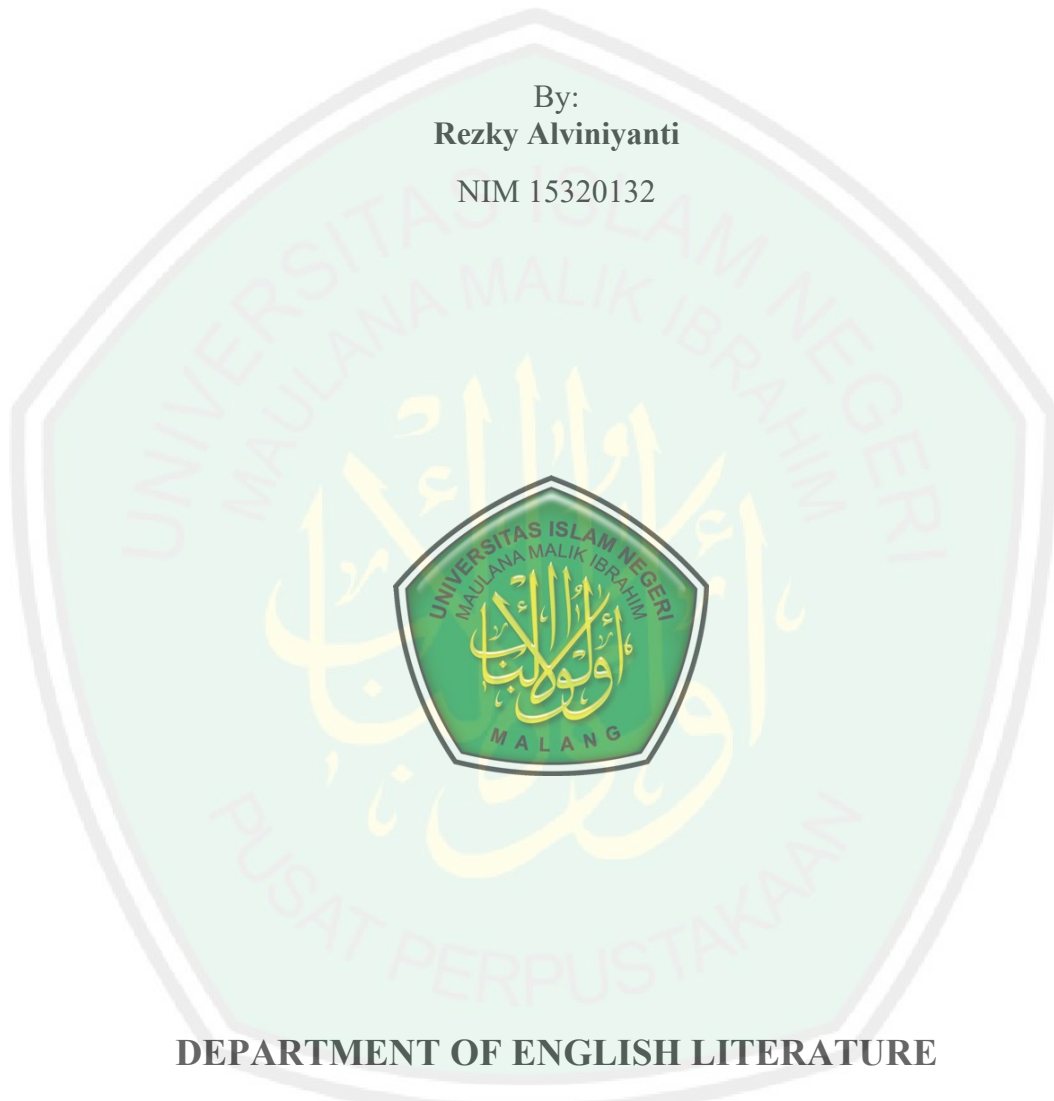


**RACISM ON SPIKE LEE'S BLACKKKLANSMAN MOVIE:
A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS**

THESIS

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DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG

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A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS**

THESIS

Presented to

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S)

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2019

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “**Racism on BlackKlansman Movie by Spike Lee: A Critical Discourse Analysis**” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, December 20th, 2019

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MOTTO

*“God has created your wings not to be dormant as long as
you are alive you must try more and more
to use your wings to show you’re alive.”*

-Jalaludin Rumi



DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my parents Agus Tommy and Lilik Yulianti who always support and pray for me until I finish this thesis, to my lovely grandmother Timbriyanti, to my lovely cousins Dimas and Yasmin who always make me happy. Also, I dedicate this to all my friends who support me to finish this thesis, and all the lecturers of Department of English Literature.



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ABSTRACT

Alviniyanti, Rezky. 2019. *Racism on Spike Lee's BlacKkKlansman Movie: A Critical Discourse Analysis*. Thesis. English Literature Department. Faculty of Humanities. Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang.

Advisor : Mira Shartika, M.A.

Keywords : *Racism, van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis, Spike Lee's BlacKkKlansman movie, Racist Category*

A lot of people think that their race is the most superior compared to others. Starting from this negative prejudice, the racism issue occurs and is harmful to a group of people. To reject the existence of racism, some people create a work of arts, for instance movie, advertisement, and music. One example of the work on racism is Spike Lee's BlacKkKlansman movie, which became the object of the study.

This research was categorized as a descriptive qualitative in which it explored the characteristics of racism types from the classification of racism types by Jones (2018). Then, this study also revealed how actors represented the element of racist scenes in BlacKkKlansman movie by using the discursive strategy theory from van Dijk (2006) to uncover the racist nature. This study used CDA (Critical Discourse Analysis) to investigate the characteristics and nature of racism from the movie.

The results showed that there were 34 scenes that contained elements of racism in the BlacKkKlansman film. 17 scenes were analyzed by using discursive analysis strategies proposed by van Dijk (2006) and 10 scenes were examined by using the racist category stated by Jones (2018). Moreover, the seven racist scenes only displayed the racist nature in the form of images and audio visual in the BlacKkKlansman movie. For further research, it is expected that this research can be the proper reference to analyze the racism found in films or other objects using a discursive strategy proposed by van Dijk.

ABSTRAK

Alviniyanti, Rezky. 2019. *Racism on Spike Lee's BlacKkKlansman Movie: A Critical Discourse Analysis*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing : Mira Shartika, M.A.

Kata kunci : *Rasisme, Analisis Wacana Kritis van Dijk, film BlacKkKlansman karya Spike Lee, Kategori Rasis.*

Banyak orang berpikir bahwa ras mereka adalah yang paling unggul dibandingkan dengan yang lain. Dimulai dari prasangka negatif ini, masalah rasisme terjadi dan sangat berbahaya bagi sekelompok orang. Untuk menolak keberadaan rasisme, beberapa orang membuat karya seni misalnya, film, iklan, dan musik. Salah satu contoh karya tentang rasisme adalah film *BlacKkKlansman* karya Spike Lee, yang menjadi obyek penelitian ini.

Penelitian ini dikategorikan sebagai deskriptif kualitatif di mana peneliti mengeksplorasi karakteristik rasisme dari klasifikasi jenis rasisme menurut teori Jones (2018). Kemudian, penelitian ini juga mengungkapkan bagaimana aktor mewakili elemen adegan rasis di *BlacKkKlansman* dengan menggunakan teori strategi diskursif dari van Dijk (2006) untuk mengungkap sifat rasis. Penelitian ini menggunakan AWK (Analisis Wacana Kritis) untuk menyelidiki karakteristik dan sifat rasisme dari film tersebut.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada 34 adegan yang mengandung unsur rasisme dalam film *BlacKkKlansman*. 17 adegan dianalisa menggunakan strategi analisis diskursif yang diusulkan oleh van Dijk (2006) dan 10 adegan dianalisa menggunakan kategori rasis berdasarkan teori dari Jones (2018). Selain itu, tujuh adegan rasis hanya menampilkan sifat rasis dalam bentuk gambar dan audio visual dalam film *BlacKkKlansman*. Untuk penelitian lebih lanjut, penelitian ini diharapkan bisa menjadi referensi yang tepat untuk menganalisis rasisme yang ditemukan dalam film atau objek lain dengan menggunakan strategi diskursif berdasarkan teori van Dijk.

مستخلص البحث

ألفينياتي، رزقي. ٢٠١٩. *العنصرية في فيلم BlackKkKlanman* بقلم سبايك لي: تحليل نقدي الخطاب. بحث الجامعي. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرف: ميرا شارتيكا، الماجستير

الكلمات المفتاحية: العنصرية، فان ديك، تحليل الخطاب النقدي، فيل بلاك كيه كلانسمان، الإستراتيجية الخطابية

أكثر الناس يعتقدون أن جنسهم متفوق على الآخرين. بدايةً من هذا التحامل السلبي، تحدث مشكلة العنصرية وخطيرة جداً على مجموعة د الناس. لإنكار وجود العنصرية، يصنع بعض الأشخاص فناً، مثل الأفلام أو الإعلانات أو الموسيقى. أحد أمثلة العمل على العنصرية هو فيلم *BlackKkKlansman*، وهو موضوع هذا البحث.

تم تصنيف هذا البحث كدراسة حالة يستكشف فيها خصائص أنواع العنصرية من تصنيف الأنواع العنصرية بواسطة جونز (٢٠١٨). إضافة، كشفت هذه الدراسة عن كيفية تمثيل الجهات الفاعلة لعناصر المشاهد العنصرية في *BlackKkKlansman* باستخدام نظرية الإستراتيجية الخطابية من فان ديك (٢٠٠٦) لكشف الصفة العنصرية. تستخدم هذه الدراسة بتحليل الخطاب النقدي لتحقيق خصائص الطبيعة العنصرية للفيلم.

أظهرت النتائج أن هناك ٣٤ مشاهد تحتوي على عناصر من العنصرية في فيلم *BlackKkKlansman*. تم تحليل 17 مشاهد باستخدام إستراتيجية التحليل الاستكشافي الذي اقترحه فان ديك (٢٠٠٦) وتم فحص ١٠ مشاهد باستخدام الفئات العنصرية التي ذكرها جونز (٢٠١٨). إضافة إلى ذلك، فإن الأسرار العنصرية السبعة تعرض السمات العنصرية فقط في شكل صور وصوت مرئي في فيلم *BlackKkKlansman*. لمزيد من البحث، نأمل أن يكون هذا البحث البيانات الصحيحة لتحليل العنصرية الموجودة في الأفلام أو الأشياء الأخرى باستخدام إستراتيجية استطرادية بنظرية فان ديك.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses fundamental aspects of the study containing the background for choosing the topic, statements of the problem, objective of the study, significance, and scope and limitation of the study. This chapter also contains research method and several important terms to define. Previous studies are also included in this chapter.

A. Background of the Study

Every living creature that exists throughout the earth always has various physical or tangible forms. Different physical characteristics such as skin color, hair shape, the shape of facial parts, etc., that human have will lead to an understanding of race. Humans are social creatures that exist in various types of races. Then race can be described as a categorization system that classifies populations by physical reference attributes such as skin shading and other medical procedure with a human gathering that is shown in explicit physical attributes in massive frequencies (Hartley, 2010).

Usually, prejudices related to race always tend to be negative. Decent variety and contrasts in skin shading ought to be comprehended as racial assorted variety, not indicating predominance (Koentjaraningrat, 1990). Therefore, the abundance of variety in this world often leads to a tendency to make bad judgments or prejudices and treat others based on these reasons, because the

object of prejudice may be to restructure a social group and discriminate against racial groups (Horton, 1990).

