



**ANTI-RACISM ON THE CHARACTER OF  
HERMAN BOONE IN *REMEMBER THE TITANS*  
DIRECTED BY BOAZ YAKIN**

**A THESIS  
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement  
For Sarjana Degree Majoring American Studies in English Department  
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University**

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SEMARANG  
2014**

## **PRONOUNCEMENT**

The writer honestly confirms that she compiles this thesis entitled Anti Racism on the Character of Herman Boone in *Remember the Titans* Directed by Boaz Yakin by herself without taking any result from other researchers in S-1, S-2, S-3, and in diploma degree of any university. The writer ascertains that she does not quote any material from other publications or someone's paper except from the references mentioned.

Semarang, May 2014

Winda Febiana P.

## MOTTO AND DEDICATION

*“Jangan takut untuk bermimpi karena tanpa mimpi orang seperti kita akan mati.”*

- Arai (Sang Pemimpi)-

*“I have always believed, and I still believe, that whatever good or bad fortune may come our way we can always give it meaning and transform it into something of value.”*

-Hermann Hesse-

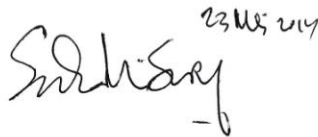
*“In the end I do respond to my own instincts. Sometimes they’re succesful, and obviously sometimes they’re not. But you have to, I think, remain true to what you believe in.”*

- Anna Wintour -

This thesis is dedicated to  
everyone that has helped and advised me  
in completing my thesis.

**APPROVAL**

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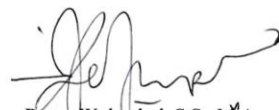
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I realize that this thesis is still far from being perfect. I would like to receive any constructive criticism and suggestion to make this thesis better. I expect that this thesis will be beneficial to the readers who wish to learn about anti racism.

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## ABSTRAK

Rasisme telah ada dalam kehidupan masyarakat Amerika sejak bertahun-tahun lamanya terutama di Alexandria, Virginia. Terdapat segregasi di sana antara kulit hitam dan putih. Namun, sebuah mandate federal mengintegrasikan dua sekolah menjadi satu, T.C. Williams. Herman Boone adalah kepala pelatih baru di T.C. Williams yang ingin menyatukan semua pemain, kulit hitam dan kulit putih.

Tujuan dari skripsi ini adalah untuk menggambarkan aspek intrinsik, mendapatkan gambaran sikap anti-rasisme dari Herman Boone, dan menganalisis dampak sosial di Alexandria. Peneliti mendapatkan data dengan menonton *Remember the Titans* sebagai data primer. Data sekunder berasal dari teori yang berkaitan dengan anti rasisme, motif, sikap, pengaruh sosial, serta sifat sosial. Akhirnya, peneliti bisa melihat dampak besar di masyarakat dari sikap Herman Boone yang menyebar melalui sepakbola.

Dari penelitian ini disimpulkan bahwa sikap anti rasisme Herman Boone bisa mempengaruhi masyarakat Alexandria. Boone mengubah pola pikir masyarakat secara perlahan. Pertama Boone mengubah pola pikir tim sepakbolanya dan menjadikan tim tersebut sebagai tim yang solid. Kedua, dengan prestasi yang luar biasa yang diperoleh timnya, Boone mengubah pola pikir masyarakat melalui euforia kemenangan timnya. Sikap anti rasisme Boone pula dipengaruhi oleh motif yang muncul karena pengaruh dan sifat sosial masyarakat North Carolina, tempat Boone tinggal sebelum dia dan keluarganya pindah ke Alexandria.

Kata kunci: Anti rasisme, Amerika Serikat, sepak bola Amerika.



## **CHAPTER 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background of Study**

According to Milton (1964: 27), race appoints to different kind of descent which can result to different structure and shape of body and there is no connection with human civilization or institution. The United States is the country where many immigrants come, so there are many races living in this country. History of different races becomes the background of racism. In addition, racism which has evolved among American society is one of the crucial issues in the United States. The differences of skin color, economic class, educational background, paradigm, and gene are main reasons to form racism in American's life. Whites from any ethnic are first immigrants in the United States. They control many aspects such as government, education, and so on in United States.

One of the inferior races in the United State is black immigrants. They came to the United States since they were kidnapped from their origin continent. Whites took and brought them forcibly by ship. Therefore, they did not have any skill and knowledge to live in American society. They started to become slave and could not go to school. Black was considered as the property so they did not have any rights to attend the school. According to Thernstorm (1973: 177), the black urban population refers to American Negro society coming from different countries

having characteristic: low educated and unprofessional migrants. In Alexandria, Virginia segregation triggered by racism is the main problem. There is a gap between whites and blacks. Whites lived on Seminary Ridge and Blacks lived on “The Berg” near the waterfront. They did not mix, lived separately. Blacks worried to go to the Seminary Ridge at night since during summer 1971 there was a black teenager killed there by a store owner.

There are two schools in Alexandria. First, Hammond High was the place where the Whites enrolled their education. All the students were white. Second, George Washington High was the place where the blacks enrolled their education. All the students were blacks. Nevertheless, based on the federal mandate, the white school and black school were closed and all of the students were sent to T.C William High School. The Whites thought that they were better than Blacks, yet the Blacks thought that the Whites were perverted to the Blacks. In addition, they were united in a football team coached by an African American coach assuming that all men are equal.

Considering about issues of racism, the writer is interested in presenting anti-racism of Herman Boone happening in Alexandria, Virginia through a movie called *Remember the Titans*. The *Remember the Titans* movie shows and wants to deliver the positive effects of anti racism attitude especially in the football. There are many people whom can trust each other and the relation between citizen of other races and cultures will be intimate. In addition, the movie conveys that people are equal and there is no superior race. In football, race is nothing, yet the team work is important.

## **1.2 Scope of the Study**

In this film, there are many interesting things that can be discussed. The background of the film which is in Alexandria, Virginia 1971 makes us visualizing about the condition after the government gave promise that this country would not judge people by their skin color. Through this thesis the writer will focus on the anti-racism attitude of Herman Boone the character in *Remember the Titans* who plays as the African American football coach and the social impact in neighborhood.

## **1.3 Purpose of the Study**

Based on the title of this thesis, Anti-Racism on the Character of Herman Boone in *Remember the Titans* directed by Boaz Yakin, the goals of the study are:

1. Describing the intrinsic aspects of *Remember the Titans* which consists of characters, setting, and conflict.
2. Getting an overview of the anti-racism attitude of Herman Boone.
3. Analyzing the social impact of anti-racism attitude of Herman Boone.

## **1.4 Research Method**

### **1.4.1 Method of Research**

Method of research is a method used to analyze, develop, and test the truth of knowledge empirically based on the data. In this thesis, the writer use the library research method. Library research is the way of getting the data through the movie, looking for references related to the research, and

browsing to the internet to get some information of articles, journals, and videos. Wellek and Warren (1977: 58) state:

Since the majority of students can find their source materials in libraries, knowledge of the most important libraries, and familiarity with their catalogues as well as other references books, is undoubtedly, in many ways, an important equipment of almost every student in literature.

In this thesis, there are two kinds of data. First, *Remember the Titans* film directed by Boaz Yakin is the primary data. Second, sources related to the film and theory are the secondary data.

#### 1.4.2 Method of Approach

Method of approach is needed in analyzing a literature. According to Semi (1993: 63), method of approach is the first assumptions that become theoretical basis to view an object. The writer uses the exponential and social psychology approach in writing this thesis.

Method of approach is needed in order to analyze the object of the research. According to Guerin in *A Handbook of Critical Approaches to Literature*, “we designate this method as the exponential approach because the inclusiveness of the terms suggests at once several meaning of motif, image, symbol, and archetype” (1992: 197). Exponential approach focuses on several intrinsic elements of a literary work. It departs from assumption that the literary work as an autonomous creative work separate from the elements outside. By using exponential approach, the intrinsic elements such as

characters, plot, conflict, and the cinematographic elements will be discussed more detail.

Furthermore, to review the extrinsic elements, the writer employs theories from social psychology approach. There are some similarities between the real condition and story, as story is created from the imagination of the writer inspired by the real situation, indeed. Hence, by using social psychology approach a character as a real human can be learned since the character is created by the author by using the psychological trait to liven up the characters (Endraswara, 2003: 96).

Gerungan (2004: 47) notes that experience and human behavior influenced and generated by social conditions are studied and investigated by scientific studies called social psychology. Human is the social being. There is a social interest. According to Hall and Lindzey, translated by Yustinus, human is motivated by social impulses, so human can connect to others (1993: 241).

