



**RACIAL PREJUDICE AND DISCRIMINATION TOWARDS
BLACK COMMUNITY IN *MARSHALL* (2017) MOVIE BY
REGINALD HUDLIN**

A THESIS

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for Bachelor Degree of American Studies in
English Department, Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University

Submitted:

Ryan Septa Hastofa

13020117140078

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY
SEMARANG**

2021

PRONOUNCEMENT

I honestly state that this thesis is written by myself without taking any works from other researchers in any university, in diploma degree, S-1, S-2, and S-3 degree. I also ascertain that I do not take any material from other works except from the references mentioned.

Semarang, April 2021



Ryan Septa Hastofa

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“Many of life’s failures are people who did not realize how close they were to success when they gave up.” – **Thomas A. Edison**

This thesis is dedicated to

My beloved dad, mom,

and those who I love the most

APPROVAL

APPROVAL

**RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND RACIAL PREJUDICE TOWARDS
BLACK COMMUNITY IN MARSHALL MOVIE BY REGINALD HUDLIN**

Written by:

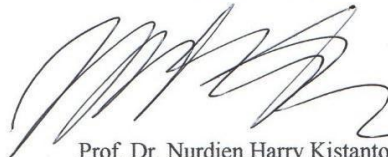
Ryan Septa Hastofa

NIM: 13020117140078

Is approved by the thesis advisor

On *13 April*2021

Thesis Advisor



Prof. Dr. Nurdien Harry Kistanto, M.A.
NIP. 195211031980121001

The Head of English Department



Dr. Drs. Oktiva Herry Candra M.Hum
NIP. 196710041993031003

VALIDATION

Approved by

Strata I Thesis Examination Committee

Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University

on 5th August 2021

Chair Person

Rifka Pratama, S.Hum., M.A

NPPU H.7.199004282018071001

First Member

Dra. R.A.J. Atrinawati, M.Hum.

NIP: 196101011990012001

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Praise be to Allah SWT, who has given us His countless blessing and great mercy, so this thesis entitled *“RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND RACIAL PREJUDICE TOWARDS BLACK COMMUNITY IN MARSHALL MOVIE BY REGINALD HUDLIN”* is completed. This part of the thesis is to thank all of people who have contributed and have been supportive to the accomplishment of this thesis.

My deepest appreciation and gratitude are extended to Prof. Dr. Nurdien Harry Kistanto, M.A. as my thesis advisor who has spared his valuable time to give his suggestion and continuous guidance without I would be doubtful to accomplish this thesis successfully.

My greatest thank also goes to the following:

1. Dr. Nurhayati, M.Hum, as the Dean of Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University.
2. Dr. Oktiva Herry Candra, M.Hum, as the Head of the English Department of the Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University.
3. All lecturers of English Department Diponegoro University. Precious knowledge and their advice would be unforgettable for the writer.
4. My father Arry Saptono and My mother Liliana Kristianawati and two brothers who are the biggest reasons and motivations for the writer to finish his education.
5. Muhammad Bahy Fauzan, Ananda Reza P, Andre Ivan Permana, Muhammad Faruq Bukhori, Alfian and Daniel Chlemmer a people who always give me the lesson of life and precious moments during college.

6. Salma Dinda, who always gives her support to me since the first day of college until today, especially to accomplish this thesis.
7. Irvandhi, Tito, Yoga, Aga, Jabar and all of my best friends from my hometown who always give me the meaning of true friendship and life.
8. All my beloved friends in English Department 2017 who have given me unforgettable days.

I realize that this thesis is still far from perfection. Therefore, I will be thankful if there is any constructive criticism and suggestion to make this thesis better. I hope that this thesis will be useful for the readers.

Semarang, April 2021



Ryan Septa Hastofa

TABLE OF CONTENT

COVER	i
PRONOUNCEMENT	ii
MOTTO AND DEDICATION	iii
APPROVAL	iv
VALIDATION	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
TABLE OF CONTENT	viii
TABLE OF PICTURE	xii
ABSTRACT	xiii
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	14
1.1. Background of the Study	14
1.2. Problems of the Study	16
There are two research problems in this research:	16
1.3. Objectives of the Study	16
1.4. Previous Studies	16
1.5. Scope of the Study	19
1.6. Paper Organization	19
CHAPTER II THEORITICAL AND METHOD	20

2.1. Narratives Elements	20
2.1.1. Intrinsic Aspects.....	20
2.1.1.1. Theme	20
2.1.1.2. Setting	20
2.1.1.3. Character	21
2.1.1.4. Conflict	21
2.1.2. Extrinsic Aspects	21
2.1.2.2. Racial Prejudice	21
2.1.2.2.1. Cultural Transmission	21
2.1.2.2.2. Personality traits	22
2.1.2.2.3. Group Identity	22
2.1.2.3. Racial Discrimination.....	22
2.2. Cinematography Elements	23
2.2.1. Long Shot.....	23
2.2.2. Medium Long Shot.....	24
2.2.3. Medium Shot.....	24
2.2.4. Close-up	24
2.2.5. Medium Long Shot.....	25
2.2.6. Medium Shot.....	25
2.2.7. Close-up	25
2.2.8. Extreme Close-up.....	26
2.2.9. Bird-eye shot.....	26

2.3. Method of the Study.....	27
2.3.1. Method of Research	27
2.3.2. Method of Approach	27
CHAPTER III	29
RESULT AND DISCUSSION	29
3.1. Intrinsic Aspects.....	29
3.1.1. Theme.....	29
3.1.2. Character	30
3.1.2.1. Thurgood Marshall.....	30
3.1.2.2. Sam Friedman	31
3.1.2.3. Joseph Spell.....	32
3.1.3. Setting	32
3.1.4. Conflicts.....	34
3.1.4.1. Internal Conflict	34
3.1.4.2. External Conflict	35
3.2. Extrinsic Aspects	36
3.2.1. Racial Prejudice	37
3.2.4. Personality Traits.....	38
3.2.5. Group Identity	39
3.2.2. Racial Discrimination.....	42
CHAPTER IV	45
CONCLUSION.....	45

