

REBELLION AGAINST RACISM AND DISCRIMINATION IN THE MOVIES *RISE OF THE PLANET OF THE APES* AND *DAWN OF THE PLANET OF THE APES*

James Madula, Singgih Daru Kuncara, Chris Asanti

English Department, Faculty of Cultural Studies
Mulawarman University
email: miraclegiftandloyal@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Racism, discrimination and rebellion are three issues which still exist in the world we live these days. Racism is a belief that some groups are superior while some other groups are inferior. Discrimination is the unequal or unfair and violence actions toward others, basically based on their race, skin color and belief. Rebellion is an action or a movement against the pressures which comes from the outside. Those three issues can be found in the movies *Rise of the Planet of the Apes* and *Dawn of the Planet of the Apes*. The purposes of this study are to identify and analyze the kinds of racism action from Humans which then emerged the resistance or rebellion from the Apes, and how do the Apes rebel to the Humans. The primary data of this study were collected from Mat Reeves's *Rise of the Planet of the Apes* (2011) and *Dawn of the Planet of the Apes* (2014) movies. The theory of racism by Henry and Tator, discrimination theories by Theodorson and Theodorson and Larry Willmore and theory of rebellion by Karl Marx and D. E. H. Russel were used as the theoretical framework to find out and analyzed the kinds of racism that the Humans had done to the Apes and the way the Apes do the rebellion action in the movies *Rise of the Planet of the Apes* and *Dawn of the Planet of the Apes* movies. The result of this study showed that the rebellion action from Apes toward Humans is appropriated with the rebellion theories from Karl Marx and D. E. H. Russel. The Apes did the rebellion actions toward the Humans because of the unfair treatments, racism and discrimination treatments from the Humans. Furthermore, the result of Ape's rebellion towards Human in the movies is only the destruction.

Key words: individual racism, interpersonal racism, systemic racism, institutional racism, discrimination.

ABSTRAK

Rasisme, diskriminasi dan pemberontakan adalah tiga persoalan yang masih eksis didunia sampai saat ini. Rasisme adalah sebuah paham bahwa ada sebagian kelompok yang unggul dan sebagian tidak. Diskriminasi adalah perlakuan yang tidak adil atau perbedaan perlakuan dan kekerasan terhadap orang lain, biasanya berdasarkan ras, warna kulit dan kepercayaan. Pemberontakan adalah sebuah tindakan atau sebuah pergerakan melawan ancaman yang datang dari luar. Ketiga persoalan tersebut dapat dijumpai didalam film Rise of the Planet of the Apes dan Dawn of the Planet of the Apes. Adapun tujuan dari studi ini adalah untuk menidentifikasi dan menganalisa jenis-

jenis tindakan rasisme yang dilakukan oleh kelompok manusia yang menyebabkan terjadinya perlawanan atau pemberontakan dari kelompok kera dan bagaimana cara kelompok kera memberontak kepada kelompok manusia. Data utama dari studi ini diambil dari karyanya Matt Reeves, yaitu film Rise of the Planet of the Apes (2011) dan Dawn of the Planet of the Apes (2014). Adapun teori rasisme menggunakan teori dari Henry and Tator, teori diskriminasi dari Theodorson and Theodorson dan Larry Willmore dan teori pemberontakan dari Karl Marx dan D. E. H. Russel. Teori-teori tersebut merupakan teori utama yang digunakan untuk menganalisa macam-macam rasisme yang dilakukan oleh kelompok manusia terhadap kelompok kera, dan bentuk atau cara dari aksi pemberontakan yang dilakukan oleh kelompok kera didalam film Rise of the Planet of the Apes dan Dawn of the Planet of the Apes. Hasil yang didapatkan dari studi ini menunjukkan bahwa aksi pemberontakan yang dilakukan oleh kelompok kera selaras dengan teori dari Karl Marx dan D. E. H. Russel. Kelompok kera melakukan aksi pemberontakan karena perlakuan yang tidak adil, tindakan diskriminasi dan rasisme dari kelompok manusia. Ironisnya, hasil dari pada aksi pemberontakan yang dilakukan kelompok kera terhadap kelompok manusia hanyalah mendatangkan kehancuran.

