

**ANALYZING RACIST LANGUAGE IN *MALCOLM X* (1992) FILM  
THROUGH CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS**

**A Graduating Paper**

Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for Gaining the Bachelor's

Degree in English Literature



Written By:  
**TRIWANTO**  
17101050037

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF ADAB AND CULTURAL SCIENCES  
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SUNAN KALIJAGA  
YOGYAKARTA**

**2022**

## A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this research is originally my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this research. Other researcher's opinions or findings included in this research are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

Yogyakarta, March 25<sup>th</sup>, 2022

The researcher,



**TRIWANTO**

Student ID: 17101050037

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY  
SUNAN KALIJAGA  
YOGYAKARTA

## NOTA DINAS



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA**  
**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN KALIJAGA**  
**FAKULTAS ADAB DAN ILMU BUDAYA**  
Jl. Marsda Adi Sucipto, Yogyakarta, 55281, Telp./Fax. (0274) 513949  
Web: <http://adab.uin-suka.ac.id> Email: [adab@uin-suka.ac.id](mailto:adab@uin-suka.ac.id)

---

## NOTA DINAS

Hal: Skripsi  
a.n. Triwanto

Yth.  
Dekan Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya  
UIN Sunan Kalijaga  
Di Yogyakarta

*Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb*

Setelah memeriksa, meneliti, dan memberikan arahan untuk perbaikan atas skripsi saudara:

Nama : Triwanto  
NIM : 17101050037  
Prodi : Sastra Inggris  
Fakultas : Adab dan Ilmu Budaya  
Judul :

**ANALYZING RACIST LANGUAGE IN MALCOLM X (1992) FILM  
THROUGH CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS**

kami menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang Munaqosyah untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris.

Atas perhatiannya, kami mengucapkan terima kasih.

*Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb*

Yogyakarta, 24 Maret 2022  
Pembimbing

Dr. Witriani, S.S. M.Hum.

NIP: 19720801 200604 2 002

# APPROVAL



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN KALIJAGA  
FAKULTAS ADAB DAN ILMU BUDAYA  
Jl. Marsda Adisucipto Telp. (0274) 513949 Fax. (0274) 552883 Yogyakarta 55281

## PENGESAHAN TUGAS AKHIR

Nomor : B-706/Un.02/DA/PP.00.9/04/2022

Tugas Akhir dengan judul : Analyzing Racist Language in Malcolm X (1992) Film Through Critical Discourse Analysis

yang dipersiapkan dan disusun oleh:

Nama : TRIWANTO  
Nomor Induk Mahasiswa : 17101050037  
Telah diujikan pada : Rabu, 30 Maret 2022  
Nilai ujian Tugas Akhir : A-

dinyatakan telah diterima oleh Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

### TIM UJIAN TUGAS AKHIR



Ketua Sidang

Dr. Witriani, S.S. M.Hum.  
SIGNED

Valid ID: 6254300a6760d



Penguji I

Dr. Danial Hidayatullah, SS., M.Hum.  
SIGNED

Valid ID: 6253ef8da8a6b



Penguji II

Dr. Ubaidillah, S.S., M.Hum.  
SIGNED

Valid ID: 624f1373581bb



Yogyakarta, 30 Maret 2022  
UIN Sunan Kalijaga  
Dekan Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya

