



**THE PREJUDICE AND DISCRIMINATION TOWARD
MOSLEM IN AMERICA AS REFLECTED IN
MOOZ-LUM MOVIE**

A THESIS

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
The Sarjana Degree Majoring American Cultural Studies in English Department
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University

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PRONOUNCEMENT

The writer honestly confirms that he compiles this thesis entitled “The Prejudice and Discrimination Toward Moslem in America as Reflected in *Mooz-Lum* Movie” by himself and without taking any results from other researchers in S-1, S-2, S-3 and in diploma degree of any university. The writer ascertains also that he does not quote any material from other publications or someone’s paper except from the references mentioned.

Semarang, July 2017

Muhammad Apriliansyah

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Boleh jadi kamu membenci sesuatu, padahal ia amat baik bagi kamu. Dan boleh jadi kamu mencintai sesuatu, padahal ia amat buruk bagi kamu. Allah Maha mengetahui sedangkan kamu tidak mengetahui” (Al-Baqarah: 216)

We are what we repeatedly do. Excellence, therefore, is not an act but a habit.

– Aristotle

Thanks to Allah SWT this thesis is proudly dedicated to my beloved family and to everyone who supported and helped me accomplished this paper.

Without their presence, this thesis will get never-ending revision.

APPROVAL

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I realize that this thesis is still far from perfection. Therefore, I will be glad to receive any constructive criticism, recommendation and suggestion to make this thesis better.

Finally, I expect that this thesis will be useful to the reader who wants to learn something about the prejudice and discrimination toward muslim which still exist that reflected in *Mooz-lum* Movie.

Semarang, July 2017

Muhammad Apriliansyah

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ABSTRACT

America is known as the Immigrant country, because most Americans are immigrants. They come from various countries with various cultures and differences. Sometimes these differences lead to conflicts. That conflict raises a wide range of prejudices and discriminations. This issue became the reason why the writer makes this thesis. This thesis aims to analyze the discriminations and prejudices toward Moslem in the film *Mooz-Lum* using sociological approach to analyzes the intrinsic and extrinsic aspects in the movie. Moreover, the writer use the cinematography theory to analyze the intrinsic aspects because this thesis using movie as the medium of material study. The writer uses the theory of discrimination and prejudices to analyze the extrinsic aspects in the movie. The writer found that according to the movie, the Moslem in America experience various types of discrimination and prejudices especially after the 9/11 attacks. Where these discriminations and prejudices have an effect on their lives.

Keyword: *Moslem, America, Moslem in America, Discrimination, Prejudice*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Movie can be classified as a product of popular culture in America. Its existence attracts the attention of many people. According to Wertheimer “Movie is a motion picture or a series of images that showed to the screen and make some illusion of moving images due to phi phenomenon (Wertheimer, April 1912). There are a lot of movies and almost every years movie are produce around the world with different purposes and different genre such as Action, Drama, Comedy, Fantasy, Horror, Thriller, and many more.

History notes, the first movie was created in 1878 by Edweard Muybridge “The Horse in Motion”. It uses a simple motion picture, a very simple one. Today, movie is becoming more and more shopisticated. It is not just about the shot of pictures but the technology used in it is getting advanced. It uses complex effect with better quality so that it appears to be real.

In this thesis, the writer will analyze a movie with the title “Mooz-lum”. This movie is a controversial one because it shows some sensitive issues regarding the American moslem’s life aftermath 9/11 tragedy. The movie is categorized as a drama movie. Mooz-lum is a movie produced and directed in 2011 by Qasim “Q” Basir. It comes with a story of struggling, believing, sadness and hope that mix-up with

beautiful scenes that contain a lot of meaning about what happen to Moslem in America.

The meaningful story of this movie encourages the writer to choose this movie as the object of the study and also because the writer intends to tell people about misjudgement and misinterpretation towards Moslem. There are previously some studies from which the writer makes as the references for this thesis. First, it was done by Ainul Fahri Yudhita, a thesis entitled “DAMPAK TRAGEDI WTC BAGI MASYARAKAT MUSLIM DI AMERIKA SERIKAT PADA TAHUN 2001-2009” from UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. Second, “PENGARUH ISLAM PHOBIA EROPA TERHADAP PERKEMBANGAN AGAMA ISLAM DI BELANDA 2005-2010” done by Fiqriarifah from Hasanuddin University are some of the previous study that the writer took as the references for this thesis. Both thesis are focused on Islamophobia and its impacts on the moslem around 2001-2010.

While, different from the previous studies the writer focuses on the current issues regarding prejudice and discrimination toward moslem in America and also the impacts. In doing the research the writer use the theory of prejudice and theory of discrimination. Allport stated on his book *The Nature of Prejudice*, that “prejudice can be defined using a unipolar (negative) component, as in “thinking ill of others without sufficient warrant,” or incorporating a bipolar (negative and positive) component, as in “a feeling, favorable or unfavorable, toward a person or thing, prior to, or not based on actual experience” (1979:6)

1.2 Scope of the study

The writer will limit the subject of the discussion only on the sociological aspects specifically about muslim in America that can be seen on this movie. Therefore, the scope of this study will be on the discrimination and prejudice toward muslim in America as reflected on the movie “Mooz-lum”.

1.3 Aims of the study

There are three aims of the study in this thesis, as the following :

1. To analyze the intrinsic and extrinsic aspects on the movie “Mooz-lum”
2. To describe the discrimination and prejudice toward moslem on this movie
3. To explain the discrimination and prejudice toward moslem in America after the 9/11 attack

1.4 Method of the study

1.4.1 Method of Research

In this thesis, the writer uses the library research to analyze the subjects on this movie and observational research to analyze about discrimination and prejudice aspects toward moslem nowadays. According to the book written by Mary W. George *The Elements of Library Research: What Every Student Need to Know*, library research involves identifying and locating sources that provide factual information or personal/ expert opinion on a research question; necessary component of every other

research method at some point while observational research takes place either in a laboratory or in the field by capturing an exact record of some behavior” (George, 2008:3)

1.4.2 Method of Approach

This thesis uses the sociological approach to analyze the problem on the movie. The writer chooses sociological approach because sociological approach is the best suited method to analyze and describe the problem on this movie and also because this thesis will be focus on sociological aspects. Other approach used on this thesis are the prejudice and discrimination theories.

