

RACISM AND RESISTANCE STRATEGIES
IN AMMA ASANTE'S MOVIE *WHERE HANDS TOUCH* (2018)

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Abstrak

Makalah ini membahas tentang representasi rasisme dan jenis strategi resistensi untuk melawan tindakan rasis di dalam film *Where Hands Touch* oleh Amma Asante. Fokus penelitian ini tertuju pada karakter perempuan utama bernama Leyna yang merupakan keturunan campuran hitam dan putih. Orang kulit hitam yang tidak diterima di dalam masyarakat di era Nazi menjadi masalah utama untuk diteliti. Di dalam film Leyna mendapatkan Tindakan rasis karena memiliki keturunan kulit hitam. Studi ini menggunakan Teori Ras Kritis oleh Richard Delgado and Jean Stefancic (2001) dan Konsep Strategi Resistensi oleh Shorter-Gooden (2004) untuk direalisasikan dengan data di dalam film. Hasil studi menunjukkan bahwa Leyna mengalami 6 jenis rasisme—Rasisme sehari-hari (Everyday Racism), Determinisme Material (Material Determinism), Kontruksi Sosial (Social Construction), Rasialisasi Diferensial (Differential Racialization), Interseksionalitas (Intersectionality), dan Warna Suara (Voice Color)—berdasarkan Teori Ras Kritis (Critical Race Theory) oleh Richard Delgado dan Jean Stefancic dan menggunakan 3 jenis strategi resistensi—Sumber Internal (Internal Source), Sumber Eksternal (External Source), dan Resistensi Khusus (Specific Resistance)—untuk mengatasi rasisme.

Kata Kunci: Orang Kulit Hitam, Rasisme, Strategi Resistensi.

Abstract

This study discusses the representation of racism and the types of resistance strategies to counter racist acts in the movie *Where Hands Touch* by Amma Asante. The focus of this research is on the main character, Leyna who is of mixed black and white descent. Black people who were not accepted in society in the Nazi era are a major problem to research. In the film Leyna gets racist acts because she has black ancestry. This study uses the Critical Race Theory by Richard Delgado and Jean Stefancic (2001) and Resistance Strategies concept by Shorter-Gooden (2004) to be related to the data in the movie. The results of the study show that Leyna experiences 6 types of racism-- Everyday Racism; Material Determinism; Social Construction; Differential Racialization; Intersectionality; and Voice Color --based on the Critical Race Theory by Ricard Delgado and Jean Stefancic and uses 3 types of resistance strategies - Internal Source, External Source, and Specific Resistance - for resist racism.

Keywords: Black people, Racism, Resistance Strategies.

INTRODUCTION

Racism is not a new issue nowadays. It has been a long time since racism became common issues and an everlasting issue. A racist will believe that human behavior is inherited by biological characteristics (Adawiyah, 2020) . The variety of physical appearance just like skin color has no relation between ability and behavior in community (Fredrickson & Camarillo, 2015). However, racial differences continue to have a significant impact on social development. Racism relates to the binary between black and white people. This study discusses racism towards black people. Racism toward black people occurs when black people cannot declare

their voice. The racist victim is always in an inferior position and they are oppressed by the superior. With those backgrounds, therefore, this study aims to reveal the depiction of racism and resistance in the *Where Hands Touch* movie.

In this globalization era, literature works are not only used to entertain but also used to give some criticism towards society about social problems. Therefore, this becomes the underlying reason we can find some social issues happening and described in some literary works. The social issues that we can find inside the literary works are violence, abuse, injustice, racism, and many more. This study will reveal the representation of racism in Amma Asante's movie *Where Hands Touch*. Not

merely to analyze racism, but this study will also discuss resistance.

This movie's screenplay is written by an American famous writer who is originally black, and most of the literary work that she made is a campaign about the discrimination of black people. Amma Asante had lots of achievements in her work. Basic on NFTS Fellowship 2018, she was honored to be the best writer or director. *Where Hands Touch* starring Abbie Cornish and Amandla Stenberg. This film is about a journey story of a bi-racial teen that struggles to live in the Nazi Era. Since Germany was thoroughly perpetuated Nazism ideology nor sanctioned the dictator's brutal crimes toward Jews and some other racial minorities, including black people (Bernhard, 2019). The movie hires Amandla Stenberg who is the top actress in America and also has the same race as Amma Asante's.