Starting from this prejudice, then each person or group claims and considers that his race is the best among the other races. This concept and thought ultimately lead to racism. The term racist was used around the 1930s to describe the "racist theories" used by the Nazis because they often carried out massacres of Jews during Hitler's reign. However, since the 1940s the term racist finally had a bad connotation and many politicians like parliamentary debates on immigration in Europe used the racial issue to seek and win votes from the people (Dijk, 2000).

Racism also occurs in the United States, especially when the peak of the Law comes from Jim Crow (US local state legal entity that regulates the situation for Negroes) about the existence of racial segregation that must be carried out starting from restaurants, hotels, schools, hospitals, prisons, or even a burial place. Finally, when it was applied to law, it was also penetrated until there was a separation in the area of worship or church (Malik, 2017)

With so many racist issues, some people who are sensitive to this problem finally make a work, for example making a movie about racism. They choose movie to fight racism because movie is an audiovisual interaction tool that can convey a message to a social group meeting in a certain location (Effendy, 1986). The movie can become mass media and a tool of entertainment, but at the same time it has become a means to learn and understand things that happened in the past such as history and biography. According to McQuail (2011), in the past

movie was used as the media to spread propaganda deriving on its scope, its real nature of the emotional impact and its popularity. Thus, there are many movies about racism because the stories in the film are usually taken from a phenomenon that occurs around us because “it can also act as a form of mass culture” (McQuail, 1994, p. 13).

The meaning of the film in this research should be seen in the discourse that surrounds it. Therefore, discourse is needed in this research to find the definition of racism in the *BlacKkKlansman*, a film by Spike Lee. According to Rabinow (2011), discourse can be defined as a complete unit of structured language in the form of a full essay (books, encyclopedias, etc.), sentences, phrases containing a complete instruction. Discourse in Sanskrit has an utterance or utterance meaning. Ricoeur argues that discourse is a language activity, which is always linked to a specific topic (2003).

Based on Ratna (2013) the definition of speech and text can be comprehended differently. Some people say that discourse is the language used while the text is a written language. On the other hand, there are some others who consider both as the same cases. Hence, manuscripts and other works, such as artifacts, which contain texts, are considered as discourse. According to Barthes (1987), text or discourse cannot be retained or kept on the bookshelf, while the documents and the work are objects that exist in forms and can be kept.

According to Jorgensen and Philips (2002), the study of discourse analysis was started with post-structuralist and structuralist theoretical affirmation. Consequently, everything is always started from the language and

represents real meaning, but the purpose of the object can only be obtained through discourse. The meaning is not attached to words but it is acquired as the product of social agreement about how the meaning to certain sounds is attached (Saussure, 1960).

Furthermore, critical discourse analysis seeks to uncover the intention behind a discourse through the text approach since Critical Discourse Analysis is a framework of studying power, language and ideology (Fairclough, 1995). Thus, the present research used critical discourse analysis focusing in discursive strategies proposed by Van Dijk to uncover the oppressive power behind a particular discourse in the movie.

Several researchers had conducted research on racism using critical discourse analysis. First, van Dijk (2000) who analyzed racism on parliamentary debate. After that, Amutya (2011) who analyzed racism in the Harry Potter novels. Then, Alhafizh (2016) also analyzed racism in Jacqueline Woodson's novel. Next, Ardian (2016) who examined the representation of racism resistance in 12 years a slave movie. Fifth, Simatupang (2018) who conducted an inquiry racist on Get Out movie. Finally, Faidah (2015) who analyzed the critical discourse analysis of racism in Crash movie.

The gap of this research and the other studies, which used films as their subjects, is in its genre. The present study analyzed the issue of racism and discrimination in comedy movie. Meanwhile, the other studies investigated the same issues in mystery and thriller movies. Therefore, in the current study, the researcher used critical discourse analysis to uncover the ideology that underlies a

particular discourse in the discussion of racism in the BlacKkKlansman film by Spike Lee by using Van Dijk's discourse (2006).

B. Problems of the Study

This research proposes two research questions which are formulates as follows:

1. What are the types of racism appearing in the BlacKkKlansman movie?
2. How does racism manifest in the BlacKkKlansman movie?

C. Objective of the Study

Based on the problems of the study, the research objectives are:

1. To identify the types of racism that are appearing in the BlacKkKlansman movie.
2. To analyze how the actor manifest the elements of racism in the BlacKkKlansman movie.

D. Scope and Limitation

This research focused on the movie. Also, this study used critical discourse analysis approach. The data was taken from the movie entitled BlacKkKlansman by Spike Lee. The data source used in this study was the dialogue from the BlackKlansman movie. The researcher analyzed 27 scenes from 34 scenes of racism issues included in racism category since the other seven categories were not included in the types of racism proposed by Jones (2018) and discursive strategies by van Dijk (2006). Those seven scenes only revealed the images or audio visuals on the nature of racism.

E. Significance of the Study

This study has both theoretical and practical contributions. Theoretically, this study is expected to give a contribution to the theory of critical discourse analysis in Discursive strategies by Van Dijk. This study can be an example of the use of racism and some related theories.

Practically, the result of this study is significant for English learners, the future researchers and the readers. For the English learners, this study is expected to enrich the studies of racism representation through critical discourse analysis to find out about racism in the movie. For the next researchers and the readers, this study is expected to provide proper data that can be used as a reference for analyzing racism in the movie as well as to provide valuable knowledge for understanding more about critical discourse analysis.

F. Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding, the common terms used in this study are defined as follows:

Racism : Racism is discrimination or hatred directed at someone because of their color, ethnicity or national origin.

BlacKkKlansman : A biography movie with a crime comedy-drama genre which covers the issue of racism, taking place in the United States. The movie was directed by Spike Lee and produced by Jason Blum.

Critical Discourse Analysis: The study of the text, speech, and visual images to find various meanings that contain social structures, power and ideology.

G. Previous Studies

The researcher examines racism in several previous studies. Several studies investigated racism using semiotic analysis on movies (Ardian, 2016; Simatupang, 2018). Another previous studies examined racism using critical discourse analysis on parliament debate, novel, movie and newspaper (van Dijk, 2000; Amuttya, 2011; AlHafiz, 2016; Faidah, 2015).

Ardian (2016) analyzed the representation of racism resistance on 12 Years a Slave movie. This study used standpoint theory to investigate various kinds of perspectives from the characters. The researcher used Roland Barthes' semiotic theory of signs and meanings and used the theory of racism to look for an action that contains racism and then looks for a form of resistance. The result described the resistance of black people (Afro-American) as a minority group.

Furthermore, Simatupang (2018) conducted an inquiry about representation of racism in Get Out movie. The movie was about a young man who experienced indirect racist behavior from his girlfriend's family. In this study, the researcher used Roland Barthes's semiotic theory to analyze the data. The result of this study revealed how representation, denotation, connotation, and myth of racism depicted in the film. This research is different from Ardian (2016),

in which the researcher not only analyzed racism on signs and meanings, but also examined representation, denotation and connotation in Barthes' model.

The next previous studies were van Dijk (2000), Amuttya (2011), and AlHafiz (2016). Amuttya (2011) analyzed the critical discourse analysis of racism in one of Harry Potter novels, *The Order of Phoenix*. The researcher used different theory from AlHafiz (2016) and Faidah (2015), which was van Dijk's critical discourse analysis to discuss the value of racism in the novel. The result of this research revealed that there were some ideas of blood-pure superiority towards blood-mixtures and other races stated explicitly in the text and J. K. Rowling's ideology of resistance towards the dominance of the people and equal rights were also shown in the novel.

Meanwhile, AlHafizh (2016) analyzed post colonial racism in Jacqueline Woodson's Novel, which used critical discourse analysis with deconstruction method. The result of this study indicated that there were traces of racism in the post-colonial era in America shown in the novel, which was started from the attitude of racial prejudice towards the black race.

Then, Faidah (2015) analyzed critical discourse analysis of racism in Crash movie. The researcher used Roland Barthes' semiotic method to study the value of racism in the film. The result of this study showed that racism could arise between various races and nations in Los Angeles, such as between white and black people, Americans and Asians, etc. Racism could also occur through the existence of prejudice, stereotypes, and discrimination that caused various racial

violence. In addition, racism did not only define skin color, but also compared what existed throughout the body dimensions.

Moreover, van Dijk (2000) analyzed the reality of racism on immigrants' parliamentary debate. This researcher used discursive strategies for categorizing parliamentary debates. Then, he focused on relevant critical discourse analysis since most of the debates were directly related to underlying attitudes and ideologies. After that, he categorized any relevant functions such as units within the speech itself, within the wider discourse on immigration or more generally in society.

The gap of the current research and the previous studies is in the different objects analyzed by the researchers. Moreover, most previous studies used Roland Barthes' theory of racist model. While this study uses van Dijk's theory of critical discourse analysis.

H. Research Methodology

This chapter covers the methodology of the research, which consists of research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

1. Research Design

This research used descriptive qualitative design since "the process, meaning, and understanding are known through words and images" (Creswell, 1994, p. 145). The qualitative approach was used to dig up some information about racism and how racism ideology appeared in the movie.

2. Data Source

The data was taken from the movie of BlacKkKlansman, directed by Spike Lee. There were 34 scenes containing racism, but the researcher would examine only 27 scenes from the movie because the scenes contained elements of racism which could be analyzed using Jones and van Dijk's theory.

3. Data Collection

There were several steps taken to collect the data from the BlackKlansman movie. First, the researcher downloaded and watched the movie. After that, the researcher chose some movie scenes containing racism. Then, the researcher transcribed the relevant scenes to make it easier to analyze the data.

4. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher began to do several steps to analyze the data in this study. First, the researcher identified racism issues from the transcribed scenes. Second, the researcher used van Dijk's critical discourse analysis to analyze the dialogues containing elements of racism. Next, the researcher identified the characteristics of racism appearing in the movie. Finally, the researcher analyzed the actors who represented the elements of racism in the movie.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter explains the theories used to analyze the data in this study, which include critical discourse analysis, van Dijk' s model of critical discourse analysis, racism, and racism in the movie. Further explanations about the theories are presented below.

A. Critical Discourse Analysis

The analysis of the BlacKkKlansman film uses critical discourse analysis, which is commonly shortened as CDA. This approach views discourse as a practical, social, and cultural symptom. Foucault argues that discourse is an idea or thought that builds the concept of a culture or the culture itself (1972). From Foucault's view, discourse raises a discourse to construct a new discourse.

CDA was initially based on understanding Marxism as a way to do a resistance to oppression by revealing the intent behind a discourse itself through a textual approach. Thus, according to Fairclough (1993), CDA is “critical” in the sense that it aims to reveal the role of discursive practice in the maintenance of the social world, including those social relations that involve unequal relations of power and its aim is to contribute to social change along the lines of more equal power relations, in communication processes and society in general. Jorgensen and Phillips (2007) argue that CDA is used to conduct a study of the relationship between discourse and social and cultural development in different social domains.

Besides that, CDA examines the efforts of social forces, harassment, domination, and inequality that are reproduced and maintained through the text whose discussion is related to the social context (Barker & Galasinski, 2001). On the other hand, according to Mills (1997), CDA can be defined as how actors are displayed in the text. It means who the subject of storytelling is and who the object of storytelling is will determine how the text is structured and how the meaning is treated in the text as a whole (Darma, 2014).