“Prejudice is pre-judgement or forming an opinion before becoming aware of the relevant facts of a case. The word is often used to refer to preconceived, usually unfavorable, judgments toward people or a person because of their gender, beliefs, values, social class, age, disability, religion, sexuality, race/ethnicity, language, nationality, beauty, occupation, education, criminality or other personal characteristics. In this case, it refers to a positive or negative evaluation of another person based on their perceived group membership.” (Dovidio & Gaertner 2010).

According to Allport, prejudice can be defined using a unipolar (negative) component, as in “thinking ill of others without sufficient warrant,” or incorporating a bipolar (negative and positive) component, as in “a feeling, favorable or unfavorable, toward a person or thing, prior to, or not based on actual experience” (1979: 6)

In the book “*Introduction to sociology* (Giddens, Dunier, Applebaum, & Carr).

“Discrimination involves the group's initial reaction or interaction going on to influence the individual's actual behavior towards the group leader or the group, restricting members of one group from opportunities or privileges that are available to another group, leading to the exclusion of the individual or entities based on logical or irrational decision making.”

Based on *Racial and Ethnic Relations in America* by S.Dale McLemore, discrimination can be transmitted continuously from one into another, from parents into their children, from families into groups, and from groups into society. (1983:127)

The writer chooses this theories because the theories match with the purpose of the thesis and also very useful for the writer on collecting the data and conclusion.

1.5 Organization of the study

CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION

In chapter 1, the writer introduces the background of the study, scope of the study, aims of the study, methods of the study and organization of the study.

CHAPTER II : SYNOPSIS

In this chapter, the writer explains the story on the movie and also the problem found in the movie.

CHAPTER III : THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, the writer explains the intrinsic and extrinsic aspects theories.

CHAPTER IV : DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer discusses the intrinsic and extrinsic aspects on the movie especially on sociological aspects about the discrimination and prejudice toward muslim in America, and also the discrimination and prejudice toward muslim in the world nowadays.

CHAPTER V : CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the writer explains the conclusion from the discussion and give the opinion about the problem.

CHAPTER II

SYNOPSIS

The first scene of the story depicts the struggle of a young Moslem boy in pre 9/11 attack in America name Tariq, starred by Evan Ross, on his way to the college. As Tariq drives his car to the college his father Hassan, starred by Roger Guenveur Smith, says goodbye to him. Being ashamed of his moslem identity on his way college he throws away his Moslem cap (kufi). He does that because of his bad experience he got in his childhood. When he is a child, Tariq becomes the target of humiliation because of his Moslem identity. Salmey-bacon, a humiliated name given to him by his friends in school. and because of that Tariq does not have friends and always lonely in his public school.

As the time goes by, his father want him to be a *Hafiz* or a person who memorizes the entire Qur'an. His father dogma forces him to agree and his struggle begins. Soon after Tariq goes to school that his father wants, his parents get divorced. It is because his mother does not agree and is completely different from his father that Tariq should be at that school. She wants him to be in public school just like the other child because she thinks Tariq deserves it and the school that Tariq goes has a very strict teacher. In his new school, Tariq meets a boy named Muhammad. He becomes friends with him and slowly he feels comfortable with this school. Until one day, he sees a beautiful girl from an all-girl school when he is trying to search the hockey ball

that goes missing. Since then Tariq starts to rebel any old tradition in his school. He once escapes the dorm to celebrate the halloween festival and meet the girl who later becomes his girlfriend. Unfortunately the girl's father knows it and he scolds Tariq to go away from his daughter because he thinks that Moslems are dangerous. Tariq desperately runs to his dorm but again he was unfortunate. The dorm is locked and he tries several times to wake up his friends to open up the door. Suddenly, the door opens but it is not his friends that he sees. It is his teacher who open up the door and looks angry. The teacher who knows Tariq is with the girl goes mad, takes a whip and begin to lash him. This experience changes Tariq's life later entirely.

Tormented and desperated, Tariq changes his named into "T" because he does not want to be acknowledge as a Moslem and begins to live like other American college students. He comes to a party and even drink alcohol because he wants reckognition. Deep in his heart he knows that he is doing it wrong. In the college, he meets a World Religion teacher named Prof. Jamal known as Prof. "J" who explains the melting pot system in America without differentiating people based on religion, race or ethnic. After the class, Prof. J calls Tariq and invites him to a dinner but Tariq refuses the offer. Soon, he sees his sister in his childhood friend's dorm, he is the one who always bullies him. Knowing his sister with a man in the room together he feels upset and takes her away home. His sister ,Taqua, wants him to be happy so she invites him to a concert that he has never been before. Tariq feels awkward with all of this. He see his sister dancing and smiling like that is so much fun. Taqua becomes so

frequent to see Tariq in his dorm, but that makes Tariq gets annoyed. This also makes him becomes rebelious. Tariq explain to his sister that she completely do not know what happens to him and what he have been through. A couple of day later, news from television displaying a 9/11 tragedy in America. The news expose some terrorist attacks the World Trade Center. All of the terrorist are Moslems.

After that incident, the way people thinks and acts toward Moslem drastically change. Hamza, his friends becomes injured after someone throw him a bottle of glass to his head. Not only that, Tariq's sister also becomes the target of raged people on college who think all Moslem are responsible on the 9/11 tragedy. Tariq sees his sister corners by a raged mob and defend his sister. The mob begins to attacks him and swears that this act is a revenge for their fallen american brother and sister toward Moslem. One of the people who is the victim of the tragedy cannot see that wrong act and begin to defend Tariq but he also becomes the target of the raged mob until one of their leader tell them to stop.

Near the ending, Tariq and his family gather around and shock to see the scars on Tariq's bodies. Her mother asks him who does that to him and without being confirmed by Tariq she knows that the strict religion school teacher who does that to his son. She then tells his ex-husband to look at his child and he cried and wants to apologize to his son. After that they all gather together and ready to face the world, prejudice and discrimination toward their religion together again.

CHAPTER III

LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 Intrinsic Aspects

Intrinsic aspects are all elements that build inside the literary work. Intrinsic aspects often consist of narrative element which include theme, character, setting, conflict and also cinematic element in which cinematography, sound and *Mise-en-Scene* are included.