Some previous studies have been discussed racism in many literary works and most of them use critical racism theory in their study. In a previous study written by Eva Miatul Ulya, it exposes the issues of racism in the *Dangerous Minds* tale of the 20th century of American society (Ulya, 2020). This study examines racial attitudes and prejudice in American society in the 20th century as a reflection of the tale of the *Dangerous Mind*. This research is based on literature analysis. The author uses (Swingewood & Laurenson, 1972) sociological approach to examine and reflect on Delgado and Jean Stefancic's theory, Critical Race Theory that consist of six basic tenets to quantify racism. There are daily racism, material determinism, social construction, differential racialization, intersectionality, and voice of color (Delgado and Stefancic, 2001). This study is the first study that involves the *Where Hands Touch Movie* by Amma Asante as the research study. The thing that makes this study different is that the literary work which has chosen is haven't been used yet in other studies. In the movie, *Where Hands Touch*, Amma Asante reveals how racism toward black people depicted in the movie is and leads to Leyna's resistance.

This study focuses on discussing the representation of racism inside the movie based on critical race theory. This study will not only reveal how racism is depicted but it will talk about the resistance of Leyna as the main role campaign. The resistance problem of statement relates to the strategies and techniques of resistance to cope and against racism. The seeking of freedom and right will be the aspect of resistance analysis and it from Leyna's point of view. Based on the background of the study, this study aims to reveal the depiction of racism

toward black people and the representation of Leyna's resistance strategies against racism in the *Where Hands Touch* movie.

Delgado and Stefancic (2001:17) claim that racism means by a society assigns to power and rank to decide who earns real benefits, such as the highest salaries, the best colleges, and opportunities to parties in people's houses. Based on the statement of Delgado and Stefancic (2001:10-11), jails are dominated by colored and black. People of color are always stereotyped as a criminal, while the white always has power in society. The discrimination appears on position within the society. There are fewer jobs for colored and black but there are more opportunities for white. It also claimed that white relates to innocent and black relates to crime and violence. Tyson (2006:367) states that many whites know, however that racism has not gone away. It just went underground. Racial injustice is still a main and critical matter. Since the racial discrimination of that group is still a serious problem. (Delgado and Stefancic, 2001:17) categorized six basic tenets to recognize racism such as Everyday Racism, Material Determinism, Social Construction, Differential Racialization, Intersectionality, and Voice of Color.

Everyday racism is a familiar or expected practice of oppression through society (Delgado and Stefancic, 2001:17). Common experience relates to the meaning of racism that is hard to address. Everyday racism can be called a generalized racism phenomenon in a society in which society is getting common on racism. Racism is manifested in the economic state of upper-middle-class whites, who oppress black workers by charging them significantly just under their white counterparts, and also the positive prognosis of the working class white, whose history of being low paid and exploited by rich whites forces them to feel morally superior and important to everyone else (Tyson, 2006:367). Means, racism has paid off well for white people. It's why interest convergence is often related to material determinism. Delgado and Stefancic (2001:17) seen that material determinism is racism against the dominant minority group concerning to the financial group. People who have influence are people with money. That's why whites exploit a minority group because whites still consider themselves stronger than a marginalized group. Also, the next example illustrates how to evaluate the dominant race or culture that practices racism.

According to Delgado and Stefancic (2001:17), race is the results of social relations and assumptions. It is

not objective, permanent, or even inherent toward the biological or genetic realities. Biologically, it is a group of people of the same race who are having the same skin color, body shape, hair type, and same body characteristics. But these characteristics always have a small portion. Society commonly chooses and makes a different group base on financial or economy, gender, ethnicity, and social status categories. In the majority group, the white group is seen as the positive ones and known as the innocent ones. Meanwhile, the minority groups are stereotyped as arrogant and devils. So that, social construction means a given process of assumption, stereotyping, or labeling toward one's group (Delgado and Stefancic, 2001:155).