Accordingly, the CDA intended in this research is an attempt to express the hidden intentions of the subject (writer) who made a statement. Then, disclosure is done by establishing the position of the writer who follows the structure of meaning from the author himself, so that the form of distribution and production of ideology disguised in the discourse can be found out. Thus, discourse can be seen from the form of power relations especially in the formation of subjects and various acts of representation.

In CDA there are many approaches put forward by many researchers. Foucault (in Wodak and Meyer, 2001) for example, divides the stages of CDA analysis into four parts, namely choosing a topic, choosing a discourse background, preparing the material and the stages of analysis. Then, Fairclough (2003) also divides discourse analysis into three dimensions, namely text, discourse practice, and socio-cultural practice. CDA is then applied through three stages of analysis, namely description, interpretation, and explanation (Kurdi, 2007).

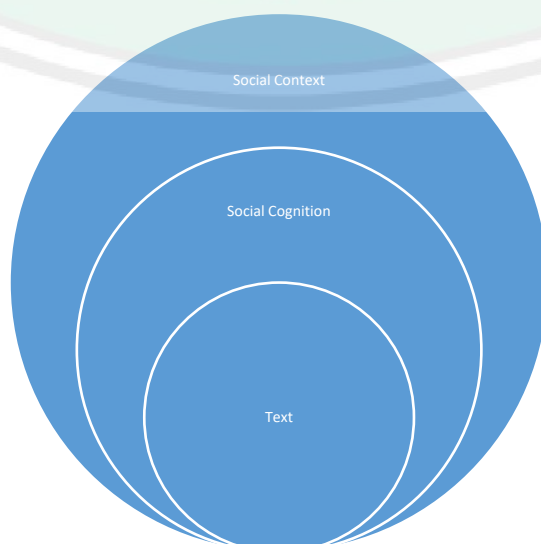
B. Van Dijk's model of Critical Discourse Analysis

Van Dijk (1998), who is well known for his sociocognitive approach in CDA, argues that CDA is used to analyze critical discourses including politics, race, gender, social class, hegemony, etc. Moreover, van Dijk considers that discourse analysis is not enough just by doing text analysis, because in the end it will produce an understanding of the background and purpose of making texts. In addition, van Dijk pays attention on other factors such as dominance, social structure, and power groups that exist within the community, and also social cognition (van Dijk, 1998 cited in Eriyanto, 2006).

Furthermore, van Dijk (1998) describes CDA in 3 dimensions, namely text, social cognition, and social context. Then, van Dijk uses these three categories in the unity of discourse analysis. Text is used to analyze the structure and discourse strategy in presenting the theme of the discourse. Social cognition is needed for the production of news texts that involve the cognition of individual journalists. Then, social context is examined as a discourse that is developed in society. The van Dijk analysis model can be described as follows.

Diagram 1.1

The van Dijk Analysis Model (Eriyanto, 2006, p. 225)



Moreover, van Dijk (1977) argues that discourse has several levels. The levels are divided onto macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. The macro structure in question is a general topic found in the text. Then, the superstructure in question is a framework of the text, for example, introduction, content, closing, and conclusion. Finally, the micro structure or the meaning of the text in the sentence can be observed from the choice of words, sentences and styles used in a text.

In addition, van Dijk (2004a) argues that ideology is a belief system divided socially through certain social and mental behaviors, which controls its own discourse and eventually becomes a social practice in the social group itself. This will be a positive or negative result, such as being able to work together or also being in conflicts because ideology can be hidden or disguised in a text (Yuwono, 2008).

Van Dijk (2004) reveals the term strategy of production of ideological discourse which refers to the efforts made by a social group in describing other social groups either in the form of positive or negative statements, depending on the ideology adopted by the social group. For example, the strategy of positive self-portrayals and negative portrayals of others is included in a semantic macro strategy (van Dijk 2004b). Therefore, van Dijk traces the macro strategy with a more specific strategy of the many semantic macro strategies. Van Dijk (2006) presents 17 examples of discursive strategies involving social relations, norms and values which are explained below.

1.) Actor description

It is describing actors who are not of the same group using negative calls or expressions.

Example: 'go away f*ckin n*gga!'

2.) Authority (argumentation)

It is namely the definition of certain authority (can be an institution or individual) to strengthen an argument. This will depend on each social group with its ideology and will also choose different authorities.

Example: 'Based on information from the Malang city police, Papuan students always cause noise in the Tlogomas area.'

3.) Burden (Topos)

It is the filing of an argument by giving the burden that will be received to a particular community for the actions they take. This will lead to negative implications if this happens.

Example: 'After Asian immigrants came to this area, the city became very dirty.'

4.) Categorization

It is categorizing a social group involved in a topic of discourse and will have an impact on social psychology.

Example: 'Everyone already knows, that the people from area *A* are always making trouble.'

5.) Comparison

It is to give arguments about similarities or differences about something, for example an event or action.

Example: 'different from the previous presidential period, now many white people are experiencing unemployment.'

6.) Consensus (Political Strategy)

It is to provide arguments by using numbers as valid data to give a negative impression of a group.

Example: 'From the data submitted by the government, almost 80% of black people are always rioting in this city.'

7.) Disclaimers

These are giving an expression that does not recognize the truth of a statement by using ideology-based strategies, namely positive self-portrayals and negative portrayals of others.

Example: 'who says Americans are always racist? the proof is we always tolerate black people in any case.'

8.) Evidentiality

It is to provide argumentation using trusted evidence or sources to convey opinions held by a part. According to van Dijk (2000), authority is part of evidentiality because this is done through the mention of certain authority.

Example: 'Dailyexpress newspaper said that the *A* community always made a commotion in the Colorado Springs area'.

9.) Hyperbole

It is to provide statements that exaggerate meaning so that an event or word will have more meanings than usual.

Example: 'your nose is like a mosque drum '

10.) Lexicalization

It is giving arguments about allegations indirectly. This is done to avoid violations of courtesy norms.

Example: 'economic immigrants' or 'benefit scroungers'

11.) Metaphor

Metaphor is not the actual meaning of statement. In other words, it is just a figurative meaning in comparing two things that have the same characteristics.

Example: 'If you want to win the match against group A, just give them 10 bananas.'

12.) National self-glorification

It is to provide arguments that can arouse a sense of audience nationalism.

Example: 'If you love this country, don't ever want to be friends with the Chinese!'

13.) Positive Self-Representation

Positive self-representation adalah penggambaran diri secara positif untuk menimbulkan kesan yang baik bagi orang lain yang mendengarnya dan juga sekaligus menjaga citra dari suatu kelompok tertentu.

Example: 'Our citizens are very friendly and never racist.'

14.) Norm expression

It is to give arguments in the form of norms, prejudices or what should be done based on the norm's view.

Example: 'Betawi people always speak harsh and impolite language.'

15.) Populism

It is the filing of a claim involving everyone in a social group, country, or community as one part.

Example: 'The American people.'

16.) Presupposition

It is the submission of propositions that invite other parties to think towards the intended or desired goal.

Example: 'Since my son played with black people, he always spoke in a loud voice.'

17.) Vagueness

It is the mention of expressions that are not clearly defined.

Example: 'some', 'lots', 'low', 'high', 'very', etc.

C. Racism

In the BlacKkKlansman film, racism is shown in the form of discrimination against the blacks and the Jews by the white race. The race is a system of categorization that classifies populations on the basis of references to physical attributes such as skin color and others (Hartley, 2010). Moreover, this classification often shows the superiority of a race, which means that people from a certain race feel better and more superior than other races. The concept of race is

similar to the concept of a nation, related to its nature, in which each race is a product of the extension of its difference with other races in the system. Racism is classified into everyday practices and behavior, both verbal and non-verbal, stereotype, discriminatory practices, systemic institutional policies, or even acts of racial segregation (Hartley, 2010).

The term racism is often used to describe the hostility and negative feelings of an ethnic group towards other ethnic groups. Yet, racism has “the cognitive function of organizing the social representations (attitudes, knowledge) of the group, and then, indirectly monitoring the group-related social practices, and hence also the text and talk of members” (Van Dijk, 1995, p. 248). In other words, according to van Dijk (1995) belief system about racism can be involved into judgments, ideas, values, and attitudes shared by members of social group to the other social groups that would be the target of racism.

In our daily lives, racism is actually developed and extended to other dimensions even to natural differences, namely gender, women, or men. Most cases of racism are those that are in contact with skin color, especially racism against black people or African descendants (Simatupang, 2018). Historically, racism started when the white race (Europeans) behaved as a superior race. This concept has been embedded in the minds of victims of discrimination for centuries. The impact of the psychologically accepted pressure affects the mental and mindset of society in an environment where racial practices take place (Irab, 2007).

According to Lawrence (cited in Jandt, 2013), racism was found through perceptions of the superiority and privileges of white people in American society. Perception of racial differences can encourage the creation of stereotypes and social prejudices that influence the process of interracial communication. On the other hand, race, racism, and discrimination affect the labor market, workplace, and organizations. This makes the position of black people and ethnic minorities in the urban labor market unprofitable (Waldinger, 1996 in Grosfoguel, 2016).

However, for most people racism is often thought as individual acts of bias. In fact, racism is a complex system. Therefore, it is better to think of racism as a general term that describes many types of system and biased behaviors. Jones (2018) classified 5 types of racism in daily lives.

1. Individual Racism

Individual racism, also called as personal racism, is the type of racism that most people think of. Individual racism occurs when a person's beliefs, attitudes, and actions are based on stereotypes, prejudice against another race and biases. Foreexample is the thoughts of a white nation are always superior to others. After that, the media also often showed that besides white people it was dangerous (unconsciously) as in the portrayal of black films often became perpetrators of violence, then chinese people often became mafias, etc.

2. Interpersonal Racism

Interpersonal racism is racism between individuals. In other words, it happens when white people actively or passively use their personal racism towards people from different skin colors. Interpersonal racism is far more open

than individual racism. White people often use racial slurs and engage in physical violence against people from different skin colors. At present, such acts - known as open racism - are less accepted, but are still prevalent in society. While now, interpersonal racism can still take various forms in a more veiled way. The ideas remain the same but they are expressed differently, for example by calling names with ugly names and doing physical threats to people from different skin colors.

3. Institutional Racism

In America, most of the racisms focus on individual action. Unfortunately, this limited thinking prevents discussion of one of the most important types of racism, namely institutional racism. When racism occurs in organizations, it can be more difficult to fight the institution. Institutional racism refers to institutions that make choices that deliberately choose or endanger people of color although explicit institutional racism now rarely appears. For instance The city government *A* makes a rule that only 20% of immigrants from city *B* can come and live in area *A*.

4. Structural Racism

Structural racism, also known as systemic racism, is perhaps the most dangerous and least discussed form of racism. Structural racism codifies individual, cultural and other types of racism in an eternal system. Like institutional racism, structural racism focuses on the organization or an institution. If institutional racism might deliberately try to choose a certain group, it is

different from structural racism that looks neutral around it. This neutrality makes structural racism difficult to measure and even more difficult to end.

