



Blacks Point of View of Discrimination in the Movie *the Hate U Give* (2018)

Irna Yustika Mokodongan¹, Rachmi Laya²

^{1,2,3}Department of English Education, Faculty of Letter and Culture, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo, Indonesia
irnayustikamokodongan@gmail.com¹, rachmilaya@ung.ac.id²

Article Info	Abstract
<p>Article history:</p> <p>Received: 6 July 2022 Revised: 25 July 2022 Accepted: 30 July 2022</p> <hr/> <p>Keywords:</p> <p><i>Blacks Point of View Discrimination The Hate U Give Movie</i></p>	<p><i>This study examines the blacks perspective between white and black that happened in life in the movie The Hate U Give by George Tillmen Jr 2018, by analyzing the two opposite perspective of dicrimination using the Critical Race Theory. Critical Race Theory is used to find out what is racial discrimination that occur in social life between black and white in United State, This theory is devided into four: everyday racism, material determinism, social construction, and intersectionality. However this study only focused on examining the blacks point of view toward racialism. Based on the result, it is foundout that there are some white people who doing indirectly racist act toward black people, such as prejuce, class, education, race, and so on discover by the system in United State who not makes the racial discrimination gone, but it has been cover and change indirectly way and most of white people did not realize it.</i></p> <p>Abstrak</p> <p>Penelitian ini mengkaji perspektif kulit hitam antara kulit putih dan hitam yang terjadi dalam kehidupan dalam film The Hate U Give karya George Tillmen Jr 2018, dengan menganalisis dua perspektif diskriminasi yang berlawanan dengan menggunakan Critical Race Theory. Critical Race Theory yang digunakan untuk mengetahui apa adalah diskriminasi rasial yang terjadi dalam kehidupan sosial antara kulit hitam dan kulit putih di Amerika Serikat, Teori ini dibagi menjadi empat: rasisme sehari-hari, determinisme material, konstruksi sosial, dan interseksionalitas. Namun penelitian ini hanya difokuskan untuk mengkaji sudut pandang orang kulit hitam terhadap rasialisme. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ditemukan bahwa ada beberapa orang kulit putih yang melakukan tindakan rasis secara tidak langsung terhadap orang kulit hitam, seperti prasangka, golongan, pendidikan, ras, dan sebagainya ditemukan oleh sistem di Amerika Serikat yang tidak menghilangkan diskriminasi rasial. , tetapi secara tidak langsung telah ditutup dan diubah dan kebanyakan orang kulit putih tidak menyadarinya.</p>

Corresponding Author:

Rachmi Laya

Department of English Education, Faculty of Letter and Culture, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo, Indonesia

rachmilaya@ung.ac.id

1. INTRODUCTION

Every human being is born with differences there are race, ethnicity, country, skin, body and so on. Due to differences, there are some people who cannot accept these differences in life. Usually there are some people who feel themselves superior or better than other races or genes. Some people differentiate race, skin, language, religion, country, which is called racism. Some people who commit acts of racism feel that they are better than other races, race has tremendous meaning in socializing and comfort and if people have a different skin color it is usually considered not to be of the same level or status. For example, the difference between white and black skin, even though skin color does not determine the actions or characteristics that exist in every human being. Racists believe that genetic factors are very important in every life. In America there are still some people who still treat others with acts of discrimination, even though discrimination has been eliminated since 1964 but it still happens today. There are several factors that exist and cause acts of discrimination to occur, some of which are the difficulty of getting jobs for black people, and the lack of power or power that black people have, so that they are always under the power of white people. Black people always get unfair action from white people, and use violence as an action to fight, as a result, acts of violence continue to occur and increase every year in America. "Acts of violence in America are very high based on FBI data reports, that is about 9,000 of them involving mostly teenagers, the motivation for the

Cause of the violence comes from hatred, about 290 billion people in America commit acts of violence based on their hatred, this shows from the FBI data. " (Jack Levin et al., 2007) like in a movie that reflects racism is *The Hate U Give*.

This film tells the story of a 16 year old black teenager named Starr Carter (Amanda Stenberg) who lives at Garden Heights, and goes to Williamson White School. Starr Carter attends a party in her neighborhood with her friend Kenya where they have one brother named Seven. At the party Starr reunited with her childhood friend, Khalil. Due to the tension between the aisles at the party there was a shooting sound which made everyone leave the party. Khalil offers a ride to Starr to take her home, on the way Khalil and Starr are stopped by a white policeman on duty at night in the neighborhood in Garden Heights. Police asks Khalil to get out of car and check license and papers, is it stolen car or not. The police asked Khalil to put both hands on the car and not move as well as Starr who was in the car, while the policeman returned to his car to check the license, Khalil then moved because he wanted to check Starr's condition in the car when Starr unloaded his car to find her cell phone, which fell. When Khalil took a comb to tease Starr the police suddenly shot Khalil (Black People) to the ground. The police thought that Khalil took out a gun from the car and brutally shot him, and Starr that saw the incident burst into tears and begged for help.

Based on this research, the researcher wants to research about the film *The Hate U Give* which has been poured into the film work. Researchers only focus on racial discrimination that occurs in the film *The Hate U Give* and to find a question in the form of how is racial discrimination in "*The Hate U Give*" movie. And what is the main characters view about racial discrimination that occurs in "*The Hate U Give*" movie? Based on the background of the study, the researcher will try to find out the following research question: What is the main characters point of view about racial discrimination that occurs in "*The Hate U Give*" movie?