3.1.1 Narrative Element

Narrative elements are the aspects that comprise inside the story such as theme, character, setting and conflict. According to Helen Fulton in her book “Narrative and Media” narrative is historically and culturally positioned to turn information and events into structures that are already meaningful to their audiences. (Fulton et al., 2006 : 1). By analyzing narrative elements, it will be easier to understand the story. In this thesis, analyzing narrative elements will help the reader to understand what the plot line is and the value of the film.

3.1.1.1 Theme

Theme is the central idea of the literary work, in this case is the film. According to Hartoko and Rahmanto (1986: 142) theme is the basic idea that sustains a literary work and is contained in the text as a semantic structure that lifting similarities or differences. Meanwhile Baldic (2001: 258) defines theme as the main abstract ideas contained in a work of literature or repeatedly raised either explicitly or implicitly through repetition of motifs. Theme is one of the most important aspects in a story. Analyzing the theme means analyzing the basic of the story because it animates the whole story. In the article “What is theme” written by Beth Hill who is also a writer of the book “Crafting Words Into Story” he stated that theme and plot are different, plot is the events of the story while theme is the meaning behind the story. Theme also can be defined as a moral of the story. (October 24, 2010)

3.1.1.2 Character

Character is a representation of something or someone that actually becomes the main icon on the story. Characters may be flat, minor, major or roundabout. According to Abram (1981: 76), “character is people who are appeared in a narrative prose or novel and it is interpreted by the readers as a person who has moral quality and certain tendency such as being expressed in what they say and what they do”.

Character becomes the main aspects on how the conflict in the story appeared. Character can be divided into two, known as protagonist and character that oppose him/her known as antagonist. According to Stephen Duncan in a very common story protagonist is usually a main character with good personality (*A Guide to Screenwriting Success: Writing for Film and Television*. Rowman & Littlefield 2006), while the antagonist is the opposite. They are both important to the story because they are the aspects on how the conflict appears.

3.1.1.3 Setting

Setting is the background of where or when the story takes place. Setting can be divided into three which are setting of time, setting of place, and setting of social. Setting important to the story because it can represent the background of the story. Setting of place is associated with the problem of “where” the story takes place. Meanwhile setting of time relate with the problem of "when" the story takes place. Social setting suggests on matters relates to the conduct of social life of the community in a place that is told.

3.1.1.4 Conflict

Conflict is something that is dramatic, referring to the struggle between two forces that are balanced and imply action and retaliation (Wellek & Warren, 1989:285). In short, conflict is used as an essential element in the development of plot. Without conflict there are no high and low or up and down on the plot and it

makes the story look alive. According to Judith Simpson there are 3 types of common conflict such as “man against man, man against nature and man against self” (*Foundations of Fiction. iUniverse. p. 46, 2001*)

3.1.2 Cinematic Element

Pratista stated that “Cinematic aspects are the technical aspects on creating film “Pratista 2008:1). Cinematic elements consist of cinematography, sound, and *Mise-en-Scene*.

3.1.2.1 Cinematography

According to Spencer in the book *The Focal Dictionary of Photographic Technologies* (p. 454), cinematography is the science or art of motion-picture photography by recording light or other electromagnetic radiation, either electronically by means of an image sensor, or chemically by means of a light-sensitive material such as film stock (Spencer, D A, 1973). According to the book “*Introducing Cinematic and Theatrical Elements in Film*” by John Golden cinematography includes:

3.1.2.1.1 Framing

One of the first decisions that a director makes when designing a shot, is deciding how it will be framed. The main choices are close-up, medium shot, and long shot. Each has different consequences for the impression the director is trying to convey. The way in which subjects and objects are framed within a shot produces

specific readings. Size and volume within the frame speak as much as dialogue. So too do camera angles.

3.1.2.1.2 Shots

In terms of camera distance with respect to the object within the shot, there are 3 basic types of shots;



Picture 1 Close-up , source from mediacollege.com

1. Close-up

We will see only the actor's head from about the neck up; objects shot in close-up take up most of the screen. Close-ups can show enormous amounts of detail, they can reveal characters' emotions, they can be used to emphasize important objects and details, and they can show intimacy or claustrophobia, among many other effects.



Picture 2 Medium Shot, source from mediaknowall.com

2. Medium shot

A medium shot has some of the advantages of the long shot and the close-up. More detail can be shown in a medium shot than in a long shot while a medium shot can reveal more of the surroundings than a close-up. The vast majority of shots in a Hollywood film and on TV shows are medium shots.



Picture 3 Long shot, source from mediacollege.com

3. Long shot

If an actor was framed in a long shot, we will see the actor's entire body; objects in this type of framing will appear to be seen from some distance. In addition

to show the setting of a particular scene, long shots can also reveal distance or a lack of emotional connection between characters.

3.1.2.1.3 Camera Angles

1. Low Angle: the camera is below the subject, which exaggerates size and strength.
2. High Angle: the camera is above the subject, which presents objects as a little weaker and less in control.
3. Dutch Angle: the camera itself tilts slightly, but the effect is the same. The image appears sideways, to one extent or another, within the frame.
4. Reverse angle: A shot from the opposite side of a subject. In a dialogue scene, a shot of the second participant.
5. Point of view shot (Often abbreviated as 'POV'): A shot which shows the scene from the specific point of view of one of the characters.

3.1.2.2 Sound

In physiology and psychology, sound is the reception of such waves and their perception by the brain (*Fundamentals of Telephone Communication Systems*. Western Electrical Company. 1969. p. 2.1). Sound is something that we can hear, in the movie sound become the important aspects because sound can change the color of the

movie itself. Sound on the movie can be divided into: Speech, Music, Sound effects and the absence of sound. Speech is a dialogue spoken by the character on the movie. Music on the movie usually uses to evoke emotional reactions of the audience.

Sound effect is a noise made by people and objects on the movie such as the sound of car, sound of gun-firing, etc. The absence of the sound usually called a dead track used in scene and often surprises the audience.