REFERENCES	48
APPENDIX 1	50
BIOGRAPHY OF REGINALDS HUDLIN	50
APPENDIX 2.....	51
SUMMARY OF THE MOVIE.....	51

TABLE OF PICTURE

Picture 1: Long Shot	24
Picture 2: Medium Shot	24
Picture 3: Close up	25
Picture 4: Medium shot.....	25
Picture 5: close-up.....	26
Picture 6: Extreme close up	26
Picture 7: Bird-eye shot	27
Picture 8: Setting in the movie.....	32
Picture 9: In the hall.....	34
Picture 10: Marshall get stressed	35
Picture 11: Fighting.....	36
Picture 12: Marshall.....	36
Picture 15: In the jail.....	40
Picture 16: At the court.....	41
Picture 13: Negroes are equal to ape.....	42
Picture 14: Racism sign	43

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this thesis is to analyze the racial prejudice and racial discrimination practices that occurs in *Marshall*. The movie shows the prejudice and discrimination that happen toward Black people from White people. The writer used racial discrimination theory by Rebecca Blank and prejudice theory by S. Dale McLemore. The writer found that Black people are not treated fairly by White people. They experience various types of prejudices and discriminations.

Keywords: *Discrimination, Prejudice, Marshall, Black People, Racism*

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Racism is a social problem that is still a very difficult to be eliminated. Racism is an ideology of racial domination in which the presumed biological or cultural superiority of one or more racial groups is used to justify or prescribe the inferior treatment or social positions of other racial groups. (Wilson, 1999). According to Wilson, this ideology teaches to treat minorities differently or to make differences in social position between majority and minority (Wilson, 1999). Racism is considered as an act of insulting or repressing a race that is a minority in an area. In simple terms, racism is the belief that distinct human races exist and that one race is superior to another. From that simple term, it can be stated that anyone can be racist to another person because of their cultural and national origins, and racism simply goes both ways between any races that have some kind of conflict.

Prejudice is described as making incorrect assumptions and decisions to a certain category. Prejudice is now described as a hostile attitude towards a group or group members (Nelson, 2016). These people would play favorite and make a presumption. They will have negative view or leaning without adequate expertise or even just grounds to certain groups. Discrimination, hatred and war is the result of the prejudice.

Discrimination can be found all around the world; even it is race, skin, or someone that has a different opinion from others. Discrimination occurs when group of people feels superior to other people (Nelson, 2016). Discrimination

happens when someone has a negative thinking toward other people.

The movie *Marshall* (2017), is a film based on a true story that tells a story about an African-American lawyer who went states to states in America to defend Black people who was slandered by White people and forced to admit crimes they do not do by the police and the White people to cover up the shame of the White people who are considered shameful by society. In this thesis, the writer would like to analyze the racial prejudice and racial discrimination toward the Black people in American society. In this thesis, the writer will use the racial discrimination theory by Rebecca Blank (2004) to analyze the racial prejudice and racial discrimination in the movie and prejudice theory by Dale S. McLemore (1983) to analyze the racial prejudice in the movie.

1.2. Problems of the Study

There are two research problems in this research:

1. How does racial prejudice occur in the movie?
2. How does racial discrimination occur in the movie?

1.3. Objectives of the Study

The writer has two aims of the study, there are;

1. To analyze and describe prejudice towards Black people in the movie.
2. To analyze and describe discrimination that threatens the Black people in the movie *Marshall*.

1.4. Previous Studies

The writer has found similar theses to the topics of the research that discussing prejudice and discrimination. The previous study that the writer used as references is from undergraduate thesis and final project.

The first study is an undergraduate thesis entitled “*The Prejudice and Discrimination Towards Moslem in America as Reflected in Mooz-lum Movie.*” by Muhammad Apriliansyah English Department, University of Diponegoro, 2017. This thesis explains about how Muslims became the object of discrimination and prejudice by people of other religions after the 9/11 incident. Apriliansyah explains that verbal harassment, negatives image, labelling, physical attacks, and anti-locution are forms of prejudice and discrimination. This thesis has similar topic to the thesis, to analyze the discrimination and prejudice towards minority.

The second study entitled “*Prejudice and Discrimination Toward Jewish American in the Movie School Ties.*” by Putri Bunga Larassaty from University

of Diponegoro, 2018. The thesis is similar to this thesis. It talks about the issues of prejudice and discrimination. The writer found interesting issue in this thesis. It analyzes the discrimination and prejudice of majority towards the minority. Larassaty explains that group identity can cause ethnocentrism to other people. The goals of the thesis similar to this thesis, it is to analyze the discrimination and prejudice of majority to minority, yet the thesis discusses prejudice and discrimination against Jews.

The third study entitled "*Racial Discrimination Towards African-American in Dee Ree's Mudbound.*" by Slamet Rahardjo from University of Diponegoro, 2020. The thesis is similar to this thesis. It talks about the discrimination of White people towards Black people. Raharjo explains that law is the main reason Black people are not equal to white people. Law regulates the separation or the segregation between Black people and White people. The segregation leads to inequality in life between Black people and White people. The writer found interesting issue in this thesis. It analyzes the discrimination towards Black people and how it affects to the main character and the Black people. The goals of the thesis similar of this thesis, it is to analyze the discrimination occurs to the Black people.

The fourth study entitled "*Gordon Allport's Acting Out Prejudice Shown in Ava Duveray's Selma Film.*" by Maureen Adhiba Yudith El Arba from University of Diponegoro, 2019. The thesis talks about prejudice and discrimination towards Black people. Adhiba explains that the acting out prejudice scale involves of 5 levels of racism acts namely antilocution, avoidance, discrimination, physical attack, and extermination. The goals of the thesis similar of this thesis, it is to analyze the prejudice and discrimination occurs to the Black

people, but the thesis uses different theory.

The fifth study entitled "*Separatism, Racism and Terrorism as Social Issues in the Black Eyed Peas's 'Where Is The Love?'*" by Maya Puspa Dewi from University of Diponegoro, 2019. The thesis talks about the social issues within the song "*Where is The Love*". Puspa explains that the song contains separatism, racism and terrorism as social issues. Puspa explains that racism can lead to chaos. The goals of the thesis is similar of this thesis, it is to analyze the racism, yet the thesis uses song instead of film.

The sixth study entitled "*Racism againts American Blacks as Potrayed in 12 Years a Slave.*" by Priska Adelia from University of Muhammadiyah Malang, 2016. The thesis talks about the racism in the movie. The goals of the thesis is similar of this thesis, it is to analyze the discrimination towards Black people, yet the thesis uses different movie subject.