Kata kunci: *rasisme individu, rasisme interpersonal, rasisme sistemik, rasisme institusional, diskriminasi.*

A. BACKGROUND

The word of racism is no longer a new word for us, but it is familiar for us. Since Martin Luther King Jr declared about the human right and protested about discrimination from the white people toward black people on August 28, 1963 at Lincoln Memorial in the United State of America, since then there was a huge movement cross countries from the black people, slaves, and half-laborers to claim their right as free men and to get a treatment as well as others (the white people) (www.news.bbc.co.uk).

Racism treatments such as discrimination of the minority, distinction between races, women and immigrants oppressions give bad impacts on the people who get racial treatments, such as they lose their self confidence, they have bad self image, also they have so much anger inside them because of the unfair treatments. Everyone who treated unfairly will not oftenly just accept those treatments, they will fight back or at least they will keep the red feeling towards the people who have treated them unfair. To date, racism treatments happen because there is a significant distinction between races, ethnics, cultures and religions. Every place has different kind of racism treatments based on the situation and the condition in that place.

Moreover, the worst effect that could be emerged from racism treatments is the emergence of social movement or rebellion, fight back actions or revenge from those who experience the racial treatments. This movement occurs only to reach the goal that there will be no more distinction between races, ethnic or religion which leads to the freedom for all creatures.

Rise of the Planet of the Apes and *Dawn of the Planet of the Apes* are the movies that were directed by Mat Reeves and the story was written by Mark Bombback, Rick Jaffa and Amanda Silver. *Rise of the Planet of the Apes* was released on August 5, 2001

and *Dawn of the Planet of the Apes* was released on July 11, 2014. These movies had been nominated for many rewards such as in Oscar, as Best Achievement in Visual Effects from Academy Awards, Horror Films, USA (2012), as top Box Office Films from ASCAP Film and Television Music Awards (2011), as best Special Effects of the Year from Golden Schomes Awards (2011), as best Sci-Fi Movie from IGN Summer Movie Awards (2011), as Best Special Visual Effects from BAFTA Awards 2015 and many more. Moreover, this movie won as the best Vocal/Motion Capture performance from Indiana Film Journalists Association, USA 2014, the best Visual effects from International Online Cinema Awards (INOCA) 2015, the best Science-Fiction/Horror Film from Denver Film Critics Society (DFCS) 2014 and many more. (IMDb: Rise of the Planet of the Apes, Dawn of the Planet of the Apes Awards 2014.com).

The uniqueness of those movies is that the main characters are the Apes, but it does not tell about animal life or animal planet. The story is about a resistance from Apes toward Human for what Human had done to the Apes in the past, as Human's laboratory trial objects. Also this movie shows how the Apes fight for their peace, their freedom and their right to have an equal life like human beings. How the movie was told, has shaped the writer's interest to analyze further about the rebellion and to find out what are the factors behind the rebellion by the Apes toward Humans in the movies.

Based on the aforementioned reasons above, the writer will investigate and explore further about the issues between the Apes and the Human in the movies *Rise of the Planet of the Apes* and *Dawn of the Planet of the Apes*. Because the first movie, it shows more about the life of the Apes under human control in the lab as the experimental objects. Next, the movie tells about racism and discrimination. However, in second movie it shows more about the reaction of the Apes to fight back against Humans or resistance or rebellion that is clearly depicted is the rebellion or resistance which is more callous, more dangerous and worse than what the Apes did in the first movie. It is not about to escape or defense, yet it is about to revenge Humans. Hence, it can be concluded that rebellion happened for no reason; it happened because of the distinct and unfair treatments from Humans toward what Humans the Apes in the first movie, *Rise of the Planet of the Apes*.

According to Hughes and Kroehler (2010) "Racism is the belief that some racial groups are naturally superior and others are inferior (214)". Thus, racism is a belief and an action from someone or a group or race toward others by humiliating or underestimating other race or group.

What is more, Hughes and Kroehler (2010) continued that Discrimination is action what people actually do in their daily activities which involves the arbitrary denial of privilege, prestige and power to members of minority group whose qualifications are equal to those of members of the dominant group (219).

Discrimination is the part of racism action which the actor of the action is the majority toward the minority. If we talk about racism, we will also talk about discrimination because both of them are closely interconnected. Racism and discrimination are two phenomena that cannot be separated. Moreover, discrimination has become a tool for someone or some group to treat or devalue others or the minorities without considering what the effect of that discrimination action is.

B. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS

1. Literature

Literature is a term from Latin *Literatura* which means “writing formed with letters” (Klarer 9). According to that definition of literature, it drives us to the meaning that literature is a written language in form of text with the backgrounds of literariness.

Moreover, Isaac Ade and Okunoye say that literature is “thus summed up as permanent expression in words (written or spoken), specially arranged in pleasing accepted patterns or forms. Literature expresses thoughts, feelings, ideas or other special aspects of human experiences”.

2. Film

Film is one of the most popular media now days. Lots of audience who watch the movie make the movie cannot be separated from human lifestyle. Movie is also known as motion picture or film and it is also one of the popular literary works is that useful to express people’s thought, feelings, emotions, ideas, etc. According to David Bordwell and Kristin Thompson in their book *An Introduction: Film Art*, they say that:

Film communicates information and ideas and film shows people places and ways of life. Film takes people through the experiences, the experiences are often driven by stories with characters, a film might also develop an idea or to explore visual qualities or sound texture. In other words, a film takes people on a journey, offering patterned experience that engages people’s mind and emotions (2). Film is like literature or can be divided as one of literature form because in film there is the dimension of time in a variety of ways. The aspects of plot such as foreshadowing and flashback, or interwoven levels of action and time can be translated into film (Mario 63).

3. Intrinsic Elements

a. Plot

Plot is the action that takes place in the story. Plot is the series of connected happenings and the results. There are five essential parts of plot which is exposition, rising action, climax, falling action and resolution. Firstly, exposition is the part in a story/film where the story is told in the beginning of the film/story by the narrator or the character. A good exposition of a story/film is needed to make readers/audience enjoy and follow along that story/film from start to finish. Secondly, rising action is the part when the story becomes complicate; the conflicts are revealed. Usually these are events between introduction and climax. Thirdly, climax is the part in a story/film when the point of a story/film is clearly depicted or the high point of interest in the story/film. Fourthly, falling action is when the resolution of the story/film begins; events and complications start to resolved. The last, resolution is the final conclusion of the whole events in the story/film.

b. Character

Character is the person represented in a dramatic or narrative work. Character is one of the important elements in a story. Without character in a story, the story cannot be a complete story for there is no character who plays as the model of the story. According to Perrine, he stated that there is a possibility from the author to showing up the characters in two ways, directly or indirectly.

c. Setting

Setting in a story or film also has same meaning with the setting in literature which setting is about the time, social condition and places in a film. A place in a film is where the events happen or begin or end.

d. Point of View

Point of view is about the angle from which the story is told. There are several variations of point of view; they are first person, second person and third person. First person, here the story is told by the main characters or the protagonist, speaker uses the pronouns “I”, “me”, “we”.

Audience experiences the story through this person’s eyes and only knows what he/she knows and feels. Second person, here the story is told by a narrator who addresses the audience, speaker uses pronouns “you”, “your”, and “yours”. Then the last is the third person. Here, the story is told by a narrator who sees all of the action; the speaker uses pronouns “he”, “she”, “it”, “they”, “his”, and “their”.

e. Theme

Theme is one of the most important things in a story or film or literary works for theme is the first step to create a film. Theme is the main idea that determines the contents of a film. Perrine stated that theme is:

Theme of a piece of fiction is its controlling idea or its central insight. It is unifying generalization about life stated or implied by the story. To drive the theme of the story, we must ask what its central purpose is: what view of life it supports or what insight into life it reveals (90).

4. Related Theories

a. Rebellion

Russell stated in her book titled *“Rebellion, Revolution and Armed Force: A Comparative Study of Fifteen Countries with Special Emphasis on Cuba and South Africa”* that rebellion is the form of violent power struggle in which that the overthrow of the regime is threatened by the actions that include kinds of violence (56).

Further, she continued that there are three types of rebellion such as mass rebellions, military rebellions and anti-colonial rebellions. Mass rebellion is the form of violent power struggle, which occur within autonomous political system which the participants are largely from the masses which include the violence. Then, military rebellion is a movement that occurs within autonomous political system, but the overthrow is threatened by military forces. The last, anti-colonial rebellion is the intersocietal power struggle in which the overthrow of colonial systems is threatened by violent means (60).

