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Influence of Racial Discrimination In The Film Bully Review Of Sociology Of Literature (Newman's Discrimination Theory)

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Abstrak

Diskriminasi rasial merupakan salah satu kajian sosiologi sastra yang sangat penting untuk diteliti, seperti halnya pada film Bully karya Santino Campanelli, dimana body shaming dan bahasa tubuh tertentu menjadikan seseorang layak menjadi bahan tertawaan di masyarakat umum. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap bentuk-bentuk diskriminasi rasial yang terjadi pada alur cerita film Bully dengan menggunakan pisau analisis Newman. Metode penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif dengan menggunakan kajian pustaka, objek yang diteliti adalah alur cerita film Bully. Hasil penelitian ini adalah terdapat beberapa bentuk diskriminasi rasial yang meliputi diskriminasi fisik dan verbal. Dampak diskriminasi rasial terhadap psikologi (mental) tokoh film yang menjadi korban bullying adalah putus asa, kurang percaya diri, acuh tak acuh terhadap penampilan, menutup diri dan cemas.

Kata Kunci: Deskriminasi, Bully, Skizofrenia, Newman

Abstract

Racial discrimination is one of the literary sociological studies that is very important to research, as in the film Bully by Santino Campanelli, where body shaming and certain body language make someone worthy of being a laughing stock in the general public. This research aims to reveal the forms of racial discrimination that occur in the plot of the film Bully using Newman's analytical knife. This research method is descriptive qualitative using literature, the object studied is the storyline of the film Bully. The results of this research are that there are several forms of racial discrimination which include physical and verbal discrimination. The impact of racial discrimination on the psychology (mental) of the film characters who are victims of bullying is despair, lack of self-confidence, indifference to appearance, closure and anxiety.

Keywords: Deskrimination, Bully, Schizophrenia, Newman

A. INTRODUCTION

In literary studies, film is still an important object to research, as film can provide a life lesson for those who watch it, as film is an audio visual communication medium to convey a message to a group of people gathered in a certain place. Film is also considered a powerful mass communication medium for the target masses, because of its audio visual nature, film is able to tell a lot of stories in a short time. When watching a film, the audience seems to be able to penetrate space and time which can tell the story of life and can even influence the audience. (E-mail, 2023).

In literary theory it is said, although it is not true if the author expresses life as a whole or the life of a particular era concretely and thoroughly, his position must be to express his experiences and views on life (Wellek & Warren, 2013). This shows that facts are born as part of various concrete problems and conditions faced by humans beyond the fact of being meaning builders (Faruk, 2012). According to Swingewood and Laurenson (1972), literature as a reflection or reflection of this era is assumed to be an imitation of the era to see social phenomena.(Faradilla, 2023).

One of the social issues that is still a big wall for unity between people is discrimination that occurs because of social boundaries. Many social boundaries are created based on standard structures that do not provide space and time for certain sociability. Discrimination is unequal treatment of individuals, or groups, based on something, usually categorical, or specific attributes, such as based on race, ethnicity, religion, or membership of social classes. This term is usually used to describe an action by the dominant majority in relation to a weak minority, so that it can be said that their behavior is immoral and undemocratic.(Fulthoni et al., 2009) In other words, discrimination can be said to be a lack of recognition or acceptance of existing differences, giving rise to egoism to maintain its existence.

In essence, discrimination is a difference in treatment. Differences in treatment occur due to different skin color, class or ethnicity, gender, economy, religion, and

so on. According to Theodor son & Theodor son, discrimination is unequal treatment of individuals, or groups, based on something, usually categorical, or distinctive attributes, such as based on race, ethnicity, religion, or membership of social classes. This term is usually used to describe an action by the dominant majority in relation to a weak minority, so that it can be said that their behavior is immoral and undemocratic.(Fulthoni et al., 2009)