3.1.2.3 *Mise-en-Scene*

Mise-en-Scene is a term that comes from the theater referring to all that appears on stage. According to David Bordwell and Kristin Thompson “*Mise-en-Scene* is all the elements placed in front of the camera to be photographed are parts of the cinematic process that takes place on the set. It includes the settings and props, lighting, costumes and make-up, and figure behavior” (2008:112). According to David Brodwell and Kristin Thompson there are four Aspects of *Mise-en-scene*:

1. Setting

This is the physical structure on which the action is shot and played out.

2. Costumes and makeup

This is what the actors wear to show their status or character. Costuming is a key indicator in the action movie.

3. Lighting

This is how light is used by the film to create a certain mood or atmosphere, low lighting is often considered unsettling and threatening.

4. Staging

The director may also controls the behavior of various figures in the mise-en-scene. Mise-en-scene allows such figures to express feeling and thoughts. It can also dynamize them to create various kinetic patterns.

3.2 Extrinsic Aspects

Extrinsic aspects are all element that can be seen outside the literary work. Extrinsic aspects are often uses to describe the outer elements of the story such as the social background of the creator and the impact of the literary work toward people and society. This time, the writer will explain the extrinsic aspects which are prejudice and discrimination.

3.2.1 Prejudice

According to Dovidio & Gaertner “Prejudice is pre-judgement or forming an opinion before becoming aware of the relevant facts of a case. The word is often used to refer to preconceived, usually unfavorable, judgments toward people or a person because of their gender, beliefs, values, social class, age, disability, religion, sexuality, race/ethnicity, language, nationality, beauty, occupation, education,

criminality or other personal characteristics. In this case, it refers to a positive or negative evaluation of another person based on their perceived group membership.” (Dovidio, & Gaertner 2010). While Gordon Allport (1979) stated that prejudice can be defined using a unipolar (negative) component, as in “thinking ill of others without sufficient warrant,” or incorporating a bipolar (negative and positive) component, as in “a feeling, favorable or unfavorable, toward a person or thing, prior to, or not based on actual experience” Both of these definitions include an “attitude” component and a “belief” component. The attitude is either negative or positive and is tied to an overgeneralized or erroneous “belief.” (2006:11) Allport divided prejudice into five classes which are:

1. Discrimination : Someone or group discriminate to others
2. Avoidance : Someone or group avoid others
3. Antilocution : Someone or group giving negative images to others
4. Physical Attack : Vandalism, destroyed property or someone
5. Extermination : Extermination of other groups

3.2.2 Discrimination

“Discrimination involves the group's initial reaction or interaction going on to influence the individual's actual behavior towards the group leader or the group, restricting members of one group from opportunities or privileges that are available to

another group, leading to the exclusion of the individual or entities based on logical or irrational decision making.” (*Introduction to sociology. 7th ed. New York: W. W. Norton & Company Inc, 2009. p. 334*)

While S.Dale McLemore on his book “*Racial and Ethnic Relation in America*” stated that

“Discrimination can also be easily transmitted to their children, the children learn what their parents, families, and neighbors do against the minorities group or people such as discrimination, and they followed them. It can be continuous because they are not understand what they are doing, and maybe when they are young they do not know that they are learning the wrong things, but because they feel it is right and his parents were doing it so they do it anyway. Discrimination may occur because they get prejudice first, but some people said that discrimination may not occur because the prejudice. Discrimination may not occur when prejudice is present, and it may occur when prejudice is absent. In either case, a serious objection is raised to the presumption that prejudice is the cause of discrimination”. (1983:127)

2.3 Moslem in America

Islam is the third largest religion minority group in America after Christianity and Judaism (“*Religious Composition*” by Country, 2010 Pew Research (Washington DC, April 2015) Moslem in America comes from different background but mainly are from African American who make up about a quarter of the total Moslem in America. A survey (Pew research) in 2007 about how moslem life in America showed 53% of American Moslem reported that their life was difficult as a Moslem after the 9/11 attacks. The important problems they have to face, are recieving a discrimination (19%), being viewed as terrorist (15%), public’s ignorance about Islam (13%) and stereotyping (12%). 54% believe that the U.S. government's anti-terrorism activities single out Muslims. 76% of surveyed Muslim Americans stated

that they are very or somewhat concerned about the rise of Islamic extremism around the world, while 61% express a similar concern about the possibility of Islamic extremism in the United States. (*"Muslim Americans: Middle Class and Mostly Mainstream"*. Archived from the original (PDF) on September 16, 2012.), Pew Research Center, May 22, 2007)

As stated on the book written by Lory Peek "Behind The Backlash Muslim American" the book specified that 9/11 attack was a *Human-Induces Catastrophes*, which are a disaster that caused by human. A *Human-Induces Catastrophes* always set off a hunt for those who responsible for devastation. The victim of the catastrophe is searching for someone or scapegoating people who they think responsible for destruction and loss of life.

According to the book, in the three months following the attacks, FBI documented more than four hundred anti-Islamic hate crimes. That shows the prejudice and discrimination toward Moslem spread fast after 9/11 attacks. The interesting part is why the 9/11 attacks make people so full of hatred toward Moslem, there are some factors that lead the people into hate Moslem after 9/11 attacks the following: (1) an actual global increase in terrorist violence perpetrated in the name of Islam, (2) persistently negative Western media representations of the Islamic faith and its followers, (3) a general lack of familiarity with Moslems and Islamic beliefs among the American populace, and (4) the heightened visibility of the growing Moslem population in the United States.

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION

4.1 Intrinsic Aspects

4.1.1 Narrative Element

4.1.1.1 Theme

Theme is the soul in the story. On this movie, the theme of the movie prejudice and discrimination toward Moslem in America. It can be seen by looking at the whole story that tells the viewer about the prejudice and discrimination toward Moslem. Mooz-lum tells a story about a young man named Tariq who lives in prejudice and discrimination in his childhood because he is a Moslem. Those prejudice and discrimination affects his life when he grow up. He left all about his Moslem identity so he never faces prejudice and discrimination again.

Nowadays, not only does Islam becomes the most influential religion in the world but it also becomes the target of prejudice and discrimination. This is because of some extremists labeled as Moslem doing some kind of terrorist attacks. In turn it makes the people of the world believe Islam and Moslem are responsible and because of that prejudice and discrimination toward Moslem spread instantaneously.

