

**RACE RELATIONS CYCLE AND THE IMPACTS TOWARD  
THE CHARACTERS IN *CRASH* MOVIE (2004)**

**THESIS**

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
for the Degree of *Sarjana Humaniora***



Written By:

**Rani Wirya Putri**

**SRN: 196111026**

**ENGLISH LETTERS STUDY PROGRAM  
FACULTY OF CULTURES AND LANGUAGES  
UIN RADEN MAS SAID SURAKARTA**

**2023**

**ADVISOR SHEET**

Subjects : Thesis of Rani Wiryu Putri  
SRN : 196111026

To :  
The Dean of  
Faculty of Cultures and Languages  
UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta  
In Surakarta

*Assalamu 'alaikum wa rahmatullahi wa barakatuh*

After reading thoroughly and giving necessary advices, herewith, as the advisor, I state that the thesis of

Name : Rani Wiryu Putri

SRN : 196111026

Title : *Race Relations Cycle and the Impacts toward the Characters in Crash Movie (2004).*

Has already fulfilled the requirements to be presented before the Board of Examiners (Munaqosyah) to attain the degree of Sarjana Humaniora in English Letters.

Thank you for the attention.

*Wassalamu 'alaikum wa rahmatullahi wa barakatuh*

Surakarta, 25 Oktober 2023

Advisor



Hidayatul Nurjanah, M.A.

NIP: 19850928 201903 2 012

## RATIFICATION

This is certify that the Sarjana thesis entitled *Race Relations Cycle and the Impacts toward the Characters in Crash Movie (2004)* has been approved by the Board of Thesis Examiners as the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Humaniora in English Letters.

	Name	Signature
Chairman/ 1 <sup>st</sup> Examiner	<u>Wildi Adila, S.Pd.I., M.A.</u> NIP 199111072020121011	
Chairman/ 2 <sup>nd</sup> Examiner	<u>Hidayatul Nurjanah, M.A.</u> NIP 198509282019032012	
Main Examiner	<u>Nestiani Hutami, M.A.</u> NIP 198611042019032007	

Surakarta, November 1<sup>st</sup>,2023

Approved by

The Dean of Cultures and Languages Faculty



**Prof. Dr. H. Imam Makruf, S.Ag., M.Pd.**

NIP. 19710801 199903 1 003

## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. Allah SWT who always gives mercy, health, guidance, and sustenance and everything the researcher needs to complete this research.
  
2. My beloved parents who always provide motivation, enthusiasm, love, affection, and all sacrifices that have been given so far.
  
3. Myself who has been able to going through all the struggles to finish the thesis, and not give up for everything happened.
  
4. My dearest families who always keep support on me while I complete this thesis
  
5. My beloved best friends who always remind me to finish and complete this thesis.

## **MOTTO**

*Allah does not charge a soul except (with that within) its capacity*

(Q.S. Al – Baqarah : 286)

## PRONOUNCEMENT

Name : Rani Wirya Putri  
SRN : 196111026  
Study Program : English Letters  
Faculty : Cultures and Languages

I hereby sincerely state that the thesis entitled *Race Relations Cycle and the Impacts toward the Characters in Crash Movie (2004)* is my own original work. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the thesis contains no material previously published or written by another person except where due references are made.

If later proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take the academic sanctions in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

Surakarta, November 1<sup>st</sup> 2023

Stated by,



Rani Wirva Putri

SRN: 196111026

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The researcher realizes that this thesis is not perfect but, the researcher hopes that this thesis can be useful for the future researcher who will discuss the same topic and also be useful for the readers in general.

Surakarta, 1<sup>st</sup> November 2023

The Researcher



Rani Wirya Putri

SRN: 196111026

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## ABSTRACT

Rani Wirya Putri. 2023. *Race Relations Cycle and the Impacts toward the Characters in Crash Movie (2004)*. Thesis. English Literature, Culture and Language Faculty.

Advisor : Hidayatul Nurjanah, M.A

Keywords : Race Relations Cycle, Impacts, Robert Ezra Park, *Crash* (2004) Movie

The United States is a multiracial country, a country where there are a variety of people with different races and ethnicities living in it. Cultural mixing or adaptation is certainly inevitable. The United States is also not free from problems of prejudice, discrimination or violence based on racial differences which we often found in newspapers, social media, television or other media. Not infrequently film directors take this issue as material for their films, Paul Haggis is one of them who created the film *Crash* (2004) which is rich in racial issues. Cultural adaptation and prejudice are one of the impacts, both positive and negative, of interactions that occur between races that live side by side.

In this research, researcher used sociological approach, and the *Race Relations Cycle* by Robert Ezra Park (1926) as a theory. This theory comes from a journal. There are four stages that form a cycle which then explains a relationship between two or more different races and then provides changes or impacts on the races concerned. This cycle is known as the race relations cycle.

This research uses qualitative research. The data found is in the form of text and image. Meanwhile, data collection steps include watching films, reading film scripts, identifying data and classifying data. Researcher also use data validation techniques to prove the accuracy of the data with the help of a validator.

This research found four stages in the race relations cycle based on Robert Ezra Park's theory. The result was 58 data indicating contact, competition, accommodation, and assimilation as the four stages of the race relations cycle and 22 data discussing the positive and negative impacts of the stages of the race relations cycle. Competition is the dominant data in the first problem, while negative impacts is the dominant data in the second problem.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>C</b>	: Contact
<b>CO</b>	: Competition
<b>AC</b>	: Accommodation
<b>AS</b>	: Assimilation
<b>P</b>	: Positive Impacts
<b>N</b>	: Negative Impacts

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of the Study

America is a large country made up of many different races, such as White Americans, African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Asian Americans, and others. The definition of race according to Banton (1967) is a bunch of roles, physical differences that are used as the basic for assigning roles, this understanding of race concerns the biological aspects of “physical characteristics, skin color, body shape, etc”. Academic American Encyclopedia (1980) states that the notion of race is a theoretical study that is used to express an equation, from skin color, behavior, and intellectual level. This understanding, of course result in humans considering all the conditions of their people as more perfect than other people. Not infrequently even found a group of people who feel their race is superior to oppress other races that they think are weaker. The concept of lower class means that minorities feel they are disadvantaged compared to their white counterparts, instead of identifying with working class culture, community or politics, they form their own organizations and become lower class organizations (Rex and Tomlinson, 1979).

In this regard, Marden (1952) in his book *Minorities in American Societies* explain that the doctrine of racism is usually overwhelmed by the opinion of one race which states that their race is superior to other races and

this has given rise to justification for negative treatment of the considered inferior race. For example, during the era of slavery, black people were often treated arbitrarily under the law, not infrequently found in southern America where injustice befell them. black people were often hanged without due process of law or known as lynching. This is very clearly seen in 1892, as also revealed by Fuchs (1984) that as many as 154 black people in the southern area were hanged by illegal hanging. Furthermore, Myrdal (1944) stated that the punishment of lynching on black people had become a habit in South America, which occurred in the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s.

Feelings that one's race is superior and discrimination based on racial differences are the impacts resulting from race relations that occur in two or more different races. The United States as a multi-racial country with a multitude of differences ultimately forces the humans who live there to interact and mingle in that environment. Interactions are carried out either voluntarily or coercively so that they give rise to several impacts or changes such as the phenomenon above.

Sociology is defined as social life, change and the consequences of human behavior which can then be found in literary works, one example is movie. According to Hornby (2006) movie means a series of moving picture recorded with sound that tells a story and shown at cinema. Michael Rabiger describes that every movie is interesting and entertaining, and makes the audience think (Rabiger,2009). Through the film below, the audience will be presented with various races living in the same environment. the

audience is invited to think about how each race interacts with each other and what impact it has on their lives.

*Crash* (2004) is an American crime thriller that premiered at the International Film Festival in Toronto then released in the United States on 6 May 2005 and directed by Paul Haggis. The film, Sandra Bullock, Don Cheadle, Brendan Fraser, etc is a film that presents various races who then live together in America. *Crash* (2004), set in Los Angeles, brings people from all walks of life together. Two young black men (Ludacris and Larenz Tate) who feel discriminated against by the white race then steal the white man's expensive SUV, the LA District Attorney (Brendan Fraser), and his wife (Sandra Bullock). In a different place there is a similar vehicle belonging to a rich black television director (Terrence Howard) and his wife (Thandie Newton) who are then stopped by a racist white cop (Matt Dillon) and his partner (Ryan Phillippe). Over time, many of these people become involved with a Latino locksmith (Michael Peña), a Persian shopkeeper (Shaun Toub), and two ethnically diverse dating police detectives (Don Cheadle and Jennifer Esposito).

As for the uniqueness, among others, there is no character who really becomes the main character because each character presented does not know each other but still has a relationship with each other. Each character also represents various races, such as White American, Black American, Asian American, etc (Ebert, 2005).

The researcher chose *Crash* (2004) as the object of this research because the researcher considered this film to be superior to other race-

themed films. This film shows several types of races that live in the United States, such as white, African American, Asian, Iranian and Hispanic. Therefore, the researcher feel compelled to examine the plot or cycle behind the formation of racial relations in the film *Crash* (2004) originating from the United States. Then the researcher decided to use one theory to analyze the race relations cycle between the race and the impacts displayed in the film *Crash* (2004). *Race Relations Cycle* (1926) theory by Robert Ezra Park examines how cycles or flows explain the process of interaction that develops between two or more different races. Like his statement, "In the race there is a cycle of repeated events everywhere" (Park, 1950). This shows that this cycle often occurs repeatedly which is also strengthened in several scenes in *Crash* (2004).

The cycle described above consists of four different phases, which starts from "Contact". This phase occurs when the arrival of different race groups through immigration or conquest. The second phase, "Competition". This phase can be caused by the emergence of prejudice or stereotypes originating from both parties and competition to meet the needs of life. The next phase is "Accommodation" which explains competition or conflict that is increasingly and then causes institutions that are institutionalized or both or more groups are forced to make peace with certain provisions. This of course can lead to the next phase or "Assimilation" that both parties make peace and form unity, or even return to the conflict phase.

From the stages of the above cycle created by Robert Ezra Park (1926), both positive and negative impacts are taken which of course also

come from the same theory. For example, Farhad who migrated from his home region, namely Iran to Los Angeles, United States of America and made a living in the region by trade. He then makes social contact through touch, sight, and hearing. Then came the impact of social contacts made by Farhad. The positive impacts include cooperation while the negative impacts are prejudice, stereotypes, and so on.

Another example, a scene shows a conversation between Anthony and Peter ongoing, then Jean and Rick ran into them. Anthony realized the anxiety shown from Jean's body gestures and said, "Wait, wait, wait. See what the woman just did? ". The sentence above can be grouped into data sourced from film *Crash*. This scene is categorized as Contact.

Black people are always stereotyped in the media as manual labor (Seggar & Wheeler, 1973), have low social and economic status (Bramlett-Solomon & Farwell, 1996), and have negative personalities (Cosby, 1994). Jean, who has fear and worries about the African - American people, crossed the road with Anthony and Peter, who were black. Jean, who showed her vigilance which was categorized as a form of discomfort and uncest of race besides herself. Jean's prejudice and wariness are a negative impact of contact stage.

Previously, there were several studies that made *Crash* (2004) the object of their research. First, research by Siti Zulaikha Anugrahini Putri (2019) entitled "Racial Discrimination in Paul Haggis *Crash*". The research focused on discussing racial discrimination in the whole story of the film by analyzing two types of racial discrimination in the film *Crash*, which are

explicit discrimination and automatic discrimination. The second research is entitled “Opposing Racism in Paul Haggis *Crash* Movie: a Sociological Perspective” by Sarah Mahdiyah (2021). This study aims to describe how the director describes racism in the film and reveals the reasons why the director specifically discusses racism in the film. The third previous study entitled “Discrimination in *Crash*” written by Cindi Dewi Fortuna (2020). This study uses the theory of Ratna (2010) which focuses on the type of racism. Next is research that uses different films. The next previous studies were written by Yusrina Rahmatillah, Singgih Daru Kuncana, and Nasrullah (2020) entitled “ Reflection of Racism Towards African American in Selma Movie”. The purpose of this study was to determine the level of racism that occurs in African American descendants and the effect of racism on African American descendants in the film Selma. The last research was written by Mutia R. Adam (2018) and entitled “Racism in “The Help” Movie by Tate Taylor (a Sociological Approach)”. The researcher uses a Sociological approach to identify and find out the types of racism contained in the film The Help.

Based on the five previous studies described above, none of them discusses Race Relations Cycle and the Impacts toward the characters in *Crash* Movie (2004). Therefore, the researcher wants to analyze Race Relations Cycle and the impacts from *Crash* movie (2004) using Robert Ezra Park’s theory *Race Relations Cycle* sourced from his own book entitled *Race and Culture* published in 1950.

Based on the explanation above, there are many races that interact with each other. Therefore, the researcher are interested in studying the cycle behind the interactions shown by different races and how the impacts or effects arise from the interactions between these races in *Crash* (2004). The researcher feels it is important to conduct this research because humans are basically social beings or creatures who need the help of other humans, regardless of gender, religion, age, race, or ethnicity. Knowing the impact of racial interactions, both positive and negative, can certainly be used as learning in real life. The positive impact can be imitated while the negative impact is used as a lesson so that it doesn't happen in real life. Therefore, the researcher wants to research about Race Relations Cycle and the Impacts They Generated in *Crash* Movie (2004).

## **B. Limitation of the Study**

The scope of research is very important in the preparation of the thesis so this research is more focused on the topic to be discussed. The scope of this research is to find out the stages of race relations cycle contained in the *Crash* film (2004) and the impacts of the stages of race relations cycle. The researcher use one theory, namely the *Race Relations Cycle* (1926), written by Robert Ezra Park to answer the two problem formulations, namely the stages of the Race Relations Cycle and the impacts of *Crash* (2004) Movie.

The researcher focuses on analyzing 18 characters that shows racial interaction. Jean Cabot, Rick Cabot, Ryan, Tommy, Fred and gun shop owner represent the white race. Graham, Anthony, Peter, Cameron,

Christine, and Shaniqua as African American. Kim Lee represent the Asian race. Farhad and his daughter Dorri represent Iranian. The last is Esposito Ria , Maria, and Daniel Ruiz that represent the Hispanic American.

### **C. Formulation of the Study**

Films are media in the form of videos that are started or produced in real ideas, then in them must support elements of entertainment and meaning. This element of entertainment and meaning lies in the conditions of filmmaking, which can sometimes be in the form of comedy or in the form of history (Rabiger, 2009).

*Crash* (2004) is a real-life story about the interactions of races born and developed in America. Researcher are interested in knowing the form of racial interaction that occurs in America through the film *Crash*. In accordance with what has been conveyed in the background section, the researcher will describe in the formulation of the problem as follows.

1. What are the stages of Race Relations Cycle toward the characters found from *Crash* Movie (2004) ?
2. How the Race Relations Cycle bring impacts toward the characters in *Crash* Movie (2004) ?

### **D. Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of this research are,

1. to analyze the stages of race relations cycle shown from *Crash* Movie (2004).
2. to identify the impacts are found from the stages of race relations cycle in *Crash* Movie (2004).

## **E. Benefits of the Study**

### **1. Theoretical Significance**

The researcher hopes that this research gives the contribution to the academic studies especially in term of interactions that occur between races and their impacts related to sociology and literature. Sociology is a study that studies about society and the relationship between people. (Davita, 2005) The literary work that is appointed as a work is the result of its relationship with sociology. (Wellek & Warren, 1990). In other words, literature describes social phenomena such as interactions between races in human life which are included in the study of sociology.

### **2. Practical Significance**

The researcher hopes that this research can contribute to future authors who are interested in similar research with different objects. This research also aims to provide useful information for studying and understanding real social life, and most importantly the researcher hopes that this research can make people understand that this world consists of various ethnic groups, languages and religions, and is full of diversity so that all mankind can live side by side peacefully without discrimination of any kind, respect each other and show that race and religion is something that should be appreciated. This research is also expected to help understand the impact of positive or negative racial interactions in the *Crash* Movie.

## **F. Definitions of the Key Terms**

Some key terms in this research are,

### **1. Race**

Race is a sign of physical differences that are often used as the basis for the different roles between one group and another (Banton, 1967). While racism refers both to a mode of thought that purports to explain differences between population groups and a system of racial hierarchy that privileges members of one racial group over others (Banton, 1967).

### **2. Relation**

A relationship is something that happens between two people which then provides change or influence (Jayakusuma, 2001).

### **3. Impact**

Impact is the demonstrable contribution that excellent research makes to society and the economy (RCUK, 2011).

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### A. Theoretical Background

This chapter, dealing with the literature review, is divided into four sections. The first section discusses the Sociological approach and the relationship between the Sociological approach and literature. The second part contains an explanation of the theory in this study entitled *Race Relations Cycle* by Robert Ezra Park. The third section examines the impacts of the stages of the Race Relations Cycle. The next part covers the films being analyzed in this study, *Crash* (2004). Then, the last section is a review of the findings of previous studies.

##### 1. Sociological Approach

According to Davita (2005), Sociology is the study of various traits of society and the relationship between societies to the social stability of their environment. Sociology is always concerned with human activity with their environment then that how the researcher use a sociological approach because interactions that occur between two or more different races are a human activity in their environment. Sociology is a science that studies the relationship between humans and their environment and obtains material from various sources, namely literary works.

Sociology in literary works according to Wellek and Warren (1994) is a sociological study that examines literary works in relation to

social problems in society. Sociology of literature is divided into three parts according to Wellek & Warren in their book entitled *Theory of literature* (1994), namely sociology which focuses on the social life of the author, sociology in literary works which focuses on social problems in literary works, and finally sociology which focuses to the reader. In this case, the researcher focuses on the social phenomenon of humans and their environment, namely inter-racial relations in Los Angeles in *Crash* (2004), which is a literary work. The relationship between humans and their environment in literary works is the second type of literary sociology according to Wellek and Warren.

The approach used by the researcher is a Sociological approach. The researcher borrows this approach because the issues under study have not been able to be answered properly by the literary. Sociological approach is related to analyze humans and their environment both internally and externally. In essence, in this research, the researcher used the sociological approach to analyze humans as part of race relations cycle sourced from the characters in the movie *Crash* (2004). The researcher apply this approach by using one sociology theory that discuss about human activity with their environment as well as several additional theories related to this research.

## **2. Robert Ezra Park's *Race Relations Cycle* (1926) Theory**

Robert Ezra Park is one of the figures who influenced the development of sociology. Sociology according to Park (1921) is a science that studies collective behavior, so that society is seen as a

product of interactions that occur between individuals controlled by a set of traditions and norms that arise in the interaction process.

Robert Ezra Park was born February 14, 1864 in Harveyville, Pennsylvania, the son of Hiram Asa Park and Theodosia (Warner) Park. Park finished high school in Minnesota's Red Wing, where his family moved from Pennsylvania. In 1882, Park entered the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis where he studied until he entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in 1883.

During his life time, Robert Ezra Park spent most of his time as a social figure emphasizing his in-depth study of human ecology on several important issues, including race relations, migration, and social movements. Park's name became famous after writing an introductory book on sociology with Burgess entitled *Introduction to the Science of Sociology* in 1921. This book discusses all the problems of sociology that are sourced from the descriptions of leading sociological scholars who have had an important influence on the development of sociology. Another popular work, *Race And Culture*, was published after Park's death in 1950.

Park served as President of the American Sociological Society (later renamed the Association) in 1925. His Presidential address entitled "The Concept of Position in Sociology" was delivered at the organization's annual meeting in New York in 1925 and was later published in the *Proceedings* of the 1925 Annual Meeting.

After Park's retirement in 1933, he spent his winters in Nashville, Tennessee and summers in Michigan. Park breathed his last on July 2, 1944 in Nashville. An obituary for Dr. Park was published in the *American Sociological Review* after his death.

The researcher decided to use the theory of *race relations cycle* which was created by Robert Ezra Park and stated in his book, *Race and Culture* (1950). The researcher decided to use this theory to find answers to the two research questions which discuss how racial interactions occur between characters and their impact on the characters in the film *Crash* (2004). A film that features characters representing various races set in Los Angeles, United States of America is a suitable object to be investigated with Robert Ezra Park's theory. On the other hand, the *Race Relations Cycle* Theory is very suitable to be compared with the *Crash* (2004) because all aspects contained in Park's theory are owned or can be found in the *Crash* movie (2004).

*Race Relations Cycle* (1926) is a theory that comes from the thought of Robert Ezra Park, a sociologist in which this theory is a stage in the relationship or interaction that occurs between two different races (Park, 1950, p. 81). According to Park, this theory is based on the custom in the United States that relationships exist between people who are distinguished by signs of interracial relationships (Park, 1950, p.81). This difference raises awareness in different individuals, groups which then results in the distance between the races (Park, 1950, p.81). This

cycle is intended for people who have an awareness that they are different from races other than themselves (Park, 1950, p.81).

This theory is sourced in several of his literary relics, one of which is a book entitled *Race and Culture* (1950). In this book, Park explains that there are four phases or stages in forming an interaction between two or more different races. This theory was discussed from one of his journals which was published in 1926 entitled *Our Racial Frontier on the Pacific* and then recorded in a book published in 1950 entitled *Race and Culture*. Park writes in his Journal that there is a cycle that analyzes how interactions between races are formed. This cycle is called the *race relations cycle* which is progressive and irreversible (Park, 1950, p.138). This cycle consists of four stages that tend to be repetitive (Park, 1950, p.150). Following are the four stages of the race relations cycle according to Robert Ezra Park :

**a. Contact**

According to his Journal, contact are the first stage that starts this cycle. Park (1950) said that *the Race Relations Cycle* was started by Contact which was then gradually continued at the next stage, namely competition (p.138). This stage begins when two or more different races meet through migration or otherwise (Park, 1950, p.138). This stage can occur if there are one or more people exploring a new area with a specific purpose such as trade. He then enters an area where there are races that are different from his home

region so that he requires himself to interact with the races in the new area (Park, 1950, p.150).

According to Park in his book entitled *Introduction of the Science of Sociology*, published in 1921, contact is the initial stage that triggers an interaction (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.280). Contact are divided into two, namely primary and secondary.

### 1) **Primary Contact**

Primary contact occurs directly, such as face to face, primary contact also means physical contact because there is touch. Touch is the most intimate kind of contact (Park & Burgess ,1921, p.280). Direct contact other than through touch, is through sight and hearing (Park & Burgess ,1921, p.280). A contact can be classified as primary contact if it is done by speaking directly without any intermediaries.

### 2) **Secondary Contact**

Secondary contact is an externality and a greater distance (Park & Burgess , 1921, p.284). This is because the secondary contact occurs indirectly or through an intermediary, such as technology. Sophisticated technologies such as the telephone, telegraph, radio, electronic mail, etc. are the connecting media (Park & Burgess , 1921, p.280).

Races grow in isolation and acquire distinct racial characteristics through adaptation and inbreeding (Park, 1950, p.139). Isolation creates a distance that separates the races. Park

(1950) wrote in his book that the races looked at each other with harbored curiosity about what was behind the faces they looked at (p.146). This distance also creates a feeling of wariness of one another (Park, 1950, p.146). When social contact occurs through trade or migration, In Group and Out Group contacts are created. Both of these contacts occur when a person creates a group that has similarities with himself, for example race and makes classifications of someone or groups who have racial differences with him (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.293). For example, Negroes, Jews, Germans and so on. In other word, friendly relations for our group and war or hostility for outsiders (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.294). Park & Burgess (1921) mentions that this is where prejudice begins to emerge (p.295).