Karl Marx stated that rebellion movement occurs because there is a pressure towards the proletariat from the capitalist who usurp and monopolized the advantages from the society with the power that they are carrying on(681-702).

b. Racism

Henry and Tator (2006) say that racism is divided into two forms such as Individual and Systemic Racism. Individual racism is the racism action that occurs between individuals. The actions are the assumption toward someone, personal prejudice, a slur made, a person ignored in a social or work setting, an act of violence. Then Systemic Racism is the racism that includes the policies and

practices entrenched in established institution which results in the exclusion or promotion of designated group. Systemic racism also divided into two forms:

1. Institutional Racism

Institutional racism is the racial discrimination that derives from individuals carrying out the dictates of others who are prejudiced or of a prejudiced society.

2. Structural Racism

Structural racism is the racial of inequalities rooted in the system-wide operation of a society that excludes substantial numbers of members of particular groups from significant participation in major social institution (unclagary.ca/care/formsofracism).

In other side, Individual Racism is divided into two forms, each of both racism types. Individual Racism divided into Internalized Racism and Interpersonal Racism.

1. Internalized Racism

Internalized racism lies within individuals. This racism can take many different forms including racial prejudice toward other people of a different race; internalized oppression, the negative beliefs about oneself by people of color; or internalized privilege, beliefs about superiority or entitlement by white people.

2. Interpersonal racism

Interpersonal racism is the racism that occurs between individuals. These are biases that occur when individuals interact with others and their private racial beliefs affect their public interactions (oppressionmonitor.us/2014/01/31.four-types-racism).

- c. **Discrimination**

Theodorson and Theodorson state that discrimination is the unequal treatment of individual or groups on the basis of some, usually categorical, attribute, such as race, ethnicity, gender, religion, sexual orientation, age, or social class membership” (115-116).

In the other hand, discrimination describe as any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, color, descent, or national or ethnic origin which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life (Willmore 2).

5. Review of Previews Studies

First research comes from Heather E. Lacey vol. 2.no. 01.pg.1/1, “*Nat Turner and the Bloodiest Slave Rebellion in America History*” from the book “*Fires of Jubilee: Nat Turner’s Fierce Rebellion*”, by Stephen B.Oates. In this research, the writer *Heather E. Lacey* talks about the rebellion from a man named Nat Turner against the white people in Virginia, United States of America, 1831.

Second, there is a study from Zuliyanah, English Literature Faculty of Letter and Humanity State of Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya 2015, who studied a novel about Sula’s rebellion in Toni Morrison’s *Sula*.

Then the last one a research by Arije Yetunde Umulkhulsum, Faculty of Arts,

University of Ilorin, Ilorin, who studied about Racism and Oppression in Black American Literature: An Example of Richard Wright's Black Boy (2011).

C. RESEARCH METHOD

1. Research Design

This research uses a qualitative research, which focuses on deeper understanding to the issue that happens in a social or individual in this movie and analyzes the words from the conversations between the characters in the movie. According to Creswell (2009):

Qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. The process of research involves emerging question and procedures, data typically collected in the participant's setting, data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes, and the researcher making interpretation of the meaning of the data (4).

The process of analyzing and understanding data base on distinct methodological that explore a social or human problem, holistic picture, analyzes words or conversation between Characters, reports detailed views of informants, and conducts the study in a natural setting.

Moreover, this research also uses the content analysis approach which means this research identifies the human communications and explores the verbal, visual, themes and the biases in the movie. Carrie Williams (2007), stated that content analysis is "a review forms of human communications including books, newspapers and films as well as other to identify patterns, themes, or biases"(69).

2. Data and Source of Data

The sources of data for this research are the movies *Rise of the Planet of the Apes* (2011) the first movie and *Dawn of the Planet of the Apes* (2014). In this research the writer analyzes the content of the movies from the dialog or conversation among the main characters and the actions in the movies.

The writer narrates and explains the condition of the Apes as group who get the racism and discrimination treatments and the Human as the racist and discriminator group. Additionally, the writer also put some pictures or screenshots of the movies which based on the actions that related to the research problems in this study, to makes the readers have more comprehensive understanding and illustration to the issues that the writer discusses in this study.

