

PERCEIVED RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND THE NEGATIVE EFFECTS ON  
BLACK PEOPLE IN “DETROIT (2017) MOVIE”



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Advisor

## VALIDATION

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### **PERCEIVED RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND THE NEGATIVE EFFECTS ON BLACK PEOPLE IN “DETROIT (2017) MOVIE”**

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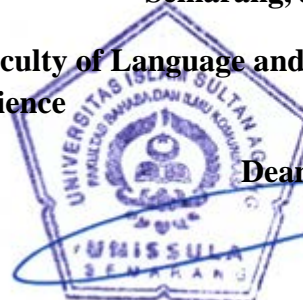
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## **ABSTRACT**

**Eduard Febriansyah. 30801700007.** A Study of Perceived Racial Discrimination and The Negative Effects On Black People In “Detroit Movie”. English Literature Program. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang.  
Advisor: Afina Murtiningrum, S.S., M.M., MA

Literary work is a meaningful response by the author to social events. Along with the progress of the times, there are several aspects that appear in literary works such as, history, sociology, philosophy, psychology, politics and others. Literary works in this era are very much in the form of novels, short stories, films and others. In the current era, film is one of the literary works that we can understand more easily and briefly. From watching the film, we can take the theory and meaning of the film, one of which is discrimination.

This research is entitled “Racial discrimination and its effect on black people in the “Detroit Movie”. This film by Kathryn Bigelow was released in 2017. This film tells about a black man who is a victim of racial discrimination in America, precisely in Detroit. This study describes the effects of Racial Discrimination and explains the physical and mental impacts. what white people do to black people in the "Detroit Movie" and explores the impact and treatment of white people on black people. The design of this study is a qualitative descriptive study. racial.

There are many scenes that show the actions of Perceived Racial Discrimination in the film. These characters experience racial discrimination directly by other white characters. From the results of research and analysis carried out, that racial discrimination has quite dire impacts and consequences for people who experience it and people in the surrounding area.

**Keywords:** Racial Discrimination, Perceived Racial Discrimination, Perceived Racial Discrimination Effect

## INTISARI

**Eduard Febriansyah. 30801700007.** Sebuah Studi Diskriminasi Rasial yang Dirasakan dan Efek Negatifnya Pada Orang Kulit Hitam Dalam “Film Detroit”. Program Sastra Inggris. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang.  
Pembimbing: Afina Murtiningrum, S.S., M.M., MA

Karya sastra merupakan sebuah respon penuh makna oleh pengarang terhadap kejadian sosial. Seiring dengan kemajuan zaman, ada beberapa aspek yang muncul dalam karya sastra seperti, sejarah, sosiologi, filosofi, psikologi, politik dan lain-lain. Karya sastra di era sekarang ini sangat banyak sekali bentuknya seperti novel, cerita pendek, film dan lain lain. Di era saat ini film merupakan salah satu karya sastra yang dapat kita pahami lebih mudah dan lebih singkat. Dari menonton film kita dapat mengambil teori dan makna dari film tersebut, salah satunya adalah diskriminasi.

Penelitian ini berjudul “ Diskriminasi rasial dan pengaruhnya terhadap orang kulit hitam dalam “Film Detroit”. Film karya Kathryn Bigelow ini dirilis pada tahun 2017. Film ini menceritakan tentang seorang pria kulit hitam yang menjadi korban diskriminasi rasial di Amerika tepatnya di Kota Detroit Penelitian ini menjelaskan tentang pengaruh Diskriminasi Rasial dan menjelaskan dampak berupa fisik, mental. Penelitian ini berkisar pada beberapa peristiwa yang dilakukan orang kulit putih terhadap orang kulit hitam di “Film Detroit” dan mengeksplorasi dampak dan perlakuan terhadap orang kulit putih orang pada orang kulit hitam. Desain penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Penulis memilih “Film Detroit” karena dalam film tersebut banyak menggambarkan diskriminasi rasial.

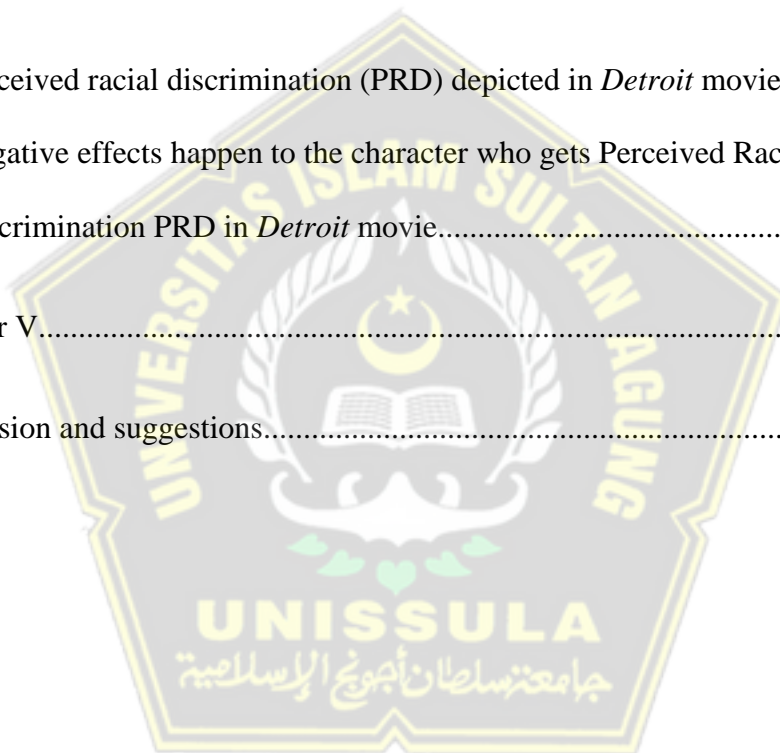
Ditemukan banyak sekali adegan yang menunjukkan tindakan Persepsi Diskriminasi Rasial di dalam film. Karakter tersebut mengalami diskriminasi rasial secara langsung oleh karakter kulit putih lainnya. Dari hasil penelitian dan analisis dilakukan, bahwa diskriminasi rasial mempunyai dampak dan akibat yang cukup mengerikan bagi orang yang mengalaminya dan orang yang berada di daerah sekitar.

