

Racism of the Main Character in 42 Movie Directed by Brian Helgeland

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Abstract

The purpose of this research are to identify the types of racism and the effect of racism to the main character in 42 movie directed by Brian Helgeland. The method of this analysis is descriptive qualitative method. The results of this research are 1.) The types racism of main character are Individual Racism, and Cultural Racism. 2.) There are three effect of racism to main character; social relation of main character to his teammates, violence of his opponent, and injury because of violence.

Keywords: Main Character, Movie, Racism, 42 Movie

1. INTRODUCTION

In modern era, literary works develop rapidly and there is a new form of literary works that can be enjoyed by sense of hearing and seeing. The technology today can provide the new form of literary work, it refers to movie. Today movie become popular literary work, based on [Hornby \(2010\)](#), "Movie is a series of moving pictures, recorded with sound that tells the story, shown on television or at the cinema or movie theatre." The technology now able to make the written literary works can visualized and sounded. Movie is the simulation of real life, many directors made a movie based on true story of event, or person, and there were also fiction movies, the fiction movies are not real and never happen in real live.

Movies have various types or genre. There are sci-fi, drama, thriller, action, comedy, horror, fantasy, romance, and biography. From the many types of movie, biography is one of the interesting genres to watch. Biography movie genre is based on true story, for example, about the struggle of the person live in order to achieve his or her goal and purpose. There are many motivations in biography movie genre when people watch it, because in biography movies genre tells the audiences about how successful person achieves his or her dreams.

There are many movies about a person life; one of the movies is 42 movies. 42 movies is a movie based on true story, about first African American baseball player in major league baseball. This movie tells about Jack Rosevelt Robinson as a main character to accept as professional player at major league baseball. In his way to

become great base ball player he must to fight against people who discriminating him. The 42 movie also tells the main character social life and how he can hold out in his society.

Society is a group of people in general that living together in organized communities, with laws and traditions. Sociology is the study of society, patterns of social relationships, social interaction and culture of everyday life. Generally, the point of why human makes society because they share same territory and culture. Even though they share same territory and culture, there is also the different in society.

In the world, human are separated by difference of origins, the difference is classification in races, nationality, ethnicity, and religion. This classification of human origins is the causes or reason in social conflict. The phenomenon of human conflict is interesting to study.

According to [Mooney, Knox & Schacht \(2007\)](#) the concept of race refers to a category of people who are believed to share distinct physical characteristics that are deemed socially significant. Racial groups are sometimes distinguished on the basis of such physical characteristics as skin color, hair texture, facial features, and body shape and size. It means human is separated by the differences of racial groups; racial group is the characteristics of human by physical, such as skin color, hair texture, and body shape. The differences of human physical characteristics are the cause of discriminatory treatment. Discriminatory treatment will happen when the others feel and think they are superior to others. In other word is called racism.

In general racism is a belief that a particular race or ethnicity is inferior or superior to others. [Hughes & Kroehler \(2010\)](#) admit that racism is the belief that some racial groups are naturally superior and others are inferior. Racial discrimination involves any act where a person is treated unfavorably because of their race, nationality, colour, descent or ethnic, and religion.

Racism is related to slavery, the slavery in America begun when colonialism period, at that time, human trafficking is the usual activity, human is a commodity and mostly African or Negro are used as slave. After World War II most of the countries in the world prohibited human trafficking, because is break the human right but today racism is still the interesting problem to solve, racism today is different with colonialism period. As an example is the discrimination based on the race, ethnic, and religion in work place.

Based on the explanation above, the writers is interested in racism after colonialism period, the writers choose 42 movie as the subject for this research, because this film is the biography of the first African American baseball player after World War II.

2. THEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1. Literature

Roshida (2015) stated “Literature is often defined as a permanent expression

in words of some thought or feeling idea about life and the world. Literary work can construct the world throughout words for the motive that the words have power.” According to Roshida’s statement literature is the expression of someone called author that has an idea to make a written text, and the idea come from real world and real live.

Based on Yastanti & Widhiyanto (2018) said literary works commonly explain the condition of everyday life. The forms of them are speeded in poetry, novel, and movie. In literature the authors make the literary work based on the true story, the output of literary work are poetry, novel, and movie.

Eagleton (2008) stated there have been various attempts to define literature. You can define it, as ‘imaginative’ writing in the sense of fiction-writing which is not literary true. However even the briefest reflection on what people commonly include under the heading literature suggests that this will not do. From the statement above, literature can be defined as an imaginative written, and also can be a fiction, because of in literature people are free to express his or her mind. Not only imaginative or fiction, but literature is also a representation of human live that teach many lessons.

