

**AN ANALYSIS OF RACISM AND ITS LEVELS AS
REFLECTED IN THE *DO THE RIGHT THING* (1989) FILM**

A FINAL PROJECT

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IRMA SUCI AULIA

30802100005

**ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF LANGUAGES, LITERATURE AND CULTURE
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Prepared and Presented by:

IRMA SUCI AULIA

30802100005

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Idha Nurhamidah, S.S., M.Hum
Advisor

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Prepare and Presented by :

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30802100005

Defended before the Board of Examiners

On September 01st, 2025

and Declared Acceptable

Chairman : Idha Nurhamidah, S.S., M.Hum

Secretary : Dr. Didik Murwantono, S.S., M.Hum

Member : Destary Praptawati, S.S., M.Hum

**Faculty of Languages, Literature,
and Culture of UNISSULA**

Dean

Destary Praptawati, S.S., M.Hum

STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY

Hereby, I honestly declare that the undergraduate thesis I wrote does not contain the work or part of the work of other people, except those which were mentioned in the quotation and references, as a scientific paper should. If my statement is not valid in the future, I absolutely agree to accept academic sanctions in the form of revocation of my paper and my degree obtained from that paper.



Irma Suci Aulia

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

"The thesis fighter is not who is the smartest, but who is the most trying.

Just like contract fighters, it's not who is the richest
but who is the most prepared"

"Surely Allah will exalt the believers among you
and those who are given knowledge of some degree. And Allah is Aware of what
you do."

(QS. Al-Mujadalah: 11)

"Being late doesn't mean failing, fast doesn't mean great.

Being late is not a reason to give up, everyone has a different process.

BELIEVING THE PROCESS is the most important, because Allah has prepared
good things behind the word process that you consider difficult".

(Edwar Satria)

There is no more meaningful page in this thesis report than the presentation page.
With gratitude, I dedicate this final project to my parents who always support and
accompany me in positive things and try to give the best for their daughter, not
forgetting the expression of gratitude to my younger brother who always motivates
me and provides endless support, and thank myself for being able and trying to get
to this point.

ABSTRACT

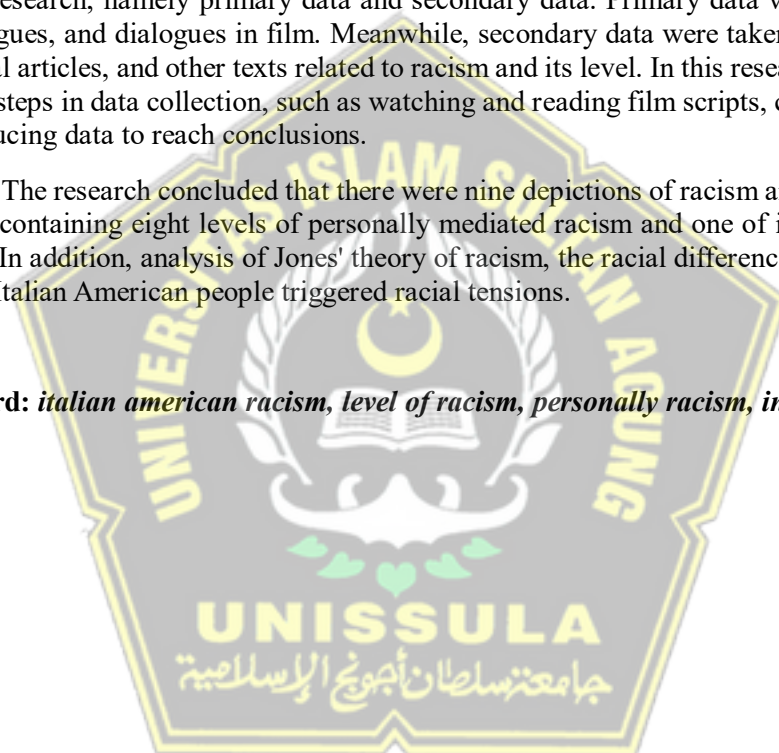
Suci Aulia, Irma. 30802100005. An Analysis of Racism and Its Levels as Reflected in *Do the Right Thing* (1989) film. Final Project of English Literature Study Program. Faculty of Languages, Literature, and Culture. Sultan Agung Islamic University. Advisor: Idha Nurhamidah, S.S., M.Hum.

This research analyzes how racism occurs and the levels portrait in the film *Do the Right Thing* (1989) that occurred among Italian-Americans in black neighborhoods. This research uses a Gardener's Tale theory by Phyllis Camara Jones. This theory explains the definition of racism as well as the levels of racism.

This research uses a descriptive qualitative method. There were two types of data in this research, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data were taken from monologues, and dialogues in film. Meanwhile, secondary data were taken from e-books, e-journal articles, and other texts related to racism and its level. In this research, there were several steps in data collection, such as watching and reading film scripts, classifying data, and reducing data to reach conclusions.

The research concluded that there were nine depictions of racism and two levels of racism, containing eight levels of personally mediated racism and one of institutionalized racism. In addition, analysis of Jones' theory of racism, the racial differences that occurred among Italian American people triggered racial tensions.