Kata kunci: Diskriminasi Rasial, Persepsi Diskriminasi Rasial, Efek Persepsi  
Diskriminasi Rasial

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## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of the Study

Literature is the work of the people. Literature is a creative work that contains the intent and purpose of the author. A literary work does not mean only having ideas, theories or systems of thought, but in a literary work contains ideas and systems of thought (Grace 6). One of the literary works is film. Film is one of the literary works that are liked by many people. Ordinary films are made based on real stories, books and novels and even short stories. From the film we can know the problems that occur based on true stories and problems made by the writer and publisher of the film.

Humans were created by various races or tribes. A man cannot choose what race he wants before he was born into the world. In this world there are many different races and tribes. These racial differences give rise to diversity between races and tribes in this world. These racial differences have occurred since then until now. However, the existence of these racial differences sometimes raises new problems. Some of these problems are racism, racial discrimination and many more. In this writing, it will discuss more about racial discrimination and its effects on physical and social life.



According to Sanson (Sanson et al., 1998),“Racial discrimination includes making false accusations on members of races perceived to be inferior, limiting the access and quantity of resources for minorities, and dismissing contributions by minorities”. It is understood that racial discrimination is racial discrimination relating to the unfair treatment of race, color, or ethnic origin that implies in public life. Racial discrimination arises after the interaction between individuals who have cultural differences. The treatment of racism and racial discrimination usually starts with someone not liking others from different races. Racism can take the form of verbs or mock others based on their race. Moreover racism occurs because there are people who meet other people with some differences that cannot be mixed. So that there will be people who feel discriminated against. Different nationalities or social origins coupled with different colors, ethnicities and status make discrimination occur in society

Meanwhile, Percieved Racial Discrimination (PRD) based on Pascoe & Smart Richman (2009) refers to one’s experiences of receiving negative attitudes, judgment, or unfair treatments by others due to one’s racial identity or skin. Perceived Racial Discrimination has negative effects on its victims, for example a painful mental and physical.

The example of Perceived Racial Discrimination (PRD) can be seen in the film “*Detroit (2017)*”. In the film Fredd experiences discrimination or ridicule from others. Discrimination occurs repeatedly. Moreover, the discrimination that character experienced is very cruel. The Character experienced discrimination in the form of physical and speech. He suffers the cruelty of being different from other cultures that mentally distinguished people.

This study is intended to illustrate the perceived racial discrimination (PRD) depicted in the “*Detroit (2017)*” movie. The film is chosen because the story is based on the experience of the main characters dealing with racial discrimination, so there will be many things to be learned by others to survive facing racial discrimination in society.

#### B. Problem Formulation

There are two problems investigated in this study:

1. How is the perceived racial discrimination (PRD) depicted in *Detroit* movie?
2. How does of negative effects happen to the character who gets Perceived Racial Discrimination PRD in *Detroit* movie?

#### C. Limitation of Study

The limitation of this study focuses on the portrayal of Perceived Racial Discrimination (PRD) to the characters who have black skins in the film “*Detroit*” and how the effects occur to figures who experience Perceived Racial Discrimination (PRD).

#### D. Objective the Study

The objectives of this study are:

1. To portrays the Perceived Racial Discrimination (PRD) actions in the film “*Detroit (2017)*”
2. To illustrate the effects that occurs after a character experiences Perceived Racial Discrimination (PRD) in the film “*Detroit (2017)*”

#### E. Significance of the Study

In this study, there are the following expectations:

1. The study of racial discrimination described in the “*Detroit (2017)*” film and how the effects arising after racial discrimination are beneficial for students of the English Literature Program who want to learn more about all matters related to racial discrimination.
2. For other researchers, this research might be useful for them in conducting new studies related to the issue of racial discrimination illustrated in social life.