1.1. The Objectives Of Research

The objectives of this research are to answer the question related to the research question. Thus, the objectives of this research are to know how racial discrimination in "*The Hate U Give*" movie and what are the main characters view about racial discrimination that occurs in "*The Hate U Give*" movie?

1.2. The Benefits Of Research

The researcher hopes this research would be useful for the readers in knowledge and information. It also hopes would help the readers understanding the racism and discrimination that happens in Black People in America to not treated people injustice way, every human being is same rather their Black or white. The writers hope this analysis would motivate other future analysis to do more the analysis in literature. The analysis contained in this research depends on several theories discussed.

1.3. Point of View

According to Jacques Aumont (2009), It is essentially this concern for ordered arrangement (agencement), for the fitting together of competing for narrative instances and points of view on the event, that from the cinematograph (or the kinoscope), brought about cinema. The first capital event in the history of filmic representation was unquestionably the recognition of the narrative potential of the image, by way of its assimilation to a gaze. How the classical period hypostatized this gaze, from the standpoint of the character as from that of the auteur, is a matter of record. A double dividing line is thus drawn, on the one hand, distinguishing between the direct figuration (in the image) of the point of view and its indirect figuration (in the narrative) and, on the other hand, reapportioning these points of view among the three places when the gaze originates: the character, the auteur, and the spectator, who watches the other two and watches himself watching.

Finally, we must add that the expression "point of view" lends itself to further metaphoric extension: a point of view is an opinion, a judgment, dependent on the light in which things are considered, on the point of view (in the literal sense) is to inform the narrative and representation in the film or readers. And is adopted toward them, and so it informs the very organization of narration and representation. No point of view in these senses can escape the effect of this point of view. Let us summarize this array of meanings stemming from the banal locution "point of view," while we attempt to specify each of them in its relationship to cinema.

It is first of all the point or position from which the gaze originates; thus, the positioning of the camera relative to the object that is gazed upon. Cinema learned very early on⁴ to multiply it, by the changing and the joining together of shots, and to vary it, through the movement of the camera. The first characteristic of the fictional film is to offer a multiple and variable point of view.

Correlatively, it is the view itself, to the extent that it is captured from a specific point of view: the film is an image, organized by the play of centered perspective. Here the major problem is that of the frame and, more precisely, the contradiction between the effect of surface (the plastic occupation of the surface of the frame) and the illusion of depth.

The preceding point of view² is itself constantly referred to as the narrative pointofview; for example, the frame in narrative cinema is always more or less the representation of a gaze, the auteur, or the characters. Here again, the history of narrative cinema is one of the acquisitions and the fixing of the rules of correspondence between a POVa, the ensuing POV², and this latter, narrative point of view.

4. The constituted whole is over determined by a mental attitude (i.e., intellectual, moral, political, etc.) that conveys the narrator's judgment on the event. This point of view⁴ (which we shall call "predictive") obviously informs, most of all, the fiction itself (the "auteur's" judgments of the characters, which seem to be the purview of the better part of ordinary film criticism), but it interests me here solely to the extent that it is likely to have

consequences for the work of representation and to shape filmic representation (leaving aside, for the moment, the signifier).

Let us summarize, then, the antecedents of this all-purpose notion of point of view, for they still have some bearing. I have already touched on them briefly. The history of painting from the fifteenth to the twentieth century is one of the regulation, then the mobilization of the point of view: from its institution through its disinterring in the baroque, its dilution in the nineteenth-century landscape painters and in impressionism, until its multiplication and its loss in "analytical" cubism—and this is the point where cinema takes over.

1.4. Racism or Racialism

Racism is described as events that occur in a world where there are several groups of hostilities that occur because of visible physical or racial differences or another term is "prejudice" which is usually described as social conflict that occurred in the United States, such as racism in the second half of the 20th century (Benediktus, 1945), (Hankins, 1947) as cited from *Racism: Origin and Theory*. The term racism is a term that describes US policy on Native Americans (Howard 2016), and in the twentieth century the term was used interchangeably with "racism." The term was relatively new in social science (Barot& Bird, 2001) and began with Ruth Benedict's *Race and Racism* (Benedict, 1945).

To understand racism it is necessary to understand what they are dealing with, what to fight for and how to get the best out of it, where a conceptual model is needed (Forman, 1972). First, it is clear that the racial hierarchy they face stems from intergenerational slavery, as well as part of culture. Second, between the south and the north racial discrimination is institutionalized and occurs in different ways, where the south follows a very difficult and open Jim Crow system while the north follows a secret or indirect system. Third, individuals are racial acts against African-Americans of social origin and not only from individual factors.

Anyone who has read the historical rhetoric of 1960s liberation knows that racism has been described as "cultural, institutional and individual". Meanwhile, in the 1980s conservative talk radio found a "color blind" solution to the problem of race, (Hilliard & Keith, 1999; Spence, 2006). Color blindness is a gimmick that is applied outright. If someone does not know someone's race, there will be no discrimination. Even some whites claim that they no longer act racist or view someone by race or color. However, a person who claims to be color blind can still discriminate against him and their policies still have the result of social discrimination. (Bonilla-Silva, 2006). It is the result of racism does not really disappear just because of color blindness.