The seventh study entitled "*Racial Discrimination in Paul Haggi's Crash.*" by Siti Zulaikha Putri from University of Diponegoro, 2019. The thesis is similar to this thesis. The thesis talk about the racial discrimination. The thesis uses same racial discrimination theory by Rebecca Blank. Putri explains that the movie shows racial discrimination toward actions, thoughts, and words.

The eighth study entitled "*Racial Discrimination Towards Interracial Marriage Shown in Jeff Nichol's Loving.*" by Imelda Theresia from University of Diponegoro, 2019. The thesis is similar to this thesis. The thesis talks about the racial discrimination in the movie. Theresia explains the racial discrimination towards the interracial marriage in the film which in the form of institutionalized discrimination.

1.5. Scope of the Study

To answer the problems of the study, the writer needs to define the scopes. This analysis will focus on the issues regarding extrinsic elements that address issues of racial prejudice and racial discrimination.

1.6. Paper Organization

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, previous of the study, scope of the study, and paper organization.

CHAPTER II THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND METHOD

This chapter consists of narrative elements, intrinsic aspects of the movie, extrinsic aspects which consist of prejudice and discrimination issues toward Black community and in this chapter also consist of cinematography elements and method of research.

CHAPTER III RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of the result and discussion of this study including the main topic which consists of prejudice and discrimination towards Black in American society as seen in the *Marshall* movie.

CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION

This chapter consists of the summary of the discussion that has been state in the chapter III result and discussion.

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL AND METHOD

2.1. Narratives Elements

Different with other literary works, movie only consists of narrative elements and cinematography elements. Narrative is a series of stories from the start until at the end of the movie (Bordwell and Thompson, 2016). In this research, the writer will limit the narrative elements only on intrinsic aspects and extrinsic aspects in the movie.

2.1.1. Intrinsic Aspects

Intrinsic aspects are very important elements that must be present in a story. The intrinsic aspects help the reader to imagine what kind of atmosphere the story contains. Without an intrinsic element, a story will be difficult for readers to understand the story. For the intrinsic aspects, the writer focuses on theme, setting, character and conflict.

2.1.1.1. Theme

Theme gives a strong explanation about the unity of what is happening in the story, and tell about the story of life in a common context (Stanton, 1965). The theme is the head of the novel, the main idea of the entire story is to make the reader understand what they're reading.

2.1.1.2. Setting

The setting is another element in a film work because in the audience can be shown information in the form of place and time. Setting refers to the events and to the time in which they happen (Bikerts, 1993). Setting helps the reader to

imagine how the situation in the story.

2.1.1.3. Character

Character is people who are appeared in narrative prose or novel and it is interpreted by the readers as a person who has moral qualities and certain tendencies such as being expressed in what they say and what they do (Abrams, 1984). A character is the face of film work, because the character can play a role from the beginning to the end of the story. The character also consists of various types of models. This model is a characterization, namely the role of what a character will be. This characterization is divided into two, namely the antagonist and the protagonist. Generally, the main characters are protagonists while the supporting characters in a story are called antagonist.

2.1.1.4. Conflict

Conflict is one of the elements that make the story interesting, without conflict the story will be boring and flat. According to *A Handbook to Literature*, Conflict is what drives excitement and anticipation in any form of fiction, whether it's a drama/novel, a short tale, or a film. At least one of the competing powers is normally a human, or is handled as if it were a person if it is an animal or an inanimate object (Holman, 1985). A conflict may appear if one character has different opinion or way of thinking from the opposing side or other characters or in simple, if the protagonist meets with the antagonist. A Conflict can be divided into two types; one is internal conflict, which is the conflict that occurs inside of the character's mind/psychological conflict. And the other one is external conflict that occurs in the social or from the opposing side.

2.1.2. Extrinsic Aspects

Extrinsic element is an element that comes from outside the literary work, but indirectly affects the literary organism (Nurdiyantoro, 2010). In this research, the extrinsic aspects that the writer analyzes are racial prejudice and racial discrimination. The racial prejudice and racial discrimination that the writer going to find is how it is occurs, and what is the impact of it toward Black people.

2.1.2.1. Racial Prejudice

Prejudice is an unfavorable attitude toward people because they are members of a particular racial or ethnic group (McLemore, 1983). Prejudice is a general, term pointing to the actions of members of a single ethnic group another ethnic group in culture is opposed to the norm of the relationship (Severson, 1943). In other words, prejudice is an act of looking at a particular race. Like the assumption that blacks are not educated. Prejudice acts experienced by Black people as a minority in America are frequent. This is based on stereotyping that describes a particular race. According to McLemore (1983), there are three factors that causes racial prejudice, there are;

2.1.2.1.1. Cultural Transmission

Cultural transmission is a prejudice factor that is influenced by the cultural environment of a society. A person will automatically learn what have become the rules and habits that exist in the society where he grows and lives. The factor of the occurrence of prejudice in a person is that when they grow up, they are transmitted by the environment in which they live such as homes and communities to have prejudice because that is a tradition in their society (McLemore, 1983). Someone's prejudice in other groups can occur because there

are not many other groups in their environment. Because there are not many members of other groups in a society, the dominant group has little trust in these other groups. There are two aspects of culture are closely related to the level and type of prejudice found in a particular society. one of which relates to the shared beliefs that members of one group have about members of other groups in society (McLemore, 1983).

2.1.2.1.2. Personality traits

Personality traits are factors of prejudice caused by a person experiencing frustration as a result of feeling cornered and then diverting his anger by prejudice and accusing members of a powerless minority group. The members of dominant group who get frustration easily displace their anger by prejudicing the member of minority group who are powerless (McLemore, 1983).

2.1.2.1.3. Group Identity

According to McLemore, group identity is prejudice that considers a person's character to be the same as one group. In this way, the group's preferences become their preferences, its standard, their standard, its belief, their belief, its enemy, their enemy (McLemore, 1983). In short, group identity is how a group views other groups in a bad way, then teaches their offspring how they perceive other minority groups.

Other thing that underlies this prejudiced action is because there are certain races who commit acts that are considered negative and then marked by other races that the race is like that. Even though the reality is not like that but only for some people.

