

## **Discrimination of Racial Differences In The Film *Marshall* (2017)**

Salsa Billa Fauziah Tamami<sup>1</sup>  
Universitas Ngudi Waluyo<sup>1</sup>

Email Correspondence : salsa.billa0130@gmail.com

**Abstract.** The development of an increasingly advanced era makes film as an alternative entertainment. With various genres, film makers are able to reconstruct a message, one of which is related to acts of discrimination. Discrimination is an act of injustice that is detrimental because of differences in circumstances, personality to opinions. This study used qualitative descriptive research methods. The research data were in the form of screenshots of scenes on the film which were then identified, recorded, analyzed and then describing the results of the analysis. This study aimed to examine subaltern and postcolonial phenomena related to these phenomena found in *Marshall*'s film using Gayatri Spivak's research theory. The researcher only focused on discrimination that triggered subaltern phenomena with support for the classification of levels of discrimination according to Carmichael and Hamilton (2005). Based on the result of the research, the researcher found 3 levels of discrimination experienced by the characters in the film and the reason underlying the acts of discrimination received by black people.

**Keywords:** Post colonialism, Subaltern Phenomenon, Discrimination Analysis, Film

### **Introduction**

Film is one of the entertainment media that has coverage of intrinsic and extrinsic elements such as literary works in general, such as plot, characters, genres, moral messages, point of view, and others. The role of the film in addition to give a certain message or information, the film can also be used as a medium of construction in realizing the minds of the viewers through reconstruction in the film scene. Reconstruction of the message in the film can be based on the genre chosen by the filmmaker, from various types of existing genres, such as genre history or drama that often raises social issues that want to be conveyed to the public, such as political issues, the condition of a region, a culture to action such as discrimination received by individuals or a community because of differences in opinion, culture, race, or things that are considered different from the majority of society in general in a region.

Discrimination is an act of injustice against an individual or group of people. Discrimination itself is a form of human crime that originally arises because of a prejudice expressed by individuals or groups of people in the form of concrete actions. As stated by Smith and Mackie (2002) who said that prejudice can develop and direct the prejudice of others to have superior feelings towards other individuals, to the desire that is realized by oppressive or discriminatory actions. Discrimination that occurs and afflicts an individual or group is certainly also related to the background of cultural differences such as historical heritage, law, and public policy. Discrimination by Quilian (2006) can also be understood as one of the actions that are indirectly wrong and cannot be justified because of the social group alliance that occurs due to prejudice and stereotypes.

Many discriminatory actions are also used as a foolish ideology for racial discrimination perpetrators to justify the oppression and exploitation of minority social groups of a particular race and block access that they should be able to access such as a material resources, cultural and political resources. Discrimination against the race of a group is tantamount to destroying the existing structure of social construction. Discrimination or racism in the midst of social structures sometimes occurs over a long period of time up to several generations against a group of society. This action according to Wilson (1999:14) is considered an "*ideology of racial domination*", where the ideology has meaning as a form of privilege in the biological form owned by another group or in a form of culture that is considered superior so that it will later be used as a justification by a certain racial group in treating or positioning other racial groups in social life at a lower level.

Acts of racism, discrimination, and prejudice have been widely researched based on search results in the early 1930s. Racism has two forms according to Carmichael and Hamilton (1967; 20), namely individual and institutional. Individual forms of racism refer to a person's form of action related to the mindset they have and the goals they have. institutional racism, it is a form of racism that is a form of failure of an institution or organization in providing appropriate and professional services to people due to differences in color, culture, and ethnicity owned by one individual. Having

two forms of racism expressed by Carnichael and Hamilton (2005), acts of discrimination or racism based on the source is adapted to have four levels. Implicit Bias and Racism, implicit act of racism leads to biased and unconscious acts committed by a person or to the group or individual of an ethnic or racial group. This can occur because it can occur spontaneously from perpetrators of racism or discrimination (Zescott, Blair, & Stone : 2016). Subtle Racism, type of racism usually in action looks more ambiguous and unclear. Racism that existed before because of prejudice that led to open discrimination gradually over time became more difficult to identify and in the literary studies is one type of modern racism, symbolic racism and hostile racism. (Sue at et al., 2007). Explicit Racism, act of discrimination or racism that is carried out openly. Institutional Racism, the act of racism that occurs due to the incorporation of policies and practices that can maintain and produce inequalities in one ethnic group.