Dr. Muhammad Wildan, M.A.  
SIGNED

Valid ID: 6254d15743b7f

## ABSTRACT

### ANALYZING RACIST LANGUAGE IN *MALCOLM X* (1992) FILM THROUGH CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

Written by: Triwanto

This research examines racist language uttered by white racists found in the interaction between them and black people in the 1992 biographical drama film, *Malcolm X*. The film talks about an iconic black figure in fighting for equal rights and social equality in the United States, Malcolm X. In the film, racist language is uttered by them not only in blatant ways but also in subtle ways. Thus, this research aims at explaining discourse structures that underlie racism in their utterances using Teun A. van Dijk's approach of Critical Discourse Analysis. This research also aims at explaining how social context influences the reproduction of racist utterances by using Dell Hyme's Ethnography of Communication or SPEAKING. This research is classified as descriptive qualitative research because it aims to describe and interpret the data in the form of words as in white racist people's utterances in the film. The data are gained from utterances and sentences expressing racist attitudes by white racist people in the film. The researcher found that there are 25 utterances expressing racism. From those data, 27 aspects of the utterances are used in syntactic (5), semantic (1), stylistic (8), and rhetorical (13) aspects. Based on the social contexts, white racist people expressed racist utterances because racism has been shaped cognitively in American society since the slavery over black people and the SPEAKING aspects influence them to produce racism manifested in their utterances.

**Keywords:** *Critical Discourse Analysis, Ethnography of Communication, Racist Language, Malcolm X Film*

SUNAN KALIJAGA  
YOGYAKARTA

## **ABSTRAK**

### **ANALYZING RACIST LANGUAGE IN *MALCOLM X* (1992) FILM THROUGH CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS**

Ditulis oleh: Triwanto

Penelitian ini mengkaji tentang bahasa rasis yang diujarkan oleh orang-orang rasis berkulit putih yang terdapat pada interaksi antara mereka dan orang-orang berkulit hitam dalam film drama biografi tahun 1992, *Malcolm X*. Film ini menceritakan tentang figur ikonik orang kulit hitam dalam mendapatkan kesetaraan hak dan melawan ketidaksetaraan sosial di Amerika Serikat, Malcolm X. Di dalam film, bahasa rasis diujarkan oleh mereka tidak hanya secara terang-terangan tetapi juga secara samar-samar. Maka dari itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan struktur wacana yang terdapat pada ujaran rasisme mereka menggunakan pendekatan teori Analisis Wacana Kritis oleh Teun A. van Dijk. Penelitian ini juga menjelaskan bagaimana konteks sosial mempengaruhi produksi ujaran rasisme menggunakan Etnografi Komunikasi milik Dell Hymes atau yang dikenal SPEAKING. Penelitian ini diklasifikasikan sebagai penelitian deskriptif kualitatif karena ia bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan dan menginterpretasi data dalam bentuk kata-kata pada ujaran oleh orang-orang rasis berkulit putih yang terdapat pada film. Data penelitian diperoleh dari ujaran-ujaran yang menunjukkan sikap rasis oleh orang-orang rasis berkulit putih pada film. Peneliti menemukan terdapat 25 ujaran-ujaran yang menunjukkan rasisme. Dari data tersebut, terdapat 27 aspek-aspek ujaran yang digunakan pada aspek sintaksis (5), semantik (1), stilistik (8), retorik (13). Berdasarkan konteks sosial, orang-orang rasis berkulit putih mengujarkan rasisme karena rasisme telah terbentuk secara kognitif pada masyarakat Amerika sejak perbudakan terhadap orang-orang kulit hitam dan aspek-aspek SPEAKING mempengaruhi mereka untuk mengujarkan ujaran-ujaran rasis.

**Kata Kunci:** *Analisis Wacana Kritis, Etnografi Komunikasi, Bahasa Rasis, Malcolm X Film*

## **MOTTO**

“No one else is dealing with your demons meaning maybe defeating them could  
be the beginning of your meaning, friend.”

— **Twenty Øne Piløts**



## **DEDICATION**

To my parents who will never read this.





## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

*Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.*

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful. Firstly, I would like to present my greatest gratitude to Allah SWT who always gives me blessings so that I could finish my research paper. Also, prayers and peace be upon the Prophet Muhammad SAW, the last true messenger of God. I thank him for his greatest and everlasting guidance and profound wisdom. I would also express my deepest and sincerest appreciations to the people who have helped and supported me in finishing this research paper. Those people are:

1. Dr. Muhammad Wildan, M.A., as the Dean of Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences.
2. Ulyati Retno Sari, S.S., M. Hum., as the Head of English Department.
3. Dr. Witriani, S.S., M. Hum., as my academic as well as my research advisor who has given me the guidance, advice, and criticism during the time of working on this research and my study in English Department.
4. All the lecturers in English Department who have shared their knowledge: Aninda Aji Siwi, S.Pd., M.Pd., Dr. Arif Budiman, S.S., M.A., Dr. Danial Hidayatullah, SS., M.Hum, Dwi Margo Yuwono, M.Hum., Febriyanti Dwiratna Lestari, SS., M.A., Harsiwi Fajar Sari, SS., M.A., Dr. Ubaidillah, S.S., M.Hum., and others.

5. My parents who have given me moral and financial supports and prayers.
6. All my family and friends.

Lastly, I do realize that this research is far from perfect and undeniably, there are lacks and mistakes in this research. Therefore, I am very thankful for all the readers to give suggestions and advice to improve this research. May this research be beneficial for everyone.

*Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.*

Yogyakarta, March 25<sup>th</sup>, 2022

The researcher,

  
**STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY**  
**SUNAN KALIJAGA**  
**YOGYAKARTA**  
**TRIWANTO**  
Student ID: 17101050037

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>COVER</b> .....	<b>i</b>
<b>A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT</b> .....	<b>ii</b>
<b>NOTA DINAS</b> .....	<b>iii</b>
<b>APPROVAL</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>ABSTRACT</b> .....	<b>v</b>
<b>ABSTRAK</b> .....	<b>vi</b>
<b>MOTTO</b> .....	<b>vii</b>
<b>DEDICATION</b> .....	<b>viii</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGMENT</b> .....	<b>ix</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b> .....	<b>xi</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b> .....	<b>xiv</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b> .....	<b>xv</b>
<b>CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>1</b>
1.1 Background of the Study .....	1
1.2 Research Questions .....	5
1.3 Objectives of the Study .....	5
1.4 Significances of the Study .....	6
1.5 Literature Review .....	6
1.6 Theoretical Approach .....	9
1.7 Method of Research .....	10
1.7.1 Type of Research .....	10
1.7.2 Data Sources .....	11
1.7.3 Data Collecting Technique.....	11
1.7.4 Data Analysis Technique .....	11

1.8	Paper Organization .....	12
<b>CHAPTER II: THEORETICAL BACKGROUND.....</b>		<b>14</b>
2.1	Racism and Racist Discourse .....	14
2.2	Critical Discourse Analysis .....	16
2.3	Teun A. van Dijk's Approach of CDA .....	17
2.3.1	Macrostructure .....	18
2.3.2	Superstructure .....	18
2.3.3	Microstructure.....	19
2.3.3.1	Syntactic Aspect.....	19
2.3.3.2	Semantic Aspect.....	20
2.3.3.3	Stylistic Aspect .....	21
2.3.3.4	Rhetorical Aspect.....	22
2.4	Ethnography of Communication .....	23
<b>CHAPTER III: RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS.....</b>		<b>26</b>
3.1	Findings.....	26
3.2	Discussions.....	27
3.2.1	Macrostructure of Racist Discourse.....	27
3.2.1.1	Race Relations Between Blacks and Whites.....	28
3.2.1.2	The Social Context of Racist Utterances .....	30
3.2.2	Superstructure of Racist Discourse .....	34
3.2.3	Microstructure of Racist Discourse .....	35
3.2.3.1	Syntactic Aspect.....	35
3.2.3.2	Semantic Aspect.....	38
3.2.3.3	Stylistic Aspect .....	39
3.2.3.4	Rhetorical Aspect.....	42

<b>CHAPTER IV: CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.....</b>	<b>48</b>
4.1 Conclusions .....	48
4.2 Suggestions.....	49
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>APPENDIX.....</b>	<b>54</b>



## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Data Findings: Aspects of the Racist Utterances.....	27
---	----



## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Racial Segregation in School.....	29
Figure 2. Racial Segregation in Prison.....	30



# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Language is used by people in their everyday life in conducting social interaction. They can express their ideas, thoughts, emotions, messages, and many more. Through language, they communicate with others who understand the same language to exchange their information and messages. Trudgill (1974, p. 1) noted that language is not merely a medium to communicate and exchange information but also a crucial thing to create and sustain relationships with other people. It can be meant that language plays a vital role in humans as social beings.