2.1.2.2. Racial Discrimination

Racial discrimination issues have been faced by every minority, especially Black people in the United States. Discrimination occurs when a member of one racial group is treated less favorably than a similarly situated member of another racial group and suffers adverse or negative consequences (Blank, 2004).

In this modern era, Black people in America still get discrimination from the majority. Such as unfair treatment in people's lives. Generally, the actions that are often encountered are humiliation and blasphemy.

2.2. Cinematography Elements

The art of visual storytelling is known as cinematography. Anybody may place a camera on the tripod and capture it, but the art of filmmaking controls what the audience sees and how the picture is viewed. Best-shot films are the ones where, without hearing a dialogue and you can say what is happening. Moving from long shots to close is a contrast between insightful images and intimate emotions. (Bordwell & Thomson, 2011).

2.2.1. Long Shot

Long Shot: The distance from its camera represents an emotional distance; if the public is near, they are not so emotionally engaged with what happens. Take a few arguments where the audience loses the details of their case and only major blowups will get us to know. There is something going on but we don't know what it is. (Brown, 2011).



Picture 1: Long Shot

2.2.2. Medium Long Shot

Medium long shot declines between long and short shots, it is informational rather than emotional. The epic scale of a long shot is too close and too far apart to transmit affection to the emotionally balanced. (Brown, 2011).

2.2.3. Medium Shot

The medium shot is where we are getting to interact directly with the character. It is about how close a person can be when a casual conversation is had. (Brown, 2011).



Picture 2: Medium Shot

2.2.4. Close-up

In close-up shot, the gestures and feelings of an actor are much closer than the medium shot, more obvious and are intended too directly and it is. (Brown, 2011)



Picture 3: Close up

2.2.5. Medium Long Shot

Medium long shot declines between long and short shots, it is informational rather than emotional. The epic scale of a long shot is too close and too far apart to transmit affection to the emotionally balanced. (Brown, 2011).

2.2.6. Medium Shot

The medium shot is where we are getting to interact directly with the character. It is about how close a person can be when a casual conversation is had. (Brown, 2011)

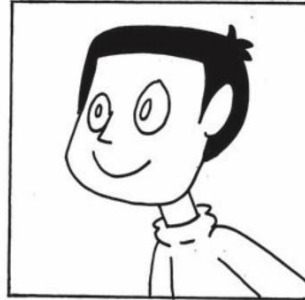


Picture 4: Medium shot

2.2.7. Close-up

In close-up shot, the gestures and feelings of an actor are much closer than the medium shot, more obvious and are intended too directly and personally involve

the character. (Brown, 2011).



Picture 5: close-up

2.2.8. Extreme Close-up

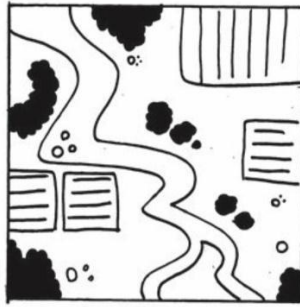
The extreme close-up places the camera straight in the face of the actor in order to increase its emotional impact and adds to the strength of the issues behind the actors even their minor emotional signals. (Brown, 2011).



Picture 6: Extreme close up

2.2.9. Bird-eye shot

This starts to enter the abstract world of forms and lines, similar with the extreme long shot. It is a possibility to be totally divorced from character and let on a clear night the audience blind him in the form of an array of trees, the tangle of a highway overpass or the river of city lights. (Brown, 2011)



Picture 7: Bird-eye shot

2.3. Method of the Study

In an academic writing, especially undergraduate thesis, it is necessary to have a strong method of the study which consists of method of research and method of approach. The method of the study is used to analyze the object of the study in order to get the data.

2.3.1. Method of Research

In this research, the writer uses Qualitative Descriptive Methods in collecting data. According to the book written by Joshua Atkinson *Journey into Social Activism: Qualitative Approaches* (2017), the qualitative research method helps to gain insight into the processes involved in construction, lived experiences, cultural rituals, and oppressive practice. To collect the data, the writers will, watching the film, comprehending the film, analyzing the film and focuses on the discrimination and prejudice towards Black people, and collecting data from the previous study which has a similar topic to this research.

2.3.2. Method of Approach

The writer will use a sociological approach to get an understanding about the racism issue in the movie. According to Laurenson and Swingewood, sociology of literature is one of the literary approaches which can be applied in the study of

literary work (Laurenson, 1972). The writer thinks that the sociological approach is suitable to be applied to this research. In this research, the writer uses to analyze the development of the prejudice section in this film is that the writer uses McLemore theory about what is racial prejudice and the causes of racial prejudice from McLemore book's entitled *Racial and Ethnic Relations In America*. Another theory that the writer use is the theory of discrimination by Rebecca Blank (2004). The concept this theory is to know how a large group of people behaves badly to a small group in society. This theory could help the writer to find the discrimination act toward African-American inside the movie.

CHAPTER III

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3. Narrative Element

In this chapter, the writer will analyze the narrative elements which consists of intrinsic aspect and extrinsic aspects.

3.1. Intrinsic Aspects

In this chapter, the writer will analyze the intrinsic aspect in the movie which consists of; theme, setting, character, and conflict. For the extrinsic aspect consists of; racial prejudice and racial discrimination.

3.1.1. Theme

The writer has found several themes raised in this film. The major theme is injustice. This film tells how the main character battles injustice in trials for black people in the United States. At that time, black people were always treated unfairly wherever they were, including during at the trial. Therefore, Thurgood Marshall, one of the African-American lawyers in America fought the authority that always held Black people responsible for every crime that occurred at that time.

The main character, Thurgood Marshall, has fought against the injustices that the majority inflicts on Black people. Racism is also the major theme raised in this film. The racist treatment by White people, is clearly explained by the director of this film. There is a lot of racial treatment in this film, both to the main character and those who defend the main character. Like the protagonist Sam Friedman who helps the main character in the trial. Sam himself is a White a man who is Jewish, because he helped the main character in this trial, a group of racists came to him and beat him because he helped Black people and because he was

Jewish. History is the minor theme raised in this film. This film is based on a true story. The history of how Thurgood Marshall fought the injustices committed by the majority against Black people.