According to Yastanti, Suhendar, & Pratama (2018) literature as the language art has become the media to express people mind, either in imaginative or in unimaginative literature”. The meaning of the statement above, people need media to express their mind, literature is the media to express the talent of most people. The output of idea could be imaginative or unimaginative literature.

Based on experts statements above, literature is imaginative work that made by the author, also the essence of literature is not only telling the holy story about the god but history about the myth from human culture. However, there is also entertaining side from literary work which can make the audience believe and happy.

2.2 Movie

Yastanti & Widhiyanto (2018) stated the movie is a media to exploring someone’s idea. It could be a real story or a fiction story. Movie may contain inspiration, knowledge, and someone’s experience. Movie was made to entertain those viewers, give them a moral message, and also motivation of life through it. Movie is made from idea of someone which called author; the story of the movie is based on imagination of the author. Fictional movie is a fiction or not real movie. The author also makes movie based on true story of person life. The function of movie is to entertain the audiences, and also deliver moral message in it.

Everything in movie must be connected each other to make movie more realistic. Bacher (2007) stated movie is all connected throughout a story with several actors: human animals, cartoony, realistic or very stylized and, with lots of emotions, action and fantastic worlds, people are part of a creation process in which a dream world comes alive. Based on Bacher’s statement, movie is creation and imagination process by movie makers, movie can become real and enjoyed by the audiences. In a movie there are several actors and make it connected to the storyline. So there are chemistry of actors and the story to make movie more realistic.

According to [Beaumont \(2009\)](#) movie provides a way to experience a myriad of simulation with a measure of detachment that is impossible in real life, rather than being shocked and ill-equipped to deal with with these situations when they arise, it can be beneficial to safely explore these issues through cinema before being faced in with them in real life. Movie is the simulation of real life, many directors make movie based on true story of event, person, and also fiction, fiction movies are not real and never happen in real life, but sometimes fictional movie are the reflection of human life and retell with imagination so the movie is more attractive to watch.

The writers conclude, movie is uniting of thousand pictures that can move. Movie is imaginative work, to entertain the audiences by the story line, and also there are some messages that the audiences can get from movie. Movie requires sense of hearing and seeing to enjoy the story, because movie provides both pictures and audio.

3.3 Racism

[Badie, Berg-Schlosser & Morlino \(2011\)](#) stated racism is a set of beliefs, practices, and social structures that treats group of human being socially defined by unalterable, often physical, attributes (race) as inherently unequal. Alternatively, racism has been seen as linked to the idea that humanity is divided into races for example the black and white people. The argument for seeing race is not based on a wish to revive race as biology but on the recognition that the effects of racial division continue to have a profound impact on society and politics.

[Harrell \(2000\)](#) states racism is a system of dominance, power, and privilege based on racial group designations; rooted in the historical oppression of a group defined or perceived by dominant-group members as inferior, deviant, or undesirable; and occurring in circumstances where members of the dominant group create or accept their societal privilege by maintaining structures, ideology, values, and behavior that have the intent or effect of leaving non-dominant group members relatively excluded from power, esteem, status, and/or equal access to societal resources. Racism is a system where the powerful race is taking a control of all ideology and value. In this case, the white people get privilege, because in the history of human kind the white is more dominant in technology and science, this is the reason why white people colonialism other race.

Based on [Newman \(2012\)](#) racism is belief that humans are subdivided into distinct groups that are different in their social behavior and innate capacities and that can be ranked as superior or inferior. When a group of people feel and believe they are different with other people and feel superior than other group. The superiority is the reason of group of people to intimidate and discriminate other group, it can be categorized as racism.

[Taufik & Hasniar \(2016\)](#) racism is defined as believes that the human race is the hierarchical structure which is there is a superior race that can give birth to great civilizations and have natural rights to rule and enslave other races. Racism is a structure in human society which believes the superior races have natural rights to

control and rule other races.

According to Fredrickson (2002) racism has two components, the difference and the power. Racism comes from an attitude that sees them or others different from us. The feeling different gives a reason to take advantage and power of us to treat others in ways that are considered cruel and unjust. Based on statement above the cause of racism is when a group of people seen the different between other group, for the example the different of skin color, nationality, ethnicity, and religion. Another cause of racism is also related to the power, when the other group feel superior to other, it will be the reason to get the power, and intimidate other group. In this case black people is usually discriminated and intimidated by white people, because at the past time, black people is the commodity and sell at the marked as a slave of white people.