However, language is not merely means of communication. According to Gao (2013, p. 2310), some words are considered offensive and not appropriate if spoken towards someone. Instead of creating and establishing relationships with other people, this kind of language makes people's social connections with others becoming weaker. This strong language is called taboo language. According to McEnery (2006: 1), taboo language is using a bad word or any word or phrase, when it is directed at other people, is likely to cause offense. It includes swearing words, dirty words, or other bad words that are considered inappropriate. Another variety of using taboo language is discriminatory language or racist language. Gao added that racist language is a language that shows intolerance against a particular racial or ethnic group and its members. In other words, it is the language that



degrades or belittles them. Consequently, language has a fundamental role in reproducing racism in society (van Dijk, 1992, p. 201).

Speaking of racism and discrimination, the United States of America has a dark history of racial discrimination. It began in the 17<sup>th</sup> century when black people from Africa were brought to the United States by European colony to become enslaved. They were enslaved to work as servants or laborers. For hundreds of years, slavery in the United States has become a legal institution, and racism was embedded in American society. However, the illegalization of slavery under the law was enforced since the thirteenth amendment was ratified on 6 December 1865 by the 16<sup>th</sup> American president, Abraham Lincoln. Since then, slavery became illegal and had been abolished.

Although slavery had been abolished, unfortunately, racism was still happening in American society. The enforcement of the Jim Crow laws was an example of racism towards Black people. Jim Crow laws were implemented to segregate people based on their skin colors in the southern parts of United States from 1876 to 1965. These laws separated black and white people from using public facilities like public schools, restaurants, residents, and public transport. The system of racial segregation on the buses was an example of racial discrimination. The white passengers occupied the front seats and black people in the back. This example emerged perceptions and prejudices embedded in white people's minds that they are superior to black people.

In relation to racism and segregation in the United States, there is a film entitled *Malcolm X*. The film talks about an iconic figure in fighting equal rights and social equality in the United States, Malcolm X. His struggle against segregation and discrimination was not only as an African American but also as a Muslim. This film was directed and co-written by Spike Lee in 1992. The screenplay of the film is mostly adapted from the autobiography book entitled *The Autobiography of Malcolm X*, authored by Malcolm X himself and Alex Haley. This film represents the American society described as a racist society towards black people and talks about several significant events in Malcolm X's life, as his childhood and early life, his criminal career, his imprisonment, his conversion to Islam, his life as an activist and member of the Nation of Islam, his marriage to Betty Shabazz, his split from the Nation of Islam, his pilgrimage to Mecca, and until his assassination.

Since the film took place in a multi-ethnic country, the United States, Malcolm and his family interacted with not only other black people but also with white people as well. Moreover, as racism was the major social issue of the film when the people from different races engaged in communicative events through language, some white people often talk about their good things and black people's bad things. Thus, such interaction is regarded as hostile and intimidating and confirms the beliefs of white supremacy. In such communicative events, language is used to practice racism.

Accordingly, the researcher is interested in studying racist language found in white people's utterances in the film because in social activity, a language is supposedly used and functioned to connect everyone with others in social relationships. However, racist language violates this statement because by its nature, this kind of language is offensive. In this film, racist language is used by white racists to attack black people verbally and in some cases, followed by physical force. Moreover, this language often cannot be avoided in the interactions between them because the film set in United States where racism has attached within its society socially and historically. However, racist language is not always about blatant expressions like using racial labels or other forms of such expressions. It is shown in the film that white racists occasionally use subtle strategy to convey racism by minimizing their racist attitudes.