4.1.1.2 Character

4.1.1.2.1 Major Character

A. Tariq Mahdi



Picture 4 00:08:24

Little Tariq



Picture 5 00:10:04

Tariq On His College



Picture 6 01:20:52

Tariq Defend His Sister

The first major character in the movie is Tariq Mahdi a young Moslem boy and raised by respectful family who teaches him religion and applies it in his life. Tariq becomes the major character because he is the center of the story and bring up the plot and conflict to the story. In picture 4 using medium shot shows the face of little Tariq who feels depressed as he becomes the subject to humiliation by his friends because he is a moslem, he then grows up into a man who losses his identity as a Moslem because when he was young he experienced some prejudice and discrimination on the school by his friends. He also experiences some physical abuse by his strict teacher in his school where his father wants him to be a *Hafiz* when he graduates. Picture 5 which also using medium shot shows a scene of Tariq when he first comes to the college he is shame about his name who depicts his religion and introduces his name, as the dialogue below

Tariq : Tttaariiq....Tariq Mahdi right there (looking back and down)

Officer: Wow...Mahdi, you're in room five twelve

Tariq : And uhh, is it not near five eleven is it ?

(Mooz-lum 00:10:03-00:10:15)

From the dialogue Tariq looks afraid and shame about his name it can be seen by his gestures while he talks to the officer he looking back and down, also he asks whether the room five eleven near his room is because room five eleven is the place where his friend Cedric, who abuses him on his childhood, stays.

Tariq on his new days in college try to blend in so he can fit the style of his college. He hides his identity and slowly his belief. He drinks alcohol and going into party just to be accepted by his friends. Until one day, the tragedy of 9/11 occurs. Tariq and his Moslem friends becomes the victim of the people who blame them because he is Moslem. Picture 6 using long shot shows the scene of Tariq who defend his sister and her friends from the rage mob who wants to hurt them just because Tariq, his sister and her friend are Moslem and need to be punished. Even though Tariq does not involve in terrorist attack, the prejudice among people around them makes him the victim of discrimination.

B. Taqua Mahdi



Picture 7 00:21:30

Picture 8 00:47:50

Picture 9 01:01:23

Taqua Visit Tariq

Taqua Invites Tariq to Dance

Taqua Sad Expression

Taqua Mahdi is Tariq's sister, she is a happy looking girl who is always close to Tariq. Taqua childhood does not get much attention, the only thing we all know is that she does not happy with Tariq because she knows something is bothering her brother. Taqua becomes the person who motivates Tariq to pursue his true identity and his happiness. It is depicted in the picture 7 using medium shots approach, shows Taqua who comes to Tariq dorm to visit him. Another proof is Picture 8 using medium shot that shows Taqua invite Tariq to dance.

On the movie, she becomes the important character of Tariq enlightenment. Picture 9 which using medium shot, shows the face of sadness in Taqua as she sad that her brother was the subject of prejudice and discrimination based on religion.

Tariq : Everything that I did always seems wrong

Taqua : That's why you never...

Tariq : Okay, I was scared...I was scared that if we spent too much time, it will come out. And I don't want you and mom looking at me the way you look at me now.

Taqua : (shows the face of sadness)

(Mooz-lum 01:01:00-01:01:30)

On the other side, she also become the victim of the prejudice and discrimination toward Moslem when the tragedy 9/11 occurs. She was forced to corners and almost being hit by the raged mobs.

C. Hassan Mahdi



Picture 10 00:02:23
Hasan Says
Goodbye to Tariq



Picture 11 00:05:54
Hasan Scold Tariq



Picture 12 01:26:24
Hasan Regrets
His Decision

Hasan Mahdi is Tariq's father, he is a bold old man who pursues his dream becomes the father of *Hafiz Qur'an*. Hasan put Tariq into a scholl where he believe can be the stepstone for his son becoming *Hafiz*. However, he does not really know that his action will give a drastic changes to the personality of his son, Tariq. Picture 10 using medium shot depicts a scene of Hasan says goodbye to Tariq when he goes to the college for the first time and

it shows how much he loves Tariq. Picture 11 Iso using medium shot, shows a scene when Hasan lectures Tariq when he is a child as the dialogue

Hasan : Hey where is your *Kufi* ?

Tariq : I am a little late, so I didn't take it

Hasan : Get your *Kufi* and put it into your hair

Tariq : Yes...sir

(Mooz-lum 00:05:49-00:06:00)

Hasan soon regrets his decision to makes his only son a *Hafiz* because he knows that it is against his son will. He also regrets that because of his action his son becomes the target of physical abuse as depicts in Picture 12 which using medium shot.

D. Safiyah Mahdi



Picture 13 00:06:15

Safiyah Argue
with Hasan



Picture 14 00:16:26

Safiyah Talked to Tariq



Picture 15 01:06:28

Safiyah Do Not Agree
with Hasan

Safiyah Mahdi is Tariq's mother, she is a caring mother and often argue with her husband about raising their child as depicts in Picture 13 using

medium shot, it shows the argument with her husband about how to raise their child with no strict rules.

Safiyah : The kids is in school, give your time and warm-heart
and not being too strict

Hasan : Thinking about school, I talked to the.....

Safiyah : No, he know how to feel about it

(Mooz-lum 00:06:18-00:06:32)

She is the one who tells Tariq to ignore his father's demand and pursue his happiness depicts in Picture 14 using medium shot, it shows Safiyah who now live separates from his husband talks to Tariq and tells him that she always love him no matter what the condition is. She also disagrees about the decision that her husband makes which is put Tariq into religion school, depicts in Picture 15 using medium shot. It shows that Safiyah argues with his husband about his decision to put Tariq into a school she did not want to

Hasan : You stopped my son from being Hafiz because of
your feelings

Safiyah : I knew there was something wrong, Look at him

Hasan : I don't want to hear it

Safiyah : Look at him...