1.5. Critical Race Theory

Critical race theory is a form or response to voice a voice in an era of social change that has been very active in politics and successful in the United States. The CRT movement is based on the social struggle about 'race' that occurred in the 1960s, where blacks seek justice, liberation, and economic empowerment. This theory from the start already had academics and social activists. Delgado (1998) argues that black people and society tell stories based on experiences based on racism. The CRT is a framework that helps black people voices their opinions. This is because minorities are aware that there are racial differences that continue to occur between them. Racial minorities realize that they also need recognition of feelings, equal treatment that all have been marginalized structurally, socially, and intellectually in the United States (p. 1864).

From some legal scholars critical race theory opposes the dominant discourse of race and legal racism. Whose job is to identify values and norms that are disguised in law?

Calmore (1992). According to Haney Lopey (1996) critical race theorists have succeeded in generating a movement to rethink US race, law, and society. There are many critical race theorists who argue that race is a socially constructed and constructed legal construct.

Delgado (1988) says that white people very rarely see acts of racism or discrimination that happen to them, while black people experience it all the time. According to Lawrence (1987), Americans share a shared culture and historical heritage where racism exists still predominantly in society, because of the experience of white people they refuse to share ideas, attitudes, or beliefs that are concerned with other races so as not to create negative traits in non-whites. Indirectly this is the culture has influenced us and we become racist but indirectly we do not realize that we are acting racism. In other words, that behavior the results in racial discrimination is provoked by unconscious racialists. (p. 322).

According to Delgado and Jean Stefancic (2001), there are six basic tenets to analyzing the racial discrimination in society use critical race theory. The researcher use these six basic tenets to analyzing what is the racial discrimination that exist in the movie *The Hate U Give* (2018). Here is the explanation:

First, everyday racism is used in critical race theory to analyzing. Everyday racism is a common or ordinary experience for the colored in this country. Ordinariness itself means that racism is difficult to cure or address. According to Richard Delgado and Jean Stafancic (2001:7), furthermore, racism is not simple such as physical or verbal attacks against the colored. However, it can be in the form of racist behavior or activity in everyday life.

Second, material determinism is used in critical race theory to analyzing. Material determinism is the racism advances the interests of the white elite (materially and the working class (physically). Most societies have little incentive to eradicate it. The Board of Education is seen as a major victory over civil rights litigation or may be due to more the vested interests of white elites rather than helping blacks.

Third, social construction or differential racialization used in critical race theory to analyzing. According to Delgado and Stafancic (2001:7), argues that race and race are products of thought and social relations. People usually choose to create groups based on finance, gender, race and economic class. In society, innocence and kindness are always associated with a white stern, while black and color always carry connotations of evil or violence. Example is differential racialization is the process by which a group of people is racialized in distinction ways at different times to serve the need and interests of whiteness. Socialization means the act of giving someone or something a racial character. The racialization of a disease that causes entire groups of people to be described as dangerous “others” based solely on physical appearance or color of the subject.

Fourth, intersectionality is used is critical race theory to analyzing. Intersectionality is simply nature of social categorization that is interconnected related such as race and class as applied to certain individuals or which considered creating overlapping and interdependent systems of discrimination or discontinuity. E.g. Through an awareness of interseccionality we can be better admits and makes fun of our differences. Intersectionality that is a forms of oppression in society, such as racism, biphobia, and also bigotry of beliefs, do not act independently of each other, but these forms of oppression are interrelated, creating a system of oppression that reflects the “crossroads” of various forms of discrimination. This part of study is how social status demands are their identity.

Black people use stories or storytelling as a form of wound healing for racial discrimination that occurs to them. Along with the tradition of storytelling carried out by black culture there is a Spanish tradition of stories or picaresque novels about people's humility which takes them to a more human leve Delgado (1989, p. 2414).

Thus, the main aim of critical racial theory is to eliminate any oppression or discrimination that occurs between races of color (Matsuda et al., 1993). Each existing element of some theoretical scholars are all interrelated, which racism is a common practice in US society and is deeply rooted in society, culture and even psychologically. CRT also passes epistemology, which means that it relates to theories of knowledge such as culture, law, society, nationalism, feminism and others. and CRT interpret the meaning of civil rights which are not freely granted to black people, which in the institutional system white ppeople still discriminate and control black people under their institutions. However, does CRT challenge the historical treatment of education, equality, and students of color? In addition, what role should experiential knowledge of race, class and gender play in educational discourse? These are some of the definitions of CRT used in analyzing critical racial theories in society, law, and culture in the United States.

2. APPROACH FILM STUDIES

The approach that researchers use in this research is to use film studies. According to Stephen Prince (2000). (p. 379). Film criticism is a form of rhetoric. Rhetoric is the skillful use of language for persuasion purposes; critics try to convince readers that certain interpretations of a film are right and true. There are two sources of a good criticism, the first comes from the experience of the film through the description and interpretation of criticism; the second stems from engagement with the critic's use of language. Many people read criticism, not because they agree, but because they like the way a particular critic writes or talks about a film. To see the film there are two things that are visible, first surface and latent.