Although the literature and society are two different things, they connect each other. In the literature, there is a reflection of the state of the times. Aspects of social life will be reflected in a literary work, although aspects of imagination and manipulation remain. Literature can be a historical witness since the literature becomes the representative of the condition in an era. Literature is the human expression which cannot be separated from the root of society. Even if the manipulation and imagination aspects are still remaining, social aspect cannot be ignored. Social life aspect will ricochet in

a literature. This approach is used by the writer to determine the impact of anti-racism attitude of Herman Boone in the surrounding social environment.

### **1.5 Research Paper Organization**

This thesis is organized with the following composition:

- Chapter 1 : An introduction consists of five sub-chapters, covering the background of the study, scope of the study, purpose of the study, research method, and research paper organization.
- Chapter 2 : Synopsis of the film
- Chapter 3 : Literary review consists of intrinsic elements, such as characters, conflicts, settings, cinematography elements, and extrinsic elements in the film.
- Chapter 4 : Analysis of this movie already done by others such as theme, characters, setting in *Remember the Titans* film, anti-racism attitude of Herman Boone, and the impact in the social environment.
- Chapter 5 : Conclusion of the following chapters' discussion.



## CHAPTER 2

### SYNOPSIS OF THE FILM

*Remember the Titans* directed by Boaz Yakin, is an American drama film which focuses on the major social problems of racism occurred in 1971 and focuses on the racial attitudes and tensions of the football team at T.C. Williams High School in Alexandria, Virginia. During 1971, federal laws were passed that required schools to desegregate. These federal laws forced T.C. Williams High School, a white only school, to allow African Americans to attend school there.

At the beginning of the movie, we see the community of Alexandria in an uproar due to a young African American being killed by a white person. African Americans and whites surrounded the shop where the young teenager was killed to protest his death. They are all screaming, shouting, and throwing stuff at one another while the cops try to keep the two ethnic groups separated. The owner of the shop was outraged and began loading his gun to deal with the problem, until he was stopped by a cop.

All the other teams within the system is composed of all white players and headed by white coaches. The school board offered Coach Boone the head coaching position at T.C. Williams High School due to the black color of his skin. He felt uncomfortable about this situation because he had a head coaching job stolen from him at his old school by a white American who was less qualified. After African Americans gathered around his house and showed their



appreciation, he decided to take the head coaching position. This would be the first time the African American citizens of Alexandria would have someone to represent them. These African American citizens believed Coach Boone was their answer to ending discrimination, because they assumed that he would fill all the starting positions with people of color. This would only lead to reverse discrimination and more violence. Coach Boone was the right man for the job, because he strongly believed in treating everyone fairly no matter what color of their skin. He demanded perfection and respect from everyone all the time. You can see this in the movie when he had everyone refer to him as "sir" and wear business suits with ties to football camp.

Before the team boarded the buses to go to camp at Gettysburg College, Gerry and Ray (white football players) confronted Coach Boone and stated that no white players would play football for him unless he saved most of the starting positions for them. Coach Boone made a joke about the two of them to show he was not going to tolerate racism. Coach Boone forced whites and African Americans to sit by each other on the bus and to be roommates at camp. Even with these attempts to unite the players, they still only reacted with people of their own race. Coach Boone was so outraged with the segregation occurring in his team, that he increased the number of practices each day until everyone on the team knew all of his teammates. This forced the players to get to know teammates of the other race. After spending a short time together, the players started to realize that they had a lot more in common with each other than they expected.

The most inspiring scene was when Coach Boone woke the team up at 3:00 in the morning to go on a long run. They continued running until they reached a cemetery at the break of dawn. Coach Boone told the team about the battle between whites and blacks, known as the Battle of Gettysburg, which was fought on that ground. He made the team realize the long history of racism that existed, and stated that 50,000 men were killed fighting the same fight they were still fighting today. After this eye opening event, the team starts to come together as one.

After football camp is over, the team goes home to Alexandria where they face the reality of the real world and are immediately reminded that it is wrong to befriend people of color. The team starts to drift back apart due to their mothers, girlfriends, friends, community, etc. telling them it is wrong to befriend people of different races. On the first day of school, there was a big protest on school grounds against the attendance of black students. Cops are all over the school campus holding people back and making sure no violence occurs.

At the end of the movie, the teams start to come back together after teammates called a surprise meeting. The only member on the team who was not willing to accept the other race was Ray. He always claimed that he would get his revenge. He finally did during a game when he deliberately missed his block to allow a defender through and hurt the black quarterback.

## CHAPTER 3

### LITERARY REVIEW

#### 3.1 Intrinsic Aspects

##### 3.1.1 Narrative Elements

According to Abrams in *A Glossary of Literature Terms* (1999), “A narrative is a story, whether told in prose or verse, involving events, characters, and what the character says and do” (1999: 173). In prose and verse, a narrator tells the whole story since prose and verse are categorized as the explicit narratives. Whereas, in drama action and speech of the characters is the medium to tell the whole story.

This thesis focuses on a major character of this film, Herman Boone. According to Wong in *Retrospective Review: Remember the Titans*, he states “as a football Coach, Boone is tough and a disciplinarian”. Since Herman Boone wants to win the championship, he creates the tough practice. Also, his team members have to obey his rules. In addition, Mink in *Herman Boone, Famous Coach in 'Remember the Titans,' is Not Satisfied with Number of African-American College Football Coaches* states “according to the 2012 racial and gender report card for college sport, issued last July by The Institute for Diversity and Ethics in Sport (TIDES) at the University of Central Florida, 89 percent of athletic directors at the Division I level during the 2011-12 year were white. Among all Division I athletic directors, 6.3

percent were African-American, a group that includes Syracuse AD Daryl Gross". It indicates that African-American is not given the opportunity in the high position. Therefore, Boone through *Titans* gives proof that it is not about the race, it is about the skill. Herman Boone, an African American coach, can bring his racial-mixed team as the state championship. The writer will analyze anti-racism attitude of Herman Boone in *Remember the Titans* using social psychology approach through motive, attitude, social influence, and social characteristic.

#### 3.1.1.1 Characters

Literature is a story which tells the story of human life with all the miscellaneous life. With that understanding there would have been required as a manifestation of the human figure and his life to be told. The characters in this story will do its job to be "a source story".

According to James L. Potter in *Elements of Literature* (1967),

Characters are basis elements in much imaginative literature and therefore they merit the considerable attention paid to them. When critics speak of a character, they mean any person who figures in a literary work, not particularly a peculiar or eccentric one; sometimes a given character does not actually appear but is merely talked about (1967: 1)

##### 3.1.1.1.1 Major Character

According to Holman in *A Handbook to Literature* (1960), major character in fiction needs three-dimensional treatment; a congeries of personality characters that more complex than a simple character emerges (Holman, 1960: 81).

### 3.1.1.1.2 Minor Characters

Minor character often handled two-dimensional treatment; it is striking and interesting but lack depth (Holman, 1960: 81).

### 3.1.1.2 Setting

Setting is important in giving the realistic impression among the readers; certain ambiance really exists and occurs. Holman in *A Handbook to Literature* states that setting is the physical, and sometimes spiritual, background against which the action of narratives takes place (1960: 453).

#### 3.1.1.2.1 Setting of Place

Setting of place shows the location where the story is taken. Based on *A Handbook to Literature* (1960), Holman states that “setting of place is the actual geographic location, including topography, scenery, and such a physical arrangements as the location of the windows and doors in a room” (1960: 453).

#### 3.1.1.2.2 Setting of Time

Based on *A Handbook to Literature* (1960), Holman says that “setting of time determines the time or period in which the action takes place, e.g., epoch in history, season of the year, etc” (1960: 453).

### 3.1.1.2.3 Setting of Social Environment

Based on *A Handbook to Literature* (1960), Holman acknowledges that “setting of social background is the general environment of the character, e.g., religious, mental, moral, social, and emotional condition through which the people in the narrative move” (1960: 453).

### 3.1.1.3 Conflict

According to Laurence Perrine in *The Story Structure, Sound, Sense* (1988)

Conflict is a clash of action, desire, ideas, or goods in the plot of a story or drama. Conflict may exist between the main character and some other person or persons (man against man); between the main character and some external force, physical nature, society, or fate (man against environment); or between the main character and some destructive elements in his own nature (man against himself) (1988: 1408)

From the explanation above, it can be seen that conflict can arise inside the character (internal conflict) or between a character with other character or natural environment (external conflict).