Acts of discrimination that occur today sometimes have a connection with a history that occurred in the past as the triggered. To find out the actions behind the discrimination, postcolonial research was chosen. Postcolonial according to Little Jhon (2011:486) that postcolonial is a colonial criticism that has become an important contemporary cultural order. Postcolonial theory is also understood literally and expressed by Ashcroft (2012, XV) as one of the contemporary branches with a view to analyzing and developing a proportion of the impact in the cultural and political sectors when Europeans conquered colonized societies in the past. The use of postcolonial theory in an analysis is used for no reason, it is based on this theory is one of the critical groups of postmodern. This grouping is done because this theory can reveal the existence of injustice or unevenness of *the third world*. As heterogeneous as it arises as a result of the region, human, and culture. One of the more well-known forms of the West-to-East view is resistance from the East to the West. With this resistance, a very familiar term emerged called "*sub-altern*" expressed by Spivak. Subaltern according to Gayatri Spivak (1988) that is a person or group who does not have the opportunity to speak. Subaltern refers to those who don't give orders, but they only receive orders.

The objective of this research is to discuss the types of acts of discrimination and find out the history that reflects in the film of "Marshall". The authors hope to provide benefits for related theoretical readers. Theoretical benefits, it is hoped later can be a useful insight into related theories in understanding social and historical criticism. This research will classify types of discrimination levels with suitability for subaltern phenomena. In addition, it also finds historical reflections contained in the film "Marshall".

### **Method**

The researcher used descriptive qualitative by presenting data using the literature study method. Qualitative research is a research method that has a foundation in the philosophy of post positivism as a method used to examine natural objects, such as the view of social reality as something intact, complex, dynamic, and full of meaning (Sugiyono, 20212 : p. 8-9). The object of this study is used from an English-language film using English subtitles which was first released in 2017 and precisely on October 13, 2017 in the United States, with the film titled "Marshall". While conducting the research, the researcher have a role as the research planner, resource collector and data analyzer. The data that used by researcher in this research is form of scenes and dialogue in the film as the primary data and the secondary data used by researchers in the form of journals, articles, and previous research as a relevant. The use of instrument data as a tool in the data collection process helps researchers who are able to get easier and the researcher conducted will be more focused on the intended research results. But researchers must also ensure that the data instruments used are reliable and sustainable.

The collection of data from objects of research is carried out by researchers using note-taking. The researcher will watch the movie while write down the duration and scene that have element of discrimination and scene that have a hint about the reason why act of discrimination in the film can occurs and have related with the history in the past. The procedures of analyzing the data, the researcher will analyzing data that have been obtained form of scenes and dialogues needed. As the final step, the researcher will describe the scene and dialogue with support of relevant data and theory selected.

### **Result and Discussion**

This section presents the results of an analysis of the types of levels of discrimination with the suitability of the subaltern phenomenon by Gayatri Spivak (1988) as well as a reflection on the history contained in the film 'Marshall'. There are four levels of a type of discrimination according

to Carnichael and Hamilton (2005) which are; implicit bias and racism, subtle racism, explicit racism, and institutional racism.

Scene 1

Time	00:02:05 – 00:02:12
Dialogue	“Billy Lyons was thrown in jail for three days without cause.”
Type	Institutional Racism

This scene is about a detention of a black man for no reason. Based on the data explain, the act of injustice received by black people at that time, especially in the law sector. The actions taken by the authorities against the defendant had a factor, first because the defendant was a black person, which in the United States in the 1940s black people were still considered second-class citizens below the level of white people. The second factor is related to Jims Crow Law, which contains doctrines used to separate black people from white people in almost all sectors.