#### **b. Competition**

Life requires food, clothing, and shelter. Limited resources certainly require everyone to compete to meet their needs. Not limited to natural resources, competition can occur between languages in the big world to determine the best language (Park, 1950, p. 147). Not unlike the case with race, competition often occurs to determine which race is the most powerful and powerful from other races (Park, 1950, p. 147).

Competition becomes the second stage in the cycle of race relations. The Competition stage occurs when there are differences in the treatment received by each race, as well as the ambition or

desire of individual to fulfill their needs (Park, 1950, p. 147). competition in this cycle refers more to conscious or personal competition which is better known as conflict (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.576). This is because competition is not necessarily preceded by communication or contact but contact is definitely needed in conflict (Park & Burgess, 1921, p. 574)

Park & Burgess (1921) defined competition as a interaction without social Contact (p.506). Actually contact still exists because according to them, competition occurs unconsciously or impersonally. Impersonal competition is competition where competitors do not know each other. It is only when minds meet, only when the meaning contained in one mind is communicated to the other mind that these thoughts mutually influence one another (Park & Burgess, 1921, p. 506). This is why contact persists. For example, a few years ago, brown-skinned Japan beat white-skinned Russia. This news then spread from all over Asia to the whole world. This is what is meant by social contact (Park & Burgess, 1921, p. 506).

Park & Burgess (1921) explained that competition can turn into conflict when competitors know each other, or personal competition where competitors identify each other as enemies (p.506). War is a prominent and distinctive example of conflict (Park & Burgess, 1921, p. 576). This war is usually carried out as a struggle of an oppressed racial group and struggles for a better

status. Conflict according to Park (1921) is a type of interaction in which individuals or groups consciously try to eliminate other individuals or groups.

Racial competition can lead to racial conflict especially when racial differences are re-enforced, such as the different treatment of different skin colors (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.578). Racial prejudice can also be a trigger for racial conflict. Racial prejudice stems from a fear of the unknown or foreign.

**c. Accommodation**

This phase is in the third stage which occurs when the emergence of interactions between two or more different races (1950, p.150). Accommodation as the third stage is the stage when steps are taken to stop conflict and reconcile relations between individuals and groups (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.735). In accommodation, the opposing parties are organized and steps are taken to end the conflict.

There are some forms of accommodation, one of which is naturalization. Naturalization is the process by which a person is made "natural" that is, familiar and at home in a strange social environment. An example is where a person from outside America or a foreigner gets citizenship rights (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.666). Someone from a race mixes with other races and then explores the social customs, conventions and rituals that apply in that

environment. Park & Burgess (1921) explained that the obstacle to this form of accommodation is the difficulty in adapting and familiarizing oneself with a new environment.

Other forms of accommodation are subordination and superordination (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.667). Superordination is a group or person who has power, while subordination is a person or group that is controlled. Accommodation, in the field of personal relationships, tends to take this form. This type of accommodation is carried out by force as well as slavery and caste.

**d. Assimilation**

Assimilation is the last stage (1950, p.150). In this stage a new social order is formed from the previous stage, namely Accommodation (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.78 p.785). Assimilation is a process of interpenetration and fusion by which people and groups acquire the memories, sentiments, and attitudes of other people or groups, and by sharing their experiences and histories, are combined into a shared cultural life (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.735).

In assimilation, the process is usually unconscious; the person mixes in a group and over time creates amalgamations. Mastery of the same language is necessary to mingle in groups, without which the assimilation process will be hindered or hampered (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.735).

Assimilation can occur through biological aspects, namely the blending of races with interbreeding and intermarriage (Park &

Burgess, 1921, p.737). Conditions of primary social contact are most needed in this assimilation.

Assimilation can also be seen from the changes in language that a person has when occupying a new environment starting from the stages of contact, competition, to accommodation. The speed and completeness of assimilation depends on the intimacy of social contact (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.739).

### **3. Impacts of the Stages of Race Relations Cycle**

The Impacts of the Stages of Race Relations Cycle also comes from the same theory that answers the first problem formulation, namely, the stages of the race relations cycle. The impact of the stages of the race relations cycle comes from a theory entitled *Race Relations Cycle* (1926) put forward by Robert Ezra Park and taken from several journals and books written by Park.

Impact implies a change in people's lives. According to Otto Soemarwoto (1998) states that impact is a change that occurs as a result of something activity. This can include changes in knowledge, skills, behavior, health or conditions of children, adults, families and communities. This impact can be in the form of economic, social, cultural, institutional, environmental, technological, and other types. The impacts that arise from the race relations cycle can emerge without having to reach the assimilation stage. Impacts can arise during the course of a race relations cycle.

Impact according to Waralah Rd Cristo (2008) is something cause by something done, can be positive or negative. Types in impact are divided into two, namely positive and negative impacts.

**a) Positive Impacts**

Positive impacts is a change that occurs in a positive or good position from an action. It could be said that this impact is said to be a beneficial impact for parties entering an environment of change.

One example of the positive impacts of race relation between two or more different race is the marriage that occurs between white and black races. This marriage then gave birth to an attitude of tolerance between two families of different races.

The positive impacts on *Race Relations Cycle* is categorized as follows,

**(1) Confidence**

Confidence is a feeling of certainty or belief that someone will act in the right, proper, or effective way. Confidence is also defined as a feeling or awareness of one's power or dependence on one's circumstances.

Confidence or a feeling of confidence in others arises when a person has no prejudice and respect regardless of differences in race, religion,

ethnicity, language, and so on (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.690).

## **(2) Peace**

Interracial relations that are poorly intertwined can lead to divisions, wars, feelings of anxiety and anxiety between races while interracial relations that are well established can bring about peace, security and serenity and feelings of calm for one another (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.704).

## **(3) Cultural Adaptation**

Assimilation is a process of interpenetration and fusion by which people and groups acquire the memories, sentiments, and attitudes of other people or groups, and by sharing their experiences and histories, are combined into a shared cultural life (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.735). Assimilation occurs when two or more different cultures mix in one environment. Cultural adaptations include language, clothing styles, traditional music, typical foods, and so on.

### **b) Negative Impacts**

Next is the negative impacts. A negative impacts is an influence resulting from a condition or action that leads to a negative side that can harm or exacerbate the situation.

One example of the negative impacts of race relations is the meeting between Kim, who is of Korean descent, and Marco, who is black. This meeting caused anxiety and fear from Kim who thought African Americans were criminals and rule breakers. Things got worse when Marco felt irritated by Kim's prejudice and then decided to take Kim's life.

The negative impact on *Race Relations Cycle* is categorized as follows,

### **(1) Prejudice**

Races grow in isolation and acquire distinct racial characteristics through adaptation and inbreeding (Park, 1950, p.139). Isolation creates a distance that separates the races. Park (1950) wrote in his book that the races looked at each other with harbored curiosity about what was behind the faces they looked at (p.146). This distance also creates a feeling of wariness of one another (Park, 1950, p.146). Park & Burgess (1921) mentions that this is where prejudice begins to emerge (p.295).

### **(2) Discrimination**

Brigham (1991) states that discrimination is treated differently for reasons such as race, language, religion and so on. Discrimination

generally begins with feelings of fear and discomfort then is shown by prejudice. Racial discrimination tends to occur when humans want to gather with groups of people who are similar to them, which then causes isolation between races (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.228).

This isolation then inhibits communication, there is no contact between races. The white race is comfortable with each other, as well as with other races, so that when there is contact, alertness will arise which is the basis for discrimination between races (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.228).

### **(3) Ethnocentrism**

Ethnocentrism , as sociologist William Graham Sumner (1906) described the term, involves as belief or attitude that one's own culture is better than all others. Ethnocentrism can be triggered by various social environments, social distance, prejudice and stereotypes. Ethnocentrism can occur due to physical differences, environment, wealth, and social norms.

Ethnocentrism that occurs due to racial differences is usually triggered by social isolation, where there are humans who live in groups and minimal social contact between groups (Park, 1950, p.146).

#### **4. *Crash* Film (2004)**

Bordwell (2008) explains that the three-act structure pattern the film is divided into three stages, namely, the beginning, middle and end. At the beginning, *Crash* (2004) contains an introduction to the characters in the film and the lives they live. In the middle, the film begins to move on the conflict. For example, racial conflicts that start with prejudice between characters which then cause various impacts in their lives. The final part contains solutions that are carried out by between characters to remove the bad prejudice they have on other characters.

*Crash* (2004) is a film that has its own uniqueness and features where no character actually acts as the main character because every character in this film is very important. The researcher took 18 characters representing different races in this film. The researcher focused on the dialogue, behavior and expressions of the seventeen characters to analyze the stages of the race relations cycle and their

impacts. The following are the characters that will be the focus of research in the film *Crash* (2004),

**Table 2.1.** Characters Table

No	Name	Explanation
1.	Jean Cabot	White American, always suspicious of races different from her
2.	Rick Cabot	White American, ambitious, looks down on others
3.	Tommy Hansen	White American, uphold justice, easily prejudiced
4.	John Ryan	White American, feel that his race is better than other races
5.	Gun shop owner	White American, act racist
6.	Fred	White American, feel his race is superior
7.	Farhad	Iranian, not very fluent in English, easily suspicious of other people.
8.	Dorri	Iranian, patient, wise
9.	Graham Waters	African American, humble, patient
10.	Anthony	African American, emotional, hold great suspicion towards other races.
11.	Peter Waters	African American, neutral and more open-minded towards other races
12.	Cameron Thayer	African American, cowardly, likes to run away from problems
13.	Christine Thayer	African American, emotional
14.	Shaniqua	African American, calm, patient
15.	Esposito Ria	Hispanic American, often suspected of being a criminal, patient
16.	Daniel Ruiz	Hispanic American, often suspected of being a criminal, patient

17.	Maria	Hispanic American, Rick's family household assistant, patient, obedient.
18.	Kim Lee	Asian American, arrogant, haughty, speaking harshly, behaving impolitely

## B. Previous Studies

To prove the authenticity of this study, the researcher discusses several previous studies related to *Crash* (2004). The first research entitled "Everywhere and all the time: accident, radical contingency, and *Crash*" written by Wylot. D (2020). This study focuses on the meaning of accidents that occur repeatedly in the film *Crash* using critical theory and popular narratives. The results of this study indicate that accidents have political and ethical implications.

The second research is entitled *Lessons From Masculinities on the Crash Film* (2018) by Celso Vitelli. This study focuses on the masculinity depicted in the film *Crash* (2004) using the theory of Robert Connell. The result of this study are two forms of masculinity in the film (hegemonic and subaltern) and their relationships to power, including the culture of the image, specifically, the language of film.

The next research was written by Mees Janssen and entitled *African American Vernacular English as a class-marker in American film* (2018). This research focused on the representation of African American Vernacular English (AAVE) in American films released after the year 2000 using cultivation theory. In order to do so, the four movies *Crash* (2004), *Coach Carter* (2005), *Freedom Writers* (2007), and *The Blind Side* (2009) were

selected. Results from the analyzes of the four American movies reveal that a high prevalence of grammatical features associated with AAVE correlates with the representation of negative (low social class) African American characters across the four American movies.

The fourth research is entitled *An Analysis of Taboo Words in Crash Movie (A Sociolinguistic Approach)* (2017) written by Rina Septiyaningsih. This study aims to analyze the types and functions of taboos found in the film *Crash*. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method to analyze the data by explaining the utterances that contain taboos to determine the type using Batistella theory (2005) and taboo functions based on Warhdaugh theory (2006). The results of this study indicate that the 4 types of taboos found in the film *Crash* amount to 25 data, namely epithet (17), profanity (3), obscenity (2), and vulgarity (3) with the function of each type being to attract attention (2), to show contempt (10), to be provocative (10), and to mock authority (3).

The last research is entitled *The Potrayal of Racism in Crash Movie* (2021). The purpose of the study is to know how racism experienced by the character. In analyzing this study, descriptive qualitative method was used. The results of this study indicate that racial discrimination experienced by the character due to their skin colour, racial background, and ethnic minority.

The five studies above have different research focuses or objectives which are also analyzed with different methods. It can be concluded that the differences between the five studies above and this research are in the focus

and method, while the similarity is the use of the film *Crash* (2004) as a research object.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### A. Research Design

This research uses qualitative research. Qualitative research is expected to be able to describe a review of the speech and behavior of an individual or group. Qualitative research is expected to be able to prove the existence of forms of interaction that occur between races and their impact on society in the object of research. As according to Creswell (2016) defines qualitative research as research to explore and understand the meaning that a number of individuals or groups of people ascribe to social or humanitarian problems. Qualitative research is research that is descriptive and tends to use analysis not through statistical procedures or forms of calculation, qualitative research seeks to understand, interpret and explain the meaning of an event of human behavior interaction that cannot be explained, measured, and described by quantitative research. (Saryono, 2010). By using qualitative research, the researcher hopes to find the meaning of the behavior shown by the characters in *Crash* movie (2004) and analyze it using *Race Relations Cycle* theory (1926) By Robert Ezra Park.

Creswell, J. W (2016) defines qualitative research as research that is used to examine human and social problems. Researcher chose the issue of interactions that occur between different races which are set in Los Angeles which is a city in California, a state of the United States. This film shows how the interactions that occur between different races are then analyzed by

researcher to find the impact of these racial interactions. Race interaction is a problem that concerns humans so that Creswell's statement above strengthens the use of qualitative research in this study.

Strauss and Corbin (2009) define qualitative research as a type of research whose findings are not obtained through statistical procedures or other forms of calculation. Qualitative research is not strong in data and statistical analysis, but in description. The ability of research to explain phenomena to capture meaning in depth. Thus, the orientation of qualitative research according to Miller (1997), is to describe or analyze the process through which social reality is constructed, and social relationships through which people relate or are linked to one another. The focus of qualitative research is on everyday life in a specific context, and therefore is not a simple type of study. It involves a complex process of data collection and analysis, which is carried out from the beginning to the end of the study.

There are several characteristics of qualitative research that specifically distinguish it from quantitative research. Some of the main points are as follows, according to Creswell (2016), the first is the natural setting. Qualitative research tend to collect data from participants or individuals who are the subject of research in their natural setting. This makes many researcher use observation and in-depth interviews. In this study, researcher used document analysis technique as a data collection technique. The second, according to Creswell, is exploring meaning. Qualitative research is an appropriate method to explore meaning. The researcher uses qualitative research with the aim of finding forms of

interaction between races originating from the interactions of the characters in several scenes of the film *Crash*. And the last characteristic of qualitative research is the researcher as the key instrument. Qualitative research does not rely on a questionnaire instrument that can be shared by anyone. Rather, it is the researcher herself who becomes the instrument. Therefore, the ability of researcher to use a variety of data sources will greatly determine the quality of the data and research produced.

There are several advantages possessed by qualitative methods. The first is that the data is very basic because it is based on facts, events and reality. So, it is not an engineering or a researcher's essay. Second, the discussion is in-depth and centered, because the data is dug in depth.

## **B. Data and Data Sources**

Data sources are one of the important things that researcher must pay attention to in conducting research. In this case, the data sources are divided into two, namely, primary data and secondary data.

### **a. Primary Data**

The data that is the main source in the study is primary data obtained directly by the researcher through the research subject, in the form of picture and text which are sourced from the original DVD of *Crash* (2004) movie. So, to get the primary data, the researcher watching the entire scene in the film and then identified and grouped the existing scenes based on the problem formulation that had been determined in this study. From the results of this

analysis, it will be obtained results from a collection of scenes that show the relations between races and their impact on the film.

#### **b. Secondary Data**

Secondary data is supporting data used to support research and can be sourced through documents such as notes, photos, articles, data from the internet, as well as literature studies that have a relationship to support data from research.

The secondary data used by the researcher comes from the *Crash* (2004) film script written by Paul Haggis. In addition, the researcher also uses several sources from books, journals, and articles both related to the issue of this research, namely the race relations cycle and their positive and negative impacts as well as the research methodology.

#### **C. Research Instruments**

Research instruments play an important role in efforts to achieve research objectives, the weight or quality of a study is often judged by the quality of the instruments used. This is not surprising, because research instruments are tools used to obtain or collect data in order to solve research problems or achieve research objectives. If the valid data obtained is not accurate (valid), then the decisions taken will be incorrect (Mukadis, Dasna, and Ibnu, 2003). Instruments in qualitative research are slightly different from instruments in quantitative research. In quantitative research, usually the main instrument of data collection is a questionnaire, while in qualitative research the main instrument in the data collection process is the researcher.

In other words, the researcher as a research instrument must be sensitive to stimuli from the environment that must be estimated to be meaningful or not for research.

The research instrument in this study was the researcher herself. Qualitative research as human instruments, play a role in determining the focus of research, selecting data sources, perform data collection, assess data quality, analyze data, interpret the data and draw conclusions on them. In addition to the researcher as the main instrument, there are other instruments to complete the data and compare it with the data that has been obtained through observation and documentation. The instrument is data obtained from watching *Crash* (2004) movie and using documents related to research.

#### **D. Data Collection Techniques**

Data is collected usually when the direction and purpose of the research are clear and also when the data source, namely images in the form of scenes and dialogues in the film, have been found. There are several techniques in data collection. In qualitative research, the data collection approach includes in-depth interviews, document analysis, observation, and audiovisual materials analysis (Creswell, 2012). The data of this research come from document analysis, which are several data collection techniques by Creswell. Next, here are some steps to collect data,

1. The first step, the researcher watching the film *Crash* (2004) from the original DVD, which was the object of research, five until seven times.

2. The second step, the researcher searching for and reading the film script *Crash* (2004) and several reviews and articles related to the film in order to increase the researcher's understanding of the plot.
3. The third step, the researcher reading a number of articles, journals and previous studies related to the issues raised by the researcher in this research.
4. The next step, the researcher identifying, sorting, and then grouping the data in the form of images and texts into table based on the theory used in this research.
5. The final step, researcher coding the data that has been collected and classified.

#### **E. Data Validation Techniques**

The validity of the data in qualitative research serves as an effort to increase the degree of confidence in the data. In qualitative research, the examination of the validity of the data is not only used to refute what is alleged to be unscientific qualitative research, it is also an inseparable element of the body of knowledge of qualitative research (Lexy Moleong, 2005). Therefore, to ensure the quality of the findings, each study should use techniques to improve the accuracy of the data.

In this research, the researcher used an expert validator, where the validator proved the accuracy of the data by checking and analyzing the data collected by the researcher. The validator who helped the smooth running of this research was a lecturer from Raden Mas Said Surakarta Islamic

University named Muhammad Rizal, M.A. because the validator above had several studies on sociology themes and then applied them to various literary works so that his expertise in both could be proven and trusted.

## **F. Data Analysis Techniques**

Qualitative descriptive data analysis technique is one of the techniques or methods used in qualitative research. Qualitative research is research that emphasizes more on observing phenomena and requires sharp instincts from researcher. Researcher used descriptive analysis in this study. According to Narbuko (2015), descriptive research is research that seeks to describe current problem solving based on data, by presenting, analyzing and interpreting it. Based on the statement above, the researcher divides the activities in analyzing the data into three parts, including data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions (Miles & Huberman, 1992).

### **a. Data Reduction**

Data reduction is known as the process of selecting, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming raw data obtained from data sources. Data reduction is used to sharpen, classify, direct, discard what is not needed, and organize data in order to draw final conclusions and verify them.

At this stage, the researcher will re-sort the data that has been found from the film *Crash* (2004) based on its relation to the topic of discussion and the theory used. In this case, the researcher re-sorted the data based on Robert Ezra Park's *Race Relations Cycle* (1926) theory and also based on the two research questions, namely,

the stage of race relations cycle and the impacts of race relations cycle.

Additional coding also needs to be done. Coding is the process of classifying and summarizing general data by assigning it into a summary of words or phrases into initials.

For example :

**1/C/Graham/03:04-03:22**

1 : Number of data

C : The stage of race relations cycle (1926)

03:04-03:22 : Minute of the scene that appears

#### **b. Data Presentation**

Presentation of data as a follow-up process of compiling data and information that provides the possibility of drawing conclusions. Presentation of data serves to increase understanding of cases and as a reference for taking action based on understanding and analysis of data presentation.

This data presentation technique can be done in various forms such as tables, graphs or the like. Presentation of data in this study is in the form of tables. Presentation of data can also be done with brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, and so on.

Based on Miles and Huberman (1984), he stated that the most frequently used qualitative research in data analysis is the use of narrative text. The function of presenting the data itself is to make

it easier for a researcher to plan what will be done next based on the results of data acquisition that he has understood. Presenting data as a follow-up process will collect data and information that provides the possibility of drawing conclusions. The following is a presentation of data by researcher in table form,

**Table 3.1.** Classification Table

No	Coding	Textual and Visual Data	The Stages of Race Relations Cycle	The Impacts of the Stages of Race Relations Cycle	Explanation	Valid/Invalid
1.	1/C/Graham/03:04-03:22	<p>Graham :</p> <p>In L.A., nobody touches you.We're always behind this metal and glass.I think we miss that touch so much that we crash into each other,just so we can feel something.</p>	Contact	-	<p>1 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Contact</b> according to Race Relations Cycle theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This contact stage is divided into 2, namely primary or direct contact and secondary contact. Secondary contact is contact with the help of an intermediary. Graham, an African American, talks to Ria, a colleague who is a Hispanic, about the distances that exist between one race and another in Los Angeles, so they miss that touch (contact) and subconsciously do things to interact with each other. Park (1950) wrote in his journal that social distance separates people and races leading to feelings of curiosity and wariness of one another. they then try to create changes to remove that gap (1950, p.146).</p>	

### c. Drawing Conclusions

The final stage is drawing conclusions and verification. Based on the results of data analysis, the initial conclusions put forward are still temporary, and can be said to change if no stronger evidence is found and evidence that can support the next stage of data collection. The analysis technique in this study was to show the film *Crash* (2004) repeatedly carefully and thoroughly, as the object of research and then to analyze the film with Park's theory of *Race Relations Cycle* (1926).

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

#### A. Findings

This research would like to explain the stage of race relations cycle and the impacts according to Robert Ezra Park's theory found in *Crash Movie* (2004). *Race Relations Cycle* is a theory that comes from the thought of Robert Ezra Park, a sociologist in which this theory is a stage in the relationship or interaction that occurs between two different races (Park, 1950, p. 81).

This theory was discussed from one of his journals which was published in 1926 entitled *Our Racial Frontier on the Pacific* and then recorded in a book published in 1950 entitled *Race and Culture*. Park mentions four stages that complete a cycle that is repetitive (Park, 1950, p.150) .

#### 1. The Stages of Race Relations Cycle toward the Characters found in *Crash Movie* (2004)

The researcher analyze the stages of the race relations cycle using Robert Ezra Park's theory, published in 1926 and entitled *Race Relations Cycle*. There are four stages that form a cycle based on Park's theory. The first stage is contact, which is then followed by competition, accommodation and assimilation. Based on Park's statement, not all interactions can end at the assimilation stage. Therefore, there is a number of data that shows that interaction or

relationships between different races were not achieved at the last stage or were interrupted at certain stages.