#### F. Outline of the Study

To make this study easier to understand, this study is presented in 5 chapters. The first chapter is an introduction. This chapter discusses research background, research limitations, problem formulation, research objectives, research significance and research organizations report. two consists of the review of related synopsis “*Detroit (2017)*” literature, and the discussion theory which is used in this study. Chapter 3 discussed research method in this study. Chapter 4 contains theoretical research related to films. Chapter 5 contains the conclusions of the research

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### A. Synopsis

*“Detroit (2017)”* is a film that originated in the United States in 2017 by Kathryn Bigelow and written by Mark Boal. This film is made based on a true story that happened in the area. In 1967 there was an incident at the Algiers Motel. Riots also broke out on 12th Street Detroit. This film tells of an incident where initially black people were having a private party in celebration of the return of black veterans from the Vietnam War, but in the middle of the party the Detroit Police Department suddenly arrived, consisting of white police officers and dispersed and evicted black people who were partying. in that place. The backdrop for this film takes place in the City of Detroit. The local residents who saw the expulsion became furious because they saw the black people who were arrested by the white police. Then the local residents pelted the policeman with stones around them. Here the riots started. Many residents looted nearby shops. Then Governor George W. Romney fielded the Michigan Army National Guard and President Lyndon B. Johnson also deployed Army paratroopers to enter Detroit to provide assistance. The second day of rioting was still happening. Two policemen named Demens and Krauss are on patrol. In the midst of the patrol they saw the looters and then chased the looters, then without thinking and without orders from his superiors Krauss shot the black man .

That evening there was an audition at The Dramatics which was attended by several professional black R&B groups with the aim of securing a record contract. Not all groups appeared, but the police closed the place and the people were escorted by bus

to leave the city. On the way, the bus was intercepted by rioters and a group that was blocking the road. One of the singers named Larry Reed and his bodyguard Freed Temple separated from the group. Then they continued on foot. After walking for a long time, they finally rented a room at the Algiers Motel. After getting a room, they walked around the motel area and met two white women named Julie Ann Hysell and Karen Malloy. Then the two white women invited Larry and Freed to meet the two women's friends named Carl Cooper, Aubrey Pollard, Jr., Michael Clark and Lee Forsythe. In Carl Cooper's room with his friends made a joke with a blank gun and fired. Knowing that it was just a joke, Julia and Karen feel disappointed and leave Carl Cooper's room with Lary and Freed. They parted ways, Julia and Karen headed for the room of a black veteran named Karl Greene while Lary and Freed returned to his room.

Much looting took place, and the shop owner hired a private security guard named Melvin Dismukes. Seeing soldiers and police guarding the shop, Dismukes invited the soldiers to chat. Carl Cooper, who was in his room with his friends, saw that there were security forces on guard, with the naughty intentions of Carl firing an empty gun at the troops with the intention of frightening the troops. But the troops thought it was a sniper coming from one of the Algiers Motel rooms. Then Krauss led the Detroit police and other security forces to the motel to investigate further. After arriving at the Motel, Krauss saw Carl who was trying to run away and shot him without warning, which caused Carl to die on the spot due to blood loss.

Detroit police then lined up the hotel visitors against the wall and looked for who the sniper was. Then the Detroit Police searched the hotel. After searching, Detroit police did not find the weapon, but Krauss continued to interrogate the hotel visitors,

who were mostly black. Kraus interrogates hotel guests violently. Dismukes who were there also helped find these weapons. Not wanting to get involved, the national guard troops left the place because Krauss interrogated violently.

Krauss began interrogating the guests by taking them to different locations and carrying out fake executions. One of the officers named Ronald August interrogated a black man, but then the officer killed the person because the officer did not know that his colleague was only carrying out a fake execution. A black guest was brought into the room and subjected to violent interrogation by being beaten and kicked. Krauss also asked the guests to be quiet, but Temple couldn't keep quiet because he saw a corpse. Without thinking, Krauss shot Temple to death

After the rioting subsided, the Aigers Motel case began to go to court. Demens was called as a witness because he was at the Motel at that time. All officers were interrogated at the court at that time. Reed, whose career was stopped due to the trauma of the incident, also became a witness. However, the prosecutor did not accept the testimony and confession as evidence. The white attorney general dropped all charges filed against Detroit officers, and Dismukes realized that this was unfair to the victims. The Temple family sued Temple's odd death but the city court disagreed with the case.

## B. Theory of Literature

### 1. Racial Discrimination

Literary works made of course have the aim to entertain the audience. Apart from being an entertainment, literary works can also be used as a medium of learning. As a lesson for connoisseurs of literature, it must have a positive enough effect. In

literary works, of course, there are many theories that we take as learning, one of which is Racial Discrimination. The definition of Racial Discrimination according to Swim et al (Swim et al., 1998) "Racial discrimination is a pervasive phenomenon in the lives of many racial minorities. It can take the form of both blatant (e.g., being called a derogatory name) and subtle (e.g., being stared at by security guards while shopping) behaviors that permeate the daily lives of individuals.

Not only that, according to Jackson et al (1998) "Intentional actions that create unfair or detrimental differences, which are based on beneficial effects within the group and negative for the outside group." It can be interpreted that racial discrimination is carried out deliberately by one group against another group based on ethnicity. These acts usually have multiple effects for racial groups and also have a negative impact on a racial group that is the victim of racial discrimination. In the explanation, Jackson et al also stated that racial groups who are outside the alias who are victims experience negative effects for their group.

