

STRUGGLE FOR JUSTICE IN *THE HATE U GIVE* FILM BY

GEORGE TILLMAN

A Final Project

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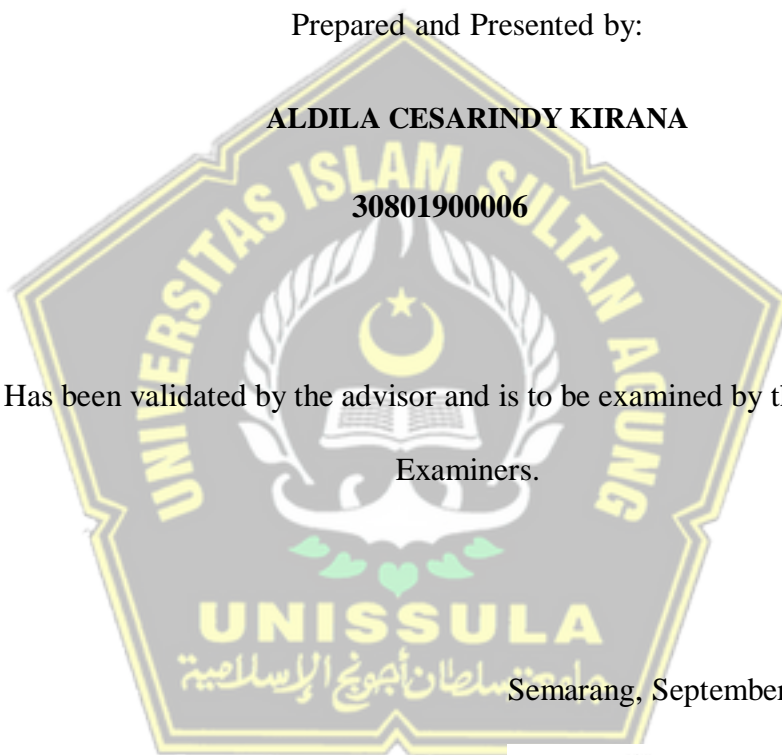
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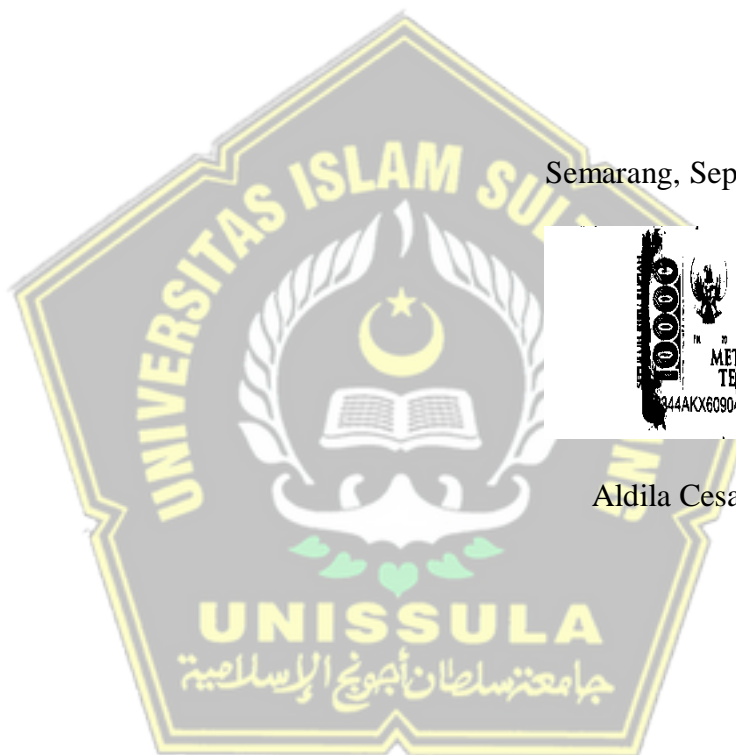
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MOTTO

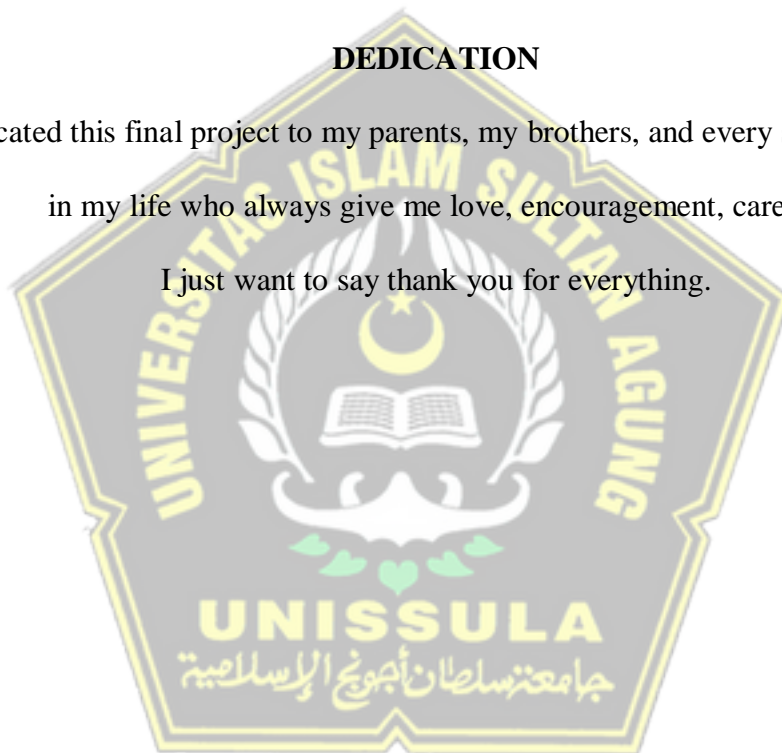
“You are precious, don’t hate yourself too much. Live thinking you are the best.”

[Byun Baekhyun]

DEDICATION

I dedicated this final project to my parents, my brothers, and every single person in my life who always give me love, encouragement, care, and trust.

I just want to say thank you for everything.



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ABSTRACT

Kirana, Aldila Cesarindy. 30801900006. *Struggle for Justice in The Hate U Give Film by George Tillman.* English Literature Study Program. Faculty Language and Communication Science. Sultan Agung Islamic University. Advisor: Idha Nurhamidah, S.S., M.Hum.

This research aims to show how racism presented through the film *The Hate U Give* by George Tillman. In addition, it also analyses the main character how struggles to seek justice for her best friend shooting case as depicted in the movie.

This research is a qualitative descriptive study using primary data taken from the film script *The Hate U Give*, as well as secondary data taken from books, websites, articles, journals, and theses which provide an explanation of racism and the struggles of black African Americans.