Keyword: *italian american racism, level of racism, personally racism, institutionalized racism*



INTISARI

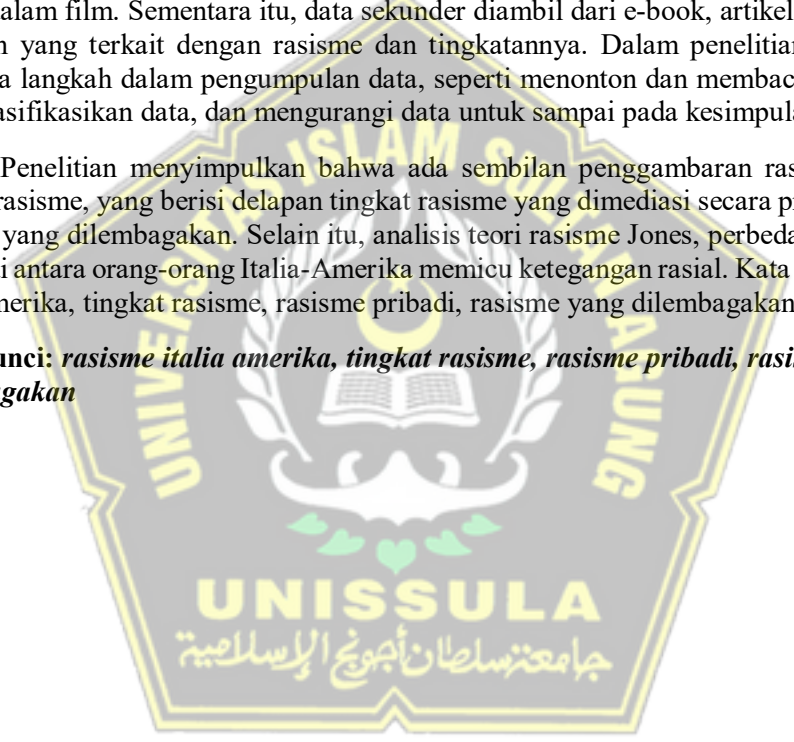
Suci Aulia, Irma. 30802100005. Analisis Rasisme dan Levelnya seperti yang Tercermin dalam film Do the Right Thing (1989). Tugas Akhir Program Studi Sastra Inggris. Bahasa, Sastra, dan Budaya Fakultas. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung. Pembimbing: Idha Nurhamidah, S.S., M.Hum.

Penelitian ini menganalisis bagaimana rasisme terjadi dan potret level dalam film Do the Right Thing (1989) yang terjadi di antara orang Italia-Amerika di lingkungan kulit hitam. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori Gardener's Tale karya Phyllis Camara Jones. Teori ini menjelaskan definisi rasisme serta tingkat rasisme.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif. Ada dua jenis data dalam penelitian ini, yaitu data primer dan data sekunder. Data primer diambil dari monolog, dan dialog dalam film. Sementara itu, data sekunder diambil dari e-book, artikel e-journal, dan teks lain yang terkait dengan rasisme dan tingkatannya. Dalam penelitian ini, terdapat beberapa langkah dalam pengumpulan data, seperti menonton dan membaca naskah film, mengklasifikasikan data, dan mengurangi data untuk sampai pada kesimpulan.

Penelitian menyimpulkan bahwa ada sembilan penggambaran rasisme dan dua tingkat rasisme, yang berisi delapan tingkat rasisme yang dimediasi secara pribadi dan satu rasisme yang dilembagakan. Selain itu, analisis teori rasisme Jones, perbedaan rasial yang terjadi di antara orang-orang Italia-Amerika memicu ketegangan rasial. Kata kunci: rasisme italia-amerika, tingkat rasisme, rasisme pribadi, rasisme yang dilembagakan

Kata kunci: *rasisme italia amerika, tingkat rasisme, rasisme pribadi, rasisme yang dilembagakan*



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Irma Suci Aulia

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

Racism is a system of beliefs and practices that differentiate and separate people based on their race and ethnicity. In his article, “Racism: Origins and Theories” (2017), Browser analyses racism as a socially specific phenomenon (Browser 57-59). Racism is a form of discrimination and injustice that can be explained in various forms. Racism can also occur in various aspects such as work, education, housing, and so on. Racism is very influential and has an impact on the welfare of individuals and groups.

Racism can appear in various forms such as individual discrimination to systemic injustice. Some people believe that racism is a problem that only Black people face. They often receive unequal treatment, especially because of their race. They have curly hair, unkempt black skin, a curly nose, and thick lips. Everyone considers black people to be pure black people, no matter what their talent or performance. Moreover, in America, where the majority of the population is elderly, wherever they are. They practically never had the opportunity to get a decent job or even get involved in politics. It was a favourite of white people to brutally conquer it. They did not want blacks to get independence during that time period (Mihartini 1-5).

Do the Right Thing is a 1989 film directed by Spike Lee, which explores issues of racism and racial tension in a multicultural neighbourhood in Brooklyn. The film focuses on one very hot day, where hidden racial tensions

begin to surface. Sal's pizzeria, an Italian-American, became the centre of conflict when Buggin' Out, an African-American residents protested the lack of black representation on the restaurant's award wall.