#### 3.1.1.3.1 Internal Conflict

Michael Meyer in *The Bedford Introduction Literature* (1990) states “conflict may also be internal; in such a case some moral or psychological issue must be resolved within protagonist. Internal conflicts frequently accompany external ones” (1990: 46). Internal conflict occurs inside the heart. This

conflict can occur as a result of a conflict between two desires, beliefs, different choices, expectations, or other problems.

#### 3.1.1.3.2 External Conflict

According to Michael Meyer in *The Bedford Introduction Literature* “external conflict places the major character in contradictory situation between him and other characters, society, nature, or all of those” (1990: 46). That conflict is caused by the nature is called elemental conflict. For example, the conflict experienced by a character is due to heavy floods, droughts, volcanic eruptions, and so on. Whereas, social conflict is conflict occurred by social contact or problem caused by human relationship, for example, labour, war, suppression, strife, and so on.

### 3.1.2 Cinematography Elements

#### 3.1.2.1 Distance

According to David Bordwell and Kristin Thompson (2008: 190), distance is framing position to look away or close to the mise-en-scene of a shot. The distance uses human body as the standard measure.

### 3.1.2.1.1 Extreme Long Shot



Picture 3.1 Extreme Long shot

[http://alessthanreputablesources.blogspot.com/2009\\_11\\_01\\_archive.html](http://alessthanreputablesources.blogspot.com/2009_11_01_archive.html)

Extreme long shot is a shot taken from a very-very-very far to describe a place to draw a panorama of the state of the place. Human physical itself is almost disappearing (Boardwell and Thompson, 2008: 191). We will introduce the location and the story; and get the beautiful scenery; we should use this, for example, opening scene to show a little house in the middle of pasture. We can introduce the film by using Extreme Long Shot to describe the wide, green, bright scenery of pasturage.

### 3.1.2.1.2 Long Shot



Picture 3.2 Long shot

<http://agoriniaqegs.wordpress.com/>

In the long shot, the figure stands out, but the background still dominates (2008: 191). The long shot shows the full body of figures on the background.



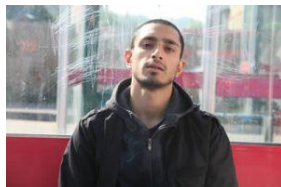
### 3.1.2.1.3 Medium Long Shot



Picture 3.3 Medium Long Shot  
[http://alessthanreputablesources.blogspot.com/2009\\_11\\_01\\_archive.html](http://alessthanreputablesources.blogspot.com/2009_11_01_archive.html)

Medium long shot shows the knees up of the figure (Boardwell and Thompson 2008: 191). It can show the setting of place, yet it cannot the figure expression clearly. The ratio between the figure and background is equal (Pratista 2008: 105).

### 3.1.2.1.4 Medium Shot



Picture 3.4 Medium Shot  
<http://agoriniaqegs.wordpress.com/>

The waist up of the figure can be seen within the medium shot. Also, the expression looks clearer (Boardwell and Thompson, 2008: 191). Gesture and expression are starting to look clear. Body starts to be the dominant thing in the frame (Pratista, 2008: 105).

### 3.1.2.1.5 Medium Close Up



Picture 3.5 Medium Close Up  
<http://emmahibbertmedia.blogspot.com/2012/09/formy-magazine-i-have-to-use-medium.html>

Medium close up shows the part chest up of the figure (Boardwell and Thompson, 2008: 191). Figure begins prominent, yet the background is no dominant at all. Medium Close Up uses regular talk (Pratista, 2008: 105).

### 3.1.2.1.6 Close Up



Picture 3.6 Close Up  
<http://agoriniaqegs.wordpress.com/>

Close up frames the part of head, hand, feet of the figure or tiny object. It accentuates the facial expression, gesture, and certain object (Boardwell and Thompson, 2008: 191). The great detail is the goal through this shot. Intimate dialogues accompany this shot (Pratista, 2008: 105).

### 3.1.2.1.7 Extreme Close Up



Picture 3.7 Extreme Close Up  
<http://agoriniaqegs.wordpress.com/>

This shot draws the audience in. Extreme close up usually shows the part of the body such as lips or eyes or magnify an object (Boardwell and Thompson, 2008: 191). It frames detail of an object (Pratista, 2008: 106).

### 3.1.2.2 Angle

David Bordwell and Kristin Thompson (2008: 190) acknowledge “angle is the frame position us at some angle looking onto the shot’s mise-en-scene”. There three general categories.

#### 3.1.2.2.1 The Straight-on Angle



Picture 3.8 The Straight on Angle  
<http://oahkarinarhoden.blogspot.com>

A straight on angle shot is the most common angle used, an angle that is at eye line level facing straight on to the subject (Boardwell and Thompson, 2008: 190). The camera frames the figure slightly (Pratista, 2008: 106).

### 3.1.2.2.2 High Angle



Picture 3.9 High Angle

<http://www.elementsofcinema.com/cinematography/camera-angles.html>

A high angle shot is similar to a bird's eye view or establishing shot, but not as extreme. The camera places us to look down through the frame (Boardwell and Thompson, 2008: 190). High angles make the object seem smaller, and less significant or inferior of the action above (Pratista, 2008: 106).

### 3.1.2.2.3 Low Angle



Picture 3.10 Low Angle

<http://www.elementsofcinema.com/>

It can increase height of the subject or actor, the added height of the object may produce domination in the scene if someone is looking upwards. The camera place us to look up through the frame (Boardwell and Thompson, 2008: 190). Moreover, low angles can also give a sense of powerlessness within the action of a scene (Pratista, 2008: 107).

### 3.1.2.3 Sounds

#### 3.1.2.3.1 Dialogue

Dialogue is the most important part of a film. It is verbal language used by the characters. Based on *Types of Drama: Plays and Essays*, “dialogue is the most persistent and significant sound in a play. A good playwright gives us not a transcript of our chaotic fragmentary sentence but language that continually reveals the character and furthers plot” (Barnet et al, 1972: 25).

#### 3.1.2.3.2 Music

Music is the important element to create the atmosphere, nuances, and mood in a film. It consists of two: song and music illustration. Music illustration goes along with the action and the story keeps going, whereas song forms the character and feeling on the film. Film has a theme song. It supports the mood of a scene, such as sad, depressed, angry, etc (Pratista, 2008: 156).

#### 3.1.2.4 Mise-en-Scene

According to Boardwell and Thompson in *Film Art: An Introduction*, “Film scholars use the term to signify the director’s control over what appears in the film frame. As you would expect from the term’s theatrical origin, mise-en-scen includes those aspects of film that overlap with the art of the theater: setting, lighting, costume, the behavior

of the figures” (2008: 169). However, the writer only analyzes costume, make up, and lighting in this film.

Based on *Types of Drama : Plays and Essays*, “costume tells us a good deal, on the stage as in life. They do not necessarily tell the truth about their wearers, but they tell us what the wearers want us to believe” (Barnet et al, 1972: 24). Also, costume has many functions, such as space and time indicator, social status, and characters personality (Pratista, 2008: 71).

Based on *Film Art: An Introduction*, “make up was originally necessary because actor’s faces would not register well on early film stock. And up to present, it has been used in various ways to enhance the appearance of actors on the screen” (Boarwell and Thompson, 2008: 177). To look like a history figure by changing the actors’ face is the general function of make up. Recently, make up is popular to live up characters in horror and science-fiction genre.

There are three aspects of lighting in a film. These are quality, direction, source of the light color. Lighting quality is size of the intensity of the light. Hard light tends to result clearly defined shadows, and soft light results to mixed lighting (Boardwell and Thompson, 2008: 179). Direction of lighting itself can be divided into three elements. These are frontal lighting, top lighting, backlighting, underlighting, and top lighting.

## **3.2 Extrinsic Aspects**

### **3.2.1 Motive**

According to Sarwono, motive is stimulus causing a tension and tension trigger people to reduce it (2011: 142). Motive comes from external stimulus, yet the working process of motive is in oneself. The function is to reduce the tension. To reduce unhappy feeling due to tension, people will do something. People can reduce the tension through overt response and covert response.

### **3.2.2 Attitude**

The attitude derives from the Latin "aptus" which means healthy and ready to do something. Literally, the attitude is considered as the body readiness that can be seen. According to Allport, attitude is the mental readiness, which is a process taking place in an individual along with the experience, directing and determining the responses to a variety of objects and situations.

Attitude can be formed along with individual growth. Through the learning process, children grow in a family environment and the attitude is formed through interaction with the people around them. Social learning process is process when children receive information, behaviour, or new attitude from others.