From all the statements the writer concludes racism is one of the beliefs that a group of people feel superior to other group, so the group that think they are more superior often treat the weak group unfair

3.4 Types of Racism

In racism there are several types that can be very harmful and caused negatively other people's life. Belgrave & Allison (2018) stated that there are three types of racism: individual racism, institutional racism, and cultural racism.

1. Individual racism: Individual racism is synonymous with racial prejudice. This type of racism assumes the superiority of one's own racial group, and rationalize the dominance and power generally of whites over African Americans.
2. Institutional racism: Institutional racism is revealed by policies and practice within organizations and institutions that contribute to discrimination for a group of people.
3. Cultural racism: Cultural racism is seen in the assumed superiority of a language or dialect, values, beliefs, worldviews, and cultural artifacts dominant in a society.

Based on statement, the writer concludes there are three types of racism individual-level racism, institutional racism, and cultural racism that can find in daily life. Example of individual racism is person racism to person who has different appearance and different caste. Institutional racism is when one of organization racism to group of people. Cultural racism is the racist value and belief in society. Orłowski (2011) stated that there are several types of racism:

1. Overt racism: Overt racism is highly personal, deliberate attack on members of groups perceived as culturally or biologically inferior.
2. Covert racism: Consequently, the ubiquitous overt racism of the past is much less frequent today, replaced by a much more covert form, which is either a deliberate or unconscious attempt to hide one's racist attitudes.
3. Systemic racism: Systemic racism refers to attitudes that work to

discriminate against a person because of their race.

The researchers conclude there are three type of racism overt racism, covert racism, and systemic racism. Overt racism is racist in front of the other people. Covert racism is racist to the people in the place that the other people cannot see or hidden. Systemic racism is racist to someone with different race in work place or office. Blundell, McNeill & Griffiths (2003) defined the types of racism into:

1. Overt racism: Open and understood discrimination.
2. Covert racism: Hidden and discreet discrimination.
3. Individual racism: Person to person racist behavior.
4. Institutional racism: Where an institution or organization has rules or traditions that discriminate against particular ethnic groups, possibly unintentionally.

According to the statement above, the writer concludes there are four types of racism first is overt racism, second is covert racism, third is individual racism, and fourth is institutional racism. Furthermore there are some forms of racism based on Paradise as defined in Taufik & Hasniar (2016).

1. Prejudice: Prejudice is an assessment that arises because feeling of dislike (racist emotion) that given to an individual or a group from another individual or group which mainly based on the group membership. Assessment only based on social category or racial category and not based on fact or information about himself/herself. Usual prejudices starting from initial assessment (prejudgment) and racial prejudice tend to negative assessment (negative prejudgment).
2. Stereotype: Stereotype is a belief about personal traits that people have in a social group. Stereotype is used to categorize people in a group. People do not understand type of a person but they put a person into one classification. People thinking that everyone who in the group or anyone who acts likes their classifications is one type. Stereotypes are usually covers giving negative characteristics to different persons.
3. Discrimination: Discrimination is behaviour to accept or reject a person is based on the membership of the group. It includes any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on ethnicity, race, descent which has the purpose or effect of eliminating or impairing the recognition, enjoyment, exercise on a basis of equality, human rights and freedoms in the political, cultural, social, economic activity and all other areas of life in society.
4. Violence: Violence is the act of a person or group of people who cause injury or death to another person or cause physical damage or other people's stuff. Various forms of events classified as violence due to violation of the rights of others that are harmful. Violence (racial harassment) is the act of threats, intimidation psychologically, socially and physically directed to individuals or of a particular racial group.
5. Segregation: Segregation is a race relation in the form of action separation

of two different groups. Race that feel superior deliberately distance itself from the race that is consider low. Segregation can be performed based on residence, workplace, and public facilities such as education, schools, churches, stores, and dorms, etcetera.

There are 5 forms of racism, the first is giving negative assessment to other people based on their race (Prejudice), the second is giving negative characteristic to other person (Stereotype), the third reject a person based on their race (Discrimination), the fourth the act of group and person to other that cause injury (Violence), the fifth separation of humans based on status level of racial group in daily life (Segregation).