Because racist images were found, this study aims to explore the racism and levels of racism contained in the film *Do the Right Thing*. By understanding race and its types, it is hoped that it can answer and distinguish the types of racism that occur. To provide further evidence for this study, the researcher identified several previous studies that were relevant to the research objectives. Studies in racism in films have been widely conducted, such as Rifqi Naila Zulfa's study which examined the *Analysis Racism Experienced by the Main Character in Get Out* (2017) movie, Fardhana Qienta Edera who examined the film *Racism Towards Native American Portrayed in Disney's Peter Pan* (1953) movie. This study will complement previous studies by analyzing racism in a film entitled *Analysis of Racism in Do the Right Thing* (1989) film, the difference between this study and previous studies is that the researcher has not specifically explained the topic discussed, if this study will focus on several points according to the formulation of the problem to be discussed.

B. Limitation of The Study

This study is limited to analysing racism that occurs between American and Italian in the *Do the Right Thing* film. The boundaries consist of the definition of racism and the levels of racism depicted in *the Do the Right Thing* film.

C. Problem Formulation

There are two problems investigated in this study:

1. What racism depicted in *Do the Right Thing* film?
2. How are the racism classified according to Jones Theoretical Framework and a Gardener's Tale in *Do the Right Thing* film?

D. Objective of The Study

This paper has objective of studies, which consist:

1. To identifying how racism is depicted in the *Do the Right Thing* film.
2. To analyze what levels of racism are in the *Do the Right Thing* film.

E. Significance of The Study

In this study, there are the following expectations:

1. Help readers to know how racism can occur in the *Do the Right Thing* film.
2. Help readers understand the levels in the *Do the Right Thing* film.

F. Outline of The Study

This study consists of five chapters. Chapter I consists of an introduction that explains the background of the study, limitations, problem formulation, objectives, significance, and outlines. Chapter II, on the other hand, consists of a review of related literature, synopsis of *Do the Right Thing* movie, and the relevant theories used in this study. Research method, the description of the method and the procedure of the analysis in this study consisted in chapter III. Chapter IV is a finding and discussion. Chapter V consists of conclusion and suggestion.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Synopsis of *Do the Right Thing* (1989)

Do the Right Thing was a film released in 1989 and directed by Spike Lee. The film was best known for its bold and direct handling of racial issues and social injustice in America. With its distinctive visual style and strong narrative, the film explores racial dynamics and social tensions in Brooklyn's colourful urban environment.

Sal runs his restaurant with his two children, Vito (John Turturro) and Pino (Richard Edson). Sal's Pizzeria was a meeting place for many of the film's characters, and the interaction inside the restaurant was at the heart of the story. One of the main characters is Mookie (Spike Lee himself), a young black man who works as a waitress at Sal's restaurant. Mookie was the bridge between Sal and the local community, and his character plays an important role in the development of the plot. The film's main conflict rooted in the black community's dissatisfaction with Sal's Pizzeria, mainly related to Sal's decision to display only images of Italian American characters on the restaurant's walls, while no images of black characters were shown. Buggin' Out (Giancarlo Esposito), a young black man who frequents restaurants, becomes a key figure in this conflict. He felt that this injustice reflected the racist and disappointing attitude of the black community that had long supported the business. Buggin' Out's dissatisfaction developed into a larger protest. He began inviting locals

to demand that Sal include a picture of a black figure on the restaurant's wall as a form of representation and respect for their community.

This pressure caused tension between Sal and the local community, as well as between Mookie and Sal. During this tense day, we were introduced to various characters in the Bed-Stoy environment. Radio Raheem (Bill Nunn) is one of the most prominent characters, known for the big radio that constantly plays the song "Fight the Power" from Public Enemy. Radio Raheem was often a symbol of resistance and a spirit of struggle in this film. There were also characters such as Mother Sister (Ruby Dee), an elderly woman who often sits on street corners and gives a thoughtful view of life in the neighbourhood. Da Mayor (Ossie Davis) was an old man known for his wisdom and also a close friend of Mookie. The escalating tension reaches its peak when Buggin' Out and his friends protest Sal at the restaurant, causing the situation to heat up even more.

The climax of the film occurs when riots erupt after a fight between locals and a restaurant. The incident was sparked by long-standing tensions between the black community and Sal and his children. The riot led to the destruction and destruction of Sal's Pizzeria by an angry crowd, who saw the act as a form of revenge for the injustice they felt. Mookie, who was in the midst of the riots, must make difficult decisions and face the repercussions of his actions. At the end of the film, we see how the riots affect the community and the relationships between the characters. Sal and his family feel depressed and devastated by the destruction of their restaurant. Mookie also has to deal

with the consequences of his actions, including the impact on his personal relationships with Sal and his community. *Do the Right Thing* provides a profound negative outlook and impact. The film also affects emotional reactions, evokes a sense of loss, difficulty controlling emotions and anger and easy loss of equality between groups.

Like the height of the conflict when Radio Raheem, a young black man who always carries a big boombox, confronts Sal and tells him to turn off the music inside the restaurant. This tension culminates in a physical fight. So, it can be concluded that high emotions can result in very fatal conflicts. The film presented various perspectives on these issues and encourages the audience to consider various view points and solutions that may not always be obvious. It was a work that sparks deep discussion and reflection on how society handles injustice and conflict.

B. Review of Related Literature

B.1. Race

Race is a social concept that distinguishes humans based on physical and biological traits that are considered different, such as skin colour, facial shape, and hair texture that are often used to justify discrimination and inequality.

According to Dr. Camara Phyllis Jones, race is a social construct, not a biological reality. Society utilizes race to group individuals based on visible physical characteristics, such as skin tone, and further assigns

social meaning to these differences which is often the reason for differentiating access to power, resources, and opportunity (Jones 12-15).

