

**THE ANALYSIS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION PORTRAYED IN
GREEN BOOK**

THESIS

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2020**

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Presented to

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S)

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2020**

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I state that the thesis entitled **"THE ANALYSIS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION PORTRAYED IN GREEN BOOK"** is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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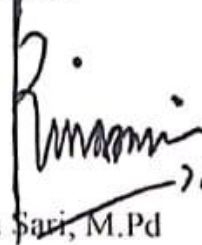
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MOTTO

NEVER GIVE UP, BEFORE YOU DIE

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my mother.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I want to say thank you very much to Allah SWT who has given me everything in my life. Salawat and salam for my greatest prophet Muhammad SWA who has brought us from the darkness to the brightness in the name of Islam.

I say thanks to my family especially my mother who always support me until now. Thanks for all the sacrifices you have made. Secondly, I say thanks to all my lecturers who has taught me, especially to Mrs. Istiadah who has very patient. Thanks for wanting to guide me so that I could finish my thesis. The last, I don't forget to say thank you very much to all my friends especially Kholil Mahmudi who never stopped reminding me to keep on fighting.

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ABSTRACT

Surname, Nickname. 2020. *The Analysis of Racial Discrimination Portrayed in Green Book*. Minor Thesis (Skripsi). Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

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Keywords : Racial discrimination, Main character, Green Book.

This research aims to analyze racial discrimination and its effect on the main characters of *Green Book* movie. The theory applied in this study is theory proposed by Theodorson & Theodorson (1979) about racial discrimination. The data were taken from movie *Green Book* by reading and taking some evidence related to racial discrimination. The research method used in this study is literary criticism with descriptive data analysis techniques.

Based on the findings and discussion, it can be concluded that there are two types of discrimination experienced by main characters, direct and indirect discrimination. There are many direct discriminations experienced by main characters. Both main characters are experienced discrimination but most cases happen to Don Shirley since he was Black, the discrimination he was experienced are being refused in accomodation, being refused in eating in restaurant, being refused in using toilet, arbitrary arrest, harrassement by black man and being refused in trying the clothes in store. While the only discrimination experienced by Tony is mocked by the patrolman as half negro. Don Shirley also experienced indirect discrimination through regulations made by the government that seemed detrimental to the Blacks race. The local authority prohibits black man or woman to be outside at night. Racial discrimination affects Shirley life, the effects of racial discrimination on Shirley are he cannot pursue his orgininal dream which is to be a classic pianist because black cannot becom Classic Pianist. Then he suffering from loneliness and aleniation since his own people does not acknowledge him.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, significances the of study, scope and limitation, definition of key terms, and research method.

A. Background of the Study

Race is a term to describe the social construction that differentiate a group of people by their looks (particularly skin color), and ethnic classification (Sanson et al., 2008). The differences between groups of people are common, but these differences can eventually lead to a conflict. After humans increasingly modern-minded, humans increasingly show cultural differences that result in the emergence of conflicts, such as religious conflicts, political conflicts, and ethnic conflicts in social life. The conflict is a result of the prejudices that arise due to the assessment of a person or group, attitudes and behaviors towards them. Racial prejudice tends to be negative judgments which will lead to racist attitudes. This prejudice later on can lead to racial discrimination.

Racial discrimination includes remembers making dishonest allegations for individuals from races apparent to be second rate, restricting the entrance and amount of assets for minorities, and rejecting commitments by minorities (Sanson et al., 2008). The problem of racism has emerged almost as old as human civilization and has not improved with the progress of time. The Scriptures have recorded racist events that occurred in the Land of Egypt thousands of years ago

when the Israelites were enslaved by the Egyptians, where Moses then led the Jews out of the land of Egypt into Israel. When people think that the problem of racism has diminished in modern times like today, the eyes of the world are opened by the many fatalities, so it is only realized that the problem of racism is not over, even today when we have gone through a new millennium.

According to Theodorson and Theodorson (1979) discrimination means unfair treatment of a group of individuals, which in essence is the same as a group of perpetrators of discrimination. Whether discrimination is considered illegal, depends on the values held by the community concerned, or ranks in the community and layering of the community based on the principle of discrimination. Theodorson and Theodorson (1979) also explain that discrimination is based on something, usually categorical or special traits, such as color, gender, faith, or social class membership. The word generally represents the acts of a weak minority of the ruling majority, such that their conduct can be said to be unethical and democratic.

The destruction of a race or the existence of discrimination shows that human beings are distinguished because of their external aspects. Humans are less valued as humans, but more in view and value only from physical appearance. The difference in the color of blacks, whites, yellows, or other colors has caused many divisions, hostility and even war. It is difficult to accept discrimination based on race or skin color. Race and color of human skin cannot be a single measure.

Humans should be valued in terms of their dignity. Humans really as humans, precisely because of their dignity. self-esteem and dignity are inherent in humans and cannot be separated because of differences in skin color or certain race. That is the basis of human rights.¹ In article 2 (1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, hereinafter referred to as the UDHR, states that everyone has the right to all rights and freedoms contained in this declaration, without any difference, such as race, skin color, gender, language, religion, political opinions or different thoughts, national or social origin, ownership rights, birth status or other status. (2) furthermore, no distinction can be made based on political status, jurisdiction or international status of a country or region of origin, whether from an independent State, guardianship, not governing itself or under another sovereignty limit. This article wants to state that everyone has the same and equal rights and freedoms, because of their dignity. No discrimination whatsoever.

Racial discrimination problem is one of the social problems that has occurs since long time ago. This act of discrimination can cause conflict between group of people. Racial discrimination often followed by the acts of violence done by a group of people to other group that supposed to be different race. One of the most common racial discrimination practices are conflict between White and Black people. Black people often get racial discrimination in the form of violence or bad stereotype. Black people experienced such kind of discrimination not because of their bad behavior or because they were committed crime, it was because of their

race. In America, as majority group, White people treated Black people with unjust treatment, violence, and even cruelty.

These two political developments, the Jim Crow Rule and the Civil Rights Movement, will briefly illustrate the history of race discrimination in the United States. Jim Crow was the name of the ethnic caste system that, between 1877 and the mid-1960s, existed mainly but not solely in southern and border states. More than a series of strict anti-black rules, Jim Crow was. It was a lifestyle. African Americans were reduced to the rank of second-class residents under Jim Crow. The Jim Crow law differentiates black and white people greatly. In other facets of life, such as in public buildings and lifestyles, they are discriminated. The topic of racial discrimination also appears in literary works, like in the movie script.

Movie constitutes a form of entertainment that enacts a story by sound and the sequence of images. It is a sequence of picture projected on a screen from a developed and prepared film especially with an accompanying sound track (Webster's Dictionary, 2004, p.654). Movie is also known as film, a real or unreal story that is served on a screen or television. Every movie has the script as a basic standard of the production. In this case, the writer chooses the "Green Book" movie script as the datum sources.

Green Book is a biographical comedy drama that is directed by an American director, Peter Farrelly. This movie is based on the true story that is written on the book *The Negro Motorist Green book* by Victor Hugo Green. It story follows an Italian American man called Frank Tony the Lip, which starring Viggo

Mortensen. Frank work as a driver for African-American pianist named Don Shirley starring Mahershala Ali.