## 2. Perceived Racial Discrimination

According to Pascoe & Smart (Pascoe & Smart Richman, 2009). "Perceived Racial Discrimination refers to one's experiences of receiving negative attitudes, judgment, or unfair treatments by others due to one's racial identity or skin color". In short, it is a negative assessment of someone to others because of differences in race. This theory is important to discuss because someone's assessment is only based on events that may not reflect actual events. It is easier for us to judge people only from the events or our perceptions of that person. An interesting theory is discussed also because

the majority of African-American adults experience discrimination. This is confirmed by a study. Kessler, Mickelson, & Williams, (1999) stated “Research suggests that 60% or more of African American adults typically encounter racial discrimination in their lives”. On a large scale, research conducted by Kessler et al. (1999) “Lifetime prevalence rate of 61% for African Americans experiencing day-to-day racial discrimination.” Some of the previous studies very clearly illustrate that there are many individuals who accept racial discrimination in their lives. Perceived Racial Discrimination theory focuses more on discrimination that occurs starting from an incident.

Perceived Racial Discrimination can also occur when someone with African American race does not have power over their ideology. Races that have no support in their ideology are more likely to experience PRD. This is supported by the statement from Major et al., (2002) "Additionally, the less individuals endorse the ideology of individual mobility, the more likely they are to make attributions to discrimination." Races that have less support for their ideology tend to lose out to races that have more power and support.

Groups that have less support tend to experience discriminatory treatment. Minority groups tend to receive negative treatment from the more dominant group. This happens because the groups with more support will dominate. According to Crocker and Major (1989) “Minority group identification might facilitate the likelihood of attributing negative treatment to racial prejudice and discrimination. Perceived Racial Discrimination occurs not only in verbs (speech) but can also occur physically. This statement is clarified through quotations According to Sangalang, Chen, Kulis,



&Yabiku, (2015) "Perceived racial discrimination manifests itself in physically aggressive manners (e.g., taunt) and verbally aggressive manners (e.g., racial slurs)"

According to Jackson et al (1998) "Perceived Racial Discrimination may be referred to as a minority group member perception of unfair treatment of racial / ethnic group or members of the group based on racial prejudice and ethnocentrism which may be manifest at individual, cultural, , or institutional levels. " It can also be interpreted as a group's perception of another group based on their respective self-perceptions. A racial group judges other races with their own self-perceptions regardless of the evidence.

### 3. Perceived Racial Discrimination Effect

Perceived Racial Discrimination certainly has an influence or effect on the individual who receives it. These effects can affect mentally and physically. According to A meta-analysis study Pascoe & Smart Richman, (2009) "The impact of PRD indicated that PRD has negative effects on physical health (eg, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, nausea, pain, & headaches), mental health (eg, depression, anxiety, psychosis or paranoia, stress, & post-traumatic stress) and general well-being (eg, lower self-esteem, lower life satisfaction, quality of life, & low happiness) ". The impact of the PRD is indeed very dire, especially for individuals who accept discrimination. The impact can be in the form of being physically injured as a result of discrimination by certain individuals and even death.

PRD victims can also be mentally disturbed after accepting this discrimination. These effects can arise immediately at the time of discrimination or after the discrimination occurs. Another study says that PRD can lead to fights that can lead to post-traumatic stress. According to Flores (2010) "The impact of PRD on health risk behaviors among Mexican American adolescents and they found that PRD predicted engagement in fights, alcohol abuse, and post-traumatic stress." Post-traumatic stress arises from discriminatory treatment received by victims of discrimination.

According to Schulz et al. (2006) "Increases in self-reported discrimination increases in depression and decreases in perceived overall general health" can be interpreted that perceived racial discrimination can once affect health and cause victims to experience depression. When the victim perceives depression, it means that the victim experiences the negative effects of perceived racial discrimination in the form of mental health. If the victim receives the negative effects of general health, it can be physical, such as injury to death.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

Chapter III contains a list of research procedures by collecting data, analyzing evidence with the aim of finding information or making a better understanding of the topic, and to answer the topic of the research object problem formulation.

This study discusses the following methods:

#### **A. Type of Research**

The type of research used in this study is qualitative. Qualitative research methods are used because this research is descriptive. The qualitative method will be easier for readers to understand because the data to be discussed is in the form of descriptive data. “Qualitative research yields detailed information reported in the voices of participants and contextualized in the settings in which they provide experiences and the meanings of their experiences” (Creswell, 2008). It can be interpreted that this research method can explain the reader by using descriptive data. In this sense, this research method does not take data in the form of statistics or mathematics. In this case, qualitative research methods are used to analyze the discrimination that occurs in the “*Detroit (2017) Movie*”

#### **B. Data Organizing**

In this section, the author will explain some of the data collection methods used to conduct this research. In addition, this section will also explain the types of data and data analysis.

## B.1. Data Collecting Method

In collecting data, several steps were used as follows:

### B.1.1 Watching The Movie

The Movie entitled “*Detroit (2017)*” has been seen carefully and thoroughly so as to understand the film. By looking at the movie, it aims to understand deeply the entire contents of the movie to get the best understanding for the topics discussed in this study.