The results of the study show that the problem of racism among black African Americans still exists. In the film *The Hate U Give*, the main character in the film is the only witness to the killing of her best friend by a police white American. She and those around her try to get justice as a struggle against racism. A shooting case that illustrates the existence of racism in society. The main character as a witness describes the struggle of African Americans in seeking justice for the acts of racism that have occurred. They tried to protest against the perpetrators of the shooting by holding demonstrations along the way. Even though the results of the resistance they did were not in accordance with their wishes, they never gave up in overcoming the problem of racism and turning the problem into a force to fight against racism. They never gave to struggle for freedom and justice for African Americans.

Keywords: Racism, African American, Struggle

INTISARI

Kirana, Aldila Cesarindy. 30801900006. *Perjuangan untuk keadilan di The Hate U Give Film dari George Tillman.* Program Studi Sastra Inggris. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung. Pembimbing: Idha Nurhamidah, S.S., M.Hum.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menunjukkan bagaimana rasisme dipresentasikan melalui film *The Hate U Give* by George Tillman. Selain itu, juga menganalisis bagaimana tokoh utama berjuang mencari keadilan atas kasus penembakan sahabatnya seperti yang digambarkan dalam film tersebut.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dengan menggunakan data primer yang diambil melalui script film *The Hate U Give*, serta data sekunder yang diambil melalui buku, situs web, artikel, jurnal, dan tesis yang memberikan penjelasan tentang rasisme dan perjuangan orang Afrika-Amerika.

Hasil dari penelitian menunjukkan bahwa masalah rasisme orang Afrika-Amerika masih ada. Dalam film *The Hate U Give*, tokoh utama dalam film tersebut menjadi satu-satunya saksi atas terbunuhnya sahabatnya yang dilakukan orang kulit putih. Dia dan orang-orang disekitarnya berusaha untuk mendapatkan keadilan sebagai perlawanan melawan rasisme. Sebuah kasus penembakan yang menggambarkan adanya rasisme dalam masyarakat. Tokoh utama sebagai saksi menggambarkan perjuangan orang Afrika Amerika dalam mencari keadilan atas tindakan rasisme yang terjadi. Mereka berusaha melakukan protes terhadap pelaku penembakan dengan melakukan demo di sepanjang jalan. Walaupun hasil dari perlawanan yang mereka lakukan tidak sesuai dengan keinginan, mereka tidak pernah menyerah dalam mengatasi masalah rasisme dan mengubah masalah sebagai kekuatan untuk melawan rasisme. Mereka tidak pernah menyerah berjuang untuk mendapatkan kebebasan dan keadilan bagi orang Afrika Amerika.

Kata Kunci: Rasisme, Orang Afrika-Amerika, Perjuangan

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Racism is unfair treatments based on someone's race. An example of racism is that humans are seen from the color of their skin, in racism the color of human skin is separated based on their race, therefore racism destroys human equality. Milles said that "Racism describes typical appearances and skills of an individual that depend by race" (344). This also means that racism generally refers to behavior, words or practices that favor or harm people because of their skin color, culture or ethnic origin.

Essed holds the view that "Racism must be understood as ideology, structure and process in which inequalities inherent in the wider social structure are related, in a deterministic way, to biological and cultural factors attributed to those who are seen as a different 'race' or 'ethnic group'" (179). Which means that each place has a different type of racism treatment based on the situation and conditions in that place, the bad effect of racism causes is the emergence of social movements or rebellions, against the actions or revenge of those who experience social treatment. Talking about racism, there are four types of racism, that are Structural Racism, Institutional Racism, Interpersonal Racism, and Internalized Racism.

In the American history African Americans have been victimized racism by White American. According to Feagin and Vera, in the book *White*

Racism: The Basic, said that “African American had been defined as racially different by white American groups for several centuries based on specific physical characteristics, such as skin,color, and hair type presume to be unchangeable”. (114). This means that racism has been around for a long time, white American society has suppressed it against African Americans. As a result, the African Americans community fights for justice from year to year.

The African American’s struggle is carried out by means of revolution. According to James Boggs in the book *Racism and the Class Struggle*, he said that “In that country the white minority controlling the government legally discriminates against and segregates the African majority. The only solution is revolution by the African majority” (9).

The world of cinema is now very varied, many types of films are adapted from literary works. A film has a conflict where it is this conflict that attracts the audience to watch the film. For example, in a film that has conflicts of justice, crime and punishment, the conflict in question is not a negative conflict but the conflict shows the meaning and lessons that can be learned from the film, because the film is a cultural resource to provide insight into justice, crime and punishment. As did George Tillman who made a film about a black girl who witnessed her friend being killed by a police officer for being accused of being a terrorist and drug dealer. She witnesses the death of her friend, but justice is hard on his side. movie entitled *The Hate U Give* (2018), this film is an adaptation of the novel by

Angie Thomas with the same title *The Hate U Give* (2017). In the film *The Hate U Give*, racism appears to African people because they are considered dangerous by the police and by American, so that African Americans are considered inferior by white people.

Based on the explanation above, this study analyze how African American's struggle for justice in racism that focuses on depicted in film *The Hate U Give* by George Tillman. This study is entitled "*Struggle for Justice in The Hate U Give Film by George Tillman*".

B. Problem of the Study

1. How is racism depicted in *The Hate U Give* film?
2. How does Starr struggle for Khalil's justice in *The Hate U Give* film?

C. Limitation of the Study

This study limit in analyzing racism and Starr's struggle for Khalil's justice. In the case, Starr witnessed the shooting of her best friend (Khalil) a white police officer, because of which then racism became public's attention in her country.

D. Objective of the Study

The objective of this study is:

1. To describe racism in the *The Hate U Give* film.
2. To analyze the struggle of Starr for looking for justice in *The Hate U* film.

E. Significance of the Study

It hopes that this research can be useful for everyone, especially students of SultanAgung Islamic University, with this research the readers can understand more clearly the case that occurred in the film *The Hate U Give* by George Tillman and understand how the struggle can be related to African Americans people, this research can be used as a reference or picture for students who want to discuss Struggle as a topic for assignments, proposals, and so on. It is hoped that this research can be useful for people who read it.

F. Organization of the Study

In order to make this study easier to understand, this final project presented in five chapters. The chapter one covers the background of the study, limitation of study, problems formulation, objective of the study, significance of the study, and organization of the study. The chapter two highlights of related literature. Chapter three focuses on research method, types of research, and data collecting. Chapter four findings and discussion. Chapter five conclusions and suggestions.

CHAPTER II

REVIEWS RELATED TO LIERATURE

This chapter divided into two sub-chapters and contains a review of related literature. There are three points discussed in the related literature including Racism, Types of Racism, The Struggle for Justice in America.