3.1.2. Character

In order to limit the discussion, the writer will focus on the character Thurgood Marshall as the main character of the movie. Not only that, the writer also put Sam Friedman, and Joseph Spell in order to support the analysis of racial prejudice and racial discrimination towards Black people.

3.1.2.1. Thurgood Marshall

Thurgood Marshall, he is the main protagonist. He is a Black lawyer. He went all over the states in America to defend Black people who were accused of crimes they had not actually committed. He is a firm man, it can be seen from this conversation.

“I'm telling you this up front. The NAACP, we're not like most lawyers. We only represent innocent people, people accused because of their race. That's our mission. You understand? So I need to know this...Look at me now. Did you do what they said you did?”
(00:12:26).

The way Marshall spoke to Spell on the conversation above is show how firm Thurgood Marshall is. He is the type of person who does not remain silent when unfair things happen.

Spell: “You can go. Got no money for lawyers.”
Marshall: “Anybody ask you for money?”
(00:11:28).

From the conversation above, it can be seen that Marshall also is a person who likes to help without wanting anything in return, he helps Black people all over the country without receiving payment. He only wants to fight for justice that is as fair as between races without differentiating between

aces.

3.1.2.2. Sam Friedman

Sam Friedman is the second protagonist. He is a fat White lawyer who is Jewish. He is a lawyer handling insurance claims cases and has no experience or even knowledge of the law relating to criminal cases. Sam Friedman has a good reputation in his job as an insurance lawyer, that is why he really takes care of his reputation.

Sam: "But I can't get involved with a case like this. Well, I do insurance defense. You know, accident cases. I've got a reputation to think of". (00:09:08)

The above conversation happened when Sam met Marshall for the first time. Sam is appointed by the Connecticut branch of the NAACP to assist Marshall as a co-lawyer at Joseph Spell's trial. However, Sam is afraid that society will hate Sam for helping Black people and that it will ruin his firm's reputation.

Sam Friedman is a person who lacks confidence in himself and he is a brave man, he dared to step out of his comfort zone as an insurance attorney to defend innocent people. Sam Friedman is a religious person. He regularly went to the synagogue with his family. He even memorized one of the verses of the Torah which contains to defend others.

Marshall: "And the Lord commanded Moses to enlist his brother's help. He shall speak for you to the people.

Sam: "He shall be your mouth, and you shall be as God to him". (00:26:13).

After that, Sam agreed to help Marshall to defend Joseph Spell on his case. Friedman was a kind man, he was also willing to sacrifice his time

and his reputation to defend black people in America.

3.1.2.3. Joseph Spell

Joseph Spell is a Black man who work as a chauffeur for Mr. John Strubing and Ms. Eleanor Strubing. He is an obedient person. Joseph Spell is also an avid gambler, and he is a man who afraid of authority. Joseph Spell also likes to lie. Before going to Bridgeport to work as a driver for Mr. Strubing, Joseph Spell had served in the military and was dishonorable discharged for stealing, he also actually had a wife and two children but Mr. Spell left them. He lied to the U.S. Army and also lied to his marriage, at the beginning of the film when Thurgood Marshall asked about the Joseph Spell case, he swore never to touch Ms. Strubing but in fact Joseph Spell lied again.

3.1.3. Setting

The setting took place in 1971. At that time, the people of the city of Bridgeport still thought that White people had a higher social position than Black people. The settings were carried out in several places in the city of Bridgeport, starting from the bridge where the crime scene took place. On the bridge, Joseph Spell is accused of throwing the victim, Mrs Strubing, to try to kill her. The time the crime happened is in the early morning, and when Marshall and Friedman try to imagining how the crime happened, it was on day.



Picture 8: Setting in the movie

(00:21:09)

In addition, he was also accused of pelting the victim with stones to kill the victim. Then at the police station where Joseph Spell was detained and Thurgood Marshall got racial prejudice treatment from the police officer, at the swimming pool where Sam Friedman usually spent his nights exercising. At a bar, the barkeeper is a Black man, he helps Thurgood Marshall while being beaten by white people who are annoyed by Marshall saying in front of reporters that Black people should be equal to white people. The bartender pointed a gun at the robbers to get out of the bar and leave Thurgood Marshall. In the house of a Black lawyer named Tad Lancaster whose license was removed for defending his people in court. At the court where Joseph Spell awaited what his fate would be after trial and Thurgood Marshall was silenced by Judge Foster for not defending the suspect in this trial and if he did he would be convicted on the grounds of the judge's abuse.



Picture 9: In the hall

(00:16:55)

After the trial was over, Thurgood Marshall was again summoned by the head of the NAACP and he was dispatched to the state of Mississippi to defend a 14-year-old boy who had been jailed and charged with the murder of a police officer.

3.1.4. Conflicts

In this thesis, the writer will divide the conflict into two types, internal conflict and external conflict. This conflict is intended to support the analysis of racial prejudice and racial discrimination towards Black people.

3.1.4.1. Internal Conflict

Internal conflict is a conflict that occurs within a character. In the Marshall film, an internal conflict occurs in the main character Mr. Marshall while in the middle of the trial of the Mr. Spell case. Before leaving for Bridgeport to defend the Joseph Spell case, his wife told Marshall that she was finally pregnant and would have a child after years of marriage. This made Thurgood Marshall very happy and promised that after the Joseph Spell case was over, he would accompany his wife during her pregnancy. But during the middle of Joseph Spell's second trial, his wife called him and his wife informed Marshall that his wife had another miscarriage. This changed the mood of Thurgood

Marshall, this news made him very devastated and stressed.



Picture 10: Marshall get stressed

(00:55:57)

This can be included to be an internal conflict because it happened to Thurgood Marshall, who at first he was focused on defending Joseph Spell in court in a good mood, but after hearing the bad news from his wife, his mood changed and he had to stay focused in the trial.

3.1.4.2. External Conflict

External conflict is a conflict that occurs between characters. The film's biggest external conflict is when Thurgood Marshall and Sam Friedman fighting for freedom for Joseph Spell in the trial. This conflict includes how Sam Friedman opposed the evidences of trial witnesses who considered Spell guilty of his accusation. Another conflict was when the judge opposed the presence of Thurgood Marshall in the trial and prohibited Marshall from helping defend the defendant Joseph Spell and Marshall had to be forced to follow the judge's rules.