2.1. First surface

The meanings of the first-order film are the meanings expressed on the Surface level by the characters, setting, dialogue, and story. Story designates the larger set of events of which the plot is a subset. The story refers to the true chronological sequencing of all the classes of events, show or implied, that make up the narrative.

2.2. Second latent

Latent meanings are indirect, implied by a film's narrative and audiovisual design. It is not immediately obvious or explicit. The latent meanings (the audiovisual design that works to pump up the violence and make the killers attractive) create contradictions and ambiguities that criticism seeks to resolve. Furthermore, the critic seeks to clarify a film's implicit, latent meanings. This is often a main goal of criticism.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The researcher will explain the point of view of the character in the film *The Hate U Give* (2018). According to Jacques Amount (2009), point of view theory is an opinion, judgment, in a literal sense or 'mind'. Depicted by moving the camera towards their characters, and thereby informing the narrative or representation, meaning from the first point of view is the hallmark of fictional films that offer diverse and varied point of view. Second, the film is an image governed by a character-entered perspective play. Third, the point of view itself always refers to the narrative, for example the frame in narrative cinema is more or less a representation of the view, auteur or character. Fourth, the entire film that is formed excessively is determined by mental attitudes, namely intellectual, moral, political, etc., which conveys the narrator's judgment or the event. This point of view is called a 'predicate' to inform the fiction itself or the auteur's judgment of the character. Furthermore, the

researcher will examine the racial discrimination that occurs in the film *The Hate U Give* (2018). As stated in the second research question.

The main character in this movie is Starr as a black teenage girl who plays the main character and also Starr as the narrator who tells the story in *The Hate U Give* movie from the beginning of the movie to the end, then there is Hailey a white teenage girl as the second character in *The Hate U Give* movie. This movie was seen from Starr story or Starr perspective as a black young woman who experience racism in her own neighborhood and environment. However, Starr also has white friends Hailey, here they will show their different views in seeing the racial discrimination that occurs in *The Hate U Give* movie, as it is known that in the second research question the researchers will look at the point of view between blacks and whites in racism, then from here it will be seen how the differences in views between whites and blacks will be in which there will be a slight disagreement between Starr and Hailey in dealing with racist issues and will be discussed later.

3.1. Starr Point of View about herself as Black

The researcher will discuss about the point of view of Starr as a black to see the point of view between blacks and whites in seeing racial discrimination that occurs in blacks. Starr is a black girl who attends a private white school. First, the researcher will discuss about Starr's point of view on herself, namely by hiding her identity as black when she is at school.

3.1.1. Hide Her Identity as a Black

Starr is a black girl who witnessed the murder of her childhood friend Khalil, in this movie Starr is the narrator for this movie. The researcher will explain about Starr's point of view because there are differences in Starr's view in seeing whites and blacks, 1. Is not using slang language, 2. Approachable, 3. Non-confrontational. Starr tells how black people are racially discriminated against by whites, even though it is only implied through pictures showing black and white areas along with different school places that already show class differenced that still occur between whites and blacks, Starr also shows how she is a black girl who has to hide her true self at school because Starr attends a white private school. Starr had to use formal language not the rapper or slang language that blacks usually use, even though her white friends spoke rapper or slang to her and had to be more friendly and calm. Here Starr shows that she like having two identities at Williamson school and garden heights; it can be seen in the scene 12, 13 it can be see below:

“STARR: At Williamson, I flip a switch in my brain. ‘Williamson Star’ doesn’t use slang. If a rapper would say it, she doesn’t, even if her white friends do.

STARR: ‘WilliamsonSarr’ is approachable. No stank-eyes or yelling because ‘Williamson Starr’ is non-conrontational. Basically, ‘Williamson Starr’ doesn’t give anyone a reason to call her ghetto.

STARR: And I hate myself for doing it. (scene 12, 13).”

This data occurs when Starr is at school, which shows how Starr behaves when she meets her white friends. Starr became friendly, sociable and did not use ‘slang’ even though her friends talk slang to her, Starr became like a white skin. Here it is clear that Starr has two identities as a white and black Starr, that Starr hides her true identity when she is at school because the intercourse at school are different from those of garden heights. At Williamson school the students are friendly and look good in dress while at garden heights school it looks like a lot of naughty kids whose atmosphere and environment is very different from white private schools. Starr also has to adjust her nature and behavior at school so that she does not look too different when she is in a white environment.

Moreover, because the data shows that Starr does not want to be underestimated or weak or low when she is in a place that is mostly white, like seen the the scene 12 and 13 “STARR : Basicaly Williamson Starr doesn’t give anyone a reason to call her Ghetto” so Starr must be able to blend in like white people. so that she is not considered weak even though she does not like her self behave like that. But there was one incident that changed Starr’s life when Starr became a witness to the shooting of Khalil the black teenager. After she realized that she should not hide her true identity as black, Starr finally revealed her true identity as black which will be discussed later after the following data.

3.2. Starr Point of View Toward White and Black

Here is Starr’s point of view on whites and blacks. In the net data show how Starr voiced about the events she saw about what happened to blacks in getting justice and being treated unfairly by whites. Also Starr saw how they blacks fought for justice like she did for Khalil but in the end it was all in vain and made Starr realize that she should not try to hide her identity because black is their true identity.