Scene 2

Time	00:09:38 – 00:09:45
Dialogue	“University of Maryland law school. Was walking distance from home, but they didn’t accept colored, so I had to go to Howard.”
Type	Institutional Racism

This scene is about refusal in educational because of colored. Based on the data can be explain as institutional racism that occurs in the educational sector. The researcher reflected a policy that existed at the Maryland law school itself which was in effected at that time due to the influence of Jims Crow law. So, the policy created by the authorities rulers who are dominated by white people for minority groups harming one group is part of a colored person or not.

Scene 3

Time	00:12:02 – 00:12:08
Dialogue	“For an alibi defense, you need witness, Joseph. Otherwise, it’s her word against yours, and who do you think they’re gonna believe?”
Type	Subtle Racism

This scene is about the occures of citizen stigma. Based on the data, it can be explain when that is reflected in the scene chosen above and the dialogue expressed by Mr. Marshall told Joseph about the power had over his claimant, Eleanor Strubing, because of the stigma in society will give more advantages and victory to Ms. Strubing because of her status as a white woman with her husband who is considered quite respectable. Inversely proportional to Joseph which is a black person with his status who works at the Strubing family residence.

Scene 4

Time	00:19:29 – 00:19:45
Dialogue	“Mr. Marshall may sit at counsel table. However, he may not speak. He may not speak, argue, or examine witness. If he violates this ruling he will be held in contempt of court.”
Type	Institutional Racism

This scene is about prohibition of speaking during Joseph's trial for Thurgood Marshall by the judge. Based on the data, it can be explain the reason the judge made that decision is because Mr. Marshall comes from a different institution. However, there has another meaning as contained in the film implicitly that because Mr. Marshall is one of the ethnic background as a black people.

Scene 5

Time	00:40:09 – 00:40:33
Dialogue	“In Europe, right now, the forces of tyranny have mobilized behind the vision of a so-called ‘Master Race.’ But here in America, our differences aren’t supposed to matter. Here, were promised equal protection under the law. That promise has not been realized, not even close.”
Type	Institutional Racism

This scene is about Master Race vision fact in the legal sectors. Based on the data, the fact that mention by Thurgood Marshall it can be explain if the fact that discussed because there are still many results felt by racial minority groups with still many acts of discrimination experienced in various sectors because of violation of the Master Race visions. The violations has led to discrimination still often felt by minority racial group with still support of Jims Crow law that aggravated the discrimination to minority racial groups.

Scene 6



Time	01:09:39 – 01:09:49
Dialogue	-
Type	Explicit Racism

This scene is about a violence acts experienced by the two character lawyers, Sam Friedman and Thurgood Marshall. Based on the data, the act of violence experienced while doing activity outside that occurs, it can be explain because of the perpetators which white people want two lawyers stopped to defendant Joseph on the charges handed down to him. The act of violence have another meaning as a warnit to that two lawyeers.

Scene 7

Time	01:34:23 – 01:34:41
Dialogue	“In Louisiana, you know what they do to me for being with a white women like that? If they don’t kill me right then and there, soon enough the others come, they...they drag me off, they tie me up, they cut off my manhood. And then I’d be swingin’ off the branch of some tree.”
Type	Subtle Racism

This scene is about discrimination against black people. Based on the data, it can be explain if that was the reason Joseph lied about the charges he received. Actions carried out by people in Louisiana most likely stemmed from stereotypes by ending up in making rules reffering to one’s persona life and committing actions that are quite cruel for violators as ‘punishment’. And indirecty black people can be with other racial partners.

Scene 8

Time	01:34:47 – 01:34:50
Dialogue	“Because the truth gets me killed”
Type	Explicit Racism

This scene is talking about the cruelty of black people. Based on the data, the sentence expressed by Joseph motivated by the powerlessness that must be faced later, so he lied and admitting the accusations for guaranteeing his life so as not to be killed by the actual incident in the midst of his helplessness against the rules created by the white people.

