

**Racial Discrimination Portrayed in *12 Years a Slave*
(2013) Film by Steve McQueen**

A FINAL PROJECT



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ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM

FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND COMMUNICATION SCIENCE

SULTAN AGUNG ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY

SEMARANG

2022

APPROVAL

Final Project of English Literature

**Racial Discrimination Portrayed in *12 Years a Slave* (2013) FILM
BY Steve McQueen**

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has been approved by the advisor and to be examined by the Board of Examiners.

Semarang, 24 June 2022



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A Final Project on English Literature

**Racial Discrimination Portrayed in *12 Years a Slave*
(2013) Film by Steve McQueen**

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Defended before the board examiners

On July 4th, 2022

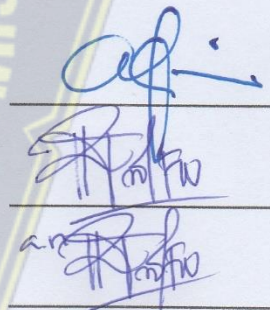
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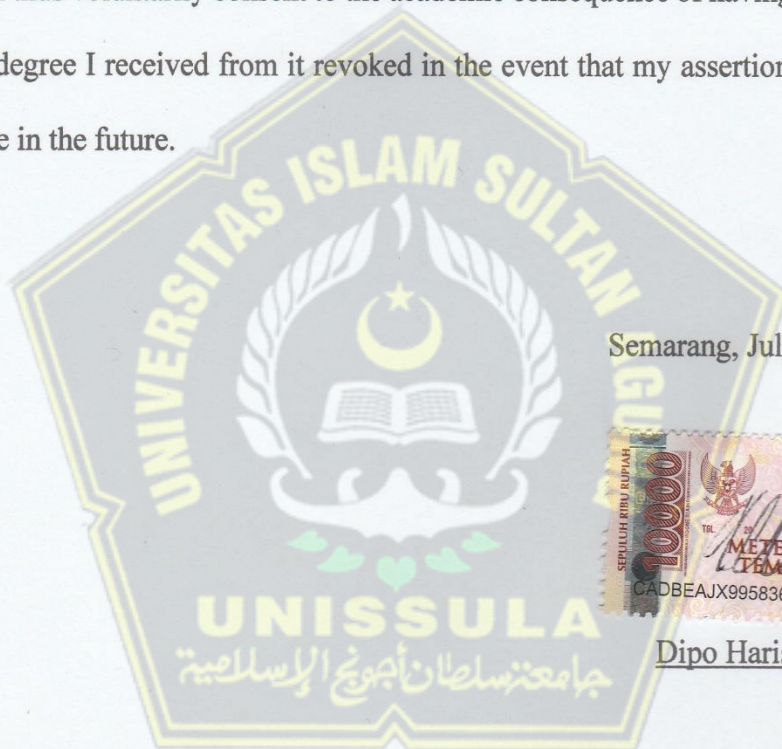
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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO:

“Accept the right reasoning, even from the opposing side”

(Abu Hamid Al-Ghazali)

Dedication to:

1. Family
2. Faculty of Language and Communication Science
3. Indonesian People
4. Other who learn the language



Halimi, Dipo Haris “Racial Discrimination Portrayed in *12 Years a Slave* movie by Steve Mcqueen”. Final Project Faculty of English and communication Science, major of English Literature Sultan Agung Islamic University Semarang. First advisor: Afina Murtiningrum, S.S., M.Hum.

ABSTRACT

This study is about Racial discrimination during period of slavery in America in 1853 that portrayed in *12 Years a Slave* movie. The purpose of the study is to report and describe the racial discrimination and find the forms of racial discrimination that the main character has been experienced, and more specifically the *Discrimination, Segregation, and Prejudices*.

In analysing the study, descriptive qualitative method was used. *12 Years a Slave* movie is the primary data in this study. Whereas in collecting the data, this study used the secondary data were taken from the journal, book, essay, and articles related to the theory of *Racial Discrimination, Segregation, and Prejudices*.

After analysing the data, the writer found out about the condition of the main character. Solomon Northup as the main character is a free black man, the color of his skin is the reason he become a slave. The main character condition when he became a slave and how he gets out of it. The writer also founds forms of racism experienced by the main character that are *Racial Discrimination, Segregation, and Prejudices*. From these results all researcher can see how the social conditions of the slave, white people in America at that time, specifically how acts of racism are rampant which resulted in a social system that violates human rights rules called slavery.

Keyword: racial discrimination, segregation, and prejudices.

Halimi, Dipo Haris “Diskriminasi Rasial tergambar dalam film *12Years a Slave* oleh Steve Mcqueen”. Skripsi Fakultas Bahasa dan Ilmu Komunikasi, Program Sastra Inggris Universitas Islam Sultan Agung. Pembimbing pertama: Afina Murtiningrum, S.S., M.Hum.

INTISARI

Penelitian ini tentang diskriminasi rasial selama masa perbudakan di Amerika pada tahun 1853 yang digambarkan dalam film *12 Years a Slave*. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk melaporkan dan mendeskripsikan *Diskriminasi rasial* dan menemukan bentuk-bentuk diskriminasi rasial yang dialami oleh tokoh utama, dan lebih spesifiknya *Diskriminasi Rasial*, *Segregasi*, dan *Prasangka*.

Dalam menganalisis penelitian ini, digunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Film *12 Years a Slave* menjadi data primer dalam penelitian ini. Sedangkan dalam pengumpulan datanya, penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder yang diambil dari jurnal, buku, esai, dan artikel yang berkaitan dengan teori *Diskriminasi Rasial*, *Segregasi*, dan *Prasangka*.

Setelah menganalisis data, penulis mengetahui tentang kondisi karakter utama. Solomon Northup sebagai karakter utama adalah seorang pria kulit hitam yang bebas, warna kulitnya adalah alasan dia menjadi budak. Kondisi karakter utama ketika dia menjadi budak dan bagaimana dia keluar dari perbudakan. Penulis juga menemukan bentuk-bentuk rasisme yang dialami oleh tokoh utama yaitu *Diskriminasi Rasial*, *Segregasi*, dan *Prasangka*. Dari hasil tersebut penulis dapat melihat bagaimana kondisi sosial para budak, dimana orang kulit putih di Amerika pada saat itu, khususnya tindakan rasisme yang merajalela yang mengakibatkan sistem sosial yang melanggar aturan hak asasi manusia yang disebut perbudakan.

Keyword: diskriminasi rasial, segregasi, dan prasangka.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

For Allah SWT. who gives us a blessings that I can finish the final project, I would like to say a word that I've been grateful for:

1. Kurniawan Yudhi Nugroho, S.Pd, M.Pd, the Dean of Faculty of Language and Communication Science.
2. Idha Nurhamidah, S.S, M.Hum as the head of study program of English Literature Department.
3. Afina Murtiningrum, S.S, M.A. as my supervisor who has been so kindly and patiently for helping me to finish my final project
4. My parents who always gives me support and motivation
5. Deathgrips band who has been accompany me during the work of my final project
6. My friends, especially Fahmi who has been helping me with my questions.