Green Book tells the story of an unlikely friendship between an Italian American driver and an African American pianist on a concert tour from New York through the deep south in 1962, one year after the Freedom Riders. They carry a Green Book in an attempt to stay out of trouble. Since both of the main characters are not “White” they received the practices of racial discrimination. For example, in one scene of the movie, the White people mock Tony Vallelonga’s name and underestimate him because he is an Italian American. The same thing goes on Don Shirley, since he is African American, he cannot use public facility in his concert area.

Unlike the others movie script, the script of Green Book is worth studying because the film is not only the movie won Oscar, but it can also portrays the racism experience by black despite the comedy drama genre it offers. The other movie usually only focus on the struggle or the racism experience by the black such as the Help, the hate u give, do the right thing and many others, but Green Book main focus tells a story of odd friendship between black man and white man that later unfold many bitterness of event experienced by the two main character, Tony Vallelonga and Don Shirley. The racism inside the film is portrayed clearly but at the same time Green Book movie still fun and enjoyable with adequate sense of comedy (Wilkinson, 2019).

Some of the researches in the previous studies section focus on race (Maurilla, 2015; Suastifa, 2011; Susanto, 2011), but discrimination about race in

film is rarely examined such as Madula et al, 2017 in Planet of Apes and Putri (2017) in 99 Cahaya Di Langit Eropa. The object of this research is new and there is no research that explores further about this object. Thus, the researcher is interested in doing research entitled “The Analysis of Racial Discrimination Portrayed in Green Book”

B. Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the research questions are as follows:

1. What are racial discriminations suffered by the main characters of Green Book?
2. What are the effects of racial discrimination on main characters' life in Green Book?

C. Objectives of the Study

Based on the research questions above, the research objectives are as follows:

1. To analyze the racial discriminations suffered by the main characters of Green Book
2. To analyze the effects of racial discrimination on main characters' life.

D. Scope and Limitation

The focus of this study concern on kind of racial discrimination and effect of racial discrimination in movie, using theory of racial discrimination by Theodorson & Theodorson (1979). The data will only take from the movie *Green*

Book. The researcher limit the data collection by only take the event that revolve in the two main character; Tony Vallelonga and Don Shirley

E. Significance of the Study

The findings of this research are supposed to give contribution. Theoretically, the researcher expects this research to be one of the new findings which contribute in literature research. Practically, this research is expected to give insight and knowledge to English students who study about literary criticism.

F. Definition of The Key Terms

The researcher gives meanings of main words as follows to prevent confusion of the terms used in this research:

1. Racial Discrimination is making dishonest allegations for individuals from races apparent to be second rate, restricting the entrance and amount of assets for minorities, and rejecting commitments by minorities.
2. African Americans are an ethnic group of Americans with total or partial ancestry from any of the black racial groups of Africa. The phrase generally refers to descendants of enslaved black people who are from the United States.
3. Black people is a skin group-based classification used for specific people with a mid to dark brown complexion.

G. Research Method

This section discusses research method that is going to be applied in this study. It consists of research design, data source, research instrument, data collection and data analysis.

1. Research Design

This study applies a literary criticism. In other word, literary criticism is a natural human response to literature. In literary criticism, there is a specific method or approach to analyze in literary work, it was called literary theory (Gillespie, 2010). The writer wants to describe the things Green Book in detail. The things that will be described are the answers of the research problems about what are racial discriminations and the effects of racial discriminations based on theories. Literary criticism **will** be the best method related to this research.

2. Data and Data Source

The data in this research is taken from the Green Book movie script that IS written by Nick Vallelonga, Brian Currie, and Peter Farrelly which is also downloaded from the internet. The duration of the video is 2 hours and 10 minutes. While the length of movie script is 115 pages.

3. Data Collection

To collect the data, the following steps will be done. Firstly, the researcher watches the film to understand the story. Then, the researcher collects the data by reading the movie script and re-watch the video from

beginning to the end. In order to identify the racial discrimination aspects, researcher analyzes it by using theory of racial discrimination by Theodorson & Theodorson (1979). The last step is identifying forms of racial discrimination suffered by main characters and the effects of racial discrimination on the main characters.

4. Data Analysis

After collecting the data from data source, the researcher continues to do data analysis. The first step in data analysis is the researcher begins by determining the context of each datum. In the second step, the data were analyzed, and classified by theory proposed by Theodorson & Theodorson (1979) about discrimination. Then the last step is the researchers discussed the finding to draw the conclusion after getting the result of the analysis.

H. Previous Studies

There are several previous studies that have similarities in the term of the topics of the study and the theory used. The topic of racial discrimination has been discussed in several researches. For instance, the research conducted by Maurilla (2015) that analyze analyze the racial discrimination in *The Help* by Kathryn Stockett. She conducts sociological approach research on analyzing the racial discrimination experienced in African-American maids and the effects of racial discrimination on the black maids' lives. Then, there is a study conducted by Suastifa (2011) that analyze racial discrimination that experienced by the two main characters Aibileen and Minny. It is found out

that both of two main characters fought hard to out themselves from racial discrimination but in different ways.

The researches that have similarities in terms of the theory used are the research conducted by Madula et al (2017) that analyze the Movies Rise of The Planet Of The Apes And Dawn Of The Planet Of The Apes. They analyze the the movies by using the same theory, discrimination theories by Theodorson and Theodorson. The research conducted by Putri (2017) is to describe discrimination in the movie 99 Light in the Sky of Europe. She studied about the majority discrimination against minorities and also the types of discrimination found because of differences in religion, ethnicity, and habits in dress.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The theoretical analysis is discussed in this chapter and some overview of theories is given. It offers the concept of literary sociology, ethnic segregation, and the principle of discrimination suggested by Theodorson & Theodorson (1979). This chapter also points out previous studies related to this thesis.

A. Sociology of Literature

In this case the researcher need to discuss about the relationship between sociology and literature. The concept 'sociology' is derived etymologically from the Latin word 'socius' meaning friend or partner and the Greek word 'logos' or 'ology' meaning research or science. Pursuant to H. K. Rawat (2010) "Sociology is, literally, the study of companionship, meaning social interaction and its resulting relationship between companions or human groups" (p. 3). In comparison, this perspective does not make the essence of sociology plain, since other fields, such as anthropology, political science, psychology and economics, objectively study culture, based on its diverse causes and characteristics. Similarly, 'sociology' has been described in numerous ways by various social theorists.

According to Davita (2005) "Sociology is the study of various traits of society and the relationship between societies to the social stability of their environment" (p.3). Sociology is always concerned with human activity with their environment. Learning sociology is not only human behavior but sociology

elements such as society structure, social stability and social change. According to Laurensen (1972) stated that sociology is basically the scientific, analytical study of individuals in society, the study of social structures and the social method.