3.5 Effect of Racism

Jones, Haenfler & Johnson (2007) stated that racism is still having devastating effects in US and around the world. The effects of racism vary from genocide and hate-crimes to segregation and fear. Racism can affect the next generation of a nation that being treated racist there is possibility that they can extinct by the time.

Bangura & Stavenhagen (2005) stated that racism affects social relations, influences structures of opportunities and life-chances and may provoke violence and wars. By doing racist, people cannot solve any kind of problem, however it can make worse, some people do not recognize what they are doing can affect other people's life.

Bhui (2002) stated racism can be seen as having an effect on the whole society and the disunity that is reflected by it decreases all-cause life expectancy for all sectors of society. The chain of life that exists in the world can be changed because of the decreasing of the people make they did not have a confident to live in that condition. It also affects the structure of society.

Racism is bad behavior that can make several effects. From the statement above, the racism will affect the social relation and it also provokes violence that can make people injury.

3. METHODS

3.1. Design

This study applied content analysis design the aim of which was to find themes of racism in the main character in 42 movie by Brian Helgeland. Contents analysis examined documents, text, or speech to see what themes emerged (Zhang & Barbara, 2016) that focused on unique themes that illustrated the range of the meanings of the phenomenon of particular texts or concepts (Hsieh and Shannon (2005). The focus of qualitative content analysis are language as communication specified to the content or contextual meaning of the text (Tesch, 1990). Text data included verbal, print, or electronic form revealed from narrative responses, open-ended survey questions, interviews, focus groups, observations, or print media such as articles, books, or

manuals (Kondracki & Wellman, 2002). Following Hsieh and Shannon (2005) this study applied conventional content analysis from which qualitative data were analyzed based on their themes and qualitative interpretations were made based on the message of the themes.

3.2. Data and Sources of Data

Data of this study were racism themes as expressed by the character on the 42 movies. Dialogues in the movies were identified verbatim and those that their contents indicated racism were the main data of this study. Therefore, data of this study were racism identity in the verbatim texts of the characters' dialogues. The dialogues were obtained from the film as the source of data.

3.3. Data Analysis Techniques

To analyze the data, this study used conventional content analysis (Hsieh & Shannon, 2005; Zhang & Barbara, 2016), and applied an inductive analysis (Patton, 2002). The conventional content analysis examined the qualitative data that involved themes and inferences of the whole text. The analysis process included six steps, whereby transforming any data into written text took as the first step. Secondly, determining the unit of analysis was set. Thirdly, setting the rules of coding by developing categories as a manual. The manual involved category name, definitions or rules for assigning codes, and examples (Weber, 1990). Fourthly, coding the unit of analysis into all data. Fifthly, checking the consistency coding system and their themes of the entire corpus of the text until sufficient consistency has been achieved. Sixthly, drawing conclusion from the coded data by making sense of the themes or categories and their attributes, making inferences and presenting reconstruction of meaning derived from the data.

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Type of Racism

Individual-level racism

Data 1



Figure 1. Jackie go to toilet

(Gas station, 06:23-06:30)

- Gasoline Seller : “Hey. Hey, you, where you going?”
Jackie : “To the toilet”.
Gasoline Seller : **“Hell, come on, boy. You know you can't go in there”.**

After playing the match, Jackie and his African-American baseball club (Kansas City Monarchs) went to Chicago for the next match. When his bus takes to the gas station, Jackie come out and went to the toilet. The owner of gas station forbids him to use the toilet.

This is one of the cases of segregation. Many of people at that time separate the toilet for the white people and African-American, because white people think and feel that African-American people is disgusting. This is also the effect of slavery at colonialism period, when all the Negro serves their master and their master is white people.

This scene shows the gasoline seller is racist, because he prohibited Jackie to use the toilet. Based on explanation above, the writer concludes this is one of the individual level racism.

Data 2



Figure 2. Jackie talk to receptionist

(Air port, 16:34-17:21)

- Receptionist : “We have to lighten the plane. There's some bad weather east of here. A heavy plane is dangerous. So someone'll have to cancel.”
Jackie : “Look, I'm with the Brooklyn Dodger organization. I have to get down to Daytona. I'm supposed to report to spring training in the morning.”
Receptionist : “We'll do our best to get you there by tomorrow, but it might be the day after.”

Rae : “Jack”.
Jackie : **“You gave away our seats? You get us back on that plane. You get us back on that plane right now.”**
Receptionist : “Do you wanna call the sheriff, or should I?”