Different racialization means a process in which a group of race or ethnic seen differently by the main society. It means that society commonly assumes a group based on race and ethnic (Delgado and Stefancic, 2001:145). Different racialization related to the fact that majority society did racism toward the minority one at different moments, as the result of shifting needs such as the labor market (Delgado and Stefancic, 2001:8). The fifth tenet is intersectionality. Those people will get oppression from some source or even more than one source and they often acknowledge about what is the reason they get the discrimination in every case (Tyson, 2006:367). Delgado and Stefancic (2001:51) also said that intersectionality is overlapping discrimination. In sum, means that intersectionality is overlapping, people can get discrimination againsts over some sources such as gender, race, nationality, sexual orientation. Based on (Delgado and Stefancic, 2001:9) explanation, the term "voice of color" refers to how a writer expresses their point of view through their literary text. The marginal or minority writer like Black, Asian, Latino, Indian, and others are recognized better to write or produced a racist topic of literary work since they are more experienced about the oppression and discrimination of race.

Related to the next research gap about resistance Dalmage (2018) heard about a variety of responses to racial discrimination, including careful assessment before responding, resisting and avoiding, resigned acceptance, verbal confrontation, physical altercation, and legal action. Discriminated people appear to be relying on a range of coping and resisting strategy to handle the pressure of discrimination (Spector, 2014). According to Shorter-Gooden (2004) three strategies serve as the way to cope and resist racial discrimination, is based on internal resources, external resource, and three tactics for dealing with specific racism. Internal resources of resistance strategies are views of the world or belief

structures that help influence how people view their self and their connections with the rest of the world. There are resting on faith, standing on shoulders, and valuing oneself. Resting on faith means that someone relies religion or a belief in God to overcome the challenge of being discriminated against and using it as a form of resistance to racism (Shorter-Gooden, 2004:416). Standing on shoulder is a term that means the importance of a person's relationship with their history, heritage, and culture. This resistance strategy is in the form of a mindset that black or colored people must see the struggles of people before them such as mothers, grandmothers, ancestors who have fought for freedom and justice. This mindset is a tool used by people who are discriminated against to fight and face racial oppression (Shorter-Gooden, 2004:416). The term "valuing oneself" refers to a person's actions and the determination to begin participating in behaviors that will help him or her improve. For some black people, the emphasis here is on self-love, having a positive self-image, supporting their selves, and performing better not to admit racial stereotypes or destructive perspectives about black people that are perpetuated in the wider society. People need to focus on their belief in their ability and potential and their desire to succeed (Folkman, 2013).

External resources are the second strategies to cope racism and recognized as a form of resistance strategies to fight racism. External resources are the opposite of internal resources. External resources are beliefs and points of view that are internalized and thus become part of an individual. Leaning on one's shoulders implies relying on support other than one's own. They learn to bear the sting of oppression by encircling themselves with loving people who also undergo similar trials. Leaning on parents, daughters, other family members, and friends as a method of dealing with the difficulties they face is one way to lean on the shoulder. They learn to bear the sting of oppression by encircling themselves with loving people who also undergo similar trials (Shorter-Gooden, 2004:417).

The next strategy is quite more specific. The tactic is used to deal specifically with certain incidents or circumstances of bias. Three basic resist strategies are role flexing, avoiding, standing up and fighting back. These are aim to address the racism's effects. Role flexing, a definition that refers to changing one's speech, attitude, clothes, or appearance in order to match the majority population and reducing the consequences of racism and racial stereotypes (Wilson & Miller (2002). It also contained the idea that they were incorrect to prove. People must show their worth by attempting to refute the

assumptions is the impetus behind changing their actions (Jung, 2015). The second is avoiding. Avoiding, another particular resist technique relates to the action of stay far from individuals, events, and conversation that seems to provoke racist action. Avoiding has also been used in response to racial inequality. The last one is standing up and fighting back. This method entailed continuing to act flexibly or capitulating in some way while directly confronting the source of racism and prejudices by consciously and directly fighting back (Shorter-Gooden, 2004:418-419).