"Race has been socially constructed in the United States since the founding of the nation. He added that racial differences and injustices have influenced popular perceptions of America citizenship and national identity. The founding documents explained that all individuals are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights; these rights include life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. However, he also noted that the constitution that established the federation in 1789 included racial exclusions and distinction. It also permitted the permanent slavery of people of African descent. Equally important to the future of black-white relations was the ambiguity in the definition of citizenship that would have prevented the state from discriminating on the basis of race (Fredrickson 1).

Race is a construct formed by society that is rooted in the misconception that physical characteristics such as skin colour, hair texture and colour, and facial features (or even other physical features) are related to intelligence, moral superiority, or intellectual superiority. "Race is not supported by biological aspects, so it has no validity except in its social context" (Madula 6-11).

According to Benedict's essay on race: What people do not know and understand about racial groups is the differences in their physical characteristics. For example, Chinese people are known for their

yellowish skin and narrow eyes. Meanwhile, black people have darker skin and wide, protruding noses, while Caucasians usually have lighter skin, sharp noses and are taller. When individuals hear the term race, they automatically think of these aspects. Genetic differences between people can be grouped as race. The concept of race is considered to be one of biological aspects. However, this idea was later challenged by social science, which argued that race is a sociological idea. Race is seen as a term that can change and is influenced by the power dynamics in society (Abielah 75-76).

According to Grosse, Ras refers to the class of individuals that form a unit of unity because they have similarities in physical and spiritual characteristics that originate from this additional grouping. The term race is believed to have originated around 1600 (Daldjoeni 1). At that time, a French anthropologist named Francois Barnier was the first to put forward the idea of distinguishing human beings based on categories or elements of skin colour and facial shape.

The division of race categories can change and is not always fixed, depending on the characteristics of each race. Various characters and races are also determined by intelligence, temperament, and other individual traits. In addition, the social environment plays an important role in shaping the personality or traits of a race (Liliweri 21).

B.2. The Definition of Racism

Racism is the belief that a group of individuals have different behavioural characteristics with traits, abilities, or qualities that match their appearance, and this can be used to differentiate them based on feeling inferior or superior to one race compared to another. In one perspective on racism, there is the assumption that a group of people of a certain skin colour, who have a high position and great power in society, feel the need to view those of different skin tones and lower status as inferior individuals (Kuper 71).

J. Jones (John 12) states that racism is one of the characteristics that discriminates racially in a culture that is widely accepted by society and encourages competition, power inequality, and unfair treatment of members of other groups. These injustices can manifest in the form of individual treatment or through social structures and official institutions. Injustices that occur through institutions include differences in laws, education systems, employment opportunities, immigration policies, religion, and others.

Some believe racism is a problem that only black people face. They often receive unequal treatment, especially for their variety. They have curly hair, dark skin pointed noses and thick lips. Everyone sees black people as pure black people regardless of talent or performance. Especially in the United States, most of the population is old people, wherever they are. They actually have no chance to get a decent job or

take part in politics. White people are the ones who conquer cruelly. They don't want black people to get independence at this point (Mihartini 48-50).

According to the American Heritage College dictionary, there are two definitions of racism. According to this source, racism is defined as the view that race determines the personality and talents of humans, and that one race is superior to another. Racism encompasses a range of practices, beliefs, relationships, and events that aim to maintain superiority and social structures that give advantages, power, and privilege to some people, but express discrimination and oppression of others. Representatives, Ideological, Linguistic, Interactive (Genapinna 8-11).

Racism is a system of global class cultural superiority that is in line with the political, cultural, and economic management of humans that has been produced and has been reshaped for centuries by the entities of the contemporary world system or colonialist capitalist or patriarchal. Racism is a biased attitude towards individuals or groups of individuals based on race. This term is sometimes used as a political viewpoint to state that one culture has superiority over another culture (Maulani 7).

Dawkins and Richard suggest that racism is defined as the belief that one race is inherently inferior or superior to another, and that individuals should be treated differently according to their race. Racism can also refer to attitudes, behaviours, and institutions that discriminate

against groups of people based on their perceived or ascribed racial identity (Inez 6).

B.3. Levels of Racism

1. Personally Mediated Racism

Personally, mediated racism includes acts related to race, including prejudice and discrimination. Because it can occur both consciously and unconsciously, there are challenges associated with personally mediated racism as people often engage in this racism without realizing it, and sometimes intentionally. “Personally mediated racism is defined as prejudice and discrimination, where prejudice refers to different assumptions about the abilities, motivations, and intentions of other individuals based on their race. This is the common understanding that many people have when they hear the term ‘racism’.” Personally, mediated racism can be both intentional and unintentional, and it includes both actions taken and actions not taken. “Personally mediated racism is a level of racism that occurs through direct interaction between individuals or groups. He defines personally mediated racism as differential assumptions about other people's abilities, motives, and intentions based on race, followed by differential actions based on those assumptions (Jones 13).