A. Synopsis

The Hate U Give is a film an adaptation of the novel *The Hate U Give* written by Angie Thomas in 2017. This film tells the story of a 16 years old girl named Starr Amara Carter. Starr and her family are African who live in a poor environment, but Starr and her seven younger siblings, they go to school in a white neighborhood with rich friends. This uneasy balance between the two disparate environments is shattered when Starr sees his childhood best friend shot by a white police officer. Khalil Haris is Starr Carter's childhood friend, he is a boy who is the backbone of his family, by working as a drug dealer to fulfil his life with his mother

The shooting started after Starr and Khalil attended a party in a black neighborhood, Khalil drove Starr home but suddenly the police chased him for no definite and clear reason. When the police ordered Khalil to get out of the car, Khalil was holding a hair comb, then suddenly the police shot him dead. However, the policeman who shot him was only punished by being suspended from his job, this created something that the

African Americans community could not accept. Because of this incident, Starr became the only witness in the shooting case. She has to raise her voice and stand up for what should be right. However, Starr's defense was not approved by the Supreme Court, they assumed that the shooting was Khalil's fault. Khalil was accused that he could have taken Starr away, had sex in the car, and thought that the comb Khalil was holding was a gun to shoot the police.

Seeing Starr become a witness in the shooting, her friendship with his white friend is destroyed, her friend who discriminates against African people by defending the police makes Starr angry. With this case, all African citizens protested (demonstrations) against the American police, but still their voices were not heard even after Starr appeared the actions of the police were only to attack African people again by releasing tear gas.

B. Related Literature

In this section, this study discussed related literature including, Racism, Types of Racism, and Struggle for Justice in America.

B.1. Racism

Racism first existed and occurred in the western world in the 1930s. Racism was originally defined as thinking which creates hierarchical relationship between groups based on characteristics biological and attitudes and behavior expressed through thinking. According to Barker “However, some developments in Europe and the United States of America at the end

of the 1960s led to ideas that racism did not end, on the contrary, it continued by changing its shape” (2). The emergence of the idea of racism became very important in the 18th and 19th centuries, because at that time, local people and immigrant groups preferred to live separately rather than live together in migration between countries. This what caused widespread issues of racism.

According to Wellman Racism, defined as a "System of advantage based on race" (3). This means racism is an act of oppression perpetrated by a superior race against a minority racial group and, according to them, is unequal.

According to Edis “Is based on the assumption that racism is a phenomenon independent of race and stems from the differences brought about by culture and living conditions” (10). This means racism is not only about race but also about the conditions of culture and life of different people.

Racism generally refers to behavior, words or practices that favor or harm people because of their skin color, culture or ethnic origin. According to Hughes and Kroehler “Racism is the belief that some racial groups are naturally superior and others inferior” (128). Racism is a belief and the action of a person or group or race against another person by humiliating or disdain for another race or group.

According to Jones (101) “At its very essence racism involves not only negative attitudes and beliefs, but also the social power that

translates them into disparate outcomes that disadvantage other races or offer unique advantages to one's own race at the expense of others." It means that racism is not just a negative attitude but an attitude of sacrifice of other races to provide social power that aims to benefit one's own race.

Racism in the United States is a building of social construction that was built from the history of slavery in the United States. Slavery in America occurred in 1619. According to Feagin "For more than two centuries, they had been enslaved in order to produce millions of white's wealth" (Ovriza, 31).

In 1865 America entered the era of civil war, an era where there was a split of opinion between people who wanted to end or continue the system of slavery, of course slavery focused on Africans, this created a social construction against African which made the white people position Americans become taller which in turn creates racist views and these views are not only for Africans but also minority groups. According to Allen "Racial oppression is designed to deny, disregard, delegitimize a certain social group, in which makes their status beneath the oppressor group" (31).

B.2. Types of Racism

There are four types of racism in this study, those are Structural Racism, Institutional Racism, Interpersonal Racism, and Internalized Racism. As suggested The American Psychological Association explain racism as something that's "structural, institutional, interpersonal, and internalized."

B.2.1. Structural Racism

Structural racism refers to all the ways in which society encourages racial discrimination through mutually reinforcing systems of work, education, housing, benefits, credit, income, media, health care, and criminal justice. These patterns and practices, in turn, reinforce discriminatory values, beliefs and allocation of resources. As Bailey argues “The far-reaching consequences of structural racism⁹ affect most domains of American society, such as healthcare, housing, education, employment, earnings, benefits, credit, media, politics, and criminal justice” (634).

Gee and Ford added that “Structural racism refers to the ideologies, practices, processes, and institutions that operate at the macro level to produce and reproduce differential access to power and to life opportunities along racial and ethnic lines” (2120). Which means that structural racism is ingrained in societal level policies, structures, and practices that have developed over time among different groups of people.

B.2.2. Institutional Racism

Institutional racism is discriminatory treatment, unfair policies and unfair opportunities and impacts, based on race, produced and perpetuated by institutions (schools, mass media, etc.).

Individual institutions take over the power of institutions when they act in that way, advantages and disadvantages of people, based on race. As argued Scott “Institutional racism involves the differential effects of policies, practices, and laws on members of particular racial groups and on groups as a whole” (14).

According to Bradley “Conceptually, ‘institutional racism’ has been beset by the challenge of attributing racism to institutions, rather than to individuals” (266). This means that institutional racism refers more to society, not to each individual.

Institutional Racism that racism exists in everyday life in a society or organization, this racism can cause problems such as discrimination in the justice system. Racism causes discrimination against a race the form of racism becomes a driving factor for social discrimination and social violence.

According to Philips, Institutional racism is “Mainstream disapproval of individual fanaticism belies a far-reaching, dangerous, and stable system of white racial preferences that is woven into the normal policies and practices of organizations and institutions” (1). This means that institutional racism favors blacks being discriminated against from whites.

Institutional racism refers to race or racial scorn, aversion to certain social institutions such as companies, school, hospitals or the criminal justice system. Such that explained in Macpherson

“Element of institutional racism is redefined as microlevel racialization, which can take account of multiple subject positions, including gender, class and religion” (180). This provides evidence that in fact, institutional racism is the uncritical application of policies and procedures that ignore the needs of an ethnically diverse society.

B.2.3 Interpersonal Racism

According to the American Psychological Association, interpersonal racism refers to dominant racial group members' behaviors that “diminish and harm” members of other racially marginalized groups (3). It means interpersonal racism delivers discriminatory treatment during interpersonal contact, threats, and acts of violence against members of a minority.

According to Philips “Similarly, forms of interpersonal racism operate within collectives, such as families, neighborhoods or institutions, providing them with a structural character” (266). This means that Interpersonal racism can take many degrees of severity and manifest, ranging from covert acts such as insults and exclusion to more overt acts such as hate speech and violence.

Interpersonal racism is racism that occurs between individuals, who hold negative attitudes towards different races or cultures, which can affect their public interactions. Karlsen and

Nazroo argues “It is clear that interpersonal experiences of racism and discrimination are present in the lives of race or ethnic minority people in the Global North. Given the diverse and often very subtle forms that interpersonal racism takes, it is extremely difficult to quantify the level of risk faced by ethnic minority people” (267). Even though, it is still possible for interpersonal racism to manifest itself in some subtle ways. While the concept is the same, the way it is conveyed varies, as in the case where people of a different skin color were physically threatened and called offensive names.