3. Research Instrument

In this research, the writer becomes the research instrument because the writer will do the observation and research himself. Moreover the writer going to focus to analyzes the movie as the main data of this research and the writer also used the first movie *Rise of the Planet of the Apes* (2011) to indicate the racial issue that happen in the movie which leads Apes rebel to Humans in the movie *Dawn of the Planet of the Apes* (2014). In addition, the writer also took the journal and article that have same idea and same discussion about the issues of rebellion and racism in this movie.

4. Data Collection

The writer used the most appropriate data collection techniques to get the data in this research such as watching the movie and reading the script. The data of this research are obtained from these two following steps:

1. Watching and understanding the movie. In this step, the writer watched the movies *Rise of the Planet of the Apes* (2011) and *Dawn of the Planet of the Apes* (2014). The writer watched the scenes of the movies and tried to understand the whole content of the story in the movies.
2. Choosing and selecting the data that deals with the research problems in this research. In this step, the writer observed the movies through the dialogues between characters and the actions in the scenes, then make it became narrative story which related to the issues of rebellion and racism in the movies.

5. Data Analysis

After the writer collected the data from the movies as the main data, then the researcher analyzed those data. There are several steps of analyzing the data according to Miles and Huberman such as data reduction, data display and conclusion (429).

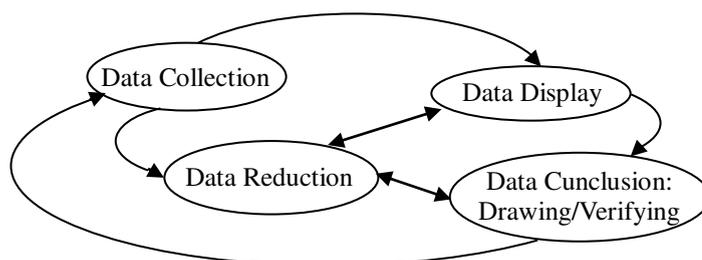


Fig.3.1. component of Data Analysis: Interactive Model
(Miles & Huberman, 1994:429)

1. Data reduction is the process of reduction the data which have been collected. The data are selected more specific in order to answer the research problems. In this step, the writer selecting the data from the conversations and words explanation actions that relate to the rebellion and racism action in the movies. These data are prepared to be used to answer the research problem of this thesis about the kinds of racism that appears in the movies and how the apes rebel to human.
2. Data Display is the process of displaying and analyzing the data. In this step, the form of data display that the writer used is the description form. Here the writer narrated the data into paragraphs. Further, after the appropriate data had been selected, those data are analyzed based on the related theories which the writer already chose to answer the research problems about the kind of racism that happen in the movies and about the rebellion action by the Apes.

3. Conclusion: drawing/verifying is the process in drawing the conclusion after the data had been analyzing. In this last step, after all of the data are valid and relevant in answering the research problems, then the conclusions are drawn.

In addition, to analyze the issue of the rebellion of racism in this movie, the writer used the theories of rebellion from Karl Marx and D. E. H. Russell. Moreover, for the racism theory the writer used theory from Henry and Tator. Then, the writer also used the theory of discrimination which comes from George A. Theodorson and Achilles G. Theodorson, and Lary Willmore.

D. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

1. Finding

a. Racism Treatments From Human Toward the Apes

The racism treatments from Humans toward the Apes could be seen by how they thought about the Apes and how they treat the Apes unfairly. Human thought that the Apes are just a species which are not worthy than Human. They thought that the Apes are not intelligent enough and Apes are weak.

Dodge : **Stupid monkey.** Is that all you got? Come on! **It is a Madhouse! It is a Madhouse!** (Min. 00:37:23-00:37:47).

According to the Data 1 that came out from Dodge, it shows how Dodge gives bad treatments to the Apes in the movie *Rise of the Planet of the Apes* (2011). Dodge shows that he humiliates the other race/group and thinks that his race/group could take over control to the weaker and no matter the apes going to do and how hard they try the Apes are prisoners.

McVeigh : Terry, get in here quick!

Terry : **Holy shit! (Panting).**

McVeigh : What do we do? hah? What do we do?

Terry : where did he come from?