Hasan : I talked to the Brothers and because of your stunt to pull my son over there, they are not gonna let him come back

Safiyah : Our son....there are something wrong and I could feel it

Hasan : Really ? What is he said to you ? What is you said to your mother ? (look at Tariq) He said something to you ? (ask Safiyah)

Safiyah : No, he didn't said anything

Hasan : Let's go Tariq

Safiyah : This is not about you and when you understand that...We would see eye to eye

(Mooz-lum 01:06:15-01:06:56)

She thinks that Tariq deserve an experience like any normal child because she knows Tariq does not really like if he studies in there. From a mother's perspective it is a better decision but not for her husband, he demands that she has to obey him and that is why the reason why they both divorce. Near the ending she is shock to knows the scar on Tariq's back

because of his strict teacher, in the end all of her family unite again without everybody feeling regret or sadness anymore.

4.1.1.2.2 Minor Character

A. Hamza



Picture 16 00:18:20

Hamza Meet Tariq



Picture 17 00:18:30

Hamza Talked to Tariq



Picture 18 01:15:20

Hamza Being Attacked

Hamza is one of Tariq's friends in college. He is Tariq's roommates and he also becomes the one that always pushes and reminds Tariq about his religion depicts in Picture 16 using medium shot and 17 using long shot shows the first they both met, Hamza invites him citing prophecy together but Tariq refuse him

Hamza : Hmm, listen I am gonna be citing some prophecy twice a week and umm so if you are interested then...we were gonna..

Tariq : Listen, I am appreciate the offer but I am not going that road, kay

Hamza : But I thought you're requesting Moslem roommate so..

Tariq : My father requesting Moslem roommate..oh and call me T

(Moslem 00:18:21-00:18:48)

He is a good person and he always put his religion in front of another. He is also one of the friends who makes Tariq realize he is wrong about his vision of the world. He also becomes the victim when his head bleeding because someone throws him a glass of bottle after the incident of 9/11 depicts in Picture 18 using medium shot.

B. Iman



Picture 19 00:27:20

Picture 20 00:27:23

Picture 21 00:37:12

Iman Meet Tariq

Iman Asked Tariq Name

Iman Argue with Students

Iman is also one of Tariq's friends in college. Tariq first meets her with Hamza when they both talk to each other depicts in Picture 19 and 20 using medium shot,

Hamza : Oh hey, this is Iman my attendance and Iman this is....T

Iman : I am sure your mother didn't name you T, what is it ?

Tariq : You can call me T

(Mozz-lum 00:27:13-00:27:25)

She is a beautiful person which is very educated and passionate. She wants to be a college government and be the first Moslem woman for achieve that. Picture 21 using medium shot, shows Iman on the class receive some prejudice and argue with some students about her religion,

Student : I am just saying that if you want to come to America, at least learn to speak the language and a little bit the religion of the country

Iman : Religion of the country, are you serious ? I heard there are separation of church and the state

(Mooz-lum 00:37:12-00:37:15)

She is also becoming the victim of discrimination in her college after 9/11 attacks.

C. Professor Jamal



Picture 22-25 00:35:20-00:35:37

Professor Jamal Shows Qur'an, Bible, Jews Holy Book, and Put All of Them in One pot

Professor Jamal is Tariq's teacher. He teaches the world religion. He is a Moslem with an open minded and respectful with other religion. Picture

22,23,24 using medium shot and 25 using close-up, shows how Prof. Jamal describe what is melting pot, as for the dialogue below

Prof.Jamal : Welcome to world religion, I am Professor Jamal, Professor J, Whatever you are comfortable with and I am by far the coolest Professor in this entire University, quite possibly the youngest but there is a female who did not want to reveal her age, and I don't want to ask her because she looks mean.

Class : (Laughing)

Prof. Jamal : (Show them 3 scripture from 3 major religion, Islam, Christianity and Jewish and then put all three of them into one pot) What is this ?

One of student : A bad lunch

Prof. Jamal : Clever but not the answer I looking for...This is a melting pot, that's where we live. There are more Jews in New York than all the Jews are, more eastern Moslem and they born in Michigan outside the Middle East. What does it mean ?

(Mooz-lum 00:36:38)

He is admired by his student because of his style of teaching and also he is close to his students. Prof. Jamal also makes Tariq understand that he should not be afraid of his religion.

D. Cedric



Picture 26 00:07:47

Little Cedric



Picture 27 00:07:49

Cedric At Class



Picture 28 00:28:55

Cedric Meet Tariq in College

Cedric is Tariq's childhood friend. Actually, he is a bad person for Tariq as he is the one who give the nickname "Salamy-bacon" for Tariq and also making a jokes about him and his religion depicts in Picture 26 and 27 using medium shot, Cedric harras Tarriq when the teacher look so hard to spells Tariq name by calls it Moslem name.

Teacher : Tari Mahgdi ?

Tariq : It's Tariq Mahdi

Teacher : But there is no U, E after the Q

Tariq : That's not how you spell it

Teacher : Well, that's correct English

Tariq : It's not an English name

Cedric : IT'S A MOSLEM NAME

Class : (Laughing)

(Mooz-lum 00:08:05-00:08:20)

He is also responsible for the change of Tariq's attitude and vision about his religion. But, in a college Cedric becomes a friend that Tariq need. He give Tariq experience to live like an American in common. He invite Tariq to party, drink and also other activities together depicts in Picture 28 which using medium shot. He also becomes really close to Tariq's sister Taqua.

4.1.1.3 Setting

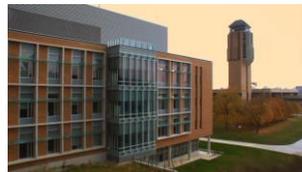
4.1.1.3.1 Setting of Places

Mooz-lum story takes place in Southeastern Michigan. Michigan is one of the most Moslem populated in America. That's why on the movie there are some Mosque and other Islamic Center depicts in Picture 31 using long shot.



Picture 29 00:09:00

Campus Building



Picture 30 00:09:02

Campus Building in Evening



Picture 31 00:12:29

Islamic Center

The campus buliding on where Tariq spent his life in the college are films in the location of the University of Michigan and Eastern Michigan

University shows in the Picture 29 and 30 also using long shot. Why this movie focus on Michigan because Michigan is one of the States where a lot of Moslem live. It also become the place where the largest mosque in North America exists, locates at Islamic Center of America in Dearbon. According to the census on 2007, Islam takes place of 1% of population same as Buddhism and Judaism.