B.2.4. Internalized Racism

This type of racism consists of our beliefs and personal beliefs about race and the racism that it influences our culture. This can take many forms including: prejudice against others of a different race, internalized bullying, negative beliefs about oneself by people of color, or privileged internalized beliefs about the superiority of white people's rights. According to Hall “A major concern is that because internalized racism reveals dynamics by which oppression is reproduced, it will lead to blaming the victims and move attention away from the racist institutions and practices that privilege whites at the expense of people of color. Internalized racism also causes discomfort because it suggests that the effects of racism are deeper and broader than many would like to admit. As a result, it remains one

of the least explained features of racism” (151).

Lipsky describes the internalization of racism or oppression as the “Turning upon ourselves, upon our families, and upon our own people the distress patterns that result from the racism and oppression of majority society” (2). This Internalized Racism has its own systemic reality and negative consequences in the lives and communities of people of color, which causes people of color to experience low self-esteem, self-loathing, self-disgust and feelings of inferiority in the subconscious mind.

B.3. Struggle for Justice in America

Struggle is a process that humans do to achieve something they want. Nugroho said that “Struggle is a hard work to materialize dreams” (68). Everyone has their own struggle which aims to realize what they want.

According to Panda “Struggle is related to every living on this planet. Life broadly has two inevitable phases, one filled with pleasure and happiness while the other seems very onerous, hard, and heavy. Both have the same relevance as far as the wholeness of a person is concerned. Struggle gives us the opportunity to grow and move forward in life” (4). This means that Struggle aims to have positive impact on one’s life, without struggle one does not have the opportunity to become better, therefore struggle can be called a person’s need.

This study will refer to struggle looking for justice of African Americans against racism. According to Schaefer “In addition, African

Americans also resisted enslavement through their struggle” (32). African Americans are fighting against racism that is practiced by white people, black African Americans take the fight as a form to go to freedom.

African Americans are no strangers to hearing about their inherent history of racism. A long history has made white African Americans treat black African Americans as they please. According to Romero “It translated into the opportunity structures and maintenance of power for whites” (Tarukallo, 502).

African Americans also cannot be separated from the history of slavery. This slavery was based on an ideology that was very detrimental to African people. According to Schaefer “White colonialism demanded that Africans perceived the white as more superior and intelligent, while blacks were defined as lazy, unintelligent, and incompetent” (31). This means white people treat African people with arbitrarily.

People of African descent have been present in the America since the early years of European colonization. However, African immigration is used as kidnapping, slavery, and they are arrested without cause. African struggles for social, educational, and economic equality date back to the very beginning of American history. According to James Boggs in the book *Racism and The Class Struggle* he said “The struggle in the American has centered around democratic rights in social and political spheres, such the right to equal access to school, to public accommodations, to register, and to vote” (12).

The struggle for African Americans justice lasted throughout the 20th century, with active years in the 1950s and 1960s. In that year Africans created a civil rights movement for social justice, with the aim of getting equal legal justice with white Americans. The Civil War officially abolished slavery, but it did not end racism against African, they continue to bear the devastating effects of racism. According to Feagin “By doing so, African Americans and other colored Americans have contributed to the struggle for their social justice and democracy” (33).

B.3.1 Jim Crow

Jim Crow was the name of the South American system of racial classes and borders, then in 1865 there were the Jim Crow Laws. Jim Crow Laws are laws designed by white people to keep Africans looking weak, powerless and divided. These laws existed for a hundred years from the civil war era until 1968. According to Fremon’s book *The Jim Crow Laws and Racism in The United States History* he 15 said “Jim Crow laws segregated African from white American in public facilities or special facilities such as in public transportation, public hospitals, school, and orphanages” (27).

Fremon also said in his book *The Jim Crow Laws and Racism in The United States History* “The Jim Crow Act severely hindered African American freedom. Over time, the term Jim Crow became more than just a set of laws but a way of life. It used to be full of contempt

and total limits for African Americans who were just as bad as slavery” (44). In the Jim Crow era normalized, legalized, and reintroduced the ugliness experienced by black African American during slavery and the era reconstruction such as economic oppression, disenfranchisement, violence, and politics.

B.3.2 Civil Rights Movement

African-American Civil Rights Movement (1955-1968) refers to the movements in United States intended to ban racism against people African American and recover their rights, Henry said “The movement initially focused on repealing the law in the South of segregation, which was called the Jim Crow law”.

The Civil Rights Movement aims to end segregation and racism, particularly in the South. With a view to incorporating racial dignity, politics, and freedom from the oppression of white Americans. This movement was marked by major campaigns of civil resistance. Between 1955 and 1968, protest actions non-violence and civil disobedience resulted in a crisis situation between activists and the government.

In December 1955, a big protest first started. Rosa Parks is an African American woman who works as a seamstress in a department store. But she also worked with the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, and she received community action

training from a school in Tennessee. Rosa Parks refused to give up her bus seat to a white passenger, she dared to instigate a 381-day bus boycott in Montgomery and helped launch the Civil Rights Movement. For this act she was arrested and imprisoned for being defiant and daring. According to Henry “The strategy of nonviolent protest included boycotts, peaceful demonstrations, and marches” (12).

Henry added “Over 75 percent of Montgomery's black residents regularly used the bus system; on the day of the boycott, only eight black people boarded Montgomery's buses” (14). The success of this one-day boycott inspired black leaders to organize a long-term boycott. They demanded an end to segregation on city buses; until this request was granted, blacks would refuse to ride on Montgomery buses.

This boycott was led by a young Baptist minister named Martin Luther King Jr. The bus boycott in Montgomery and the inspirational leadership of Martin Luther King convinced African Americans elsewhere that they too could try to make a difference. Thousands of white and African Americans banded together to join the fight, staging sit-ins at segregated lunch counters leading to walk-ins in segregated parks and swimming in white-only pools. Henry said “Together with previous protests such as demonstrations during the World War II era” (20). African American marches with a new sense of confidence and dignity.

After a month, Montgomery's businesses were starting to feel the effects of the boycott. Black people were arrested for continuing to walk on

public sidewalks. Bombs exploded at four black churches until King's house was bombed. King devised a strategy of non-violence and civil disobedience to counter the violent opposition to the boycott. According to Henry "Despite white men's threats and violence, the Montgomery bus boycott lasted over a year until the law was finally changed". (21).

In 1963, more than 250,000 people peacefully demonstrated in the nation's capital in support of jobs, liberties, and a new Civil Rights bill that stalled in Congress. According to Henry "At the largest human rights demonstration America has ever held, Martin Luther King delivered his most famous speech, I Have a Dream." (30).

Much of the civil rights movement focused on voting rights. According to Malcolm "Since reconstruction, the Southern states have a system of artistically denying African Americans the right to vote." (78). In 1964, civil rights organizations turned their attention to Mississippi. For example, when they planned to register Mississippi African Americans to vote for freedom, with the choice of the Democratic Party going to challenge the white-only camp or the Mississippi Democratic Party, establishing freedom schools, and opening community centers where blacks could get legal and medical assistance.