Attitude can be formed through four kind of learning process: classical conditioning, instrumental conditioning, observational learning, and social comparison. Classical conditioning is learning process through stimulus followed by other stimulus. When first stimulus is caught by the individual,

individual will realize that the next stimulus will come. Therefore, the first stimulus is the sign for second stimulus. Then, instrumental conditioning is the learning process when behavior causes the good result, so the behaviour will be performed it again. Otherwise, if the behavior does not follow by the good result, it will be avoided. Next, observational learning is the way of observing others' behavior, and then it will be imitated. Much behavior is performed by people due to observing others. At last, the social comparison is learning process by comparing others to check if opinion is true or false. Individual tends to take others notion to equalize her/himself. One frequently has positive or negative behaviour into the attitude since they want to compare and equalize one to people around (Sarwono, et al 2012:81-86).

### 3.2.3 Social Influence

Social influence is effort to change attitude, belief, perception or behaviour. There are three kinds of social influence: conformity, compliance, and obedience. In conformity, individual changes the attitude and behaviour in accordance with social norms. In other words, it indicates that there is a pressure from the group. In compliance, individual do action due to demand. In obedience, individual acts due to command.

Social influence has two results, positive and negative. Society can be formed since people obey the rules. However, individual can be influenced by negative behavior, such as conformity to do brawl or destructive obedience (Sarwono, et al 2012: 105-118)



### 3.2.4 Social Characteristic

According Wuryo and Sjaifullah, the social characteristic is the characteristic described to other human personality (1983: 36). This arises two types of noble willingness, namely the willingness of human to always want to hold contacts each other and the willingness to consider paying attention to other people, which can be increased to willingness to sacrifice themselves for others. Social characteristic can result to an attitude that can create desirable social reality such as unity, cooperation, social sacrifices and so on.

### 3.2.5 Anti-racism

Anti racism comes from two words anti and racism. Based on Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, anti means opposed against. Kitano (1974: 8) stated that racism refers to the judgment of some people that some races are more supreme than others. Anti racism is the act opposing against racism. It means that anti-racism is the ideology where people believe in equality of right and no superior race. Anti-racism concept analyzes racism and how it operates, and anti racism theory places the basis to take elimination act towards racism.

Racism occurs to people of colored skin, especially blacks who could be seen in the history of the United States. Also, racism is the overview against colored people by the white people. Understanding racism is looking at the experience of colored people who have experienced racism and the

impact of racism in their life. In addition, the imbalance power of black people and white people is so wide.

Anti-racism is an active process to examine and eliminate racism by changing the system, organizational structure, policies, and attitudes, so that the equality and justice are not marred by false colonial culture. Anti racism has developed new system in all aspect of live, so colored people can respect the diversity and get their chance.

## CHAPTER IV

### ANALYSIS

This chapter will contain the analysis of *Remember the Titans*. The writer will elaborate intrinsic and extrinsic aspect of this film.

#### 4.1 Characters

##### 4.1.1 Herman Boone

Herman Boone, played by Denzel Washington, is the African American. Before his family and he move to Alexandria, they stayed in North Carolina. He used to be a football coach in North Carolina, but unfortunately was sacked so the position is given to an unqualified white man. Then he moves to Alexandria to coach George Washington High School.

The main character in this film is Herman Boone when the conflicts and other character rotate around him. He has a strong belief of not discriminating people by their race. He only wants to be given an opportunity as an American citizen, so he has an ambition to win every championship since African Americans do not have any privilege to do what they want freely. He does not want to discriminate people based on their skin color. For him, in a football it is no matter what skin color you are.



Picture 4.1  
(disc 1) 04.26



Picture 4.2  
(disc 1) 04.27



Picture 4.3  
(disc 1) 04.28

*Bill Yoast : Coach Boone, the school board made the decision to put you on my staff. I did not hire you.*

*Herman Boone : Well, I came up here to coach at G.W. I didn't ask the schools to redistrict. I didn't ask to be assigned to your staff, so I guess we're both in a situation we don't want to be in. But I can guarantee you this, Coach, I come to win.*

*Herb Tyrell : Win? Coach Yoast here has been nominated to the Virginia High School Hall of Fame winning seasons.*

*Herman Boone : I won a couple of titles down in North Carolina.*

*Herb Tyrell : That's double "A" ball. This here's Virginia. We play triple "A."*

*Herman Boone : What an opportunity for me then...to learn...from the best.*

Through the scenes, Boone meets Yoast for the first time. Yoast wants Boone to be in his staff, but it's made by the school board. Then, Boone explains that he does not know about the mandate and does not want to be in Yoast's staff. The opportunity is the only thing that Boone needs. Actually, they have same goal to brought the team become the winner of state championship.

The pictures use close up shot to show clearly the expression of Coach Boone. The characteristic of Herman Boone can be represented through the appearance of him from head to shoulder. He has the tidy haircut and wears neat suit. It indicates that he is self-discipline. He is also ambitious and perfectionist. Due to his ambition, he conducts the training camp hard like a

military camp. He wants to win the championship with the racial-mixed team. In fact, it is more difficult to coach it than non racial mixed football team since black and white are still pro racism and they do not want cooperate in a team.

Through his coaching, Boone uses the military and dictator system to coach his new team. He realizes that without coercion every member cannot cooperate since they live in racism environment. In addition, the first step he uses is to get rid of the negative sentiment between black and white especially before the killing of a young black man incident in 1971. When a young black man is seen in white neighborhood, the local shop owner assumes him as a hooligan. Therefore, the local shop owner takes his rifle and shoots him.



Picture 4.4  
(disc 1) 12.25



Picture 4.5  
(disc 1) 12.26



Picture 4.6  
(disc 1) 12.27

*Herman Boone : This is no democracy. It is a dictatorship. I am the law.*

Picture 4.4 uses medium shot to show the expression of the team member as the target of Boone's word. We can see their gesture and expression clearly as the result of Boone's word. Picture 4.5 and 4.6 use medium close up to show Boone's expression when he talks to his team. They accentuate the seriousness of Boone, so they have to practice seriously and vigorously.

Boone is gentle that he prioritizes his family top of others. Boone has a beautiful wife named Carol Boone. They have two daughters. The older is Nicky, a girly girl. Second one is Karen. Boone loves his wife and daughters. He always protects them. He always talks to Carol too if there is something bothering him.



Picture 4.7  
(disc 1) 20.26



Picture 4.8  
(disc 1) 20.31



Picture 4.9  
(disc 1) 20.44

*Man : Hey Coach Coon*

*Coach Boone : In the back. In the back.*

*Nicky : mommy.*

Someday Shery Yoast, Bill Yoast's daughter, visits Boone's house to play with Nicky, Boone's elder daughter. However, a bunch of hooligan driving car throws Boone's house with a brick and mocks him coach coon. On the picture 4.8, Boone prioritizes woman and children first. He asks them take cover in the back. Boone bravely grabs his rifle and goes out to check who is doing that.

#### 4.1.2 Bill Yoast

Bill Yoast is the coach for Hammond High, the school for white. Yoast, played by Will Patton is an excelling coach. He has been nominated to the Virginia High School Hall of Fame and has passed 15 winning seasons. He has a young daughter, Sheryl that loves football very much since she is always with him when he coaches the team.

In the beginning, coach Yoast does not want to be in the same team with Herman Boone. He is very upset since his job as the head coach was taken and given to Herman Boone as the policy based on the federal mandate. He tries to cooperate with Boone since it is for the sake of the team.

Actually, Coach Yoast does not want to support Boone because Boone has taken a position as head coach and Boone dictatorial manner is too arbitrary. Therefore, Yoast's style in coaching does not similar to Boone. Boone also coaches the team hard and concentrates power in the defence team, while coach Yoast are prefer to support the offense team. One more thing that makes Bill Yoast does not support Herman; Yoast will be promoted to enter Hall of Fame if the Titans lose. On the regional championship game, Titans misses many numbers far from its opponent since the referees cheat on Titans. After seeing his daughter's dissapointment, Yoast ask the referee to lead the game fairly. In addition, Yoast ultimately helps Herman to win the team, with the collaboration offense and defence strength.



Picture 4.10  
(disc 1) 31.23



Picture 4.11  
(disc 1) 31.24



Picture 12  
(disc 1) 31.25

*Herman Boone : Wake up, gentlemen, it's late. It's 3 A.M. In the morning. All right, listen up. You will follow Doc, myself, and the other coaches, we're gonna take a little run through the woods. If you get lost along the way, don't bother coming back to camp. Just hitchhike your hindparts on home.  
Any questions?*

*Bill Yoast : Coach, this is a high school football team. We're not in the marines here.*

*Herman Boone : Let's go.*

From the scenes, we can see that Yoast does not like the training Boone system since Herman Boone exaggerates the way he trains. However, we learn that Yoast is patient; he discusses it without any anger even though he hates Herman Boone. Pictures above use medium shot. We can see hand to head of figures and the background of the scenes. In addition, Yoast and Boone have an argument since Yoast cannot accept the Boone's way.