Scene 9



Time	01:51:34
Dialogue	-
Type	Institutional Racism

This scene is talking about discrimination of public facilities. Based on the data, it can be explain, which a sign that reads "white only" above the drinking water facility, it means that those who get permission to enjoy the drinking water facilities are only white people. The racism carried out through the doctrine and application of the Jims Crow law in the past and the aftermaths of racial segregation that occurred in the United States over a period of 89 years.

**The History Behind Acts of Discrimination Against Black People Can Occur In Fims *Marshall***

Time	00:50:39 – 00:50:52 & 00:50:58 – 00:51:03
Dialogue	“My great-granddaddy was a slave. Were your people slaves, are we? When we were slaves, we had to do what the master said. But we’re not slaves now, are we?” 00:50:39 – 00:50:58  “We ain’t slaves because we rose up and we fought and we fought and we fought till we got our freedom.” 00:50:58 – 00:51:03

This scene is talking about history of slavery experienced by Black People that reflected in the film. Based on this data, from the film it was mentioned about slavery that happened to their ancestors in the past because they were part of the black people racial group. The acts of discrimination against black people according to Revue (2002:175) occurred since the Aztec and Mayan civilizations. In 1492 after Columbus's voyage a tradition was born called the Trans Atlantic Slave Trade brought by European nations. The trade according to Williams (2014; 24-25) began when Antão Gonçalves bought 10 slaves from Africa to be brought to Portugal. The trade began to

be felt for the first time on the American continent in 1518 when Spain began to legitimize a monopoly on the African slave trade. Then the slave trade of black people is known to have occurred for the first time in 1619 in Virginia, United States, from a Dutch trader who traded slaves from Africa. The introduction of slaves for the first time became the beginning of the suffering that black people continued to experience for many years. So the glimmer of hope that was present after the abolition of matters related to slavery after the United States went through a revolutionary period, made black people begin to be accepted in a society dominated by white people. More people want freedom, and a rebellion ensues, which is thought to have taken place in the 1800s. The act of discrimination became even worse after the end of the American Civil War in 1865, the formed of Ku Klux Klan group and the presence of Jims Crow laws.

### Conclusion

After conducting research by analyzing scene by scene to find discrimination in the film *Marshall* (2017), there are conclusions that are found and can be presented by researchers.

Based on the analysis data above, it can be conclude there are found various acts of discrimination from four types of levels of acts of discrimination committed by the majority group and gave rise to subaltern phenomena that were experienced by the majority group directly experienced by Thurgood Marshall, Sam Friedman, Joseph, and clients handled by Mr. Marshall was previously assigned to Joseph's case, Billy Lyons. The discriminatory actions experienced by the characters in the film include Institutional Racism, the act of discrimination that often occurs in the political, legal, and regulatory sector imposed in the public sphere. Subtle Racism, the act of discrimination that begins at the root of prejudice and develops into an act of discrimination explicit or implicit. Explicit Racism, the act of discrimination that carried out openly, and this type of discrimination involves physical violence. The stage after discovering some of the discrimination experienced by the characters, in the film *Marshall*, there have one of a historical that reflection related to the reasons for act of racial discrimination against to black people. Which that reflected the history of slavery that existed in the past that occurred long before British colonialism in the United States, to be precise, acts of discrimination that occurred had existed since the Aztec and Maya civilizations.