Based on this, there are several impacts of discrimination that can disrupt a person's psychology, such as anxiety, schizophrenia, lack of self-confidence, hopelessness, stress, depression, and even suicide attempts. The high number of cases of mental disorders throughout the world is of particular concern to stakeholders related to mental health policy. In 2014, WHO designated Living with Schizophrenia as the theme of World Mental Health Day which is celebrated every October 12. This theme was chosen because schizophrenia is the most common psychotic disorder and has a fairly high global prevalence, namely 0.7-1% of the total world population (World Federation of Mental Health (WFMH), 2014). Other references mention a range of 0.5-2% of the total global population as the prevalence of schizophrenia in the world (Davey, 2008). WFMH as part of WHO, states that schizophrenia cases can no longer be seen individually, but must be intervened on a macro/system scale. Schizophrenia, psychotic disorders and neurotic disorders generally occur due to pressure originating from the family or society. (Kurniawan & Sulistyarini, 2017)

One of the discriminations that still occurs is internal and external discrimination which includes a person's ethnicity and religion. Where culture, political viewpoints, religion, ethnicity, race are still important parts of debate, as happened in the film Bully by Santino Campanelli which tells about social discrimination regarding a person's race, where a person is considered noble or not depending on their physical form. A physique that is not the same as usual (ugly) is said to be unfavorable or unattractive and is worthy of being laughed at.

Where this film is characterized by the bullying attitude of one group of miles towards a different group of Jimmys and visible in public such as obesity (body shaming) and a person's style (body language), where obesity and an elegant attitude become a joke that is suitable for public consumption. Bullying has been going on in schools for a long time without any special handling from the school (teachers), so that cases of bullying continue to occur based on revenge. In the end, bullying results in mental violence such as fear, sadness, lack of self-confidence, hopelessness, stress and revenge. Apart from that, it also has an impact on physical violence, such as beatings and strangulation.

The impact of discrimination itself is to create a feeling of hatred towards the treatment that has been received, which then makes a person want to take revenge due to his own ego which cannot be eliminated. As according to Dharmawan, when the problem of religious discrimination occurs in Indonesia, this can damage the country's international reputation and affect relations with other countries, and cause Indonesia to divide between fellow Indonesians and other countries. Because in the process towards a golden Indonesia 2045, the role of religion is very important, especially in forming virtuous and civilized individuals.(Dharmawan et al., 2023)

Based on this background, the author is interested in describing the various forms of discrimination in the film Bully by Santino Campanelli, as well as analyzing the psychological impact of discrimination, Pancasila values which emphasize unity in diversity. Apart from that, from this research, researchers can understand the subjectivity of film authors in voicing the discrimination they experience in social life.

There are previous studies that have been carried out by previous researchers regarding discrimination in various forms, especially in religion and nationality, both as a reference in this research and as a tool for comparative analysis in this research because it contains different objects. Among them is Windar et al's research

with the title Religious and Cultural Discrimination in Digital Society, the results of this research are that discrimination does not arise without cause, discrimination against culture and religion in digital society can occur because modern society itself does not use social media in accordance with functions and duties, for example the discrimination experienced by the Ahmadiyah group on social media, this is a case of violence experienced by the Ahmadiyah group or community. Discrimination in religion is behavior that will threaten the integrity of our Indonesian nation which is a multicultural nation, where in our country there are differences. To eliminate discrimination itself, there is no solution to eradicate it completely, but there are several efforts we can make to minimize it. one of which is, we as a digital society must be able to use social media as well as possible, not spread hoaxes on the media, because this can trigger prejudice and discrimination.(Teguh Imami, 2024)

Another research was conducted by Hesti Armiwulan with the title racial and ethnic discrimination as a legal and human rights issue. The results of this research are that everyone has the right to be free from discriminatory treatment. Racial discrimination has the potential to occur in Indonesia considering the very large population with various ethnic groups, races and ethnicities plus relatively low levels of education, as well as poor socio-economic conditions. To stop the practice of racial discrimination there must be guaranteed legal protection which is realized in the form of legislation as well as law enforcement and efforts to build awareness about the importance of mutual respect for human dignity.(Armiwulan, n.d.)

Another research is that of Sarah Apriliandra, with the title Discriminatory Behavior in Women Due to the Strong Patriarchal Culture in Indonesia Viewed from a Conflict Perspective, the results of this research are that patriarchal culture is one of the big factors in the large number of discriminatory treatments towards women to date due to the structure of power in various aspects. in fact it is dominated by men. (Apriliandra & Krisnani, n.d.)