Judge Foster: "Mr. Marshall may sit at counsel table. However, he may not speak. He may not speak, argue, or examine witnesses. If he violates this ruling, he will be held in contempt of court".
(00:19:25).

Instead of verbal conflict and treatment, conflict in the form of violence can also be seen in this film. The violent conflict ensued shortly after the second trial was over and the arguments of Sam Friedman and

Thurgood Marshall began to lead the jury to believe Joseph Spell was innocent. This made some white racist people mad with Sam and Thurgood and wanted to beat them both.



Picture 11: Fighting

(01:10:51)



Picture 12: Marshall

(01:09:21)

One night after the second trial was over, when Friedman was spending his Friday night swimming in a public swimming pool, three strangers suddenly came and started threatening Sam. Feeling cornered and threatened, Sam then launches a punch at one of the strangers and it triggers a raid on Sam to a pulp. On the same night, Thurgood was also the victim of violence by two unidentified men at a bar in the city of Bridgeport. The two men came and without further ado they immediately attacked Thurgood Marshall.

3.2. Extrinsic Aspects

In this chapter, the writer will analyze the extrinsic aspect in the movie which

consists of; racial prejudice and racial discrimination. The data is taken from *Marshall* movie using sociological of literature approach by Laurenson.

3.2.1. Racial Prejudice

The movie *Marshall* shows the prejudice toward Black people. This film tells the story of how White people have prejudice against Black people, whether the police, lawyers, society, and even a judge. Therefore, this main character struggled to defend the innocent Black people on the accusations made by the White majority.

The first instance of White people's prejudice against Black people occurs at the beginning of the film during jury selection which is attended by several residents of the city of Bridgeport. There is a white citizen named Mr. Wright who said that to him Black people were just troublemakers. This can be found in the conversation below;

Mr, Wright: "I'll be honest with you. I don't like the colored. Seems to me they're always getting into some sort of trouble. I don't think much of Hebrews either.
Well, you're one of them...I figured."
(00:33:54).

From the conversation above, it can be concluded that the jury is hates Black people and he thinks that Black people is just nothing more but a trouble maker. His statement can be dangerous because can lead to stereotypes. The society will follow how the jury perspective about Black people and start to think that Black people is nothing more than just a problem.

This thesis uses three factors that cause prejudice. Cultural transmission, group identity and personality traits (McLemore, 1983). These components will support data to analyze prejudice against Black people in

the movie Marshall.

3.2.1.1 Personality Traits

There is only one for racial prejudice caused by personality traits in this film, it is the main story of this movie. Miss Strubing who feels lonely and stressed because she does not get good treatment from her husband, Mr. Strubing. Then asked Joseph Spell, his chauffeur, to have interaction with her because only Spell who treated her well. After having interaction with spell, she was afraid that one day she became pregnant and had a black child and her husband would definitely leave her and she would live a hard life, it made Miss Strubing stressed and frustrated, so she looked for another way to cover up when one day she will get pregnant and have a black child by accusing Spell of raping her and trying to kill her to make it seem reasonable so that if Miss Strubing becomes pregnant, he has reasons to defend himself. Then, because at that time the culture in the city of Bridgeport was still thick with a culture of racism and many people considered black people to be to blame, the police easily believed Miss Strubing's words and immediately arrested Joseph Spell.

Thurgood: “she invites him to share her bed to ease her pain. As the evening goes on, she becomes panicked that they will be discovered. She must leave the house, must escape her sin.

What if she is pregnant...And with a colored child? What if her husband were to find out? What would he do to her? She cannot live with the fear, the shame.

So then there they are, at the reservoir. An opportunity to escape her life, her despair. Joseph tries to hold her back, but she wrangles free, runs from the car. And she plummets into the water.

her only escape... She must accuse him. And so a story is created.”
(01:42:30).

From the conversation above, it can be said as racial prejudice caused by personality traits because Miss Strubing already feel cornered and

frustrated and then she realized that Joseph Spell was a Black and Miss Strubing was a White and she felt she is someone who was respected in her community, therefore the police would believe her accusations against Joseph Spell without any doubt. And then she used Joseph Spell to run away from her sins.

3.2.1.2 Group Identity

The racial prejudice caused by group identity can be found in this movie. It can be seen when the case of Joseph Spell, an African-American chauffeur, who was accused of rape and attempted murder of his white employer, Mrs. Eleanor Strubing. This case became headlines news in several newspapers.

Because of this incident, many Black servants have been fired and driven out by their employers. This can be seen in the conversation between the head of the NAACP Walter Whites and Thurgood Marshall in the beginning of the movie;

Walter: "Nightmare in Greenwich." That's why, Thurgood." "Wife Attacked by Negro Driver."That's why, Thurgood."

Thurgood: "What's the reaction?"

Walter: "Fear"

"Getting calls from all over the country, Negroes getting fired."

"White families afraid to have us in their home."

"If we can't work as domestics, Negro families are going to starve."

(00:05:52).

This is racial prejudice caused by group identity that causes prejudice, White people prejudice their Black servants for fear that their workers will rape and kill them and choose to fire their Black servants.

The second of racial prejudice caused by group identity is when Thurgood goes to jail at Bridgeport police station to visit Spell who is being

held on his charges. Thurgood goes there to inform him that he will help Spell as his lawyer for free. When meeting with Spell, Thurgood enters Spell's cell, but when Thurgood enters Spell's cell, police officers also lock Thurgood into the cell.



Picture 13: In the jail

(00:11:07)

This is racial prejudice caused by group identity that causes prejudice, because the police officer knows that Thurgood were Black, he feels anxious and prefers to lock Thurgood inside the cell just in case if anything going wrong with Spell and Thurgood like escaping Spell from prison. The police officer thinks that Black people should be wary of, therefore he chooses to join in locking Thurgood in a cell even though from his appearance, Thurgood is a wise person and has class. Because of the police's behavior, Thurgood is shocked and feels that he is considered a dangerous person even though he had looked good like a high-class lawyer.

The third of racial prejudice caused by group identity is when Officer McCoy stops Joseph Spell while Spell is driving using his employer's car during midnight.

Officer McCoy: "It didn't look like... a man like that would drive that car." (00:43:00)

Officer McCoy: "Where'd you get this car, boy?" (01:30:33).