In studying the racist language, the researcher uses Critical Discourse Analysis approach proposed by Teun A. van Dijk. His approach focuses on studying discourse practice and structures in which social inequality is produced and discursive strategies from text and talk. As language has a fundamental role in presenting racism in humans' social life, in the everyday life of white people, conversations about minorities or ethnic and racial affairs generally serve to express and persuasively convey ethnic beliefs, attitudes and ideologies, as well as commonsense interpretations of concrete ethnic events (van Dijk, 1992, p. 201).

In analyzing the data, the researcher combines another theory to reveal the influencing factors of white people in expressing racism through language. To do

so, the researcher used Dell Hymes' ethnography of communication to explain the background or context of social phenomenon in language use. For convenience, he used the word SPEAKING as an acronym for Setting, Participants, Ends, Act sequence, Key, Instrumentalities, Norms, and Genre (Hymes, as cited in Wardhaugh and Fuller, 2015, pp. 232-234).

From the background of the study above, the researcher will examine the racist language from selected utterances and sentences containing racist attitudes of white people in the film. The researcher would also briefly explain the influencing factors of white people in expressing racism through language. Thus, this research outlines and interprets racism practiced through language by white racist people in *Malcolm X* film.

## **1.2 Research Questions**

Based on the background of the study above, the goals of this research are to find the answers to the problems below:

- a. What are discourse structures in white people's utterances that underlie racism in *Malcolm X* film?
- b. How does social context influence the reproduction of racism in white people's utterances in *Malcolm X* film?

## **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

Based on the research questions above, the objectives of this study are:

- a. To know what are discourse structures in white people's utterances that underlie racism in *Malcolm X* film?
- c. To describe how social context influences the reproduction of racism in white people's utterances in *Malcolm X* film?

#### **1.4 Significances of the Study**

This research has both theoretical and practical significances. Theoretically, this research expectedly can give a description about the study of racism through critical discourse analysis in acknowledging what are such discourse structures and strategies in white people's utterances that underlie racism and how social context influences the reproduction of racism in white people's utterances in the film. Practically, this research is expected to provide and enrich more information and knowledge in describing what are such discourse structures and strategies in white people's utterances that underlie racism and how social context influences the reproduction of racism in white people's utterances in the film in the film in the film as a reference to the following researchers in conducting research that uses the same field of study.

#### **1.5 Literature Review**

In authoring this research, the researcher has studied some research made by the previous researcher to support this research's idea. He finds that the research has related problems and theories applied to this research. However, this research differs from others despite having the same topic or issue because this research has never been analyzed yet. The research can be seen below.

The first research, entitled "*A Critical Discourse Analysis of Criminal Defense Lawyer's Utterances Portrayed in The Lincoln Lawyer Novel*," was written by Muhamad Basir. His research is aimed to get to know (1) what topics are highlighted in Haller's utterances during trial in the courtroom, (2) what discursive strategies are used by Haller in defending and getting the claims from the adversaries, and (3) what is the ideology found in the discourse production. His research is categorized as descriptive qualitative research because its goal is to describe sentence structure and interpret the data in the form of words as in the lawyer's utterances. In analyzing the data, he used Teun A. van Dijk's approach of CDA. This research concludes that the topics emphasized show the negative other representation over the adversaries such as the victim and to construct positive self-representation.

The second research, entitled "*Power and Domination on Utterances Used by the Main Character in The Help Movie*," was written by Diana Manzila. Her research is aimed to get to know the strategies to maintain power and domination on word choices used by the main characters in "The Help" movie. It is categorized as descriptive qualitative research because it is trying to aim to describe and get understanding deeply and interpretation on to maintain power and domination on word choices used by the main characters in the film. She used Teun A. van Dijk's critical discourse analysis model to analyze the data. She concludes that power and domination are practiced by the main characters in the form of word choices. The word choices used in this film are used to persuade

someone, underestimate the outgroup members, maintain power, and expand the ideology to be acknowledged by the members of the group being dominated.