5. Cultural Racism

Cultural racism has several meanings. In the larger sense, the authority creates and defines the culture in a society. For example, in America the standards of beauty, art, and other forms of culture have historically been decided by straight, white, and skinny people. As a result, the dominant American culture often reflects the needs of that group while excluding or devaluing the contributions of people of color. Therefore, in America, most of the statues in our parks, the stories in our history books and other markers of culture generally honor white men to the exclusion of other groups. Cultural racism also uses “culture” as the explanation for policies generated by racism and white supremacy. For instance, exploring some of the actual causes of the current situation, cultural racists claim, “That’s just the way *they* are.”

Moreover, racism based on Marger argues that mindset of racism can influence the basic of thinking and action to give different treatment to each member of a race that is different from the other races (2012). The history of racism appeared when the slavery system existed in the 18th-19th century in America. Other histories also note that racism emerged in the United States in the 1900s when black people were executed without appropriate court proceedings and only based on racism (SoRelle, 1983). Then, the spread of racism through mass media also began to emerge in the early 20th century. Many Hollywood

films with racism themes told the dark story of the black race when they were slaves and their level of position was not equal with the white race.

D. Racism and Movie

The movie is a media to communicate an audiovisual message to a social group (Effendy, 1986). Moreover, Danesi, (2002) argues that movie is a text containing a series of photographic images, which result in the illusion of motion and action in real life. Besides that, movie also has the character to attract and entertain something and make the audience think of the means (Rabiger, 2009). At the present time, movie has become a mass media and a tool of entertainment. It also becomes our means to learn and understand things that happened in the past such as history or biography.

Beforehand, movie was first developed in the late 19th century but the content and functions offered were still very rare. Film was first created in 1805 by Lumiere Brothers. According to Widharma (2018), the two brothers who made projectors and film player equipment started the early development of films in the UK and even in the world (cinematography). Literally, cinematography comes from the words cinema (motion), tho or phytos (light), and graphic or graph (writing, images). Thus, the literal meaning of cinematography is to paint motion with light, using a special tool, commonly called a camera.

According to Simatupang (2018) film is divided into two types, namely *fiction and non-fiction* films. *Fiction* film is closely related to fine arts and dramatic arts, which are divided into several types, namely, drama, horror/thriller,

comedy, action, mystery, animation, sci-fi, musical, and historical drama. While, *non-fiction* films have one type of film called documentary, which is based on real life and whose story is either extracted or made up. This type of film can also be the director's interpretation of reality.

Movie is often used to deliver a message and has a powerful instrument for generating and spreading ideas (Jowett, 1976), which are important in producing a mental landscape or the way of thinking about reality (Moran, 1996). Moreover, movie can also be a transmission of cultural and political values because it is able to create and play an important role in shaping national identities (Williams, 2002). After that, Del Casino and Hanna (2000) argue that, “the film's contribution to the formation of national identity is a process of representation” and it is functioned as a discourse that will produce a certain identity in public.

One of the themes that is often raised in films in the formation of identity is racism. In America, racism still occurs both in real life and in film depictions. Renwick (2000) mentions the characteristics of mystical American identity namely the basic pattern of Americans who are seen as independent, strong, clever, optimistic, moral, peaceful and adaptable. Moreover, Americans also use the heroic self-image of individuals who struggle hard and share the same rights and provide opportunities with everyone (Zelinsky, 1992). Meanwhile, black people are often assigned in certain spaces such as being slaves or people in the kitchen, extras and even criminals on the screen (Diawara, 2012). Then, usually white people play the main characters in the film who commit racism.

BlackKlansman is a film directed by Spike Lee and adapted from Ron

Stallworth's memoir as the first black policeman in the Colorado Police Department. The film premiered on August 10, 2018 in the United States. *BlacKkKlansman* movie has duration of 143 minutes and tells the story when Ron was placed in the administration department and often got racist comments from his colleagues. When Ron was reading a newspaper, Ron got information on recruiting members of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK). Ku Klux Klan (KKK) is an illegal extreme racist organization in the United States. This organization was founded on December 24, 1865. This extremist group believes that the white race is the best race. They are willing to get rid of and even kill black people and also white people who protect black people. (picture 1)

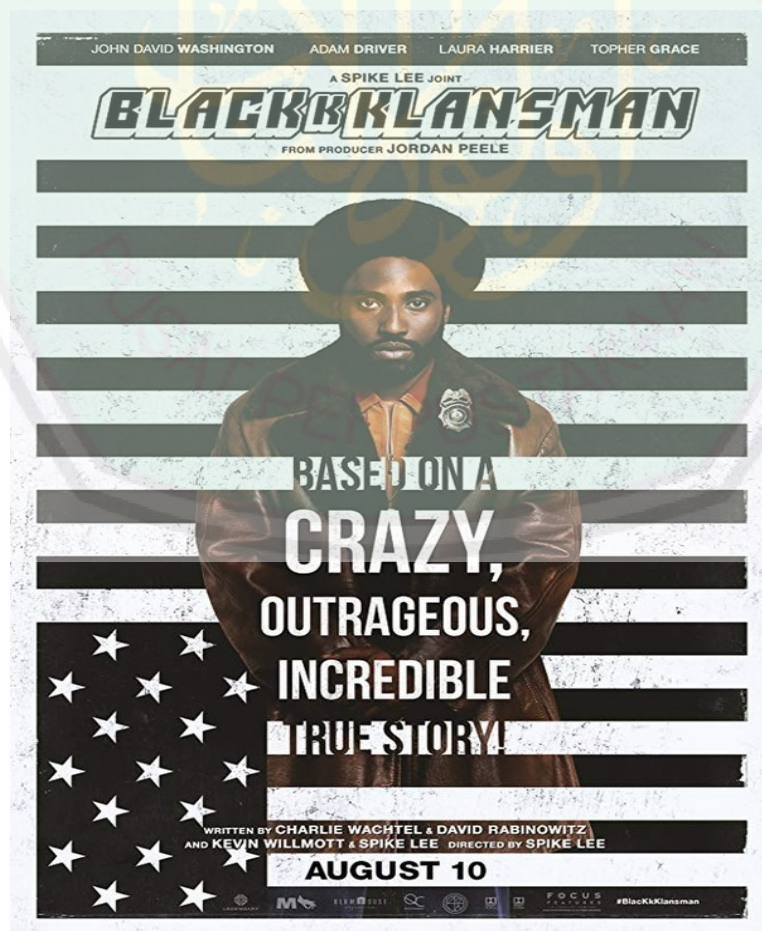
Knowing that he was black and would complicate the infiltration mission, Ron finally asked for help from a fellow police officer named Flip Zimmerman (Adam Driver) who came from the Jews. Flip disguised himself as Ron when there were meetings with Klan members, while Ron continued to communicate with Ku Klux Klan members over the telephone.

BlacKkKlansman film received five Oscar nominations in 2019 in the category of best supporting actor (Adam Driver), best film, best adaptation scenario (Charlie Watchel, David Rabinowitz, Kevin Willmott, and Spike Lee), best director (Spike Lee), best original score music and best film editor.

In the *BlacKkKlansman* movie, racism is shown in the form of discrimination against blacks and also Jews by the white race. The main character in this film is a black person who has a role as a police officer. *BlacKkKlansman* film is a drama comedy that took sets in the 1970s. The film has a funny story to

convey political sarcasm about racism in a sarcastic humorous style that is very entertaining when presenting perpetrators of racism as dumb people. Although this film is a memoir from Ron Stallworth, there are some story plots that are developed for the drama but still in line with the film mission that is to portray racism issue that occurred and still exists in the US until now.

In the current study, the researcher uses 17 discursive strategies from van Dijk (2006) to uncover the ideology of racism that occurred in the *BlacKkKlansman* movie. The results of the study can also be the basis of information to answer questions about the characteristics used by the actors displayed in the film.



CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the finding and discussion based on the explanation from the literature reviews in previous chapter. In this chapter, the data was taken from the BlacKkKlansman movie. Importantly, the findings are based on the result of the data analysis about racism that found in the dialogue in BlacKkKlansman movie. Furthermore, the discussion explores the analysis of findings with use types of racism by Jones (2018) and discursive strategies (argumentative) by van Dijk (2006) to found the characteristic of racism that appearing in the movie and then will analyze how the actor represent the element of racism in the BlacKkKlansman movie.

A. Findings

The findings are based on the dialogue which contains racism. In this section, we will explain the characters in the BlacKkKlansman film that do things related to racism. After that, the dialogue of the film will be explained with various elements of racism itself by Jones (2018). Finally, what categories will be explained and analyzed how the nature of racism is represented by actors using discursive strategies by van Dijk (2006) model.

1. The Character in BlacKkKlansman movie

There are some characters in BlacKkKlansman who are involved in racism.

- 1.) Ron Stallworth: He is the main role of the film BlacKkKlansman. Ron's role is as the first police officer with a black color in Colorado. He disguised himself as a European American to investigate the Ku Klux Klan.
- 2.) Flip Zimmerman: He is a colleague of Ron's police in the Intelligence division which is Jewish. Flip who will be disguised as Ron in a meeting with members of the Ku Klux Klan in person.
- 3.) Kwame Ture: He is a black activist and a former important official in the Black Panther.
- 4.) Patrice: She is the president of the Black Student Association of the University of Colorado and also as a Ron's girlfriend.
- 5.) Jerome Turner: He was an important figure for blacks and a senior or respected person. He also had many racist experiences that he experienced when he was young.
- 6.) Walter Breachway: In this film, Walter's role is as one of the members of the Ku Klux Klan. He is very anti black people or people who have Jewish ancestry.

- 7.) Felix: He is a white man and also the chairman of the Ku Klux Klan branch in the Colorado area and is very anti-black or of Jewish ancestry.
- 8.) Connie Kendrickson: He is a member of the Ku Klux Klan. In this film Connie's role is as the wife of one of the members of the Klu Klux Klan organization, Walter. Like Felix and Walter, he had racist thoughts about black people and the Jewish people.
- 9.) David Duke: He was the supreme leader of the Ku Klux Klan group from 1974-1979. He is also a member of parliament in the US.
- 10.) Mr. Andy Landers: In this film he is one of the white Colorado police officers. he is a corrupt policeman and often carries out racist treatment of black people.
- 11.) Chief Bridges : he is a white police officer and the head of the Colorado Springs area police.

2. Types of Racism

Below, it will be defined and discussed four from five types of racism by Jones (2018) based on dialogue that contains elements of racism in BlacKkKlansman movie.

a. Individual Racism

There are 3 data on the dialogue in BlacKkKlansman movie that contains individual racism.

Data 1

Duke is on the phone with Ron Stallworth

Duke: *"No, I can always tell when I'm talking to a negro."*

Ron: *"How so?"*

Duke: *"Take you, for example, Ron."*

Ron: *"Me?"*

Duke: *"Yeah"*

Ron: (Speechless)

Duke: *"I mean, I can tell that **you're a pure Aryan white man from the way you pronounce certain words.**"*

Ron: *"Can give me any example?"*

Duke: *"**Yeah, take the word 'uh', 'are', pure Aryan like you or I would pronounce it correctly, 'are'. Negro pronounces it 'are-uh'.** Did you ever notice that? It's like, 'are-uh'. (give the example) 'you gonna fry up that crispy fried chicken, nigga soul brother?'"*

In the dialog above, when Duke was talking to Ron on the phone, he said very confident and believed that only pure Aryan white people could and clearly pronounce the phrase "are". He looked at the black people if the pronunciation is unclear and incorrect. When in fact, at the time the conversation on the telephone was taking place, Duke had talked and told a lot with black people.