METHOD

The object in this study is a movie as a literary work that will be analyzed by the researcher. The data of the study uses the *Where Hands Touch* movie by Amma Asante which was released on 9 September 2018. The movie is 122 minutes. To get and provide the data, some steps are requisite. The first step is measuring what movie relates to the topic of the study. Regarding the first step, the writer is required to watch the whole movie to get some information and abstract what the writer will analyze that relates to the topic. After selecting the movie that will be analyzed in this study, the data were taken by marking some scenes, dialogue, scripts, setting, the action of the figure that contain racism and resistance issues through watching the movie. To take a data, the writer will use some considerations, contained the title of the movie, the movies achievement track record, the genre of movie, the theme of the movie, the story of the movie, and the issue that contain inside the movie. In analyzing the racism issue in *Where Hands Touch* movie is based on critical race theory, the writer will pass some steps to analyze the data. The first step is collecting the data required to watch the movie. After collecting the data, the selected data are in the form of movie scenes, dialogue, scripts, setting, and action of the movie figures. To answer the first research question in this study the writer will determine the data collection that already found to relate to the topic of study. It will determine basic on the racism issue that is contained inside of the data. While answering the second question in this study, the writer will connect all the data found in the first answer of question number one and it will be elaborated with the approach. To analyze the data it uses the Critical Race Theory by Richard Delgado and Jean Stefancic (2001) and Resistance Strategies concept by Shorter-Gooden (2004) to be related to the data in the movie.

ANALYSIS

1. Racism toward Leyna

To reveal racism toward Leyna, this study uses critical race theory by Richard Delgado and Jean Stefancic which provides six tenets to measure racism's existence such as everyday racism, material determinism, social construction, differential racialization, intersectionality, and voice color.

1. 1 Everyday Racism

So racism is not only in the form of physical or verbal attacks on race differentiation against some color. In the *Where Hands Touch* movie, Leyna is the main figure of the movie and her life is full of racism. Everyday racism is considered in Leyna's life. It happens to Leyna and it is depicted in the movie from the beginning.

"You are Frau Schlegel, She is your child?"

"Yes, but she doesn't live here, she is with her aunt in Lubec."

"You're making a mistake, women like you, you contaminate, if she is anything like her mother, she'll be open also to contaminate from within"

(00:01:00 – 00:01:30)

A security officer is inspecting to search every citizen with black blood. It is aimed at Leyna. It tells how Leyna hide in the basement to avoid inspection because she has no legal license to be a German. The inspector rudely talks to Leyna's mother about how Leyna has to be arrested and her mother tries hard to lie about Leyna's position. The inspector calls Leyna's mother sinful since she has Leyna, at that time, having relations with black people is recognized as German contaminating action.

"We're known as Rhineland bastard or "Hitler's Problem," because our German nationality automatically came through our white mothers even though our fathers, we're African and often absent"

(00:02:00 - 00:02:17)

Leyna realize that she is a minority in her environment and she aware of her position that being a black descendant is measured as Rhineland bastard or "Hitler's Problem"

"Everyday racism is a normal and everyday occurrence for people of color in this country. Racism is impossible to heal or fix due to its ordinariness." Delgado and Stefancic (2001:7). Everyday racism is considered in Leyna's life. It happens to Leyna's experience of being discriminated since the beginning of

the movie. Being discriminated because of her race is a common experience for her. Based on her statement, it represents enough how she was treated in the whole of the movie as a black person.

1.2 Material determinism

"And a choice between your child and us well I know it's no choice at all. And now you bring your Negro here. You compromised me, us, your sister without any regard"

"I need paper, something to say Leyna has been sterilized"

(00:10:04 – 00:10:14)

Leyna needs a document to show that she has been sterilized. It means that, at that time, all black people must be sterilized so they can't breed because black descendants will not admit and measure up to break the German reputation. Leyna's Mom asked for the document from Leyna's uncle. Leyna's family here is categorized as a middle level society, Leyna's uncle and aunt is a local official that can help her to make her an official letter. But this is not making Leyna free from discrimination. Her uncle and aunt are racist to Leyna.

It shows at the scene of the movie, when Leyna's uncle won't admit Leyna's family as his family again. Leyna's uncle decides to end the family relationship because of Leyna's existence. This tells how Leyna gets discrimination by her closest family. When the family could support others but not for Leyna, she only has her mother and her little brother Koen.

1.3. Social construction

"Schlegel is a good German name, but your face is so un-Germane. Leyna has facial features in common with people of which continent?"

"Africa"

"Indeed, so how does a girl like you come to have a name so Germanic as Schlegel?"