According to Malcolm "Despite this, they were resolved to continue the fight, and were empowered and unified through the group struggle" (87). Although written Civil Rights law does not guarantee equal rights. Some argue that the new law is not enough. But the civil rights movement left a

lasting legacy that can change America. The civil rights movement did not end America's racial problems, but it did show that big changes were possible.

B.3.3 Black Lives Matter

According to the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation “In recent years, media documentation and news coverage increasingly have brought to light the ways in which Black people are disproportionately the victims of racial bias, police violence, and killings in the United States.” (1). This means that in African still often do not get justice, there are still many people who commit violence and even murder against African people, the amount of hatred that is generated has a very bad impact on black people living in America.

Smith Lee and Robinson added “The visible loss of black life and violation of black dignity in the context of police encounters has increased social awareness and is now at the center of national and global conversations showcasing the impact of race within the U.S. criminal justice system.” (1). That the behavior of this injustice is no longer foreign to the world community.

With this situation Black Lives Matter was born, Black Lives Matter is a movement that started in the United States to oppose violence against black people, this movement was formed by a foundation called the Black Lives Matter Foundation which is in the United States,

England and Canada. Diaquoi expounds that “Police brutality is not the sole responsibility of individual officers, but instead reflects a historical and deep- rooted anti-Black bias that treats Black life as disposable and permeates all aspects of life in the United States” (2). Mr. Alexander said:

“This is the reason that the Black Lives Matter movement must exist and must be maintained. or Black people, this was the beginning of the search for meaning in a White world. One hundred and fifty-seven years before the United States became a free, independent nation at the signing of the Declaration on Independence in 1776, Blacks already procured a place in American history as something of a smaller extent, amount, or degree than Whites. Throughout most of the uphill battle toward freedom and equality, the arbitrary given that Whites were somehow superior to Blacks remained and continues today in various ways, including the prison industrial complex and the New Jim Crow” (598).

In brief, Black Lives Matter emerged with the aim of giving hope to African people to get rights and freedoms as citizens of America. Even now, Africans still get racism from white people. This can be seen from several cases of acts of racism that 17 have occurred in America, for example, in 2020 the death of George Floyd was caused by white police. Through these various events Black Lives Matter gets a lot of support

against the racism experienced by African Americans, therefore Black Lives Matter must be maintained and still exists until now.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, this study discusses research method which is used to analyze. This chapter is going to have three parts sub-chapter, the first sub-chapter is types of the research, the second sub-chapter is data organizing, and the third sub-chapter is analyzing the data.

A. Types of the Research

According to Leedy and Ormrod “Research is the process of collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data in order to understand a phenomenon” (1). There two types of research. And the type of research which is used in this study is descriptive qualitative. According to Eto and Kyngns “Qualitative content analysis, the interpretation and editing of the content of narrative data” (1195). This means the data will be delivered descriptively in sentences because descriptive qualitative research is always rich of description and explanation in the process in the process identifying problems. In addition, this type of research will not use numbers but will use dialogue, words and sentences.

B. Data Organizing

In data organizing, types of data and the steps of collecting data were explained.

B.1. Data collecting method

In this study, these four steps were to collect the data as follows:

B.1.1. Watching the movie

Since the object of this study is watching movie, so the first step in collecting data was watching the movie, the researcher has been watching the movie carefully, thoroughly, and repeatedly to get complete understanding in analyzing the movie.

B.1.2. Reading the Movie Script

The second step was reading the script of the movie, before analyzing the movie the researcher has been found the script of the movie. This step used to look at the text, narratives, dialogues, and description in the movie in order to get deeper understanding of the object of the study.

B.1.3. Identifying the Data

After watching the movie several times and reading the script, the third steps was identifying the data. Identifying is conducted to find parts of the movie which are going to be analyzed, this is done to find parts of the text that have been analyzed by highlighting and underlining the text. The data identified includes the character, gesture, monolog, and dialogue.

B.1.4. Classifying the Data

The fourth step was to classify the data, classifying the data is needed to make the analysis consistent in answering the problem formulation. The classified data in this study were classified in the table named appendix, the table contains of columns of number, form

of the data, where the data were found, and references.

B.1.5. Reducing the Data

Data reduction was the last step of the data collection process. This means a process of selecting the most important data from the movie to be analyzed, the data which do not have any correlation with the objective of the study were not used or analyzed.

B.2. Types of Data

In this study, the data was divided into two types. Those are primary and secondary data. The following gives an explanation for the data:

1. Primary Data

The primary source of analysis is primary data. The sources of this research are specifically collected to answer the research questions, which were taken from the movie script of *The Hate U Give* film. The film which is an adaptation of the novel of the same name, was released in 2018 in the United States directed by George Tillman. This film provided data in the form of monologues and dialogues has been used as evidence.

2. Secondary Data

Secondary data was data taken from other sources used as supporting data from primary data, which were taken from articles, books, websites, theses and journals which were related

to the study.

C. Analyzing the Data

The final phase was the technique for data analysis, which entails data analysis and reporting. The selected data were taken from with reason why the data supports the determine of problem. An overall analysis was presented as result of the research in Chapter IV and supported data were shown in the appendix.



CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter focusses on the analysis of struggle for justice in *The Hate U Give* film by George Tillman and how racism in the film. This chapter is consists of some sub chapters that will response problem formulations that mentioned in first chapter. The chapter has two main points, the first point talks about experienced racism by black African American people and the second point talks about struggle for justice in *The Hate U Give* film that related to African American struggle.

A. Racism In *The Hate U Give* film by George Tillman

Racism has been important issue that happened in America. Racism is the belief that some racial groups are naturally superior and others inferior (Hughes and Kroehler, 128). Racism is defined as the superior racial majority group, meaning that racism is an act of insulting a race or group that is a minority. This can be seen as follows scene:

KHALIL (CONT'D)

What? I woulda thought you was listening to rock or country nowadays since you around all them white kids all the time.

Starr pushes him with her shoulder; his drink splashes onto his shoes. Khalil grabs a napkin and starts wiping off his Jordans.

STARR

Don't scrub! Gentle! Every time a sneaker is cleaned improperly, a kitten

dies.

KHALIL

Sneakerheads, man.

STARR

You obviously making big money if you rockin' those.

(The Hate U Give, 18:19 – 18:48)

The scene explained, Khalil is a African Americans who is Starr's best friend, he lives in his own neighborhood where the majority are black African Americans. Starr, who is a black African American who lives in a predominantly white neighborhood, after not seeing Starr in a long time makes Khalil believes that Starr will not like the same things anymore because she lives in a predominantly white American environment. As described in the quotation above, through his musical tastes, which he considers to be different because he associates more with the majority.