### B.1.2 Reading The Movie Script

In addition to watching the film entitled “*Detroit (2017)*”, the author also reads the Movie Script of the film to get more accurate data from the film.

### B.1.3 Identifying the Data

After watching the movie “*Detroit (2017)*” carefully, the next step is to collect data by identifying the data obtained with the topic being discussed. The forms of data identified at this stage are underlining or highlighting. The data collection step is read the movie script related to the problem formulation.

### B.1.4 Classifying the Data

Classifying the data is the process of making the data into a table based on problem formulation. There are two problems to be solved in

this research. The writer classified the data regarding the problem formulation, which is classified into a table on Appendix.

#### B.1.5 Reducing the Data

The last part in data collection is data reduction. This method is used to reduce data that has nothing to do with the purpose of this study.

#### B.2. Types Of Data

The data taken in this study are actions, dialogues, and sentences. There are two types of data sources used in this study, namely Primary and Secondary data:

1. The primary data includes movie scripts and supporting data from e-journals and journals, as well as websites related to this research.
2. Secondary data source taken for this research is the “*Detroit (2017)*” movie.

#### B.3 Analyzing the Data

The last part is the technique of analyzing the data. The data in this study is a descriptive analysis technique. It's all a process that includes theory, and references. This technique is approached by explaining, analyzing, and interpreting all existing data in the form of a description. In addition, this study reports the results of the analysis by explaining and describing related quotations.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This fourth chapter discusses the depiction of racial discrimination that occurs in the “*Detroit (2017)*” Movie. This film is about discrimination that occurs in black people in an area called Detroit. The film begins with the scene of the forced disbandment of a black party by white police officers. It was from this incident that the discrimination scene began. The city of Detroit became chaotic and a dispute arose between blacks and whites.

Then the main discrimination scene occurs when black characters named Krauss and Freed leave a music show called Dramatics. It was at that time that the incidents of discrimination became more and more common. Detroit is getting worse and worse. That's where many acts of discrimination occur.

The fourth chapter discusses the findings and discussions and is divided into two sub-chapters. The first sub-chapter is a description of acts of discrimination that occur to black people. Furthermore, the second sub-chapter is the negative impact of racial discrimination that occurs in black characters depicted in the “*Detroit (2017)*” Movie.

#### **A. Perceived racial discrimination (PRD) depicted in *Detroit* movie**

This sub-chapter focuses on analysis to answer the first problem of the formulation, namely the racial discrimination experienced by black

characters as depicted in the “*Detroit (2017)*” Movie. Percieved Racial Discrimination (PRD) based on Pascoe & Smart Richman (2009) refers to one’s experiences of receiving negative attitudes, judgment, or unfair treatments by others due to one’s racial identity or skin. Perceived Racial Discrimination has negative effects on its victims, for example a painful mental and physical. Means that racial discrimination is a negative act that treats people unequally only because of differences in race or ethnicity and only based on one-sided perceptions. In this case, one of the objects of study is at the beginning of the film. At first the black private party was forcibly disbanded by using violence against the white people who were in the party. From the film, the attitude of racial discrimination can be seen in the following scene,

OFFICER FRANK:

I thought I was very clear!

Let's go! Come on!

Out of here! Let's go!

Come on!

OFFICER FRANK:

Congratulations.

Get the fuck out!

How many times I gotta say "Move out?"

OFFICER 1:

**know your black asses is faster than that.**

**Go! Let's move! Come on!**

### **Move! Let's go!**

(page4-5)

The scene above shows that when Detroit police evict black people who are partying. In this scene Detroit police conduct violent evictions and ridicule of black people.

The background of this film is 1967. In that year Detroit experienced riots because of racial issues that occurred to black people. Based on the references in the film, there was expulsion accompanied by mention of racial differences and ridicule of those who were considered to be a lower black race. Based on the scene, the white police force expelled the black citizens. The black police chased them away violently and also offended their race.

In addition, racial discrimination can also be explained that all races are treated equally. Perceived Racial Discrimination refers more to the perception of one race towards another race. Racial discrimination includes making false accusations on members of races perceived to be inferior, limiting the access and quantity of resources for minorities, and dismissing contributions by minorities (Sanson et al., 1998). It can be seen that Discrimination not only considers other races to be equal but also accuses other races without evidence or can be called false accusations. This can be seen in the scene,

AUBREY:

(SOBBING)

(SOBBING)



May he rest in peace. Amen.

Amen.

Now let's not be stupid in this situation.

(JULIE SNIFFLING)

We still have a crime scene here and you're all suspects.

Each and every one of you.

Don't look at me!

Turn around, face the wall!

(BREATHING SHAKILY)

(SOBBING)

Was Carl the one doing the shooting?

Huh?

Somebody better start getting honest with me.

(ALL SOBBING)

(FOOTSTEPS ON THE STAIRS)

Hey! I want that gun!

We looked around, we didn't find a gun.

Doesn't mean it's not here! Go find it!

You, too!

I got nothing against you people.

But you need to tell me where the gun is.

You need to tell me...

...who was doing the shooting.

I'm only gonna ask so many times.

**Who did the shooting?**

**We don't know.**

**You do fucking know!**

**You were upstairs, who was doing the shooting?**

**- Who was doing the shooting?**

**- You doing the shooting, man!**

Lee!