### Bibliography

- Abdullah, F. (n.d.). Kajian TEORI postkolonial. *Culture Studies*.  
[https://www.academia.edu/9463603/Kajian\\_TEORI\\_postkolonial](https://www.academia.edu/9463603/Kajian_TEORI_postkolonial)  
Accessed at March 4, 2023
- Armiwulan, H. (2015). Diskriminasi Racial Dan Etnis Sebagai Persoalan Hukum Dan Hak Asasi Manusia. *Masalah-Masalah Hukum*, 44(4), 493.  
<https://doi.org/10.14710/mmh.44.4.2015.493-502> Accessed at March 4, 2023
- Clair, M., & Denis, J. S. (2015). Sociology of racism. *The international encyclopedia of the social and behavioral sciences*, 19(2015), 857-63. Accessed at March 28, 2023
- Darmawan, T., & Saptanto, D. D. (2022, October). The Fall of Racism in Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom and Cool Runnings. In *The Virtual International Conference on Economics, Law and Humanities* (Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 32-39) Accessed at July 31, 2023
- Fish, J., & Syed, M. (2020). Racism, discrimination, and prejudice. *The encyclopedia of child and adolescent development*, 1-12 Accessed at March 28, 2023
- Laki, I. (2014). The concept of discrimination nowadays. Accessed at February 24, 2023
- Materi (bahan) Makalah - Repository*. (n.d.). <http://repository.unikom.ac.id/id/eprint/37010>  
Accessed at May 26, 2023
- Mulyani, E., Hanifah, S., & Santosa, B. T. (2021, December). Diskriminasi Hukum Pidana Terhadap Ras Kulit Hitam Dalam Novel A Time To Kill Karya John Grisham. In *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Unimus* (Vol. 4). Accessed at February 24, 2023
- Mutawally, A. F. (2021). Perbudakan di Benua Amerika Sebelum dan Sesudah Pelayaran Colombus. Accessed at 29 July, 2023
- Nafisah, N. Film Studies: An Introduction. Accessed at March 3, 2023
- Nurhadi. (n.d.). Poskolonial: Sebuah Pembahasan. *Poskolonial*.  
<http://staffnew.uny.ac.id/upload/132236129/penelitian/POSKOLONIAL+SEBUAH+PEMBAHASAN.pdf> Accessed at March 4, 2023