For example, it shows that Duke actually does not understand and is easily fooled by others. He was very racist only because black people often say the word "are-uh" and claim that it is not precise, but saying a word like that does not mean the word lost the meaning and become wrong. If there are people who

say it like that, and we understand what is meant means the sentence is true and not a problem.

Data 2

At this moment the Duke was giving a public speech

Duke: *“Just look around, that’s right. Everyone just look around. Today we are privileged to be among white man and white women. Such as yourselves, real warriors for the real America. The America that our ancestors fought and died for. The true white America race. The backbone from whence came our great Southern heritage. And I want to thank you to Jesus Christ. I want to thank you so much for never putting your country second. That’s right America first.”*

In the above dilaog, when Duke spoke in public to white guests, he said that the real heroes were those of white ancestry. He gave understanding by carrying the name "America" and trying to suggest guests if the white people were the most superior race in America. In the middle of the sentence, Duke tells a little if the ancestors of America have fought and sacrificed their lives for the true American white race.

He also tried to give guests the confidence that it was white people who gave cultural heritage in the southern US. So, guests would be more proud of their white race and would probably give racist treatment to people of color.

Data 3

In the dialogue below all members and the Ku Klux Klan family were watching a film that demonized the black people in a hall.

Connie: "Get 'em out there!"

Klan Family: "Go get 'em!"

Connie: "Go!"

("The trial")

Connie : "Hey"

Klan Family: "Send him to hell!"

Connie : "String him up!"

In the dialogue above, Connie and the other Klan family members were watching a film about black people who were described as guilty of teasing the white people. The audience immediately shouted or responded to the film with the words "send him to hell" even though the film was not clear what the problem was because what was shown was only a film scene without any sound. This shows the existence of individual racism from whites to blacks. How much they hate black people even against people who are not necessarily guilty.

b. Interpersonal Racism

Subsequent, are some data containing elements of interpersonal racism found in BlacKkKlansman dialogue.

Data 1

At this moment Walter was talking to Flip who was impersonating Ron at his home.

Ron : "1813 South 21st Street. Come by sometime. We'll have a beer."

Walter: *“and you know what? That loudmouth black Student Union bitch that’s been in the papers complaining about the police. She was there”*

Ron : *“ That fu*kin cunt?”*

Walter: *“I Like to close those monkey lips permanently.”*

Ron : *“ Hey! Don’t say that”*

Walter: *“Not until I get her lips around the head of my dick.”*

In the above data, Waltr was talking to Ron that Walter was suspicious that Ron was a friend of the black man who yesterday lobbed a stone into his house. Therefore, Ron (played by Flip) speaks if he has a bar and invites him to come to his bar. This trick was used so that Walter believes that Ron was not in collusion with a black person. Finally, Walter believed and he immediately discussed another matter with the same topic, where Patrice was being referred to in the newspaper complaining about racist behavior he experienced from the actions of the police in Colorado.

This action made Walter hate and said he wanted to sew Patrice's mouth, but he used racist and abusive words. An example of this speech behavior is an example of interpersonal racism because it contains the threat of physical violence and hatred between individuals that maybe only Walter is experiencing it.

Data 2

The moment when Ron was talking via phone with Duke

Ron : *“I knew a coon once.”*

Duke : *“Did you?”*

Ron : *“Yeah, that Negro lived across the street from us. I must have been six or seven. **His nickname was Butter Biscuit.**”*

Duke : *“How’d he get that nickname?”*

Ron : *“ He loved his mama’s butter biscuits.”*

Duke : *“Hahaha yum yum”*

Ron : *“Me and Butter Biscuit played together every day. One day my father came home early from work. **He told me I couldn’t play with that little spook anymore, because I was white and Butter biscuit was a nigger.**”*

Duke : *“Hahaha that’s so rich. Well your father sounds like a terrific man.”*

In the data above, when Duke and Ron were talking via telephone, Ron was talking about his personal childhood experience where he had been mocked as butter biscuit. Butter biscuit is more identical to dark brown biscuit, where Ron's skin when he was a child was dark brown too. He once had a white friend, but Ron's friend's parents forbade his son to play with Ron, only because Ron was of a different race from them. On the other hand, he told the Duke as if he were his white man.

This is an example of Interpersonal racism that occurred between the parents of his friend Ron to the black people themselves, especially Ron since it was unconsciously that action was a racism that had been prejudiced against black people. In fact, when Ron did not make a mistake to his friend, they just play like ordinary children. However, the parents of his friend Ron had assumed that playing or making friends with black people could harm their children and even the family itself.

Data 3

The moment when Ron wanted to take a photo with Duke at a meeting of lawmakers in the Colorado area

Ron : *“Ron, Ron sir. Can you take this picture of us, please?”*

Flip : *“ All right, don’t touch me.”*

In the data above, when Ron originally pretended he wanted to take a photo with Duke, he acted as if he didn't know Flip. At that moment, Flip acted an interpersonal racism with his partner, Ron. Indirectly, Flip did not want the camera Ron gave him to touch Ron's hand with his hand. He acted like that to show his attitude in front of his Klan colleagues that Flip really hated black people, even though the black man was a member of the police force.

Data 4

In the dialogue below racist police named Andy is threatening Ron and Patrice in a bar.

Mr. Andy : *“I could do to any of you any time, any place. That’s my prerogative. I could even bust a cap in your black ass if I feel like it, and nothing will be done about it. I wish the two of you been blow up. Instead of good white folks, get it?”*

In the dialogue above, Mr. Andy as a racist police officer was suddenly coming to Ron and Patrice. In this situation, Andy was in a drunken state and he immediately belittled and wanted to harass Patrice in front of Ron. Andy apparently has often done harassment against black women on the grounds of being patrolled. When Andy says that all racial sentences and expressions contain

racism, they fall into the category of interpersonal racism. Andy, who is very racist towards black people, thinks that black people deserve to be harassed and he also has authority because he is also a member of the police force.

c. Institutional Racism

Below is one of the data containing elements of Institutional racism found in the BlacKkKlansman film.

Datum 1

In the dialog below Duke is talking via phone with Ron

Duke : ***“That is why we need more people like you and me in public office..get this country back on track.”***

Ron : *“Amen.”*

Duke : ***“For America to achieve its uh, the greatness again.”***

Ron : *“Absolutely.”*

In the dialogue above, when Duke was talking via telephone with Ron, Duke's position as a member of parliament in the US had a very racist idea towards immigrants or citizens other than white people. He wanted if the members of parliament in the US were only white people. He believed that when parliamentarians were controlled by white people, America would be greatness again. He also believed that if there were parliamentarians who were not of white origin, the political system or life in the US would be destroyed and out of control. Duke believed that the US had many problems because one factor was that there were parliamentarians who were not of white people.

d. Structural Racism

Structural racism, also known as systemic racism, is perhaps the most dangerous and least discussed form of racism. Structural racism codifies individual, cultural and other types of racism in an eternal system. Like institutional racism, structural racism focuses on the organization or an institution. If institutional racism might deliberately try to choose a certain group, it is different from structural racism that looks neutral around it. This neutrality makes structural racism difficult to measure and even more difficult to end. Here are two examples that contain structural racism in the *BlacKkKlansman* film.

Data 1

In the dialogue below Jerome Turner is talking about racist experiences that befell his friend when he was a child. He told a group of black students in Colorado Springs.

J. Turner : *“Today, you’d call him mentally retarded. They claimed Jesse.raped and urdered a white woman by the name of Lucy Fryer. They out **Jesse on trial**, and he was convicted by an all white-jury. After they deliberated for only four minutes.”*

In the dialogue above, there is an example of Turner's friend's bad experience when he was a child. This experience and incident is evidence or a case example of Structural Racism. Jesse got racist treatment only because he had black skin. In addition to getting a death sentence from the local government, he

was also mocked and persecuted by white people. This incident is an example of a combination of individual racism and institutional racism.

Data 2

At this moment Chief Bridges was speaking and was appreciating for his success in the racism problem that occurred in Colorado to the investigative team investigating the issue, including Ron, Flip, Seargent Trapp, and other colleagues.

Chief Bridges: ***"I need you, Ron Stallworth to **destroy all evidence of this investigation. We prefer that the public never knew about this investigation. Cease all further contact with the Ku Klux Klan."*****

In the dialog above, when Chief Bridges instructs his members to close their investigation, this is an example of structural racism. Racism is carried out in disguise. Chief Bridges felt that eradicating racism in Colorado or in the United States was impossible.

Indirectly, the chief bridges supported the racism treatment that occurred in Colorado and considered this problem was not a serious problem and needed to be addressed. In fact, as a police institution, racist actions that should have taken place in society are an issue that must be resolved and is an important issue.

3. Representation of Racism in Discursive Strategies

There are 34 scenes contain racism in the film, but the researcher only examines 17 scenes from the text of the movie because the scenes contains elements of racism accordance discursive strategies by van Dijk (2006).

a. Actor Description

In this section, actor description is when one of the actors says negative words. This description depends on the ideology of the discourse maker because he considers the members of his group to have the best race than the blacks. So that, if the interlocutors come from outside the group, it will have an impact on negative aspects.

Data 1

At this moment Mr. Andi is asking Ron for one of the documents

*Police man: "I need a file on a **toad**."*

Ron :

*Police man: "you deaf? I said I need a file on a **toad**."*

Ron : "No toads here"

Police man: "excuse me?"

Ron : "I said I don't have any toads. I do have human beings, you give me their names, I'll get you the file"

*Police man: "I heard you think youre hot shit, but you ain't nothing. But a **cold fart**. The name is Steven Wilson."*

Ron : (give the document)

Police man: "was that respectful enough for you, officer toad?"

In this scene, it contains racist type of actor description because it describes one of the actors by means of negative words. In the dialogue above, the police man uttered the words "toad and a cold fart" where the word had a negative meaning that seemed to belittle blacks. Toad itself in the Cambridge dictionary is an animal which has brown skin, and similar to a frog. Toad has a rougher and dull skin and is full of bumps or warts all over his body, so the shape is apparently bad and unsightly. On the other hand, according to the Urban Dictionary which is a slang dictionary or English slank says that toad is a derogatory term for African Americans, and is often used in the police or prison.

Data 2

At this moment Mr. Andi was patrolling last night to stop Patrice on the side of the road

*Police man: "I don't want to see nothing but **black ass** and black elbows spread em! You that so-called big shot panther nigger, aren't you? I heard you was in town Stokely."*

Ture: "My name is Kwame Ture"

*Police man: "I don't give two shits what **you nigger** name is! **Black b*tch** you get this Black Panther out of Colorado Springs before sunrise, you hear me?"*

In the dialogue above there is a scene when two black college student organizations in Colorado was trying to take one of the black panther figures to his hotel because they had just made a speech to fight racism. However, suddenly they were confronted by white police and with no reason to clearly asking them to lift their elbows as if they were caught for a criminal case.

In this case the police said nigg * r, black as *, and black bit * h. These words are included in the characteristics because it is very harassing blacks. The term nigg*r according to Hipwee (2014) was originally used to refer to black descendants of African origin. This term becomes "haram" because it is closely related to the history of black slavery in America. This was a time when black people could be hung from trees and fed to wild dogs alive only because of their skin color. By saying this word, you seem to support the cruel treatment that black race has experienced in America for hundreds of years.

b. Categorization

In this category, there is a dialogue scene that contains an element of categorization because it categorizes various social groups, and this is also supported by the discipline of social psychology.