According to the Levels of Racism: A Theoretical Framework and a Gardener's Story by Phyllis Camara Jones, MD, MPH, PhD.

personally mediated manifestations of racism are in the form of disrespect, suspicion, scapegoating, and dehumanization. “This manifests as disrespect (poor or absent service, failure to communicate options), suspicion (wariness of store owners, everyday avoidance, including jaywalking, holding purses, and standing when seats are available on public transportation), devaluation (surprise at competence suppression of aspirations), scapegoating (Rosewood incident, 9, 10 Charles Stuart case, 11-14 Susan Smith case 15-18), and dehumanization (police brutality, sterilization abuse, hate crimes) (Jones 13).

2. Institutionalized Racism

“Institutionalized racism discriminates against people based on their race to access society’s goods, services, and opportunities” (Jones 14).

Inherited disadvantage can manifest as institutionalized racism because it is normative and often legalized. “Institutionalized racism, because it is normative, sometimes legalized, and often manifests as inherited disadvantage. Racism is structural, codified in our institutions, practices, and laws, so that no perpetrators need to be identified. Indeed, institutionalized racism often manifests as inaction in the face of need” (Jones 12).

The conditions that institutionalized racism manifests are material conditions and access to power. “Institutionalized racism

manifests itself in both material conditions and access to power. In terms of material conditions, examples include differential access to quality education, adequate housing, gainful employment, appropriate medical facilities, and a clean environment” (Jones 12).

Explained in Levels of Racism a Theoretic Framework and a Gardener’s Tale by Camara Phyllis Jones, MD, MPH, PhD “In terms of access to power, examples include differential access to information (including one’s story), resources (including wealth and organizational infrastructure), and voice (including voting rights, representation in government, control of the media (Jones 12).

At the institutional level, the racial hierarchy that has been embedded in the culture will be reinforced by various social institutions in society. This hierarchical structure can appear in a variety of places, such as parks, schools, offices, shopping malls, courts, residential neighbourhoods, hospitals, swimming pools, and other social institutions. In many cases, this racial hierarchy led to social institutions providing more favourable facilities for white people. Instead, these actions hurt non-white groups, including blacks, Asians, and Latinos. The formation of this racial hierarchy at the institutional level occurs through inequalities in legal practice as well as the norms and values that apply in each institution (Andika 58).

Racism is rooted in institutions, i.e. the maintenance of discriminatory practices based on "race" by social, economic, or legal organizations and systems. Based on critical thinking about race, which is part of the critical legal studies movement, institutional racism reinforces inequalities between groups such as in the aspects of wealth and income, education, health care, and civil rights based on the racial differences perceived by the group. Academic research began to highlight institutional racism in depth in the 1980s, particularly in the United States (Britannica 01)

3. Internal Racism

When one believes negative messages about one's own culture and race, and others. All racism is dangerous, but this one is very toxic; internalizing this oppression results in devaluation, resignation, and feelings of hopelessness (Rodriguez 1)

Examples include: Seeing whiteness as "standard" or "ideal", glorifying white or lighter skin over darker skin, and trying to lighten skin tone through procedures, harmful skincare products, or other methods, trying to eliminate all "ethnic" traits that don't conform to European-focused beauty standards, increased self-loathing, shame, and rejection of one's own identity or culture, as well as hatred and prejudice against members of one's own race or other marginalized people.

4. Structural Racism

Structural racism refers to unfair laws, policies, or practices that prevent a person from accessing services, opportunities, and resources based on their race. This structural discrimination has a complex impact on family, work, mental and physical health, and interaction with the criminal justice system, among others (Rodriguez 4)

Concrete examples of this include; policies that allow for the arrest of K-12 students in schools that are predominantly black or Hispanic students, causing prolonged trauma to those children and adolescents. Police violence results in high levels of stress, anxiety, and depression in the Black and Latinx communities. Additionally, racial and ethnic disparities in health insurance access saw Black, Hispanic/Latino and Native American people experience the highest rates of infection, hospitalization, and death during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter was about methods and data applied in order to make this research. Consisted type of researched and data organized of this research.

A. Type of Research

The method implemented in this research was descriptive qualitative, which was to describe the phenomenon and the characteristics of related literature. There were terms qualitative and descriptive, which were sometimes used interchangeably.

One aspect to differentiate both types of research was a fundamental feature of both types of research types was that data used on both types of research were naturalistic data. The research involves no manipulation or intervention of variables. “The goal of descriptive research was to describe a phenomenon and its characteristics. This research was more concerned with what rather than how or why something has happened. Therefore, observation and survey tools were often used to gather data (Nassaji 3-11).

Qualitative research was holistic and more of a rich collection of data. The variables were gained from a variety of sources. The goal was for deeper understanding of individual participants. “Qualitative research, however, was more holistic and often involves a rich collection of data from various sources to gain a deeper understanding of individual participants, including their opinions, perspectives, and attitudes. Qualitative research collects data

qualitatively, and the method of analysis was also primarily qualitative” (Nassaji 130).

B. Data Organizing

B.1. Data Collection Method

The data collected for this research were divided into several processes. First step done to collect the necessary data, by watching the movie. Thus, the literary data were acquired by reading *Do the Right Thing* screenplay or movie script. After the data gained through the film and script, identifying those collected data was conducted, for the next step to classify the data, and to simplify those data, the collected data were reduced.

B.1.1. Watching the Film

To begin the data collection, the film *Do the Right Thing* was watched as the first step. As the film is the one being analysed. From the film, the collected data are in visual form. The purpose of watching the film is also to find the issues related to this research.