4.1.1.3.2 Setting of Time

Mooz-lum setting of time divides into 3 set which are first the time when Tariq is in his childhood, depicts in Picture 32 using close up, second when he is in college depicts in Picture 33 using long shot and third is the day of 9/11 and aftermath depicts in picture 34 using medium shot.



Picture 32 00:16:58

Tariq's Childhood



Picture 33 00:08:55

Tariq on College



Picture 34 01:10:24

News on TV

On the picture 34, there is a news about the terrorist attack in New York City. The tragedy of 9/11 is known as a terrorist attack on World Trade Center building locates in New York City, New York. It is the tallest building in the world from 1971 to 1973. The World Trade Center building is being attacks by terrorris who suspects to be an Islam Extremist group leads by Osama bin Laden. The attacks makes the people of America takes the blame

of all Moslem and made a prejudice and discrimination among them. On the movie, Tariq and other Moslem in college is becomes the target of rages people who thinks he and other Moslem is a part of terrorist, they even does not hesitate to use force to revenge their loss.

4.1.1.4 Conflict

4.1.1.4.1 Tariq's Conflict

As Judith Simpson stated that there are 3 types of conflict such as “man against man, man against nature and man against self” Tariq who is the center of character on this movie had gone through all of them. The conflict man against nature or in this perspective a society depicts among Tariq and his college life. Another is the conflict man against man or in this perspective is against group can be shown in Tariq conflict with is family. It is because Tariq do not tells his parents what he really want. He is afraid to tell them and that's why he takes all the experiences that makes him into a person which do not know what he want or to do. Tariq's father really want to makes his son a *Hafiz* while his mother just wants Tariq to be happy. Tariq feels that he do not have a choice because he want to makes his parents happy so he choose to obey his father and pretend to be happy about his decision such an act like that lead Tariq into a condition which becomes a conflict man against self.

It is his decision to remain silent when he experiences a physical abuse by his strict teacher because he do not want his parents know that he is suffering. On the other hand, Tariq's parents must be separates each other because they had no common in the way to raise their child. Tariq is holds by his father while his mother takes Taqua instead. From the dialogue on the movie there are some dialogue when Tariq's mother and father argue with each other about how to raise their child.

Safiyah : “Ever since that boy was born, you’ve been trying to created a copy of yourself. Its been all about you.”

Hassan : “You know it was about ? It was about serving Allah to the best of our ability.”

Safiyah : “You know I believe that”

Hassan : “If you know you believe that, our need come second”

(Moozlum, 00:11:03-00:11:37)

From the dialogue above we know that Tariq's mother does not agree about the way her husband take to raise their children. She thinks that it is not the best way for Tariq because his husband just does that for himself but his husband tell his wife that is all about serving the Allah not just for himself. The differences between them in how to raise their child giving the cold atmosphere into their family and lead them into divorce. We cannot blame for

Tariq's father or his mother because from any perspective it is just different point of view. They believe on their own decision, the only one who can change this situation is Tariq himself but he choose to be silent and afraid to tell his parents what he really want, that's why his father think his decision is right and of course his mother have to admit it when she saw Tariq happy about it.

The writer think the main conflict on this movie is man against self but from that conflict it lead to another conflict and made it more complex.

4.2 Extrinsic Aspects

4.2.1 Prejudice and Discrimination Toward Moslem in Mooz-lum Movie

The prejudice and discrimination in this movie are very thick. According to the theories of discrimination by S.Dale Mclemer:

“Discrimination may occur because they get prejudice first, but some people said that discrimination may not occur because the prejudice. Discrimination may not occur when prejudice is present, and it may occur when prejudice is absent. In either case, a serious objection is raised to the presumption that prejudice is the cause of discrimination.” (1983:127)

The movie represent it clearly because on the first place Tariq become the target of discrimination while he receives a prejudice first because he is a moslem, just as the statement above that discrimination may occurs because they get prejudice first. His friends thinks that Moslem is terrorist, it is a prejudice that almost everyone in his class or even on his society thinks about that, as for dialogue below



Picture 35 00:33:20
Tariq Meet The Girl



Picture 36 00:33:46
The Girl Help Tariq



Picture 37 00:34:00
Found Hockeyball

Girl : What are you wearing ?

Tariq : It's moslem worn, I am a moslem

Girl : I thought it was a dress

Tariq : What would I wear a dress

Girl : Actually, I shouldn't talked to you, my father said you're dangerous

(Mooz-lum 00:33:20-00:34:00)

From the dialogue and picture 35, 36 and 37 using long shot, it can be seen that the girl un-intentionally giving prejudice toward Tariq

because her father says that moslem are dangerous. It prove the statement of Dovidio and Gaertner that they stated “Prejudice is pre-judgment or forming an opinion before becoming aware of te relevant facts of a case” while this also prove as *Antilocution* ,one of five class of prejudice theory by Allport, which someone or group giving negative images to others. Prejudice can also lead to a discrimination that can lead to bullying or even physical attack.



Picture 38 01:15:18
Hamza Got Attacked



Picture 39 01:15:20
Hamza Becomes Victim



Picture 40 01:15:22
Hamza In Pain

On the picture number 38 & 39 using medium shot and picture 40 using long shot above, it is an attack from people who does not like about Moslem and their prejudice and discrimination lead to a physical attack just as Allport theories wich divide prejudice into five and one of them is physical attack . Hamza on the movie is being attacks by unknown people who does not seem to be happy about the tragedy of 9/11. People thinks that it is Moslem fault because the terrorist are Moslem and they generalized all Moslems are terrorist and begin to spread their hatred into revenge as can be seen in picture 41, 42 and 43.



Picture 41 01:20:09

Rage Mob



Picture 42 01:20:23

Anger Expression



Picture 43 01:20:25

Want A Revenge

On the picture number 41 using long shot, and 42, 43 using medium shot, it can be seen that the raged mob want a revenge and already equipped a weapon. That means, they want to do that with violence. This hatred comes from their prejudice and stereotype about all Moslem are terrorist.