#### 4.1.3 Gerry Bartier

Gerry is the line backer of The Titans. He is the only All-American in the team. He is also the best captain possessed by The Titans. Gerry Bertier, played by Ryan Hurst, lives with his mother since his father has passed away.

Gerry is highly respected by other members. He is also a responsible captain. We can see that Gerry put off his best friend, Ray Budds, because Ray does not play well. By this action we can see that Gerry as captain is responsible for the team since he more concerns with the team than his personal feeling.



Picture 4.13  
(disc 1) 29.45



Picture 4.14  
(disc 1) 29.46



Picture 4.15  
(disc 1) 29.47

*Julius Campbell : You want to talk about a waste, you the captain?*

*Gerry Bertier : Right.*



*Julius Campbell : Captain's supposed to be the leader, right?*

*Gerry Bertier : Right.*

*Julius Cambell : You got a job? You been doing your job?*

*Gerry Bertier : I've been doing my job.*

*Julius Campbell : Then why don't you tell your white buddies to block for Rev better? 'Cause they have not blocked for him worth a plugged nickel and you know it! Nobody plays! Yourself included!*

*Gerry Bertier : I'm supposed to wear myself out for the team?*

*Julius Campbell : What team?! No. No, what I'm gonna do is, I'm gonna look out for myself, and I'm gonna get mine. See, man?*

*Gerry Bertier : That's the worst attitude I ever heard.*

*Julius Campbell: Attitude reflects leadership, Captain.*

Through scenes, we can see there is a conversation between Julius and Gerry. They start to get each other since they are in fight before. The fight happens in the first day of training when both of them are in the same room. It happens because Julius sticks a poster on a wall near his bed and Gerry does not like it. After more days in training, they start to be honest each other. As a result, the relationship between Julius and Gerry gets better. In addition, they become close friends and Gerry changes into anti-racist. In addition, the scenes use close up shot to show the expression of Gerry Bertier clearly when he is speaking to Julius Campbell.

#### 4.1.4 Julius Campbell

Julius Campbell is African American teenager who has a great talent in a football. He, played by Wood Harris, is a very loyal friend. It is proved when he finds out that Ray Budds does not play well, Julius decides to play alone. Julius actually hates Gerry, his roommate. However, after Boone urges the members to understand their roommates, Julius and Gerry finally converse. It makes Julius into anti-racist and he befriends with Gerry Bertier.



Picture 4.16  
(disc 3) 01.43



Picture 4.17  
(disc 3) 01.44



Picture 4.18  
(disc 3) 01.45

*Julius Campbell : How's he doing?*

*Herman Boone : Not too good. Not too good.*

*Julius Campbell : How well is he doing? How bad is it? How bad is it?*

*Herman Boone : He's paralyzed from the waist down.*

*Julius Campbell : Don't say that to me. Don't say that to me.*

This is the most saddening part of *Remember the Titans*. Gerry Bertier, his close friend, gets an accident and it makes his body paralyzed from the waist down. Before the accident Gerry asks Julius getting around the town with him, Julius refuses it since he will hang with his girlfriend. We can know, from the scene that Julius Campbell feels very sad and mourns for the thing that happens. Julius really regrets to what has happened to Gerry. Pictures above use Medium Shot to show the disappointment of Julius Campbell when he gets details from Boone.

## 4.2 Setting

### 4.2.1 Setting of Place

The film takes a place in Alexandria, Virginia. In the beginning of the movie we can see Herman Boone arrives in a place along with his family. Then, it shows the place where his story is conducted.



Picture 4.19  
(disc 1) 00.49



Picture 4.20  
(disc 1) 00.50



Picture 4.21  
(disc 3) 00.51

There are many places displayed in Alexandria. The most important scene where the figures are in close situation is in the training camp. They take Gettysburg College as the place for the camp. Actually, camp is Boone's plan to increase team work among members.



Picture 4.22  
(disc 1) 18.20



Picture 4.23  
(disc 1) 18.21



Picture 4.24  
(disc 1) 18.22

The scenes above show the time when the team enters the Gettysburg College as the camp location. Those use medium long shot to show the campus as the background of figures. They walk together entering the Gettysburg College with neat suit. Also, we can see the quite atmosphere surrounding Gettysburg College.

Then, the most inspiring setting is in the Gettysburg National Cemetery when Boone tells the team that they still fight same to the people died in Gettysburg battle. The pictures below use the long shot since the background

wants to be displayed when Boone is speaking since there is synchronization between Boone's word and the background.



Picture 4.25  
(disc 1) 33.02



Picture 4.26  
(disc 1) 33.03



Picture 4.27  
(disc 1) 33.04

*Boone : Anybody know what this place is? This is Gettysburg. This is where they fought the Battle of Gettysburg. Men died right here on this field, fightin' the same fight that we're still fightin' amongst ourselves...today. This green field right here was painted red. Bubbling with the blood of young boys. Smoke... and hot lead pouring right through their bodies. Listen to their souls, men. "I killed my brother with malice in my heart. Hat red destroyed my family." You listen....and you take a lesson from the dead. If we don't come together...right now, on this hallowed ground...then we, too, will be destroyed. Just like they were. I don't care if you like each other or not, but you will respect each other, and maybe... I don't know, maybe we'll... learn to play this game like men.*

T.C. Williams is the place where the figures get along each other. They attend school and practice for football. The pictures below use Medium Shot so the camera can focus to the school title as the new school after mandate in the first day of school.



Picture 4.28  
(disc 2) 00.55



Picture 4.29  
(disc 2) 00.56

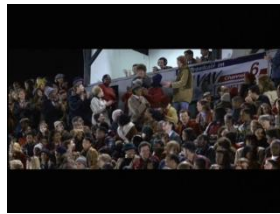


Picture 4.30  
(disc 2) 00.57

The Titans as the football team has played around. Therefore, many stadiums have been visited. One of the inspiring scenes is when Titans opposes Marshall. On picture 4.31 to 4.33, we can see Jean Bertier, Gerry Bertier's mother, comes to stadium to watch the match. She gets the warm reception from the visitor there, blacks and whites. The camera uses Long Shot to show the appreciation of the visitor for Jean Bertier as the Gerry Bertier's mother when she walks into the seat.



Picture 4.31  
(disc 3) 08.50



Picture 4.32  
(disc 3) 08.51



Picture 4.33  
(disc 3) 08.52

#### 4.2.2 Setting of Time

*Remember the Titans* is based on true story of Titans. The story is taking place in 1971 before T.C. Williams is formed. After the laws mandate has passed, the G.W. and Hammond get together as the T.C Williams. The pictures below show the title July 1971. Therefore, the setting of time is taken place in July 1971. The time title is displayed when there is uproar because a young African American man is killed by white. It makes the situation complicated and gets more complicated since both schools are integrated.



Picture 4.34  
(disc 1) 01.34



Picture 4.35  
(disc 1) 01.35



Picture 4.36  
(disc 1) 01.36

#### 4.2.3 Setting of Social Environment

Alexandria has separated two races in different area. Blacks live in The Berg. It is the place where black community lives the life, yet the Seminary Ridge is the place for White. In Seminary Ridge, there is a public school, Hammond High. After the mandate, Hammond High becomes T.C Williams. T.C. Williams is the school for White and Blacks. Because the racism still lives inside the heart of every single citizen, the atmosphere is still risky for both of them to communicate.



Picture 4.37  
(disc 1) 01.34



Picture 4.38  
(disc 1) 01.35



Picture 4.39  
(disc 1) 01.36

The pictures above show the effect of racism. A young African American is killed by a white store's owner since the store's owner assumes him as the hooligan. The uproar of black community shows how awful the relationship between white and black.

The setting of social in 1971 is in the racism condition. We can see some scenes that show the fighting, protest due to the mandate. They are still in the beginning of the anti-racism way.