The total data found was 80 with 58 data answering the first research formulation, namely, the stages of the race relations cycle. There are 16 data that show the contact stage, 20 data that have successfully reached the competition stage, 17 data that have reached the accommodation stage and 5 data that show the assimilation stage. Data findings in the stages of race relations cycle in *Crash* (2004) movie are shown in the table below,

**Table 4.1.** Data Findings Table

<b>Categorized</b>	<b>Total</b>
Contact	16
Competition	20
Accommodation	17
Assimilation	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>

Based on the table above, the researcher found there are 58 data of 4 stages of race relations cycle in *Crash* (2004) movie. These functions are: 16 data of Contact (C), 20 data of Competition (CO), 17 data of Accommodation (AC), and 5 data of Assimilation (AS). The following is an explanations of the stages of Race Relations Cycle that found by the researcher in *Crash* movie (2004),

### a. Contact

Contact are the first stage that starts this cycle. Park (1950) said that *the Race Relations Cycle* was started by Contact which was then gradually continued at the next stage, namely competition (p.138). This stage begins when two or more different races meet through migration or otherwise (Park, 1950, p.138). This stage can occur if there are one or more people exploring a new area with a specific purpose such as trade. He then enters an area where there are races that are different from his home region so that he requires himself to interact with the races in the new area (Park, 1950, p.150).

The contact stage is divided into 2, namely primary contact and secondary contact. Primary contact is contact that occurs directly or face to face. Meanwhile, secondary contact occurs with the help of intermediaries such as telephone, radio, electronic mail, and so on. The researcher found 16 data which is included to the Contact stage :

#### **Datum 1**

#### **1/C/Graham/03:04-03:22**

Graham : “ *In L.A., nobody touches you. We're always behind this metal and glass. I think we miss that touch so much that we crash into each other, just so we can feel something.* ”

Data number 1 shows as the stages of **Contact** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park

(1926). This contact stage is divided into 2, namely primary or direct contact and secondary contact. Secondary contact is contact with the help of an intermediary.

Graham, an African American, talks to Ria, a colleague who is a Hispanic, about the distances that exist between one race and another in Los Angeles, so they miss that touch (contact) and subconsciously do things to interact with each other. Park (1950) wrote in his journal that social distance separates people and races leading to feelings of curiosity and wariness of one another. They then try to create changes to remove that gap. The time setting based on the scene is 03:04-03:22.

## **Datum 2**

**2/C/Graham/03:27**



**Figure 4.1.** The scene shows Graham, an African American man, talks with his co-worker, Ria, who is a Hispanic.

Data number 2 is categorized as **Contact** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). The conversation started by Graham who is African American and then responded with a response by Ria, his colleague who is a

Hispanic American woman is indicated as the primary contact. Another form of primary contact is shown by Ria who looks at the person she is talking to. The time setting based on the scene is 03:27.

### **Datum 3**

**3/C/Ria/03:53**



**Figure 4.2.** The image above shows an interaction between a Korean woman, Kim Lee and a Hispanic American Woman named Ria.

Data number 3 categorized as **Contact** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Primary contact between races is shown again in this film. Esposito Ria, a Hispanic American woman, stopped her car after realizing someone had hit the back of her car. She approached Kim Lee who had hit her car and this is where primary contact occurred. Ria tried to talk to Kim, who is Korean, and was met with unpleasant looks and sentences directed at Ria. Primary contact can occur through sight and hearing as shown by Ria and Kim. After reaching the contact stage, the relationship between Ria and Kim continues to the

next stage, namely competition. The time setting based on the scene is 03:53.

#### **Datum 4**

#### **4/C/Gun shop Owner/ 06:17**



**Figure 4.3.** The image above shows The gun shop owner, who is white, has two new customers from Iran.

Data number 4 shows as **Contact** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data involves interactions between a white gun shop owner and two customers from Iran. The two customers are Farhad who is not fluent in English and his daughter Dorri. This stage begins when two or more different races meet through migration or otherwise, Farhad and his family are American citizens who previously lived in Iran and migrated to Los Angeles. In this case, the shop owner meets two Iranians who migrated to Los Angeles in terms of buying and selling. Primary contact occurs in this scene because it occurs face to face and the conversation takes place between the three. After reaching the contact stage, the interaction between the shop owner and Farhad continues to the next stage, namely competition. The time setting based on the scene is 06:17.

## Datum 5

5/C/Jean/ 08:56



**Figure 4.4.** The scene above shows Jean, a white woman, hugs her husband, who is also white, Rick when he sees Anthony and Peter, who are black, walking in front of them.

Data number 5 shows as **Contact** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). The primary contact that occurred between these two different races was marked by seeing each other and observing directly between Jean, Anthony and Peter. Jean shows signs of fear and discomfort because she has prejudice against black people. This prejudice occurred because Jean considered that races other than White American were not part of her group. On the other hand, Anthony, who feels discriminated against, shows his dislike for the white race, which he thinks is superior to Peter, his friend who is also African American. This feeling of dislike is then shown by prejudice towards Jean, who is white. The prejudice that both of them have is what then triggers the second stage, namely competition. The time setting based on the scene is 08:56.

## Datum 6

6/C/Jean/12:02-12:07



**Figure 4.5.** The scene above shows Jean the owner of the house is a white woman talking to Daniel, a hispanic locksmith.

Jean : *How much longer are you gonna be?*

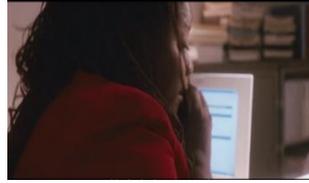
Daniel: *This is the last one.*

Jean: *Thank you.*

Data number 6 shows as **Contact** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Jean, who is white, talks to Daniel, who is Hispanic and has tattoos are categorized as primary contact. Daniel, who has tattoos, gives Jean a bad impression. She suspects that Daniel is a criminal because of his tattoos, fashion style, and being Hispanic. Jean's prejudice triggered a change from the contact stage to the competition stage. The time setting based on the scene is 12:02-12:07.

## Datum 7

7/C/Ryan/15:34-16:09



**Figure 4.6.** Shaniqua, a black supervisor appearance



**Figure 4.7.** Ryan, a white man, is on the phone with Shaniqua, a black supervisor.

Data number 7 is categorized as **Contact** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Secondary contact is contact with the help of an intermediary, so the conversation between Shaniqua and Ryan was a secondary contact because it was over the phone. Contact that occur indirectly or through intermediaries often cause misunderstandings. Misunderstandings due to secondary contact were then experienced by Shaniqua, who works as a supervisor of a health consultant, and Ryan, a police officer, who had problems with his father's health which did not improve after undergoing various treatments. Ryan, who consulted about his father's situation, urged Shaniqua to help him, while Shaniqua, who was only a supervisor, couldn't help much. Ryan then showed disrespectful words. The attitude shown by Ryan causes a transition from the contact stage to

the competition stage. The time setting based on the scene is 15:34-16:09.

**Datum 8**

**8/C/Ryan/16:26-16:56**



**Figure 4.8.** Ryan and his partner Hansen, who works as a police officer, heard a report about a car being stolen by two black men. at the same time Cameron and his black wife passed in front of them.

Data number 8 is categorized as **Contact** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Ryan, who saw the car being driven by the married couple Cameron and Christine, who are black, decided to chase their car, even though it was not the car he was supposed to be chasing. Contact occurred to Ryan directly, namely primary contact by sight. The car driven by Cameron was then followed by Ryan, which then caused a conflict which was started by Ryan. The time setting based on the scene is 16:26-16:56.

**Datum 9**

**9/C/Cameron & Christine/18:18**



**Figure 4.9.** Cameron and Christine, a black married couple interact with Ryan, a white police officer.

Data number 9 is categorized as **Contact** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This stage occurred when Christine greeted Ryan and Cameron followed Ryan's request. He also touched Ryan when giving him his driving license. Primary contact occurs through sight, hearing and touch and all three are shown in the interracial relationship between Ryan, who is white, and the Cameron-Christine couple, who are African American. This scene then continues to the competition stage. The time setting based on the scene is 18:18.

#### **Datum 10**

**10/C/Daniel/35:51-35:56**



**Figure 4.10.** Daniel, a Hispanic locksmith started a conversation with Farhad, an Iranian.

Daniel: *Excuse me. Sir?*

Farhad: *You finished?*

Data number 10 is categorized as **Contact** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). A contact can be classified as primary contact if it is done by speaking directly without any intermediaries. The conversation started by Daniel and responded by Farhad was primary contact. Daniel Ruiz is a locksmith who is providing his services to Farhad, an Iranian. The first meeting between the two did not go well due to communication delays caused by Farhad who was not fluent in English. This hampered communication then triggers the continuation of the contact stage into the competition stage. The time setting based on the scene is 35:51-35:56.

#### **Datum 11**

**11/C/Maria/43:45-43:57**



**Figure 4.11.** Maria, a Hispanic woman works as a housekeeper for a white woman, Jean.

Maria: *Sorry I take your car, Miss Jean. I turn key to my car, but nothing. James wanted to take this to school. But I don't want the kids to fight over it.*

Data number 11 is categorized as **Contact** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926).

This first stage occurred when Maria, a Hispanic woman who saw her white employer, Jean, was in the kitchen and asked her to talk. Jean responded by listening and letting Maria speak to the end. Maria is a Hispanic housekeeper who works for the white couple Rick and Jean. Maria approached Jean and saw her then spoke to her, which was categorized as primary contact. The time setting based on the scene is 43:45-43:57.

### **Datum 12**

**12/C/Jean/43:57-44:01**

Jean: *Are these clean or dirty?*

Maria: *All clean, senora!*

Data number 12 is categorized as **Contact** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Jean also made a primary contact with her household assistant who came from El Salvador. She did this by opening a conversation which Maria then heard and responded well too. Jean is a white woman who often perceives races other than her own, so feelings of anxiety often come over her when she meets races other than her own. She feels that Maria, who is a Hispanic American, is no better than her, so whatever Maria does is always wrong in her eyes and makes her annoyed. Jean's feelings of anxiety and displeasure made the

relationship between her and Maria change from the contact stage to the competition stage. The time setting based on the scene is 43:57-44:01.

**Datum 13**

**13/C/Fred/45:18**



**Figure 4.12.** Fred, the white executive producer approaches Cameron and calls him.

Data number 13 is categorized as **Contact** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This first phase occurs when Fred, the white executive producer approaches Cameron, black film director and calls him. Primary contact occurs directly, such as face to face without any intermediaries and is shown when Fred, who is from the white race, approaches and speaks to Cameron, who is a black film director. The contact stage continues in the competition stage when Fred asks for a repetition of the scene which means there is a difference of opinion between the two. The time setting based on the scene is 45:18.

**Datum 14**

**14/C/Ryan/01:02:19**



**Figure 4.13.** Ryan tries to help a Black woman who is trapped in a car accident.

Data number 14 is categorized as **Contact** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Primary contact is contact that occurs without any intermediary, in other words, it is a face-to-face contact and is shown when Ryan, a white police officer, gets into an overturned car and sees Christine, a black woman whom he had previously met. The time setting based on the scene is 01:02:19.

**Datum 15**

**15/C/Cameron/01:16:33-01:16:53**



**Figure 4.14.** Ryan tries to help a Black woman who is trapped in a car accident.

Police Officer: *Turn off the engine. Throw the keys out the window.*

Cameron: *You fucking want me? Here I am, you pig fuck!*

Data number 15 is categorized as **Contact** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Primary contact occurred when Cameron got out of his car and approached a group of police who surrounded him. He then shouted at them. The shouts uttered by Cameron invited anger and feelings of offense from the police. This makes the contact stage turn into a competition stage. The time setting based on the scene is 01:16:33-01:16:53.

#### **Datum 16**

**16/C/Peter/01:28:22**



**Figure 4.15.** Peter hitches a ride in Hansen's car, a white cop.

Data number 16 is categorized as **Contact** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Peter, who is of the black race, separated from his partner, Anthony and waved for a ride. The car driven by policeman Tommy passed by and stopped in front of Peter to give him a ride. He then greeted and thanked Tommy, who was a white police officer, for the ride, to which Tommy responded with a nod. The time setting based on the scene is 01:28:22.

There are 18 of the 18 characters analyzed by the researcher who experience the contact phase. Among them are Jean, Rick, Tommy, Ryan, Fred, and the gun shop owner who comes from the white race. Then Farhad and Dorri from Iranian. Graham, Anthony, Peter, Cameron, Shaniqua, and Christine are of the black race. Daniel, Ria, and Maria from Hispanic American, and the last is Kim Lee from Asian. Meanwhile, the researcher found that data numbers 1 and 2 did not reach the competition stage or only reached the contact stage.

#### **b. Competition**

Competition becomes the second stage in the cycle of race relations. The competition stage can occur when there are differences in the treatment received by each race, as well as the ambition or desire of individual to fulfill their needs (Park, 1950, p. 147). Competition is impersonal competition or competition without any social contact. Competition that begins with social contact turns into personal competition known as conflict (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.576). It means that competition can turn into conflict when competitors know each other, or personal competition where competitors identify each other as enemies (p.506).

Life requires food, clothing, and shelter. Limited resources certainly require everyone to compete to meet their

needs. Not limited to natural resources, competition can occur between languages in the big world to determine the best language (Park, 1950, p. 147). Not unlike the case with race, competition often occurs to determine which race is the most powerful and powerful from other races (Park, 1950, p. 147). The researcher found 20 scene which included to the second stage in the cycle of race relations :

### **Datum 17**

**17/CO/Kim Lee/ 03:50-03:56**

Motorcycle Cop: *I need to see your registration and insurance.*

Kim Lee: *Why? It's not my fault! It's her fault! She do this!*

Ria : *My fault?*

Data number 17 is categorized as **Competition** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Kim Lee and Ria had known each other while going through the contact phase in data number 3. The two met after Kim accidentally hit the back of Ria's car. Meetings that are motivated by unpleasant events plus a higher level of social distance than social contact lead to feelings of distrust towards each other. Kim accused Ria of being the person to blame and an illegal immigrant because Ria is Hispanic and Hispanic people are often stereotyped as criminals. Ria, who didn't accept it, then tried to defend herself. Kim Lee identified Ria

as her opponent consciously. The two compete to determine who is at fault in their car accident. Competition turns into conflict when both parties recognize each other as opposites. The time setting based on the scene is 03:50-03:56.

### **Datum 18**

**18/CO/Gun Shop Owner/ 06:18-06:33**



**Figure 4.16.** The gun shop owner accuses Farhad and Dorri of being terrorists.

Gun Shop Owner : *Yo, Osama! Plan a jihad on your own time. What do you want?*

*Farhad : Are you making insult at me?*

Gun Shop Owner: *Am I making insult "at" you? Is that the closest you can come to English?*

*Farhad: Yes, I speak English! I am American citizen.*

Data number 18 is categorized as **Competition** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). The shop owner thought that Farhad and his daughter could not speak English because they spoke Persian. He also slandered Farhad as an Arab terrorist, causing anger for Farhad and a desire to fight for his status as an Iranian-American. The shop owner who considers Farhad as an Arab

also tries to defend his point of view. In this case, the shop owner shows impersonal competition between Islam and the Arab nation and then turns into a personal competition which is called a conflict when he meets Farhad, whom he believes is an Arab. The time setting based on the scene is 06:18-06:33.

### **Datum 19**

**19/CO/Anthony/ 08:57-09:05**

*Anthony: Wait, wait, wait. See what that woman just did? You see that? She's cold. She got colder as soon as she saw us.*

Data number 19 is categorized as **Competition** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). The character who is the focus of this data is Anthony, a black man who expresses his opinion on the inappropriate behavior shown by Jean, a white American woman. Anthony notices the change in Jean's attitude and thinks Jean discriminates against him and Peter. He didn't accept Jean's attitude and tried to convince Peter that they were being treated like criminals. Contact become competition because Anthony wanted to get equal treatment with the white race so he claimed the white race as his enemy, while Jean, who was used to her group, namely the white race, was hostile to every race that was different from herself. The time setting based on the scene is 08:57-09:05.

## Datum 20

20/CO/Anthony & Peter/ 09:48



**Figure 4.17.** Anthony and Peter pointed their guns at Jean and Rick.

Data number 20 is categorized as **Competition** according to Race Relations Cycle theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). The final steps taken by Peter and Anthony after meeting two people of different races are the focus of research in this data. Anthony, who initially hated and competed with all white race people, focused his competition on white Jean. Anthony's rivalry turns into conflict when both parties get to know each other and identify themselves as enemies. Peter's accommodations were not successful and he was instead consumed by Anthony's incitement about the racist treatment of white people against black people and in the end he acted criminally by stealing cars and holding guns at gunpoint. They did not hesitate to be rude to Jean, who was a woman. The time setting based on the scene is 09:48.

## Datum 21

21/CO/Jean/12:30-12:36



**Figure 4.18.** Jean asked her husband, Rick, to replace their locksmith.

Jean: *I want the locks changed again in the morning.*

Rick : *you want... Why don't you just go lie down?*

*Have you checked on James?*

Data number 21 is categorized as **Competition** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data shows that Jean as White American woman doesn't trust Daniel, a Hispanic American man to fix her door and forces Rick, her husband to find a new locksmith who of course is white like her. Jean is a white woman who considers the white race to be better than other races. He only trusted white people, so when he met a different race he felt afraid and wary. Jean is hostile to every race that is different from herself. Jean's hostile attitude changes from impersonal to personal when there is contact that occurs at the previous stage with Daniel, who is Hispanic. The time setting based on the scene is 12:30-12:36.

## **Datum 22**

**22/CO/Jean/12:30-12:33**

Jean: *And you might mention that we'd appreciate it. if next time they didn't send a gang member.*

Rick: *A gang member? You mean that kid in there?*

Jean: *Yes, yes. Yes. The guy with the shaved head, the pants around his ass, the prison tattoo.*

Rick: *Those are not prison tattoos.*

Jean: *Oh, really? And he's not gonna sell our key to one of his gangbanger friends the moment he is out our door?*

Data number 22 is categorized as **Competition** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). The character who is the focus of this data is Jean. Jean is a white woman who only wants to mingle with other white people and often feels wary of races other than white. Jean is openly hostile to Daniel, a Hispanic locksmith saying he will sell their keys to one of his gang mates. The feeling of misgiving that Jean has towards Daniel, who is Hispanic and has tattoos, which is then shown openly through Jean and Rick's conversation, is a form of personal competition or what is called conflict. The time setting based on the scene is 12:30-12:33.

## **Datum 23**

**23/CO/Daniel/14:09**



**Figure 4.19.** Daniel showed an offended look at Jean.

Data number 23 is categorized as **Competition** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Daniel, who heard Jean's prejudice that accused him of being a criminal, showed an offended and displeased look. Jean and Daniel went through a contact stage that left Jean with prejudice and Daniel's feeling of being accused and hostile so that it was called as a conflict because of race. The time setting based on the scene is 14:09.

#### **Datum 24**

**24/CO/Ryan/15:40-16:09**

Ryan: *I keep telling you he's in pain. He can't sleep.*

Shaniqua: *Mr. Ryan, your father has been to the clinic three times in the last month. He is being treated for a urinary tract infection. That is by no means an emergency. If you have any more questions about your HMO plan, make an appointment to come in between 10:00 and 4:00, Monday through Friday.*

Ryan: *What does my father do about sleeping tonight?*

Shaniqua: *I don't know. I'm not a doctor.*

Ryan: *I wanna talk to your supervisor.*

Shaniqua: *I am my supervisor!*

Data number 24 is categorized as **Competition** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). The conversation between Ryan and Shaniqua was filled with competition between individuals. Shaniqua, who is only a supervisor, asks Ryan to come to see her, while Ryan, who is worried about his father who is constantly in pain, needs a health consultant for his father's recovery. Both of them compete to defend their respective desires so that personal competition occurs. The time setting based on the scene is 15:40-16:09.

#### **Datum 25**

**25/CO/Ryan/19:16-19:22**



**Figure 4.20.** Christine interrupted Ryan.

Christine: *I told you he doesn't drink.*

Ryan: *Ma'am, I'm only gonna tell you one time to stay in the vehicle.*

Data number 25 is categorized as **Competition** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Competition that occurs between two parties who know each other is known as conflict and conflict is shown by

Christine and Ryan. The contact stage occurred when there was a conversation between them which then triggered the competition stage when Christine insisted that she and her husband had done nothing wrong, while Ryan, who had just been annoyed by Shaniqua, who was from the black race, took out his frustration on the Cameron and Christine couple. Christine wanted to defend her opinion while Ryan wanted to humiliate the race he considered inferior. The time setting based on the scene is 19:16-19:22.

#### **Datum 26**

#### **26/CO/Christine/20:02-20:11**

*Christine: Fuck you! That's what this is all about, isn't it? You thought you saw a white woman blowin' a black man. That drove your cracker ass crazy.*

Data number 26 is categorized as **Competition** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Personal competition or conflict between Ryan and Christine resulted in Ryan's sexual harassment against Christine. The conflict occurred against a background of racial differences and Ryan's hatred and prejudice against black people. Ryan felt satisfied because he had succeeded in humiliating and humiliating Christine and Cameron, who were of the African American race. Christine, who was on the

inferior side, could only scream out her emotions. The time setting based on the scene is 20:02-20:11.

**Datum 27**

**27/CO/Farhad/35:56-36:28**



**Figure 4.21.** Farhad suspects Daniel of being a fraud.

Daniel: *I replaced the lock. But you got a real problem with that door.*

Farhad: *You fix the lock?*

Daniel: *Nah, I replaced the lock. But you gotta fix that door.*

Farhad: *Just fix the lock!*

Daniel: *Sir, listen to me. What you need is a new door.*

Farhad: *I need new door?*

Daniel: *Yeah.*

Farhad: *Okay. How much?*

Daniel: *I don't... Sir, you're gonna have to call somebody that sells doors.*

Farhad: *You try to cheat me, right? You have a friend that fix door?*

Daniel: *Nah, I don't have a friend that fix doors, bro.*

Data number 27 is categorized as **Competition** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This conscious and personal competition which is

called conflict can occur due to physical differences between two disputing individuals. Race conflicts usually occur when there are physical differences such as skin color, and so on. Prejudice can be a cause of conflict. Daniel and Farhad clash to defend their respective opinions. This personal rivalry is exacerbated by the prejudices that arise in Farhad's mind about Daniel as a fraud. Daniel, who is a Hispanic American, is often suspected of being an immigrant, a lawbreaker, a criminal, and other bad things. The time setting based on the scene is 35:56-36:28.

#### **Datum 28**

#### **28/CO/Farhad/36:37-36:43**

Farhad: *You don't fix the lock! I pay! You think I'm stupid? You fix the fucking lock, you cheater!*

Data number 28 is categorized as **Competition** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). When accommodation is not successful, personal conflict or rivalry re-emerges. Farhad does not believe Daniel and continues to accuse him of being a fraud because of his prejudices. Stereotypes of Hispanic people in America are often believed by many people, including illegal immigrants, unemployed, criminals and so on. This is of course detrimental because it can lead to racial discrimination like what Farhad

did to Daniel. The time setting based on the scene is 36:37-36:43.