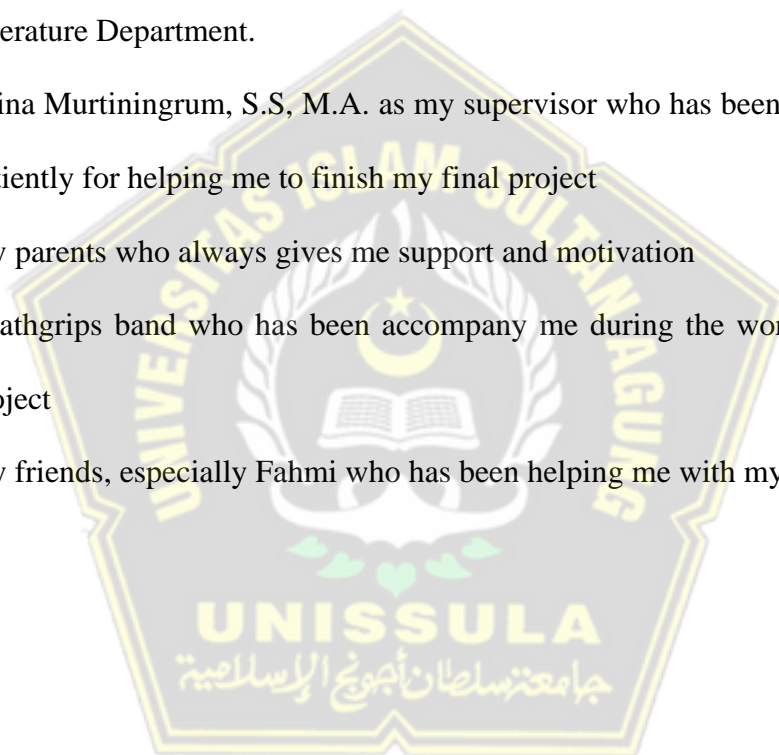


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CHAPTER I

A. Background of Study

In a world, with so many different area, region, weather, etc. there will be different customs or culture befit to each and every races in the world that have been developed for over thousand of years. For example, America. It is widely known that the country is built around the idea of immigration where people from different backgrounds of nations and races working together.

Slavery has played a significant role in American history. Slavery is a phrase that refers to the buying and selling of individuals as property, with their labors being exploited as a result. Slavery is legal in the early of American history. In the United States, the primary reason for the slavery was to use their labor in the plantation and agriculture, like sugar, tobacco, coffee, cotton, etc.

Many colonies have sprung up in the New World since the advent of European colonists, particularly from England, in the 16th century. There were a total of 13 colonies established. Based on a geographical approach to American history, from the colonial period until the United States' civil war (1861-1865) the region into two large areas, namely the south and north.

The southern territory has a plantation economy to meet the labor needs of importing slaves imported from the African region. They are inhabited slaves as a workforce. The institution of slavery arose as a logical result. Slave imports

to the Southern colony began on August 31, 1619, when John Rolfe, a Dutchman, sold 20 Negroes to Virginia. These slaves were first worked as housemaids before being sold as field slaves.

Slavery in southern America is a social institution in which slaves are bound by a set of regulations that must be followed. Slavery is an example of human exploitation of other humans. Slaves are treated as property owned fully by their owners, making it simple to trade them. The southern states control and maintain slavery as a social sanctuary.

The slavery that lasted nearly 200 years has awakened the slaves to fight for their rights. The social circumstances associated with the dissatisfaction and despair of the slave group. The dissatisfaction of the slaves is due to the status imposed by coercion and revamping in the prevailing social hierarchy in the white circle in the south which holds that slaves have the right to belong. (Gray, Wood and Hofstadter 42).

Eric Foner wrote on his book that slavery could not testify in court against a white person, sign contracts, or acquire property, own firearms, hold meetings, unless a white person was present, or leave the farm, plantation without permission of their owner. (Foner 42)

Slave discontent sparked a rebellion in America, which was led by certain slaves. Three individuals, Nat Turner, Danish Vesey, and Gabriel Prosser, were responsible for three of the most significant rebellions. Slavery was attempted to be

abolished in several ways. One of the characters is Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States at the time, who battles for the abolition of slavery. In 1863, Lincoln issued the Proclamation of Emancipation, which ordered the abolition of slavery, and in 1865, he added the Thirteenth Article to the American Constitution. However, as the war drew to a close, he became the first president of the United States to be assassinated.

To deal with one of its most pressing issues, the condition of African Americans, which had been equalized in May 1865, Congress formed the Free People's Bureau, which would operate as a guide for Negro citizens and encourage them to self-help. And in December 1965, Congress passed the thirteenth amendment of the United States that abolished slavery.

Racism in America is by-product of slavery that happened hundred years ago. People from different ethnic and cultural, getting forced to work together. America had a long history of slavery, and racism.

“The development of racism in America perfectly exemplifies that multiple causation which historians constantly observe. The factor of dark color, associated with night, dirt, evil, ignorance and so forth, easily reinforced the binary tendency to assume superiority of one's own culture and language, to say nothing of religion.” (Powell 16)

The difference in their background over time caused a dispute, and how the Caucasian people saw the black people as low than them, many victims fell of

this because of the inhuman attitude. Racism is a societal issue that is always worth debating. Racism is a concept that refers to hostile behavior toward those who are of a different race. Racism can be induced by the emergency of some races who see their own race as superior. People with bright skin colors believe that they are the best product of human evolution, which is one factor they frequently utilize to judge superiority. As the result, they consider their races as a superior than others.

Racism is the idea that there is a direct correspondence between a group's values, behavior and attitudes, and its physical features (A. Kuper 843). Especially in 19th century, where slavery of African people run rampant, their treatment is much more harsh and rampant throughout America.

Racial discrimination can also depicted in literary works, in this occasion it's a movie, entitled as *12 Years a Slave*. *12 Years a Slave* was released in 2013 and directed by Steve McQueen. based on the 1853 slave memoir *Twelve Years a Slave* by Solomon Northup, about a New York State-born free African-American man who was kidnapped in Washington, D.C. by two conmen in 1841 and sold into slavery. Northup was put to work on plantations in the state of Louisiana for 12 years before being released.

B. Problem Formulation

1. How is the discrimination that Solomon Northup has been received in *12 Years a Slave*?
2. What are the forms of segregation that Solomon Northup experienced in *12 Years a Slave*?
3. What are the prejudices that Solomon Northup experienced in *12 Years a Slave*?

C. Limitation of the Study

For the purpose of limitation, the author seeks to confine the scope of the limitation, to only investigate Solomon Northup's racial discrimination, and the forms of racial discrimination from his capture, until release from slavery in *12 Years a Slave*.

D. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are:

1. To report and describe the racial discrimination of Solomon Northup's life in *12 Years a Slave*.
2. To find the forms of racial discrimination that Solomon Northup experienced in *12 Years a Slave*
3. To identify the forms of racial discrimination that Solomon Northup experienced in *12 Years a Slave*.

Significance of the Study

1. This study hopefully can help the reader to understand the theory of racism.
2. This study hopefully can be used as reference for literature students regarding the study of theory of racism

Organization of the Study

In order to represent clear description about the study to the reader, this study represents a systematic organization as follows:

Chapter I is the introduction that contains of background of the study, problem formulation, limitation of the study, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and organization of the study.

Chapter II talks about synopsis and related theories. It contains of synopsis of the movie, and related theories including of racial discrimination, segregation, and prejudices.

Chapter III discusses about method of investigation which consists of types of research, data organizing, data collecting method, types of the data, and analyzing the data.

Chapter IV talks about the findings and discussions from the analyzed movie, *12 Years a Slave* by Steve McQueen.

Chapter V talks about the conclusion of this study.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Synopsis

In 1841, Solomon Northup, a 33-year-old Black man living in Saratoga, New York. He is happily married and the father of three wonderful children. He is a superb violinist who frequently performs for his friends while working as a carpenter. One day, two white men invite Solomon to temporarily perform as a violinist in their traveling circus, and Solomon enthusiastically agrees. Solomon doesn't notify his wife that he's leaving because he thinks he'll just be gone for a few days. Solomon becomes ill and loses consciousness one night in Washington, D.C. Solomon then finds himself imprisoned in a dark dungeon as he wakes up.

