

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background :

“Every side of life has differences, moreover in physical form and behavior, and cultural and racial differences are normal. In this world, various tribes and cultures live side by side, creating diversity.”(Alo Liliweri, 2011). Identity differences and related struggles for place and power are intertwined throughout world history and social and political culture. While diversity is a hallmark and strength of a nation, that path to equality, mutual respect, and equity has rocked nearly every religious, racial, and ethnic group that has been a part of America along the way. Literally humans are virtuous and intelligent creatures and can distinguish between what is good and what is right. Discrimination and slavery that are so obvious are phenomena that still exist today.

According to (Lynch, 2020), Africans assisted the Spanish and Portuguese during their early exploration of the Americas. In the 16th century several black explorers settled in the Mississippi valley and in the area that became South Carolina and New Mexico. America's most famous black explorer was Estéban, who traveled through the Southwest in the 1530s. The uninterrupted history of blacks in the United States begins in 1619, when 20 Africans were landed in the English colony of Virginia. These individuals were not slaves but indentured servants — people were bound to be masters for a number of years — and so were many of them

settlers of (white) European descent. In the 1660s large numbers of Africans were brought into the British colonies. In 1790 black people numbered nearly 760,000 and made up almost one fifth of the population of the United States.

Racism is a phenomenon that has occurred for centuries, with racial, ethnic and cultural differences that exist throughout the world. One researcher emphasized that Boileu (2014) stated that "Because of the stigmatization of racism after WW2, racist practices have frequently been reformulated in a less conspicuous form. Race has been replaced with culture, colonialism, has been replaced with immigration" (p.6). The stigma that existed after the second world war made racism a cultural form, and with that it became something that was considered normal. Racism is one of the things that is influenced by various factors, one of which is the incident that occurred during the war, discrimination against lower class is a phenomenon that often occurs. Slavery, as well as full power and the desire to be higher in rank can be seen from world history which is still ongoing.

International human rights law guarantees the rights of all people in all countries, but human rights standards are generally unenforceable in the United States (US) and so need to be implemented in the form of local, state, or federal law. International treaties include general definitions of these rights, whereas international courts and regulatory agencies usually do not have the ability to enforce their decisions directly in the US. One of the best ways to improve the exercise of human rights in the US is to strengthen domestic legal protections through the passing of laws that recognize the existence and ensure the

implementation of those rights by the US Government and Courts of the United States is consistent with international standards (Human Rights and Law of the United States, 2020).

Racism, in all its forms, is a human right that is not recognized as an urgent problem to find a solution at this time, especially in the US. This problem is defined in various ways, racism threatens the lives and rights of millions of people around the world. “Despite banning racial discrimination through a multilateral agreement in 1965, the US government still perpetuates and allows racism with the support of immunity and the justification that individual acts of racism are commonplace” (Bradley, 2019). The US provides a bad example in the world, apart from anti-discrimination laws and equal protection rights, the US government has directly failed to protect its citizens from racist behavior. The police continued to racist and kill African Americans at alarming rates, sparking public outrage.

The Green Mile was a suspense film directed by Frank Darabont and adapted from the Stephen King novel of the same name. This film is still popular today and is often featured in the lists of racism topics for research papers by students who study the subject. The title indicated that the floor of death row was green and it was the last mile to the execution room. The film green miles is about a prisoner named John Coffey who has a tall stature and black skin. John was found guilty of raping and killing two white girls in Louisiana. Even though he insisted that he was not the culprit, the racism and segregation that were so strong at that time prevented John

from doing much. Noticing John's presence, the sadistic guard Percy Whitmore begins to show his disgust for the black man. Over time, John began to show his uniqueness of himself He has supernatural powers that can heal sick people.

Jail warden Paul becomes the first person to notice the miracle of John Coffey when the convict manages to recover from his infection It didn't stop there, John was even able to cure Melinda Moores (wife of the previous head of Green Mile prison) from a tumor and revive Del's pet rat (one of the inmates held at Green Mile). Seeing John's kindness, all the residents of Green Mile were convinced that he had never killed anyone. John was only exposed to slander.

The writer saw signs and messages that made the writer interested in researching the green mile film. This green mile film is like a conversation about the social life of the black race who experience forms of racism and discrimination where people are treated unfairly based on their race. then carry out acts of threats, intimidation carried out both psychologically, socially, and physically aimed at individuals or black racial groups in America.

1.2 Limitation of problem

This research reveals racism in America based on the film The Green Mile. This research is focusing on 1) the main character, 2) the social setting, and 3) racism reveals in the film the Green Mile.

1.3 Research Question

Based on the above background, the research questions are :

1. How is the characterization of the main character?
- 2 . How is the social setting?
3. How is racism revealed in the Green Miles movie?

1.4 The objective of the research

The purpose of this study is :

1. To analyze the characterization of the main character.
2. To analyze the social setting.
3. To reveal the racism in The green miles movie.