Sociology as the science to study social relationship and obtain material from different source that is literature. Literature and sociology are a reflected of human relationship and their environment. There is a way to interact with the environment, it is related to real life. The literary facts and the effect on the social climate can be understood as sociology. Sociologists like Alan Swingewood, Karl Marks, Max Weber and others agree with each other, that sociology is an institution and sociology is included. Sociology associated with literature unlike other social sciences. Almost all facets of human social life are of concern to sociology. New principles and approaches for sociological study have been discovered by young scientists. Sociology as a social science that focuses on the meaning that human attach to their interactions and actions to a particular social context (Weber, 1997).

Literature is therefore, like sociology, pre-eminently concerned with the social world of man, his adaptation to it, and his ability to improve it. In reality, the substance from which literature is built is man and his culture. Literature, thus, is considered to be the language or reflection of human life through the process of social development. Idiom Language (Wellek & Warren, 1970). Literature is a vital archive of what people have done in life, what they have heard about it, what they have considered and felt about those parts of it that have the most immediate

and permanent interest for all of us, in the words of Hudson (2006). It is thus essentially an expression of life by means of language.

In brief, literature arises from life, responds to life, and is nourished by life. Society and people are the origins of literature. Within the mind and heart of the poet, the outside universe becomes transformed and these transformed elements become truth in literature and a source of our enjoyment. Literature, though, can hardly be defined exactly since the numerous commentators and scholars from Plato down to the present age have defined literature differently. Different theories of literature claim these diverse views.

Wellek and Warren (1970) seek to concentrate on the different forms of describing literature in Literature Theory and ultimately agree that the essence of literature can be interpreted by the explicit use of literary or connotative language. They describe literature as life's replication. "While defining the nature of literature, they note: "Literature is a social organization, using social production as its medium language. Literature reflects life; and 'life' is, to a large degree, a collective reality, while the individual's outer environment and inner or subjective world have also been subjects of literary imitation' (p. 94).

One of the key literature-related issues is its interaction with culture. Literature and culture are dependent on each other at all times. The most critical explanation for this interdependent relationship is that the social entity is literature and the medium of language, a social creation, is used. Life is portrayed and life is a social reality (Hudson, 2006). In the words of Hudson (2006), "literature grows

directly out of life is, of course, to say that it is in life itself that we have to search for the sources of literature, or, in other words, impulses that have given rise to the different forms of literary expression" (p. 110).

In short, the foundation of both sociology and literature is the same, and the core social structures decide their equilibrium. The shifts in the type and substance of literature was induced by changes in culture and changes in society leading to the presentation of literary works of fresh and innovative ideas. This connection between literature and sociology is discussed by the sociology of literature. In different cultures, there are various codes of behaviour and they are expressed in their respective literature. The mutual relation between literature and culture is seen by this reflection.

Literature, in reality, is a social phenomenon that varies from one social structure to another, since literary works are specifically affected by social structures and forces. A culture has its own distinctive system that has behavioral rules, beliefs, concepts, and concerns. Different concepts, themes, icons, photographs and other elements of literature are provided by these principles. So, one nation's literary work varies from that of other nations. The root cause of this disparity is the influence of the social system in question.

There are social, democratic, environmental, moral, economic and domestic ideals of the day in the great literary works. With the changes in the temperature of age and history, the shape and type of literature change. Literature is thus known as society's language. The connection between literature and culture

is a two-way relationship. It impacts society and is affected by history. For eg, culture provides authors with the raw material, but the same kind of raw material does not yield the same kind of literary works. The essence of literary type and style, in reality, depends on the writer's imagination and innovation.

In certain cases, the geographical setting and technological advances also impact literature and decide its type and character. Photos are generated by the geographical climate, while technological innovations supply literature of new theories and ideas. Modern technological inventions have altered the entire social system tremendously and have contributed to modern literary movements.

These developments in cultural patterns in society have been expressed in the twentieth-century book. For example, in literature, the Revival movement initiated a humanistic trend where literature has become more oriented towards materialism as the industrial revolution in the modern century. Although the entire societal system and social powers are the product of literary work, it should not be omitted from society. Any effort to examine and understand literature that lacks culture and life would also not do justice to literary works (Singer, 2011).

From the very beginning, the relationship between literature and culture has been very similar and inseparable. As far as the history of literature is concerned, it is found that the controversy between right and wrong or virtue and sin was primarily concerned with earlier literature. Actually, in the fictional works of the past, God or virtue was at the centre. Such virtue-centered writing,

however, modified in the second half of the 18th century (Frassen & Kuipers, 2015).

In the romantic era, the position of deity or goodness was assumed by man and his world and the glory goes to the French Revolution. The position of man was replaced by the 'foundation' and 'superstructure' again with the emergence of capitalism and industrialism. Contemporary literature has been more focused on the reader and emphasis is placed on human economic, material and environmental circumstances (Frassen & Kuipers, 2015). It was traditionally thought that theological theories provide literature with content, but it is considered in the current age to account for the shifts in the social system triggered by industrialism, populism, communism, and totalitarianism. In method, it has become more materialist. This exposes human behaviour in the sense of economic variables, especially in the mode of production. The human imagination also experiments with the world.

Early literature stressed ethics and believed in the needs of societal improvement, but the shape of literature is altered with the emergence of modern scientific theories by giving priority to man and his climate. As a consequence, social order is at the forefront of contemporary literature (Frassen & Kuipers, 2015). Therefore, when judging literature, its significance should not be overlooked. Sociology and literature are fields of study that are very different. However, they share common conspectuses at the most basic level, that of content (Swingewood & Laurenson, 1972, p. 11).

In sociology, the entire social system is studied descriptively and theoretically. Literature does not only examine society as an intrinsic aspect of society, it also illustrates the ways in which men and women view society as a sensation. The book, thus, can be seen as the key literary genre of industrial society as a faithful effort to reconstruct the social world of the relationship between man and his kin, with politics and with the establishment. It further delineates the positions of man within the family and other organisations, the disputes and tensions between communities and classes of society.

B. Sociological Concept of Race

Sociologically defined, a race is a category of people who are viewed as biologically distinct from others by a given culture (Thio, 1991:170). Thus, persons are assigned to one race or another, not simply on the basis of reasoning or fact, but by popular sentiment, molded in turn by the ruling category in society. For starters, imagine an American boy whose father is 100% white and whose mother is the daughter of a white man and a black woman. Owing to his 75 percent white and 25 percent black heritage, this young boy is arbitrarily known as black, although he is clearly "more white than black." Sociologists use this social term to define "races" because it is the ethnic status to which persons are classified by their culture that has profound importance for their social lives rather than their actual biological characteristics.

Racism, as a social philosophy, not only entails the guiding concept of a society organized on the basis of ethnic origin, it also brings in a certain

conviction that one race is superior to another. Racism, as described in the Encyclopedia Britannica, is the theory or concept that there is a causal relation between hereditary physical features and certain characteristics of personality, intelligence, or society, and that certain races are intrinsically superior to others (1974). It is a dominance philosophy that offers a rationalization for injustice.

C. Racial Discrimination

In understanding the meaning of racial and ethnic discrimination, it is necessary to first clarify the concept of thought about race and ethnicity. The origin of the term race is known around 1600, the first time the notion of human differentiation based on categories or characteristics of skin color and face shape. Based on physical characteristics, humans in the world can be divided into three major races. These races are Caucasian, Negroid and Mongoloid. Then ethnicity or ethnicity is a group of people whose members identify themselves with each other, usually based on the same line of descent. Tribal identity is characterized by recognition from others that the group's characteristics such as cultural similarity, language, religion, behavior, and biological characteristics.