McVeigh : **Should we shoot him?**

Terry : Maybe. Yeah, I don't know. **You one ugly son of bitch aren't you?**

McVeigh : Dude, I think he is hungry

Terry : He must have gotten separated from the others. You lost? Try to get home? Go on! **Get out of here, stupid monkey!**(min. 00:46:49-00:47:51).

Those human showed in their conversation blatantly how they looked that the ape does not worthy enough to be in their place. Also from the conversation above, humans thought that they are smartest than the ape.

b. Discrimination Treatments from Humans toward Apes

Moreover, Humans were not just being racist to the Apes by their words or prejudice towards the Apes, but even worst. The Apes were discriminated by

humans, not just through their physics but also their rights as living creatures. Those treatments that humans have already done to the Apes were the inhuman and unfairly treatments.

Dodge : Do you think that's funny, huh? I will show you something funny! **(Then he attacks Caesar with water gun, while Caesar in the cage)**He will learn **who is boss** soon enough!(Min. 00:41:47-00:42:06).

What Dodge did to the apes is the discrimination action. He always hurts the apes in the cage as like as he wants to, and he usually strikes the Apes with his electric stick for his pleasures as showed in scene 00:53:22-00:53:53 when he brought his friends walking around the cages.

Woman : No fun.

Doge : **Here, I will show you something fun. Check this out (then he used his electric stick and electrified the Apes in the cages).**

Man : are you insane? (Min.00:53:22-00:53:53).

According to that scene, it shows that Dodge likes to do that, he likes to treat the Apes bad just for his pleasures and to show the apes that humans are better and dominant over apes. In the other hands, the discrimination actions are not only happened in the cage but also in the laboratory.

Koba : **Caesar. For years I was prisoner in their lab...they cut me, tortured me** (Min. 00:21:12).

Koba is one of the Apes that spent more times in human's laboratory as the experiments object. Koba's experiences with humans in the lab were not a good one. He lost one of his eyes; he had been tortured and been prison in human's lab.

c. **The Rebellion actions from the Apes**

Caesar : **"No..!!!"**(Min. 00:01:12).

What Caesar did was not just a yield or just a resistance, but it was more about declaration that Apes do not want to get any harm and violence treatments from the Human. It was a sound of the freedom urge.

Moreover, Caesar did not just stop right there. After that, he taught the rest of the Apes to fight humans then led them attacked the laboratory and freed the rest of the Apes in the laboratory, then continued and end on the bridge with had the gun fire attack from the cops (min. 01:18:48–01:19:43).

In the min. 01:06:06, Here Koba came back to Human's barrack and killed Humans that he met there which ever had humiliated him the first time Koba appeared in human's barrack. What Koba did was the revenge for what Human already did to the Apes.

Koba : **Kill him. go ahead Ash...make humans pay**(min. 01:26:49-01:27:00).

Here from Koba's dialogue, Koba showed how bad he wants humans pay for

all that humans did to them. The desire of kill humans from which appears through Koba's character was not just appear without any reason.

This violence rebellion action happened because there were pressures and unfair treatments from outside (humans) to the Apes which then led the Apes rebel, for they cannot hold that pain of violence actions and unfair treatments anymore.

Koba : You ape prisoners now! **You will know life in cage**(min. 01:29:46-01:29:51).

Koba's pronouncement showed a meaning of the desire to revenge human for what human did to the apes in human's laboratory. Furthermore, the reaction that the ape had shown of human treatments showed that how bad and unfairly and inhumanity it was. The pressures, miseries, oppressions, exploitations from human towards the apes for years, ended with a violence resistance movement action from the apes.

2. Discussion

Literary work such as film sometimes is not only contains the fiction story or as the consolation for the readers, but sometimes literary work also as a media to aspire people's thought about real-condition of the real-world. Some literary works are made to show or criticize the real issues that happen in social condition, politic or even the government. Watching movies is also as one of enjoy full literary activities that everyone can do in their daily life. Therefore, some story makers sometimes put into their opinion or protest about the phenomenon which is happening in the social condition or politic system or government.

In this research, the writer found the most or the dominant racism actions that happened in the movies Based on the theory of racism that the writer used from Henry and Tator, there are two types of racism such as individual racism (which individual racism is also divided into interpersonal racism and internalized racism) and systemic racism (institutional racism and structural racism).