**Datum 29**

**29/CO/Jean/43:57-44:10**

Jean : *Are these clean or dirty?*

Maria: *All clean, senora!*

Jean: *You know, Maria, just once I would like to wake up and find these dishes in the cabinet.*

Maria: *Si, senora.No problem.*

Data number 29 is categorized as **Competition** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Jean always creates distance and avoids interaction with people who are different race from her, which then creates feelings of fear and wariness of people of a different race. Further more it creates bad prejudice which then makes she even more hostile and keeps her distance from everyone who is of a different race from her. It is this hostility that then makes him compete for a superior race by acting arbitrarily on other races. The time setting based on the scene is 43:57-44:10.

**Datum 30**

**30/CO/Fred/45:22-46:05**

Fred: *Yeah. Listen. I think we need another take, buddy.*

Cameron: *That looked pretty terrific, man.*

Fred: *This is gonna sound strange, but is Jamal*

*seeing a speech coach or something?*

Cameron: *What do you mean?*

Fred: *Have you noticed, uh... This is weird for a white guy to say, but have you noticed he's talking a lot less black lately?*

Cameron: *No, I haven't noticed that.*

Fred: *Really? Like in this scene, he was supposed to say, "Don't be talkin' 'bout that." And he changed it to, "Don't talk to me about that."*

Cameron: *Wait a minute.*

Fred: *You think because of that, the audience won't recognize him as being a black man?*

Fred: *Come on! Is there a problem, Cam?*

Data number 30 is categorized as **Competition** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Cameron and Fred compete for their own opinions. Fred thought that Jamal did not behave like a black man from the way he spoke and asked Cameron to repeat the scene again, while Cameron had no objections to Jamal's acting. Fred is being racist by trying to make Jamal look as black as possible in the eyes of the audience by adjusting the way black people speak. Of course, this made Cameron, as a black person, offended, so he tried to refuse Fred's wishes. The time setting based on the scene is 45:22-46:05.

### **Datum 31**

**31/CO/Christine/01:02:11-01:02:26**



**Figure 4.22.** Christine's prejudice against Ryan gives rise to further conflict.

Ryan: *Okay, I'm gonna get you out.*

Christine: *No!*

Ryan: *It's okay.*

Christine: *Get away from me! Get away.*

*Stay away from me!*

Data number 31 is categorized as **Competition** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). A conscious rivalry ensues when Ryan insists on helping Christine who is trapped while Christine insists on refusing to be touched by Ryan. The personal competition that previously occurred between Cameron-Christine and Ryan ended with negotiations by Cameron. Cameron's accommodation to take a peaceful path benefits Ryan and is detrimental to Cameron and Christine. This one-sided accommodation then returned to the competition stage because of Christine's displeasure and prejudice towards Ryan. The time setting based on the scene is 01:02:11-01:02:26.

### **Datum 32**

**32/CO/Cameron/01:16:57-01:17:02**



**Figure 4.23.** The police who felt threatened by Cameron's behavior were alert and pointed their guns at him.

Police Officer: *Don't come any closer! Down on your knees!*

Cameron: *Fuck you! What are you gonna do? Pull the fucking trigger!*

Data number 32 is categorized as **Competition** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Throughout the film, Cameron is shown as a character who chooses to give in to the white race. an example of this is when he apologized instead of demanding the arbitrary actions of Ryan, a white police officer who degraded him and his wife. when he met the police who were pointing guns at him, he got out of the car and shouted and challenged the police.

Cameron, who continues to get injustice because of race, feels emotional and takes it out on the white police in front of him. The police who felt threatened by Cameron's behavior were alert and pointed their guns at him. The time setting based on the scene is 01:16:57-01:17:02.

**Datum 33**

**33/CO/Farhad/01:21:58**



**Figure 4.24.** Farhad asks Daniel for compensation for his shop

Data number 33 is categorized as *Competition* according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Accommodation beforehand does not succeed in stopping conflict or conscious competition. Farhad, who believed Daniel to be the person responsible for the damage to his shop, came to Daniel's house, pointed a gun and even fired shots which fortunately had no bullets in the gun. The time setting based on the scene is 01:21:58.

#### **Datum 34**

**34/CO/Hansen/01:30:13-01:30:32**

Hansen: *Something else funny?*

Peter: *Oh, yeah.*

Hansen: *Yeah? What's that?*

Peter: *People, man. People. People like me. No, no, no. I'm not laughin' at you, man.*

Hansen: *Yeah, I can see that.*

Data number 34 is categorized as **Competition** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Peter laughed seeing that the statue he had was also

owned by Hansen. Hansen is not happy with Peter's attitude and suspects him of being a black criminal. Racial prejudice can also be a trigger for conflict. Racial prejudice stems from a fear of the unknown or foreign, Hansen didn't believe anything Peter said because he was afraid that Peter was a criminal. The time setting based on the scene is 01:30:13-01:30:32.

### **Datum 35**

**35/CO/Hansen/01:30:32-01:30:45**

Hansen: *Why don't you laugh outside?*

Peter: *Why are you gettin' all bent outta shape?*

Hansen: *I'm not gettin' bent, man. Just pulling over.*

Peter: *Come on, man, keep drivin' I said I'm not laughing at you.*

Data number 35 is categorized as **Competition** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Racial prejudice can also be a trigger for racial conflict. Racial prejudice stems from a fear of the unknown or foreign. Hansen continued to suspect Peter after observing the clothes he was wearing. The time setting based on the scene is 01:30:32-01:30:45.

### **Datum 36**

**36/CO/Hansen/01:03:16-01:03:50**

Peter: *Fine. You want me to show you? I'll show you.*

Hansen: *Get your hands out of your pocket. Put your hands where I can see 'em.*

Data number 36 is categorized as **Competition** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Racial prejudice stems from a fear of the unknown or foreign. Hansen refused to listen to Peter's explanation and panicked because he was sure that Peter would pull out a gun. The time setting based on the scene is 01:03:16-01:03:50.

Based on the datum analysis above, the researcher found 17 of the 18 characters who reached the competition stage. Among them are Jean, Rick, Tommy, Ryan, Fred, and the gun shop owner who comes from the white race. Then Farhad and Dorri from Iranian. Anthony, Peter, Cameron, Shaniqua, and Christine are of the black race. Daniel, Ria, and Maria from Hispanic American, and the last is Kim Lee from Asian.

Meanwhile, data numbers 24, 33, 34, 35, and 36 did not reach the accommodation stage or only reached the competition stage. This is because no one mediates the personal competition or conflict that occurs. In data number 24, there is personal competition between Ryan, the white police officer, and Shaniqua, who is black. The relationship between the two ended at the competition stage because neither wanted to give in and then decided to turn off the phone with the conflict continuing. also in the case of datum

34, Peter was a black man who was joking but Tommy suspected him and killed him.

**c. Accommodation**

Accommodation as the third stage is the stage when steps are taken to stop conflict and reconcile relationships between individuals and groups (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.735). This phase is in the third stage which occurs when interactions emerge between two or more different races (1950, p.150). In accommodation, the opposing parties are organized and steps are taken to end the competition. Accommodation is preceded by the presence of two or more individuals who are at war with each other. Each individual then has the awareness to accommodate by eliminating the gap or distance and differences that are the source of conflict. As an end result, usually assimilation will occur between conflicting individuals.

There are several ways to carry out the accommodation process or stages according to Robert Ezra Park, first through naturalization. Naturalization is the process by which a person is made "natural", that is, familiar and at home in an unfamiliar social environment. An example is when someone from outside America or a foreigner obtains citizenship rights (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.666). Park & Burgess (1921) explained that the obstacle to this form of accommodation is the

difficulty of adapting and familiarizing oneself with a new environment.

Another way is by coercion, namely by means of subordination and superordination (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.667). Superordination is a group or person who has power, while subordination is a person or group that is controlled. Accommodation, in the realm of personal relationships, tends to take this form. This type of accommodation is carried out by force just like slavery and caste. The researcher found 17 scene which included to the third stage in the cycle of race relations :

#### **Datum 37**

##### **37/AC/Motorcycle Cop/ 04:24-04:36**

Motorcycle Cop : *Ma'am!*

Ria : *Ma'am, no. See, Detective...*

Motorcycle Cop : *All right. You've got to calm down*

Data number 37 is categorized as **Accommodation** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). In this case the police officer, as a third party, tried to stop the dispute that brought racial issues between Kim and Ria by asking both of them to stop talking and listen to what he said. The time setting based on the scene is 04:24-04:36.

#### **Datum 38**

##### **38/AC/Dorri/ 07:01-07:33**

Dorri: *You can give me the gun or give me back the money. And I am really hoping for the money.*

Gun Shop Owner: *What kind of ammunition do you want?*

Dorri: *Whatever fits.*

Gun Shop Owner: *We got a lot of kinds. We got long colts, short colts, bull heads, flat nose, hollowpoints, wide cutters, and a dozen more that'll fit any size hole. Just depends upon how much bang you can handle.*

Dorri: *I'll take the ones in the red box.*

Data number 38 is categorized as **Accommodation** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). The interracial interaction that occurs between the gun shop owner, a white American and Farhad and his daughter, Dorri who is an American citizen of Iranian origin begins with contact then personal or conscious competition which Robert Ezra Park calls conflict, and ends with accommodation. Dorri, as one of the parties in the middle of the conflict, decided to stop the conflict by asking his father, Farhad, to leave the shop and giving the shop owner the choice to let him buy a weapon or return their money. The conflict stops when the shop owner agrees to an agreement by letting Dorri choose the items she wants. With Dorri's choice, the personal competition or conflict based on race between the gun shop owner and Farhad ended. The time setting based on the scene is 07:01-07:33.

### **Datum 39**

**39/AC/Peter/ 09:05-09:07**

*Peter: Ah, come on, don't start.*

Data number 39 is categorized as **Accommodation** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Peter's conversation is an example of accommodation. Peter, who has more positive thoughts about the white race than Anthony, tries to stop Anthony's prejudice to avoid conflict or personal competition. The time setting based on the scene is 09:05-09:07.

### **Datum 40**

**40/AC/Rick & Jean/ 09:49-10:00**

*Peter: Hurry up! Get down!*

*Jean: Okay, okay, okay, okay.*

*Rick: No, no! Please!*

*Peter: Don't look at me! Turn around! Come on! Go!*

*Rick: We're fine! Just keep moving!*

Data number 40 is categorized as **Accommodation** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). By accommodation, the current conflict is managed to stop or disappear, although this does not guarantee that it can still reappear. Accommodation can occur when one party in conflict is weaker than the other, causing domination by a superior party. Conflict can then be stopped by force, which can be accompanied by violence by the dominating party,

causing the submission of one of the parties. In this case, Anthony and Peter, who are black, are superior because they have a gun, causing Jean and Rick to submit. The conflict stopped with Rick allowing his car to be stolen. The time setting based on the scene is 09:49-10:00.

**Datum 41**

**41/AC/Daniel/14:14**



**Figure 4.25.** Daniel put all the keys to dispelling Jean's suspicions.

Data number 41 is categorized as **Accommodation** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Instead of getting angry and triggering conflict, Daniel chose to avoid prolonged conflict by placing all of the keys to Jean's house on the table in front of Jean's eyes and then leaving the house. Daniel's action is a form of accommodation which is an attitude taken to stop conflict because of race. The time setting based on the scene is 14:14.

**Datum 42**

**42/AC/Cameron/20:02-20:11**

Christine: *Fuck you! That's what this is all about, isn't it? You thought you saw a white woman*

*blowin' a black man. That drove your cracker  
ass crazy.*

Cameron: *Will you just shut your fucking mouth!*

Data number 42 is categorized as **Accommodation** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Cameron made accommodation to stop the conflict and feelings of fear of white police who, according to him, were more powerful than their race. Cameron, who is on the weak side, becomes subordinate, while Ryan, who works as a white police officer, becomes superordinate. Cameron is the weak party, not only because Ryan is an armed police officer, but also because Cameron is an African American man who in that environment is considered no better than the white race. The time setting based on the scene is 20:02-20:11.

### **Datum 43**

#### **43/AC/Cameron/21:07-21:26**

Ryan: *What do you think we should do, sir?*

Cameron: *Look, we're sorry, and we would appreciate if you would just let us go with a warning, please.*

Data number 43 is categorized as **Accommodation** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Accommodation aims to stop conflict, either temporarily or permanently, one way is by compromise. Compromise is an effort to reduce demands with the aim of

resolving the conflict and this action was taken by Cameron to end personal competition. Personal competition occurs after a meeting between two different races who want something. In this case, Ryan is an arrogant white man who wants to humiliate Cameron and Christine, who are black, while Christine wants to defend herself. Cameron chose not to prosecute Ryan for sexual assault of Christine with the intention of having Ryan released from prison on the grounds of sexual behavior in public. The time setting based on the scene is 21:07-21:26.

#### **Datum 44**

#### **44/AC/Ryan/36:33-36:37**

Daniel: *Why don't you just pay for the lock and I won't charge you for the time.*

Data number 44 is categorized as **Accommodation** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). In accommodation, opposing parties are organized and steps are taken to end the conflict. Daniel and Farhad argued with each other and had different opinions so that Daniel, as one of the parties in the conflict, chose to give in by making accommodation and making an agreement with Farhad to end the conflict. The time setting based on the scene is 36:33-36:37.

## **Datum 45**

### **45/AC/Daniel/36:52-36:58**

Daniel: *Fine. Don't pay.*

Farhad: *What?*

Daniel: *Have a good night.*

Data number 45 is categorized as **Accommodation** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Daniel's previous attempt to make accommodation failed because Farhad forced Daniel to fix the keyhole. Personal competition to maintain each individual's desires occurred again because Daniel refused because not only was the keyhole broken but also the door. Next, Daniel again made accommodation by leaving Farhad's house to stop the conflict. He chose not to be paid rather than a prolonged conflict. This stage occur when steps are taken to stop conflict and reconcile relations between individuals and groups (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.735). The time setting based on the scene is 36:52-36:58.

## **Datum 46**

### **46/AC/Maria/44:01-44:10**

Jean: *You know, Maria, just once I would like to wake up and find these dishes in the cabinet.*

Maria: *Si, senora.No problem.*

Data number 46 is categorized as **Accommodation** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park

(1926). Accommodation can be done by subordination and superordination. This subordination is in the form of obedience and submission to a more powerful superordinate. The individual can be an employer who is of course of higher status than a subordinate in the form of a servant, Jean is an employer and Maria is a household assistant. This put Jean in a higher position than Maria, thus requiring Maria to obey her orders. The time setting based on the scene is 44:01-44:10.

#### **Datum 47**

**47/AC/Cameron/46:03-46:30**

Fred: *Is there a problem, Cam?*

Cameron: *No, we don't have a problem.*

Fred: *I mean, 'cause all I'm saying is, it's not his character. Eddie's supposed to be the smart one, not Jamal, right? You're the expert here. But to me, it rings false.*

Cameron: *We're gonna do it one more time.*

Fred: *Thanks, buddy.*

Data number 47 is categorized as **Accommodation** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Cameron realized that the differences in opinion that the two of them had could lead to conflict, so Cameron decided to grant Fred's wish to avoid conflict. He chose to give in because he considered himself, who was black, of a lower caste than Fred, who was white. The time setting based on the scene is 46:03-46:30.

## **Datum 48**

**48/AC/Ryan/01:03:00-01:03:14**

Christine: *Please don't touch me. Don't, don't.*

Ryan: *I'm not gonna touch you. But there's nobody else here yet and that's gasoline there. We need to get you outta here right away. Okay?*

Data number 48 is categorized as **Accommodation** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Because contact that is shrouded in prejudice and ethnocentrism causes personal competition or conflict for Ryan and Christine. To achieve peace, Ryan tries to erase the differences between them with his words. Accommodation is the solution to stop conflict. Park & Burgess (1921) in their book said that compromise is an attempt to stop conflict that is carried out by mutual agreement to reduce the benefits between the two parties. This agreement is done by negotiation. Ryan tried to speak slowly to lessen Christine's fear and then Christine tried to allow herself to be helped by Ryan. The time setting based on the scene is 01:03:00-01:03:14.

## **Datum 49**

**49/AC/Ryan/01:03:16-01:03:50**

Ryan: *Okay. I need to reach across your lap. Can I do that, please?*

Christine: *Yeah. Yeah.*

Ryan: *Thanks. Is anything broken?*

Christine: *I-I don't think so.*

Ryan: *Okay. Then that's good.*

Christine: *Are you... Are you gonna get me out?*

Ryan: *Yeah, I'm gonna get you out*

Data number 49 is categorized as **Accommodation** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Accommodation is the solution to stop conflict. Park & Burgess (1921) in their book said that compromise is an attempt to stop conflict that is carried out by mutual agreement to reduce the benefits between the two parties. This agreement is done by negotiation. Ryan tried to speak slowly to lessen Christine's fear. Accommodation was successful when Christine allowed herself to be helped by Ryan and trusted him. The time setting based on the scene is 01:03:16-01:03:50.

#### **Datum 50**

**50/AC/Hansen/01:17:15-01:17:25**



**Figure 4.25.** Hansen tries to reduce the conflict that occurs between Cameron and his fellow police officers.

Hansen: *I know this man! I know this man! Get back. Give me some space. I know this guy.*

Police Officer: *Get outta the way. Step away.*

Hansen: *Give me some goddamn room. I know this guy.*

Data number 50 is categorized as **Accommodation** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Hansen, who saw that the conflict would get worse, decided to step forward and asked his partner to let him take care of Cameron. Tommy Hansen as a third party made accommodations to prevent prolonged conflict. The time setting based on the scene is 01:17:15-01:17:25.

#### **Datum 51**

#### **51/AC/Hansen/01:17:27-01:17:36**

Hansen: *See what's happening here? Do you wanna die here, huh? Is that what you want? 'Cause these guys really wanna shoot you. And the way you're acting, they'll be completely fucking justified.*

Data number 51 is categorized as **Accommodation** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Apart from accommodation for the police who were agitated by emotions, Hansen also tried to negotiate with Cameron to stop the heated conflict. This is done so that it is not considered biased towards one party. The time setting based on the scene is 01:17:27-01:17:36.

#### **Datum 52**

52/AC/Hansen/01:18:14-01:18:33



**Figure 4.26.** Hansen, as a third party, tries to negotiate with Cameron.

Hansen: *I want you to sit on that curb, put your hands on your head and do nothing until I speak with these officers.*

Cameron: *I'm not sittin' on no curb, I'm not puttin' my hands on my head for nobody.*

Hansen: *Then stand where you are and keep your hands in sight. Can you do that, huh?*

Cameron: *Yeah, I can do that.*

Hansen: *Good*

Data number 52 is categorized as **Accommodation** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Accommodation aims to stop conflict either temporarily or permanently, one way is by compromise. Compromise is an attempt to reduce demands with the aim of resolving conflicts. Hansen tries to negotiate with Cameron by allowing him not to do things he doesn't want. The time setting based on the scene is 01:18:14-01:18:33.

**Datum 53**

53/AC/Hansen/01:18:33-01:18:55



**Figure 4.27.** Hansen negotiated with his police colleagues.

Hansen: *I told this man to stay where he is and keep his hands in plain sight.*

Police Officer: *This man better be related to you by blood because this is fucking nuts.*

Hansen: *I need this favor. You can check the guy's name, his license. He's got no priors, no warrants. I need to let him go with a warning.*

Police Officer: *What kind of fucking warning?*

Hansen: *A harsh warning.*

Data number 53 is categorized as **Accommodation** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Hansen also negotiated with the police to let him deal with Cameron alone by promising to warn Cameron. With all the efforts made by Hansen, the conflict was successfully resolved. The time setting based on the scene is 01:18:33-01:18:55.

Based on the datum analysis above, the researcher found 16 of the 18 characters who reached the Accommodation stage. Among them are Jean, Rick, Tommy, Ryan, Fred, and the gun shop owner who comes from the white race. Then Farhad and Dorri from Iranian. Anthony,

Peter, Cameron, and Christine are of the black race. Daniel, Ria, and Maria from Hispanic American, and the last is Kim Lee from Asian.

Meanwhile, only data numbers 37, 38, 39 have reached the assimilation stage. This is because assimilation is a social process that occurs unconsciously and over an indefinite period of time. In the film *Crash* (2004), most interracial relationships only end well without showing what happens after accommodation or the conflict subsides, that's why the researcher could not find much data and characters who experienced the assimilation stage.

#### **d. Assimilation**

Assimilation is the last stage (1950, p.150). In this stage a new social order is formed from the previous stage, namely Accommodation (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.78 p.785). Assimilation is a process of interpenetration and fusion by which people and groups acquire the memories, sentiments, and attitudes of other people or groups, and by sharing their experiences and histories, are combined into a shared cultural life (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.735).

What differentiates accommodation and assimilation is that if accommodation occurs to stop conflict, then assimilation occurs after accommodation occurs. Accommodation is done consciously while assimilation is

often done by someone without realizing it. Accommodation occurs suddenly or in a relatively short time while assimilation occurs as time passes. The researcher found 5 scenes that fall into the fourth stage of the race relations cycle:

**Datum 54**

**54/AS/Anthony/01:33:30**



**Figure 4.28.** Anthony boarded the bus for the first time to let go of his hatred for the white race.

Data number 54 is categorized as **Assimilation** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). After going through three stages that kept repeating itself, Anthony finally passed his final stage, namely Assimilation.

The hatred shown by Anthony towards the white race can be seen in several scenes. This hatred is due to the distance that limits interactions between the black race, namely Anthony, and all the white races in films such as Jean, Rick, etc. In minute 44:28, his black friend Peter wants to ride the bus and Anthony forbids him and thinks that the bus was

created by white people to humiliate races of different colors from them. The large bus windows show the different skin colors of the people riding the bus. The bus is a form of transportation that was invented and popularized in Europe and then introduced to the rest of the world. In this scene, Anthony is shown riding the bus. The time setting based on the scene is 01:33:30.

**Datum 55**

**55/AS/Kim Lee/ 03:53**

Kim Lee: *Why? It's not my fault! It's her fault! She do this!*

Data number 55 is categorized as **Assimilation** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Kim, who migrated to Los Angeles from Korea, has a different language from her new environment. Apart from different languages, there are also different styles of clothing, food, and so on. Kim, who moved to Los Angeles, had difficulty blending into her new environment, often encountering conflict. After meeting Ria who spoke English and had a disagreement, Kim chose to accommodate by speaking English but with limited abilities, which hampered communication and further sparked personal competition or conflict. Accommodation occurs to reduce conflict and then

assimilation. The conflict made Kim accustomed to using English, which was not the native language of his birthplace. The time setting based on the scene is 03:55.

#### **Datum 56**

##### **56/AS/Farhad/ 06:26-06:33**

Gun Shop Owner: *Am I making insult "at" you? Is that the closest you can come to English?*

Farhad: *Yes, I speak English! I am American citizen.*

Data number 56 is categorized as **Assimilation** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Farhad, who is Iranian, went to a weapons shop owned by a white American man. The man accused Farhad of being a terrorist because he used Persian which he thought was Arabic. To resolve the conflict, Farhad used English to communicate. Without Farhad realizing it, he who usually always used Persian was now starting to get used to using English in his new environment. The time setting based on the scene is 06:26-06:33.