One figure who introduced the concept of race was Charles Darwin. Darwin introduced race as something that referred to biological and physical features. One of the most obvious is skin color, which in the end, the difference based on skin color triggers the birth of movements that favor their own race. Darwin's theory is used as the basis for action to justify mastery of one race over another race, then arises the superiority of race, a race that feels superior to

oppressing a race that is considered inferior. The concept of racial superiority then gave birth to racism.

Racism as an ideology or belief system is formed to justify and rationalize racial and ethnic inequality. Social group members define social racial categories differently not only in physical aspects but also in relation to social behavior, personality and intelligence. Defines racism as the belief that some human populations are considered superior to others because they are linked to inherited characteristics that are genetically transmitted.

Racial discrimination, according to the basic meaning, refers to unfair treatment of people or classes on the grounds of their race or ethnicity. Many academics and legal advocates differentiate between differential treatment and disparate effects when interpreting racial injustice, providing a two-part definition: differential treatment happens when persons are treated unequally because of their race. There is a different result where persons are handled fairly in compliance with a certain set of laws and practices, but where the latter are built in ways that favour members of one community over another (Reskin 1998). The second portion of this concept expands its scope to include decisions and practices that do not have any particular racial substance of their own but that result in racial disadvantage being created or strengthened. Institutional mechanisms such as these are critical to recognize in determining how valued resources are organized by race, in comparison to more traditional modes of person discrimination.

The term racial discrimination is sometimes equated with racial segregation or injustice, and then contrasted with the term racial justice. In the principle of racial justice, injustice is a matter of exclusion from dominant community institutions and equality is a matter of non-discrimination and equal opportunity to participate. From this principle, laws that provide separate institutions for national minorities are no different from racial segregation, so that their natural expansion is to release the separate status of minority cultures, and encourage equal participation in dominant societies (Sochmawardiah, 2013).

Its emphasis on behavior is a central aspect of the concept of discrimination. Discrimination varies from ethnic bias (attitudes), racial prejudices (beliefs) and bigotry (ideologies), which may also be related to racial disadvantage (see Quillian 2006). Prejudice, prejudices, or bigotry can motivate discrimination, but the concept of discrimination does not presume any unique underlying cause.

1. Racism Against Black Americans

America is a nation of immigrants. The American Indians, who came from Asia more than 20,000 years ago, were the first settlers. Other refugees continued to flood in from Europe and later from Africa, Asia, and Latin America, even after the Indians had settled down as Native Americans. They arrived, most of them seeking to pursue a hope of prosperity and pleasure, as travelers, pioneers, slaves or refugees. The British were the first and, overall, the most active of these immigrants in achieving that dream.

The country has become racially heterogeneous with thousands of refugees joining the United States, i.e. its people vary widely in colour and appearance, ideologies and values, and language and culture (Hess, et.al., 1985). To some degree, this variability has caused a number of types of intergroup confrontation, many of which have become enduring characteristics of American life (Wishart & Reichman, 1979). The nation's most enduring rivalry is between whites and blacks.

Initially, the tension between the two races was influenced by the supremacy of white settlers from Europe, who gradually formed a government committed to the egalitarian principle of equity, over black Africans, who were enslaved and discriminated against by other ethnic classes. This "American dilemma" still persists today, but to a lesser extent than in the past, between the ideal of inclusion and the fact of racial segregation (Thio, 1991:178).

2. American White's Racism toward Blacks

Blacks have been the victim of racial injustice, bigotry, and racism within the United States. They were relegated to marginal positions that were not warranted by their particular expertise and abilities. Blacks have been depicted in America as inferior, hormonal, unreasonable, reckless, dependent, and childlike intellectually. The rationalization for their subordination, i.e. the idea of "contented blacks who know their place," is widely used.

From their historical history, the roots of bigotry toward American blacks could be taken. The geographical situation of the United States, especially in the

South, which has agricultural potential, is the fundamental explanation for the country's tremendous plantation farms. It is a plantation system that, thus, requires a need for an ample supply of cheap labor. The labor dilemma was solved by recruiting several million Africans as slaves over a period of two centuries following failed efforts to enslave the native Indians and to use indentured workers. American blacks used to be oppressed by their white landlords as plantation tenants. Throughout this time, the position of Negroes as slaves is the most fundamental cause for black inferiority against the dominant whites.

D. Theodorson & Theodorson Thoery of Racial Discrimination

The topic of discrimination is intricate, controversial, and multifaceted. It is the weapon of bigotry, and targets people for belonging to a certain group, be it based on gender, religion, race, or something else. It can be explicit, implicit, emotional, physical, or verbal. Since colorism is deeply rooted in African American culture, the differences found in many of the associations in the regional. Like gender, a person's skin tone is a visible physical trait that others immediately notice during social interactions and use to form judgments. Discrimination is a popular social issue today; those who discuss it examine its causes and effects from several viewpoints and societal standings.

Some experts try to define discrimination. According to Brigham (1986) states that discrimination is treatment differently because of membership in a particular ethnic group. These ethnic groups include ethnicity, language, customs, religion, nationality, and others. Another opinion was put forward by Banton

(1992), discrimination is defined as different treatment of people belonging to certain categories that can create social distance. Meanwhile, the discrimination theory used in this research is Theodorson's theory.

Discrimination is a differential treatment of people or categories, depending on something, typically categorical or distinctive characteristics, such as color, gender, faith or membership of social classes, according to Theodorson & Theodorson. The word generally represents the acts of a weak minority of the ruling majority, such that their conduct can be said to be unethical and democratic. More broadly, it refers to all means of expressing and institutionalizing social relationships of dominance and oppression. At issue are practices of dominant groups to maintain privileges they accrue through subordinating the groups they oppress and ideologies they use to justify these practices, with these ideologies revolving around notions of innate superiority and inferiority, difference, or deviance. Thus, the Collins Dictionary of Sociology defines “discrimination” as “the process by which a member, or members, of a socially defined group is, or are, treated differently (especially unfairly) because of his/her/their membership of that group” (22, p. 169).

Extending this definition, the Concise Oxford Dictionary of Sociology holds that discrimination involves not only “socially derived beliefs each [group] holds about the other” but also “patterns of dominance and oppression, viewed as expressions of a struggle for power and privilege” (23, pp. 125–126). In other words, random acts of unfair treatment do not constitute discrimination. Instead, discrimination is a socially structured and sanctioned phenomenon, justified by

ideology and expressed in interactions, among and between individuals and institutions, intended to maintain privileges for members of dominant groups at the cost of deprivation for others.