Solomon discovers that he has been kidnapped by a slave trader named James Burch, who beats Solomon every time he insists that he's a free man. Solomon and other kidnapped men, women, and children are shipped to New Orleans by the slave merchant. Solomon is informed that his name has been changed to 'Platt' after he arrives. Solomon is shortly purchased by William Ford, a plantation owner. Ford is described by Solomon as a good-hearted man who only tolerates slavery because he was trained to believe it was not sinful.

Unfortunately, due to financial difficulties, Ford is forced to sell Solomon to Tibeats, a harsh carpenter. Tibeats has anger issues and attempts to kill Solomon multiple times, but his attempts are foiled by Ford and Solomon himself. Tibeats eventually sells Solomon to Edward Epps, who is ruthless. Epps, who is frequently inebriated, alternates between whipping and using the slaves as entertainment. Mrs. Epps despises Patsey, beautiful slave whom Epps rapes on a daily basis, and takes delight in seeing her suffer.

Both Epps and his wife treat Patsey with horrific brutality. Solomon is constantly considering how to reclaim his liberty. He understands that attempting to flee may result in his death or capture, so he decides that the best choice is to write a letter to his friends in Saratoga to gain proof that he is a free man. However, all of his attempts to send a letter failed, and he frequently feels hopeless. His only source of relief is playing his violin, which allows him to earn money while also allowing him to leave the plantation to perform at nearby homes.

After suffering abuse on Epp's plantation for ten years Solomon encounters Bass, a white carpenter working on Epps's property. Bass is an abolitionist who is known for his outlandish viewpoints, and he and Solomon become friends. Solomon overhears Bass and Epps debating about slavery one day. Slavery is ethically reprehensible, according to Bass, who also maintains that there is no intrinsic difference between black and white people. Epps thinks this is ludicrous, but Solomon is optimistic that Bass will be able to assist him.

Solomon explains his history to Bass and asks for Bass' help in mailing a letter to Saratoga. Bass agrees but warns that after twelve years, everyone Solomon knows there might be dead. Bass mails the letter in August, but by Christmas there is still no response. Bass tells Solomon he plans to travel to Saratoga in the spring and will try to get in touch with Solomon's acquaintances.

Not long after, the local sheriff arrives and Northup recognizes the sheriff's companion as Mr. Parker, a shopkeeper he knew in New York. As they embrace, an enraged Epps furiously protests and tries to prevent Northup from leaving only to be rebuffed. Northup bids an emotional farewell to Patsey and rides off to his freedom. Northup returns to reconnect with his wife with their fully grown son, daughter, and his daughter's husband. He is presented with his grandson and namesake, Solomon Northup Staunton. Northup tearfully apologizes for his long absence while his family comforts him.

B. Related Literature

1. Racism

Racism is the belief that groups of people possess different behavioral traits with the likes of characteristics, abilities, or qualities which corresponds to their physical appearance. These differences may then be used to segregate them based on inferiority or superiority of one race over another. In one of the angle of racism, there is a need for one group of people of a

specific skin color that holds high status and great power inside the society to see the others with different skin color and lower status to be nothing but inferior beings (A. Kuper 715). In a multicultural society, if a group of individuals embraces this belief, they will not treat people of other races fairly. The group that sees itself as superior quickly dismisses the inferior and seizes any opportunity to deny them any chance to rise above their lower status.

Racism was rampant since time memorial. Racial discrimination occurs in a various forms, in a public facility, employment, education, and other fields. Racism presumes it's form with inequality of human races and the decisive influence of racial differences on history and culture. All racial theories are underpinned by the image that people were divided between into lower and upper classes. Upper races being the creatives, intelligent, and bringer of civilization that have rights to rule. Lower race was characterized as by their inability to create civilization and the need to be led by upper races. Racism was used as ideological foundation for expansion, exploiting, aggressive and slavery, and also used these differences to justify how these groups were treated.

In general, racism is a belief that a particular race or ethnicity is inferior or superior to others. Racism involves any acts where a person is treated unfavorably because of their race, nationality, skin color, descent or ethnic origin. Racism manifests itself in actions and acts that include race hatred, vilification, abuse, and violence - primarily experienced by groups who are outwardly different because of their cultural or religious attire, or their

physical appearance. Racism is a tool to gain and maintain power. It's also closely related to socioeconomic circumstances, and it frequently reflects societal disparities.

Racism is not kind of attitude or belief in society. Racism all about practice, institutions and structural based on strict differentiation. It also created kind of social order of society, not only theory about human's differentiation. The practice of racism may be done by every person, whether individually or in a group. (Fredrickson 7).

2. Race Relation

There is a big variety among people around the world.. The varieties may be in the skin color, culture, language, and ideology. People are grouped to be in some clusters according to their background. This cluster is a term that commonly known as race. "Race is a construct that artificially divides people into distinct group base on their characteristics such as physical appearance (particularly color), ancestral heritage, cultural history, ethnic classification, and the social economic and political need of a society at a given period of time." (Bobo and Fox).

The methods in which people of various races who live in the same community interact with one another are referred to as race relations. The term race relation refers to those forms of behavior which arise from the contents and resulting interaction of people with varied physical and cultural characteristics. However, the relation cannot always be done in the positive side. Even though there are some races which are inflicted, the relation cannot be avoided toward humankind. There are two responses towards this, relations acceptance and rejection. For the rejection is done through discrimination, prejudice, and segregation and violence. (Edwards 53). According to Harry L. Kitano on his book “in the first three interrelated actions to maintain superiority are prejudice, discrimination and segregation.” (Kitano 48).

3. Discrimination

Discrimination occurs when an individual is subject to unequal treatment because of their actual or perceived race. Discrimination is the actions or practice carried out by members of superior group, or their representatives, which have a different and harmful impact on members of subordinate group. In sum, discrimination is a negative treatment with the superior as doer and inferior group as the victim. (Peagin 67).

“Discrimination refers to actual behavior bias toward a person base on the person’s group identity.” (Taylor Jr). It can be apparent in activities where incentives and benefits are distributed unequally based on ethnic group

community. It involves excluding and restricting group from opportunities that are available on other groups.

4. Segregation

Segregation is the physical separation of individuals, usually based on their race, class, gender, or religion. Segregation can be either de jure, created by law, or de facto, meaning resulting from practice. In the early 20th century, both kinds of segregation came to define racial relations in the United States. Segregation resulted in the restriction of the civil, political, economic, and social rights of African Americans, Asian Americans, Mexican Americans, and Native Americans throughout the nation. “Segregation was a tool used by whites to separate themselves from nonwhites as Americans redefined race. During the first decades of the 20th century, Americans adopted the modern definition of race based on skin color, which underlined the belief that any non-white person was inferior. In addition, this gave rise to the belief that non-white Americans posed a threat to the physical and moral health of the nation. Proponents of segregation argued, therefore, that it was necessary to separate the less advanced racial group from the whites.” (Wright 96).

5. Prejudice

“Prejudice is an affective feeling towards a person or group member based solely on their group membership. Prejudice is a cultural attitude that rests on a negative stereotypes about the individuals or groups because of their cultural, religious, racial, or ethnic background. Prejudice as a negative attitude toward a group or toward members of the group.” (Nelson 2).

Preconceived, typically negative, feelings about individuals or a person based on their sex, gender, beliefs, values, social class, age, disability, religion, sexuality, race/ethnicity, language, nationality, beauty, occupation, education, list of offences, or other personal characteristics. It refers to a positive or negative assessment of another person based on their perceived group membership in this scenario.

The real world and literary works are inextricably linked. The socioeconomic situation at a given time may have an impact on the process of creating literary works. "Sociology is the study of social relations, and it's primary subject matter is the group not the individual. Social is the scientific study of nature and development of society and social behavior." (William 5). A literary work that describes a character and their actions. As a result, literary and social subjects, such as society and its activities, are inextricably linked. "Literary sociology is a reflective branch of research, this study which focuses on human problems by looking at literature as a reflection of a human life" (Endraswara 79).