This scene is when Jackie Robinson with his wife, they want to flight to Daytona. When Jackie check in, the receptionist tells him there are some problem with the weather, so the airline must to lighten the plane, but Rae saw there are two white people get in to the plane and tell it to the Jackie. Their seats are given to both white people. This is one of the scenes that show discriminative attitude to Jackie, by giving Jackie and Rea seats to white people, the airplane crew has brake the right of Jackie and Rae as passenger in commercial airline.

Data 3



Figure 3. Higbe makes a petition

(Players room, 48:27-49:06)

Player 1 : “Why do you think Rickey's got us playing spring games here in Panama, huh? He wants us to get used to Negro crowds. He wants more of them than there are of us. And he's hoping it'll make us more comfortable being around Robinson.”
Higbe : **“Ahem. All right, ahem. Listen up. This is what I got. We, the undersigned Brooklyn Dodgers, will not play ball, on the same field as Jackie Robinson”. Kirby Higbe.”**
Player 1 : “I'll sign that. Brooklyn Dodger Declaration of Independence.” Higbe : “That's right.”

In this scene Jackie's teammates are in a meeting in the room and talking about

why Mr. Ricky bring in African-American baseball player to Brooklyn Dodger, they both are not agreed with Mr. Ricky's decision to bring in Jackie to the club. Higbe gets an idea to make a petition and ask to all Brooklyn Dodger player to sign the petition.

The aim of petition that made by Jackie teammates is to refuse him from Brooklyn Dodger. It is because they do not want to play baseball with the African-American player. It is one of the discrimination attitudes of Jackie teammates to treat him.

The individual racism is when person feels superior to other person. Higbe makes a petition because he and his friends are not willing to play with Jackie. They think Jackie is not deserved to play with them in Brooklyn Dodger because Jackie is African-American.

1. Cultural racism

Data 1



Figure 4. Mr. Ricky talks to his staff

(Mr. Ricky's office, 03:21-04:23)

- Mr. Ricky : "I'm gonna bring a Negro ballplayer, to the Brooklyn Dodgers".
Harold : "With all due respect, sir, have you lost your mind? Think, Think about. Think about the abuse, that you are gonna take from the newspapers. let alone how this is gonna play out in Flatbush!
Please, Mr. Rickey."
Mr. Ricky : "Sit down, Harold. No law against it, Clyde".
Clyde : "**No. No, but there's a code. You break a law and get away with it, some people think you're smart. You break an unwritten law, you'll be an outcast**".

This conversation takes place in Mr. Ricky's office, Mr. Ricky will bring African-American to his baseball club (Brooklyn Dodgers), but his staff refuses it, because at that time all the Baseball players in Major League Baseball are white

people. There is no law against Mr. Ricky decision to bring in African-American player to Major League Baseball, but one of his staff (Clyde) told him, there is an unwritten law that will break if Mr. Ricky bring in African-American player to Brooklyn Dodgers.

This is one of the examples of cultural racism, because the unwritten law is the values of the dominant people to decide what is wrong and what is right. The white people as dominant group believe that African-American group is different with them, this is because in the past, when the colonialism period, the African is used to be a slave and always serve white people. Based on this history, there is a distance between white people and African-American. The white people make the value that African-American do not deserve to play together with them.

Data 2



Figure 5 Police officer talks to Jackie

(Match in Florida, 36:21-36:35)

- Officer : “Get off the field.
Now. Jackie : “Why?”
Officer : **“Because it's against the law, that's why. No nigger's gonna play with white boys. Now you get off the field, or go to jail.”**
Jackie : You use that thing, you better hit me between the eyes. Coach : Hey, hold on, now. What'd he do wrong?
Officer : **“We ain't having no Nigrae mix with white boys in this town. Y'all ain't up-states now. They gotta keep separate. The Brooklyn Dodgers ain't changing our way of living.”**

When Jackie plays baseball in Deland Florida, the police officer kicks him out

with the reason there is a law that say African-American never playing baseball in one field with white people. The police officer threatens him by jailing him if he is not leaving the match. This is the discriminative attitude showed by police officer.

The police officer believes that the African-American do not mix with white people in this town, because there is a law that ruled about segregation in this town. Even Brooklyn Dodgers try to erase the segregation by bring in Jackie to join the club, this town still believe with the tradition to keep separate between African-American and white people.