Based on the assumption that “Racism is a phenomenon regardless of race and comes from differences brought about by culture and living conditions” (Edis, 10). This can be seen in the scene of the film *The Hate U Give*:

MAV

Baby, listen to me

LISA –

No, you listen. It's okay to make sacrifices for your family.

(MORE)

LISA (CONT'D)

You think my mama moved Carlos and me out of Garden Heights and to that Catholic school to learn how to pray? I'm gonna make sure my kids at least have it better than me, otherwise what's the point?

MAV

That's why we send them to that school.

LISA

And what do you think they'll do at that school when they find out Starr was with Khalil? Those white folks love to boast about how 'diverse' that school is, but this is too much diversity for them.

(beat)

I just don't feel right. I'm worried.

(The Hate U Give, 45:44 – 46:11)

This scene explained, Starr, who was the only witness in the Khalil shooting case, required Starr to testify, but Starr's mother did not agree. Worried that it would be bad for Starr who went to school in a white environment, she was afraid that Starr would become the subject of discussion at school, because no matter how she attended school in a predominantly white American environment and Starr was different from the others, his school would pay attention to these differences.

In this incident, racism does not only describe differences in the majority, but also differences in various aspects, and has existed since time immemorial. Grosfoguel said that “Racism is a global hierarchy of superiority and inferiority along the line of the human that has been politically, culturally and economically produced and reproduced for centuries by the institutions of the world system” (10). This can be seen in the scene bellow:

Starr knows Mav's trying to lift her spirits. She manages a small grin as she closes the wand box.

MAV (CONT'D) Ain't no lyin', y'all had y'all's own lil' Harry Potter gang.
(looks at wand box)

Now Natasha and Khalil both gone. And you still here ••• tryin' to make sense out of it.

STARR (deflated) It's THUG LIFE.

Mav looks at Starr, taken aback.

STARR (CONT'D) '!he Hate Y Qive 1 little Infants

MAV f's ~verybody.' I know what it stand for. **What you think it mean?**

STARR

I think it's about more than youth. I think it's about us, period.

MAV

Us who?

STARR

Black people, poor people, everybody at the bottom.

MAV

You on it. Pac was tryin' to school us on how the system's designed against us. Why else you think ~o many folks in our neighborhood deal?

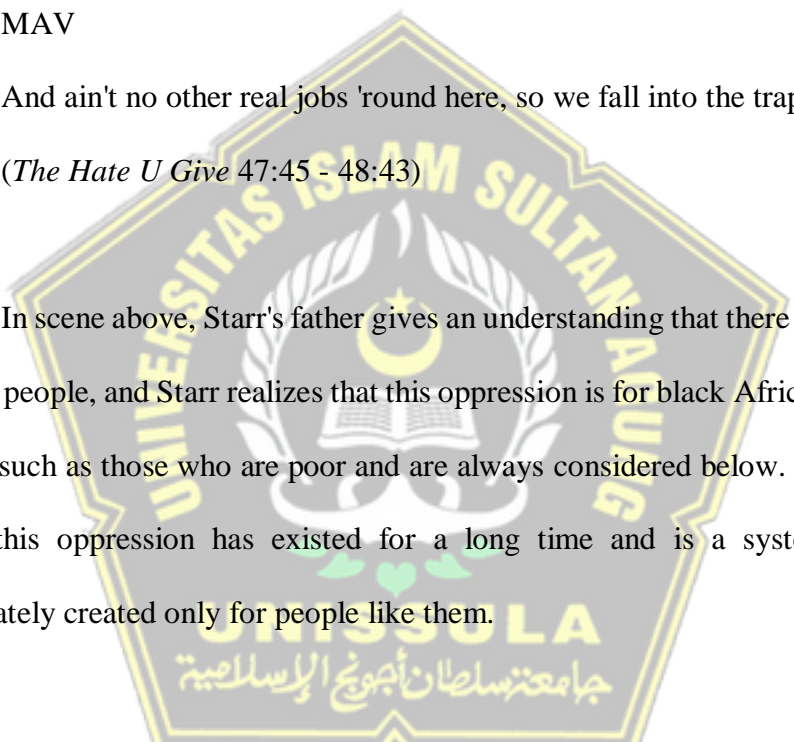
STARR

They need the money.

MAV

And ain't no other real jobs 'round here, so we fall into the trap.

(The Hate U Give 47:45 - 48:43)



In scene above, Starr's father gives an understanding that there is oppression of their people, and Starr realizes that this oppression is for black African American people such as those who are poor and are always considered below. According to them, this oppression has existed for a long time and is a system that was deliberately created only for people like them.

At its very essence “Racism involves not only negative attitudes and beliefs, but also the social power that translates them into disparate outcomes that disadvantage other races or offer unique advantages to one’s own race at the expense of others (Jones, 101). This is proven in the scene:

Starr stands. STUDENTS are gathering now, sensing a confrontation.

Maya nervously watches Starr and Hailey.

STARR

Get over ... 'it?'

HAILEY

Yes, get over it!

STARR

You can't even see you're acting racist.

HAILEY

Cause I'm not.

STARR

It's all 'our,' 'us,' and 'black lives matter' until you clutch your purse when you're in the elevator with a black person. You don't have to say the 'word' or use a fire hose on black people to be a racist.

HAILEY

You're different, Starr.

STARR

Different? Oh, so I'm the non-threatening black girl?

HAILEY

Yeah, you are. Your friend wasn't. He was a drug dealer. Somebody was probably gonna kill him eventually.

Maya moves closer to Starr.

MAYA

Are you serious, Hailey?

HAILEY

Yes. The officer did. see a weapon.

STARR

He saw a hairbrush.

HAILEY

That looked like a weapon.

(The Hate U Give, 1:39:35 – 1:40:40)

From the scene above. Hailey, who is a white American student who is Starr's best friend, thinks the shooting was Khalil's own fault, not the fault of the white police. This proves that Hailey of course defended her own race, blaming the minority race without any concrete evidence. This proves that Hailey's social power harms other races and benefits her own race.

The above data it can be concluded that the racism that occurs in the film *The Hate U Give* is included in institutional racism. According to Scott "Institutional racism involves the differential effects of policies, practices, and laws on members of particular racial groups and on groups as a whole" (14). It is proven that racism in the film *The Hate U Give* experiences unfair policies, opportunities and impacts and is perpetuated by institutions (the police officer).

B. Struggle for Justice in *The Hate U Give* film

After analyzing racism in *The Hate U Give* Film, this chapter discuss about Starr struggle for Khalil's justice that related to African American struggle.

Garden Heights, the southern part of the United States is where the film *The Hate U Give* took place, the neighbourhood is a fictionalized version of the Georgetown neighbourhood of Jackson, Mississippi, and the suburbs associated with that city. Mississippi itself, is closely related to the issue of racism and also struggles of African American. In there, African American voted freedom on school and public places as given example by Malcolm “Since reconstruction, the Southern states have a system of artistically denying African Americans the right to vote.” (78).