#### **Datum 57**

##### **57/AS/Farhad/35:56-36:12**

Daniel: *I replaced the lock. But you got a real problem with that door.*

Farhad: *You fix the lock?*

Daniel: *Nah, I replaced the lock. But you gotta fix that door.*

Farhad: *Just fix the lock!*

Daniel: *Sir, listen to me. What you need is a new door.*

Data number 57 is categorized as **Assimilation** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Farhad, who comes from Iran, always uses Persian and has just learned English. It is not uncommon for conflicts to occur when there is a misunderstanding in communication due to language differences. Daniel is a Hispanic American who works for Farhad who is not fluent in English. Conflict occurs when there are differences of opinion so Farhad uses English. Farhad is getting used to speaking English without realizing it. The time setting based on the scene is 35:56-36:12.

#### **Datum 58**

**58/AS/Kim Lee/01:34:28**



**Figure 4.29.** Kim Lee, a woman of Asian descent in the hospital corridor

Kim Lee: *I am speaking English, you stupid cow! My husband name Choi Jin Gui!*

Data number 58 is categorized as **Assimilation** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Kim Lee, who is of Korean descent, was stopped after

screaming and running through the hospital corridor by a white American nurse. The conflict occurred when the nurse thought Kim could not speak English, and the conflict ended when Kim confirmed that she could speak English. Kim didn't realize that she was becoming more and more fluent in English that was not from her home country. The time setting based on the scene is 01:34:28.

Based on the datum analysis above, the researcher found 3 of the 18 characters who reached the Assimilation stage. Among them are Farhad from Iranian, Anthony from African American race, Kim Lee from Asian.

The researcher could not find much data and characters who experienced the assimilation stage. This is because assimilation is a social process that occurs unconsciously and over an indefinite period of time. In the film *Crash* (2004), most interracial relationships only end well without showing what happens after accommodation or the conflict subsides.

## **2. The Impacts of the Stages of Race Relations Cycle found in *Crash* Movie (2004)**

The researcher analyze the impacts of the stages of the race relations cycle also using Robert Ezra Park's theory, published in 1926 and entitled *Race Relations Cycle*. There are four stages that form a cycle based on Park's theory. The first stage is contact, which is then followed by competition, accommodation and assimilation.

From the four stages above, the researcher found two categories of impacts in the film *Crash* (2004). These two categories include positive impacts and negative impacts, both of which are divided into several parts. Positive impacts consist of confidence, peace, and cultural adaptation, while negative impacts are divided into prejudice, discrimination, and ethnocentrism. Both impacts can occur without having to reach the assimilation stage.

The amount of data found was 80 with 58 data answering the first research formulation, namely the stages of the race relations cycle and the remaining 22 data answering the impact of the stages of the race relations cycle. There are 9 data showing positive impacts and 13 data showing negative impacts. The following data findings on the impact of the stages of the race relations cycle in the film *Crash* (2004) are presented in the table below,

**Table 4.2.** Data Findings Table

<b>Impacts</b>	<b>Categorized</b>		
Positive Impacts	Confidence	Peace	Cultural Adaptation
	1	5	3
Negative Impacts	Prejudice	Discrimination	Ethnocentrism
	4	5	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>		

Based on the table above, the researcher found there are 22 data of the impacts of 4 stages of race relations cycle in *Crash* (2004) movie. These functions are: 9 data of Positive (P), 13 data of Negative (N), The following is an explanations of the impacts of stages of Race Relations Cycle that found by the researcher in *Crash* movie (2004),

**a. Positive Impacts**

Positive impacts is a change that occurs in a positive or good position from an action. It could be said that this impact is said to be a beneficial impact for parties entering an environment of change. One example of the positive impacts of race relation between two or more different race is the marriage that occurs between White American and African American. This marriage then gave birth to an attitude of tolerance between two families of different races.

This positive impact can emerge during the ongoing cycle of race relations which begins with contact and ends with assimilation. Positive impacts can also occur when interaction and communication occur well (Park, 1950). The positive impacts of the stages of the race relations cycle found in the film *Crash* (2004) is placed in the following table,

**Table 4.3.** Positive Impacts Data Findings Table

Impacts	Categorized
---------	-------------

Positive Impacts	Confidence	Peace	Cultural Adaptation
	1	5	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>		

The researcher found a total of 9 data which included positive impacts with the division being confidence as 1 data, peace as 5 data, and cultural adaptation as 3 data. The positive impacts on *Race Relations Cycle* is categorized as follows,

**(1) Confidence**

Confidence is a feeling of certainty or belief that someone will act in the right, proper, or effective way. Confidence is also defined as a feeling or awareness of one's power or dependence on one's circumstances.

Confidence or a feeling of confidence in others arises when a person has no prejudice and respect regardless of differences in race, religion, ethnicity, language, and so on (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.690). The following is data that shows a positive impact in the confidence category,

**Datum 59**

**1/P/Hansen/01:17:20**



**Figure 4.30.** Hansen previously strongly opposed the racial discrimination carried out by his white police colleague, Ryan, who is white, towards the black couple Cameron-Christine, confidently breaking up the debate between Cameron and another white police officer.

Data number 1 is categorized as **Positive Impacts** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data is categorized as an Positive impacts because of **confidence** shown by Hansen. Accommodation is the third stage in the race relations cycle that Hansen achieved when taking steps to end the conflict between Cameron and his fellow police officers. This positive impact appears when it reaches the accommodation stage. Hansen, who always saw the estrangement between the white race and the black race, felt annoyed. This is because he does not have any bad prejudices or anything that gives rise to suspicion and hatred towards the black race.

Hansen experiences social contact and communication that runs well and smoothly so he has no prejudices and feelings of being superior to other races. The above makes Hansen have confidence in Cameron, whose race is different from him, and convinces his fellow police officers to solve the problem. Of course, confidence can only arise when communication between races goes well and there is no prejudice. The time setting based on the scene is 01:17:20.

The researcher only found one data that showed an indication of confidence because basically the film Crash (2004) shows the negative side of race relations.

## **(2) Peace**

Race relations that are poorly intertwined can lead to divisions, wars, feelings of anxiety and anxiety between races while interracial relations that are well established can bring about peace, security and serenity and feelings of calm for one another (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.704). The following is data that shows a positive impact in the peace category,

**Datum 60**

**2/P/Ryan/48:17-48:34**

Ryan: *My father doesn't deserve to suffer like this. He was a janitor. He struggled his whole life. Saved enough to start his own company. Twenty-three employees, all of them black. Paid 'em equal wages when no one else was doing that .For 30 years he worked side by side with those men, sweeping and carrying garbage.*

Data number 2 is categorized as **Positive Impacts** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data is categorized as an positive impacts because of **peace** shown by Ryan's father. This data is categorized as an Positive impact because of Ryan's father, who is white, is tolerant and lives peacefully with black people. This data shows the positive impact of peace that occurred between the white and black races.

This positive impact can occur when the contact or interaction that occurs between two different races is well established. The absence of distance makes the two races live peacefully by respecting each other's differences. as shown by Ryan's white father who lives side by side with black

people. The time setting based on the scene is 48:17-48:34.

**Datum 61**

**3/P/Ryan/01:03:52**



**Figure 4.31.** Ryan decided to go back under the car to pull out Christine at the risk of his life.

Data number 3 is categorized as **Positive Impacts** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data is categorized as an Positive impacts because of **peace** shown between Ryan and Christine. Ryan and Christine are said to have made contact when Ryan stopped the car she and her husband were driving, then became involved in a personal competition to maintain their respective desires and ended with temporary peace through an agreement made by Cameron, her husband. The two of them were reunited when Ryan, a white police officer, wanted to help Christine, an African American woman, get out of her car which

almost exploded due to an accident. Peace was only temporary because Christine held a grudge and trauma towards Ryan so she rebelled and refused Ryan's help. In the end, Ryan's human side to help Christine defeated his superior side. he expressed his regret and asked Christine nicely to allow him to help her. Accommodation was successful when Christine allowed Ryan to help her out of the car and was evidenced by a permanent peace between Ryan and Christine as a result. The time setting based on the scene is 01:03:52.

**Datum 62**

**4/P/Christine & Ryan/01:04:51-01:05:01**



**Figure 4.32.** Christine, who initially had hatred for Ryan, now thanked the white police officer.



**Figure 4.33.** Ryan, who got rid of his hatred for the black race, felt relieved.

Data number 4 is categorized as **Positive Impacts** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data is categorized as an Positive impact because of **peace** shown by Ryan and Christine Peace data is shown again in the scene that highlights Ryan and Christine after the tension is over. Ryan, who throughout his life has been surrounded by feelings of dislike for races that he thinks are inferior to the white race, feels feelings that he has never felt before. He felt calm and at ease, his heart felt at peace after there was no longer any prejudice and hatred towards the black race. Likewise, Christine, who some time ago harbored hatred for Ryan and white race, felt at peace after forgiving Ryan. Peace between the two occurs after reaching the third stage of the race relations cycle, namely accommodation. The time setting based on the scene is 01:04:51-01:05:01.

**Datum 63**

**5/P/Jean/01:43:00-01:43:09**



**Figure 4.34.** Jean thanked Maria.

Jean: *Do you wanna hear something funny?*

Maria: *What, Mrs. Jean?*

Jean: *You're the best friend I've got.*

Data number 5 is categorized as **Positive Impacts** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data is categorized as an Positive impact because of **Peace** shown by Jean. Throughout the film, Jean is shown to be hostile to every race that is different from her and isolates herself from her racial group. She was made aware of her mistake when she fell down the stairs of her house and only Maria, her household assistant who was a Hispanic, helped her. She realized that only Maria, her Hispanic housekeeper, helped her when she had problems, not her white friends or her husband. From this incident she tried to make peace and eliminate all prejudice against races other than white. When she did, she felt peace and trust in someone of a different race than herself. Peace to

Jean after reaching the accommodation stage. The time setting based on the scene is 01:43:00-01:43:09.

#### **Datum 64**

**6/P/Anthony/01:48:11-01:48:17**



**Figure 4.35.** Anthony feels at peace after going through all phases of race relations.

Anthony: *Everybody out, man. You're free to go. All right, come on. Come on now! This is America.*

Data number 6 is categorized as **Positive Impacts** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data is categorized as an Positive impact because of **Peace** shown by Anthony. Instead of selling all the Cambodian immigrants, he chose to free them without receiving money. Race relations cycle that are well established can bring about peace, security and serenity and feelings of calm for one another.

Anthony, who at the beginning of the film was always suspicious of people of a different race from him, begins to appreciate and accept

coexistence after going through all the stages of the race relations cycle. contact occurs when he meets Jean, then becomes personal competition or conflict when there is wariness and suspicion from both parties, accommodation occurs when he meets Cameron, a black person who makes him aware of all his racist actions, and ends with assimilation when Anthony gets on the bus and blends in. with the environment. The time setting based on the scene is 01:48:11-01:48:17.

### **(3) Cultural Adaptation**

Assimilation is a process of interpenetration and fusion by which people and groups acquire the memories, sentiments, and attitudes of other people or groups, and by sharing their experiences and histories, are combined into a shared cultural life (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.735). Assimilation occurs when two or more different cultures mix in one environment. Cultural adaptations include language, clothing styles, traditional music, typical foods, and so on. The following is data that shows a positive impact in the cultural adaptation category,

**Datum 65**

**7/P/Farhad/06:26-06:27**

Farhad: *Are you making insult at me?*

Data number 7 is categorized as **Positive Impacts** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data is categorized as **Cultural Adaptation** shown by Farhad who comes from Iran and uses English to communicate. Farhad is an Iranian who migrated with his family to Los Angeles. The vernacular is Persian, but after being in Los Angeles, Farhad was faced with a new environment with a new culture. At the beginning of the film, Farhad seems to have difficulty blending in with people in his new environment because of language differences, which causes conflict. Farhad was involved in an argument after coming into direct contact with a gun shop owner. He then uses English to follow the argument started by the shop owner. Farhad's use of English is a positive impact of the race relations cycle process. He had social contact with the shop owner who then forced him to use English, a new language for him. There are 32 sentences in English that Farhad said to his interlocutors, namely the gun shop owner, Dorri, Shaniqua, Daniel, and the office manager. The time setting based on the scene is 06:26-06:27.

**Datum 66**

**8/P/Anthony /07:48-07:54**

*Anthony: Did you see any white people waitin' an hour and 32 minutes for a plate of spaghetti? And how many cups of coffee did we get?*

Data number 8 is categorized as **Positive Impacts** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data is categorized as an Positive impact because of the **cultural adaptation** process that occurs in Anthony and Peter who mingle with other different races in a restaurant and enjoy Spaghetti. Spaghetti is a food that comes from Italy, a country in Europe which was later popularized in America by white people. Anthony and Peter, who are of African American descent with dark skin, live mingling with white people and enjoy spaghetti that does not come from their area but from Europe. Park (1921) said that positive impact can occurred unconsciously, where Anthony and Peter, who were black, did not realize that they had mixed with the white race. The time setting based on the scene is 07:48-07:54.

## **Datum 67**

**9/P/Farhad/35:51-35:56**

Daniel: *Excuse me. Sir?*

Farhad: *You finished?*

Data number 9 is categorized as **Positive Impacts** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data is categorized as **Cultural Adaptation** shown by Farhad who comes from Iran and uses English to communicate. The longer he lived in a new environment with a different culture, the more Farhad, who previously couldn't speak English, became more trained and used to using the language without realizing it. He began to be confident in applying his new language both to people he had just met and to his family. There are 32 sentences in English that Farhad said to his interlocutors, namely the gun shop owner, Dorri, Shaniqua, Daniel, and the office manager. The time setting based on the scene is 35:51-35:56.

### **b. Negative Impacts**

A negative impact is an influence resulting from a condition or action that leads to a negative side that can harm or exacerbate the situation. One example of the negative impacts of race relations is the meeting between Kim, who is

of Korean descent, and Marco, who is black. This meeting caused anxiety and fear from Kim who thought African Americans were criminals and rule breakers. Things got worse when Marco felt irritated by Kim's prejudice and then decided to take Kim's life.

This negative impact can arise when the cycle of race relations does not occur perfectly. Negative impacts often arise when the interaction and communication that occurs is not good or leaves an unpleasant impression (Park, 1950). The negative impacts of the stages of the race relations cycle found in the film *Crash* (2004) is placed in the following table,

**Table 4.4.** Negative Impacts Data Findings Table

Impacts	Categorized		
	Prejudice	Discrimination	Ethnocentrism
Negative Impacts	4	5	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>		

The researcher found a total of 13 data which included negative impacts with the division being Prejudice as 4 data, Discrimination as 5 data, and Ethnocentrism as 4 data. The negative impacts on *Race Relations Cycle* is categorized as follows,

**(1) Prejudice**

Races grow in isolation and acquire distinct racial characteristics through adaptation

and inbreeding (Park, 1950, p.139). Isolation creates a distance that separates the races. Park (1950) wrote in his book that the races looked at each other with harbored curiosity about what was behind the faces they looked at (p.146). This distance also creates a feeling of wariness of one another (Park, 1950, p.146). Park & Burgess (1921) mentions that this is where prejudice begins to emerge (p.295). The following is data that shows a negative impact in the prejudice category,

**Datum 68**

**10/N/Kim Lee/ 04:17-04:20**

Kim Lee: *Crazy Mexican ! I call immigration. Look what you do my car.*

Data number 10 is categorized as **Negative Impacts** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data is categorized as **Prejudice** shown by Kim Lee toward Ria. Kim Lee, is a woman of Korean descent who lives in Los Angeles. She interacts with Ria, a Hispanic American woman after accidentally hitting the back of Ria's car. Social

contact accompanied by poor communication made Kim suspicious of Ria. Prejudice is formed when minimal interaction occurs between two different races. Kim, who met Ria for the first time, made her wary and then gave rise to bad prejudices from this wariness. Crazy Mexican is one of Kim's words that shows prejudice. She also said she would call the immigration office because she suspected that Ria was an illegal immigrant. The time setting based on the scene is 04:17-04:20.

#### **Datum 69**

#### **11/N/Gun shop owner/06:18-06:23**

Salesman: *Yo, Osama! Plan a jihad on your own time.*

Data number 11 is categorized as **Negative Impacts** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data is categorized as **Prejudice** shown by gun shop owner toward Farhad and Dorri. The negative response given by the shop owner is a prejudice example of negative impact from racial relations. The shop owner showed his displeasure and accused Farhad and Dorri of being terrorists

from Arab by mentioning the name Osama Bin Laden, a terrorist from Saudi Arabia who was responsible for the events of September 11, 2001. Prejudice arises from contact or interaction that does not occur optimally. Prejudice is formed when minimal interaction or contact occurs between two different races. Prejudice begins with wariness of one another.(Park & Burgess, 1921, p.295). The shop owner who created distance between himself and Muslims after the WTC tragedy led to contact that gave rise to prejudice. He was hostile to all Arabs without knowing their characteristics and language so that Farhad and Dorri who spoke Persian were mistaken for Arabic. The time setting based on the scene is 06:18-06:23.

**Datum 70**

**12/N/Anthony /07:48-07:54**

*Anthony: Did you see any white people waitin' an hour and 32 minutes for a plate of spaghetti? And how many cups of coffee did we get?*

Data number 12 is categorized as **Negative Impacts** according to *Race Relations*

*Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data is categorized as **Prejudice** based on the words of Anthony who is black against white people. Anthony tries to mindwash his black friend, Peter, into hating the white race. Anthony suspected that they were discriminated against by the waiter at the cafe, saying that they received different treatment between white customers and black customers. Prejudice is formed when there is social distance which causes estrangement between Anthony and the white race. This means that the cycle of race relations does not occur perfectly, giving rise to vigilance which then creates prejudice, discrimination and so on. In this case, Anthony created prejudice to eliminate the vigilance in his heart towards the white race, The time setting based on the scene is 07:48-07:54.

**Datum 71**

**13/N/Jean/13:05-13:21**

Jean: *And you might mention that we'd appreciate it. if next time they didn't send a gang member.*

Rick: *A gang member? You mean that kid in there?*

Jean: *Yes, yes.Yes. The guy with the shaved head,the pants around his ass, the prison tattoo.*

Rick: *Those are not prison tattoos.*

Jean: *Oh, really? And he's not gonna sell our key to one of his gangbanger friends the moment he is out our door?*

Data number 13 is categorized as **Negative Impacts** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data is categorized as **prejudice** shown by Jean toward Daniel. Jean is a white woman who only associates with other white people, so when faced with a different race, she feels afraid, anxious, and wary. She does not trust anyone who is not of her race. Jean's fear, anxiety and vigilance then created prejudice which then gave her a safe distance from the races she feared. The time setting based on the scene is 13:05-13:21.

## **(2) Discrimination**

Brigham (1991) states that discrimination is treated differently for reasons such as race, language, religion and so on. Discrimination generally begins with feelings of fear and discomfort then is shown by prejudice. Racial

discrimination tends to occur when humans want to gather with groups of people who are similar to them, which then causes isolation between races (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.228).

This isolation then inhibits communication, there is no contact between races. The white race is comfortable with each other, as well as with other races, so that when there is contact, alertness will arise which is the basis for discrimination between races (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.228). The following is data that shows a negative impact in the discrimination category,

#### **Datum 72**

**14/N/Gun shop owner/06:18-06:23**



**Figure 4.36.** Farhad was thrown out of the shop.

Data number 14 is categorized as **Negative Impacts** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data is categorized as **discrimination** shown by

gun shop owner toward Farhad and Dorri. The shop owner discriminated against Farhad and Dorri who spoke Persian language and had a sharp nose and physical features that tended to be like those of Arabs and then became rude and accused them of something they did not do. The time setting based on the scene is 06:18-06:23.

### **Datum 73**

**15/N/Anthony/09:08-09:19**

Anthony: *Man, look around you, man. You couldn't find a whiter, safer or better-lit part of this city right now. But yet this white woman sees two black guys who look like UCLA students strolling down the sidewalk, and her reaction is blind fear?*

Data number 15 is categorized as **Negative Impacts** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data is categorized as **discrimination** shown by Anthony. Discrimination can occur due to differences such as race, religion, nationality, and so on and in this data Anthony feels discrimination because he is black and the black race is always considered inferior by the white

race. It is for this reason that he feels he gets different treatment from his surrounding environment. The time setting based on the scene is 09:08-09:19.

**Datum 74**

**16/N/Jean/13:05-13:21**

Jean: *And you might mention that we'd appreciate it. if next time they didn't send a gang member.*

Rick: *A gang member? You mean that kid in there?*

Jean: *Yes, yes.Yes. The guy with the shaved head,the pants around his ass, the prison tattoo.*

Rick: *Those are not prison tattoos.*

Jean: *Oh, really? And he's not gonna sell our key to one of his gangbanger friends the moment he is out our door?*

Data number 16 is categorized as **Negative Impacts** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data is categorized as **discrimination** shown by Jean toward Daniel. Discrimination can occur when there are differences that a person has with other people, such as race, religion, nationality, etc. and Jean feels racial differences between

herself and Daniel. Jean is a white woman while Daniel is a Hispanic American. Discrimination arose because of Jean's prejudice and prejudice arose because of social distance and social contact that did not go well between Jean and races different from her. The time setting based on the scene is 13:05-13:21.

### **Datum 75**

#### **17/N/Ryan/19:05-19:12**

Ryan: *Look at me. I want you to stand on your right foot. Touch your nose with the index finger of your left hand.*

Data number 17 is categorized as **Negative Impacts** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data is categorized as **Discrimination** shown by Ryan toward Cameron. Ryan, a white police officer who isolates himself from the African American race, thinks that his race has a higher degree and oppresses Cameron who is skinned. Ryan's ethnocentrism gives rise to an arbitrary attitude towards races other than his own. he bullies Cameron and harasses Christine, a married couple of African American descent. The

discrimination carried out by Ryan, a white police officer, arose because of feelings of superiority towards the black race. This feeling of superiority arises because the cycle of race relations does not run smoothly. Apart from that, discrimination initiated by prejudice arises because social distance is higher than social contact. The time setting based on the scene is 19:05-19:12.

**Datum 76**

**18/N/Farhad/42:31**



**Figure 4.36.** Farhad's convenience store is robbed and destroyed.

Data number 18 is categorized as **Negative Impacts** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data is categorized as **Discrimination** toward Farhad and his family. Farhad and his family, who are from Iran, are often misunderstood as Arabs or Muslims and experience discrimination

because of this. Muslims were considered terrorists after the September 11, 2001 incident which killed many people. Farhad, who has a sharp nose and speaks Persian, is often misunderstood as an Arab or Muslim who speaks Arabic. The time setting based on the scene is 42:31.

### **(3) Ethnocentrism**

Ethnocentrism , as sociologist William Graham Sumner (1906) described the term, involves as belief or attitude that one's own culture is better than all others. Ethnocentrism can be triggered by various social environments, social distance, prejudice and stereotypes. Ethnocentrism can occur due to physical differences, environment, wealth, and social norms.

Ethnocentrism that occurs due to racial differences is usually triggered by social isolation, where there are humans who live in groups and minimal social contact between groups (Park, 1950, p.146). The following is data that shows a negative impact in the ethnocentrism category,

**Datum 77**

**19/N/Jean/13:45-13:54**

Jean: *I am telling you. Your amigo in there is gonna sell our key to one of his homies. And this time it'd be really fucking great if you acted like you actually gave a shit!*

Data number 19 is categorized as **Negative Impacts** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data is categorized as **Ethnocentrism** shown by Jean toward Daniel. Jean, a white American, always thought her race was better than other races. She is abusive towards Daniel, a Hispanic American who is repairing his house door. The time setting based on the scene is 13:45-13:54.