An important aspect of studying a literary work is the approach. Nyoman Kutha Ratna in her book stated that: "The sociological approach analyzes humans in society, with an understanding process starting from society to individuals" (Ratna 59). It suggests that the sociology approach has methodological implications, such as a foundational understanding of human life in society. The process of determining a sociological method begins with the notion that a self-individual and society have a reciprocal relationship.

Individuals have an impact on society by their actions, which result in the formation of groups, organizations, networks, and institutions. At the same time as providing scientific proof for fundamental differences among humans in society, the social condition has made society's identity cohesive and singular.

The relationship between literature and society, how that relationship can occur, and the impacts that occur on literary works and society as a whole are the core topics of sociological literary studies. Literature and society demonstrate humanity's relationship, with literature providing creation and imagination to describe real-world social problems. It is why sociological approach concern toward the society.

According to Swingewood, who stated in his book that: “The sociological study of literature, is thus, for although they are today well developed sociologies of religious, education, politic, and social change, even of such an imprecise area as ideology, there is virtually no established corpus of knowledge called sociology literature” (Laurenson, Diana and Swingewood 13).

This thesis takes a sociological perspective because sociology examines how societies deal with the challenges of working with human beings and their social groups, and how problems arise from this social interaction, which can be produced by a variety of factors, one of which is racism.

CHAPTER III

A. Types of Research

The research method used in this study is qualitative. Because the data obtained involves phrases and utterances rather than statistics, descriptive qualitative approaches are used in this study. The researcher saw this as a good opportunity to use qualitative research in this study because the number of qualitative research related to the aim of this research. This study employed precise procedures for identifying and analyzing the study based on the research question, and they were able to incorporate findings from other studies to back up the data they collected.

B. Data Organizing

In this study, the two points of data organizing are;

1. Data Collecting Method

There are five processes to gathering and analyzing data in this procedure.

The steps as follows;

B.I.I Watching the Films

The object of the study is *12 Years a slave* film by Steve McQueen, the first step in the data collection process is to watch the movie. The researcher viewed the film several times to gain a thorough comprehension of the plot. This process also seeks to gather the preliminary data that will be needed for further analysis later on.

B.I.2 Reading the Script

The second step is reading the movie script. After watching the film, the researcher carefully examined the screenplay of *12 Years a Slave* multiple times. The goal of this step is to understand each discourse and interaction in greater depth.

B.I.3 Identifying the Data

The third step of data collecting method is identifying the data. After watching the movie numerous times to identify areas that need to be discussed, read the movie script and underline the key elements. The data were identified in form of dialogues and movie script.

B.I.4 Classifying the Data

The fourth step is classifying the data. Classifying data entails classifying data based on a question to make it easier to

respond to the study's problem(s). After the data has been recognized, it is organized into groupings in the form table of appendices. All of the specified features, such as data from the movie, data form, problem formulation, comments, and references, are included in the appendices.

B.I.5 Reducing the Data

The last step is reducing the data. The data is reduced by a process of selecting the most significant data from the movie that has been gathered to address the study's topic.

2. Types of the Data

The data of this study are divided into two. There are primary data as the main source and secondary data as the supporting for the main source. The explanation of the data as follows;

1. Primary Data

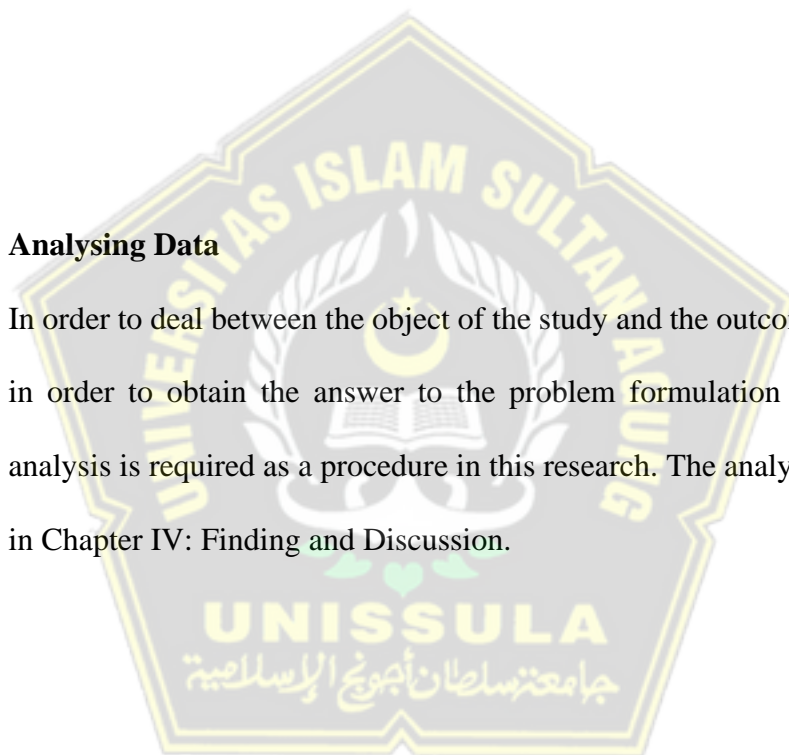
The key data used as the main source comes from the film *12 Years a Slave* by Steve McQueen as the object of the study. The movie provides data in form of dialogues and monologues which will be taken as the evidences. This includes the movie and the movie script.

2. Secondary Data

The secondary data is another data of this study which become the supporting data for primary data. This was obtained from a variety of sources, including journals, internet articles, books, and theses, all of which are relevant to the study's premise.

C. Analysing Data

In order to deal between the object of the study and the outcome of analysis in order to obtain the answer to the problem formulation in this study, analysis is required as a procedure in this research. The analysis is reported in Chapter IV: Finding and Discussion.



CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND ANALYSIS

Through this chapter the writer analyzed the racism of Solomon Northup that has been through as seen in *12 Years a Slave* movie by Steve Mc. Queen, which was containing about social case.

On formulation that the writer has been found, the writer presented and analyzed data from Solomon Northup's *12 Years a Slave*, about him before and after become a slave. Writer also analyzed the form of racism that Solomon Northup as portrayed in the film with four forms; discrimination, segregation, and prejudice experienced by Solomon Northup as the main character.

A. The Discrimination of Solomon Northup's life

Slavery in the United States was a severe issue in the nineteenth century. Slavery was a common occurrence for Negros, who were usually hired as cotton laborers, manufacturing workers, and garden workers. This occurred as a result of economic circumstances that were still expanding, resulting in a high demand for labor, as well as the racism that existed among white men, who felt superior to the Negroes.

It was also experienced by a Negro named Solomon Northup, who is depicted in the film *12 Years a Slave*, in Saratoga, New York in 1841.

And it was from that film that the writer learned about Solomon Northup's life situation, which was as follows: first the condition when he is still a free man and how he get caught up in slavery, then the racism condition when he experienced as a slave until he got his freedom back 12 years later.

Solomon Northup, a negro who lived in Saratoga New York who lived as a free man without any pressure, or violence unlike some other negro who are not free. He was a violinist who was in event with other white people and he didn't get different treatment from others. The scene is shown using the original script from the scriptwriter of the movies for a better understanding:

(00:06:10 – 00:07:05)

INT. HOUSE/LIVING ROOM - EVENING

“We come in on a lively affair. A dinner party is being thrown with the confines of a fairly stately house. In attendance are EIGHT COUPLES. All are WHITE and all are FAIRLY YOUNG, in their early twenties. The men and women are dressed in very fine attire. We should get the sense that for the most part they are people of means.