The third research, entitled "*Racism on Spike Lee's Blackkklansman Movie: A Critical Discourse Analysis*," was written by Rezky Alviniyanti. This 3 research discusses the types of racism by Jone and discursive strategy using Teun A. van Dijk's approach of CDA. The number of scenes found in the film is 34 scenes where 27 scenes are included as types of racism according to the theory used, and seven scenes are not analyzed because they are excluded in the types of racism by Jone' and discursive strategy by Teun A. van Dijk's.

The fourth research, entitled "*Social Deixis in Malcolm X (1992) Movie*," was written by Kholifatul Khoeroh. Her research uses the social deixis theory proposed by Levinson C. Stephen and Dell Hymes' speech event to describe the factors of language use. This research is aimed to get to (1) know the types of social deixis used in the movie and (2) describe the functions of the social deixis in the movie. Her research is classified as descriptive qualitative research because it describes the phenomenon of language used by the characters in the movie. In her research, she found that there are 15 forms of deictic expression in two types: relational and absolute social deixis, and 3 functions of deictic expression. According to her, the factors of the language use are influenced by two problems; they are racism and conflicts.

The fifth research, entitled "*Resisting White Hegemony Through the American Dream in Spike Lee's Malcolm X*," written by Kristen Hoerl. She used

Gramsci's theory of hegemony to describe how the director appealed the counter-hegemonic structure underlying American popular culture in the film. According to her, the film functioned as a form of contradictions between liberal ideology and the life of excluded groups. Her research suggests that controversial figures may contribute to give opportunities to resist forms of racism through popular culture.

Based on the literature review above, there are gaps between this research and the previous research and the object of study in this research has never been analyzed yet using the critical discourse analysis. Besides, there are other research studying the same film with this research. However, this research is differed with that research in term of theories used, so it is proper to conduct this research in analyzing racist language in the *Malcolm X* film through critical discourse analysis.

### **1.6 Theoretical Approach**

This research will focus on the approach of CDA proposed by Teun A. van Dijk. Furthermore, he proposed three-level approaches of textual structure of discourse in analyzing text or talk; they are macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure (van Dijk, as cited in DaCosta et. al., 2016, p. 28). The macrostructure deals with what the text or talk is globally speaking about. The superstructure deals with how text or talk is arranged based on the sequence of events. The microstructure deals with the speakers' strategy in conveying the meaning of text or talk through linguistic features of sentences or utterances.



Additionally, the researcher also used Dell Hymes' ethnography of communication to explain the context of racist utterances that are spoken by white people in the *Malcolm X* film. He used the word SPEAKING as an acronym within his framework of ethnography of communication. There are eight parameters of communicative situations; they are Setting/Scene (S), Participant (P), End (E), Act Sequence (A), Key (K), Instrumentality (I), Norm (N), Genre (G) (Hymes as cited in Wardhaugh and Fuller, 2015, pp. 232-234).

## **1.7 Method of Research**

This part of the research covers the research methodology, which explains what the researcher would do with the research and how to do it. It consists of the type of research, data sources, data collecting technique, and data analysis technique.

### **1.7.1 Type of Research**

In this research, a descriptive qualitative and library research methods are used to describe what are discourse structures and strategies in white people's utterances that underlie racism in *Malcolm X* film and how social context influences the reproduction of racism in white people's utterances in *Malcolm X* film. Qualitative research is an approach to analyze and comprehend the meaning of people or groups assign to a social problem (Creswell, 2018). This research is categorized as descriptive qualitative research because the data of this research are in the form of utterances. Moreover, the data are analyzed and interpreted as the phenomenon that occurred in human social interaction with others.