- Padma, D. K., Yustitia, S., & Fathonah, S. (2020). Analysis Of The Action Of Racism On The Help Film Directed By Tate Taylor. *The Indonesian Journal of Communication Studies*, 13(1), 1-11. Accessed at February 24, 2023
- Pilgrim, D. (2000). What was jim crow. *Ferris State University*, 16, 2007. Accessed at May 4, 2023
- Putri, E. a. W. (2021). Diskriminasi Gender Dan Budaya Patriarki (Analisis Semiotik Roland Barthes Dalam Film Bollywood Lipstick Under My Burkha). *Jurnal Harkat : Media Komunikasi Gender*, 17(1), 24–31. Accessed at February 24, 2023
- Reisigl, M., & Wodak, R. (2005). *Discourse and discrimination: Rhetorics of racism and anti-Semitism* (First, Page 2). Routledge. P.2. [https://books.google.co.id/books?hl=en&lr=&id=WP2CAgAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PP1&dq=Discourse+and+discrimination:+Rhetorics+of+racism+and+antisemitism.+Routledge.&ots=c8InmIEurc&sig=drh9rXRO5GsSVuLfh5gqHgEvB7M&redir\\_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false](https://books.google.co.id/books?hl=en&lr=&id=WP2CAgAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PP1&dq=Discourse+and+discrimination:+Rhetorics+of+racism+and+antisemitism.+Routledge.&ots=c8InmIEurc&sig=drh9rXRO5GsSVuLfh5gqHgEvB7M&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false). Accessed at March 28, 2023
- Saputri S, N. F. (2019). *Dominasi Penjajah Terhadap Subaltern Dalam Novel Larasati Karya Pramoedyana Ananta Toer (Suatu Pendekatan Poskolonial Gayatri C. Spivak)* (Doctoral dissertation, UNIVERSITAS NEGERI MAKASSAR). Accessed at March 4, 2023
- Sari, T. W. D., & Dewi, M. K. (2022, November). An Analysis of Struggles Against Sexual Slavery in Film Redeeming Love by Francine Rivers: A Feminism Approach. In *The Virtual International Conference on Economics, Law and Humanities* (Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 61-64). Accessed at July 31, 2023
- Search Results | City of New York. (n.d.). <https://www.nyc.gov/home/search/index.page?search-terms=The+Impacts+of+Racism+on+Health>. Accessed at March 28, 2023
- Setiawan, R. (2018). Subaltern, Politik Etis, dan Hegemoni dalam Perspektif Spivak. *Poetika: Jurnal Ilmu Sastra*, 6(1), 12-25. Accessed at March 4, 2023
- Solihah, N., & Dienaputra, R. D. (2018). Diskriminasi Ras Dalam Novel Sunda Sripanggung Karya Tjaraka: Analisis Dekonstruksi Derrida. *Patanjala*. <https://doi.org/10.30959/patanjala.v10i3.397> Accessed at March 4, 2023
- Sowell, T. (1979). Three black histories. *Wilson Quarterly*, 6-106. Accessed at May 9, 2023
- Swandayani, D., & Perancis, S. P. B. (2010). Bentuk-bentuk Poskolonialitas pada Buku Ajar Bahasa Prancis. Accessed at March 4, 2023
- Zaradika, D. (2021). The Analysis semiotics of subaltern in the Mulan film by niki caro. *Jurnal Masyarakat Maritim*, 5(1), 27-35. Accessed at March 2, 2023
- Anggraini, J. B. (2003). Sinematek Terpadu Di Yogyakarta. *Landasan Konseptual Perencanaan Dan Perancangan Pusat Apresiasi Film DI YOGYAKARTA*, 11. <https://e-journal.uajy.ac.id/821/> Accessed at March 3, 2023
- E Erlangga, J. M. (2020)-BAB II. *Gerakan Perlawanan Terhadap Rasisme Bentuk Baru “Black Lives Matter” Di Amerika Serikat* [Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang]. <https://eprints.umm.ac.id/58998/> Accessed at May 9, 2023
- Ghassan, F. (2017). Representasi Pencarian Jati Diri Dalam Film Animasi (Analisis Semiotik pada Tokoh Little Girl dalam Film The Little Prince Karya Mark Osborne (2015)). *Representasi Pencarian Jati Diri Dalam Film Animasi (Analisis Semiotik Pada Tokoh Little Girl Dalam Film the Little Prince Karya Mark Osborne (2015))*. <https://eprints.umm.ac.id/35402/> Accessed at March 3, 2023
- MA'RIFAT, L. U. Q. M. A. N. (2020). *Developing Video As Media In Teaching Speaking At The Third Semester Of Iain Tulungagung* (Doctoral dissertation, IAIN Tulungagung). Accessed at March 3, 2023
- Rusnanila, N., Minsakutra, M., & Arib, A. W. (2019). *Racial discrimination as seen in The Help film by Tate Taylor* (Doctoral dissertation, UIN SULTHAN THAHA SAIFUDDIN JAMBI). Accessed at March 2, 2023
- Sakdiyah, H. (2018). *Diskriminasi gender dalam Film Pink: analisis semiotik Roland Barthes* (Doctoral dissertation, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya). Accessed at February 24, 2023
- Seftiatini, E. (2016). Improving Students' Speaking Ability By Using Short Movie At Second Grade Of Mts Al Huda Bandung Academic Year 2015-2016. *Academy*, 19–20. <http://repo.iain-tulungagung.ac.id/4332/> Accessed at March 3, 2023
- Tanjung, S., & Sos, S. (2020). Diskriminasi Dalam Film Series The Good Doctor (Analisis Semiotika Pada Film Series The Good Doctor). Accessed at February 24, 2023