The furniture has been set aside in the living room. At the moment the couples are engaged in the dancing of a REEL. Most likely they would be dancing "the reel of three," in which, as the name implies, three dancers weave in and out”

The description from the script above showed that Solomon who has performed a violin with white people who were happy to dance together and seen that there was no social gap between Solomon Northup, a negro with white people.

Solomon Northup lived with his wife and two daughters without any ostracized and lived happily as like any other free man. It also concluded that Solomon Northup and his family was quite well off with how the quality of his clothes were the same as other white people.

It also shows that there is no distinguishable different on how Solomon Northup interacts with other white people, as seen from the dialogue below:

(00:08:43 – 00:09:16)

MR. MOON

“Call the Devil's name... There he is now. Mr. Northup... I have two gentlemen who should make your acquaintance. Messrs. Brown and Hamilton.”

BROWN

“Sir.”

MR. MOON

“Mr. Northup, these two gentlemen were inquiring about distinguished individuals, and I was just this very moment telling them that Solomon Northup is an expert player on the violin.”

HAMILTON

“He was indeed.”

SOLOMON

“Mr. Moon is being overly gracious.”

BROWN

“Taking into consideration his graciousness and your modesty,
may we trouble you for a moment of your time to converse, sir?”

The circumstance describes how Northup Solomon interacted with White people. It is unclear whether Northup Solomon was highly valued and respected, despite the fact that he had received recognition for his expertise on multiple occasions. Solomon Northup also was also called by the mister prefix by the people; it shows that Solomon Northup was well respected and there was no communication gap between them, other than respect. Another proof was at:

(00:09:23 – 00:10:14)

BROWN

“We offer this, desperate as we are; If you could accompany us as far as New York... We would give you one dollar for each day's service and three dollars for every night played at our performances. In addition we would provide sufficient pay for the expenses of your return from New York here to Saratoga.”

HAMILTON

“An opportunity to see the country with the occasional exhibition from which to accrue expenses. If there is any way in which you would give consideration to the offer...”

SOLOMON (enthusiastically)

“I will give more than consideration. I will agree. Immediately. The payment offered is enticement enough, as is my desire to visit the metropolis.”

Here were when Solomon got offered a payment, despite being a black man he didn't get any different payment or lower, even equal to other white people suggested by how enthusiastic Solomon Northup accept their offers. Solomon Northup never imagined that he would get a different treatment, or a treatment that violated his human rights.

When they arrived in Washington, Solomon Northup was asked to supper at a restaurant where they talked for hours before he realized he was being duped. Solomon Northup was then given beer till he became inebriated and unconscious. They took Solomon Northup to a hotel room where he rested, as shown in the dialogue below:

INT. GADSBY HOTEL/SOLOMON'S ROOM – NIGHT

Hamilton is placing a spittoon near Solomon's bed, where a prone and reeling Solomon lays. Hamilton sits on the bed. As he strokes Solomon's sweaty face, Hamilton speaks sweetly.

HAMILTON

“I'm afraid that Brown and I haven't brought you much luck. But rough waters bring smooth sailing. Eventually they do”

SOLOMON

“....So...so sorry...”

HAMILTON

“Shhh. We won't hear it. We won't.”

After he passed out, Solomon Northup found himself chained. He just realized that he has been deceived by the two white men and sold off to become a slave.

Solomon Northup was later discovered to be sold to a white man named Burch. Burch was a terrible man who subjected even Solomon Northup to torture. This was the start of Solomon Northup's most difficult life as a slave, when he was duped by two white people who gave him a job with the circus company. Solomon Northup's life altered radically when he went from being a free Negro to a slave.

This is the part where Solomon Northup life was changed dramatically, from being a free negro, living his life happily married with his wife and two children to being a slave, a man with no freedom. All the freedom was gone once he was deceived with two white people who claimed to be circus businessmen.

The two white men persuaded Solomon Northup to be invited to Washington to play in a circus show. When he arrived, Solomon was invited in a dinner and drink until he was drunk unconscious, Solomon Northup was kidnapped at the time and sold to Burch to work as a slave in the New Orleans region. And when he realized he was inebriated, Solomon found himself chained and as a slave. These were his first time being treated with racial discrimination:

(00:13:07 – 00:14:16)

BURCH

“Well, my boy, how yah feel now?”

Solomon rises up as best he can. With all the resolve he can put together he states what he considers to be fact:

SOLOMON

“I am Solomon Northup. I am a free man; a resident of Saratoga, New York. The residence also of my wife and children who are equally free. I have papers. You have no right whatsoever to detain me—”

BURCH

“Yah not any—”

SOLOMON

“And I promise you - I promise - upon my liberation I will have satisfaction for this wrong.”

BURCH

“Yah no free man. And yah ain't from Saratoga. Yah from Georgia.”

A moment. Not a word spoken among the trio, but Solomon and Burch do some serious eye fucking, neither man yielding. Burch says again:

BURCH (CONT'D)

“Yah ain't a free man. Yah nothin' but a Georgia runaway.”

The dialogue above describes after the first time in the film received a racial discrimination from Butch, he’s insulted and accused as a runaway slave from Georgia, not acknowledged as free man from Saratoga.

Then Solomon Northup was hit multiple times, beaten and forced to admit that he was from Georgia. For the first time in his life, he experienced physical and psychological violence, it's described from the script below:

Finally, Radburn returns with a pair of "instruments:" a paddle - the flattened portion, which is about the size in circumference of two open hands, and bored with a small auger in numerous places. He also carries a whip. A cat-o-nine tails; a large rope of many strands. The strands unraveled and a knot tied at the extremity of each. Burch says again:

BURCH (CONT'D)

“Yah a runaway nigger from Georgia.”

With no preamble, Burch begins to beat Solomon about the back with the paddle. Burch strikes him wordlessly - no taunting, no sneering. Solomon screaming against each blow. His back immediately SWELLING WITH WELTS AND BRUISES.

Solomon Northup the was sent to New Orleans and forced to use the name Platt and was bought by the plantation owner named William Ford. Solomon Northup now became a slave, he's no longer a free man that works as a musician and get paid, now he's a man who works as hard labor and will not get a single money from his sweat, and will not get a free will. Solomon Northup and other slaves, as well as their workforce, are sold to their owners for the rest of their lives. It was goods that could be passed from one owner to the next.

The beginning of time in Solomon Northup lives that he felt unable to feel free and how his life is been in control of other people was when he's been made as a woodcutter worker in William Ford's plantation.

As a slave, Solomon Northup's mental were under pressure with the thought of how he wants to be separated from his master, but then he immediately dismissed his intentions because of how limited he was, as a slave. Woodcutter were the work that Solomon Northup and other slaves were doing under the supervision of white people:

(00:34:04 – 00:35:06)

EXT. WOODS – DAY

We are in a wooded area. There is A GANG OF SLAVES chopping trees into timber. It is hard, laborious work made no more easy by the sweltering heat. Solomon and John are chief among them, but also present are two slaves in particular; SAM and HARRY as well as Walton who's basically in charge of the group.

Solomon Northup with his ability as an educated man was doing his job well compared to other black slaves that it caused a conflict because it became social jealousy of the supervisor, Mr. Tibbeats. The tension was so high that they were started as an argument, then became a fight:

(00:46:07 – 00:47:00)

With "concentrated vengeance," Tibeats springs for Solomon, seizing him by the throat with one hand and raising the whip with the other. Before he can strike the blow, however, Solomon catches Tibeats by the collar of his coat and pulls him in close. Reaching down, Solomon grabs Tibeats by the ankle and pushes him back with the other hand. Tibeats tumbles to the ground. A violent struggle takes place as Solomon puts a foot to Tibeats throat, and then in a frenzy of madness snatches the whip from Tibeats and begins to strike him with the handle again and again and again.