There are many indications that *The Hate U Give* is set between 2001-2009, the film's scenes contain many real-life pop culture references from that period. Judging from some of the film's scenes, it shows that Starr and her friends grew up while watching the Harry Potter films which were released between 2001 and 2011. Can be seen from the 2 different examples of the scene below:

KHALIL I just like seeing you, that's all. We used to see each other damn near every day. **Remember when we used to play Harry Potter and shit?**
Starr smiles. She remembers perfectly.

KHALIL (CONT'D) Called our lives '**The Hood Trio.**'

STARR **We were some badass ten-year -old wizards.** You still got your wand?

KHALIL Hell naw, girl.

(*The Hate U Give*, 22:51 - 23:03).

MAV (CONT'D) **Maybe when we get back we can watch that 'Harry Potter and the Goblet of Half Blood Gumbel Ghosts.'**

Starr doesn't have the energy to correct him.

STARR That's okay. **You're the worst person to watch Harry Potter with. The whole time you're sayin,'** (she deepens her voice) **'Harry Potter's 'bout gang theory.**

(The Hate U Give, 47:16 - 47:27)

Panda said “Struggle is related to every life on this planet. Life broadly has two inescapable phases, one filled with pleasure and happiness while the other seems very heavy, difficult and strenuous. Both have the same relevance as far as the wholeness of a person is concerned. Struggle gives us the opportunity to grow and advance in life” (4).

Struggle is a difficult thing to go through, because someone who wants to struggle will think about what impact will occur and what steps must be taken. This can be explained in the scene:

LISA

I don't want the whole world knowing Starr's the witness. She doesn't need that kind of attention

Starr's legs are weak, but somehow she's still standing.

STARR

(to all of them)

This is my fault. I didn't say the right things. I screwed up.

MAV

Naw, baby. This ain't 'bout you.

Starr looks nervously between Mav and Lisa. Carlos stands close by to jump in and help.

CARLOS

You said the right things.

LISA

Should we get a lawyer?

CARLOS

Witnesses don't need attorneys.

MAV

Starr ain't just a witness, 'Los. She a voice for the truth.

(The Hate U Give film, 37:53 – 38:01)

From the scene above, Starr, who was a witness at the time of Khalil's shooting, Starr feels guilty because she has not been able to testify in this shooting case, she is still struggling within herself and is still thinking about what steps she should take, because she knows that fighting is not an easy thing. The action she takes will affect her life and also justice for Khalil. Starr's father tries to convince Starr that he is not only a witness but also someone who is telling the truth, this is done so that Starr wants to be a witness and fight for justice in the shooting case.

The other proof comes from the other scene that means struggle for a right in the truth can have an impact on someone's life, as follows:

KENYA

I saw you with Khalil. And you been acting all jumpy and shit. So don't even lie. It's you, Starr. Fuck. Starr stares at Kenya, frozen.

STARR

You think anybody else know?

KENYA

(re: Mr. Reuben and Tim)

You mean, do I think they talkin' 'b out your shit right now?

Starr looks over at Mr. Reuben and Tim. They're looking at Starr, murmuring.

KENYA (CONT'D)

Don't trip. Only half of everybody know. The other half ain't gonna know for at least five more minutes.

EXT. REUBEN'S BBQ - MOMENTS LATER

Starr and Kenya walk out with their take-out in their hands.

Kenya waits for the GROUP of GIRLS going past them to clear.

KENYA

You ready to stir some shit up?

STARR

Like what?

KENYA

You were there. You gotta tell everybody what happened.

Starr glances at Kenya.

KENYA (CONT'D)

You gon' stand up for Khalil, ain't you? Brenda can't be the only one talkin'. You know K woulda stood tall and spoke for you.

(The Hate U Give, 41:08 – 41:40)

By the scene above, it is explained that Starr is still struggling with herself makes Starr confused. Kenya, who is a black African-American friend of Starr's, helps try to convince Starr to become a witness in the Khalil shooting case. Starr's testimony will have a relevant impact on the justice that Khalil will get, this will concern Khalil's life journey.

African Americans are no strangers to struggle as it is stated that they have looked for justice since the civil war movement, based on explanation Feagin “By doing so, African Americans and other coloured Americans have contributed to the struggle for their social justice and democracy” (33). The struggle experienced from various cases, slavery and injustice has been experienced from time to time until now. The struggles of African Americans contribute to their right to justice. It can be seen in the following:

APRIL OFRAH, 40, in a professional skirt and a 'R.I.P. Khalil' -shirt, steps onto the dais.

APRIL OFRAH

This is the last place I wanted to be today. And I know I'm not alone.

'Hmm-hmms' emerge from the Congregation.

APRIL OFRAH (CONT'D)

But here we are again. Violence. Brutality. It's the same story just a different name.

An affirming response RESONATES from the People.

APRIL OFRAH (CONT'D)

Today's name is Khalil Harris. Another unarmed, young, black man.

What does that tell us?

(beat)

Shamell Bell said it best: 'It is impossible to be unarmed when our blackness is the weapon they fear.' SHOUTS of agreement.

APRIL OFRAH (CONT'D)

I'm April Ofrah. A lawyer with Just Us for Justice. Just before the service, I was informed the police have no intentions of arresting the officer who murdered this young man, despite having a credible eyewitness.

MURMURS emerge from the crowd.

APRIL OFRAH (CONT'D)

We won't give up. The Harris family and I ask you to join us after the service for a peaceful march past the police station.

Heads nod. She's speaking the truth and there's no turning your back on it.

(The Hate U Give, 52:40 – 54:30)

The scene explained, April O'Frah is one of the African Americans, she is a lawyer in Just Us for Justice, she explains to the African Americans people that this shooting is unfair, even the police don't want to arrest the perpetrators of this shooting. April O'Frah spoke out so that African Americans could join in fighting for this case, she asked for support and participation in voicing Khalil's case. In dealing with this case, Starr was fully assisted by April O'Frah, even though this case was not investigated by the police, it did not make African American give up and will continue to fight for this case to get justice.

The struggle that African Americans are experiencing is not easy, starting with the making of unfair laws, Fremon defines "The Jim Crow act severely hindered African American freedom. Over time, the term Jim Crow became more than just a set of laws but a way of life. It used to be full of contempt and total limits for African Americans who were just as bad as slavery." (44).

The existence of Jim Crow makes African Americans treated unfairly. This can be seen from the scene below:

INT. MR. LEWIS' BARBERSHOP - SAME

Mr. Lewis watches Starr's blurred face on TV in his barbershop.

His jaw drops.

INT. REUBEN'S BBQ - SAME

Mr. Reu~en and his Customers watch the TV in his restaurant.

INSERT TV: They watch the girl with the blurred out face.

Something about her fee l s familiar to Mr. Reuben.

DIANE CAREY

(on TV)

One dealer controls your neighborhood? Tell me about that.

MR. REUBEN

(sotto)

Don't.