Picture 4.40  
(disc 1) 04.39



Picture 4.41  
(disc 2) 04.41



Picture 4.42  
(disc 3) 04.57

*Man : Are those people the movers?*

*Woman : No. Looks like they're moving in here.*

*Woman : How many of them are there?*

*Man : It only takes one. Then we're gonna be overrun by 'em.*

*Man : Look there, here comes somemore of'em.*

*Woman : That's Dr. Day, that Negro from the school board. What's he doing here?*

Pictures above use long shot. Picture 4.40 and 4.41 emphasize on the Boone family as the background. We can see that the neighbors talk over them secretly since Boone's family moves to the racist neighborhood. They talk about them because Boone family is black. Picture 4.42 shows one of the neighbors is looking at Boone family from their house and talking over them secretly. They not only feel so curious about Boone's family, but also look down Boone family since Boone family is black. It can conclude that racism is in the neighborhood

It also can be realized that they, Boone's neighbors, use word "negro" to identify Dr. Day. Word "negro" has been used in United States to refer to the people from Africa. However, word "negro" does not use anymore. According to Malcolm X rejecting word "negro" in 1950s to 1960s, word "negro" gets

along the long history of slavery, segregation, and discrimination treating African American as second class citizen. Since the late 1960s, other various terms have been used such as black, Black African, Afro-American, and African American.



Picture 4.43  
(disc 2) 01.02



Picture 4.44  
(disc 2) 01.04



Picture 4.45  
(disc 2) 01.06

Pictures above show us the condition in T.C. Williams High in the first day of school. The school bus picking up African American students of G.W. is entering the school entailed with the protesting. Many whites protest due to integrated school. The condition is very messed up. The Titans has to face the reality. Due to training camp, members of Titans get better overview about respecting other race and now they learn that their environment still cannot respect other race that is opposing their paradigm.



Picture 4.46  
(disc 2) 11.01



Picture 4.47  
(disc 2) 11.05



Picture 4.48  
(disc 2) 11.16

*Ronnie Bass : Petey Jones. Come on, man.*

*Petey Jones : No, man.*

*Ronnie Bass : What, man? It's on me, man. We party on. Let's go.*

*Petey Jones : Look--look here, man, all right? This here's Virginia. All right They got problems with, you know-- They don't want us in there, man.*

*Ronnie Bass : Oh, man, that's history, bro. It's on me. Come on.*



*Bar owner : We're full tonight, boys.*

*Ronnie Bass : What? There's tables all over the place, man. What are you talking about?*

*Bar owner : Well, this is my establishment. I reserve the right to refuse service to anybody. Yeah, that mean you, too, hippie boy. Now, y'all want somethin' to eat, you can take these boys out back and pick it up from the kitchen.*

*Petey Jones : What'd I tell you, man?*

*Blue Stanton : Yo, come on, Petey, man!*

*Ronnie Bass : Petey, I didn't know, man. I told you! What you mean you didn't know?! You think I was playing with you?!*

*Blue Stanton : Man, he didn't know, Petey.*

*Petey Jones : Blue, he don't want to know.*

*Petey Jones : You pull some crap like that, you better be able to back it up.*

*Blue Stanton : Man, let's go, man. Why don't you cool out? Cool out!*

*Petey Jones : Let's go, Rev.*

*Blue Stanton : Man, let's go, man.*

*Julius Campbell : What happened?*

*Blue Stanton : This man acting a fool tonight, man.*

*Ronnie Bass : Petey.*

Picture 4.46 uses medium close up to show the bar owner's expression and gesture. The bar owner is pro racism since he refuses serving black boy in his bar. Picture 4.47 uses Medium Shot. It is used to show the expression of Blue, Ronnie, and Petey. Ronnie asks them to enter the bar to party for their victory, yet the bar owner refuses to serve them. Petey has told Ronnie that this is Alexandria where people are in racist paradigm. They refuse to mix with black, yet Ronnie does not believe what Petey says and tries to enter the bar. Petey is hurt because Ronnie does not believe what he says about pro racist environment and the rejection of bar owner. Then, Petey decides to leave the group followed by Blue and Julius. Picture 4.48 uses Medium Shot. It used to show Ronnie's expression and gesture in asking for pardon and Blue's gesture in front of Ronnie to calm down Petey.

### 4.3 Conflicts Representing Anti-Racism of Herman Boone

#### 4.3.1 Boone's Internal Conflict

Boone comes to Alexandria since he is employed for being a head coach at G.W. High School. He is very surprised due to integration. Therefore, T.C. Williams, the new integrated school between Hammond High and G.W., needs a new head coach. It can be Bill Yoast or Herman Boone to be head coach. Then, the school board has decided to give chance for African American because they know well that it is difficult to coach racial-mixed team. They want to see Boone's fail in coaching, so Bill Yoast will be given chance as the head coach. However, Boone can make it. Together, he and Yoast can bring the Titans as the state champion and first runner-up for the national championship. Boone can prove that he, as the black, deserves given opportunity becoming the head coach.

Nevertheless, Coach Boone is in confusion when he gets the position as head coach for T.C. Williams. He feels like he does the same thing with the school board in North Carolina. In North Carolina, job as the head coach is given to unprofessional white coach, yet Boone has gotten some achievement for his hard work. If he takes the job as the head coach in T.C. Williams, he feels like doing the same to the white man in North Carolina that stoles Boone's job. Therefore, he cannot do that.



Picture 4.49  
(disc 1) 05.51



Picture 4.50  
(disc 1) 05.52



Picture 4.51  
(disc 1) 06.45

*Herman Boone: I left North Carolina because I was passed over for a job that I had rightfully earned. Gave it to a white coach down there couldn't even tie up his own football cleats. Now you are asking me to do the same thing to this man? I can't do that.*

*Carol Boone: Herman?*

*Dr. Day: Folks in Carolina say you marched with Dr. King. Say you stood toe-to-toe with the Klan. Said you're a race man.*

*Herman Boone: That's right. I'm also a family man.*

*Dr. Day: Coach Boone, black folks have never had anything in this city to call their own except humiliation and despair.*

*Carol Boone: Dr. Day, excuse me. Herman, I think you'd better look outside.*

*Dr. Day: So, you see, we need you, Coach Boone. Come on, meet the people.*

Picture 4.49 and 4.50 use long shot. It is used to show the place where Boone and Dr. Day converse. They are in a serious conversation since it can be seen that they are in the quiet place and no one of Boone family is in there. Dr. Day comes to Boone's house to inform him that Boone becomes the head coach for T.C. Williams. Boone refuses it since Boone thinks that he will be same to white coach stealing his job in North Carolina before if he accept the job. It is a difficult decision for Boone.

However, Carol informs that there are many blacks gather in front of Boone's house. When Boone gets outside, he is very surprised. Dr. Day says that blacks have been waiting for this moment, an African American head coach, since blacks in Alexandria are in humiliation and despair. There is no

justice for their life. Now, T.C. Williams has chosen the black for head coach, so they think black can get portion for the championship. After Boone realizes that many people support him, he decides to accept the job as a head coach.



Picture 4.52  
(disc 3) 05.38



Picture 4.53  
(disc 3) 05.40



Picture 4.54  
(disc 3) 05.43

*Herman Boone : I don't know, Mama. Maybe Yoast was right. Maybe I pushed them too hard.*

*Carol Boone : Gerry had an accident. Sometime life's just hard for no reason at all.*

*Herman Boone : You think I was blinded by my own ambition?*

*Carol Boone : Whatever kind of ambition it took to do what you did around here this world could use a lot more of it, Herman.*

Pictures above use medium close up. It is used for showing the Boone expression of confused. He feels so sad because Gerry had an accident. It makes Boone thinks about Yoast's word. Then, he tells to Carol, his wife. He wants an advice from Carol and she makes Boone a little bit relieved.

#### 4.3.2 Herman Boone against Bill Yoast

Herman Boone comes to Alexandria to coach George Washington High. Actually, he does not know that both schools will be integrated. Then conflict between Boone and Yoast arise since T.C. Williams, the integrated school, is going to need a head coach for the football team. Boone does not want be staff under Yoast. On the contrary, Yoast does not want to be in Boone's staff since Yoast has passed 15 winning seasons.



Picture 4.55  
(disc 1) 03.52



Picture 4.56  
(disc 1) 03.56



Picture 4.57  
(disc 1) 04.06

*Bill Yoast : Coach Boone, the school board made the decision to put you on my staff. I did not hire you.*

*Herman Boone : Well, I came up here to coach at G.W. I didn't ask the schools to redistrict. I didn't ask to be assigned to your staff, so I guess we're both in a situation we don't want to be in. But I can guarantee you this, Coach, I come to win.*

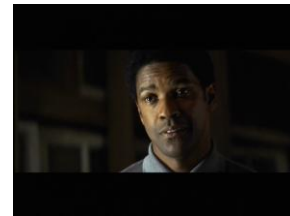
Pictures above show us each expression of Boone and Yoast in the first meeting. They use Medium Close Up, so we can see their expression clearly. Both Boone and Yoast express their rejection each other. Boone and Yoast's egos are still high.