Minority groups are groups that are recognized on the basis of variations in color, faith, or nationality that experience disadvantages as a result of bias or bigotry, according to Theodorson & Theodorson (1979: 258-259), this word is commonly not used as a technical term and often is mostly used to refer to individual categories rather than groups. And sometimes the dominant party instead of the minority group, too. For example, although women are not classified as a group (more precisely a category of society), or even a minority, which by some writers is often classified as a minority group, because usually in society, which is oriented towards male / male chauvinism, since the days of the Prophet Adam has discriminated against otherwise, a group of people, including those who have been privileged or not discriminated against, but who are classified as a minority quantitatively, cannot be classified as a minority group. Therefore the term minority does not include all groups, which are small in number, but are dominant in politics. As a result, the term minority is only addressed to them, which by most residents of the community can be subjected to prejudice or discrimination.

Discrimination can be divided into two types, namely as follows:

- a. Direct Discrimination.

The act of restricting a particular area, such as settlements, types of work, public facilities and the like and also occurs when decision makers are directed by prejudices against certain groups. Direct discrimination occurs because of a person's personal attributes such as gender, race, age, disability or parental status (caste). People belonging to a higher caste are treated with respect, while people belonging to a lower caste are discriminated against.

b. Indirect Discrimination.

Indirect discrimination is carried out through the creation of policies that prevent certain racial / ethnic groups from engaging freely with other racial / ethnic groups where their rules and procedures contain invisible discrimination bias and result in systematic harm to the community or group certain community. In this case, racial segregation can be said to be part of discrimination because segregation is a manifestation of injustice and its value is contrary to the value of racial justice. In the principle of racial justice, injustice is a matter of exclusion from the dominant social institutions and equality is a matter of non-discrimination and equal opportunity to participate. From this principle, the rules that provide for separate institutions for national minorities are no different from racial segregation, so the natural extension is to relinquish the separate status of cultural minorities, and encourage equal participation in the dominant society.

E. Previous Studies

Several researchers have conducted research about racial discrimination. The first is Maurilla (2015) that conducted a study entitled “Racial discrimination in Kathryn Stockett’s *The Help*” which aims to analyze the racial discrimination experienced in African-American maids and the effects of racial discrimination on the black maids’ lives. This study uses Sociological approach and Pincus’s Theory about racial discrimination. The result of the study shows that shows there are two types of discrimination as seen in the novel; individual discrimination and institutional discrimination, and those discrimination acts reflect the social condition of 1960s in Southern United States. Meanwhile, racial discrimination affects the lives of the black maids in term of distrust toward white people and insecurity. The similarity between this study with the previous study is the research’s object which is the effects of racial discrimination. While the difference between the previous study and this study is the theory used, the previous study uses Pincus’s Theory and this study uses Theodorson & Theodorson theory.

The second is study conducted by Suastifa (2011) entitled “The Representation of Racial Discrimination in The Help Novel by Kathryn Stockett” which aims to analyze the representation of racial discrimination that experienced by the two main characters Aibileen and Minny. The theory used in the study is representation theory. The results show that black people get racial discrimination because they were considered as black and dirty. Both of two main characters fought hard to out themselves from racial discrimination but in different ways. Aibileen fought through her writings while Minny become a public speaker. The

similarity between this study with the previous study is research object which is about racial discrimination. While the difference between the previous study and this study is the theory used, the previous study uses representation theory and this study uses Theodorson & Theodorson theory.

The last previous study is conducted by Susanto (2011) entitled “Racial Discrimination Against Black Main Character Big Boy in A Short Story Big Boy Leaves Home by Richard Wright” which aims to analyze racial discrimination experienced by Big Boy. This study uses the structural approach to explain about intrinsic aspect such as: theme, characters, setting and conflict and the theory uses is Guerin’s theory about structuralism (1992). The findings show that there is a class distinction based on skin color that occurred in the southern United States and a border in which there was a regulation that put blacks in white control. Moreover, there is a very harsh punishment aimed at black citizens if they are seen or seen as breaking the law. This was done so that black residents remained under white control. They could not get clear and tangible legal protection to avoid the rules and treatment of white citizens because the government and administrative systems in the south were all controlled by whites. As a form of self-protection, they prefer to avoid conflicts with whites, but if there is a conflict between them, they prefer to flee rather than having to deal with whites. The similarity between this study with the previous study is the research’s object which is about racial discrimination. While the difference between the previous study and this study is the theory used, the previous study uses Guerin’s theory and this study uses Theodorson & Theodorson theory.

Madula et al. (2017) entitled "Rebellion Against Racism And Discrimination In The Movies Rise Of The Planet Of The Apes And Dawn Of The Planet Of The Apes." This research uses Henry and Tator's theory of prejudice, Theodorson and Theodorson and Larry Willmore's theories of discrimination and Karl Marx and D's theory of rebellion. In the films Rise of the World of the Apes and Dawn of the Planet of the Apes films, E. H. Russel was used as the psychological basis to discover and examine the kinds of racism that humans have done to the Apes and the way the Apes do the revolt behavior. The outcome of this research shows that with the rebellion theories of Karl Marx and D, the rebellion behavior of Apes against humans is appropriated. E. H. Russel. Because of the Humans' unequal treatments, bigotry and prejudice treatments, the Apes did the revolt behavior against the Humans. In comparison, only the devastation is the result of Ape's rebellion to Human in the movies. The usage of the Theodorson & Theodorson hypothesis is the similarity between this analysis and the previous analysis. Although the study reflects on the contrast between the previous research and this study, this study focuses more on ethnic inequality, whereas the previous study focuses more on the act of revolt.

Putri (2017) entitled "Diskriminasi Mayoritas Atas Minoritas Studi Dalam Film 99 Cahaya Di Langit Eropa." The analysis that will be used in this research is the semiotic analysis of the Roland Barthes model with theories from Theodorson & Theodorson about discrimination. Based on the results of research that the author obtained, the film "99 Light in the Sky of Europe" is a picture of the life of immigrants who come to a country that has a different civilization and

social life. Film 99 Light in Sky Europe contains discriminatory behaviors carried out by the majority over the minority. From the film scenes that have been studied about the majority discrimination against minorities and also the types of discrimination found because of differences in religion, ethnicity, and habits in dress, so that discriminatory behavior is generated. The similarity between this study with the previous study is the uses of Theodorson & Theodorson theory. While the difference between the previous study and this study is the previous study used semiotic analysis of Roland Barthes while this study uses Sociological analysis.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

This research has two objectives: to identify the racial discrimination suffered by the main characters of *Green Book* and the effect of racial discrimination on main characters' lives. This chapter consists of two sections. The first section presents the analysis about the racial discrimination suffered by the main characters of *Green Book* which consist of; direct and indirect discrimination. The second section provides the discussion section provides the analysis about the effect of racial discrimination on main characters' lives.

A. Racial Discriminations Suffered by The Main Characters of Green Book

1. Direct Discrimination

Minority groups are groups that are recognized on the basis of variations in color, faith, or nationality that experience disadvantages as a result of bias or bigotry, according to Theodorson & Theodorson (1979: 258-259), this word is commonly not used as a technical term and often is mostly used to refer to individual categories rather than groups. And sometimes the dominant party instead of the minority group, too. For example, although women are not classified as a group (more precisely a category of society), or even a minority, which by some writers is often classified as a minority group, because usually in society, which is oriented towards male / male chauvinism, since the days of the Prophet Adam has discriminated against otherwise, a group of people, including those who have been privileged or not discriminated against, but who are

classified as a minority quantitatively, cannot be classified as a minority group. Therefore, the term minority does not include all groups, which are small in number, but are dominant in politics. As a result, the term minority is only addressed to them, which by most residents of the community can be subjected to prejudice or discrimination.