(00:05:05 – 00:05:33)

It depicts how Leyna feels how different she belongs to other friends; she is the only black person. Leyna's personality is a feminine and innocent girl. She talks less, but she gets verbally bullied even if she does nothing, it is just because she black. She gets racism not only from her friend but also from her teacher. Society commonly decides to make a group based on financial, gender, economy, and race. It happens where Leyna is being excommunicated by her which is her school society. It is because of her race.

1.4. Differential racialization

"Your bastard?"

"My daughter"

"Negro bastard"

(01:01:48 – 01:01:53)

One day, when she wants to go home with her mother, she is arrested by an inspector because she forgot to bring her legal paper. Before it happens, the inspector is also doing verbal abuse on Leyna because of her appearance.

"You're a mischling?"

"Yes, my mother is Aryan."

"Sterilized?"

"Yes, I was sterilized in Rudesheim"

"Your mother did you no favor, she rendered you a nigger. Don't cling to her purity because she didn't care to make you pure"

(01:09:23 – 01:09:48)

She was sent to camp together with people who looked like her and other Jewish people. She was experiencing discrimination by Jewish people about her race and makes a statement that Leyna's mother is at fault for having her.

Differential racialization means a process that is ethnic and race are looked at and treated in different ways from other mainstream society (Hilpold, 2018). Leyna gets differential racialization by others. She gets segregated by many people, inspectors, or even Jewish people who also dominate in that camp. Being in camp with similar people doesn't make Leyna also feel the same fate; she even still gets discrimination against other Jewish people. In this scene, a person being racist on other different races by the look that Leyna as a mischling. It shows that people in the society around Leyna treat her according to her ethnicity and race.

1.5. Intersectionality

"You are in my bank!"

"Oh hush, negro"

(01:12:14 – 01:12:17)

Leyna's bed for rest in the camp being seized by others people, when Leyna wants her bed, she kicked out and called as negro. This scene shows Leyna was discriminated by her national origin. They doing racist action basic on Leyna's national origin

Somebody will treat discriminate because of other factors than race such as sex, sexual orientation, national origin, and even level of society Pincus & D'Souza (2019). It is the explanation of intersectionality which has become one of six basic tenets in critical race theory. In this movie, the writer finds intersectionality

happening in Leyna. Based on the data, the discrimination that Leyna got is because her origin or her black blood.

1.6. Voice of color

"Here, take mine. Take it. I ate in the kitchen. Your feet are rotting, Hermine. When I can, I'll bring you a potato. You can use it to buy a shoe. OK?"

(01:16:24 – 01:16:34)

This scene happens when Leyna at the camp, she looks at her friend who seems still hungry then she gives her ate portion to her friend because she takes pity on her. The character of Leyna that was created is a result of how the writer wants to show the reality of black people through Leyna. Base on the evidence. Her misery doesn't make her stay selfish and ignore other people, she treats others just like they treat her. Leyna helps Hermine because she is kind to Leyna. The character of Leyna was created as the result of how the writer wants to show the reality of black people through Leyna Since the writer and director of the movie is Amma Asante, who is also a minority and black people that famous, it believes that she wants to show what is really happen beside the stereotype out of there. In the whole movie, it depicts how the author creates the Leyna figure character as good and pure. In conclusion, she wants to deliver her voice through Leyna.

2. Resistance Strategies of Leyna to Cope Racism

Related to racism toward Leyna, she uses resistance strategies to cope racism. The strategies are distinguished into three types of resistance strategies to cope racism. Those are based on internal sources, external sources, and specific conditions.

2.1 Internal Sources Resistance

2.1.1. Resting on Faith

Resting on a faith is the resistance strategy which has the highest position than other strategies. This is because resting on faith means that a person uses his relationship with God to give them the power to fight against anything that threatens them, and one of them is racist action. They believe that god's power exists. They rely on prayer and believe in their god. The film *Where Hands Touch* doesn't have a representation of telling someone's spiritual story. This is adjusted to the existing history, where during the world war and in the Hitler era, they were atheists and did not believe in God. Therefore, Leyna was not found using the resting on faith strategy to

resist. There is no mention of Leyna's religion in the story.

"Leyna, good jewish? He was a human being. If I forbide you for showing the street home because your face is freckles, should my word make you any less of human being? Should that mean that anyone shoot you in the street like a dog?"