3.2.1. Do Not Hide Anymore

Starr voiced that she was a real witness to the innocent murder that happened to black Khalil, and all blacks are also witnesses to the injustice that happened to blacks, it is not about what Khalil did but it is about his life meaning too. this is can be seen in the data below in the scene 96, when Starr stood in the car and shouted telling the truth in front of the people who protested in front of the police station because the police did not prison the white cop who had killed Khalil, it can be seen in the data below:

“STARR: My—my name is Starr!
(beat)
I’m the one who saw what happened to Khalil!
STARR: I’m the witness, but y’all are too!
(points into crowd)
We’re all the Witnesses to injustice!
STARR: Everybody wants to talk about how Khalil died. This isn’t about how Khalil died. He lived. His life mattered. Khalil lived!” (scene 96). “
OFFICER: You have until the count of three to disperse! One...two
STARR: Khalil lived.... Khalil Lived....
‘THREE! A CAN OF TEAR GAS IS HURIED TOWARD THE PROTESTOR, IT EPLODES, CONSUMING THEM IN A CLOUD’.
STARR: No matter what we say, No matter how Loud we Shout, They Refuse To Hear Us. (scene 96).”

This data happened in the City Hall Street, when Starr stood in front of many people to tell the truth of what happened to Khalil because he was a witness of the incident. Moreover, from this data it can be seen that Starr wants to voice the injustice that has happened to the Khalil and they are black in front of everyone, the police, the media and the public. Starr wanted to say that he was a witness to the murder that Starr saw Khalil himself killed for doing nothing, Starr wanted to convey that the lives of Khalil and black people are also precious. That justice should be equal between whites and blacks. It is clear that who is the victim and who is the killer, but they (white people) reject the truth just because white people benefit. From this data, it can be seen that Starr no longer hide herself anymore, she tried to convey the justice for Khalil and black people too in front of police station, media, and society, because she aware that she cannot hide her identity anymore, she cannot turn her back from her people. Starr has to stand for her people and for Khalil to voice the justice even though white people refused to hear them.

3.3. Starr Point of View about Whites People Hailey Who See and Treat Blacks

Here is Starr's point of view on Hailey who thinks that the protests carried out by the school in support of Khalil are just a pretend act on blacks to look like whites care when in fact they do not, as well as Starr's point of view seeing Hailey who seems to be defending black but not really because Hailey turned out to discriminate against the black race actually only that Hailey did racism to people who in her view were evil. But it is tantamount to Hailey being a hypocrite or pretending not to be a racist when in fact she is.

3.3.1. Hailey Discriminate Others/black

The following explanation is shows Starr's point of view through Hailey view, Hailey is a white.. Hailey is Starr white friend in Williamson School, we can see in scene 52 & 53, when the school was suddenly closed to protest together over the death of Khalil the black young man. But for Starr protest it is just an excuse to make white people look like they care. Also when Hailey said that blacks were their people made Starr angrier at those words and left Hailey, this data can be seen below:

“STUDENTS: No school! Come on !
MAYA: School's out. Protesting's in.
(sighs)
And I was so ready for that history test this morning.
HAILEY: (to Starr) Hey! Where you been? Everyone's ditching. Girl, c'mon.
(Starr looks at it like a foreign object; she hands it back)
PROTESTING STUDENTS: Justice for Khalil!
LAUGHING STUDENTS: Free day!
STARR: This isn't right.
HAILEY: What? Who else is going to speak up for our people, girl? Us!
STARR: Our people?. (scene 52 & 53).”

This data happened Williamson school in front lawn, when school has been off because they will do protesting for Khalil, here Starr is angry and disagrees with Hailey's words which say that blacks are their people, because if it is true then blacks will not be treated unfairly by blacks are still racially discriminated against, Starr sees it as a pretense of caring for blacks. Starr saw the protests as just an excuse to make it seem as if whites cared about blacks. Moreover, as seen in the data above, almost some of the students at the school felt happy “LAUGHING STUDENTS : Free day! (scene 52 and 53)” not because they protested for Khalil but because they were happy that there were no classes so they could have fun all day. This makes Starr feel more unfair as blacks where they are whites using the excuse of ‘justice for Khalil’ just to pretend to sympathize with Khalil when in fact they are not happy just because schools are closed. This is the first point of view Starr to Hailey about justice like seen in the findings in the social construction or differential racialization. This data also shows that at first Hailey supported justice for Khalil because she thought Khalil was white too but that was actually just an excuse because Hailey had to support but actually Hailey did not really support blacks, Hailey is change will be shown in the following data.

Moreover actually, from Starr Point of view Hailey does it because she has black friends too, it is just a form of sympathy from Hailey for Starr. Hailey says that blacks are their people, but actually Hailey says it is only because of Starr, which Starr is Hailey's black friend. Why is that because the next data that will be described by the researcher will show a change in Hailey's attitude when initially defending blacks suddenly changed to defending whites. This is just a form of Hailey's sympathy for Starr but Hailey does not really support blacks in getting justice.