Discrimination often begins with prejudice. With prejudice, we make a distinction between ourselves and others. This distinction occurs because we are social beings who naturally want to gather with people who are similar to us. Prejudice is often based on ignorance, indifference to groups outside the group or fear of differences. Prejudice is further compounded by a bad label (stigma / stereotype). This bad stamp is based more on various facts that lead to similar patterns, so then we often generalize someone on the basis of his group. This bad stamp is learned by someone from social influences such as society, neighbors, family, parents, school, media, and so on. Discrimination occurs when beliefs about a bad seal and prejudice have turned into action. Discrimination is the act of treating others unfairly just because they come from certain social groups. (Fulthoni, et.al, 2009: 9-10).

Direct Discrimination is the act of restricting a particular area, such as settlements, types of work, public facilities and the like and also occurs when decision makers are directed by prejudices against certain groups (Theodorson & Theodorson, 1979). Under these rules, overt discrimination exists when one person is viewed less favorably than another person is, has been or will be treated in a similar condition on the basis of any of the forbidden criteria, such as sex,

racial or ethnic origin, religion, disability, age or sexual orientation (Nienartowicz, 2014). Direct discrimination is also called individual discrimination, namely individual discrimination is the act of a prejudiced actor (Liliweri, 2005). Direct discrimination has a direct impact on individuals, whereas indirect discrimination takes place based on regulations that are being implemented and inhibits victims of discrimination.

In this film, the main characters are Dr Don Shirley and Tony Lip. Dr Don Shirley is a genius, he had an incredible talent in music, he had Doctoral degree in Psychology, Music and Liturgic Arts. When he was eighteen years old, he already played piano with one of the famous band in America. While in the other hand, Tony Lip was not as educated as Shirley, he worked at the bar, at Copacabana nightclub, as a staff that responsible in handle external affairs since he was good at talking, he can handle almost every problem. His talking ability is also the reason why everyone called him Tony Lip because since he was eight years old, he was so good at talking and can get himself out of trouble with his talking ability.

The main characters both had experienced racial discrimination, but Don Shirley was treated worse than Tony Lip since Don Shirley was Black man. While Tony Lip, eventhough at 1800-1900, in America, Italian are not considered as White, he received good treatment because he looked white.

There are several direct discriminations experienced by Don Shirley one of which is about the accomodation. When Don Shirley and Tony Lip reach

Louisville Kentucky, Don Shirley had to stay in low quality motel because he was not welcome in good hotel since good hotel is owned by Whites.

Tony Lip : This can't be it. Says right here... (points to Green Book)

...cozy as your own home... This place looks like my ass.

Dr. Shirley: This is the place.

[The guys get out of the car. Lip takes Shirley's bag out of the trunk]

Tony Lip: If you need anything, I'll be up the street at the Easton Inn.

So...see you tomorrow.

(00:54:48-00:55:25)

Based on the movie script above, Don Shirley and Tony Lip arrive in poor quality motel. Unlike the inn they usually go to, Tony Lip was surprised to see that his Boss would stay there for the night. Tony Lip doubt that it was the right place because the place looked awful different from the book that said that the place is as comfortable as your own home, but his boss Don Shirley said that it was the right place. From the picture above, it can be seen that the condition of the motel is not good and not as clean as the hotel they usually stay. It also can be seen that there is a sign reads "For Colored only", it is the indication that the place is specially made for Black people only.

These event, indicates there is a segregation between white and black people. In this case, racial segregation can be said to be part of discrimination because segregation is a manifestation of injustice and its value is contrary to the value of racial justice (Lehman-Frisch, 2011). In the principle of racial justice, injustice is a matter of exclusion from the dominant social institutions and equality is a matter of non-discrimination and equal opportunity to participate. From this principle. the rules that provide for separate institutions for national

minorities are no different from racial segregation, so the natural extension is to relinquish the separate status of cultural minorities, and encourage equal participation in the dominant society.

While in the other hand, because Tony Lip looks like a white man, he can stay in the better place. Tony Lip spend the night at the same place with the others band member which are also Whiteman. As a Black Man, Dr Don Shirley he cannot choose where he stays as he pleased because some places refuse Black guests. Thus, it is important for Don Shirley to bring book that contain a guide about where Black can stay and eat, the book is called as Green Book.

The other form of direct discrimination experienced by Don Shirley is he can easily get violation from Whiteman.

EXT. STREET - NIGHT

[George and Lip hustle down the street]

George (panicked): I went out for a drink, I walk into this bar, and there's Shirley getting bounced around! I didn't want to leave him, but I didn't know what to do!

INT. DIVE BAR - NIGHT

[A shit-hole. Drunken REDNECKS surround an EVEN DRUNKER Shirley]

[LAUGHING as they shove him, smack him around]

Drunken Man 1: Who's let him out of his cage? And he's got tie too.

Tony Lip : Get your hands off him!

[The Rednecks stop their fun. Bar goes quiet. They turn toward Lip and George]

Eventhough Don Shirley is not doing something wrong, the fact the he is exist can be a reason for White people to harrash and beat him. Don Shirley want to go out for looking the fresh air in the bar, but rather than fresh his mind, he get beaten by strangers. Then Tony Lip come try to help him. Tony just want to make

Shirley out of the situation, but the drunken rednecks continue to beat and making fun of Shirley. Then the situation got hot, they almost fight at the bar, The drunken man threaten Tony using knife while Tony Lip threaten the man using gun. However, the bar owner then breaking up their fight by pulling out his gun order Tony to hurry leave the place.

INT. MEN'S CLOTHING STORE - DAY - MOMENTS LATER

[As Lip and Shirley ENTER, a couple BUSINESSMEN are trying on suits. A TAILOR approaches Lip.]

TAILOR: May I help you, sir?

Tony Lip: We want to try on that suit in the window.

TAILOR : Of course.

The Tailor pulls a suit off the rack, hands it to Lip.

TAILOR: Dressing room's in the back, sir.

[Lip hands Shirley the suit]

DR. SHIRLEY: Thanks. I'll just be a moment.

Tony Lip: Take your time. I'll check out some ties for ya.

[The Tailor REACTS, follows Shirley toward the dressing room]

Tailor: Uh, excuse me, you're not allowed to try that on.

Dr. Shirley: I beg your pardon?

[The Tailor takes the suit from him]

Tailor: If you would like to purchase it first, we'll be happy to tailor it to your needs.

Shirley stares at him a moment, gets it, and heads for the door.

[Lip at the tie rack, watching all this. Frustrated, he glares at the Tailor and follows Shirley out]

The other form of direct discrimination can be seen in movie script above.

Don Shirley is prohibited in trying clothes in the store. The tailor himself approach Shirley and take the suits from Shirley said that he is not allowed to try the suit while seconds ago the Taylor was so welcome and kind to the Tony, he acted so cold and impolite to Don Shirley.