From the conversation above, it can be said that Officer McCoy

suspects Joseph Spell because Spell is someone who does not deserve to drive a luxury car owned by his employer. Officer McCoy assumes that Spell is driving a luxury car that no Black man in Bridgeport can afford, so Officer McCoy suspects that Spell might have gotten the car by stealing, therefore Officer McCoy stopped Spell in the middle of the road on suspicion. In this, Officer McCoy thinks Black people will not be able to afford a luxury car, and when he sees a Black person driving by in a luxury car in the midnight, he immediately stops Spell because McCoy suspects that the car is a stolen car.

The forth racial prejudice caused by group identity is when Miss Strubing testified on the actions of Joseph Spell at the court room. After explaining to everyone, her lawyer, Lorin Willis, asked Miss Strubing;

Willis: “Mrs. Strubing, do you see the man who raped you in this courtroom today?”

Mrs Strubing: “Yes. He's right over there. The coloredman.” Willis: “which colored man?”

Mrs Strubing: “The one in the brown suit.”
(01:03:55).



Picture 14: At the court

(01:03:55)

From the conversation above, it can be concluded that Willis considers that all Black people are suspicious, even though he knew from the start that the rapist of Miss Strubing was Joseph Spell, the man who wears the brown suit. Willis thinks all blacks are dangerous and should be suspected.

3.2.2. Racial Discrimination

Racial discrimination in this film are very vividly. The first racial discrimination in the film is when the illustrated image in the newspaper about the case of Joseph Spell's rape of Mrs. Elenao Strubing in the newspaper is illustrated as a gorilla holding a beautiful woman using only a piece of cloth.



Picture 15: Negroes are equal to ape

(00:06 59)

This can be said to be racial discrimination because newspaper writers describe the perpetrators who are Black people in the form of a gorilla which is identical to a black, strong and wild animal. Of course this makes many newspaper readers think that a Black people are dangerous and are no different from a gorilla.

The second of racial discrimination is when Joseph Spell gave the true statement and explained why he lied when he witnessed to the police for the alleged crimes he had committed. He explains that the reason he lied to the police was because Spell was afraid the truth would kill him. He then explained that in Louisiana, if a Black person had sexual relations with a

White person, the police would kill him or would cut his genitals and hang them on the plea.

Spell: "I tell the police I was with her, it was what she wanted? In Louisiana, you know what they do to me for being with a white woman like that? If they don't kill me right then and there, soon enough the others come, they drag me off, they tie me up, they cut off my manhood. And then I'd be swinging off the branch of some tree. So... why'd I lie, Mr. Willis? Because the truth gets me killed. That's why."
(01:34:18)

This can be called racial discrimination, because it has been explained that the police will torture Black people for have sexual relations with white women. If Joseph Spell were White, the police would consider his witnesses that he did not rape Mrs. Strubing. Spell's statement explains how the police provide different treatment based on people's race.

The third discrimination is when at a station in Massachusetts, there is a water tap, but on the faucet is written "WHITES ONLY" which means that this faucet can only be drink by White people. The White race found the Black race repulsive and they did not want to share public facilities with them. This is considered racial discrimination, because Black people are prohibited from enjoying public facilities.



Picture 16: Racism sign

(01:51:34)

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

To summarize what has been explained in chapter three, the writer will summarize what results have been obtained from the previous chapter. In this film, the writer finds elements of prejudice and discrimination. Both issues are experienced by Black people as minorities in the United States.

The practice of discrimination is carried out by the White people in the United States against the Black people. Discrimination acts that have been carried out by Whites against Blacks in the film, such as, limiting the rights of minorities like prohibited from enjoying public tap water facilities. The effect of this limitation on minority rights affects every Black person and makes Black people think that they do not deserve to coexist with Whites. As a result, many black people do not want to try these public facilities for fear of getting racist treatment from Whites and besides that they are afraid that they are considered to be polluting public facilities.

Apart from being limited in their rights, Black people are also treated unfairly. In this film Joseph Spell did not dare to say what really happened and chose to follow what had been accused Mrs. Strubing against him. When Spell said that he was having sexual relations with Mrs. Strubing, the police are going to kill him because in the city of Bridgeport, a Black person cannot have a relationship with a White person. As a result of this, Spell was afraid to speak the

truth and chose to go to prison. Therefore, this injustice discourages Spell from telling the truth to the police.

The issue of prejudice is carried out by the White people in the United States against the Black people. There are three factors that cause prejudice against White people against Black people, namely cultural transmission, personality traits and group identity, but only personality traits and group identity factors that have been found in this film. The first prejudice in the film is when Mr. Wright considers Black people to be trouble makers because where he lives, some Black people are trouble makers and therefore he considers all Black people to be trouble makers. This has the effect of creating stereotypes. The result is that society will consider Black people everywhere to be just troublemakers.

The issue of prejudice caused by personality traits in the film is when Mrs. Strubing feels cornered and afraid if her relationship with Spell is exposed then realizes that Spell is Black and she is sure people will believe her and she accuses Spell of raping her. This issue has an impact on Black people, because when they feel frustrated with their personal mistakes, a White person will easily accuse Black people and many people will believe it because of their race. As a result, Black people were subjected to accusations.

The prejudice issues caused by the group identity factor in this film are when Spell's rape case against Mrs. Strubing was reported on a large scale in the newspapers. This has the impact of making White people who have Black workers panic. As a result, many of them fired their Black employees out of fear that something similar would happen to them, even though it was not certain that Black

people would behave like what was reported about the Spell rape case. The second issue of prejudice caused by the group identity factor is when Marshall visits Spell's cell and the police also lock Marshall in the cell with Spell. This has an impact on Marshall, he feels the police think Marshall is a threat and then locks Marshall in a cell with Spell. As a result, this treatment made Marshall feel uncomfortable and felt that he was seen as someone to watch out for just because he was Black. It can also be concluded that prejudice is related to discrimination. After examining this film using the theory above, it can be concluded that prejudice arises after the existence of discrimination.

For further research, read more journals about what is being researched. More journals mean better research quality. In addition, reading more journals will be more helpful when doing research. But remember, do not forget to clearly include the author's name and year and do not forget to paraphrase.