(00:24:25-00:24:42)

But though there is no representation of Leyna's relationship with God, she learns to be a good person from her mother. Her mother always reminds her that people are not define by race and religion. As shown at the dialog of Leyna's mother, she tells Leyna about how to not differentiate and underline people by their religion. The mother says that people are human being. This action may became a power for Leyna to cope discrimination on her life. From her mother, she can learn that everyone deserve to a good life.

2.1.2 Standing on Shoulders

Standing on shoulders is a term that means the importance of a person's relationship with his history, heritage, and culture. This resistance strategy is in the form of the mindset that black or colored people must see the struggles of people in front of them such as mothers, grandmothers, ancestors who have fought for freedom and justice.

"When will you tell me about my father? I want to know who he was"

"Leyna, you know everything. I was just a little older than you. Made a mistake"

"Mistake?"

"Not you"

(00:06:02 – 00:06:27)

She barely asks about her father's origin, she wants to know that her father also loves German. She does this because she doesn't want people to consider her as a Negro people. Many times she admits that she loves German. When she has to sign her paper, she questions it first, because she feels that's unfair for her.

This is one of her actions to find her identity which she wants to do without any coercion from others. Her ability to resist is provided in those scenes. Leyna's resistance to be a free person is based on racism toward her. She stands on her shoulders, which means that she does her resistance through her relationship with her fathers. It's about her history; she uses her relationship with her father as a form of resistance.

2.1.3 Valuing One Self

"I'm German even if you want to pretend you're not, Even if you want me to pretend I'm not"
(0:36:50-0:36:58)

This scene, it depicted a resistance strategy by Leyna. Unconsciously, she resists and values herself as a German. She is convinced that she is German. She feels that she is a good German. Valuing oneself strategy is a strategy that comes from inside of someone, the feeling of being positive in their behavior and their mindset to involve their power to resist on racist action. Leyna is serious about this case; she doesn't admit the negative stereotype toward her. Instead of admitting the discrimination, she keeps her mindset that she is a good Germany.

"Thank you"
"What's for?"
"Being my friend"
(0:49:15-0:49:22)
"Is it true you can't be away from people you love for very long?"
"of course"
(1:06:27-1:06:34)

Valuing oneself strategy is about how one nurtures his or her behavior to keep positive and being a nice person. They will involve and build a good attitude for them so that they can avoid racist acts, discrimination, and negative stereotypes. In the whole story, Leyna nurtured her attitude and herself as a nice girl. She has a good attitude, and loves other people. From those dialogs, it shows how Leyna valuing herself as a good woman and always positive to others.

2.2 External Sources Resistance

2.2.1 Leaning on Shoulders

"I have a paper for you, you should carry them with you wherever you go. They will protect you."
"Where did you get?"
"They are false, but they are enough. No one will know"
(0:17:57-0:18:14)

In this scene, the mother tells Leyna that she gets the paper. As mentioned before, Leyna needs a confirmation paper as legal black people for her residence permission in Germany. So she can stay safe. Her mother works hard to get the paper for Leyna. Even the paper is false, but the mother still works and tries to save Leyna. She even sacrificed her relationship with her brother. It shows Leyna leaning on her mother's shoulder. Her mother is her support system to fight her life as a minority or as a

black person. Without her mom's help, Leyna may not be facing her life.

"Neither you nor your brother entered this world without pain, but I could not be in this life without you both, you should also know the blessing of motherhood one day. Leyna I want that for you. If you do not sign, they will do to you what can never be done. You will be who they have made you"
(0:19:22-0:19:51)

In this scene, Leyna tries to insist that she won't do a signature for her paper statement; the statement is about the prohibition to marry pure German and give a mix of black and white descent. She does not accept those papers because she considers herself as a pure German too; her mother tries to give her understanding. The statement paper is one of racism, it is institutional racism. When Leyna does not give a signature to her paper, then she will be forcibly sterilized to be sterile. Leyna's mother understands how to face this situation, as the lovely people, she tells Leyna that she has to agree to the paper. It is for Leyna's future. This situation can call that Leyna leaning on her Mother's shoulder. Along with her life, the one who always supports her is her mom. Even this case doesn't look like a resist action, but indirectly it is the actual resist action by Leyna. She pretends to agree and gives a signature to the paper so that she would not be sterilized. Leyna's mother is the reason she keeps strong and resists her life from any oppression and discrimination. Leyna got her spirit and power to fight and cope with racism toward her by external resources which did not come from inside of herself, but she got it from her mother.