MORGAN ANDERSON: Lovely work in there!

DR. SHIRLEY: Thank you.

MORGAN ANDERSON: Are you looking for the commode? Here, let me help you.

He leads Shirley to a back door, opens it.

MORGAN ANDERSON : It's right out there 'fore the pines.

Shirley looks out, sees an old OUTHOUSE at the edge of the woods.

DR. SHIRLEY: I'd rather not use that.

MORGAN ANDERSON: Don't be silly, Don. It looks a lot worse from the outside.

DR. SHIRLEY I understand. But I'm not going in there. There's an awkward standoff. I could go back and use the facilities at my motel, but... that's going to take at least a half an hour. Anderson considers this for a BEAT, then gives a friendly smile.

MORGAN ANDERSON We don't mind waitin'.

The other form of direct discrimination is done by the owner of the house concert to Don Shirley. The host was so welcome and kind at the beginning, he praise Don Shirley skill in playing the piano. However, when Don Shirley search the lavatory, the host cannot let Don Shirley uses the same bathroom used by him and his guest, rather, he suggest Don Shirley to use bathroom in the woods.

Tony Lip know the treatment Don Shirley got from the host, he cannot comprehend the situation why Don Shirley still can be nice to them when they ask Shirley to use bathroom in the wood.

EXT. NORTH CAROLINA PLANTATION - NIGHT - LATER

[Show's over, GUESTS are departing. As Dr. Shirley accepts congratulations out on the steps, Lip stands by the Cadillac, smoking with George]

TONY LIP: How does he smile and shake their hands like that? If they tried to pull that outhouse shit with me, I'd piss right on their dining room floor.

GEORGE: Don't do that...

The other form of discrimination is done by Stage manager who is trying to violate the contract because Shearley is Black. As can be seen below:

Lip sees the STAGE MANAGER off to the side of the stage.

TONY LIP : Excuse me... I'm with the band.
 STAGE MANAGER : You're all set up.
 TONY LIP : This ain't the piano, right?
 The STAGE MANAGER approaches. This guy's big, Duke Wayne with
 a hammer holster.
 STAGE MANAGER : That's it.
 TONY LIP : This isn't a Steinway...?
 STAGE MANAGER : So what?
 TONY LIP : Dr. Shirley only plays on Steinway-brand
 pianos. It's in his written contract.
 STAGE MANAGER : Who's Dr. Shirley?
 TONY LIP : Dr. Shirley--the Don Shirley Trio?
 STAGE MANAGER : Does it really matter?
 TONY LIP : Yes, it does. It's in his contract.
 The Stage Manager rolls his eyes.
 STAGE MANAGER : Come on, what's the difference -- these
 coons can play on anything.

From the movie script above, it can be seen that the stage manager has
 already set the instrumen for the band but the piano is not well prepared. As a top-
 class musician whose abilities have been widely recognized, Don Shirley wrote on
 his contract that he would only play on condition that the organizer wanted to
 provide a Stainway piano. The contract was agreed to but the stage manager
 would arbitrarily break the contract and insulted by saying "*these coons can play
 on anything.*"

Another form of direct discrimination experienced by Don Shirley was that
 he was not allowed to use the dressing room which was commonly used by white
 musicians. Instead of providing a nice and comfortable dressing room, hotel
 manager directs Shirley to the shed for changing his clothes.

Another form of racial discrimination experienced by Don Shirley is Being
 refused to eat in the hotel reasturant by White-Owned Hotels. Not just pointing it
 to an improper dressing room. The hotel manager also forbids Don Shirley from

eating at the restaurant, although Don Shirley should also be a respected hotel guest like his other band friends, but only he is not allowed to eat at the restaurant.

It wasn't just discrimination directly against Don Shirley common white man but also people that worked for the nation like cops and patrolman. Don Shirley was underestimated by the Police and was barely given the right to call a lawyer. Don Shirley was arrested even though he did nothing wrong. The reason given by patrolman is very insulting, he said that the reason Don Shirley being detained is because “you let the sun set on your black ass!”

Dr. Shirley's demeanor hardens.

DR. SHIRLEY: You cannot hold me without cause!

PATROLMAN #1: I got cause. 'Cause you let the sun set on your black ass!

[The Chief LAUGHS].

DR. SHIRLEY: I want to speak to a lawyer, I want my phone call! This is a flagrant violation of my rights! I demand my phone call immediately!

Tony Lip also did not escape discrimination even though what Tony experienced was different from Don Shirley. Tony is a person who is easily offended, the form of discrimination experienced by Tony is ridicule and ridicule committed by Patrolman. The Patrolman mock Tony as a half Negro because he was an Italian.

From the explanation above, it can be seen that there are many direct discriminations experienced by main characters. Both main characters are experienced discrimination but most cases happen to Don Shirley since he was Black, the discrimination he was experienced are being refused in accomodation, being refused in eating in restaurant, being refused in using toilet, arbitrary arrest,

harrasement by black man and being refused in trying the clothes in store. While the only discrimination experienced by Tony is mocked by the patrolman as half negro.

2. Indirect Discrimination

Indirect discrimination is carried out through the creation of policies that prevent certain racial / ethnic groups from engaging freely with other racial / ethnic groups where their rules and procedures contain invisible discrimination bias and result in systematic harm to the community or group certain community. Indirect discrimination exists when an otherwise neutral rule, criteria or procedure places individuals covered by a general prohibition on discrimination at a clear disadvantage relative to other persons, unless that provision, criterion or practice is reasonably supported by a valid goal and the means of achieving that objective are sufficient and necessary.

Indirect discriminatory rules (redlining rules) indicate biased rules that are indirectly inferred from non-discriminatory items because of their correlation with discriminatory ones. Indirect discrimination could happen because of the availability of some background knowledge (rules), for example, indicating that a certain zipcode corresponds to a deteriorating area or an area with a mostly black population. Indirect discrimination categorized as institutional discrimination. Institutional discrimination is discrimination that has nothing to do with individual prejudice but rather the impact of the policies or practices of various institutions in society (Sunarto, 2004: 161).

The film *Green Book* is directed by highlighting the existence of indirect discrimination that occurs in the main character Dr. Don Shirley and Tony Lip. Neither Don Shirley or Tony Lip are non-whites, Don Shirley is a black man while Tony Lip is an Italian who is considered half black. Set in the Deep South of America in 1936 to 1965 there is a written law that states that blacks or non-whites may not pass when the night is known as Jim Crow's law.

Jim Crow Laws is a racial apartheid and is both a state and local statute carried out in the Southern United States during the Reconstruction period, which lasted until 1965. It distinguishes them from the white race and as fellow American citizens, beginning in 1890 with a 'distinct but equal' status for African-Americans (Jhonson, 2009). The division of schools, meeting buildings, public transit and break rooms, restaurants and even drinking taps for white and black citizens is enforced by the Jim Crow Rules. While black people have the right to public services, in contrast to those operated by whites, the conditions of the facilities they have are also seen as unfeasible. This makes them feel viewed as subordinates, even though they are fellow American citizens (Jhonson, 2009).