There are another data is shows Starr's point of view through White people Hailey's. We can see in scene 89, when Hailey met Starr who was sitting alone in the park listening to music, to talk about Hailey's actions that happened at Maya's house when Hailey defending whites more rather than the victim Khalil and make Starr considered her as a racist. Maya is a Starr Asian Friend in Williamson School, at that time Starr said to Hailey to do racist people does not have to be blunt, it can be seeing below:

“HAILEY: So, I guess you're not going to get over it any time soon.
STARR: Get over.... 'It?'
HAILEY: Yes get over it!
STARR: You can't even see you're acting racist.
HAILEY: Cause I'm not
STARR: It's all 'our', 'us', and 'black lives matter' until you clutch your purse when you're in the elevator with a black person. You don't have to say the 'N—word' or use a fire hose on black people to be a racist.
HAILEY: You're different, Starr.
STARR: Different? Oh, so I'm the non-threatening black girl?
HAILEY: Yeah, you are. Your friend wasn't. he was a f=drug dealer. Somebody was probably gonna kill him eventually.
MAYA: Are you serious, Hailey?
HAILEY: Yes. The officer did see a weapon.
STARR: He saw a hairbrush.
HAILEY: That looked like a weapon.
STARR: What's in my hand right now? You gonna tell me this looks like a weapon?
HAILEY: In his hand, yes. (scene 89).”

This data happened in the Williamson school park when Hailey came to see Starr to forget what happened at Maya's house, when Hailey said that the police life matter too, rather than the victim which is Khalil who is death because of the white cop shoot him and Starr consider Hailey do an indirect racist to black people. Starr said that Hailey until now did not realize that she was acting racist, and Hailey said that she did not act racist. Starr replied that to act racist people do not have to go through action, from the act when a white woman in the elevator with a black man and holding her wallet tightly, it is already an acted racist indirectly. This shows that Starr wants to say that the racist actions that often happen to black do not have to be direct actions, but can also be through traits, behaviors and prejudices that are already racist actions against blacks. Racism that is happening now is mostly racist that is not directly and it is mostly done by whites, this is where Starr wants to show that bad prejudice against blacks just because their skin is already a racist act even though not all blacks are bad and society creates an image their skin color looks bad in society. It's called prejudice against crime as the data found in the findings and it is included in the racist on a daily basis, with whites feeling afraid when around blacks it is already a racist act based on prejudice against blacks just because of their black skin color.

Furthermore, here it is seen from Starr point of view that she sees Hailey's friends with Starr because Hailey sees Starr as a black girl who is not dangerous, because Hailey saw Starr's behavior that looked like other whites, she wanted to be friends because Hailey thought Starr was harmless. This makes Starr realize that Hailey is actually not sincere friends with her. If Starr does not hide her true identity as black when she is at school then maybe Hailey will not be friends with Starr and consider Starr as dangerous as Hailey's prejudice to Khalil who said “your friend wasn't. he is a drug dealer. Somebody was probably going to kill him eventually” scene 89. Made Starr aware and angry that Hailey turned out to be a hypocrite or insincere towards blacks.

3.4. Starr Point of View toward White People Chris Indiscriminate others/black

There are other data that shows Starr point of view though whites when Starr talked with Chris as her white boyfriend, they are talked about Khalil and Starr told him about how whites being act like black people it does not make them black while they still keep their white privilege, we can see in the scene 72, it can be seen below:

“CHRIS: (trying to understand her) I told you Starr, I don’t see color. I see people for who they are like I see you

STARR: If you don’t see my blackness, you don’t see me. (Scene 72).”

CHRIS: I’m sorry, Starr. I really am. But, white, black, orange, purple... doesn’t matter no one gives a shit. We’re all the same.

STARR: But we’re not. Y’all wanna ‘act black,’ but you get to keep your white privilege.

STARR: You think playing ball and jumping in some lame ass Williamson spher makes you black? Well, it doesn’t. (scene 72).”

This data happened in the car when Starr explained who is Khalil was to Chris. Chris tells Starr that he likes Starr as she is not regardless of color nor does Chris not see people because of skin color, for Chris they are all the same. But Starr says that whites are not the same as blacks, with whites acting like blacks playing basketball and jumping does it make them black, no it does not. They whites act like blacks but still want to maintain their privileges as whites. For Starr it does not make any difference, it is still the same as whites pretending that they are one with black but actually they do not feel one with black just pretending.

Here Starr as black shows her point of view towards whites in assessing how they act racist indirectly on blacks. The lack of awareness of whites against racist acts against blacks makes them forget that small things such as prejudice fear when meeting blacks are racist acts that they still do today and that does not make racist acts disappear within themselves, where these racist acts will continue to happen like it just changes the way it acts racist.

Furthermore, from the film data above, we can see that Starr tries to convey or voice the racial discrimination that often occurs in blacks, by conveying the actions that whites often do when they meet blacks, pretending not to be racist but having a bad attitude towards blacks when they meet is an act of indirect racial discrimination. Starr also tries to convey that to be black is not by pretending to act like them by playing basketball and jumping but still retaining their privilege of being white. It is clear that Starr is trying to tell that the privilege of whites persists even though they associate with blacks or act like blacks, they still maintain their privileges as whites even though it is not seen directly, Starr tries to convey the truth that is happening in society now that they are white have their own privileges in education, society, law and politics. In this film, Starr indirectly shows a rebellion about the privilege and indirect racism that whites can and do against blacks and it is already a part of racist discrimination through black people; by whites still maintain their privilege of being whites.