- Albrecht, M. (n.d.). *Postcolonialism Cross-Examined* (1st ed.) [Ebook]. <https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=dB-eDwAAQBAJ&pg=GBS.PT1> (Original work published 2018) Accessed at June 10, 2023
- Banton, M. (1969). *The Concept of Racism* (1st ed.) [E-Book]. Routledge. [https://www.berghahnbooks.com/downloads/OpenAccess/BantonWhat/BantonWhat\\_05.pdf](https://www.berghahnbooks.com/downloads/OpenAccess/BantonWhat/BantonWhat_05.pdf) Accessed at March 28, 2023
- Carmichael, S., & Hamilton, C. (1967). *Black Power: The Politics of Liberation in America*. <https://doi.org/10.4135/9781446220986.n11> Accessed at March 28, 2023
- Fibbi, R., Midtbøen, A. H., & Simon, P. (2021). *Migration and Discrimination: IMISCOE Short Reader* [Ebook]. Springer Nature. <https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=oj8oEAAAQBAJ&pg=GBS.PP1> Accessed at June 8, 2023
- Fulthoni, R. A., Aminah, S., & Sihombing, U. P. (2009). Memahami Diskriminasi: Buku Saku Untuk Kebebasan Beragama. *Jakarta Selatan: The Indonesia Legal Resource Center*. <https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=oj8oEAAAQBAJ&pg=GBS.PP1>. Accessed at February 24, 2023
- Reisigl, M., & Wodak, R. (2005). *Discourse and discrimination: Rhetorics of racism and anti-Semitism* (First, Page 2). Routledge. P.2. [https://books.google.co.id/books?hl=en&lr=&id=WP2CAgAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PP1&dq=Discourse+and+discrimination:+Rhetorics+of+racism+and+antisemitism.+Routledge.&ots=c8InmIEurc&sig=drh9rXRO5GsSVuLfh5gqHgEvB7M&redir\\_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false](https://books.google.co.id/books?hl=en&lr=&id=WP2CAgAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PP1&dq=Discourse+and+discrimination:+Rhetorics+of+racism+and+antisemitism.+Routledge.&ots=c8InmIEurc&sig=drh9rXRO5GsSVuLfh5gqHgEvB7M&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q&f=false) Accessed at March 28, 2023
- Majumdar, M. A. (2007). *Postcoloniality: The French Dimension* [Ebook]. Berghahn Books. [https://doi.org/10.26530/oapen\\_628399](https://doi.org/10.26530/oapen_628399) Accessed at June 11, 2023
- Oskamp, S. (2013). *Reducing Prejudice and Discrimination* [Ebook]. Psychology Press. [https://books.google.co.id/books?id=aOyFEy-yzMoC&printsec=frontcover&source=gbg\\_summary\\_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false](https://books.google.co.id/books?id=aOyFEy-yzMoC&printsec=frontcover&source=gbg_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false) Accessed at June 5, 2023
- Mercat-Bruns, M. (2016). *Discrimination at Work: Comparing European, French, and American Law* [Ebook]. Univ of California Press. <https://doi.org/10.1525/luminos.11> Accessed at June 7, 2023
- Striebing, C., Müller, J., & Schraudner, M. (2022). *Diversity and Discrimination in Research Organizations* [Ebook]. Emerald Group Publishing. <https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=pRidEAAAQBAJ&pg=GBS.PP1> Accessed at June 7, 2023
- Sugiyono. (2012). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D* (26th ed.). ALFABETA cv. Accessed at March 5, 2023
- Villiger, D. (2021). *Dissecting Discrimination: Identifying Its Various Faces and Their Sources* [Ebook]. Springer Nature. [https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=\\_eM\\_EAAAQBAJ&pg=GBS.PP1](https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=_eM_EAAAQBAJ&pg=GBS.PP1) Accessed at June 8, 2023
- Zed, M. (2008). *Metode Penelitian Kepustakaan* (4th ed.). Jakarta : Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia, 2004 © 2004. <https://books.google.co.id/books?id=zG9sDAAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&hl=id#v=onepage&q&f=false> Accessed at March 5, 2023
- A. (2015, August 6). *Psychological*. Film Theory. <https://www.filmtheory.org/psychological-film-theory/> Accessed at March 3, 2023
- Action Cinema*. (n.d.). Obo. <https://www.oxfordbibliographies.com/display/document/obo-9780199791286/obo-9780199791286-0157.xml> Accessed at March 3, 2023
- film | Definition, Characteristics, History, & Facts*. (n.d.). Encyclopedia Britannica, from <https://www.britannica.com/art/motion-picture> Accessed at March 3, 2023
- Amnesty International. (2022). Philippines: Surge in killings of lawyers and judges shows justice system “in deadly danger”. *Amnesty International*. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/press-release/2021/03/philippines-surge-killings-lawyers/> Accessed at May 7, 2023
- AS: *Izin Menikah Pasangan Beda Ras Ditolak*. (2009, November 5). Global Voices Dalam Bahasa Indonesia. <https://id.globalvoices.org/2009/11/05/as-izin-menikah-pasangan-beda-ras-ditolak/> Accessed at May 7, 2023