REFERENCES

- Abrams, M. H. 1984. *A Glossary of Literary Terms*. United States: Heinle & Heinle.
- Apriliansyah, M. 2017. *The Prejudice and Discrimination towards Moslem in America as Reflected In Mooz-Lum Movie*. Semarang: Diponegoro University.
- Atkinson, J. D. 2017. *Journey into social activism: Qualitative Approaches*. New York: Fordham University Press.
- Birkerts, S. P. 1993. *Literature: the evolving canon*. United States: Allyn and Bacon.
- Blank, R. 2004. *Measuring Racial Discrimination*. Washington DC: National Academies Press.
- Brown, Blain. 2011. *Cinematography Theory and Practice (2nd edition)*. London: Vocal Press.
- Hudlin, Reginald. 2017. *Marshall*. United States: Starlight Media, Inc.
- Holman, C. Hugh. 1985. *A Handbook to Literature, Fourth Edition*. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc.
- Larassaty, Putri. 2018. *Prejudice and Discrimination toward Jewish American in the Movie School Ties*. Semarang: Diponegoro University.
- Laurenson, D., & Swingewood, A. 1972. *The Sociology of Literature*. London: Publishing Limited.
- McLemore, S. Dale. 1983. *Racial and Ethnic Relations in*

America. Massachusetts: Allyn and Bacon The data

Nelson, Todd D. 2016. *Handbook of Prejudice, Stereotyping, and*

Discrimination second edition. New York: Psychology Press.

Nurgiyantoro, B. 2010. *Penilaian Pembelajaran Bahasa*. Yogyakarta: BPFE

Raharjo, Slamet. 2020. *Racial Discrimination towards African-American in*

Dee Ree's Mudbound. Semarang: Diponegoro University.

Severson, Alfred. 1943. *The Journal of Educational Sociology*. United

States: American Sociological Association.

Stanton, R. 1965. *An Introduction to Fiction*. United States: Holt Rinehart

and Winston, Inc.

Wilson, W.J., 1999. *The Bridge over the Racial Divide: Rising*

Inequality and Coalition Politics. United States: University of

California Press

APPENDIX 1

BIOGRAPHY OF REGINALDS HUDLIN

Born on 15 December, 1961 in Centreville, Missouri, Reginald Alan Hudlin is an American film screenwriter, producer, and director. Hudlin was raised in East St. Louis, Illinois, by his parents Warrington W. Hudlin, Sr. and Helen Hudlin . He was received his B.A. degree from Harvard University in 1983. When he was seventeen years old, Hudlin and his brother Wallington Hudlin founded the non-profit Black Filmmakers Foundation (BFF).

Between 1996 and 2002, Hudlin directed or produced several films including *The Great White Hype*, an American sports comedy film starring Samuel L Jackson, *Ride* (1998), an American comedy film, *The Ladies' Man* (2000), an American comedy film and *Serving Sara* (2002), an American romantic comedy film. Hudlin also started to write the line of Black Panther comic in 2004. On July 12, 2005, Hudlin was named President of Entertainment for Black Entertainment Television (BET) Networks. At BET, Hudlin is chief programming executive in charge of the network's music, entertainment, specials, sports, news and public affairs, film and program acquisitions, home entertainment and programming development units.

APPENDIX 2

SUMMARY OF THE MOVIE

In 1940, Thurgood Marshall is an NAACP lawyer traveling the country defending people of color who are wrongly accused of crimes because of racial prejudice. Upon his return to his New York office, he is sent to Bridgeport, Connecticut, to defend Joseph Spell, a chauffeur accused of rape by his white employer, Eleanor Strubing, in a case that has gripped the newspapers. In Bridgeport, insurance lawyer Sam Friedman is assigned by his brother to get Marshall admitted to the local bar, against his will. At the hearing, Judge Foster, a friend of the father of prosecutor Lorin Willis, agrees to admit Marshall, but forbids Marshall from speaking during the trial, forcing Friedman to be Spell's lead counsel. Marshall must guide Friedman through notes, such as when he advises Friedman to allow a woman of Southern white descent into the jury because of her assertive and questioning personality.

Spell swears to Marshall that he never had any sexual contact with Strubing and leads the lawyers to a patrolman who stopped Spell that night while he was driving Strubing's car. Marshall and Friedman investigate Strubing's story that Spell tied her up in the back seat of her car after raping her and drove to a bridge to throw her over. They wonder why Spell appeared to throw her over the calm side instead of the side with rapids. Spell is initially interested in a plea bargain offered by Willis, but Marshall talks him out of it. Later on at trial, though, a doctor testifies to finding pieces of skin underneath Strubing's fingernails, as well as bruises.

Strubing herself testifies that she was tied in the back seat when the patrolman pulled Spell over. With this information, Marshall and Friedman confront Spell, who admits that he was lying about not having sexual contact with Strubing.

At trial, Spell testifies that Strubing's husband inflicted the bruises through repeated acts of spousal abuse. That night, he went to see Strubing for an advance on his salary, finding a distraught Strubing wanting to have sex with him. Spell consents, and the two have several sexual encounters that night. Then Strubing panics about being found out and being pregnant. Spell tries to drive her to a doctor, but Strubing has to hide in the back seat when the patrolman questions him. A hysterical Strubing forces Spell to stop by a bridge where she runs out and tries to kill herself. When Spell tries to stop her, she scratches him and jumps off the bridge. But she survives and flags down a motorist making up a desperate story about rape. When Willis asks why Spell didn't tell the truth to begin with, Spell talks about how black men get tortured and lynched in his native Louisiana for having sex with white women. Over Willis's objections, Judge Foster allows Spell's statement to stand.

Before the verdict, Marshall has to leave for a case in Mississippi. A desperate Willis offers Spell a much lighter plea bargain, but Spell feels emboldened enough to turn it down. The night before Marshall leaves, he and Friedman prepare the closing statement that Friedman then delivers on his own. The Southern white woman has now become the jury forewoman, and she ultimately delivers a "not guilty" verdict. Friedman happily breaks the news over the phone to Marshall, who moves on to his next case. Closing credits note that Friedman went

on to work in many civil rights cases, while Marshall himself has an illustrious career as the American Civil Rights Movement's principal legal strategist and the first African American Justice to the Supreme Court of the United States.