In the dialogue above, it can be clearly seen that white people cover black people to shoot. The black man replied emphatically that he did not shoot but the white cop charged him anyway. The white police immediately stated that

a black person had carried out the shooting. It is a perception without evidence that is accused of the black man.

In addition, discrimination also occurs in the form of ridicule. The relation between PRD and aggression is not clear, though racial discrimination manifests itself in physically aggressive manners (e.g., taunt) and verbally aggressive manners (e.g., racial slurs) (Sangalang, Chen, Kulis, & Yabiku, 2015). Discrimination can be in the form of ridicule along with actions taken by one race to another, this is clearly illustrated in the following scene.,

FLYNN:

**You people are always lying!**

**Who's the shooter?**

In the dialogue it is very clear that a white police officer named Flynn when interrogating black people accused black people always lying to other people. The incident occurred when white police were interrogating black people who used force and violence. The white cop immediately accused without proof that black people always lie.

The next discussion, According to Jackson et al (1998) "Perceived Racial Discrimination may be referred to as a minority group member perception of unfair treatment of racial / ethnic group or members of the group based on racial prejudice and ethnocentrism which may be manifest at individual , culture. , or institutional levels. In this theory, perceived racial discrimination also occurs because of the perception of members of minority groups about unfair treatment

of racial/ethnic groups or group members based on prejudice that occurs at the institutional level. That also happened in one of the film scenes, it can be seen in the film as follows

DETECTIVE:

and shut up!

Krauss, in here. I need you.

Go, come on.

Guys, come on. Out.

(DETECTIVE SIGHS)

DETECTIVE:

I got a young black,

...shotgunned in the vicinity  
of Virginia Park.

**Did I hear earlier you shot a black guy?**

**I missed, called it in.**

**You missed?**

**I might've clipped him.**

**He was real fast.**

**Sit down, patrolman. Sit down**

When a black man was shot by a white police officer for reasons that were not so clear, the detective did not take any further action on the incident. It seemed as if the lives of black people at that time had no value. The detective only asked the white officer who reasoned the shot missed. After hearing the policeman's answer, the detective accepted it raw.

Another evidence is discrimination in the form of verbal. the relation between PRD and aggression is not clear, though racial discrimination manifests itself in physically aggressive manners (e.g., taunt) and verbally aggressive manners (e.g., racial slurs) (Sangalang, Chen, Kulis, & Yabiku, 2015). Based on the above theory, verbal racial insults occur in the film. White people refer to black people as negroes. It can be seen from this dialogue:

ROBERTS:

to have some quiet.

We were at Black Bottom earlier today.

We actually took sniper fire.

Had one, right by here.

Ain't no snipers here, man.

Just you and me...

...and the people partying in that motel.

How long do you think this is gonna last?

**Yeah, how long till these negroes, people, quit?**

What do you think?

How the hell am I supposed to know?

Is Morris home? It's Larry.

(SIGHS)

I can't find those guys anywhere.

No, no, no. No, he's fine.

Just when you see that cat, tell

him to come down to the Algiers.

We're rehearsing.

Bye.

(SIGHS)

From the dialogue, it is very clear that white people refer to black people as Negroes. It is very clear that there is verbal discrimination by black people. Racial discrimination can also be a form of ridicule such as racial slurs. In the film there is a dialogue between white soldiers and black officers. A black man is talking to a white soldier, a white soldier refers to the people around as negroes. It was clear that the white soldiers referred to the locals as negroes. This is what constitutes verbal discrimination.

## **B. Negative effects happen to the character who gets Perceived Racial Discrimination PRD in *Detroit* movie**

This sub-chapter will focus on the analysis to answer the second question in the formulation of the problem, namely the negative effects that occur on

black people in the “*Detroit (2017)*” Movie. According to Coker et al, “PRD has a negative impact on mental health” (Coker et al., 2009). That means Perceived Racial Discrimination has a negative impact, one of which is mental health. PRD has a negative impact that can attack the victim's mentality. In the film there is also a scene where black people who are interviewed continuously cannot control their emotions because their mentality has been affected by previous events. This is clearly illustrated in:

ATTORNEY LANG:

Your witness, council.

Now we've already

talked to your cohort about,

...friend, Lee,

about his criminal past.

Have you ever had trouble

with the law?

I'm not on trial here.

No need to introduce a new crime, sir.

Just the ones already known.

Or maybe you can start by telling us,

...how did the night begin?

Party? A few drinks?

Man, why? Why y'all talking

about me at all?

Man, y'all see

a black man in court...

...and assume

**I'm the one on trial.**

**Man, they killed**

**my friends, man!**

**They beat us!**

(ALL CLAMORING)

**Lined us up and abused us and**

**y'all doing the same thing!**

**There's no justice here, man.**

**Go fuck yourself, man.**

(ALL CLAMORING)

(JUDGE BANGING GAVEL)



**- Man, no, get off of me!**

From the dialogue above, it is very clear that one of the victims is mentally depressed. The effect of racial discrimination is mental health. At the trial, Fredd was very depressed after what the white man had done to him and his friend. Fredd was very angry and depressed because he thought black people did not get justice in the trial at that time. Fredd was angry because he was seen playing games by a white lawyer. It is very clear that the effect of racial discrimination is on mental health. This is an example of the effects of racial discrimination illustrated in the film.