- Baltimore Sun - We are currently unavailable in your region.* (1995, August 20). baltimoresun.com, from <https://www.baltimoresun.com/news/bs-xpm-1995-08-20-1995232064-story.html> Accessed at July 27, 2023
- I. (2020, August 31). *Sinopsis "Marshall (2017)" - Perjuangan Pengacara Kulit Hitam.* indozone.id. <https://www.indozone.id/movie/L9sanQo/sinopsis-marshall-2017-perjuangan-pengacara-kulit-hitam/read-all> Accessed at February 24, 2023
- Komputer, U. S. & T. (n.d.). *Hukum Jim Crow.* [https://p2k.stekom.ac.id/ensiklopedia/Hukum\\_Jim\\_Crow](https://p2k.stekom.ac.id/ensiklopedia/Hukum_Jim_Crow) Accessed at May 5, 2023
- Lathrop, D., & Flagg, A. (2017, August 14). Killings of Black Men by Whites are Far More Likely to be Ruled "Justifiable." *The Marshall Project.* <https://www.themarshallproject.org/2017/08/14/killings-of-black-men-by-whites-are-far-more-likely-to-be-ruled-justifiable> Accessed at May 6, 2023
- Marshall (2017) - Release info - IMDb.* (n.d.). IMDb. From <https://www.imdb.com/title/tt5301662/releaseinfo/> Accessed at May 19, 2023
- Pi, R. (2022, September 12). *Angkat Bicara Kasus Pengeroyokan Advokat, Raimond: Usut Tuntas Aktor Intelektualnya.* Pontianak Informasi. <https://pontianakinformasi.co.id/lokal/angkat-bicara-kasus-pengeroyokan-advokat-raimond-usut-tuntas-aktor-intelektualnya/> Accessed at May 7, 2023
- Project, T. P. (2022, June 30). *Spivak: Making of the Subaltern.* TPP. <https://www.thephilosophyproject.in/post/spivak-making-of-the-subaltern> Accessed at March 5, 2023
- Science Fiction Films.* (n.d.). <https://www.filmsite.org/sci-fifilms.html> Accessed at March 3, 2023
- Slavery: Cause and Catalyst of the Civil War.* (n.d.). <https://www.nps.gov/>. From <https://www.nps.gov/cuga/learn/historyculture/upload/SLAVERY-BROCHURE.pdf> Accessed at May 9, 2023
- Surabayapagi. (n.d.). *ILSC Desak Polda Jatim Usut Tuntas Kasus Pengeroyokan Advokat Matthew Gladden.* *surabayapagi.com - Jurnalisme Positif.* <https://surabayapagi.com/read/ilsc-desak-polda-jatim-usut-tuntas-kasus-pengeroyokan-advokat-matthew-gladden> Accessed at May 7, 2023
- The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. (2023, February 10). *Documentary film | motion picture.* Encyclopedia Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/art/documentary-film> Accessed at March 3, 2023
- Thriller.* (2017, September 16). Literary Terms. <https://literaryterms.net/thriller/> Accessed at March 3, 2023
- US Census Bureau. (2022, December 22). *Connecticut 235th Anniversary of Statehood (1788): January 9, 2023.* Census.gov. From <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/stories/connecticut-admission-anniversary.html#:~:text=It%20was%20chartered%20as%20a,states%20to%20join%20the%20Union> Accessed at May 25, 2023
- U.S. Slavery: Timeline, Figures & Abolition | HISTORY.* (2021, April 20). HISTORY. <https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/slavery#history-of-slavery> Accessed at May 9, 2023