Health and Wellbeing of Young Australians 2nd Edition*. Australia.
- Maryunita. 2008. *Racial Discrimination in John Bailey's "The Wire Classroom"*. Makassar. State University of Makassar.