2.3. Specific Resistance

2.3.1. Role Flexing

Role flexing is a resistance strategy that refers to one trying to change their appearance, mindset, manner, and speech aims to fit in with the dominant people. It can be about how they dress, how they discuss with other people, how they show that they are smart and intellectual. Those actions are a strategy to fit in and enter into society. Those actions are a strategy used to resist racist. Change oneself being better so that people respect and forget the negative stereotype. In this film, Leyna tries to fit in with society. Leyna dresses properly like other people; she uses the same accessories as her mom. The way he dresses doesn't look like other black girls, she keeps on her appearance to show people that she is the same with others. The way he speaks is also good; she always keeps her attitude everywhere and every time.

2.3.2. Avoiding

"Move aside, we're looking for the girl, where is the mischling?"

"The one you are searching for, she returns to Lubec two days ago"

(0:00:45-0:01:1)

At the beginning of the movie, it already explains how Leyna as a black descendant is treated. In the very first scene, it describes the condition when inspectors come door to door to search the Jewish and black people. An inspector comes to Leyna's house and when the condition happens Leyna will avoid them and hide in the basement. This is one of her resistance strategies to cope with the racism toward her; she stays away from a person who racist towards her, she is also considered as avoiding the situation or condition when there is some kind of racist discussion. Leyna uses the avoiding strategy when she feeling threatened and has no other solution to face other than avoidance.

"Paper!"

"I think they're moving us to engine factor"

(Leyna looks around the condition and situation, when the inspector comes closer to her, she shout)

"Look...look, the woman is running away"

(Leyna run and trying to escape from the inspector)

(1:07:23-1:08:37)

It is one of Leyna's resistance strategies, avoiding the raids. She avoided it and tried to escape it even in the end when she got caught and moving to camp. It is called resistance strategy since she still wants freedom from the oppression, she knows that she doesn't have any paper again but she doesn't give up surrendering herself but she still tries to avoid and escape.

2.3.3. Standing up and fighting back

"A declaration that you will not commit the crime of racial mixing with anyone of German blood"

"I am a German blood"

"It just a sign, it means nothing surely"

"It means something surely or why should I sign?"

(00:18:01 – 00:18:45)

"I'm German, even if you want to pretend you are not. Even if you want me to pretend I'm not"

(00:36:55 – 00:36:58)

Those conversations are clear enough to show how Leyna exercised her resistance to fight and cope with racist action that she got. She tries to do what she cannot do for herself. For many times she admits that she loves German, even in fact she is also a black descendant. When she has to sign her paper, she questions it first, because she feels that's unfair for her. Her resistance

action to fight racism is not to sign the paper because she is standing up for her German blood. Her ability to fight is provided in that scene. She confronts the root of racism and prejudices by consciously and directly fighting back.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis, this study found the six forms of racism that Leyna got according to the critical race theory that was used in this study. It shows that Leyna gets the racist action around her society. In the movie, it describes how Leyna as a black descendant discriminates and persecutes along with her life. People with Negro appearance are described as dirty and contemptible people in the movie. The study found the fact that society usually makes a group based on financial, gender, economy, and race. It is proven in this movie, where Leyna is being excommunicated by her society because she is black. On the other hand, this study also can provide the descriptions of six tenets to measure racism's existence such as everyday racism, material determinism, social construction, differential racialization, intersectionality, and voice color. Moreover, this study also analyzed that people who have less power easily get racism.

However, the racism that is portrayed inside the movie brings her to resist action. To fight and cope with racism toward her, Leyna has some actions and uses resistance strategies. Based on the forms of resistance strategies, there are three kinds of strategies used to fight and cope with racism. Those three kinds of strategies are based on internal sources, external sources, and specific conditions. Leyna uses valuing oneself, leaning on shoulders, role flexing, avoiding, standing up, and fighting back. This study also reveals that Leyna doesn't use one of the resistance strategies called Resting on Faith. There is no representation of Leyna using Resting on faith. In the movie, no scene describes and relates Leyna's relationship with her God and beliefs. It shows that to fight the racism she deals with herself to use some strategies and save her life. The result of the study shows that racism and resistance are two phenomena that relate to each other or it can be called a stimulus and response relationship.

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