Picture 4.58  
(disc 1) 08.40



Picture 4.59  
(disc 1) 08.45



Picture 60  
(disc 1) 08.55

*Herman Boone : Look, I can't even spell diplomacy, and I'm sorry about the way things went down, but make no mistake, I am qualified to be this school's head coach.*

*Bill Yoast : Sure. You've been in, what ,or programs in the past years?*

*Herman Boone: With or championships.*

*Bill Yoast : This isn't about me. I'm worried about my boys.*

*Herman Boone : Well, I ain't gonna cook 'em and eat 'em. The best player will play. Color won't matter.*

*Bill Yoast : From the looks of our little situation we got here, I'd say it's about all that does.*

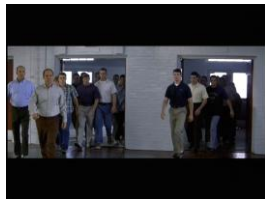
*Herman Boone : Yeah, you're right. We're in a tough spot, Coach, you, me, the whole city. I think it would go a long way to smooth things over if you would stay, work on the staff, be a defensive coordinator, assistant head coach.*

*Bill Yoast : Work under you?*

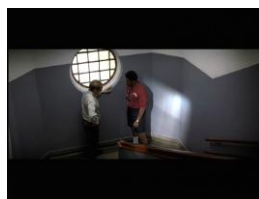
*Herman Boone : If that's the way you see it.*

*Bill Yoast : Good night, Coach.*

Scenes above show the second meeting between Boone and Yoast in Yoast's house. After Dr. Day comes to Boone's house and makes sure Boone to take the job, Boone goes to Yoast's house. Boone apologizes about the school board's decision in choosing Boone as the head coach of Titans because Boone does not want to take Yoast's position as head coach. Boone knows that Yoast is excellent coach. Boone asks Yoast to keep in staff as the defensive coordinator, yet Yoast refuses it.



Picture 4.61  
(disc 1)13.24



Picture 4.62  
(disc 1) 13.44



Picture 4.63  
(disc 1) 13.48

*Herman Boone : You have just disrupted my first team meeting in an unacceptable fashion. This is my team now. Either you're with that or you're not.*

*Bill Yoast : I'm here, ain't I? Let's talk football.*

*Herman Boone : Let's talk football.*

*Bill Yoast : I run the defense—*

*Herman Boone : As a part of my team strategy. Now, I have never seen an assistant coach's name in the newspaper for losing a game.*

*Bill Yoast : I want a job for Coach Tyrell. He's been with me for years. I won't leave him out in the cold. You don't get me without him.*

*Herman Boone : You're overcooking my grits, Coach. All right. I will allow Coach Tyrell to coach the special team, but I will have my eye on him. And you.*

Bill Yoast meets his boys and family in bar to say goodbye that he will coach Loudon High. However, parents and team members want Yoast to stay in the team as coach. If Yoast leaves the team, team members will leave the team. Yoast loves his team member so much since he has practiced and seen they grow. He thinks that he will destroy their future since team member will be out if Yoast leaves the team. Therefore, he decides to be assistant coach as under Boone. He composes himself and prioritizes his team member.

#### 4.3.3 Boone against Gerry Bertier

Gerry Bertier is a racist. He is the person who strongly rejects the mandate about integrating school. He does not want to play with the black people since he simlizes them to animals. However, Yoast has always managed to quell Gerry's anger. Gerry is humiliated by Boone since Gerry asks Boone as if Gerry is the coach of the team. Gerry tells Boone if he gives half the position for Hammond High players with half of the offense, the special teams and full defensive so that Hammond High player will play for Boone.

Boone actually humiliates Gerry Bertier. He introduces Gerry Bertier as Jerry Lewis that would tell jokes and Ray Budds as Dean Martin that would sing and get girls. Boone also threatens that this team belongs to Boone. If Gerry does not comply with Boone, Gerry will not be able to play for team. As a result, Gerry gives up and complies with Boone.



Picture 4.64  
(disc 1) 15.08



Picture 4.65  
(disc 1) 16.17



Picture 4.66  
(disc 1) 16.31

*Herman Boone : How can I help you boys?*

*Gerry Bertier : I'm Gerry Bertier, the only all-American you got on this team. You want any of us to play for you, you reserve half the open positions for Hammond players, half the offense, half the special teams. We don't need any of your people on defense. We're already set.*

*Herman Boone : Uh-huh. Don't need none of my people? What did you say your name was, Jerry?*

*Gerry Bertier : Gerry.*

*Herman Boone : No, you must have said Jerry, like Lewis, which would make you Dean Martin, right? Ladies and gentlemen, I got an announcement to make. We got Jerry Lewis and Dean Martin going to camp with us here this year. Jerry tells the jokes, Dean sings the songs and gets the girl. Let's give them a round of applause. Where's your folks, Gerry? Your parents, are they here? Where are they?*

*Gerry Bertier : That's my mother.*

*Herman Boone : That's your mama? Very nice. How are you? Take a good look at her. 'Cause once you get on that bus, you ain't got no mama no more. You got your brothers on the team, and you got your daddy. Now, you know who your daddy is, don't you? Gerry, if you want to play on this football team you answer me when I ask you who is your daddy. Who's your daddy, Gerry? Who's your daddy?*

*Gerry Bertier : You.*

*Herman Boone : Uh-huh. And whose team is this? Is this your team, or is this your daddy's team?*

*Gerry Bertier : Yours.*

*Herman Boone : Mm-hmm. Get on the bus. Put your jacket on first and get on the bus.*

Scenes above use Medium Close Up to show the conversation between Gerry and Boone. Through those, we can see the transformation of Gerry's expression. In the picture 4.64, Gerry's expression is arrogant and vainglorious. After Boone humiliates and threatens him to assert his



position as head coach, Gerry's expression turns afraid on picture 65 to 66. He chooses to obey Boone's word since he does not want to get.

#### 4.3.4 Herman Boone against Parents

Hammond High players live in the racism environment where the black and white neighborhoods are segregated. They think that white is better than black. They do not want to be in touch with black. The parents of Hammond High player also have same opinion. Parents do not like Boone. For them, the only coach is Yoast since Yoast is white. One of the parents that strongly hates Boone is Mr. Bosley.

He is angry when he sees his son, Alan, is taken out the field and replaced by the black player. He is yelling at Yoast. For him, Alan is a star. He should play in field. After yelling, Mr. Bosley blames Boone. Yet, his anger can be mitigated by coach Yoast since Yoast is in the same deacon board with Mr. Bosley.



Picture 4.67  
(disc 2) 11.58



Picture 4.68  
(disc 2) 11.59



Picture 4.69  
(disc 2)12.00

*Mr. Bosley : He's not some walk-on scrub, Yoast. The boy's a player. He's a star. And he busted his but for you. This is all your doing, you blacks.*

*Bil Yoast : That is enough. It's my call .Now listen. You just go on home now, Fred,before you do something that you're going to regret.*

Scenes above use Medium shot. We can see the expression and gesture. Mr. Bosley comes to office to yell at Coach Yoast. He also blames

Coach Boone. He uses word “black” to insult Coach Boone. However, Boone does not care and he stays at the relax position.

#### 4.4 Background of Boone’s Anti Racism Attitude

Background of Boone’s anti racist attitude is influenced by three factors. They are motive, social influence, and social characteristics. When Boone lives in North Carolina, he is an excellent coach. He brings his football team become the outstanding team in North Carolina and get some titles for his great coaching. However, the school board refuses Boone as the head coach and gives that important position to unprofessional white coach. It starts his motive appears. His motive is to prove that best player will play well and skin color will not be a matter. To prove it, Boone accepts a job to be a coach in George Washington High.

Second, social influence of North Carolina really influences Boone’s attitude so much. Boone marches with Dr.King and fights against Ku Klux Klan before. Boone changes his attitude became quieter after moving to Alexandria. It can be see through the conversation between Dr. Day and Boone. Boone immediately changes the topic about him when Dr. Day says that Boone marches with Dr. King and fights against Ku Klux Klan and shows that he is the man prioritizing family. He chooses the peaceful way through the proof and respects others in coaching the Titans.

Third, Boone’s social characteristics can change the character of his team members. At the beginning, his members hate each other due to the different race. Boone changes his paradigm formed by their society. He

changes the Titans from pro racism into anti racism. Through his team, he slowly can change the Alexandria society through euphoria of Titans winning and can create the unity and cooperation among Alexandria citizen. The Titans winning is also the proof from Boone to the society. Picture 4.70 and 4.71 show the time when Boone tells about his experience in North Carolina.