What the three previous studies have in common is that these studies both discuss discrimination, namely differences in treatment, the difference is the object of study, where each study discusses religious and racial objects, patriarchal culture, ethnicity and human rights. Apart from that, this research will also discuss the impact of discriminatory treatment on both the main character and his friends in the film Bully using Newman's theory.

Pettigrew in Liliweri (2018: 398) divides discrimination into two types, namely: 1) Direct discrimination is the act of limiting a certain area, such as housing, type of work, and public facilities for a certain race/ethnicity. 2) Indirect discrimination is implemented through the creation of policies that prevent certain racial/ethnic groups from interacting freely with certain racial/ethnic groups from freely interacting with other racial/ethnic groups. (Saludung et al., 2019)

According to Newman (in Patiraja, 2017: 9) verbal discrimination (verbal expression) is discrimination carried out by insulting or using words. Avoidance of discrimination is carried out by avoiding or staying away from a person or group or community that is disliked. This exclusion (exclusion) discrimination is carried out by not including certain people or groups of people in their group. Physical discrimination (physical abuse) is discrimination carried out by hurting, hitting or attacking. Discrimination through extermination, discriminatory treatment by exterminating or committing mass murder. (Bahasa et al., 2021)

B. THEORY

Discrimination is almost the same as prejudice, sometimes the two terms are even used interchangeably. The difference between the two is that prejudice is an attitude, while discrimination is an action. Watson (1984) states that discrimination is negative treatment of certain groups. Meanwhile, Brigham (1991) states that discrimination is treatment differently because of membership in a particular ethnic group. These ethnic groups include ethnicity, language, customs, religion,

nationality and others. Swim (in Baron & Byrne, 1997) states that discrimination is a negative action against people who are the object of prejudice such as racial, ethnic and religious. It can be said that discrimination is prejudice in actions. To assume that negroes are stupid is prejudice, while forbidding them to work or attend certain institutions because they are black is discrimination. Considering women as weak is prejudice while preventing them from becoming leaders is discrimination. (Dan et al., 2008)

Discrimination is a form of restriction, harassment or exclusion, either directly or indirectly, based on the diversity of religion, ethnicity, race, ethnicity, class, social status, economic status, gender, language and political beliefs which results in reduction, deviation, or elimination of recognition, implementation or use of human rights carried out individually or collectively in the political, economic, legal, social, cultural and other fields of life. (Vidyapramatya, 2021)

Based on the information above, it can be seen that discrimination is an act of exclusion directly or indirectly against religious, ethnic, status, gender and language manifestations.

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There are many forms of discrimination explained by experts which have a direct or indirect impact on the victims, one of which is the psychological impact. As explained, bad treatment and unpleasant events resulting from discrimination can pose a threat to psychological well-being. The relationship between discrimination

and negative psychological well-being was significant across a variety of operationalizations of psychological well-being, although self-esteem, life satisfaction, and other positive affect had weaker effects than measures of stress and negative affect.(Yudanagara, 2020)

Apart from that, the impact of discrimination on a person is material and physical losses apart from disrupting a person's mental health. Many people also die by suicide due to stress and become victims of discrimination. In 2015, the World Health Organization (WHO) or World Health Organization, suicide in a number of countries was the second leading cause of death in people aged 15-29 years. WHO data for 2015 noted that every year 800,000 people die from suicide, while globally, data from the World Health Organization (WHO), as of August 28 2023, more than 700,000 people die from suicide every year and suicide is the the fourth highest cause of death in those aged 18-29 years. Apart from that, there are cases of suicide in Gunungkidul that have shifted to productive age. The causes of suicide in Gunungkidul are very complex and one of the causes is depression. The latest data sourced from the Gunungkidul police station shows that in 2015 the number of hanging victims reached 33 people and in 2016, in the last four months (January-April 2016) the number of hanging victims reached 14 people. Data shows that the main reason a person hangs himself is despair which ultimately causes depression (Kedaulatan Rakyat, 2016). (Tentama et al., 2019)