In the moment of rage, Solomon Northup beats a white man, quickly release Tibeats, and in return Tibeats swore to kills Solomon Northup, then Tibeats run away. Knowing Tibeats's threat, and paying no mind with that Solomon Northup just patiently wait until a few of white people comes with horses and forcefully hanging him to death:

(00:48:03 – 00:52:11)

WE HEAR THE SOUND OF DISTANT HOOFS which grow louder and louder in the manner of rolling thunder. It's Tibeats. He returns with two accomplices; COOK and RAMSAY. They carry with them large whips and a coil of rope.

Dismounting, they move with menace that is tinged with perverse pleasure. Tibeats orders:

TIBEATS

“Cross your hands.”

SOLOMON

“There is no need.”

TIBEATS

“You resist, I swear I will break your head and cut your black throat. Cross your hands!”

Solomon does as ordered. He's tied by Cook and Ramsay - his wrists, and then ankles bound in the same manner. In the meantime the other two have slipped a cord within Solomon's elbows, running it across his back and tying it firmly. Solomon is then dragged toward a peach tree. A lynching is in store. The naked horror of it intensely palpable.

A rope goes around Solomon's neck, then is tossed over

the branch of the tree. The trio begin to hoist Solomon. He gasps and gags as spittle flies from his mouth and the life is choked from him.

After what it feels like eternity to Solomon Northup, William Ford came and helps him by cutting the hanging rope from Solomon Northup.

(00:52:11 – 00:52:27)

EXT. TANNER PLANATION – EVENING

The sun is just now arching for the horizon. Solomon remains, as though his torture will not end. Ford, trailed by the slave Lawson, finally comes riding up. He dismounts, and moves swiftly over to Solomon. With great heartache. Ford produces a blade and cuts Solomon loose. Solomon attempts to carry himself, but he cannot. He falls to the ground and passes out.

The hanging was by far the most inhuman treatment that Solomon Northup ever feels. Despite that Mr. Ford was unable to help Solomon Northup because of him being a slave and a Negro. Solomon Northup was considered guilty and Mr. Ford was forced to sell Solomon Northup to Edwin Epps, a white man who believed that the right to torture slaves was permitted by the Bible, it was concluded in his dialogue below:

(00:54:35 – 00:55:42)

EPPS

"And that servant which knew his Lord's will...WHICH KNEW HIS LORD'S WILL and prepared not himself...PREPARED NOT HIMSELF,

neither did according to his will, shall be beaten with many stripes..." D'ye hear that? "Stripes." That nigger that don't take care, that don't obey his

lord - that's his master - d'ye see? - that 'ere nigger shall be beaten with many stripes. Now, "many" signifies a great many. Forty, a hundred, a hundred and fifty lashes... That's Scripter!"

Mr. Epps, Solomon Northup's new master, read the statement, which indicated that every slave must obey his owner or face receiving the same number of stripes as his master. This was Solomon Northup's journey as a slave, and he was met by a master who was well-known for his slaves. Once again, Solomon Northup was powerless to intervene, he was forced to confront the problem. He was hire as a cotton picker with very strict surveillance and the slaves were treated like animals that were forced to work.

Northup and the others were tasked with picking cotton under rigorous supervision and issuing flogging to the slaves in order to motivate them to work harder. Edwin Epps was a vicious racist who commanded the slaves to gather cotton at a rate of at least 200 pounds per day, and if they did not, they would be lashed. Solomon Northup, on the other hand, could only pick 182 pounds and received a caning as a result. He was enslaved by an arrogant and ruthless master, and this was the most difficult circumstance he had ever experienced.

(00:55:43 – 00:56:10)

Solomon, as with the other slaves, is picking cotton. It is hard, harsh back breaking work. Clearly he's not "skilled" at the chore - he moves along slowly and does not pick with any particular dexterity.

Despite the heat, there is no stopping for water. The slaves are "driven" by Edward, who is himself "driven" by Treach.

TREACH

“C'mon. Drive dem niggers.”

Edward moves among the slaves, applying the whip to them without regard.

The situation continued until a few years later, and then he had to be sent with his fellow slaves to his new master, Judge Turner because of a pest outbreak in Mr. Epps's cotton plantation.

After one year with Judge Turner, Solomon Northup must return to Mr. Epps, that mean that he will feel his cruelty, as shown in the script below:

To Treach, regarding Solomon and Abram:

EPPS

“Take 'em out. Get to whippin'.”

No force is needed. The slaves understand the situation. They follow Treach out of the Gin house.

The script above insinuates Mr. Epps's treatment of Solomon Northup was getting lashed and hit with whip, with the latter receiving a brutal caning simply for failing to follow his master's requests. For several years, he was subjected to brutal treatment that exhausted him to the point where he devised a strategy to free himself from slavery.

(01:33:48 – 01:33:55)

INT. EPPS'S PLANTATION/SLAVE SHACK – NIGHT

Solomon lays down, but can't rest. The harshness of this life has mounted to the point he can take no more. He gets up, he goes to RETRIEVE THE SMALL SACK IN WHICH HE KEEPS HIS EARNINGS AS WELL AS HIS LETTER. But thinking better of it, Solomon returns the letter to hiding. He takes the money with him and cautiously moves from the cabin.

Solomon Northup asked for help to Armsby, a white slave and paid him with all of his money, to deliver his letter to Solomon Northup's family. Solomon Northup plan, however, appears to have failed because Armsby betrayed him; instead, he reported to Mr. Epps if Solomon Northup was a learned slave who could write letters, even attempting to flee Mr. Epps by writing a letter to his home. But, thanks to Solomon Northup's intel, he can persuade Mr. Epps that what Armsby says is a falsehood.

For the first time Solomon Northup attempts to get out slavery failed, with a heavy heart he burned the letter he painstakingly wrote.

Solomon Northup then was working to build the Epps house pavilion with a Canadian worker named Bass. Bass was a person who did not like slavery. Solomon Northup fortunately heard Bass conversation with Mr. Epps:

(01:42:47 – 01:45:03)

BASS

“I tell you what it is, Epps. It's all wrong. All wrong, sir. There's no justice nor righteousness in slavery. I wouldn't own a slave if I was rich as Croesus, which I am not, as is perfectly well understood. More particularly among my creditors. There's another humbug: the credit system. Humbug, sir. No credit, no debt. Credit leads a man into temptation. Cash down is the only thing that will deliver him from evil. But this question of slavery; what right have you to your niggers when you come down to the point?”

EPPS

What right? I bought 'em. I paid for 'em.

BASS

Of course you did. The law says you have the right to hold a nigger, but begging the law's pardon...it lies.

Solomon Northup realizes that Bass did not like slavery. Solomon Northup felt safe around him and told him everything about his life. Solomon Northup then requested Bass to compose a letter to his northern buddy, and he did so with both confidence and regret. By risking his life, Bass was able to ask Solomon Northup to assist him in posting a letter to Saratoga. As stated in the following:

(01:56:00 – 01:58:50)

SOLOMON

“If you truly do, I would ask...I would beg that you write my friends in the north, acquainting them with my situation and beseeching them to forward free papers, or take such steps as they might consider proper to secure my release.”

Bass is somewhat overwhelmed by what Solomon has just told him. It takes him a moment to reconcile its magnitude.

BASS

“You understand the danger of such an act in case of detection. Your story, true or not; what we attempt is punishable in the strictest way.”

SOLOMON

“I understand.”

BASS

“And you understand as well the necessity of strict silence and secrecy.”

SOLOMON

“Yes.”

BASS

“I need to take note; names and addresses of those you think can aide you. Not here, not now. Can you sneak away in the night?”