Picture 4.70  
(disc 1) 05.51



Picture 4.71  
(disc 1) 05.52



Picture 4.72  
(disc 1) 06.45

*Herman Boone: I left North Carolina because I was passed over for a job that I had rightfully earned. Gave it to a white coach down there couldn't even tie up his own football cleats. Now you are asking me to do the same thing to this man? I can't do that.*

*Carol Boone: Herman?*

*Dr. Day: Folks in Carolina say you marched with Dr. King. Say you stood toe-to-toe with the Klan. Said you're a race man.*

*Herman Boone: That's right. I'm also a family man.*

*Dr. Day: Coach Boone, black folks have never had anything in this city to call their own except humiliation and despair.*

*Carol Boone: Dr. Day, excuse me. Herman, I think you'd better look outside.*

*Dr. Day: So, you see, we need you, Coach Boone. Come on, meet the people.*

#### 4.5 Anti-Racism Attitude of Herman Boone

Herman Boone is an assertive person and has a clear vision. At the beginning of the team establishment consisting of white and black, Boone coaches by firm way. Although he uses hard way, he does not discriminate members. He tries to unite team members. His first anti-racism attitude is

when the team get to camp. He asks them to sit each other, between black and white. Herman also asks them to be comfortable since they will be roommate.



Picture 4.73  
(disc 1) 16.49



Picture 4.74  
(disc 1)16.52



Picture 4.75  
(disc 1) 16.54

*Herman Boone : All right, everybody, off the bus. Listen up, I don't care if you're black, green, blue, white, or orange, I want all of my defensive players on this side, all players going out for offense over here. Right now. Let's move! Let's move! Let's move! Let's move! You and you, offensive bus.Sit together. You and you, defensive bus. Sit together.Get comfortable, too because the person that I have you sitting next to, is the same one you'll be rooming with for the duration of this camp.*

Through scenes above, we can see the anti-racism act of Herman Boone. He puts them sitting different each other. He pushes them to know the importance of team work. No matter what your skin color are, we have to concern about the team.



Picture 4.76  
(disc 1) 21.51



Picture 4.77  
(disc 1) 21.52



Picture 4.78  
(disc 1) 21.53

*Herman Boone : Why are you fumbling my football?*

*Petey Jones : My blockers were bad.*

*Herman Boone : Your blockers ain't got nothin' to do with you holding the ball! Did your blockers fumble the football, or did you fumble the football?*

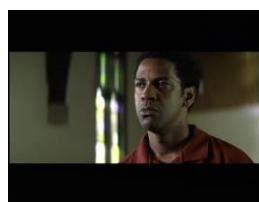
*Petey Jones : I did, sir.*

*Herman Boone : All right. How many feet are in a mile? How many feet are in a mile?*

*Petey Jones : 5280 feet!*

*Herman Boone : You pick this ball up, you run every one of them!  
You're killing me, Petey! You're killing me!*

It can be seen that Herman Boone is anti-racism. He will punish the member that cannot do his job well. Like Petey Jones, he gets the punishment since he fumbles the football. Even though Petey is black as long as he is wrong he will get the punishment.



Picture 4.79  
(disc 1) 22.46



Picture 4.80  
(disc 1) 22.47



Picture 4.81  
(disc 1) 22.48

*Herman Boone : Each one of you will spend time every day with a teammate of a different race. You will learn about him and his family, his likes, his dislikes. You will report back to me until you meet every one of your teammates. Until that time, we go to 3-a-day practices. You continue to ignore each other, we'll go to 4-a-day practices. Now, is there any part of this you don't understand?*

Herman Boone starts to push them again since they still ignore their teammate. Therefore, Boone asks them to know each other personally. They have to report back to Boone. If they cannot do it, they will get more practice. This is anti-racism attitude showed by Boone since he wants his team can respect each other since team work is the important to win championship.

As anti-racism man, Boone supports each member. One of them is Louie Lastik, white member. He wants to continue his studies in the college, yet his grade is low. He does not fulfil the qualification. However, Boone

helps him to increase his grade. Lastik can increase his grade successfully, so he can continue his studies in the college. He is very grateful to Coach Boone.



Picture 4.82  
(disc 3) 07.55



Picture 4.83  
(disc 3) 07.57



Picture 4.84  
(disc 3) 08.00

*Herman Boone : Lastik, what's the matter?*

*Louie Lastik : I'm eligible.*

*Herman Boone : Well, um, I'm glad to hear that, son, but I'm already married.*

*Louie Lastik : I got a C-plus average, Coach. I'm going to college.*

*Herman Boone : All right, fantastic.*

The scenes above use medium close up. It is usually used in regular talk, so we can see the expression of each figure. Lastik is very happy since Boone has helped him to increase his grade.

#### 4.6 Social Impact of Anti-Racism Attitude of Herman Boone

Anti-racism attitude of Herman Boone has a good impact. It influences people in Alexandria. Boone's goal is to change his team, yet it changes all around. After having camp, the members can respect each other. It is automatically changing them. As a result, they can play well in the field. The euphoria of Titans is started when they can win in every single match. In the first match, T.C. Williams vs. Hayfield, the spectators, whites and blacks, sit in the different area. They do not mix in the same place. It means that racist influence is still high. We can see through

scenes below. They use medium shot to display the condition of the Titans fans. They sit in different area even though they support same team.



Picture 4.85  
(disc 2) 03.44



Picture 4.86  
(disc 2) 03.47



Picture 4.87  
(disc 2) 03.49

*Man : Hey look at them. They come here to watch the game and they still don't want no part of us.*

On the match T.C. Williams vs. Marshall, the spectators, white and black, sit in the same area. Scenes below use long shot. We can see that the spectators consist of black and white. They have been united since the Titans, racial mixed team, can beat all opponents and go to the state championship. Euphoria of the Titans winning has changed people.



Picture 4.88  
(disc 3) 08.51



Picture 4.89  
(disc 3) 08.55



Picture 4.90  
(disc 3) 08.57

When Julius Campbell visits Gerry Bertier, he meets a police officer. Julius is afraid since it is unusual seeing black taking a walk in white neighborhood. He thinks the police will arrest or warn him. Yet the police officer praises his last match and his skill. The police also gives advice to keep up the good work. Picture 4.91 below uses long shot to show when

the police approaches Julius Campbell. Picture 4.95 and 4.96 use medium close up to show the expression of officer and Julius in a regular talk.



Picture 4.91  
(disc 2) 31.07



Picture 4.92  
(disc 2) 31.13



Picture 4.93  
(disc 2)31.18

*Police : Heck of a game you boys played last night.*

*Julius Campbell : Thanks. Thank you, officer.*

*Police : Best defense I've seen in 20 years. Tell that coach of yours to keep up the good work.*

*Julius Campbell : Oh.oh yeah. I'll-- I'll do.*

People in Boone's neighborhood also changes when he can bring the Titans to the final of state championship. As a result, his neighborhood can accept his family because in the beginning the neighborhood looks down his family due to his race. It means Boone can give proof that skin color is not a matter and makes Alexandria people respect his racial mixed team. Pictures below use Long shot to show the expression of Boone's family and the neighborhood that give applause for the Titans' last game.



Picture 4.94  
(disc 3) 00.16



Picture 4.95  
(disc 3)00.18



Picture 4.96  
(disc3)00.24

*Nicky : we're gonna win state.*



## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION**

Anti-racism attitude of Herman Boone can be seen in every conflict he faces against Yoast, Gerry Bertier, Mr. Bosley, even himself. Anti-racism attitude appears due to many factors such as motive, social characteristic, and social influence. In North Carolina, he has brought his team to be the outstanding team and gotten some titles there. However, the school board refuses him as the head coach and gives the position to an unprofessional white coach. As a result, his motive appears. His motive is to prove his opinion that best player will play well and skin color will not matter, so he immediately accepts the job in George Washington High.

Social influence cannot be separated from Boone's anti-racism attitude. Pro racist society in North Carolina changes his attitude. In North Carolina, Boone helps Dr. King and embattles Ku Klux Klan. However, his attitude changes since he moves to Alexandria. He decides to respect others and chooses the peaceful way. He does not angry even though he is insulted by the Whites in Alexandria. Boone's social characteristics also can change the Alexandria society itself. First, he changes his team members to be respectful people. Second, through his team's achievement Boone can change the attitude of Alexandria people from pro racism to anti racism. Through the changing attitude of Alexandria people, unity and cooperation appears around Alexandria society.

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