**Datum 78**

**20/N/Ryan/18:38-18:44**

Ryan: *Step outta the car, please, sir.*  
Cameron: *Wait a minute, Officer. I haven't been drinking or anything.*  
Ryan: *Then we shouldn't have a problem.*

Data number 20 is categorized as **Negative Impacts** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This

data is categorized as **Ethnocentrism** shown by Ryan toward Cameron. Ryan, a white police officer who isolates himself from the African-American race, believes that his race is superior and oppresses Cameron, who is white.

Ryan's belief arose due to the lack of interracial contact he had with races other than white, thus instilling vigilance which then gave rise to prejudice and ethnocentrism which was then followed by discrimination due to racial differences. This ethnocentrism attitude then gave rise to discrimination by Ryan towards Cameron which was shown when Ryan forced Cameron to get out of his car and follow his every word. The time setting based on the scene is 18:38-18:44.

#### **Datum 79**

**21/N/Ryan/19:05-19:12**

Ryan: *Look at me. I want you to stand on your right foot. Touch your nose with the index finger of your left hand.*

Data number 21 is categorized as **Negative Impacts** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This

data is categorized as **Ethnocentrism** shown by Ryan toward Cameron. Ryan's arbitrary action against Cameron was a form of discrimination that was initiated by social contact that went wrong and then gave rise to prejudice and ethnocentrism. Ryan's ethnocentrism attitude triggers him to demean and humiliate the black race which is lower in rank than the white race like himself. The time setting based on the scene is 19:05-19:12.

**Datum 80**

**22/N/Ryan/19:31-19:44**

Ryan: *Both of you, turn around. Put your hands on top of your head and interlock your fingers.*

Cameron: *Wait. We're only a block away from our house.*

Ryan: *Hands on your head. Interlock your fingers.*

Cameron: *I'm a television director. Me and my wife were just coming home from an awards show.*

Data number 22 is categorized as **Negative Impacts** according to *Race Relations Cycle* theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data is categorized as **Ethnocentrism** shown by

Ryan toward Cameron. The ethnocentrism that occurs in Ryan is due to social isolation. Ryan accustomed himself to living in groups and minimized social contact between himself, who came from the white American group, and other races. This social isolation then gave rise to the idea that he was better than races other than White Americans. This ethnocentrism then causes harm to the black race that Ryan meets, such as Cameron and Christine who are humiliated by him. The time setting based on the scene is 19:31-19:44.

## **B. Discussion**

Based on Park's statement, there are four stages that form a race relations cycle (Park, 1950, p.81). Therefore, the aim of this research is to discover the stages that form the race relations cycle from the film *Crash* (2004) along with the resulting impact of this cycle on the characters. First, the researcher found four stages that form a race relations cycle and then discovered the impacts arising from the race relations cycle toward the characters in the film *Crash* (2004). The two research questions above will be answered by researcher using Robert Ezra Park's theory entitled *Race Relations Cycle*. This theory originates from Park's journal which was published in 1926 and recorded in 1950.

The first question is what are the stages of race relations cycle toward the characters in *Crash* (2004) movie. There are four stages that form a cycle known as the race relations cycle by Robert Ezra Park. The four stages that make up the race relations cycle are described as follows,

### **1. Contact**

This stage begins when two or more different races meet through migration or otherwise (Park, 1950, p.138). The contact stage is divided into 2, namely primary contact and secondary contact. Primary contact is contact that occurs directly or face to face. Meanwhile, secondary contact occurs with the help of intermediaries such as telephone, radio, electronic mail, and so on.

Researchers found 16 data in the film which were categorized as contact stages. The researcher found 2 out of 16 data that only reached the contact stage. Data numbers 1 and 2 did not reach the competition stage or only reached the contact stage because there was no personal or impersonal competition carried out by Graham on these two data after they were at the contact stage.

There are 18 of the 18 characters analyzed by the researcher who experience the contact phase. Among them are Jean, Rick, Tommy, Ryan, Fred, and the gun shop owner who comes from the white race. Then Farhad and Dorri from Iranian. Graham, Anthony, Peter, Cameron, Shaniqua, and

Christine are of the black race. Daniel, Ria, and Maria from Hispanic American, and the last is Kim Lee from Asian.

## **2. Competition**

Competition is impersonal competition or competition without any social contact but Competition that begins with social contact turns into personal competition known as conflict (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.576). The researcher found 17 of the 18 characters who reached the competition stage. Among them are Jean, Rick, Tommy, Ryan, Fred, and the gun shop owner who comes from the white race. Then Farhad and Dorri from Iranian. Anthony, Peter, Cameron, Shaniqua, and Christine are of the black race. Daniel, Ria, and Maria from Hispanic American, and the last is Kim Lee from Asian.

The researcher found 20 scene which included to the second stage in the cycle of race relations. However, data numbers 24, 33, 34, 35, and 36 did not reach the accommodation stage or only reached the competition stage. This is because no one mediates the personal competition or conflict that occurs. In data number 24, there is personal competition between Ryan, the white police officer, and Shaniqua, who is black. The relationship between the two ended at the competition stage because neither wanted to give in and then decided to turn off the phone with the conflict continuing. In the case of datum 34, Peter was a black man who was joking around but Tommy

suspected him and killed him. This makes the data only end in personal competition without any peace.

### **3. Accommodation**

Accommodation as the third stage is the stage when steps are taken to stop conflict and reconcile relationships between individuals and groups (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.735). This phase is in the third stage which occurs when interactions emerge between two or more different races (1950, p.150).

The researcher found 16 of the 18 characters who reached the Accommodation stage. Among them are Jean, Rick, Tommy, Ryan, Fred, and the gun shop owner who comes from the white race. Then Farhad and Dorri from Iranian. Anthony, Peter, Cameron, and Christine are of the black race. Daniel, Ria, and Maria from Hispanic American, and the last is Kim Lee from Asian.

The researcher found 17 scene which included to the third stage in the cycle of race relations. However, only data numbers 37, 38, 39 have reached the assimilation stage. This is because assimilation is a social process that occurs unconsciously and over an indefinite period of time. In the film *Crash* (2004), most interracial relationships only end well without showing what happens after accommodation or the conflict subsides, that's why the researcher could not find much data and characters who experienced the assimilation stage.

#### 4. Assimilation

Assimilation is a process of interpenetration and fusion by which people and groups acquire the memories, sentiments, and attitudes of other people or groups, and by sharing their experiences and histories, are combined into a shared cultural life (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.735). The researcher found 5 scenes that fall into the fourth stage of the race relations cycle. there are only 3 of the 18 characters who reached the Assimilation stage. Among them are Farhad from Iranian, Anthony from African American race, Kim Lee from Asian.

The researcher could not find much data and characters who experienced the assimilation stage. This is because assimilation is a social process that occurs unconsciously and over an indefinite period of time. In the film *Crash* (2004), most interracial relationships only end well without showing what happens after accommodation or the conflict subsides.

Based on the four stages that make up the race relations cycle, the researcher found that competition was the dominant data from all these stages. There are 20 data indicating the competition stage, followed by 17 accommodation data, 16 contact data, and finally 5 assimilation data. Competition becomes the dominant data because in a cycle there can be several repetitions, such as one case that has reached accommodation and then returns to competition and then ends at that stage. The researcher also

found some data that only ended in the second stage, namely the competition.

Of the four stages that occur and then form a cycle, impacts emerge during these stages. The researcher divide impacts into 2 things, namely positive impacts and negative impacts. The following is a description that explains the positive and negative impacts,

### 1. Positive Impacts

Positive impacts is a change that occurs in a positive or good position from an action. This positive impact can emerge during the ongoing cycle of race relations which begins with contact and ends with assimilation. Positive impacts can also occur when interaction and communication occur well (Park, 1950). Confidence is a feeling of certainty or belief that someone will act in the right, proper, or effective way. Peace is a state where there is no violence. Cultural adaptation is a change in culture in terms of language, clothing styles, traditional music, special foods, and so on.

The researcher found a total of 9 data which included positive impacts with the division being confidence as 1 data, peace as 5 data, and cultural adaptation as 3 data. Peace is the dominant data from the positive impacts. This is because many conflicts experience resolution and then end with a feeling of peace for the characters involved.

### 2. Negative Impacts

A negative impact is an influence resulting from a condition or action that leads to a negative side that can harm or exacerbate the situation. This negative impact can arise when the cycle of race relations does not occur perfectly. Negative impacts often arise when the interaction and communication that occurs is not good or leaves an unpleasant impression (Park, 1950). This means that negative impacts can appear at the first stage, namely contact.

Prejudice arises because of the lack of contact between different races, as well as because of isolation and social distance between related races. Discrimination is different treatment that someone receives for reasons such as race, language, religion and so on. Ethnocentrism is the belief that a person has that he is better than other people, which can be in the form of race, culture, religion, country or other differences.

The researcher found a total of 13 data which included negative impacts with the division being Prejudice as 4 data, Discrimination as 5 data, and Ethnocentrism as 4 data. Discrimination is a form of negative impact that is often found in the film *Crash* (2004) because in the two data found, both data originate from one prejudice. Farhad and his family in prejudice data number 11 received bad prejudice from their new living environment in Los Angeles. He and his family came from Iran but were considered Arab terrorists because of their physical similarities. Then the

prejudice continues to discrimination due to race in discrimination data numbers 14 and 18.

There are 9 data indicating a positive impact, while there are 13 data indicating a negative impact from the race relations cycle stages. The negative impact is the dominant data because the film *Crash* (2004) shows more of the negative side of interactions between different races.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS, AND SUGGESTIONS

#### A. Conclusions

Based on the research results above, there are two research questions regarding the stages of the race relations cycle and their impact on the characters in the film *Crash* (2004) using Robert Ezra Park's *Race Relations Cycle* (1926) theory. Researcher found a total of 80 data, including 58 data that answered the first question and the remaining 22 data that answered the second question.

From 58 data found in the film, researcher found four stages that form a cycle that occurs to the characters in the film *Crash* (2004). Researcher found 16 data from the first stage of the race relations cycle, namely contact, then the dominant data, namely competition with 20 data, accommodation with 17 data, and assimilation as the last stage with 5 data.

Researcher also found 22 data that answered the second research question, namely the impacts of the race relations cycle. These impacts are divided into positive impacts (9) and negative impacts (13).

#### B. Implications

From the negative side or negative impacts, researcher found 13 data that made negative impacts the dominant data. A negative impact is an influence resulting from

In this study, researcher discovered the cycle of race relations that underlies the relationship between different races. There are four stages that form a cycle of race relations which then have both positive and negative influences on social life.

Researcher hope that this research can provide awareness for readers to take positive things and discard negative things from this research.

### **C. Suggestions**

Based on the research and conclusion above, the suggestions made in this research are as follows,

1. This research can be used as a reference regarding relations between races and sociology both for English literature students who will apply it to literary works and for the general public.
2. The researcher expects corrections in this research for readers.

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# **APPENDICES**

## VALIDATION SHEET

### APPENDICES

### VALIDATION SHEET

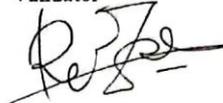
This thesis data titled *Race Relations Cycle and the Impacts toward the Characters in Crash Movie (2004)* had been checked and validated by Muhammad Rizal, M.A in:

Day : Thursday

Date : September 21<sup>st</sup>, 2023

Surakarta, 29 September 2023

Validator



Muhammad Rizal, M.A  
NIP

No	Coding	Textual and Visual Data	The Stages of Race Relations cycle	The Impact of The Stages of Race Relations cycle	Explanation	Valid/I nvalid
1.	1/C/Graham/03:04-03:22	Graham: In L.A., nobody touches you. We're always behind this metal and glass. I think we miss that touch so much that we crash into each other, just so we can feel something.	Contact	-	1 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Contact</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This contact stage is divided into 2, namely primary or direct contact and secondary contact. Secondary contact is contact with the help of an intermediary. Graham, an African American, talks to Ria, a colleague who is a Hispanic, about the distances that exist between one race and another in Los Angeles, so they miss that touch (contact) and subconsciously do things to interact with each other. Park (1950) wrote in his journal that social distance separates people and races leading to feelings of curiosity and wariness of one another. They then try to create changes to remove that gap (1950, p.146). <b>Notes for Validator :</b>	Valid

2.	2/C/Graham/03:27	 <p>Graham, an African American man, talks with his co-worker, Ria, who is a Hispanic.</p>	Contact	-	<p>2 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Contact</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Park &amp; Burgess (1921) states that contact is divided into 2, there are primary or direct contact and secondary contact. Primary contact is carried out without intermediaries and face to face. This contact includes sight, touch, and hearing (Park &amp; Burgess ,1921, p.280). This data shows the social contact between races made by Graham and Ria by talking to each other.</p> <p><b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	Valid
3.	3/C/Ria/03:53	 <p>The image above shows an interaction between a Korean woman, Kim Lee and a Hispanic American Woman named Ria.</p>	Contact	-	<p>3 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Contact</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Park &amp; Burgess (1921) states that contact is divided into 2, there are primary or direct contact and secondary contact. Primary contact is carried out without intermediaries and face to face. This contact includes sight, touch, and hearing (Park &amp; Burgess ,1921, p.280). Primary contact between races is shown again in this film, Ria talks</p>	Valid

					face to face with Kim Lee, an Asian woman. <b>Notes for Validator :</b>	
4.	4/C/Gun shop Owner/ 06:17	 <p>The gun shop owner, who is white, has two new customers from Iran.</p>	Contact	-	4 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Contact</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This stage begins when two or more different races meet through migration or otherwise (Park, 1950, p. 138). In this case, the shop owner meets two Iranians in terms of buying and selling. <b>Notes for Validator :</b>	Valid
5.	5/C/Jean/ 08:56	 <p>Jean, a white woman, hugs her husband, who is also white, Rick when he sees Anthony and Peter, who are black, walking in front of them.</p>	Contact	-	5 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Contact</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Primary contact occurs directly, such as face to face, Direct contact other than through touch, is through sight and hearing (Park & Burgess ,1921, p.280). The contact that occurred between these two different races was marked by seeing each other and observing directly between Jean, Anthony and Peter. Jean shows signs of fear and discomfort because he has prejudice against black people. This prejudice occurred because Jean	Valid

					considered that races other than White American were not part of her group (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.295). <b>Notes for Validator :</b>
6.	6/C/Jean/12:02-12:07	 <p>Jean the owner of the house is a white woman talking to Daniel, a hispanic locksmith</p> <p>Jean : <i>How much longer are you gonna be?</i></p> <p>Daniel: <i>This is the last one.</i></p> <p>Jean: <i>Thank you.</i></p>	Contact	-	6 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Contact</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Jean who is white speaking to Daniel who is Hispanic and darker than herself is categorized as a primary contact. Direct contact other than through touch, is through sight and hearing (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.280). <b>Notes for Validator :</b>

7.	7/C/Ryan/15:34-16:09	 <p>Ryan, a white man, is on the phone with Shaniqua, a black supervisor.</p>	Contact	-	<p>7 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Contact</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Secondary contact is an externality and a greater distance (Park &amp; Burgess , 1921, p.284). This is because the secondary contact occurs indirectly or through an intermediary, such as technology. Sophisticated technologies such as the telephone, telegraph, radio, electronic mail, etc. are the connecting media (Park &amp; Burgess , 1921, p.280). The conversation between Shaniqua and Ryan was a secondary contact because it was over the phone.</p> <p><b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	Valid
8.	8/C/Ryan/16:26-16:56	 <p>Ryan and his partner Hansen, who works as a police officer, heard a report about a car being stolen by two black men. at the same time Cameron and his black wife passed in front of them.</p>	Contact	-	<p>8 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Contact</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Ryan, who saw the car being driven by the married couple Cameron and Christine, who are black, decided to chase their car, even though it was not the car he was supposed to be chasing. Contact occurred to Ryan directly, namely by sight (Park &amp; Burgess, 1921, p.280).</p> <p><b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	Valid

9.	9/C/Cameron & Christine/18:18	 <p>Cameron and Christine, a black married couple interact with Ryan, a white police officer.</p>	Contact	-	<p>9 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Contact</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This stage occurred when Christine greeted Ryan and Cameron followed Ryan's request. He also touched Ryan when giving him his driving license. Contact occurs directly which is called primary contact. Primary contact other than through touch, is through sight and hearing (Park &amp; Burgess ,1921, p.280).</p> <p><b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	Valid
10.	10/C/Daniel/35:51-35:56	 <p>Daniel, a Hispanic locksmith started a conversation with Farhad, an Iranian.</p> <p>Daniel: <i>Excuse me. Sir?</i></p> <p>Farhad: <i>You finished?</i></p>	Contact	-	<p>10 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Contact</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). The conversation started by Daniel and responded by Farhad was direct contact. Primary contact occurs directly, such as face to face, primary contact also means physical contact because there is touch. Touch is the most intimate kind of contact (Park &amp; Burgess ,1921, p.280). Direct contact other than through touch, is through sight and hearing (Park &amp; Burgess ,1921, p.280). A contact can be classified as primary contact if it is</p>	Valid

					done by speaking directly without any intermediaries. <b>Notes for Validator :</b>	
11.	11/C/Maria/43:45-43:57	 <p>Maria, a Hispanic woman works as a housekeeper for a white woman, Jean.</p> <p>Maria: <i>Sorry I take your car, Miss Jean. I turn key to my car, but nothing. James wanted to take this to school. But I don't want the kids to fight over it.</i></p>	Contact	-	11 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Contact</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This first stage occurred when Maria, a Hispanic woman who saw her white employer, Jean, was in the kitchen and asked her to talk. Jean responded by listening and letting Maria speak to the end. This contact occurs directly without an intermediary known as primary contact (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.280). <b>Notes for Validator :</b>	Valid
12.	12/C/Jean/43:57-44:01	<p>Jean: <i>Are these clean or dirty?</i></p> <p>Maria: <i>All clean, senora!</i></p>	Contact	-	12 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Contact</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Jean also made direct or primary contact with her household assistant who came from El Salvador. She did this by opening a conversation which Maria then heard and responded well too. Direct contact other than through touch, is through sight and hearing (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.280).	Valid

					<b>Notes for Validator :</b>	
13.	13/C/Fred/45:18	 <p>Fred, the white executive producer approaches Cameron and calls him</p>	Contact	-	<p>13 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Contact</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This first phase occurs when Fred, the white executive producer approaches Cameron and calls him. Primary contact occurs directly, such as face to face without any intermediaries (Park &amp; Burgess, 1921, p.280).</p> <p><b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	Valid
14.	14/C/Ryan/01:02:19	 <p>Ryan tries to help a Black woman who is trapped in a car accident.</p>	Contact	-	<p>14 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Contact</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Immediate contact occurred when Ryan got into the overturned car and saw Christine. Direct contact occurs without intermediaries (Park &amp; Burgess, 1921, p.280).</p> <p><b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	Valid
15.	15/C/Cameron/01:16:33-01:16:53		Contact	-	<p>15 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Contact</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Contact occurred when Cameron got out of his car and approached a group of police</p>	Valid

		<p>Cameron got out of his car and approached a group of police.  Police Officer:  <i>Turn off the engine.</i>  <i>Throw the keys out the window.</i></p> <p>Cameron:  <i>You fucking want me?</i>  <i>Here I am, you pig fuck!</i></p>			<p>who surrounded him. He then shouted at them. Primary contact is contact without an intermediary as evidenced by sight, touch, or hearing (Park &amp; Burgess, 1921, p.280).  <b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	
16.	16/C/Peter/01:28:22	 <p>Peter hitches a ride in Hansen's car, a white cop.</p>	Contact	-	<p>16 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Contact</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Peter opens the door of Hansen's police car and has a conversation with him (Park &amp; Burgess ,1921, p.280).  <b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	Valid
17.	17/CO/Kim Lee/ 03:50-03:56	<p>Motorcycle Cop:  <i>I need to see your registration and insurance.</i></p> <p>Kim Lee:  <i>Why? It's not my fault! It's her fault!</i>  <i>She do this!</i></p> <p>Ria :  <i>My fault?</i></p>	Competition	-	<p>17 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Competition</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Kim Lee and Ria had known each other while going through the contact phase. Kim Lee identified Ria as her opponent consciously. the two compete to determine who is at fault in their car crash. competition turns into conflict when both parties</p>	Valid

					recognize each other as opposites (Park & Burgess, 1921, p. 506). <b>Notes for Validator :</b>	
18.	18/CO/Gun Shop Owner/ 06:18-06:33	 <p>The gun shop owner accuses Farhad and Dorri of being terrorists. Gun Shop Owner : <i>Yo, Osama! Plan a jihad on your own time. What do you want?</i></p> <p>Farhad : <i>Are you making insult at me?</i></p> <p>Gun Shop Owner: <i>Am I making insult "at" you? Is that the closest you can come to English?</i></p> <p>Farhad: <i>Yes, I speak English! I am American citizen.</i></p>	Competition	-	18 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Competition</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). The shop owner thought that Farhad and his daughter could not speak English because they spoke Persian. He also slandered Farhad as an Arab terrorist, causing anger for Farhad and a desire to fight for his status as an Iranian-American. The shop owner who considers Farhad as an Arab also tries to defend his point of view. According to Park and Burgess (1921), conscious competition is conflict. Competition is impersonal but can become personal and is called a conflict when there is awareness within the two conflicting parties (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.576). In this case, the shop owner shows impersonal competition between Islam and the Arab nation and then turns into a personal competition which is called a conflict when he meets Farhad, whom he believes is an Arab.	Valid

					<b>Notes for Validator :</b>	
19.	19/CO/Anthony/ 08:57-09:05	Anthony: <i>Wait, wait, wait. See what that woman just did? You see that? She's cold. She got colder as soon as she saw us.</i>	Competition	-	19 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Competition</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). The character who is the focus of this data is Anthony, a black man who expresses his opinion on the inappropriate behavior shown by Jean, a white American woman. Anthony notices the change in Jean's attitude and thinks Jean discriminates against him and Peter. He didn't accept Jean's attitude and tried to convince Peter that they were being treated like criminals. Contact become competition because Anthony wanted to get equal treatment with the white race so he claimed the white race as his enemy, while Jean, who was used to her group, namely the white race, was hostile to every race that was different from herself. <b>Notes for Validator :</b>	Valid