Data 3



Figure 6. Herb calls Mr. Ricky

- Herb : “Branch, how long have we known each other?”
Mr. Ricky : “Oh, 20 years, maybe more.”
Herb : “That's right. Been over some solid road together. So, urn, you can trust me when I tell you Brooklyn's due here tomorrow, but you cannot bring that nigger down here with the rest of your team.”
Mr. Ricky : “Why's that, Herb? His name is Jackie Robinson, by the way.”
Herb : **“Yeah, Branch, I understand he's got a name, but we're just not ready for that sort of thing here in Philadelphia. We're not gonna be able to take the field against your team if that boy's in uniform.”**

This is the conversation between Mr. Ricky and Herb in the telephone. Conversation between Mr. Ricky and Herb happen before Brooklyn Dodgers match against Philadelphia. Herb as a chairman of Philadelphia team prohibited Mr. Ricky to bring his Negro player (Jackie Robinson). Herb did not want to his team play against Brooklyn Dodgers if Jackie plays at that match.

After World War II there are few states in America that feel and think negro do

not deserve to get equal right. Philadelphia is one of the states that not allow African-American baseball player mix with white people, and this is what the Philadelphian belief, so it becomes their value.

4.2. Effect of Racism Social Relation

Data 1



Figure 7. Jackie talks to Branka

(Changing room, 01:43:15-01:43:31)

- Branca : “Let me ask you something, Jackie. How come you never shower until everybody else is done? What are you, shy?”
Jackie : **“I don't want to make anyone feel uncomfortable.”**

After playing baseball Jackie was in the changing room, and Branca asks him why he never takes a shower with other player, why he always take a shower after all of the team members finish take a shower, Jackie answer that he do not want to make any one feel uncomfortable.

This scene shows how the relation between Jackie and his teammates. Jackie is afraid if he can make his teammates uncomfortable with him if he takes a shower with them. It because of segregation when using the toilet, many people not want to share their toilet with the African-American.

Violence

Data 1



Figure 8. Ball hits Jackie's head

(At the Field, 01:36:31-01:36:38)

Commentator : “Here's the windup. And. Oh, my! **He hit Jackie Robinson right in the head.** And Jackie is down!”

In this match, Brooklyn Dodger against Pittsburg, Jackie is on the better position, Ostermueller (pittsburg player) as a pitcher throws the ball and the ball hits Jackie right on his head.

In this scene Ostermueller does the violence to Jackie. He hits Jackie right in Jackie's head with the ball. This is categorized as violence, even this is usual in the baseball game, but Ostermueller do not have to do that.

Data 2



Figure 9. Slaughter steps Jackie's leg

(At the Field, 01:45:44-01:45:55)

Commentator : “Slaughter hits a hard ground ball right at Reese, who fires it over to Jack at first.”

Jackie : “Oh, God.”

Commentator : **“Robinson is down. Slaughter spiked him high up on the leg and he is down.”**

When Brooklyn Dodger plays a match against Cardinal; Brooklyn Dodger plays as defender team; and Cardinal plays as attacking team. Slaughter as a better for Cardinal, he hits the ball hard and Reese (Brooklyn Dodger player) gets the ball. After hitting the ball, Slaughter runs to the first base. In the first base, there is Jackie as first basemen, Reese passes the ball to Jackie in first basemen position, and Jackie gets the ball before Slaughter touches the base. Slaughter steps Jackie’s leg when he tries to touch the base.

In this scene Jackie’s foot has inside the base, and it means Slaughter is out, but he keeps coming to the base and spikes him high up on the Jackie’s leg. It is not an accident, because Slaughter knows that he is out before he gets inside the base.

Injured Data

Data 1



Figure 10. Jackie in recovery

(Recovery room, 01:46:40-01:46:47)

Jackie : “You saw the play. **My foot was on the inside of the bag, he was out, but he kept coming.**

Reporter : “It was on purpose? Slaughter said it was an accident.”

In this scene Jackie was in the recovery room, he is been cure by the doctor. His leg was injury because the match against Cardinal team. Slaughter was step his leg while playing the match. Injury is one of the effects of racism. The cause of injury is because violence of other people. In this scene Jackie was attack by Slaughter. The writers conclude this is the effect of racism.

5. CONCLUSSION

The researchers found two types of racism to main character in 42 movies. First type is individual level racism mostly main character get discrimination from white people in the field and segregation that are supported with three data. The second type is cultural racism. It is proved by the white people still believe in their value to never mix African-American in the baseball game, that is supported by three data. There are three effects of racism to main character, first is the social relation of main character to other teammates; second effect is the violence of other people to main character, and the third effect is the injury caused by violence.

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