Thus, from those two kinds of racism, the writer found that the individual racism which classified again as interpersonal racism is the most dominant issues that appeared in the movies. In the movies, the writer saw that Humans are the individuals who directly did the racism action toward the Apes as the writer has described and showed the finding section. Further, in this research the writer also found the other kind of racism which is systemic racism which classified again as institutional racism. Here, Humans as the institutional, Gen-Sys Laboratory that supported and deal with the exploitation of the Apes as their experimental objects in the lab. But, this kind of racism action was not appeared as dominant as the individual racism.

Besides, the writer also found that the dominance of individual racism in the movies is followed with the discrimination treatments. The discrimination treatments in the movies appeared close enough with the emergence of individual racism action, which means that where there is individual racism action, there is also discrimination action.

Then, the writer found that the most dominant rebellion actions that appeared in the movies are the mass rebellion and military rebellion. In the first movie *Rise of the Planet of the Apes*, the rebellion action that appeared was the mass rebellion which

masses of the rebellion are the Apes. Then, in the second movie *Dawn of the Planet of the Apes*, the military rebellion appeared coincide with the mass rebellion. There is a little bit dissimilarity of why the rebellion actions emerged in the “*Rise*” and “*Dawn*”.

E. CONCLUSION

In this study, the writer concluded based on the research problems of this thesis:

1. The actors of racism actions in those movie depicted in Humans characters. The racism actions are by treated the Apes unfairly, made the Apes being human’s experiments object, put Apes life in danger even to the death like human owns Ape’s life and humiliating the Apes. Moreover, Humans blamed the Apes for the death of human population by the virus that created by human. Thus, The kind of racism actions that happened in these movies which led the Apes rebel to Humans are based on the racism theory from Henry and Tator, are categorize as individual-interpersonal racism and systemic-institution racism for the racism treatments happened between individuals/characters and also Humans as an institution that dealt the racism treatments towards the Apes.
2. Additionally, beside the racism treatments, in the movies Humans also did the discrimination treatments toward the Apes.
3. The way of the rebellion from the Apes in these movies depicted was terrible even worst. The rebellion from the Apes against Humans in these movies has took many life whether from Humans or from Apes. Moreover, the effects were not only affected to them who are in case with the conflict, but also to the entire populations of both sides who are stood in the neutral zone, nor has racism attitude nor want to rebel or revenge and fight back. Additionally, this rebellion movement from the Apes categorize as mass rebellion for the rebellion started by the mass of Apes. Also this rebellion categorize as a military rebellion for the tools that the Apes brought into the resistance are the military weapons. Thus, the rebellion actions from the Apes in these movies are closer to the word “war” between two groups, Apes and Humans which gave nothing for both sides but death, destruction, homelessness and featurelessness. Thus, the way the Apes do the rebellion action that depicted in the movies are by mass rebellion and military rebellion as the dominant events and there is also anti-colonial rebellion appeared but it less than mass and military rebellion.
4. Furthermore, the habit of human being treats the Apes badly as like as they want that showed by Carver when he shot one of the Apes in the woods without any sign of attacking from the Apes yet, also become the trigger to the Apes to strike back and revenge the Humans.

WORK CITED

- Ade, Olaofe Isaac. And Oyenyi Okunoye. “An Introduction To Literature and Literary Criticism”. Victoria Island. Lagos: *National Open University of Nigeria*. 2008. Pdf.
- BBC “I have a dream”. *One-minute world news*. 2003. BBC.Web.25 Jun. 2016.