20.	<p>20/CO/Anthony &amp; Peter/ 09:48</p>	 <p>Anthony and Peter pointed their guns at Jean and Rick.</p>	Competition	-	<p>20 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Competition</b> according to Race Relations Cycle theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Park &amp; Burgess (1921) explained that competition is impersonal competition and can turn into conflict when two competing or hostile parties meet (p.576). The final steps taken by Peter and Anthony after meeting two people of different races are the focus of research in this data. Anthony, who initially hated and competed with all white race people, focused his competition on white Jean. Anthony's rivalry turns into conflict when both parties get to know each other and identify themselves as enemies. Peter's accommodations were not successful and he was instead consumed by Anthony's incitement about the racist treatment of white people against black people and in the end he acted criminally by stealing cars and holding guns at gunpoint. they didn't even hesitate to be rude to Jean who was a woman.</p> <p><b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	Valid
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21.	21/CO/Jean/12:30-12:36	 <p>Jean asked her husband, Rick, to replace their locksmith. Jean: <i>I want the locks changed again in the morning.</i></p> <p>Rick : <i>you want... Why don't you just go lie down? Have you checked on James?</i></p>	Competition	-	<p>21 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Competition</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data shows that Jean as White American woman doesn't trust Daniel, a Hispanic American man to fix her door and forces Rick, her husband to find a new locksmith who of course is white like her. Competition that is carried out consciously by Jean is categorized as conflict (Park &amp; Burgess, 1921, p.579). Conflict is competition that is more personal and can occur due to physical differences, status, culture, and even individual differences to make something happen.</p> <p><b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	Valid
22.	22/CO/Jean/12:30-12:33	<p>Jean: <i>And you might mention that we'd appreciate it. if next time they didn't send a gang member.</i></p> <p>Rick: <i>A gang member? You mean that kid in there?</i></p> <p>Jean:</p>	Competition	-	<p>22 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Competition</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Jean is openly hostile to Daniel saying he will sell their keys to one of his gang mates. Conscious competition is competition in which a person recognizes his opponent and turns into individual competition and is then</p>	Valid

		<p><i>Yes, yes.Yes. The guy with the shaved head,the pants around his ass, the prison tattoo.</i></p> <p>Rick: <i>Those are not prison tattoos.</i></p> <p>Jean: <i>Oh, really? And he's not gonna sell our key to one of his gangbanger friends the moment he is out our door?</i></p>			<p>recognized as conflict (Park &amp; Burgess, 1921, p.576). <b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	
23.	23/CO/Daniel/14:09	 <p>Daniel showed an offended look at Jean.</p>	Competition	-	<p>23 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Competition</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Daniel, who heard Jean's prejudice that accused him of being a criminal, showed an offended and displeased look. Competition is impersonal and can occur without the presence of contact but conflict is competition that is personal and of course must be preceded by contact (Park &amp; Burgess, 1921, p. 574). Jean and Daniel went through a contact stage that left Jean with prejudice and Daniel's feeling of being accused and hostile so that it was categorized as a conflict because</p>	Valid

					of race (Park & Burgess, 1921, p. 578). <b>Notes for Validator :</b>	
24.	24/CO/Ryan/15:40-16:09	<p>Ryan: <i>I keep telling you he's in pain. He can't sleep.</i></p> <p>Shaniqua: <i>Mr. Ryan, your father has been to the clinic three times in the last month.He is being treated for a urinary tract infection. That is by no means an emergency.If you have any more questions about your HMO plan,make an appointment to come in between 10:00 and 4:00, Monday through Friday.</i></p> <p>Ryan: <i>What does my father do about sleeping tonight?</i></p> <p>Shaniqua: <i>I don't know. I'm not a doctor.</i></p> <p>Ryan: <i>I wanna talk to your supervisor.</i></p> <p>Shaniqua: <i>I am my supervisor!</i></p>	Competition	-	<p>24 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Competition</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). the conversation between Ryan and Shaniqua was filled with competition between individuals. Shaniqua, who is only a supervisor, asks Ryan to come see her, while Ryan, who is worried about his father who is in constant pain, needs health insurance quickly for his father. Both compete to maintain their respective desires. The Competition Stage occurs when there are differences in the treatment received by each race, as well as individual ambitions or desires to meet their needs (Park, 1950, p. 147). <b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	Valid

25.	25/CO/Ryan/19:16-19:22	 <p>Christine interrupted Ryan Christine: <i>I told you he doesn't drink.</i></p> <p>Ryan: <i>Ma'am, I'm only gonna tell you one time to stay in the vehicle.</i></p>	Competition	-	<p>25 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Competition</b> according to Race Relations Cycle theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Competition is the second stage of this cycle which then turns into conflict when initially impersonal competition becomes personal (Park &amp; Burgess, 1921, p.574). Competition that occurs between two parties who know each other is known as conflict and conflict is shown by Christine and Ryan. Christine wanted to defend her opinion while Ryan wanted to humiliate the race he considered inferior.</p> <p><b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	Valid
26.	26/CO/Christine/20:02-20:09	<p>Christine: <i>Fuck you! That's what this is all about, isn't it? You thought you saw a white woman blowin' a black man. That drove your cracker ass crazy.</i></p>	Competition	-	<p>26 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Competition</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Personal rivalry or conflict between Ryan and Christine resulted in Ryan's sexual harassment against Christine. The conflict occurred against a background of racial differences and Ryan's hatred and prejudice against black people (Park &amp; Burgess, 1921, p.578).</p> <p><b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	Valid

27.	<p>27/CO/Farhad/35:56 -36:28</p>	 <p>Farhad suspects Daniel of being a fraud.</p> <p>Daniel: <i>I replaced the lock. But you got a real problem with that door.</i></p> <p>Farhad: <i>You fix the lock?</i></p> <p>Daniel: <i>Nah, I replaced the lock. But you gotta fix that door.</i></p> <p>Farhad: <i>Just fix the lock!</i></p> <p>Daniel: <i>Sir, listen to me. What you need is a new door.</i></p> <p>Farhad: <i>I need new door?</i></p> <p>Daniel:</p>	Competition	-	<p>27 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Competition</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This conscious and personal competition which is called conflict can occur due to physical differences between two disputing individuals (Park &amp; Burgess, 1921, p.578). Race conflicts usually occur when there are physical differences such as skin color, and so on. Park &amp; Burgess (1921) also wrote in their book that prejudice can be a cause of conflict (p.578). Daniel and Farhad clash to defend their respective opinions. This personal rivalry is exacerbated by the prejudices that arise in Farhad's mind about Daniel as a fraud. Daniel, who is a Hispanic American, is often suspected of being an immigrant, a lawbreaker, a criminal, and other bad things.</p> <p><b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	Valid
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		<p><i>Yeah.</i> Farhad: <i>Okay. How much?</i></p> <p>Daniel: <i>I don't... Sir, you're gonna have to call somebody that sells doors.</i></p> <p>Farhad: <i>You try to cheat me, right? You have a friend that fix door?</i></p> <p>Daniel: <i>Nah, I don't have a friend that fix doors, bro.</i></p>				
28.	28/CO/Farhad/36:37 -36:43	<p>Farhad: <i>You don't fix the lock! I pay! You think I'm stupid? You fix the fucking lock, you cheater!</i></p>	Competition	-	<p>28 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Competition</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). When accommodation is not successful, personal conflict or rivalry re-emerges. Farhad does not believe Daniel and continues to accuse him of being a fraud because of his prejudices. Stereotypes of Hispanic people in America are often believed by many people, including illegal</p>	Valid

					immigrants, unemployed, criminals and so on. This is of course detrimental because it can lead to racial discrimination like what Farhad did to Daniel. <b>Notes for Validator :</b>	
29.	29/CO/Jean/43:57-44:10	Jean : <i>Are these clean or dirty?</i>  Maria: <i>All clean, senora!</i>  Jean: <i>You know, Maria, just once I would like to wake up and find these dishes in the cabinet.</i>  Maria: <i>Si, senora.No problem.</i>	Competition	-	29 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Competition</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Jean always creates distance and avoids interaction with people who are different race from her, which then creates feelings of fear and wariness of people of a different race. furthermore it creates bad prejudice which then makes she even more hostile and keeps her distance from everyone who is of a different race from her (Park, 1950, p.146). It is this hostility that then makes him compete for a superior race by acting arbitrarily on other races. <b>Notes for Validator :</b>	Valid
30.	30/CO/Fred/45:22-46:05	Fred: <i>Yeah. Listen. I think we need another take, buddy.</i>  Cameron: <i>That looked pretty terrific, man.</i>	Competition	-	30 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Competition</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Cameron and Fred compete for their own opinions. Fred thought that Jamal	Valid

		<p>Fred: <i>This is gonna sound strange, but is Jamal seeing a speech coach or something?</i></p> <p>Cameron: <i>What do you mean?</i></p> <p>Fred: <i>Have you noticed, uh... This is weird for a white guy to say, but have you noticed he's talking a lot less black lately?</i></p> <p>Cameron: <i>No, I haven't noticed that.</i></p> <p>Fred: <i>Really? Like in this scene, he was supposed to say, "Don't be talkin' 'bout that." And he changed it to, "Don't talk to me about that."</i></p> <p>Cameron: <i>Wait a minute.</i></p> <p>Fred: <i>You think because of that, the audience</i></p>			<p>did not behave like a black man from the way he spoke and asked Cameron to repeat the scene again, while Cameron had no objections to Jamal's acting. competition often occurs to determine which race is the most powerful and powerful than other races (Park, 1950, p. 147). Fred is being racist by trying to make Jamal look as black as possible in the eyes of the audience by adjusting the way black people speak. Of course, this made Cameron, as a black person, offended, so he tried to refuse Fred's wishes.</p> <p><b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	
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		<p><i>won't recognize him as being a black man?</i></p> <p>Fred: <i>Come on!</i> <i>Is there a problem, Cam?</i></p>				
31.	31/CO/Christine/01: 02:11-01:02:26	 <p>Christine's prejudice against Ryan gives rise to further conflict.</p> <p>Ryan: <i>Okay, I'm gonna get you out.</i></p> <p>Christine: <i>No!</i></p> <p>Ryan: <i>It's okay.</i></p> <p>Christine: <i>Get away from me! Get away. Stay away from me!</i></p>	Competition	-	<p>31 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Competition</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). A conscious rivalry ensues when Ryan insists on helping Christine who is trapped while Christine insists on refusing to be touched by Ryan.</p> <p><b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	Valid

32.	32/CO/Cameron/01: 16:57-01:17:02	 <p>The police who felt threatened by Cameron's behavior were alert and pointed their guns at him. Police Officer: <i>Don't come any closer!</i> <i>Down on your knees!</i></p> <p>Cameron: <i>Fuck you! What are you gonna do?</i> <i>Pull the fucking trigger!</i></p>	Competition	-	<p>32 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Competition</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Cameron, who continues to get injustice because of race, feels emotional and takes it out on the white police in front of him. The police who felt threatened by Cameron's behavior were alert and pointed their guns at him. The Competition stage occurs when there are differences in the treatment received by each race, as well as the ambition or desire of individuals to fulfill their needs (Park, 1950, p. 147). <b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	Valid
33.	33/CO/Farhad/01:21 :58	 <p>Farhad asks Daniel for compensation for his shop</p>	Competition	-	<p>33 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Competition</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Accommodation beforehand does not succeed in stopping conflict or conscious competition. Farhad, who believed Daniel to be the person responsible for the damage to his shop, came to Daniel's house, pointed a gun and even fired shots which fortunately had no bullets in the gun. <b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	Valid

34.	34/CO/Hansen/01:30:13-01:30:32	<p>Hansen: <i>Something else funny?</i></p> <p>Peter: <i>Oh, yeah.</i></p> <p>Hansen: <i>Yeah? What's that?</i></p> <p>Peter: <i>People, man. People. People like me. No, no, no. I'm not laughin' at you, man.</i></p> <p>Hansen: <i>Yeah, I can see that.</i></p>	Competition	-	<p>34 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Competition</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Peter laughed seeing that the statue he had was also owned by Hansen. Hansen is not happy with Peter's attitude and suspects him of being a black criminal. Racial prejudice can also be a trigger for racial conflict. Racial prejudice stems from a fear of the unknown or foreign (Park &amp; Burgess, 1921, p.578). <b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	Valid
35.	35/CO/Hansen/01:30:32-01:30:45	<p>Hansen: <i>Why don't you laugh outside?</i></p> <p>Peter: <i>Why are you gettin' all bent outta shape?</i></p> <p>Hansen: <i>I'm not gettin' bent, man. Just pulling over.</i></p> <p>Peter: <i>Come on, man, keep drivin' I said I'm not laughing at you.</i></p>	Competition	-	<p>35 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Competition</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Racial prejudice can also be a trigger for racial conflict. Racial prejudice stems from a fear of the unknown or foreign (Park &amp; Burgess, 1921, p.578). Hansen continued to suspect Peter after observing the clothes he was wearing. <b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	Valid

36..	36/AC/Hansen/01:03:16-01:03:50	<p>Peter: <i>Fine. You want me to show you? I'll show you.</i></p> <p>Hansen: <i>Get your hands out of your pocket. Put your hands where I can see 'em.</i></p>	Competition	-	<p>36 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Competition</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Hansen refused to listen to Peter's explanation and panicked because he was sure that Peter would pull out a gun.</p> <p><b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	Valid
37.	37/AC/Motorcycle Cop/ 04:24-04:36	<p>Motorcycle Cop : <i>Ma'am!</i></p> <p>Ria : <i>Ma'am, no. See, Detective...</i></p> <p>Motorcycle Cop : <i>All right. You've got to calm down.</i></p>	Accommodation	-	<p>37 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Accommodation</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Accommodation as the third stage is the stage when steps are taken to stop conflict and reconcile relations between individuals and groups (Park &amp; Burgess, 1921, p.735). In this case the police officer, as a third party, tried to stop the dispute that brought racial issues between Kim and Ria by asking both of them to stop talking and listen to what he said.</p> <p><b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	Valid
38.	38/AC/Dorri/ 07:01-07:33	<p>Dorri: <i>You can give me the gun or give me back the money.And I am really hoping for the money.</i></p> <p>Gun Shop Owner:</p>	Accommodation	-	<p>38 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Accommodation</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). The interracial interaction that occurs between the gun shop owner, a white</p>	Valid

		<p><i>What kind of ammunition do you want?</i></p> <p>Dorri: <i>Whatever fits.</i></p> <p>Gun Shop Owner: <i>We got a lot of kinds. We got long colts,short colts, bull heads,flat nose, hollowpoints,wide cutters,and a dozen more that'll fit any size hole. Just depends upon how much bang you can handle.</i></p> <p>Dorri: <i>I'll take the ones in the red box.</i></p>			<p>American and Farhad and his daughter, Dorri who is an American citizen of Iranian origin begins with contact then personal or conscious competition which Robert Ezra Park calls conflict, and ends with accommodation. Accommodation as the third stage is the stage when steps are taken to stop conflict and reconcile relations between individuals and groups (Park &amp; Burgess, 1921, p.735). Dorri as one of the parties to the conflict decided to stop the conflict by asking her father, Farhad to leave the shop and giving the shop owner a choice to let her buy weapons or return their money. The conflict stops when the shop owner agrees to an agreement by letting Dorri choose the items she wants (Park &amp; Burgess, 1921, p.666).</p> <p><b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	
39.	39/AC/Peter/ 09:05-09:07	<p><i>Peter:</i> <i>Ah, come on, don't start.</i></p>	Accommodation	-	<p>39 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Accommodation</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Accommodation as the third stage is the stage when steps are taken to stop conflict and reconcile relations between individuals and groups (Park</p>	Valid

					& Burgess, 1921, p.735). Peter, who has more positive thoughts about the white race than Anthony, tries to stop Anthony's prejudice. <b>Notes for Validator :</b>	
40.	40/AC/Rick & Jean/ 09:49-10:00	<p>Peter: <i>Hurry up! Get down!</i></p> <p>Jean: <i>Okay, okay, okay, okay.</i></p> <p>Rick: <i>No, no! Please!</i></p> <p>Peter: <i>Don't look at me! Turn around! Come on! Go!</i></p> <p>Rick: <i>We're fine! Just keep moving!</i></p>	Accommodation	-	<p>40 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Accommodation</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). By accommodation, the current conflict is managed to stop or disappear, although this does not guarantee that it can still reappear (Park &amp; Burgess, 1921, p.665). Accommodation can occur when one party in conflict is weaker than the other, causing domination by a superior party (Park &amp; Burgess, 1921, p.665). Park &amp; Burgess (1921) explained that conflict can then be stopped by force, which can be accompanied by violence by the dominating party, causing the submission of one of the parties (p.665). In this case, Anthony and Peter, who are black, are superior because they have a gun, causing Jean and Rick to submit. The conflict stopped with Rick allowing his car to be stolen.</p>	Valid

					<b>Notes for Validator :</b>	
41.	41/AC/Daniel/14:14	 <p>Daniel put all the keys to dispelling Jean's suspicions.</p>	Accommodation	-	<p>41 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Accommodation</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Instead of getting angry and triggering conflict, Daniel chose to avoid prolonged conflict by placing all of the keys to Jean's house on the table in front of Jean's eyes and then leaving the house. Daniel's action is a form of accommodation which is an attitude taken to stop conflict because of race (Park &amp; Burgess, 1921, p.735).</p> <p><b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	Valid
42.	42/AC/Cameron/20:02-20:11	<p>Christine: <i>Fuck you! That's what this is all about, isn't it? You thought you saw a white woman blowin' a black man. That drove your cracker ass crazy.</i></p> <p>Cameron: <i>Will you just shut your fucking mouth!</i></p>	Accommodation	-	<p>42 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Accommodation</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Accommodation as the third stage is the stage when steps are taken to stop conflict and reconcile relations between individuals and groups (Park &amp; Burgess, 1921, p.735). Cameron made accommodations to stop the conflict and feelings of fear of white police who, according to him, were more powerful than their race.</p>	Valid

					<b>Notes for Validator :</b>	
43.	43/AC/Cameron/21: 07-21:26	<p>Ryan: <i>What do you think we should do, sir?</i></p> <p>Cameron: <i>Look, we're sorry, and we would appreciate if you would just let us go with a warning, please.</i></p>	Accommodation	-	<p>43 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Accommodation</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Accommodation aims to stop conflict either temporarily or permanently, one way is by compromise. Compromise is an attempt to reduce demands with the aim of resolving conflicts (Park &amp; Burgess, 1921, p.706). Cameron chose not to sue Ryan for sexual harassment against Christine with the aim of being released from prison charges by Ryan on the grounds of sexual behavior in public.</p> <p><b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	Valid
44.	44/AC/Ryan/36:33- 36:37	<p>Daniel: <i>Why don't you just pay for the lock and I won't charge you for the time.</i></p>	Accommodation	-	<p>44 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Accommodation</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Accommodation as the third stage is the stage when steps are taken to stop conflict and reconcile relations between individuals and groups (Park &amp; Burgess, 1921, p.735). In accommodation, the opposing parties</p>	Valid

					are organized and steps are taken to end the conflict. Daniel makes Accommodation by making a deal with Farhad to end the conflict. <b>Notes for Validator :</b>	
45.	45/AC/Daniel/36:52-36:58	Daniel: <i>Fine. Don't pay.</i>  Farhad: <i>What?</i>  Daniel: <i>Have a good night.</i>	Accommodation	-	45 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Accommodation</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Daniel again made accommodation by leaving Farhad's house to stop the conflict. He chose not to be paid rather than a prolonged conflict. This stage occur when steps are taken to stop conflict and reconcile relations between individuals and groups (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.735). <b>Notes for Validator :</b>	Valid
46.	46/AC/Maria/44:01-44:10	Jean: <i>You know, Maria, just once I would like to wake up and find these dishes in the cabinet.</i>  Maria: <i>Si, senora.No problem.</i>	Accommodation	-	46 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Accommodation</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Accommodation is the natural resolution of conflict, with accommodation all hostile matters are temporarily regulated and the conflict disappears (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.665). Accommodation can be done by subordination and superordination. This subordination is in the form of	Valid

					<p>obedience and submission to a more powerful superordinate (Park &amp; Burgess, 1921, p.688). Subordination is divided into three, one of which is subordination to an individual. The individual can be an employer who is of course of higher status than a subordinate in the form of a servant (Park &amp; Burgess, 1921, p.697), Jean is an employer and Maria is a household assistant. This put Jean in a higher position than Maria, thus requiring Maria to obey her orders.</p> <p><b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	
47.	47/AC/Cameron/46: 03-46:30	<p>Fred: <i>Is there a problem, Cam?</i></p> <p>Cameron: <i>No, we don't have a problem.</i></p> <p>Fred: <i>I mean, 'cause all I'm saying is, it's not his character. Eddie's supposed to be the smart one, not Jamal, right? You're the expert here. But to me, it rings false.</i></p> <p>Cameron: <i>We're gonna do it one more time.</i></p>	Accommodation	-	<p>47 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Accommodation</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Accommodation as the third stage is the stage when steps are taken to stop conflict and reconcile relations between individuals and groups (Park &amp; Burgess, 1921, p.735). In accommodation, the opposing parties are organized and steps are taken to end the conflict. Cameron decides to grant Fred's wish in order to avoid conflict.</p> <p><b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	Valid

		Fred: <i>Thanks, buddy.</i>				
48.	48/AC/Ryan/01:03: 00-01:03:14	Christine: <i>Please don't touch me. Don't, don't.</i>  Ryan: <i>I'm not gonna touch you. But there's nobody else here yet and that's gasoline there. We need to get you outta here right away. Okay?</i>	Accommodation	-	48 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Accommodation</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Because contact that is shrouded in prejudice and ethnocentrism causes personal competition or conflict for Ryan and Christine (Park, 1921, p. 506). To achieve peace, Ryan tries to erase the differences between them with his words. Accommodation is the solution to stop conflict. Park & Burgess (1921) in their book said that compromise is an attempt to stop conflict that is carried out by mutual agreement to reduce the benefits between the two parties. This agreement is done by negotiation (p.706). Ryan tried to speak slowly to lessen Christine's fear and than Christine tried to allow herself to be helped by Ryan. <b>Notes for Validator :</b>	Valid
49.	49/AC/Ryan/01:03: 16-01:03:50	Ryan: <i>Okay. I need to reach across your lap. Can I do that, please?</i>	Accommodation	-	49 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Accommodation</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i>	Valid

		<p>Christine: <i>Yeah. Yeah.</i></p> <p>Ryan: <i>Thanks.Is anything broken?</i></p> <p>Christine: <i>I-I don't think so.</i></p> <p>Ryan: <i>Okay. Then that's good.</i></p> <p>Christine: <i>Are you... Are you gonna get me out?</i></p> <p>Ryan: <i>Yeah, I'm gonna get you out</i></p>			<p>theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Accommodation is the solution to stop conflict. Park &amp; Burgess (1921) in their book said that compromise is an attempt to stop conflict that is carried out by mutual agreement to reduce the benefits between the two parties. This agreement is done by negotiation or negotiations (p.706). Ryan tried to speak slowly to lessen Christine's fear. Accommodation was successful when Christine allowed herself to be helped by Ryan and trusted him.</p> <p><b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	
50.	50/AC/Hansen/01:17:15-01:17:25	 <p>Hansen tries to reduce the conflict that occurs between Cameron and his fellow police officers.</p> <p>Hansen:</p>	Accommodation	-	<p>50 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Accommodation</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Hansen, who saw that the conflict would get worse, decided to step forward and asked his partner to let him take care of Cameron. Accommodation as the third stage is the stage when steps are taken to stop</p>	Valid