In addition, this study also proves that racial discrimination has a negative impact on mental health, physical health, and general welfare. According to Chng and Tan “PRD has negative effects on physical health (e.g., cardiovascular disease, diabetes, nausea, pain, & headaches), mental health (e.g., depression, anxiety, psychosis or paranoia, stress, & post-traumatic stress) and general well-being (e.g., lower self-esteem, lower life satisfaction, quality of life, & low happiness) (462). The point is that Percieved Racial Discrimination can cause effects, one of which is trauma. This is clearly shown in the scene

MORRIS:

a contract, Larry.

We gotta snatch

this, brother.

Not like this.

Look, Motown

is a black-only company.

Oh, but you know what I mean.

Who listens to this music?

This ain't easy for me, man.

(SNIFFLES)

We all a long way from easy.

Well, then you do

what you need.

I'm gonna lay low.

Come on, man.

(SIREN BLARING IN DISTANCE)

(INDISTINCT CONVERSATION)

(SIGHS)

(SHIVERING)

(WIND HOWLING)

(PIANO PLAYING)

- (SIGHS) Excuse me, brother.

- Yes, son.

I submitted an application

for the church choir director...

...and I never heard

anything back.

Oh, um,

Speak to the choirmaster.

Okay, thank you.

Excuse me.

I submitted an application

for the church choir director...

...and I never heard

anything back.

Larry Cleveland Reed.

Larry. Uh...

Oh, I remember. You're

with The Dramatics, right?

Yes, sir.

You're a little bit

overqualified.

We're just

a neighborhood church.

Well, yeah,

I am overqualified. So?

Why don't you go try some  
of those clubs downtown?

I'm sure they'd be happy  
to have you.

And I guarantee you,

the pay will be much better.

(SIGHS) **There's police**

**at those clubs downtown.**

**And it's dangerous.**

Sir, can you please help me?

I need a job.

Do you sing

any liturgical music?

Based on the dialogue above, it shows that a black man named Larry is traumatized by the police in Detroit. Larry thought that the presence of the police would put him and other black people in danger. It is very clear how traumatized Larry is to the white police.

Another proof is when Larry did the recording. While the recording was taking place, a white man entered the room:

- GEORGE:

Look, what is  
in your head, man?

'Cause you ain't singin'  
in there.

How am I supposed to sing

with what happened to Fred?

Look, you just do it.

Sing while my boy

is lying dead?

Look, a song ain't words

on a page, man.

That ain't music.

Music is what you put into it...

...and you can make that

whatever you want.

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**I'm not singing so white**

**motherfuckers can dance!**

**Well, them pale motherfuckers**

**ain't dancing for free!**

(SIGHS)

Since when do you care

if white folks dance anyway?

(SIGHING)

From the dialogue above, Larry immediately stopped singing, but his friends continued to sing. The recording was delayed and Larry refused to sing for the white people. Larry was reluctant to sing because he sang for white

people. Larry is still traumatized by white people. It is clear that Larry was traumatized by white people because a white police officer killed his friend.

In addition, the negative effect of PRD is trauma. According to Chg and Tan "Most of the studies emphasized the negative impact of PRD on physical and mental health" (462). This shows that the effects of PRD are physical and mental health. This happened in the scene:

KRAUSS:

What's the matter, partner?

Problem?

Whatever you say.

Which one?

(GUN COCKS)

Come with me. I gotta ask you

some questions.

Please.

(SOBBING) Please don't

kill me, please.

Please don't

shoot me, please.

Where is the gun?

AUBREY:

I don't know. I swear to God,

I don't know. Please. Please.

I got no cause

to shoot you.

AUBREY:

shoot. Please.

DEMENS:

AUBREY:

shoot me, man.

**I ain't never shot**

**anybody before in my life.**

**Please! I don't know**

**where... Please.**

**Please, don't...**

**(GUNSHOT)**

**(BREATHES HEAVILY)**



The effect of racial discrimination is on physical health. Based on this theory, the effect of racial discrimination is very visible in the film. In the film a white police officer is interrogating. The black man replied that he didn't know but the white police had shot the black man. Black people were shot simply because they couldn't answer white people's questions. It is very clear to describe the effects of racial discrimination at the scene.

Another proof when the white police asked black people to hide what was going on at that time,

“No, no, no!

(BREATHING HEAVILY)

Listen to me.

What do you see here?

You killed him.

(BREATHING SHAKILY)

We're gonna try this again.