Based on this, there are several impacts of discrimination that can disrupt a person's psychology, such as anxiety, schizophrenia, lack of self-confidence, hopelessness, stress, depression, and even suicide attempts. The high number of cases of mental disorders throughout the world is of particular concern to stakeholders related to mental health policy. In 2014, WHO designated Living with Schizophrenia as the theme of World Mental Health Day which is celebrated every October 12. This theme was chosen because schizophrenia is the most common psychotic disorder and has a fairly high global prevalence, namely 0.7-1% of the

total world population (World Federation of Mental Health (WFMH), 2014). Other references mention a range of 0.5-2% of the total global population as the prevalence of schizophrenia in the world (Davey, 2008). WFMH as part of WHO, states that schizophrenia cases can no longer be seen individually, but must be intervened on a macro/system scale. Schizophrenia, psychotic disorders and neurotic disorders generally occur due to pressure originating from the family or society. (Kurniawan & Sulistyarini, 2017)

Schizophrenia is the most common mental disorder in Indonesia. Schizophrenia is a serious illness that results in psychotic behavior, concrete thinking and difficulties in processing information, interpersonal relationships and solving problems.(Istichomah & R, 2019) Schizophrenia is a psychotic disorder characterized by major disturbances in thinking, disturbed emotions and thought behavior, various thoughts that are not logically connected, mental disorders characterized by distorted thought processes due to heavy burdens that the sufferer cannot overcome (Ambari, 2010). (Andari, 2017) Schizophrenic patients often withdraw from interacting with other people.

As of January 2022, WHO recorded that more than 20 million people worldwide experienced this condition. Both men and women have the same potential to experience this condition. However, in some cases, men usually show symptoms of schizophrenia earlier than women.(siloam hospital, 2023)

Apart from risk factors (pregnancy, genetics and brain factors), it is also known that there are trigger factors such as stress. Stress is the main psychological factor that can trigger schizophrenia after the emergence of the risk factors mentioned. Discrimination itself is one of the reasons why a person becomes stressed, which if the stress is not overcome, it will worsen into depression.

There are several symptoms of schizophrenia that have both positive and negative impacts, including: Experts divide the symptoms of schizophrenia into two categories, namely positive and negative.

Positive symptoms refer to behaviors that are not seen in healthy individuals, including: a. Hallucinations, namely the feeling of experiencing something that feels real, but actually the feeling only exists in the sufferer's mind, b. Delusions or delusions, namely believing something that is contrary to reality. The symptoms vary, such as feeling watched and followed. Most schizophrenia sufferers experience these symptoms and sufferers tend to have paranoid thoughts, c. Disorganized in thinking and speaking. This symptom can be identified by the sufferer's difficulty in speaking. Schizophrenic sufferers have difficulty concentrating and communicating and are confused, making it difficult for the person they are talking to to understand, d. Disorderly behavior. The behavior of people with schizophrenia is difficult to predict. Unexpectedly, sufferers can suddenly scream and get angry for no reason.

Negative symptoms refer to the loss of interests that the person previously had. Negative symptoms may last several years before the person experiences the initial symptoms. Negative symptoms generally appear gradually and worsen over time, including: a. Odd emotional responses, such as unchanging facial expressions and tone of voice (monotone), b. It is difficult to feel happy or satisfied, c. Reluctant to socialise and prefer to stay at home

C. METHODOLOGY

Research methods are procedures or steps in obtaining scientific knowledge or science. so research methods are systematic ways to compile science, while research techniques are ways to carry out research methods (Prof. Dr. Suryana, 2012). This research is included in descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive method is a method used to look for elements, characteristics, properties of a phenomenon. This method starts with collecting data, analysing data and interpreting it (Prof. Dr. Suryana, 2012). The technique used in this research is documentary analysis of the film and the behaviour in the film.