B.1.2. Reading the Movie Scripts

After watching the movie, the movie script or screenplay was read to gain and provide necessary literary data. Reading the script is necessary, to gain in depth significant data to be processed for the next step.

B.1.3. Identifying, Classifying, and Reducing the Data

The collected data, then identified, to distinguish the necessary data and unnecessary data. Then, the identified collected data were classified in order to put those data to their place, mostly in order to solve the problem formulations, but also for supporting the analysis. All that data is then reduced in order to simplify and to eliminate the weak or less significant data.

B.2. Types of Data

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

B.2.1 Primary Data

The primary data as the main source were taken from the film entitled *Do the Right Thing* by Spike Lee as the object of the study. The film provided data in form of dialogues which will be taken as the evidences. This includes the movie and the movie script.

B.2.2 Secondary Data

The secondary data was another data which become the supporting data for primary data. These were taken from various sources such as journals, online articles, books, and thesis were related to the theory of this study.

B.3. Analyzing the Data

After collecting the primary data from the movie and script; surfed the internet for necessary secondary data, and organizing all the data., analyzing the data is required as the final step. The collected and organized data were analyzed and reported in chapter IV.



CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of finding and discussion related to the two problem formulations mentioned in chapter one. This chapter contains the racism and the levels in *Do the Right Thing* (1989) film.

“Racism is one of the characteristics that discriminates racially in a culture that is widely accepted by society and encourages competition, power inequality, and unfair treatment of members of other groups. These injustices can manifest in the form of individual treatment or through social structures and official institutions. Injustices that occur through institutions include differences in laws, education systems, employment opportunities, immigration policies, religion, and others”. As previously actually contains the levels of racism the theory of Gardener’s story by Jones. So, in this research the author found seven racisms depicted in the film *Do the Right Thing* and four levels of racism but there were found only two of levels depicted in this film. For the levels of racism depicted in this film, namely personally mediated racism and institutionalized racism. (12).

A. Racism depicted in the film *Do the Right Thing* (1989)

This section aims to answer the first problem formulation of how racism is portrayed in the film *Do the Right Thing* (1989). Based on the theory that has been explained by Jones, this study explains that racism is one of the characteristics that discriminate against race in a culture that encourages competition, power inequality and unfair treatment of other groups. (John 12)

Unfair treatment of other groups is one of the acts of racial discrimination that occurs in the film *Do the Right Thing*. This action is explained through a study of the following film excerpts:

Pino
How come you niggers are stupid?
 Mookie
 If you see a nigger here, kick his butt
 Pino
 Fuck you and stay off the phone.

(Do the Right Thing, 00:45:00-00:50:00)

The conversation shows that the Italian people committed acts of racism against the American people. In the dialogue, Pino, one of Sal's children who has a business in a black neighborhood, tells Mookie (American people) that black people are stupid. And Pino did this act directly in front of the person he raised. From the dialogue that occurred between Mookie and Pino, it was clear that Pino committed an act of racism against Mookie. According to Jones, "A racially discriminatory characteristic that constitutes a racially based injustice between individuals and other groups" (12). In other words, readers can understand the depiction of racism that occurs between Italians and Americans.

Mookie: Sounds funny to me. As much as you say nigger this and
 nigger that, all your favourite people are "niggers"

Pino: **It's different. Magic, Eddie, Prince are not niggers. I mean,
 are not Black. I mean, they are Black but not really Black. They are
 more than Black. It's different**

(Do the Right Thing, 00:32:00-00:35:00)

The conversation shows that the Italian people committed acts of racism against the American people. In the dialogue, Pino says that he has a favorite person who is black as well, then Mookie replies with Pino's words that make Mookie want to laugh because his favorite person is also black, but in the dialogue, Pino says again that Prince is indeed black but not the one who is really black. From the dialogue that occurred between Mookie and Pino, it is clear that Pino attributed his speech to Mookie's physique and committed racist acts against Mookie. According to Jones, "A racially discriminatory characteristic that constitutes a racially based injustice between individuals and other groups" (12). In other words, readers can understand the depiction of racism that occurs between Italians and Americans.

Pino: Then we could try something else

Sal: We don't know nothing' else

Pino: **I'm sick of niggers, it's a bad neighbourhood. I don't like being around them, they're animals.**

(*Do The Right Thing*, 01:00:00-01:10:00)

The conversation shows that Italian people express how they feel when they are in a black environment. In the dialogue, Pino told his father that he was very sick of being in this situation because according to him, living in an American environment is like living with animals. From the dialogue that takes place between Pino and Sal it is clear that they are talking about physical ugliness and vilifying Americans. According to Jones, "A racially discriminatory characteristic that constitutes a racially based injustice between

individuals and other groups” (12). In other words, readers can understand the depiction of racism that occurs between Italians and Americans.

Sal: There it goes. Why?

Da Mayor: You were there. First white folks.

Pino: **Fuckin’ niggers**

(Do the Right Thing, 01:40:00-01:50:00)

The conversation shows that the Italian people committed acts of racism against the American people. In the dialogue, Pino said fucking to Da Mayor who is a black person. From the dialogue that takes place between Pino, Sal and Da Mayor, it is clear that Pino really dislikes people who are black. According to Jones, "A characteristic that discriminates against race that forms a racial injustice between individuals and other groups” (12). In other words, readers can understand the depiction of racism that occurs between Italians and Americans.