The local sheriff paid a visit to the plantation where Solomon Northup worked one day. Solomon, who was working, is summoned by the sheriff, who arrives in a horse-drawn carriage with another men. Sheriff posed a series of questions to Solomon Northup in order to connect his answers to the reality of his life in New York. Solomon Northup recognized another man who came with the sheriff as a shopkeeper he knew from Saratoga, Mr. Parker who had come to release him after being enslaved for 12 years

(02:01:53 – 02:02:30)

Solomon pushes past the sheriff. As Solomon moves toward Northup, his pace quickens with each step until his personal velocity has him nearly at a dead run. The two old friends make contact with each other, wrap each other in a long and emotional

embrace. It is finally broken by Epps, who has moved over with the Sheriff.

After Solomon Northup managed to escape from slavery, he is now taken back by Mr. Parker back to Saratoga, New York.

The bitterness and torture for living as a slave for 12 years, getting insulted, tortured, and treated inhumanely, he finally got his freedom back of being a free man like before with his family in Saratoga, New York.

(02:04:31 – 02:07:30)

INT. NORTHUP HOUSE – DAY

It is a scene reminiscent of the top of the show. The Northup family gathered. Anne, again, in her finest attire. We see, also, the Northup children: Elizabeth, who is now twenty two, Margaret who is now twenty -SHE CARRIES WITH HER A BUNDLE - and Alonzo who is seventeen. Also present is MARGARET'S HUSBAND. The family waits patiently, dutifully...but anxiously.

THE DOOR TO THE ROOM OPENS. It is Mr. Northup. He looks from face to face, makes sure all are prepared for what's to come. Northup steps from the room. ...A moment later SOLOMON ENTERS. He is clean, well dressed, but he bears the scars of his time away.

As much as Solomon was trying to keep his emotions in check, the sight of his grandson... The fact his grandson carries his name, is overwhelming. Solomon breaks down. Emotionally, physically... But ANNE IS THERE TO CATCH HIM. To lift his body and his spirit. But even at that their "embrace" remains a bit chaste, slightly formal. But as she holds him, Anne's fingers BRUSH THE BURNS ON SOLOMON'S LEFT FOREARM. She pushes up Solomon's sleeve, she looks at the marks, the flower... Anne knows exactly what it means and why it is on his arm. In that instant Solomon can no longer maintain his cool facade. The moment so very overwhelming, Solomon seeks solace in it. He says to Anne with all his heart:

SOLOMON

"Forgive me."

ANNE

"There is nothing to forgive."

The pair, joined now by the whole family, hold on to each other for life...and one would think for all the rest of their lives.

B. Form of Segregation that Solomon Northup Experienced

Segregation refers to the kinds of spatial and public facilities of separation. White people built a great separation between them and the other who works for them as their slave. Colored people who regarded as inferior are often not given any proper facilities from their masters. While the master, a white family, lives in a luxury home known as the great house, the slave lives in a filthy shack with no acceptable amenities. The reality of such segregation was reflected in the film in the following way:

(00:11:07 – 00:13:05) (P.18)

INT. BURCH'S DUNGEON – MORNING

Solomon stirs, then slowly awakes to his new circumstances. He finds himself in a nearly lightless room about twelve feet square with walls of solid masonry. There is a thick and well-locked door, a small window covered with iron bars and a shutter. The only furniture is a wood stool and an old fashioned, dirty box stove. As Solomon rises he sees that he is in chains, his HANDS CUFFED - the chain running to a bolt in the ground - and his LEGS IN IRONS. At first Solomon is incredulous. But that emotion is replaced first by fury and then panic. He begins to pull on the chains, fight against them. He does so with increasing

desperation. Solomon flails about, the sounds of the steel chains whipping and beating against the masonry. He grunts and screams without regard as the cuffs and irons bite into his flesh, but he cannot pull himself free.

Script above describes that Solomon Northup who was deceived by Merrill Brown and Abraham Hamilton find out that he actually has been kidnapped to be a slave was placed in a dungeon without bed, blanket, or any other proper facilities. The kidnapper didn't care about Solomon Northup who was sick of hangover. Solomon Northup who insisted that he's a free man instead get viciously beaten and other inhuman treatment.

To be treated as a slave was a norm back then, especially between people of color and white people who the latter regarded themselves to be superior. Therefore it's quite common for them to give any slaves facilities that resemblance an animal farm or cattle, this condition was shown here:

(00:18:10 – 00:19:02) (Page 22)

EXT. BURCH'S DUNGEON/YARD – CONTINUOUS

IT IS DAY NOW. The door to the yard is thrown open. The harsh white light floods all over Solomon. He steps out into a YARD. It is a yard just beyond Burch's. The yard is hemmed in by a brick wall. In the yard are two men, and a boy.

They were placed in a yard with brick wall and nothing else, grouped Solomon Northup with other black people with nothing but a bucket of water to wash themselves. This is the example of separation between white people with the colored person.

Segregation was not only just in one place, it was also an occurrence in the time when Solomon Northup became a slave. With other slaves, Solomon Northup was grouped together in a house that separated from their master. They placed in a cabin while their master was live inside a big house which was commonly mentioned as a great house.

(00:39:40 – 00:40:45) (Page 46)

EXT. FREEMAN'S SLAVE PEN – NIGHT

We are back in exterior slave pen of Freeman's estate. The slaves are bedded down under the night sky. There is little sleeping going on. Eliza cries to herself as OTHER SLAVES MOAN LOUDLY AND CONTINUALLY. SOLOMON AMONG THEM. It as though a pall has fallen over the group.

In the film it was shown that Solomon Northup and other slaves only lives in a house made of boards that were a little far away from his master's house. The house was deliberately placed a little apart from the host's house to have difference between the slaves and the master. The condition of the master house was far different from the board that the slave lives in:

(00:38:40) (Page 53)

They arrive to the FORD PLANTATION. The main house of the plantation - the GREAT HOUSE as they are commonly called - is sizable. Two stories high with a piazza in front. In the rear are also a log kitchen, poultry house, croncribs and several slave cabins.

The plantation is described as "a green spot in the wilderness."

Solomon Northup demonstrated to us the master's residence, which is also known as the Great House. This type of dwelling was only available to slaves who were allowed to work in it, such as cooks or slave houses. This demonstrates how white people construct an unjust division between master and slave.

C. The Prejudice that Solomon Northup Experienced

This sub-chapter focuses on the analysis to solve the second problem formulation, which is the racial discrimination faced by Solomon Northup as depicted in film *12 Years a Slave*. The results of this study show that racial prejudice affects a variety of characters in the movie's scenes, regardless of their racial background. The proof appears practically throughout the entire tale of the film *12 Years a Slave*. Prejudice is a commonly the result of generalization of current group. The form of prejudice can be seen in this following part:

(00:13:07 – 00:14:16)

BURCH

“Yah no free man. And yah ain't from Saratoga. Yah from Georgia.”

A moment. Not a word spoken among the trio, but Solomon and Burch do some serious eye fucking, neither man yielding.

Solomon was compelled to accept his new identity as a slave after being kidnapped as a colored person. However, he was unable to complete the task. He stated categorically that he was not a slave to anyone. He claimed to be a Saratoga freeman with a wife and three children who were also free. He also revealed that his real name was Solomon Northup, not Platt, as they had assumed. When he tried to tell the truth, the slave broker, James Burch, called him a black liar and said a multiple claim of derogatory accusations.

Another evidence of prejudice against Solomon Northup by his slave handler was showed as follow:

(00:42:12 – 00:43:40) (Page 68)

TIBEATS

“Callin' me a liar, boy?”

SOLOMON

“Only a matter of perspective, sir. From where you stand you may see differently. But the hands are not mistaken. I ask only that you employ all your senses before rendering judgement.”

TIBEATS

“You are a brute. You are a dog, and no better for followin' instruction.”

That was the exchange between Solomon Northup and Tibeats; he believed Solomon Northup had betrayed him by opposing his opinion when offering Mr. Ford advice, and he believed Solomon Northup accused Tibeats of lying. And Solomon received abuse from Tibeats as a result of such claims.