The purpose of qualitative research can be seen from: (1) Describing the object of research (desricbing object); so that the object of research can be interpreted, it needs to be described through photographing, videoing, illustrating and narrating. This description can be done on objects in the form of events, social interactions, social religious activities, and so on. (2) Revealing the meaning behind the phenomena; the meaning behind the phenomena/facts can be revealed if researchers show and reveal through in-depth interviews and participation observation. (3) Explaining the phenomena that occur (explaning objects); phenomena that appear in the field are sometimes not the same as what is the goal, the core of the problem or in other words what appears is different from the main intention, so that it is necessary to explain in detail, in detail and systematically (Fadli, 2021)

This research is intended to find the form of discrimination that occurs in the characters as victims and perpetrators in the film religious discrimination in the film the insult. Other data needed in this research is related to secondary data sourced from journals, magazines, and other readings that can support the primary data in this research. After all the data is collected, an in-depth textual analysis is conducted that shows the discriminatory behaviour and its impact, based on Newman and WHO theories.

D. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Discrimination also arises because of differences, such as race, language, culture and even religion. Differences in the teachings, commands and prohibitions of various religions, make adherents of religions dispute with each other, they do this to prove which one is right and which one is real in life. This is what leads to misunderstanding between religious communities, because of discrimination that leads to violence for themselves. Because of this, minority groups feel they are no longer safe to practice their religion and they are no longer free in their activities because they are no longer free and especially if they get threats from the majority.

Because the majority group thinks they are the right one and the minority group is the wrong group (Wahidin & Rasyid, 2022). Here are some of the forms of discrimination that exist:

1. Physical Discrimination

Physical discrimination or disability is one of the largest minority groups after racial ethnic discrimination in the world that is still considered a serious problem to be addressed. A single person with a physical disability has a substantial long-term condition that limits a person's physical functioning, limiting their mobility, lack of stamina and dexterity. The loss of one's physical capacity results in a person with a disability experiencing reduced ability, or incapacity. (Mulyani et al., 2022). Physical discrimination can be done by hurting, hitting or assaulting. In other words, it is an act of direct touching by way of beating or injuring another person. Usually acts of physical discrimination can take the form of assault with hands or weapons, kicking, punching, pushing, grabbing, spitting on the victim, as in the film Bully there is physical discrimination against the main character Jimmy and his best friend.

Keep your fucking hands off me (bully, 2018, 94)

Bobby or Lilih, as Jimmy's best friend, is also a victim of bullying by Miles and his friends. With indecent treatment he held Bobby or Lilih's sensitive area in the middle of the lesson. The teacher could not do much and could only reprimand.

I was wondering if I'd get that hundred bucks you owe me (bully, 2018,125)

Another scene also shows Miles' discrimination against Jimmy by urging him to give him 100 dollars, but because he was defended by one of the black and burly students, Miles ran away scared. Because he was upset that he was not given money, miles continued to threaten Jimmy at school dismissal time when he was walking alone. Because jimmy felt that he could not give miles

what he wanted, miles immediately gave several punches to jimmy's face until it bled and he fell to the ground.

Hey, Fatty McFat Fuck! (bully, 2018,460)

In this scene miles grabs the shirt collar and pushes jimmy's body into the locker, with several threats miles asks jimmy for 100 dollars. Under pressure Jimmy tried to convince Miles that he couldn't give him the money at the time, but he promised to double it if Miles would give him a month's grace period.

You better put a muzzle on your bitch (bully, 2018, 565)

Another time, when jimmy and his friends met with miles and his friends, miles punched Bobby in the stomach for not asking about the agreement between jimmy and miles, resulting in bobby falling to the ground and running away from miles and his friends.

2. Verbal Discrimination

Verbal discrimination (Verbal Expression) can be done through insults or words.(Saludung et al., 2019). Usually, verbal discrimination can be in the form of threats, abusive words, demeaning, negative comments, slanderous accusations and spreading rumours that are not necessarily true. As in the film Bully, there is some verbal discrimination in some of the scenes.

I gotta talk to Slim here.(bully, 2018, 73)

Hey, Slim.((bully, 2018,123)

In several scenes of the film, Miles and his friends often call Jimmy slim, which is far different from Jimmy's fat physical condition. Where these words are intended to mock Jimmy's stocky physique.

Don't fuck with me. .(bully, 2018, 477)

Miles threatened jimmy not to play on his promise, where jimmy would give him double the money that miles asked for, if he would give jimmy a month's grace period.