Pino: You know, Mookie, I don’t understand why you always have to bring up racism

Mookie: Because it’s always there, Pino. You can’t just ignore it

Pino: **I’m not racist Mookie. I have black friends**

(Do The Right Thing, 00:45:30-00:55:00)

The conversation shows that the Italian people committed acts of racism against the American people. In the dialogue, Pino tells Mookie that he has a friend who is black. If you look at Pino living in an American area that

automatically he has no friends of the same race as him. From the dialogue that occurred between Mookie and Pino, with his words like that, he already committed a racist act. According to Jones, "A racially discriminatory characteristic that constitutes a racially based injustice between individuals and other groups" (12). In other words, readers can understand the depiction of racism that occurs between Italians and Americans.

Police: You're menace, Radio Raheem. You're always causing trouble.

Radio Raheem: I'm not causing trouble, officer. I'm just trying to express myself.

Police: Express yourself? You're just a loudmouth, Radio Raheem.

(Do The Right Thing, 01:42:00-01:46:00)

The conversation shows that the Italian people committed acts of racism against the American people. In the dialogue, the police, whose duty is supposed to protect and protect the community, instead commit acts of violence and racism against black people who only want to express their opinions. From the dialogue that took place between the police and Radio Raheem, it was clear that the police committed acts of racism. According to Jones, "A racially discriminatory characteristic that constitutes a racially based injustice between individuals and other groups" (12). In other words, readers can understand the depiction of racism that occurs between Italians and Americans.

Sal: **Turn that JUNGLE MUSIC off. We ain't in Africa.**

Buggin'Out: Why it gotta be about jungle music and Africa?

Sal: It's about turning that shit off and getting the fuck outta my pizzeria.

(Do the Right Thing, 00:38:00-00:40:00)

The conversation shows that the Italian people committed acts of racism against the American people. In the dialogue, Sal committed a racist act to Buggin'Out because Sal told them to turn off the music jungle. Jungle music contains racist insults to music that originated in African-American culture (hip hop). From the dialogue that occurred between Sal and Buggin'Out, it was clear that there were racist acts. According to Jones, "A racially discriminatory characteristic that constitutes a race-based injustice between individuals and other groups" (12). In other words, readers can understand the depiction of racism that occurs between Italians and Americans.

B. Levels of racism according to Jones the theory of A Gardener's story

This section aims to answer the formulation of the second problem about the classification of levels of racism based on the theory of A Gardener's story according to Jones in the film *Do the Right Thing* (1989). In the study, there are two types of racism. The first is personally mediated racism and the second is institutionalized racism.

1. Personally Mediated Racism

Personally mediated manifestations of racism are in the form disrespect, suspicion, scapegoating, and dehumanization. This manifests as

disrespect (poor or absent service, failure to communicate options), suspicion (wariness of store owners, everyday avoidance, including jaywalking, holding purses, and standing when seats are available on public transportation), devaluation (surprise at competence suppression of aspirations), scapegoating (Rosewood incident, 9, 10 Charles Stuart case, 11-14 Susan Smith case 15-18), and dehumanization (police brutality, sterilization abuse, hate crimes). “Personally mediated racism is a level of racism that occurs through direct interaction between individuals or groups. He defines personally mediated racism as differential assumptions about other people's abilities, motives, and intentions based on race, followed by differential actions based on those assumptions” (13).

Pino: How come you niggers are stupid?

Mookie: If you see a nigger here, kick his ass

Pino: Fuck you and stay off the phone

(Do the Right Thing, 00:45:00-00:50:00)

Conversations that show the type of level of personally mediated racism. Because in the dialogue, racism that occurs directly from one individual to another. According to Jones, “Personally mediated racism is a level of racism that occurs through direct interaction between individuals or groups. He defines personally mediated racism as differential assumptions about other people's abilities, motives, and intentions based on race, followed by differential actions based on those assumptions” (13). In other words, readers can distinguish between one level of racism than another.

**Mookie: Sounds funny to me. As much as you say nigger this
and nigger that, all your favorite people are “niggers”
Pino: It’s different. Magic, Eddie, Prince are not niggers. I
mean, are not Black. I mean, they are Black but not really
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Pino: Then we could try something else

Sal: We don’t know nothing’ else

**Pino: I’m sick of niggers, it’s a bad neighbourhood. I don’t like
being around them, they’re animals.**

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Sal: There it goes. Why?

Da Mayor: You were there. First white folks.

Pino: Fuckin' niggers

(Do the Right Thing, 01:40:00-01:50:00)

Conversations that show the type of level of personally mediated racism. Because in the dialogue, racism that occurs directly from one individual to another. According to Jones, "Personally mediated racism is a level of racism that occurs through direct interaction between individuals or groups. He defines personally mediated racism as differential assumptions about other people's abilities, motives, and intentions based on race, followed by differential actions based on those assumptions" (13). In other words, readers can distinguish between one level of racism than another.

Pino: You know, Mookie, I don't understand why you always have to bring up racism

Mookie: Because it's always there, Pino. You can't just ignore it

Pino: I'm not racist Mookie. I have black friends

(Do the Right Thing, 00:45:30-00:55:00)

Conversations that show the type of level of personally mediated racism. Because in the dialogue, racism that occurs directly from one individual to another. According to Jones, “Personally mediated racism is a level of racism that occurs through direct interaction between individuals or groups. He defines personally mediated racism as differential assumptions about other people's abilities, motives, and intentions based on race, followed by differential actions based on those assumptions” (13). In other words, readers can distinguish between one level of racism than one another.