Datum 1

The moment when Felix and Ron were on their way then they talked in the car

Felix: "You for the white race, Ron?"

*Ron: "Oh, hell yeah. **Benn having trouble lately with these local niggers.**"*

Felix: "Ah since the civil war it's always trouble with niggers."

In the dialog above, there is a statement that contains the characteristic elements of categorization when Felix said that black people have always been making trouble since the civil war. This is a form of categorization of a very specific thing. In fact, not all black people always cause problems to the local

people. But for people who might have had problems with black people, they immediately say that black people are always troublemakers and don't have manners.

c. Emphaty

In this section, there is a dialogue that contains empathy elements, namely depending on their speaker or ideological perspective for the largely strategic to manage the speaker impression with the listeners. Sometimes people talk about bad experiences about racism to be more genuine and get empathy from the listeners.

Datum 1

Moment when Walter told Ron about his bad experience at Felix's house

Walter: "You know, I've had my own share of run-ins with niggers. Matter of fact, it's what led me to the organization."

Ron: "Is that right?"

Walter: "Oh, its become my salvation. See, I was uh, shot and wounded by a couple niggers. Then, my wife was savagely raped by a whole pack of them."

Ron: "God.."

Walter: "That's right, and not a one of them went to jail, huh."

In the dialogue above, Walter released his statement why he entered the Klu Klux Klan organization. At the beginning of the sentence, he said that he had a bad experience with black people. There were people who said something about their experiences in outline, on average most people who hear it wanted to know

more deeply. Likewise, with Ron, when Walter said something like the first sentence, Ron really wanted to know what experience Walter had with black people.

Then, Walter also told about his experience of the statement that was asked back by Ron. The experience tells us that Ron had been shot and his wife had been raped by black people then Walter made it clear that the perpetrators of the crime were free and innocent. This story is increasingly tragic and Ron's response seems very empathetic to Walter's statement. But if you trace it again, the racism treatment of black people that year was very big and there was little possibility of halite happening.

d. Presupposition

In the presupposition category there is the submission of propositions that invite other parties to think towards the intended or desired.

Datum 1

Moment when Walter was talking to his colleagues to hate blacks even more.

*Walter: "Tell you what, **They are taking over**. Hell, its all you see on TV anymore. Niggers selling soap, Niggers selling toothpaste, Niggers selling automobilrs. Everywhere you look it's niggers, niggers, niggers. Then, so btiches wasn't on."*

In the dialogue above when Walter said "everywhere", it was a statement that was not clear, the phrase "everything" was directed in what direction or to whom. Walter spoke like that as if to say that black people were very dangerous to

white people and could take on all the roles that were around. That's why Walter want to his friends listen and think hard what he means and get the point.

e. Evidentiality

In this section, there is a dialogue that contains the category of evidentiality, namely providing arguments by submitting evidence to strengthen his opinion. By providing evidence in his opinion, this gives the impression that this is a fact.

Datum 1

The moment when Connie was giving information from the newspaper to the Klansmen.

Connie : *"Oh, I read something in the Gazette that this nigger named Carmichael held a rally and that some college nigger girl from the Baboon Student Union was attacking our police. I mean the girl is dangerous. She is like that Commie, Angela Davis and I just... I think we should shut her mouth. Here, I cut the article. That'll be all."*

In the dialogue above, when Felix's wife (Cony) said there had been an attack on the police from one of the black students, Cony also mentioned one of the newspapers he got and he increasingly believed that the black man was very dangerous because he had dared to attack members of the police . The news did not explain the reason why the black female student attacked the police. On the other hand, the news at that time also supported the racism that occurred in Colorado and favored only white people. Then, to make it more real that this

actually happened, at the end of the conversation Cony also gave one piece of the article to the husband in front of his organization's friends.

f. Positive Self-Representation

This positive self-depiction strategy is intended to create a good impression for others and can also maintain self-esteem and honor so that it can create a positive impression in the presence of others.

Datum 1

The moment when Ron and Duke were talking on the phone

Ron: *"I consider you, a true white American hero."*

Duke: *"(smile) Is there any other kind?"*

Ron: *"No, sir"*

Duke: *"I am just happy to be talking to a true white American."*

Ron: *"Amen"*

In the dialogue above, when Ron said that Duke was a hero of America because he was a true American hero who was of white origin, making Duke's sense of self confidence rise and increasingly assumed that this action was the best. At that time, especially in America itself, many people felt that blacks, Jews, etc. only wanted to seek their fortune and wanted to seize power in America. Therefore, the "true white American hero" could also mean that by maintaining their culture so as not to be eroded by immigrants, it could only be done by white people because white people who can only save their nation (US) from being colonized by others, especially black people and Jews.

g. National Self-Glorification

National self-representation is the submission of various things that can arouse love for their own people. So for people who hear it will cause a sense of nationalism.

Datum 1

The moment when Ron and Duke were talking on the phone

Duke: *"Well, god bless white America."*

In the dialogue above, when the Duke said "god bless white America" it was as if the god only blessed his white servant and this could arouse a sense of nationalism to white people because they assumed that God only sided with them.

h. Consensus

In this category the consensus referred to is the submission of an opinion on an agreement which is only taken by one party or certain parties because it is only intended to strengthen an opinion.

Datum 1

The moment Walter talked to Ron about the blacks in his area.

Walter: *"Here, you got a decent bar, turned into a filthy fag bar overnight."*

Ron: *"F*cking fags everywhere these days."*

Walter: *"They're trying to colognize. You know, first they get their own bars, then they want equal treatment."*

Ron: *"Forget those fags."*

From the explanation above Walter stated that the black people had begun to colonize by starting from occupying or controlling a bar, and after that they only carried out occupation to something else. This was only taken by the decision of one party, namely Walter. He was the one who said if the blacks would carry out colonialism slowly because they already had their own bar. Walter deliberately uses the word colonialism because it has a more negative, mean, and sadistic meaning. In the other hand, colonialism is more associated with war or something that can harm the affected nations.

i. Burden/ Tapos

In this category there are scenes included in the characteristics of the burden, namely the submission of arguments using a burden that will be accepted by a party for an action taken by another party and this must be negative.

Datum 1

The moment when Ron and Duke were talking on the phone

Duke : “ *I want to thank the Jewish people. I love the Jewish people and the Jewish people are always our friends, no matter what they do, no matter how much they destroyed our country. It’s just wonderful.* ”

From the dialog above, there is one of the utterances that contain the category burden or tapos when Duke spoke, "I want to thank the Jewish people" was a sarcasm uttered by Duke. He felt that because Jews came to the US, the US state was destroyed and Jews slowly attacked the US from any aspect without

being realized by the US people themselves. So, the US could be a lot of problems like that at the time because it was also included as an act of immigrants, and Jews were immigrants who could attack and even dominate US in the future.

j. Hyperbole

In the *BlacKkKlansman* film, there are two examples included in the Hyperbole category, namely the submission of statements that exaggerate meaning. This is a semantic rhetoric that actually has ordinary meanings but people who speak use excessive sentences so that the event has more meaning than usual.

Data 1

At this moment Felix was talking to Ronnie in his room

Felix: *"We're cleansing this country of a backwards race of chimpanzees. First the spooks the the kikes."*

In the data above, there is a dialog containing hyperbole elements. It could be shown when Felix spoke to his wife if they (the Clans) would cleanse their country (US) from immigrants, be it from blacks, jewishes, or whatever. However, at this moment, Felix was more focused on the blacks. This is an act of hyperbole because they consider if only they are real heroes for US. Felix uses the word we cleansing this country as if he wanted the US people to know that the immigrants were very detrimental to US citizens and Felix and his colleagues had done good deeds and were very meritorious for his country.

On the other hand, in this dialogue there is an example of the Actor Description category when Felix uses the word race of chimpanzees aimed at the black people. Black people are very often get racist remarks like that. According to Hund and Mills (2015) the origin of why black people are often harassed and equated with chimpanzees, namely first chimpanzees live more in Africa, then the aesthetic level between whites and blacks. Chimpanzees have skin color, hair texture and even facial shapes that are more inclined towards blacks. Finally, this is also the psychological impact of hundreds of years on racial slavery which is often labeled as a nigger who deserves to be a natural slave.

Data 2

At this moment, Ron Stallworth was wanting to arrest Connie but there was a chase and there were police on patrol, but they instead wanted to arrest Ron because Connie slandered Ron in front of the policeman.

Connie: ***"The nigger attacked me, he tried to rape me. Arrest him."***

Ron: *"I'm an undercover cop!"*

Policeman: *"Show us your badge"*

Ron: *"It's in my pocket, okay?"*

Policeman: *"What are you waiting for? Show us your badge"*

Ron: *"It's in my pocket, relax."*

Connie: ***"That nigger attacked me, he tried to rape me. Arrest him! Arrest him!"***

In the text above, there are utterances in the form of sarcasm in the hyperbole category. When Connie accused Ron before the white police, he said

something that did not fit the facts. Connie accused Ron if Ron wanted to rape Connie. He did because of a very deep hatred of black people, especially Connie's plan when he wanted to detonate a bomb in front of Patrice's house was found out by Ron.

Connie used a very frightened look and cried as if what she said was true if Ron wanted to rape her, so the police on patrol did not believe that Ron was actually a detective police in the Colorado area. This is one example of hyperbole because Connie exaggerated the meaning when talking to the police officer who was on patrol.

k. Authority

In this section, namely racist nature which alludes to certain authorities that are very well known in general and have the authority or superiority in certain fields to strengthen their arguments or opinions, this authority can be an institution or individual that clearly they have a very big influence on society when they speak.

Data 1

In the dialogue Sergeant Trapp was instructing a command to Ron then he was to oversee one person who had a great influence on black people.

Seargant Trapp: *“The black radical Stokely Carmichael, is giving a speech tonight at Bell’s Nightingale.”*

Ron Stallworth: *“Yep”*

Sergeant Trapp: *“Carmichael is a former high-muckety-muck with the Black Panthers. And as far as I’m concerned, FBI director J. Edgar Hoover was*

dead right when he said the Black Panthers as the greatest internal threat to the security of these United States."

When the police chief said "And as far as I'm concerned, FBI director J. Edgar Hoover", he mentioned or alluded to the FBI authorities where the FBI is the main investigative body of the United States Department and is tasked with protecting the US from terrorist threats and foreign intelligence. So that statement has the meaning that Stokely Carmichael is a member of the Black Panther where the Black Panther is a political organization that comes from blacks. The police said indirectly that Stokely could threaten the black community in the Colorado Springs area to create riots in the vicinity.

Furthermore, when the police officer said that, the look on his face was like acknowledging that this was a problem that had to be solved because he feared this would happen and could indoctrinate the Colorado Springs community. Then, the seargent used a low tone at the end of the sentence because to ensure that this activity needed to be monitored by Ron Stallworth, especially Ron, a black policeman who is very suitable to be a detective police in Colorado in the problem of racism that occurs in the area.

Data 2

Duke was speaking to the Ku Klux Klan members before they began baptism as Klan members

Duke: *"My brothers in Christ, **nobel prize recipient, co-creator of the translator and a dear, dear friend of mine, Dr.***

William Shckley whose groundbreaking scientific work ushered in the computer age, has proven through his research with eugenics, that each of us here has flowing through our veins the genes of a superior race. It's a fact and it can't be dispulated."