**I don't see anything.**

**There's a dead guy**

**right there.**

**(GUNSHOTS)**

(THUDDING)

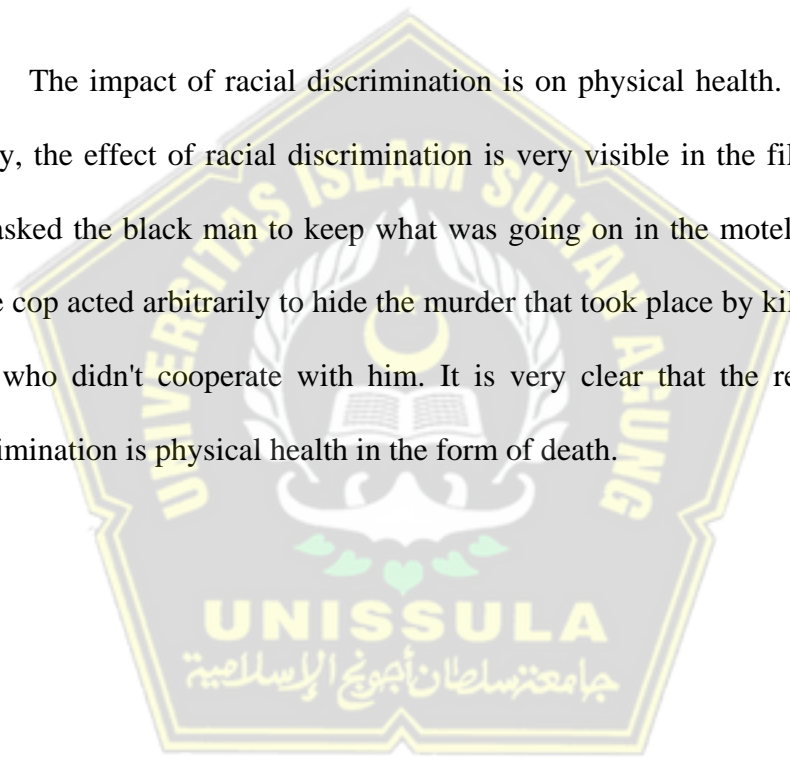
(WHIMPERING)

(GUN COCKS)

(GUNSHOT)

(GUN COCKING)

The impact of racial discrimination is on physical health. Based on this theory, the effect of racial discrimination is very visible in the film. The white cop asked the black man to keep what was going on in the motel a secret. The white cop acted arbitrarily to hide the murder that took place by killing the black man who didn't cooperate with him. It is very clear that the result of racial discrimination is physical health in the form of death.



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter contains two sub-chapters, namely conclusions and suggestions. The conclusion provides the research results from the analysis in chapter four and is then followed by suggestions.

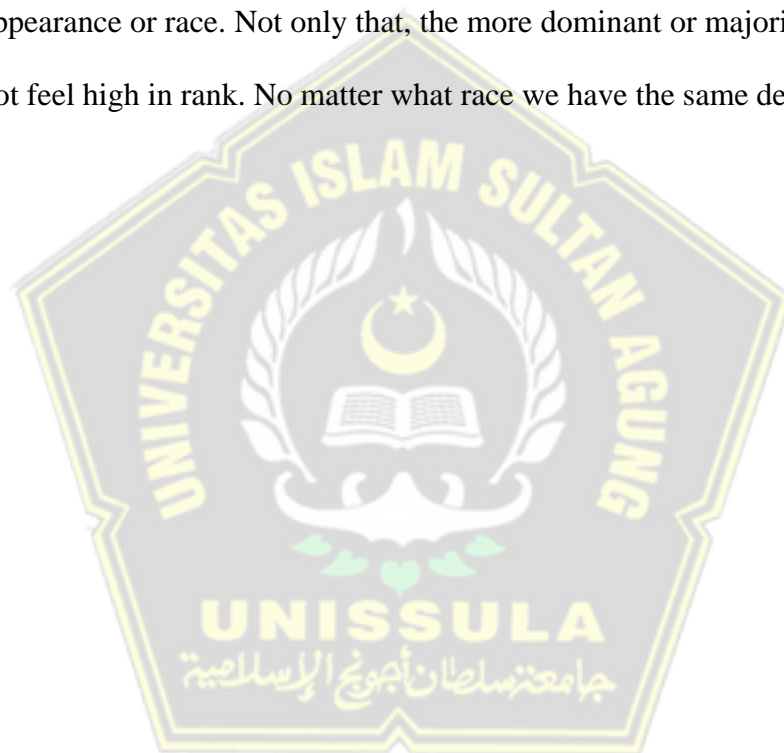
#### A. Conclusion

After analyzing “*Detroit (2017)*” Movie, the researcher has two conclusions. The first is that the black characters in “*Detroit (2017)*” Movie receive Perceived Racial Discrimination from the beginning of the film even to the end. Black figures receive discrimination in the form of physical and verbal. Even physical discrimination in the form of torture to murder committed by white people to black people.

The second is that black people receive the negative effects of Perceived Racial Discrimination. Perceived Racial Discrimination has a negative effect on black people in the film. These effects range from mental health, physical health to trauma. Besides that, black people also get unfair treatment in the film. And black people experience low happiness, low life satisfaction, and feelings of loss.

#### B. Suggestions

In analyzing the racial discrimination in the “*Detroit (2017)*” movie, this research reveals suggestions to the readers. It is hoped that the reader can take the moral value of this research. Readers can learn about the negative effects of Perceived Racial Discrimination that befell black characters in Detroit. Therefore, in the current era, we must respect other people's races and consider the races on this earth to be equal. Never judge others by their appearance or race. Not only that, the more dominant or majority race should not feel high in rank. No matter what race we have the same degree.



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