Picture 44 01:20:24

Shout To Iman and Taqua



Picture 45 01:20:28

Cornered by Rage Mob



Picture 46 01:20:34

Tariq Saved Taqua and Iman



Picture 47 01:20:40

Iman Argue

On the picture number 44 using medium shot, 45 using long shot, 46 using medium shot and 47 using close up, it can be seen that Taqua and Iman being corners by a raged mob. They stand firmly without hesitation because they know they are not responsible for all the accusation which are throws to

them by the rage mob lead by Tariq's friend Matt. And Tariq comes to save her sister, as the dialogue below

Matt : You honestly think, you can come to my country and killed my people and get away with it ?! This is pay back time. I am the LAW today, tonight you gonna be punished by me. (shout to Iman and Taqua)

Tariq : Hey, hey what are you doing ? Are you serious ?

Matt : What the hell are you doing ? Ohh, so you are one of them ? oh, okay, I didn't know but ta's okay I am gonna beat you down just like any other terrorist against in my way.

Iman : We are not a Terrorist

Matt : It was your people who attack our country and they killed American

(Mooz-lum 01:20:24-01:20:50)

That is another example of discrimination that will lead to physical attack, harrasment and even extermination according to Gordon Allport theory. When Matt said "It was your people who attack our country...." he generalizes all terrorist are moslem and turn in his back against his friend Tariq just because Tariq come to save her sister and also because Tariq is one

of them, a moslem who he think are responsible for 9/11 attack that killed a lot of American.



Picture 48 01:24:25

Tariq Bleeding



Picture 49 01:24:30

Tariq Anger



Picture 50 01:24:50

Tariq Talked to Taqua Furiously

On the picture number 48, 49 and 50 using medium shot, it can be seen that Tariq is bleeding after he tries to protect Taqua and Iman from the raged mob. The discrimination on this movie goes too far by looking at the blood from Tariq shirt. People on his college really hate Moslem in their college without any evidence that they are all terrorist same as the one that takes down the World Trade Center building in 11 September 2001. Tariq on the other hand has to faces the reality of being a Moslem in western country.

4.2.2 Prejudice and Discrimination Toward Moslem In America After 9/11 Attack In Real Life

On the movie there are some prejudice and acts of discrimination and here in the real life there are also many discrimination and prejudice toward moslem in America after 9/11. Lory Peek stated on his book “Behind The Backlash Muslim American” that 9/11 attack was a *Human-Induces Catastrophes*, wich are a disaster that caused by human. A *Human-Induces*

Catastrophes always set off a hunt for those who responsible for devastation. The victim of the catastrophe searching for someone or scapegoating who they think responsible for destruction and loss of life.

Almost immediately after the attacks on World Trade Center 11 September, the U.S government announce that the attackers were all Moslem from Arab nations and at that very moment the media spread the words that the attacks were carried out all in the name of Islam, leading the people to misjudges the conception of Jihad in Islam. That's become Moslem vulnerable into being scapegoating based on their religious affiliation. For 9/11 attack Moslem become the scapegoat of the generalization thought just because the terrorist are all Moslem. Stereotype and Prejudice among the citizen of America toward Moslem rise high, just as Abram said that the stereotype may be linked to a fear that other groups may pose a threat. The citizen of America with the help of media spread the prejudice among others that *all* Moslem is behind the 9/11 attack.

Also according to Lory Peek book, there are some factors that lead the people into hate Moslem after 9/11 attacks the following: (1) an actual global increase in terrorist violence perpetrated in the name of Islam, (2) persistently negative Western media representations of the Islamic faith and its followers, (3) a general lack of familiarity with Moslems and Islamic beliefs among the American populace, and (4) the heightened visibility of the growing Moslem population in the United States.

The first factor become the mainly problem above others because it is the time bomb full of hatred toward moslem, if we want to talk fairly the victim of 9/11 attacks have the right to hate the terrorist but some of them misjudged them and labeled all moslem are terrorist. Second, the media contributes to the prejudice that lead to discrimination toward moslem in America by using the misconception of Jihad in Islam and spread the news that 9/11 attacks is all in the name of Islam. Third, there are no knowledge about What, Who or How the Islam and Moslem is, the absence of Islam lead other people to misjudge the belief. Last, the population of Moslem that always growing in America can lead to a fear that they become a threat for American people.

If we talks about discrimination or prejudice we have to trace back to the source of them and how they spread. On this context we already knows that the spreading is delivers by media and forwards from one to another just as Mcemore said on his book that discrimination can be transmitted continuously from one into another, from parents into their children, from families into groups, and from groups into society. Meanwhile, the source of prejudice and discrimination toward Moslem in fact comes from the Moslem it self. According to the 4 factors stated above all of that are coming from the Moslem itself or to be fairly someone or groups claim to be Moslem. Such stupidity like that lead others think that Islam teach all Moslem doing like that, well in fact it is not. To be fairly, other people except Moslem on this context must also have a sense of knowledgment before they judge something

else or before they judge what Moslem are despite any individual who claim to be Moslem but not following the right teachings.

What must be underline is the factor number 3, a general lack of familiarity with Moslems and Islamic beliefs among the American populace depicts very clear in the Mooz-lum movie as well as in real life. On the movie Tariq friend's do not have any knowledgment about what Islam is, so when the 9/11 attacks occurs they blaming Moslem for the cause. While in real life there are no different when 9/11 attacks occurs the media spread the news and so the prejudice and discrimination toward Moslem begin.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Mooz-lum is a movie about the struggle of Tariq, a young man who experiences prejudice and discrimination, in his childhood. The movie represent the prejudice and discrimination clearly. In this movie, the tragedy of 9/11 or the attack on World Trade Center becomes the spark that lit the fire of hatred among people of America to Moslem on that day or to be specific people on the main character's college.

There are several evidences that will prove the prejudice and discrimination toward moslem are real. Verbal harrasment, negative images, labelling, physical attacks, and antilocution throw to moslem when the fire of hatred lit back as the 9/11 attack occurs. The writer believe not all people hates Moslem so much they intend to kill them, but in fact there are also some people who still do not understand Islam and made a conclusion by just looking it on the surface. If we trace back the main issue that makes people around the world think moslem are terrorist is because many attacks and terrorisms are claims by a group that declare themself as Moslem but in fact they are not the part of the core Islamic teaching. Islam is a religion where violance are forbidden, so terrorism is a contradictive act against Islamic teaching.

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