Sal: Turn that JUNGLE MUSIC off. We ain't in Africa.

Buggin'Out: Why it gotta be about jungle music and Africa?

Sal: It's about turning that shit off and getting the fuck outta my pizzeria

(Do the Right Thing, 00:38:00-00:40:00)

Conversations that show the type of level of personally mediated racism. Because in the dialogue, racism that occurs directly from one individual to another. According to Jones, “Personally mediated racism is a level of racism that occurs through direct interaction between individuals or groups. He defines personally mediated racism as differential assumptions about other people's abilities, motives, and intentions based on race, followed by differential actions based on those assumptions” (13). In other words, readers can distinguish between one level of racism than another.

2. Institutionalized Racism

“Institutionalized racism discriminates against people based on their race to access society’s goods, services, and opportunities”. Inherited disadvantage can manifest as institutionalized racism because it is normative and often legalized. “Institutionalized racism, because it is normative, sometimes legalized, and often manifests as inherited disadvantage. Racism is structural, codified in our institutions, practices, and laws, so that no perpetrators need to be identified. Indeed, institutionalized racism often manifests as inaction in the face of need”.(13)

Police: You’re a menace, Radio Raheem. You’re always causing trouble

Radio Raheem: I’m not causing trouble, officer. I’m just trying to express myself.

Police: Express yourself? You’re just a loudmouth, Radio Raheem

(Do the Right Thing, 01:42:00-01:46:00)

Conversations that show a type of institutionalized level of racism. Because in the dialogue, the racism that occurs is carried out by a person who works in an institution or is tied to a structure. According to Jones, “Institutionalized racism, because it is normative, sometimes legalized, and often manifests as inherited disadvantage. Racism is structural, codified in our institutions, practices, and laws, so that no perpetrators need to be identified. Indeed, institutionalized racism often manifests as inaction in the

face of need” (13). In other words, readers can distinguish between one level of racism than another.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Chapter five is the last chapter in this study. This chapter contains conclusions and suggestions. The conclusion in this study is based on the results of the analysis in chapter four on the analysis of racism and its level as reflected in the film *Do the Right Thing* (1989).

A. Conclusion

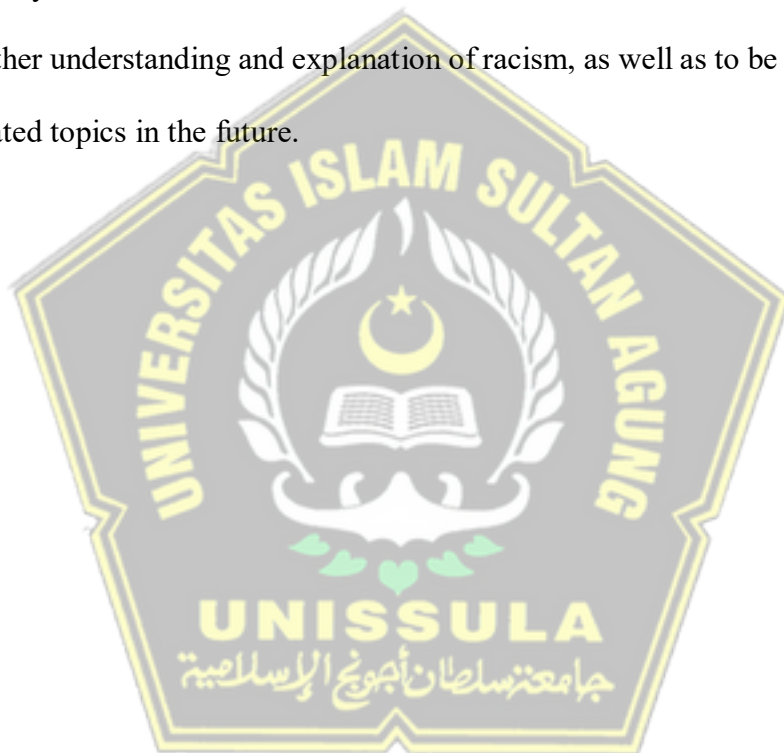
This study analyzed the racism depicted in the *Do the Right Thing* film (1989). Racism is an act of racial discrimination that encourages the treatment of competition and injustice against members of other groups. In addition, this study also identifies the level of racism depicted through the characters, dialogues, and conflicts that occur in this film. It can be concluded that the racism depicted in this film is caused by actions such as racial differences that make one individual feel superior and make conflict spread.

In addition to discussing the racism depicted in this film, this study also found an explanation of the existence of a level of racism as intended so that readers can distinguish between these types of racism. In this study, only two types of levels were described, the first being personally mediated racism and the second being institutionalized racism. For the individual itself, it occurs when acts of racism are carried out from one individual to another, while for institutionalized racism it occurs when there is racism carried out by institution or a person who is bound by the state.

The film not only portrays racism as a black-and-white conflict, but also shows the complexity of relationships between minority groups.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusions of this research, there is suggestion that can be given for further research. Given that racism is a topic that often appears in literary works, this research is also recommended to be used in order to gain further understanding and explanation of racism, as well as to be carried out for related topics in the future.



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