3.5. Starr Point of View about White People Who Indiscriminate Black People

Here is the point of view of Starr’s to Chris as her white boyfriend in seeing the racial discrimination that occurs to blacks, here it will be seen that Chris as a white person feels sad over the injustice that occurs to blacks, but cannot do anything to help her, Chris just felt bad about what is happening know through black people, this can be seen in scene 93 and 94, it can be seen below:

“CHRIS: What is going on?

PROTESTING: Justice for Khalil!

STARR: (yelling out of her window) Excuse me! What's going on?
MARCHING NEIGHBOR: Protest at City Hall!
'STARR AND CHRIS TRADE LOOKS. THEY GRAB THEIR PHONES AND CHECK TWITTER.
'CHRIS LOOK IN SHOCK. HE SEES THE HURT ALL OVER STARR, SEVEN AND KEYA'S
FACES.
CHRIS: I'm so sorry, Starr
'SHE MARCHES UP THE STREET AND COMES ALONGSIDE SOME PROTESTING'
STARR: Is it true?
WOMAN PROTESTOR: Cup goes free! No trial. Nothing.
WOMAN PROTESTOR 2: The Grand Jury didn't indict! (scene 93 & 94)."

This data happened in the car when they were stopped because there were people doing street demonstrations for Khalil and heading to the police station. Starr and Chris were confused why there had to be a demo even though Starr had testified at the Grand Jury to defend Khalil, that Khalil was innocent, Starr and Chris were shocked when they saw the news on their cell phones that apparently the Grand Jury did not indict the police who killed Khalil a black teenager, the policeman was released without any punishment. This makes Starr angry, disappointed and hurt by the unfair decision to Khalil, this is not only about Khalil's life matter but it is also about justice for black people in getting the same rights and justice as other whites.

Furthermore, in Starr Point o view she can see that Chris as a white man feels sad and disappointed over the unfair decision to Khalil murder case; here Chris tells Starr that he apologizes for the Grand Jury decision on the white police officer. It is clear that Chris is one of the white people who are aware of the racial discrimination that occurs to blacks but even though Chris is white he cannot do anything in helping the injustices that occur to blacks. It is clear that Starr see there are other white people who have higher power who can racially discriminate against blacks, even if they are whites not all of them can help or have more access to actions to prevent racial discrimination against blacks because not everyone has the power even though the dominant power is held by whites themselves.

3.6. About Starr as Black

The following is data that shows the different point of view between Hailey and Starr in responding to racism. This can be seen in scene 67, when Starr hears Hailey's words that defend a white police officer who killed a black teenager Khalil rather than support a black Khalil who became a victim, this is where there is a little argument between Starr and Hailey happened, and it can be see below:

"HAILEY: That's awful. That poor family.
STARR: What?
HAILEY: His son only trying to do his job and protect himself. His life matters too, you know?
STARR: What the—
HAILEY: That cop's life matters also, you know? You going to be mad cause I said that too?
STARR: Yeah. Cause you think his life matters more than the person you said you were protesting for.
That's problem!
STARR: You unfollowed my Tumbler after the protest. Why?
HAILEY: I didn't stop following you.
STARR: You did. Was it Emmett Till's picture that did it?
STARR: Did you sympathize with his 'poor family' before you looked away?
HAILEY: Wow, Now she's calling me a racist.
STARR: No, I just asked you a question.
HAILEY: Unbelievable. (scene 67)."

This scene happened at the house of Maya Starr's Asian friend, the three of them are watching the news about the case of a white policeman who killed Khalil, in the news the white policeman's parents say that he feels sorry for his son because only to leave the house he gets terror from people when he is a good cop. Hailey saw the news felt sorry for the white policeman ("That's awful. That poor family" scene 67). Which makes Starr angry that Hailey defends the suspect more than the victim and Hailey feels that she only sympathizes that the white cop's life is matter too, Here Starr argues with Hailey which makes Hailey think that Starr considers her racist even though she is not racist like in the scene 67 ("Hailey: wow, now she's calling me a racist").

From Hailey's point of view as a white person she does not do racist acts she just feels sorry, as KuheliDutt (2019) says that there are still white people who do not realize racist tendencies are unwittingly involved in it. This means that Hailey does not realize acts against blacks and denies that she is not acting racist. Hailey think that the police life matter too and Starr thinks she is racist because Hailey seemed to defend the white policeman more than Khalil as a victim, also Hailey unfollowed Starr on social media when Starr posted about a photo of a murder that occurred to blacks, this is what makes Hailey say that Starr considers her racist even though it is not what Starr thinks, Hailey just see Starr has changed that is why she unfollowed Starr and Hailey only sympathizes with the white cop family. Moreover, Hailey thinks that Starr has change since the case of Khalil happened Starr is not like Starr white person that Hailey know, that is why Hailey unflowed her from social media and also because Starr considere her as a racist when Haley feel sorry for the white cop make Hailey thinks that Starr really change and make their friendship begun to waver.

3.7. Hailey Point of View about Other Black People

The next, the researcher found data about Hailey's point of view as white to black Khalil, how Hailey sees blacks and defends them blacks, Hailey considers them to be equal to whites, this data happened in Williamson school, hallway, this can be seen in scenes 52 & 53, which can be seen below:

“STUDENTS: No school! Come on !
MAYA: School's out. Protesting's in.
(sighs)
And I was so ready for that history test this morning.
HAILEY: (to Starr) Hey! Where you been? Everyone's ditching. Girl, c'mon.
(Starr looks at it like a foreign oject; she hands it back)
PROTESTING STUDENTS: Justice for Khalil!
LAUGHING STUDENTS: Free day!
STARR: This isn't right.
HAILEY: What? Who else is going to speak up for our people, girl? Us!
STARR: Our people?. (scene 52 & 53).”