		<p><i>I know this man! I know this man! Get back. Give me some space. I know this guy.</i></p> <p>Police Officer: <i>Get outta the way. Step away.</i></p> <p>Hansen: <i>Give me some goddamn room. I know this guy.</i></p>			<p>conflict and reconcile relations between individuals and groups (Park &amp; Burgess, 1921, p.735).</p> <p><b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	
51..	51/AC/Hansen/01:1 7:27-01:17:36	<p>Hansen: <i>See what's happening here? Do you wanna die here, huh? Is that what you want?'Cause these guys really wanna shoot you. And the way you're acting, they'll be completely fucking justified.</i></p>	Accommodation	-	<p>51 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Accommodation</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Apart from accommodation for the police who were agitated by emotions, Hansen also tried to negotiate with Cameron to stop the heated conflict. (Park &amp; Burgess, 1921, p. 735).</p> <p><b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	Valid
52..	52/AC/Hansen/01:1 8:14-01:18:33	 <p>Hansen, as a third party, tries to negotiate with Cameron.</p>	Accommodation	-	<p>52 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Accommodation</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Accommodation aims to stop conflict either temporarily or permanently, one way is by compromise. Compromise is an attempt to reduce</p>	Valid

		<p>Hansen: <i>I want you to sit on that curb, put your hands on your head and do nothing until I speak with these officers.</i></p> <p>Cameron: <i>I'm not sittin' on no curb, I'm not puttin' my hands on my head for nobody.</i></p> <p>Hansen: <i>Then stand where you are and keep your hands in sight. Can you do that, huh?</i></p> <p>Cameron: <i>Yeah, I can do that.</i></p> <p>Hansen: <i>Good</i></p>			<p>demands with the aim of resolving conflicts (Park &amp; Burgess, 1921, p.706). Hansen tries to negotiate with Cameron by allowing him not to do things he doesn't want.</p> <p><b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	
53.	53/AC/Hansen/01:18:33-01:18:55	 <p>Hansen negotiated with his police colleagues.</p> <p>Hansen:</p>	Accommodation	-	<p>53 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Accommodation</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Accommodation aims to stop conflict either temporarily or permanently, one other way by negotiation ( Park &amp; Burgess, 1921, p.706). Hansen also negotiated with the police to let him</p>	Valid

		<p><i>I told this man to stay where he is and keep his hands in plain sight.</i></p> <p>Police Officer: <i>This man better be related to you by blood because this is fucking nuts.</i></p> <p>Hansen: <i>I need this favor. You can check the guy's name, his license. He's got no priors, no warrants. I need to let him go with a warning.</i></p> <p>Police Officer: <i>What kind of fucking warning?</i></p> <p>Hansen: <i>A harsh warning.</i></p>			<p>deal with Cameron alone by promising to warn Cameron.</p> <p><b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	
54.	54/AS/Anthony/01: 33:30	 <p>Anthony boarded the bus for the first time to let go of his hatred for the white race</p>	Assimilation	-	<p>54 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Assimilation</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). After going through three stages that kept repeating itself, Anthony finally passed his final stage, namely Assimilation.</p> <p>Assimilation is a process of interpenetration and fusion by which people and groups acquire the</p>	Valid

					<p>memories, sentiments, and attitudes of other people or groups, and by sharing their experiences and histories, are combined into a shared cultural life (Park &amp; Burgess, 1921, p.735).The hatred shown by Anthony towards the white race can be seen in several scenes. This hatred is due to the distance that limits interactions between the black race, namely Anthony, and all the white races in films such as Jean, Rick, etc. like in minute 44:28, his black friend Peter wants to ride the bus and Anthony forbids him and thinks that the bus was created by white people to humiliate races of different colors from them. The large bus windows show the different skin colors of the people riding the bus. The bus is a form of transportation that was invented and popularized in Europe and then introduced to the rest of the world. In this scene, Anthony is shown riding the bus.</p> <p><b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	
55.	55/AS/Kim Lee/ 03:53	Kim Lee: <i>Why? It's not my fault! It's her fault! She do this!</i>	Assimilation	-	55 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Assimilation</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i>	Valid

					theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Kim who comes from Asia is able to adapt to society in Los Angeles using English. Accommodation occurs to reduce conflict and the next is assimilation (Park & Burgess, 1921, p. 736). Assimilation occurs when there is assimilation between two different cultures. Kim and her Korean husband studied English to communicate with the people around them. The absence of a common language can hinder an interaction (Park & Burgess, 1921, p. 738). <b>Notes for Validator :</b>	
56.	56/AS/Farhad/ 06:26-06:33	Gun Shop Owner: <i>Am I making insult "at" you? Is that the closest you can come to English?</i>  Farhad: <i>Yes, I speak English! I am American citizen.</i>	Assimilation	-	56 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Assimilation</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Park & Burgess (1921) said that each group has its own language (p.738). In this case Farhad spoke Persian to his daughter and the white shopkeeper spoke English. Two languages used simultaneously can cause barriers in communication, so Farhad uses English to communicate and avoid conflict. <b>Notes for Validator :</b>	Valid

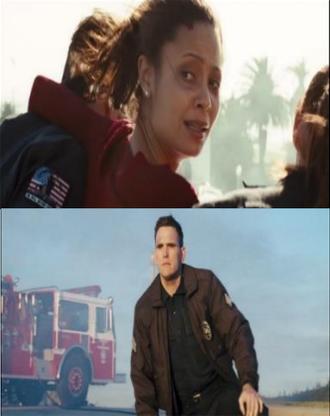
57.	57/AS/Farhad/35:56 -36:12	<p>Daniel: <i>I replaced the lock. But you got a real problem with that door.</i></p> <p>Farhad: <i>You fix the lock?</i></p> <p>Daniel: <i>Nah, I replaced the lock. But you gotta fix that door.</i></p> <p>Farhad: <i>Just fix the lock!</i></p> <p>Daniel: <i>Sir, listen to me. What you need is a new door.</i></p>	Assimilation	-	<p>57 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Assimilation</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Farhad, who usually communicates in Persian language, is required to speak English, which he is not yet fluent in. Daniel could understand what Farhad was saying but Farhad didn't really understand what Daniel was saying, which hampered communication between two people of different races. In assimilation, the process is usually unconscious; the person mixes in a group and over time creates amalgamations. Mastery of the same language is necessary to mingle in groups, without which the assimilation process will be hindered or hampered (Park &amp; Burgess, 1921, p.735).</p> <p><b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	Valid
58.	58/AS/Kim Lee/01:34:28	 <p>Kim Lee, a woman of Asian descent in the hospital corridor. Kim Lee :</p>	Assimilation	-	<p>58 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Assimilation</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Kim Lee, who is of Korean descent, speaks fluent English after living in Los Angeles for a long time. The speed and completeness of</p>	

		I am speaking English, you stupid cow! My husband name Choi Jin Gui!			assimilation depends on the intimacy of social contact (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.739). <b>Notes for Validator :</b>
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**TABLE 2**

	Coding	Textual and Visual Data	The Stages of Race Relations cycle	The Impact of The Stages of Race Relations cycle	Explanation	Valid/I nvalid
1.	1/P/Hansen/01:17:20	 <p>Hansen previously strongly opposed the racial discrimination carried out by his white police colleague, Ryan, who is white, towards the black couple Cameron-Christine, confidently breaking up the debate between Cameron and another white police officer.</p>	-	Positive Impacts (Confidence)	<p>1 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Positive impacts</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data is categorized as an Positive impact because of <b>confidence</b> shown by Hansen. Accommodation as the third stage is the stage when steps are taken to stop the conflict and reconcile the relationship between individuals and groups (Park &amp; Burgess, 1921, p.735). The positive impact of accommodation is confidence. Hansen has confidence in Cameron, who is a different race than him, and convinces his fellow police officers to solve the problem. Of course, confidence can only arise when communication between races goes well and there is no prejudice.</p> <p><b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	Valid
2.	2/P/Ryan/48:17-48:34	<p>Ryan: <i>My father doesn't deserve to suffer like this.He was a janitor.He struggled his whole life.Saved enough to start his own company.</i></p>	-	Positive Impacts (Peace)	<p>2 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Positive impacts (Peace)</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data is categorized as an</p>	Valid

		<p><i>Twenty-three employees, all of them black. Paid 'em equal wages when no one else was doing that .For 30 years he worked side by side with those men, sweeping and carrying garbage.</i></p>			<p>Positive impact because of Ryan's father, who is white, is tolerant and lives peacefully with black people. This data shows the positive impact of peace that occurred between the white and black races. This positive impact can occur when the contact or interaction that occurs between two different races is well established. The absence of distance makes the two races live peacefully by respecting each other's differences. as shown by Ryan's white father who lives side by side with black people.</p> <p><b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	
3.	3/P/Ryan/01:03:52	 <p>Ryan decided to go back under the car to pull out Christine at the risk of his life.</p>	-	Positive Impacts (Peace)	<p>3 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Positive impacts</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data is categorized as an Positive impact because of <b>peace</b> shown by Ryan and Christine. Accommodation as the third stage is the stage when steps are taken to stop the conflict and reconcile the relationship between individuals and groups (Park &amp; Burgess, 1921, p.735). Ryan and Christine, who were previously at odds, decided to reconcile. Ryan helped Christine from her overturned</p>	Valid

					car and almost exploded while Christine allowed Ryan to help her get out of the car. Accommodation was successful as evidenced by peace between Ryan and Christine. <b>Notes for Validator :</b>	
4.	4/P/Christine & Ryan/01:04:51-01:05:01	 <p>Christine, who initially had hatred for Ryan, now thanked the white police officer. Ryan, who got rid of his hatred for the black race, felt relieved.</p>	-	Positive Impacts (Peace)	4 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Positive impacts</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data is categorized as an Positive impact because of <b>peace</b> shown by Ryan and Christine. Accommodation as the third stage is the stage when steps are taken to stop the conflict and reconcile the relationship between individuals and groups (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.735). Ryan and Christine, who were previously at odds, decided to reconcile. Ryan helped Christine from her overturned car and almost exploded while Christine allowed Ryan to help her get out of the car. <b>Notes for Validator :</b>	Valid
5.	5/P/Jean/01:43:00-01:43:09	 <p>Jean thanked Maria</p>	-	Positive Impacts (Peace)	5 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Positive impacts</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data is categorized as an Positive	Valid

		<p>Jean: <i>Do you wanna hear something funny?</i></p> <p>Maria: <i>What, Mrs. Jean?</i></p> <p>Jean: <i>You're the best friend I've got.</i></p>			<p>impact because of <b>Peace</b> shown by Jean. Accommodation as the third stage is the stage when steps are taken to stop the conflict and reconcile the relationship between individuals and groups (Park &amp; Burgess, 1921, p.735). Jean, who is hostile to every race that is different from her and isolates herself with her racial group, realizes that only Maria, her Hispanic household assistant, helps her when she gets into trouble. Neither her white friends nor her husband. She tried to make peace and eliminate all prejudice against races other than white. when she did, she felt peace and trust in someone of a different race than herself.</p> <p><b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	
6.	6/P/Anthony/01:48:11-01:48:17	 <p>Anthony feels at peace after going through all phases of race relations.</p> <p>Anthony:</p>	-	Positive Impacts (Peace)	<p>6 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Positive impacts</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data is categorized as an Positive impact because of <b>Peace</b> shown by Anthony. Instead of selling all the Cambodian immigrants, he chose to free them without receiving money. race relations cycle that are well established can bring about peace,</p>	Valid

		Everybody out, man. You're free to go. All right, come on. Come on now! This is America.			security and serenity and feelings of calm for one another (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.704). Anthony, who at the beginning of the film was always suspicious of people of a different race from him, begins to appreciate and accept coexistence after going through all the stages of the race relations cycle. contact occurs when he meets Jean, then becomes personal competition or conflict when there is wariness and suspicion from both parties, accommodation occurs when he meets Cameron, a black person who makes him aware of all his racist actions, and ends with assimilation when Anthony gets on the bus and blends in. with the environment. <b>Notes for Validator :</b>	
7.	7/P/Farhad/06:26-06:27	Farhad: <i>Are you making insult at me?</i>	-	Positive Impacts (Cultural Adaptation)	7 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Positive impacts</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data is categorized as <b>Cultural Adaptation</b> shown by Farhad who comes from Iran and uses English to communicate. Farhad use of English is a positive impact of the assimilation process. he mingled with his	Valid

					environment for a long time and learned a new language (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.739). <b>Notes for Validator :</b>	
8.	8/P/Anthony /07:48-07:54	Anthony: <i>Did you see any white people waitin' an hour and 32 minutes for a plate of spaghetti? And how many cups of coffee did we get?</i>	-	Positive Impacts (Cultural Adaptation)	8 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Positive impacts</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data is categorized as an Positive impact because of the <b>cultural adaptation</b> process that occurs in Anthony and Peter who mingle with other different races in a restaurant and enjoy Spaghetti. Spaghetti is a food that comes from Italy, a country in Europe which was later popularized in America by white people. Anthony and Peter, who are of African American descent with dark skin, live mingling with white people and enjoy spaghetti that does not come from their area but from Europe. Park (1921) said that positive impact can occurred unconsciously, where Anthony and Peter, who were black, did not realize that they had mixed with the white race. <b>Notes for Validator :</b>	Valid

9.	9/P/Farhad/35:51-35:56	<p>Daniel: <i>Excuse me. Sir?</i></p> <p>Farhad: <i>You finished?</i></p>	-	Positive Impacts (Cultural Adaptation)	<p>9 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Positive Impacts</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data is categorized as <b>Cultural Adaptation</b> shown by Farhad who comes from Iran and uses English to communicate. Farhad use of English is a positive impact of the assimilation process. he mingled with his environment for a long time and learned a new language (Park &amp; Burgess, 1921, p.739). <b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	Valid
10.	10/N/Kim Lee/ 04:17-04:20	<p>Kim Lee: <i>Crazy Mexican ! I call immigration. Look what you do my car.</i></p>	-	Negative Impacts (Prejudice)	<p>10 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Negative Impacts</b> and <b>Prejudice</b> is one of them according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). Kim Lee, is a woman of Korean descent who lives in Los Angeles. She interacts with Ria, a Hispanic American because their two cars collide. Bad communication makes Kim suspicious of Ria. Prejudice arises from contact or interaction that does not occur optimally. Prejudice is formed when minimal interaction occurs between two different races. Prejudice begins with wariness of one</p>	Valid

					another (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.295). <b>Notes for Validator :</b>	
11.	11/N/Gun shop owner/06:18-06:23	Salesman: Yo, Osama! Plan a jihad on your own time.	-	Negative Impacts (Prejudice)	11 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Negative Impacts (Prejudice)</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). The negative response given by the shop owner is a prejudice example of negative impact from racial relations. The shop owner showed his displeasure and accused Farhad and Dorri of being terrorists from Arab by mentioning the name Osama Bin Laden, a terrorist from Saudi Arabia who was responsible for the events of September 11, 2001. Prejudice arises from contact or interaction that does not occur optimally. Prejudice is formed when minimal interaction or contact occurs between two different races. Prejudice begins with wariness of one another.(Park & Burgess, 1921, p.295). The shop owner who created distance between himself and Muslims after the WTC tragedy led to contact that gave rise to prejudice. he was hostile to all Arabs without knowing their characteristics and	Valid

					language so that Farhad and Dorri who spoke Persian were mistaken for Arabic. <b>Notes for Validator :</b>	
12.	12/N/Anthony /07:48-07:54	Anthony: <i>Did you see any white people waitin' an hour and 32 minutes for a plate of spaghetti? And how many cups of coffee did we get?</i>	-	Negative Impacts (Prejudice)	12 is datum number, this datum is categorized as Negative <b>impacts</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data is categorized as <b>Prejudice</b> based on the words of Anthony who is black against white people. He tried to wash the mind of his black friend, Peter, to hate the white race. Anthony had the prejudice that they were being discriminated against by the waitress in that café (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.295). <b>Notes for Validator :</b>	Valid
13.	13/N/Jean/13:05- 13:21	Jean: <i>And you might mention that we'd appreciate it. if next time they didn't send a gang member.</i>  Rick: <i>A gang member? You mean that kid in there?</i>  Jean:	-	Negative Impacts (Prejudice)	13 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Negative impacts</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data is categorized as <b>prejudice</b> shown by Jean toward Daniel. Races grow in isolation and acquire distinct racial characteristics through adaptation and inbreeding (Park, 1950, p.139). Isolation creates a distance that separates the races. This distance also creates a feeling of	Valid

		<p><i>Yes, yes.Yes. The guy with the shaved head,the pants around his ass, the prison tattoo.</i></p> <p>Rick: <i>Those are not prison tattoos.</i></p> <p>Jean: <i>Oh, really? And he's not gonna sell our key to one of his gangbanger friends the moment he is out our door?</i></p>			<p>wariness of one another (Park, 1950, p.146). Park &amp; Burgess (1921) mentions that this is where prejudice begins to emerge (p.295). Jean is a white woman who only hangs out with other white people, so when faced with a different race, she creates feelings of anxiety and prejudice.</p> <p><b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	
14.	14/N/Gun shop owner/06:18-06:23	 <p>Farhad was thrown out of the shop</p>	-	Negative Impacts (Discrimination)	<p>14 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Negative Impacts (Discrimination)</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). The shop owner discriminated against Farhad and Dorri who spoke Persian and had a sharp nose and physical features that tended to be like those of Arabs and then became rude and accused them of something they did not do. Discrimination arises because of differences, in this case differences include different races and languages (Park &amp; Burgess, 1921, p.295). Park (1950) in his journal stated that discrimination arises because of prejudice and prejudice arises because</p>	Valid

					of social distance and social contact that does not go well. <b>Notes for Validator :</b>	
15.	15/N/Anthony/09:08-09:19	Anthony: <i>Man, look around you, man. You couldn't find a whiter, safer or better-lit part of this city right now. But yet this white woman sees two black guys who look like UCLA students strolling down the sidewalk, and her reaction is blind fear?</i>	-	Negative Impacts (Discrimination)	15 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Negative impacts</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data is categorized as <b>discrimination</b> shown by Anthony. Discrimination according to Brigham (1991) occurs when there is a difference in treatment received by someone based on race, religion, nationality, and so on. Anthony felt discrimination from white people. <b>Notes for Validator :</b>	Valid
16.	16/N/Jean/13:05-13:21	Jean: <i>And you might mention that we'd appreciate it. if next time they didn't send a gang member.</i>  Rick: <i>A gang member? You mean that kid in there?</i>  Jean: <i>Yes, yes. Yes. The guy with the shaved head, the pants around his ass, the prison tattoo.</i>	-	Negative Impacts (Discrimination)	16 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Negative impacts</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data is categorized as <b>discrimination</b> shown by Jean toward Daniel. Discrimination according to Brigham (1991) occurs when there is a difference in treatment received by someone based on race, religion, nationality, and so on. Discrimination arises because of prejudice (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.228).	Valid

		<p>Rick: <i>Those are not prison tattoos.</i></p> <p>Jean: <i>Oh, really? And he's not gonna sell our key to one of his gangbanger friends the moment he is out our door?</i></p>			<b>Notes for Validator :</b>	
17.	17/N/Ryan/19:05-19:12	<p>Ryan: <i>Look at me. I want you to stand on your right foot. Touch your nose with the index finger of your left hand.</i></p>	-	Negative Impacts (Discrimination)	<p>17 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Negative impacts</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data is categorized as <b>Discrimination</b> shown by Ryan toward Cameron. Ethnocentrism, as sociologist William Graham Summer (1906) described the term, involves as belief or attitude that one's own culture is better than all others. Ryan, a white police officer who isolates himself from the African American race, thinks that his race has a higher degree and oppresses Cameron who is skinned. Ryan's ethnocentrism gives rise to an arbitrary attitude towards races other than his own. he bullies Cameron and harasses Christine, a married couple of African American descent. As Brigham (1991) states that discrimination is treated</p>	Valid

					differently for reasons such as race, language, religion and so on. <b>Notes for Validator :</b>	
18.	18/N/Farhad/42:31	 <p>Farhad's convenience store is robbed and destroyed.</p>	-	Negative Impacts (Discrimination)	18 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Negative impacts</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data is categorized as <b>Discrimination</b> toward Farhad and his family. Discrimination can occur because of racial differences which begin with prejudice (Park & Burgess, 1921, p.228). Farhad and his family who come from Iran are often misunderstood as Arabs and suffer discrimination because of this. <b>Notes for Validator :</b>	Valid
19.	19/N/Jean/13:45-13:54	<p>Jean: <i>I am telling you. Your amigo in there is gonna sell our key to one of his homies. And this time it'd be really fucking great if you acted like you actually gave a shit!</i></p>	-	Negative Impacts (Ethnocentrism)	19 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Negative impacts</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data is categorized as <b>Ethnocentrism</b> shown by Jean toward Daniel. Ethnocentrism, as sociologist William Graham Sumner (1906) described the term, involves as belief or attitude that one's own culture is better than all others. Jean, a white American, always thought her race was better than other races. She	Valid

					is abusive towards Daniel, a Hispanic American who is repairing his house door. <b>Notes for Validator :</b>	
20.	20/N/Ryan/18:38-18:44	<p>Ryan: <i>Step outta the car, please, sir.</i></p> <p>Cameron: <i>Wait a minute, Officer. I haven't been drinking or anything.</i></p> <p>Ryan: <i>Then we shouldn't have a problem.</i></p>	-	Negative Impacts (Ethnocentrism)	<p>20 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Negative impacts</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data is categorized as <b>Ethnocentrism</b> shown by Ryan toward Cameron. Ethnocentrism, as sociologist William Graham Sumner (1906) described the term, involves as belief or attitude that one's own culture is better than all others. Ethnocentrism that occurs due to racial differences is usually triggered by social isolation, where there are humans who live in groups and minimal social contact between groups (Park, 1950, p.146). Ryan, a white police officer who isolates himself from the African American race, thinks that his race has a higher degree and oppresses Cameron who is skinned.</p> <p><b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	Valid
21.	21/N/Ryan/19:05-19:12	<p>Ryan: <i>Look at me. I want you to stand on your right foot. Touch your nose</i></p>	-	Negative Impacts (Ethnocentrism)	<p>21 is datum number, this datum is categorized as <b>Negative impacts</b> according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i></p>	Valid

		<p><i>with the index finger of your left hand.</i></p>		<p>theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data is categorized as <b>Ethnocentrism</b> shown by Ryan toward Cameron. Ethnocentrism, as sociologist William Graham Summer (1906) described the term, involves as belief or attitude that one's own culture is better than all others. Ryan, a white police officer who isolates himself from the African American race, thinks that his race has a higher degree and oppresses Cameron who is black.</p> <p><b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	
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22.	22/N/Ryan/19:31-19:44	<p>Ryan: <i>Both of you, turn around. Put your hands on top of your head and interlock your fingers.</i></p> <p>Cameron: <i>Wait. We're only a block away from our house.</i></p> <p>Ryan: <i>Hands on your head. Interlock your fingers.</i></p> <p>Cameron: <i>I'm a television director. Me and my wife were just coming home from an awards show.</i></p>	-	Negative Impacts (Ethnocentrism)	<p>22 is datum number, this datum is categorized as Negative impacts according to <i>Race Relations Cycle</i> theory by Robert Ezra Park (1926). This data is categorized as <b>Ethnocentrism</b> shown by Ryan toward Cameron. Ethnocentrism, as sociologist William Graham Sumner (1906) described the term, involves as belief or attitude that one's own culture is better than all others. Ethnocentrism that occurs due to racial differences is usually triggered by social isolation, where there are humans who live in groups and minimal social contact between groups (Park, 1950, p.146). Ryan, a white police officer who isolates himself from the African American race, thinks that his race has a higher degree and oppresses Cameron who is skinned.</p> <p><b>Notes for Validator :</b></p>	Valid
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