In the dialogue above, before baptism to become a member of the Ku Klux Klan, Duke spoke to its members that their race (white) was a race that was superior to other races. Duke used authority because his strategy was to strengthen his argument. Then, he used the name Dr. William Shockley that he had researched related to white race. Duke told this with great confidence that his members also increasingly believe in Duke's talk. Although Duke did not provide evidence related to what he said, Duke told this in great detail and clearly.

Duke also told the background of Dr. William, who was also one of the inventors of the transistor, had many very useful works, especially in the field of computers. Duke said that Dr. William also won the Nobel Prize. After Duke told the biography and achievements of Dr. William in front of the Klansmen, the Duke delivered the message he wanted to convey with the intention of indoctrinating the Klansmen to feel that his race was the best. Before he delivered the message, Duke said that if Dr. William had conducted research through the eugenics method. That is why when someone talks using a strategy authority, many people believe what he says, because the diction he uses seems to be factual and accurate.

1. Populism

There is a dialogue that contains the category of populism, namely the submission of claims that intentionally involve social groups, communities and even countries to be as if one representative.

Datum 1

Klan members and their families are watching a film that contains elements of racism and Connie responds to one of the film's scenes.

Connie: *“The ingenuity of white women.”*

In the dialog above, there is one sentence that falls into the category of populism, namely Connie talking to Klan members and their families in a hall. Connie said that if a woman was very smart skin compared to black people. In the film shown there is a group of young girls who seem to be being harassed by blacks.

Moreover, Connie also said that all the white women were also smart so they could get the blacks arrested by the police and made suspects. On the other hand, the fact is that not all white women are smart and not all people who have black skin are stupid and uncivilized so they often do things that are not in accordance with the norms that apply to their surroundings.

m. Example / Illustration

In this section there is a dialogue that is included in the category of illustration, which provides an example in the argument. Usually expressed in the

form of short stories, illustrations or ordinary chat forms in order to make the opinions expressed easily digestible by other parties.

Datum 1

The moment when Ivanhoe accidentally saw Phillips who at the time was pretending to be Ron at a meeting with members of the city government of Colorado.

Ivanhoe: *"His fuckin name is Phillip.....Phillip Zimmerman.*

Felix: *"What his name?"*

Ivanhoe: *"Phillip Zimmerman. How many times I gotta fuc*ing tell you?"*

Felix: *"Isn't that a fucking Jew name?"*

Ivanhoe: *"you can't go by that, Jews change their name all the time to non-Jews names. I mean they killed Jesus, right?"*

Felix: *"Ron Stallworth is a fuc*ing Jew."*

In the dialog above, when Ivanhoe gave the actual information if it turns out that Flip had been pretending to be incognito to the Ku Klux Klan, racism was spoken in the illustration or example category. Ivanhoe mentioned the long name of Flip. After that, Felix gave a response if the name Flip was like the name of a Jew. Starting from that, Ivanhoe was an agent with the fact that people of Jewish descent often changed their names or surnames with names that did not look like Jewish characteristics.

At that time, Jews often received racist treatment from white people as well as black people. Therefore, Ivanhoe explained to Felix that the Jews like to change their name so that they do not get racist treatment from the surrounding community. At the end of the sentence, Ivanhoe said that the tradition of changing the name has often been practiced by Jews since they killed Jesus.

n. Norm Expression

In this section there is a dialogue that is included in the category of norm expression, namely statements relating to norms, prejudices, or something based on norms' views.

Datum 1

Moment when Patrice and Ron are at the bar, then suddenly Mr. Andy came to him drunk and wanted to tease him.

Patrice: *"How often do you do that to black people?"*

Mr. Andy: *"Do what?"*

Patrice: *"Pull us over for nothing harass us. Put y`iour hands all over a woman in the guise of searching her. Call us everything but a child of God."*

There is one example of Norm Expression in the dialogue from the BlackKlansman film. In the dialogue, Patrice asked why Mr. Andy often did things that were very racist towards women who were black or could be called as harassment. From this example, conducted by Mr. Andy is a form of racism that violates existing norms. In fact, Mr. Andy is a member of the police force, but the

attitude he shows to his black citizens cannot reflect good treatment and the police should be neutral towards their citizens even though they have different races. What Mr. Andy indirectly he has violated the rules of the police themselves not to do racist acts, especially to harass women in public places.

B. Discussion

In the *BlacKkKlansman* film racist scenes often appear at the moment when the Colorado Ku Klux Klan member responds to black citizens in the Colorado area and also often happens racist treatment between Colorado regional police with black civilians. The similarities in this study with previous studies are equally discussing films that contain elements of racism to black people that occurred in the 1900s in the United States. However, in contrast to this study, researchers used a different theory from previous research to analyze the racism elements found in the *BlacKkKlansman* movie, since many previous studies used the Roland Barthes model theory in the semiotic section. Whereas, in this study the researchers used the van Dijk model's critical discourse method (2006) to analyze scenes containing racism.

Then, based on the first research question in this thesis there are racist characters that often appear or are used in the film *BlacKkKlansman*, namely from the character of interpersonal racism. Jones (2018) categorizes 5 types of racism that occur at this time, but in the *BlacKkKlansman* film, researcher only found 4 racism categories in the *BlacKkKlansman* movie dialogue. Types of racism that

are not found in the film is of Cultural Racism BlackKlansman. The film more often shows scenes of racism between a group who feel disturbed by the presence of black residents in their area. While, cultural racism is a type that displays the authority to create culture in a particular scope of society. In the film, it does not display and discuss white culture. On the other hand, in this study, racist scenes are most often fall into the interpersonal category of racism. That is because interpersonal racism can occur anytime and anywhere. Almost every behavior containing racism is included in the category of interpersonal racism because it comes from its name. Interpersonal is a racism problem that occurs between fellow individuals and more towards the form of ridicule or physical threats to someone.

After that, according to the second research question that is the racism attitude in the BlackKlansman film which is manifest in accordance use the theory discursive strategies by van Dijk (2006), there are only 14 categories that correspond to the characters in the BlackKlansman movie from 17 categories of discursive strategies by van Dijk (2006). Then, from the 14 categories, there are three categories that most appear in the BlackKlansman movie, namely actor description, hyperbole, and authority. From these three categories, each has two examples of racism dialogue that fit the categories of the three.

On the other hand, the three categories often arise because many racist scenes are in accordance with the reality. Then, this film tells the investigation of a group that committed racist acts, so it is often used as a type of authority for evidence and in accordance with the theme in the film. Authority itself is often

used for people who want to do racism. Many people use this to strengthen their arguments or claims. Another understanding is to reinforce people's stereotypes so that stereotypes can be trusted. Sometimes, they have to mention the names of other people or other agencies so that people can trust and enter the stereotypes that will be made from the discourse maker.

After describing and putting a burden on the person who has racist treatment, finally, people will have a view or stereotype that they really deserve to be ridiculed or blamed. Furthermore, from the standpoint of the racist community, it also often exaggerates an event so that many people who increasingly hate blacks or Jewish people descent, and this is according to the hyperbole category. Most people believe more in stories that are more dramatic, and usually people often exaggerate stories

Lastly, from this dialogue there are also two examples that fall into the actor description category, where the category has almost the same characteristics as the interpersonal racism explanation. Actor description often arises because most racism often categorizes people or groups inappropriately, in the sense of using ridicule that is not necessarily appropriate to the person being ridiculed. Actually, there are many examples of the actor description category in this dialogue, but researchers only take 2 examples because other dialogues also have the same nature or ridicule.

In van Dijk's discursive strategies theory (2006), he categorizes 18 racist characteristics from a debate analysis in the British House of Commons on asylum

seekers. Meanwhile, the object of this research is from the film thus only found 14 categories that are appropriate and are in the *BlackKlansman* movie there are Actor description, Categorization, Emphaty, Presupposition, Evidentiality, Positive self-representation, national glorification, consensus, Burden, Hyperbole, Authority, Populism, Example, and Norm expression. All of these categorizations mentioned by vanDijk are actually the formulation to show us vs them. Those considered us are reported positively and those considered them will be reported negatively.

After that, in the *BlackKlansman* movie also discusses the rejection of racism often in the United States. Although, the plot of the film occurred in the 1970s. At the end of the film, a few documentation of events in 2018 was presented to the incident in Charlottesville, Virginia. This incident was triggered by the decision of the city government that plans to move the statue of confederate general Robert E. Lee from Emancipation park. The statue is considered a symbol of white supremacy in the US (Suastha, 2018).

Finally, the demonstration ended in chaos to the death of three people and the incident was worsened when a car allegedly carried out by Ku Klux Klan members. He drove fast and crashed into a white counter-supremacy crowd that left one person dead and 19 injured (Rumangun, 2018). Then, President Donald Trump drew a lot of criticism because of his indecisive attitude towards the incident. Therefore, this film actually discusses and strongly opposes racism.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

It is no longer a secret, if most films in the Hollywood industry or from the West have made the stereotypes contained in each film. Then, the directors more often play the character that unconsciously have the same frequency. For example, heroic figures who came from white people, slaves who came from black people, drug dealers from Latin Americans such as Mexico, etc. and criminals who came from Asia. The audience of the film also unconsciously herded his opinion according to what has happened with the film produced from Hollywood circles. Finally, racism treatment often occurs in the real world because those who carry out racism are usually influenced by the films they watch and have stereotypes that can trigger racist treatment to certain people.

BlacKkKlansman is one film that discusses or shows that racism exists and occurs in America. Racists themselves are shown in the form of discrimination against blacks, and jews by the white race. According to Jones', racism treatment can be divided into 5 categories, namely individual racism, interpersonal racism, institutional racism, cultural racism, and structural racism. Van Dijk is also one of the linguists who criticize and discuss issues related to racism, one of which is discursive strategies theory; the reality of racism on parliamentary debates on immigration.

Van Dijk categorized 17 characteristics of racism in his analysis that occurred in the community. According to van Dijk's analysis, the actor description category is one of the examples of behavior that is most often used in society to do something racist in nature, because usually people like to ridicule or use words that demean a certain people and traits this can be done from all walks of life, ranging from adolescents and adults.

However, this study discusses the types of racism by Jones' and Discursive strategies by van Dijk's model from the BlackKlansman film. In this research, the number of scenes containing racism are 34 scenes. However, only 27 scenes are included in the racism category of Jones' and van Dijk's. While, the researcher did not analyze 7 racism scenes because they were not included in the types of racism by Jones' and Discursive strategies by van Dijk's. In addition, the seven scenes on that represented shown through images or audio visuals on the nature of racism.

B. Suggestion

This research has a big potential to be developed by other researchers who have the same interest because this study can reach the studies of racism representation through Critical Discourse Analysis to find out about racism in the movie. For the next researchers, the researcher hopes this study provides the proper data that can be used as a reference for those who are interested in analyzing racism in the movie. The research has mentioned Discursive strategies theory by van Dijk to examine the racism problem found in the movie. The

suggestions for the next researchers can use this theory with different objects, for instance, racist treatment that occurs in the classroom, relationships among peers, even for further research can be treated with racist moments when doing job interviews in a place.