- Bordwell, David and Thompson Kristin. *An Introduction: Film Art*. 8thed. New York: University of Wisconsin. 2008. Pdf.
- Boswell, Terry and William J. Dixon. *Marx's Theory of Rebellion: A Cross-National Analysis of Class Exploitation, Economic Development, and Violent Revolt*. *American Sociological Review*, Vol. 58, No. 5 Oct. 1993: 681-702. *JSTOR*.n.d.06 March. 2011. Pdf.
- Dawn of the Planet of the Apes*. Bombback, Mark, Rick Jaffa and Amanda Silver. United States and Canada: 20th Century Fox. 2014. BLU-RAY.
- Cared [Calgary Anti-Racism Education] "Forms of Racism." *Stand Framing and Learning Anti-Racism*. 2015. University of Calgary. Web. 6 Jun. 2016.
- Creswell, John W. *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*. Los Angeles: SAGE, 2009. Pdf.
- E. Lacey Heather. *Nat Turner and the Bloodiest Slave Rebellion in America History*. *Student Pulse*, Vol. 2, No. 01. 2010. Pdf.
- Fairchild, Halford H. *Scientific Racism: The Cloak of Objectivity*. Los Angeles: *Journal of Social Issues*, Vol. 47, No.3.1991: 101. Pdf.
- Garcia, J.L. A. *Racism Concept of*. *Journal of Social Philosophy*, 2001: 1436. Pdf.
- Huberman, M. and Mathew B. Miles. "Data Management and Analysis Method." 27 (1994): 428-444. Pdf. 25 Jun. 2016.
- Hughes, Michael. Carolyn J.Kroehler. 2010. "*The Core, Eight Edition*". New York: The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. Pdf.
- IMDb. "Dawn of the Planet of the Apes Awards 2014". *IMDb*. Web. 25 Jun. 2016.
- IMDb. "Rise of the Planet of the Apes Awards 2011". *IMDb*. Web. 25 Jun. 2016.
- Jacobs, Christopher P. "*Film Theory and Approaches to Criticism, or What did that movie mean?*". Pdf.
- Khairy, Wael. "*Film Analysis: Planet of Human, Animal, and Plitical Rights*". *The Cinephile Fix*, 21 Sep. 2014. Web. 26 April. 2016.
- Klarer, Mario. "*An Introduction to Literary Studies Second Edition*". London and New York: Taylor & Francis e-Library, 2005. Pdf.
- Liliweri, Alo. 2005. "*PrasangkalanKonflik*". Yogyakarta: LKiS Yogyakarta. Pdf.
- Moore, Jd. "*Spoiler: The Historical Truth Behind Dawn of the Planet of the Apes*". *Movie Pilot*, 18 Jul. 2014. Web. 26 April. 2016.
- Oppression Monitor. "Four Types of Racism". *Oppression Monitor Daily*. Oppression Monitor, 31 Jan. 2014. Web. 4 Jun. 2016.
- Pangkey, StephanyRegine. "RasismeTerefleksi di Novel Heart of Darkness oleh Joseph Conrad" *JournalIlmiahBahasaInggris*. English Department, 09 Des. 2014. Web. 20 Jun. 2015.
- Perrine, Laurence. 1998. *Literature: Structure, Sound and Sense*. 5thed". New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. Pdf.
- "Racism." *Cambridge Advance Learner's Dictionary*. 3rdEd. Pdf.
- "Rebellion." *Cambridge Advance Learner's Dictionary*. 3rdEd. Pdf.
- "Rebellion." *OxfordDictionary.com*. web. 20 April. 2015.
- Risdianto, Faizal. "*An Introduction to Literature*". Pdf.
- Rise of the Planet of the Apes*. Bombback, Mark, Rick Jaffa and Amanda Silver. United States and Canada: 20th Century Fox. 2011. BLU-RAY.
- Russell, Diana. E. H. *Rebellion, Revolution, and Armed Force: A Comparative Study of Fifteen Countries with Special Empasis on Cuba and South Africa*. New York. San Francisco: Academic Press, Inc, 1974.56-62. Web. 6 Jun. 2016.

- Susilawati (2013). "*The Effects of Racism Towards White Main Characters in Harper Lee's To Kill A Mockingbird*". Diss. Faculty of Cultural Science, University of Computer Indonesia, Bandung. Pdf.
- Theodorson, George A, and Achilles G. Theodorson. 1979. *A Modern Dictionary of Sociology*. New York, San Francisco: Barnes & Noble Books. Pdf.
- UmulkhulsumArijeYetunde (2011). "*Racism and Oppression in Black American Literature: An Example of Richard Wright's Black Boy*". Diss. Department of English, Faculty of Arts, University of Ilorin, Ilorin. Pdf.
- Williams, Carrie. *Research Method*. Vol.5.No. 3. Grand Canyon University, 2007. Pdf.
- Zuliyannah (2015). "*A Study of Sula's Rebellion in Toni Morrison's Sula*". Diss. English Faculty of Letter and Humanity, State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pdf.