Solomon was also referred to as a liar in another instance. It appears to white people that it was quick to give judgment to their slaves without assessing its validity is quite easy. It was demonstrated by the following quotation:

(01:09:57 – 01:12:25) (Page 88)

SOLOMON

Found her, Master, and brought her back just as instructed.

EPPS

What'd you tell her? What'd you say to Pats?

SOLOMON

No words were spoken. None of consequence.

EPPS

Lie! Damned liar! Saw you talkin' with 'er jus now. Tell me!

SOLOMON

I cannot speak of what did not occur.

This judgment was given to Solomon Northup by his master, Epps. The master judgment was given when Solomon Northup was indicated to told other slaves to hide Patsey whereabouts. Epps who quickly misjudged Solomon Northup identity thought of him as a liar. Without any observation or even any dialogue, he quickly turns to anger and chase Solomon Northup.

Colored people were also often regarded as the same as an animal. During his enslavement Solomon Northup experienced it. There was an evidence which were found by the writer. The evidence was as follow:

(01:09:57 – 01:12:25) (Page 127)

EPPS

“That ain't a supposable case. Hope you don't compare me to a nigger, Bass.”

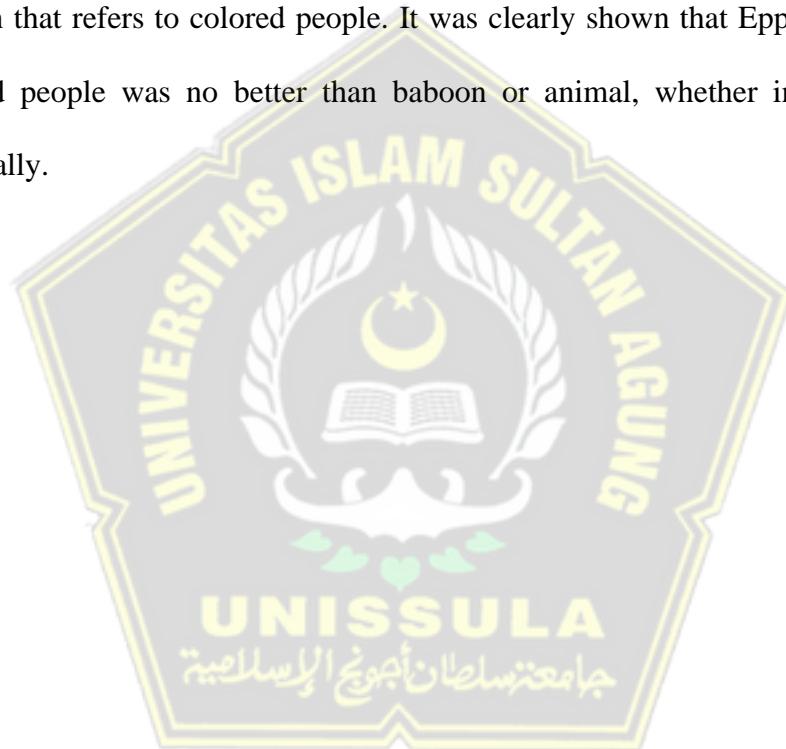
BASS

“In the sight of God, what is the difference, Epps, between a white man and a black one?”

EPPS

“Yah might as well ask what the difference is between a white man and a baboon. Now, I seen one of them critters in Orleans that knowed just as much as any nigger I got. Yah'd call them fellers citizens, I s'pose?”

In his talk with Bass, master Epps uttered this sentence. Solomon Northup listened in on this chat. Bass was a white man who was opposed to the slavery system. He debated with Epps about their opinions on slavery while he was on the Epps property. Bass believed that God created all humans equal. There was no difference between white and colored people. In contrast, Epps saw that there was a big difference between white and colored people. Moreover he used the word baboon that refers to colored people. It was clearly shown that Epps thought that colored people was no better than baboon or animal, whether in mentally or physically.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

After analyzing the data of movie *12 Years a Slave* the writer had a conclusion and suggestions related to the previous chapter and with thorough analysis, findings, and the discussions, the writer were able to bring forth conclusions with the two objectives of studies that has previously been determined.

The writer concluded that there are two experiences/condition that Solomon Northup has been experienced in *12 Years a Slave* movie; the first one when Solomon Northup is a free man. Where he was a normal populace in America, despite being a black man he is no different and ordinary like other people especially white people that lives close to him. He was even educated, can read and write and highly regarded as a violinist.

The next is when he was getting kidnapped by two white men that sold him as a slave. Deceived and sent to New Orleans and sold to a master for production in the garden in accordance with his master's instructions He was also exposed to racism on a personal level. For many years, he was subjected to white people's physical and psychological violence. and Solomon

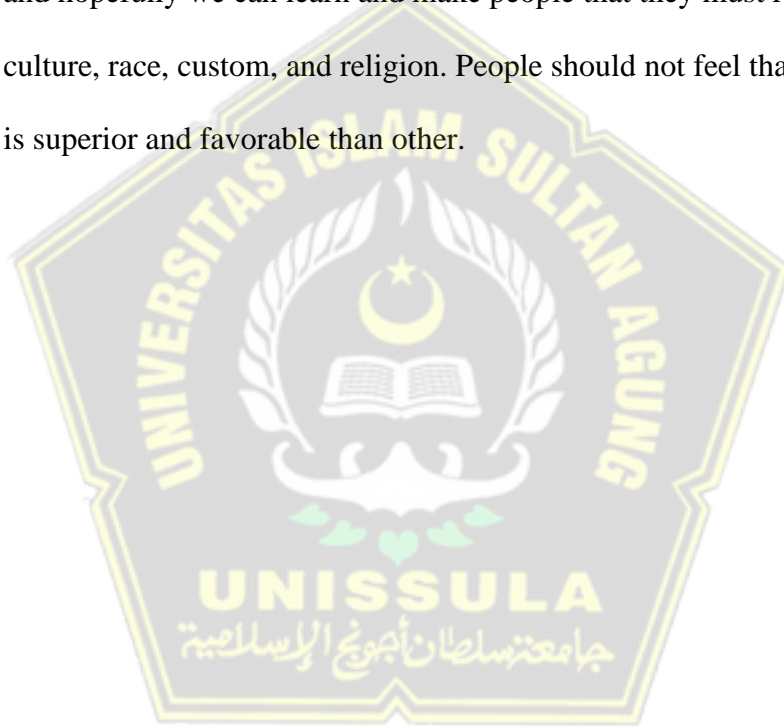
Northup's battle to liberate himself from racist practices until he was eventually able to return to Saratoga.

The writer found three models of racism that Solomon Northup has been experienced when he was forced being a slave, Those are

- a) Discrimination were form of racism that a white people did to people of colored, more commonly with negative treatment. The discrimination was done through forcefully seizing their own freedom and human rights, giving them a slave name and forbade them to use their original name, forcing an extended works without any gratitude, or payment, treating people of color like their property, and forbid them to learn write or read.
- b) Segregation was a form of separation property like houses especially between white people and colored people while the latter was given barely any facilities for their lives and sometimes cramped them together, while white people were lives in much more better houses, and proper environment that supports them.
- c) Prejudice was a feeling of unfair dislike towards other, in this case white people towards people of color without any proper reason at all. Most of the time they categorized the people of color even though that's not what they are. Solomon Northup was experiencing this multiple times while he was being a slave.

B. Suggestion

Suggestion is the chapter's final section. Because this study isn't complete, the author advises that future researchers use the same movie and issue more issues in order to get a thorough analysis of the film. The writer hopes that this will teaches or make people known that racism and especially slavery were extremely bad thing in the history of our humanity, and hopefully we can learn and make people that they must respect other culture, race, custom, and religion. People should not feel that their culture is superior and favorable than other.



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