The existence of Jim Crow's law can be seen in the *Green Book* movie script at 1:30:42. The scene occurred when Tony Lip and Don Shirley were just released from prison. They were detained without a clear reason which is actually they were arrested because of Jim Crow's Law. There is a signboard that reads "Whites only within city limit after dark."

Because of this law, white men patrol every night to ensure that no blacks or non-whites roam at night. One night, in the highway when there were heavy rains, Don Shirley and Tony Lip driving to the next concert. In the middle, Tony Lip saw a pair of headlights. By seeing of the lights, Tony knew that there was a car followed them. Apparently, it was disctric patrolman that later come and ask see who was in the driver and passanger seats. The patrolman first order Tony to get out of the car and questioned Tony about what he was doing in the night. Eventhough it was heavy rains, Tony obey the police order, get out of the car and explained what he was doing. Tony explained that he just a little lost and take the detour.

When a police patrol car suddenly stopped Tony and Shirley without any apparent reason. After the patrolman asked Tony about his needs, the patrolman who learned that Tony was in the driver seat while Shirley was in the passanger seat asked in surprise. Patrolman asked why Tony was in the driver's seat with a black man. Tony replied that the black man was his boss. Even though Tony had explained it to him, the patrolman was not satisfied with the answer and told Shirley to get out of the car to show him without his identification. The patrolman explained that they cannot wander in the night because it was Sundown Town. Sundown towns are areas that exclude certain people from staying or even even just being there, varying in size from villages to whole counties (Loewen 2005). Despite affecting different groups (e.g., blacks, Asians, Jews), blacks were the most often omitted group, particularly when considering areas in the Midwest. We refer to these areas as "sundown towns" because when

monitoring the absence of known communities, sundown, or dusk, was a typical temporal comparison. The group(s) omitted would not have been welcome at any time of day, but after dark they were more specifically banned (O'Connel, 2019).

Patrolman ordered with a snapping and rude tone. Other police officers who accompanied him or could also be said to be junior officers, is being considerate about Shirley condition and suggest to only see Shirley ID without making Shirley out of the car. However, the patrolman got angrier and shouted at his junior to make Shirley out of the car, he treated Shirley as if Shirley was a criminal.

In addition to direct discrimination, Don Shirley also experienced indirect discrimination through regulations made by the government that seemed detrimental to the Blacks race. The local authority prohibits black man or woman to be outside at night.

B. The Struggle of Main Characters Against Racial Discrimination in Green Book

As a black man, Don Shirley had been experienced a lot of stereotype and discrimination since he was a kid. He was a very talented kid he could play piano well because his mother taught him. He liked classical music and his original dream was to become classical musician. However, he cannot pursue his original dream because he was a Black, no white man wanted to attend classical music shows that has a black man as the pianist. As can be seen below:

TONY LIP : So that's where they taught you all them songs you play?

DR. SHIRLEY: Actually, I was trained to play classical music. Brahms, Franz Liszt, Chopin--it's all I ever wanted to play. (smile fades) But I was persuaded by my record company to pursue a career in popular music instead. They told me audiences would never accept a black pianist on the classical stage. Wanted to turn me into just another "colored entertainer." You know, the guy who smokes while he's playing, who puts a glass of whisky on the piano and then gets mad when he's not respected like Arthur Rubinstein. Well, you don't see Arthur Rubenstein smoking and putting a drink on his piano.

As can be seen above, Shirley explained that actually he wanted to be classical pianist. Actually he does not want to become pianist in pop song because it remind him that pianist in pop song merely "*colored entertainer*" and people does not really pay respect on colored entertainer. However, it is unfortunate that his dream cannot be achieved because of his skin.

The other effects of discrimination in Shirley's lives is that he suffered because of lonely feeling and alienated. Don Shirley usually had a drink alone. He cannot had a drink with his trio because he felt different. His lonely feeling is not come without reason. Black people usually work in labour and any other rough job which only need muscle not brain and does not required skill such as work in the field as a farmer, as a gardener, or as a maid. Usually black people is doing labour for they Whites master and they do not need to use fancy and neat clothes.

On the other hand, Shirley is different, he works as a musician who always wearing suits. For Black people, Shirley looks like White that has black skin so they cannot get along well with Shirley and seen Shirley as a weird thing. It can be seen in the movie, when Dr Shirley and Tony Lip headed to North Carolina, suddenly the car broke down. They have to stop in the middle of the road. In the

left and right side of the road, filled with the farm and Shirley can see Black people doing the labour. Black people does not greet him or offer help, instead they looking at Shirley intense with the strange and sharp gaze. Shirley understand the meaing of the gaze, he was aliniated by his own people.

Don Shirley felt that he does not belongs to neither black or white. Shirley describe his pain that can be seen below:

TONY LIP: What are you doin'?!

[When Shirley doesn't stop, Lip gets out, hustles after him]

TONY LIP: Get back in the car!

[Shirley keeps walking. Lip catches up, grabs his arm]

Shirley turns, his face drenched...

DR. SHIRLEY :Yes, I live in a castle! Alone. And rich white folks let me play piano for them, because it makes them feel cultured. But when I walk off that stage I go right back to being another nigger to them--because that is their true culture. And I suffer that slight alone, because I'm not accepted by my own people, because I'm not like them either! So if I'm not black enough, and I'm not white enough, and I'm not man enough, what am I?!

[Tony doesn't know what to say. They stand in the rain while Shirley tries to compose himself. Lip awkwardly touches Shirley's shoulder. Shirley turns and walks back to the car, leaving Tony standing alone in the downpour]

From the movie script above, it can be seen that Shirley suffered because he feel alone and aliniated. His own people does not receive him as Black people that is why he lives alone in his castle. In the other hand, Tony felt bad of what happen to Shirley until he cannot say a word.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

This chapter provides conclusion and suggestion. After the analysis of the racial discrimination suffered by the main characters of Green Book and the effect of racial discrimination on main characters' lives, the writer gives some conclusions and suggestions to the readers.

A. Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussion, it can be concluded that there are two types of discrimination experienced by main characters, direct and indirect discrimination. There are many direct discriminations experienced by main characters. Both main characters are experienced discrimination but most cases happen to Don Shirley since he was Black, the discrimination he was experienced are being refused in accomodation, being refused in eating in restaurant, being refused in using toilet, arbitrary arrest, harrasement by black man and being refused in trying the clothes in store. While the only discrimination experienced by Tony is mocked by the patrolman as half negro. Don Shirley also experienced indirect discrimination through regulations made by the government that seemed detrimental to the Blacks race. The local authority prohibits black man or woman to be outside at night. Racial discrimination affects Shirley life, the effects of racial discrimination on Shirley are he cannot pursue his orgininal dream which is to be a classic pianist because black cannot becom Classic Pianist. Then he

suffering from loneliness and alienation since his own people does not acknowledge him.

B. Suggestion

Based on the research and discussion that has been done, the researcher would like to submit a number of suggestions, that is expected for further research to be expected to look for films that are more critical to be studied, but do not forget the films that can be enjoyed as well, so that later will be found a picture of different meanings contained in the film and can provide knowledge and inspiration for the community.

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