STARR

(on TV)

Why are you only asking me about that? Next week I'll be called to testify in a Grand Jury Investigation. But no one wants to hear that. Everyone wants to know what he did, what he said, what he didn't do, like it's his fault.

OMITTED

INT. IESHA'S HOUSE - LIVING ROOM - SAME

Lounging on Iesha's couch, King can't believe what he's hearing. Kenya splits her attention between the TV and King. Nothing but anger comes from him.

STARR

(on TV)

I didn't know a dead person could be charged with his own murder.

(The Hate U Give, 1:08:30 – 1:09:38)

From the scene above explained that, Finally, Starr dared to testify in the Khalil shooting case, she testified on TV broadcasts. Diane Carey as a presenter in the broadcasts. However, a question from the presenter irritated her and she did not accept the question. This question shows that it seems as if Khalil was wrong in this case, she does not accept this. As stated in reference to the Jim Crow act severely hindering the liberties of African Americans. Which means that in this shooting case it makes it an injustice experienced by African American, by blaming Khalil for the case. And Starr kept saying in no uncertain terms that this was not Khalil's fault.

There are so many injustices experienced by African Americans. This injustice, of course, made African Americans angry and fought with all their might. In 1955 a big protestant started, Henry said “The strategy of nonviolent protest included boycotts, peaceful demonstrations, and marches.” (12). Like Rosa Parks did, Starr bravely fought against this injustice. This can be seen in the scene below:

CHRIS

Starr!

She marches up the street and comes alongside some PROTESTORS.

STARR

Is it true?

WOMAN PROTESTOR

Cop goes free! No trial . Nothing .

WOMAN PROTESTOR 2 The Grand Jury didn't indict!

Starr's stricken, disappointed, no breath left in her. Hell, her pro verbal balloon might as well have been popped and deflated with a cleaver instead of a needle. Seven, Kenya, Chris, and Lyric approach Starr.

CHRIS ' (O.S.)

Starr! Starr turns around. GANG MEMBERS march past the kids.

GANG MEMBER

Man, they kilt Khalil over nothin'! That's some bullshit!

(The Hate U Give, 1:50:01 – 1:52:26)

From the scene above explained, after Starr testifies at the grand jury, justice is still not on their side. The white police officer was acquitted and not detained. This made black African Americans angry, and held a large demonstration in town hall.

From the explanation above, Henry added “Together with previous protests such as demonstrations during the World War II era.” (20). The other proof comes from the other scene that the struggle of African American continued below:

Starr marches toward a Police car. TWO of April's COWORKERS lift Starr

on top. The Crowd watches her expectantly. She slowly lifts the bullhorn to her lips.

STARR

My— my name is Starr!

(beat)

I'm the one who saw what happened to Khalil! And it wasn't right! The Crowd's packed with the young, the old, White, Black, Asian, and Latino ... a microcosm of what America really looks like. CHEERS and CLAPS swell as some yell out 'Speak!' 'Amen!'

STARR (CONT'D)

I'm the witness, but y'all are too! (points into Crowd) We're all witnesses to injustice!

A bunch of 'Yeahs_,' and 'Preach' emerge from the Crowd.

STARR (CONT'D)

Everybody wants to talk about how Khalil died. This isn't about how Khalil died. He lived. His life mattered. Khalil lived!

A line-up of COPS are upon them.

OFFICER

You have until the count of three to disperse! One –

STARR

Khalil lived!

The crowd CHANTS 'Khalil lived!' with Starr.

OFFICER

Two!

STARR

Khalil lived!

(The Hate U Give, 1:50:01 – 1:52:26)

Based on scene above, explaining that Starr and the community, especially black African Americans, staged demonstrations to demand justice for the Khalil murder case. The demonstration was chaotic because of clashes with the police, especially white police. Even though the demonstration was chaotic which did not frighten Starr and the public, they continued to fight against the white police. With this incident it is the same as demonstrations during the World War II era.

African Americans change society's views. Malcolm said “Despite this, they were resolved to continue the fight, and were empowered and unified through the group struggle.” (87). They turn the bad opinion and inferiority of African American into courage and struggle. They realize that if they don't try their best, change won't happen. This can be seen as scene bellow:

STARR (V.O.) 'Rebuild.' The riots weren't more than two hours behind us before Daddy said those words. And I knew we would

(MORE)

STARR (V.O.) (CONT'D)

especially with King going down for setting the fire.

NT. IESHA'S HOUSE - DAY

TWO COPS walk King down the hallway, his hands cuffed.

STARR (V .O.)

Everybody spoke up about what happened. Mr. Reuben, Mr. Lewis and even Daddy said something.

(The Hate U Give, 2:01:42 – 2:02:10)

Based on scene above, Starr and African Americans people who have reconciled and are willing to accept the situation that has happened. They were satisfied with the struggle they were carrying out, even though in the end the white police were released, with this shooting case the white police were not arbitrary anymore. Starr also realized that the struggle was very important, her struggle could make a difference in the Khalil shooting case.

Even though the struggle they are carrying out has not been successful, the struggle has been around for 3 years before Black Lives Matter existed. This was proven in 2001 through scenes discussing Harry Potter, and 2009 through the leadership of President Barack Obama. African Americans people realize that there is no easy way to bring change to society, the simple actions they take can make a difference. This change is evidenced by the big movement made by black African Americans who have the will to gather and shout out their thoughts.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter contains the conclusion of the study which comprises the research result described in chapter four and give suggestion for further analysis that may be conducted on the same study object or other objects that could be examined using the same theory and hypothesis.

A. Conclusion

This study discussed the racism experienced by black African Americans people in *The Hate U Give* Film and the struggle for justice that related to African Americans struggle.

The Hate U Give film produced and directed by George Tillman expresses the racism and struggles of black African Americans. A shooting case that occurred in America that killed Khalil Haris, a black African American teenager who was shot by a white police officer, made Starr Carter, who was the main character in the film, struggle to fight against racism and injustice experienced by his best friend Khalil Haris, Starr was the only witness in the case.

It was difficult for Starr to testify and fight because she lived in a neighbourhood and school where the majority were white Americans. However, with the help of the many people around Starr who wanted to help and support, Starr became brave enough to be a witness in the Khalil case. Starr and black African Americans a like struggled to fight against the injustice and racism experienced by Khalil Harris.

Even though at the end of this case the white policeman who shot Khalil was not arrested and released, it made Starr and the black African Americans feel satisfied and proud because they had fought so far, because with their struggle to make changes to their environment, they felt safer, more comfortable, and serene. The changes they experienced were not that big, but these changes made white police officers no longer arbitrarily treat black African Americans in their environment. This shows that Black African American is not inferior.

B. Suggestion

Based on the study above, leads to several suggestions for the reader that further study which can be used applying others theory with the same object. This means the reader can also analyze film *The Hate U Give* by George Tillman by using another theory. *The Hate U Give* film describes racism in America and how black African American struggle against. The reader can continue analyze in *The Hate U Give* film by George Tillman by another theory so that their analytical skill can improve.

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