Where the fuck, do you think you are going? .(bully, 2018,568)

Oh, and if for some reason you don't make good.(bully, 2018, 569)

on that money you owe me... .(bully, 2018, 570)

He's next, and then you. .(bully, 2018, 571)

Have a good day at school. .(bully, 2018, 573)

Pussies. .(bully, 2018, 574)

In addition to jimmy, miles also threatened his friends if jimmy could not give the amount of money he promised, in exchange for miles and his friends to stop bullying jimmy. Not only threats, Miles also called Jimmy and his friends cowards for not daring to fight back.

Yo, Slim. (bully, 2018,1021)

My buddy Eddie was telling me (bully, 2018,1022)

you disrespected him the other night. (bully, 2018,1023)

But he knows you and I are business partners,(bully, 2018,1024)

so he'll spare you (bully, 2018,1025)

Well, business partner,I want my fucking money today. (bully, 2018,026)

So rob a bank, borrow from your loser fucking friends,(bully, 2018,1027)

I don't give a fuck, (bully, 2018,1028)

but I'm gonna be waiting right here after school. (bully, 2018,1029)

So you better have my two hundred bucks. (bully, 2018,1030)

What the fuck you looking at? (bully, 2018,1031)

Fungus bitch. (bully, 2018,1032)

The conversation is a scene where Miles threatens Jimmy to give him the 200 puonds that he had promised after school. In fact, not only Jimmy, but his friend was also threatened to help Jimmy provide some money. Then rudely, Samuel drops the drink and reproaches Jimmy's friend as a loser.

3. Psychological Impact Of Discrimination

The impact of discrimination does not only occur physically, but also has an impact on a person's mentality, ranging from a mild impact to the impact of suicide is the most serious impact. For example, the impact of discrimination on the mentality of women victims of sexual violence not only affects physical things but also non-physical things. For example, emotionally, victims of sexual violence experience stress, depression, mental shock, feelings of guilt and self-blame, fear of contact with others, images of the time when the victim received sexual violence, nightmares, insomnia, fear of things related to abuse including objects, smells, places, doctor visits, self-esteem problems, sexual dysfunction, chronic pain, addiction, suicidal ideation, somatic complaints, and unwanted pregnancies. In addition, psychological disorders such as post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety, other mental illnesses including personality disorder and dissociative identity disorder, a tendency for revictimisation in adulthood, bulimia nervosa, and even physical injury to the victim are present (Rukman et al., 2023). Likewise in this study, where there are several impacts of discrimination on the victim's mentality (Jimmy's group) in several scenes presented in the film including:

I don't think that this is gonna work. (bully, 2018, 523)

I mean, look at me,I'm fat, I'm tired. (bully, 2018, 524)

And then after all this, I might just get my ass kicked again. (bully, 2018, 525)

The above conversation took place in a car driven by mr.action, where jimmy felt hopeless in following the boxing training taught by professional trainer manny. His fat body discourages him from continuing to train due to fatigue. In desperation, Jimmy feels that he will continue to be punched or hurt by the miles group

I mean, look at me,I'm fat, I'm tired. (bully, 2018, 524)

In desperation, Jimmy didn't care about his appearance anymore. His fat body gave the effect of fatigue and lack of care. In fact, because he was often bullied, Jimmy closed himself off from the public and only joined his two friends who were also bullied by the miles group.

I just don't feel like I'm getting any better. (bully, 2018, 539)

In despair, Jimmy spoke to his father during the meal, where he felt that all his struggles would be in vain or useless. The boxing training he had been taking part in had not made him any better, but on the contrary, the bullying from the miles group kept coming, especially when the bullying was accompanied by blackmail.

E. CONCLUSION

There is discrimination in the storyline of Santino Campanelli's Bully, where the discrimination is included in the type of racial discrimination in schools, where body shaming and body language of someone who is different is worthy of being denounced and humiliated in front of the public. The forms of discrimination in the film bully are physical and verbal discrimination. Punches, fists, strangulation are physical discrimination in the film's storyline. The acts of discrimination that occur in this film have an impact on a person's psychology such as moodiness, despair, lack of confidence, and even away from others

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