After that, for further research can also examine whether skin color also affects the circle because this research is related to racist films that occur in America, this object can be used as a reference to examine the treatment of racism that occurs in Indonesia, for example racism between certain ethnic or ethnic groups or it can be from films produced by Indonesia not from Hollywood.



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CURRICULUM VITAE



Rezky Alviniyanti Yosawati was born in Bekasi on July 31, 1997. She graduated from Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 13 Jakarta in 2015. She started her Higher Education in 2015 at English Literature Department in UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished her study in 2019. She had participated on Short Mobility Program at Universiti Putra Malaysia. In addition, she also joined organizations such as the English Literature Department Student Association, and Dewan Eksekutif Mahasiswa. Then she became a member of the Indonesian Islamic Student Movement, and became a volunteer member in Gerakan Sukabumi Mengajar. After that, she had joined as a volunteer of the Invitation Tournament and 19th Asian Games Invitation Tournament.

APPENDIX

Datum No.	Page	Dialogue	Types of Racism	Characteristics of Discursive Strategies
1.		<p>Duke: <i>"No, I can always tell when I'm talking to a negro."</i></p> <p>Ron: <i>"How so?"</i></p> <p>Duke: <i>"Take you, for example, Ron."</i></p> <p>Ron: <i>"Me?"</i></p> <p>Duke: <i>"Yeah"</i></p> <p>Ron: (Speechless)</p> <p>Duke: <i>"I mean, I can tell that you're a pure Aryan white man from the way you pronounce certain words."</i></p> <p>Ron: <i>"Can give me any example?"</i></p> <p>Duke: <i>"Yeah, take the word 'uh', 'are', pure Aryan like you or I would pronounce it correctly, 'are'. Negro pronounces it 'are-uh'. Did you ever notice that? It's like, 'are-uh'. (give the example) 'you gonna fry up that crispy fried chicken, nigga soul brother?"</i></p>	Individual Racism	-
2.		<p>Duke: <i>"Just look around, that's right. Everyone just look around. Today we are privileged to be among white man and white women. Such as yourselves, real warriors for the real America. The America that our ancestors fought and died for. The true white America race. The backbone from whence came our great Southern heritage. And I want to thank you to Jesus Christ. I want to thank you so much for never putting your country second. That's right America first."</i></p>	Individual Racism	-

3.		<p><i>Connie: "Get 'em out there!"</i></p> <p><i>.....: "Go get 'em!"</i></p> <p><i>.....: "Go!"</i></p> <p>("The trial")</p> <p><i>.....: "Hey"</i></p> <p><i>.....: "Send him to hell!"</i></p> <p><i>.....: "String him up!"</i></p>	Individual Racism	-
4.		<p>Ron : "1813 South 21st Street. Come by sometime. We'll have a beer."</p> <p>Walter: "and you know what? That loudmouth black Student Union bitch that's been in the papers complaining about the police. She was there"</p> <p>Ron : " That fu*kin cunt?"</p> <p>Walter: "<i>I Like to close those monkey lips permanently.</i>"</p> <p>Ron : " Hey! Don't say that"</p> <p>Walter: "<i>Not until I get her lips around the head of my dick.</i>"</p>	Interpersonal Racism	-
5.		<p>Ron : "<i>I knew a coon once.</i>"</p> <p>Duke : "Did you?"</p> <p>Ron : "Yeah, that Negro lived across the street from us. I must have been six or seven. <i>His nickname was Butter Biscuit.</i>"</p> <p>Duke : "How'd he get that nickname?"</p> <p>Ron : " He loved his mama's butter biscuits."</p> <p>Duke : "Hahaha yum yum"</p>	Interpersonal Racism	-

		<p>Ron : <i>“Me and Butter Biscuit played together every day. One day my father came home early from work. He told me I couldn’t play with that little spook anymore, because I was white and Butter biscuit was a nigger.”</i></p> <p>Duke : <i>“Hahaha that’s so rich. Well your father sounds like a terrific man.”</i></p>		
6.		<p>Ron : <i>“Ron, Ron sir. Can you take this picture of us, please?”</i></p> <p>Flip : <i>“ All right, don’t touch me.”</i></p>	Interpersonal Racism	-
7.		<p>Mr. Andy : <i>“I could do to any of you any time, any place. That’s my prerogative. I could even bust a cap in your black ass if I feel like it, and nothing will be done about it. I wish the two of you been blow up. Instead of good white folks, get it?”</i></p>	Interpersonal Racism	-
8.		<p>Duke : <i>“That is why we need more people like you and me in public office..get this country back on track.”</i></p> <p>Ron : <i>“Amen.”</i></p> <p>Duke : <i>“For America to achieve its uh, the greatness again.”</i></p> <p>Ron : <i>“Absolutely.”</i></p>	Institutional Racism	-
9.		<p>J. Turner : <i>“Today, you’d call him mentally retarded. They claimed Jesse.raped and urdered a white woman by the name of Lucy Fryer. They out Jesse on trial, and he was convicted by an all white-jury. After they deliberated for only four minutes.”</i></p>	Structural Racism	-

10.		Chief Bridges: <i>"I need you, Ron Stallworth to destroy all evidence of this investigation. We prefer that the public never knew about this investigation. Cease all further contact with the Ku Klux Klan."</i>	Structural Racism	-
11.		<p>Police man: <i>"I need a file on a toad."</i></p> <p>Ron :</p> <p>Police man: <i>"you deaf? I said I need a file on a toad."</i></p> <p>Ron : <i>"No toads here"</i></p> <p>Police man: <i>"excuse me?"</i></p> <p>Ron : <i>"I said I don't have any toads. I do have human beings, you give me their names, I'll get you the file"</i></p> <p>Police man: <i>"I heard you think youre hot shit, but you ain't nothing. But a cold fart. The name is Steven Wilson."</i></p> <p>Ron : (give the document)</p> <p>Police man: <i>"was that respectful enough for you, officer toad?"</i></p>	-	Actor Description
12.		<p>Police man: <i>"I don't want to see nothing but black ass and black elbows spread em! You that so-called big shot panther nigger, aren't you? I heard you was in town Stokely."</i></p> <p>Ture: <i>"My name is Kwame Ture"</i></p> <p>Police man: <i>"I don't give two shits what you nigger name is! Black b*tch you get this Black Panther out of Colorado Springs before sunrise, you hear me?"</i></p>	-	Actor Description
13.		<p>Felix: <i>"You for the white race, Ron?"</i></p> <p>Ron: <i>"Oh, hell yeah. Benn having trouble</i></p>	-	Categorization

		<p><i>lately with these local niggers.”</i></p> <p><i>Felix: “Ah since the civil war it’s always trouble with niggers.”</i></p>		
14.		<p><i>Walter: “You know, I’ve had my own share of run-ins with niggers. Matter of fact, it’s what led me to the organization.”</i></p> <p><i>Ron: “ Is that right?”</i></p> <p><i>Walter: “Oh, its become my salvation. See, I was uh, shot and wounded by a couple niggers. Then, my wife was savagely raped by a whole pack of them.”</i></p> <p><i>Ron: “God..”</i></p> <p><i>Walter: “That’s right, and not a one of them went to jail, huh.”</i></p>	-	Emphaty
15.		<p><i>Walter: “Tell you what, They are taking over. Hell, its all you see on TV anymore. Niggers selling soap, Niggers selling toothpaste, Niggers selling automobilrs. Everywhere you look it’s niggers, niggers, niggers. Then, so btiches wasn’t on.”</i></p>	-	Presupposition
16.		<p><i>Connie : “Oh, I read something in the Gazette that this nigger named Carmichael held a rally and that some college nigger girl from the Baboon Student Union was attacking our police. I mean the girl is dangerous. She is like that Commie, Angela Davis and I just... I think we should shut her mouth. Here, I cut the article. That’ll be all.”</i></p>	-	Evidentiality
17.		<p><i>Ron: “I consider you, a true white American hero.”</i></p>	-	Positive Self-

		<p>Duke: <i>“(smile) Is there any other kind?”</i></p> <p>Ron: <i>“No, sir”</i></p> <p>Duke: <i>“I am just happy to be talking to a true white American.”</i></p> <p>Ron: <i>“Amen”</i></p>		Representation
18.		<p>Duke: <i>“Well, god bless white America.”</i></p>	-	National Self Glorification
19.		<p>Walter: <i>“Here, you got a decent bar, turned into a filthy fag bar overnight.”</i></p> <p>Ron: <i>“F*cking fags everywhere these days.”</i></p> <p>Walter: <i>“They’re trying to colognize. You know, first they get their own bars, then they want equal treatment.</i></p> <p>Ron: <i>“Forget those fags.”</i></p>	-	Consensus
20.		<p>Duke : <i>“ I want to thank the Jewish people. I love the Jewish people and the Jewish people are always our friends, no matter what they do, no matter how much they destroyed our country. It’s just wonderful.”</i></p>	-	Burden/ Tapos
21.		<p>Felix: <i>“We’re cleansing this country of a backwards race of chimpanzees. First the spooks the the kikes.”</i></p>	-	Hyperbole
22.		<p>Connie: <i>“The nigger attacked me, he tried to rape me. Arrest him.”</i></p> <p>Ron: <i>“I’m an undercover cop!”</i></p> <p>Policeman: <i>“ Show us your badge”</i></p>		Hyperbole

		<p>Ron: <i>"It's in my pocket, okay?"</i></p> <p>Policeman: <i>"What are you waiting for? Show us your badge"</i></p> <p>Ron: <i>"It's in my pocket, relax."</i></p> <p>Connie: <i>"That nigger attacked me, he tried to rape me. Arrest him! Arrest him!"</i></p>		
23.		<p>Seargant Trapp: <i>"The black radical Stokely Carmichael, is giving a speech tonight at Bell's Nightingale."</i></p> <p>Ron Stallworth: <i>"Yep"</i></p> <p>Sergeant Trapp: <i>"Carmichael is a former high-muckety-muck with the Black Panthers. And as far as I'm concerned, FBI director J. Edgar Hoover was dead right when he said the Black Panthers as the greatest internal threat to the security of these United States."</i></p>	-	Authority
24.		<p>Duke: <i>"My brothers in Christ, nobel prize recipient, co-creator of the translator and a dear, dear friend of mine, Dr. William Shckley whose groundbreaking scientic work ushered in the computer age, has proven through his research with eugenics, that each of us here has flowing through our veins the genes of a superior race. It's a fact and it can't be disputed."</i></p>		Authority
25.		<p>Connie: <i>"The ingenuity of white women."</i></p>	-	Populism
26.		<p>Ivanhoe: <i>"His fuckin name is Phillip.....Phillip Zimmerman."</i></p> <p>Felix: <i>"What his name?"</i></p> <p>Ivanhoe: <i>"Phillip Zimmerman. How many times I gotta fuc*ing tell you?"</i></p>	-	Example / Illustration

		<p>Felix: <i>"Isn't that a fucking Jew name?"</i> Ivanhoe: <i>"you can't go by that, Jews change their name all the time to non-Jews names. I mean they killed Jesus, right?"</i></p> <p>Felix: <i>"Ron Stallworth is a fuc*ing Jew."</i></p>	
27.		<p>Patrice: <i>"How often do you do that to black people?"</i></p> <p>Mr. Andy: <i>"Do what?"</i></p> <p>Patrice: <i>"Pull us over for nothing harass us. Put y'our hands all over a woman in the guise of searching her. Call us everything but a child of God."</i></p>	Norm Expression