This data happened in Williamson school in front lawn, when school has been off because they will do some protesting for Khalil, but some of them look happy not because they will do protesting but because no school so they can have fun as much as they want like u can see above, this is make Starr angry moreover it makes Starr more annoying and angry when Hailey said “who else is going to speak up for our people, girl?” (Scene 52). This shows how Hailey point of view about blacks that she sided with blacks, this nature she defended blacks in getting their rights and was treated fairly between whites and blacks.

In this scene, Hailey seems concerned with Starr that the incident regarding the murder case against Khalil took place in Starr's neighborhood and Hailey thought that maybe Starr knew Khalil. As previously explained that Starr hides her true identity while at school, so

Hailey's view of Starr thinking that she should also support Starr by following the demo shows that Hailey cares about blacks that Hailey thinks blacks are their people too.

CONCLUSION

From here we will see the change in Hailey's point of view to blacks that is Hailey does not really support blacks or defend blacks; also Hailey does it because Starr is her black friend so she has to be sympathized to Khalil justice but Hailey not really sincere about black people. Why that is because the net data that will be describe by the researcher will show a change in Hailey's attitude when initially defending blacks suddenly changed to defending whites. This is just a form of Hailey's sympathy for Starr but Hailey does not really support blacks in getting justice.

REFERENCES

- Wells.A. (2018). The Hate U Give Script. Retrieved from <http://scriptslug.com>
- Movie *The Hate U Give 2018*, Producer George Tillmen Jr. (2010)
- Aumont, J., (2009). *The point of view, Quarterly Review of Film and Video.*Journal of point of view, 10.1080/10509208909361295. Retrieved from <https://sci-hub.se>
- Bowser, B. (2017). *Racism: Origin and Theory*, 101177/0021934717702135. Retrieved from <https://sci-hub.se>
- Charles, H. (2008) *Toward a critical race theory of education, Contemporary Justice Review: Issues in Criminal, Social, and Restorative Justice*, 10.1080/10282580701850413. Retrieved from <https://sci-hub.se>
- Denner, A., (1989). *The point of view, Quarterly Review of Film and Video.*Journal of point of view, 10.1080/10509208909361295. Retrieved from <https://sci-hub.se>
- David, Gilborn., (2015). *Intersectionality, critical race theory, and the primacy of racism: Race, Class, Gender, and Disability, in Education*, 10.1177/1077800414557827. Retrieved from <https://scholar.google.com>
- Famela. (2011). *An analysis of the main character on the movie Amazing Grace by Michael Apted*. Retrieved from <http://repository.unjkt.ac.id>
- Jack, L., Gordana R., Vincent, F., & Tara, D., Daniela M., (2007). *When a crime Committed by a teenager becomes a hate crime : Results from two studies. Journal of google scholar, American behavioral Scientist 51 (2), 246-257.* Retrieved from <https://scholar.google.com/>
- Joel, J., Kupperman. (1995). *Character, Oxford University Press on Demand, 1995.* Retrieved from <https://scholar.google.com>
- Jr. Miller, R.S., (1967). *Sex Discrimination and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.* Retrieved from <https://scholar.google.com>
- Joel J Kupperman. (1995). *Character, Oxford University Press on Demand, 1995.* Retrieved from <https://scholar.google.com>
- Mia Smith, B., E Thomaseo Burton., Candace, B., *Racism Experiences and psychological functioning in African American college freshmen: Is socialization a buffer? Cultural Diversity and Ethnic Minority Psychology 13 (1), 64, 2007.* Retrieved from <https://scholar.google.com>
- Mariana, S., Ledina, M., *HUMSEC journal*, 2009. Retrieved from <https://scholar.google.com>
- Neil, K. (n.d). *Dynamic Vs. Static Character Definition and Exxamples.* Retrieved from <http://education.seattlepi.com>
- Prince, S., (2000). *Movies and Meaning, An Introduction to film. Third Edition.* Retrieved from <https://scholar.google.com>

- Ratri, L. N., (2019). *Racism Reflected in The Hate U Give (2017) by Angie Thomas: A Critical Race Theory*. Retrieved from <http://eprints.ums.ac.id>
- Richard Delgado., Jean Stefancic., (2001:7). *Critical Race Theory : an introduction*. Retrived from <http://scholar.google.com>
- Richard Delgado., Jean Stefancic., (2013). *Critical race theory: The cutting edge (Third Edition)*.Retrived from <http://scholar.google.com>
- Sarah X. Pemberton (2015) *Criminal Justice as State Racism: Race-Making, State Violence, and Imprisonment in the USA, and England and Wales, New Political Science*, 10.1080/07393148.2015.1056429. Retrieved from <http://sci-hub.se>
- Tate IV, W. (1997). *Critical race theory and education: History, theory, and implications*, 10.3102/0091732X022001195. Retrieved from <http://sci-hub.se>
- The Indonesia Legal Resource Center (ILRC) (2009).MemahamiDiskriminasi, Retrieved from <https://www.mitrahukum.org>