### **1.7.2 Data Sources**

The data sources of this research are utterances and sentences expressing racist attitudes which are spoken by the white characters from the dialogues in *Malcolm X* film.

### **1.7.3 Data Collecting Technique**

Data collecting technique is an essential step in conducting research to get the data for research analysis. Since the qualitative method is applied in this research, the researcher used the documentation technique to collect the data. In collecting the data, the researcher watched the film. Then he identified the utterances and sentences by corresponding the subtitle with what the white racists say. After that, he transcribed the subtitle. Finally, he carefully selected the utterances and sentences that contain racist language uttered by white people in the film.

### **1.7.4 Data Analysis Technique**

The data analysis technique is the way of finding and managing the data collected by organizing and elaborating data into categories and making conclusions to be understood by the readers. It is the most crucial step from a study because data analysis resolves to conclude the research results. In conducting this research, the researcher has done several steps to examine discourse structures and strategies in white people's utterances that underlie

racism and how social context influences the reproduction of racism in white people's utterances in *Malcolm X* film. The steps are as follows:

- a. First, the researcher carefully classified the utterances of the dialogue by selecting words, clauses, or sentences that contain racist language.
- b. After that, the data were analyzed and elaborated critically in accordance with the research questions above using Teun A. van Dijk's approach of CDA. The researcher would also briefly explain the influencing factors of white people in expressing racism through language using Dell Hymes' ethnography of communication well-known with the acronym of SPEAKING.
- c. Lastly, the conclusion was drawn to provide the results of the study formulated on the research questions. The researcher also gave suggestions to future researchers in conducting research that uses the same field of study.

### **1.8 Paper Organization**

This research is divided into four chapters. The first chapter contains the introduction, which consists of eight sub-chapters; they are the background of the study, research questions, objectives of the study, significances of the study, literature review, theoretical approach, research methods, and paper organization. The second chapter is the theoretical framework. It provides an explanation of Teun A. van Dijk's approach of CDA. The theory will be used in analyzing the data found from the dialogue in the film. Furthermore, this chapter also provides a

set of readings about basic explanations of racism and racist discourse. The third chapter is the research findings and discussion in analyzing the data. Furthermore, in this chapter, the researcher will also briefly explain the relation between the two races of black people and white people and the social context of the racist utterances spoken by white racist people using Dell Hymes' ethnography of communication known as the SPEAKING framework. The last chapter is the conclusions and suggestions of the research. The researcher concludes all the findings and gives suggestions to the following researchers in conducting research using the same field of study.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter consists of two sections; they are the conclusion and suggestion to this research. The conclusion concerns with the findings of this research based on the research questions. Then, in the suggestion section, the researcher presents the suggestion for the next researchers in conducting the same problem of this research or field study.

#### 4.1 Conclusions

After conducting this research, the researcher has some conclusions related to the analysis of racist language that are spoken by white racists in *Malcolm X* Film. As explained above, macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure are the textual discourse structure in white racists' utterances. The researcher found that they underlie the topic of racism in their utterances in order to give positive self-representation and negative other representation. By giving those representations, they can maintain their superiority and inflict black people into accepting their inferiority. In doing that, their utterances seem to show their attitudes of being authoritative, hateful for no reason, stereotypical, and disrespectful. The researcher also found that there are 25 utterances spoken by white people in underlying racism. From those utterances, 27 aspects of the utterances are used in syntactic (5), semantic (1), stylistic (8), and rhetorical (13) aspects. Those aspects are the ways used by white racists to emphasize those representations and

construct racial boundaries on how they are different in terms of superiority and inferiority.

Additionally, the occurrences of racist utterances are influenced by the social context of the surrounding circumstances of the communicative interactions. By applying Dell Hymes' Ethnography of Communication or SPEAKING, the reasons of the production of racist utterances in the film are not only influenced by the person individually, but also the social factors, like the environments, speech participants, and the relationships of speech participants. The SPEAKING aspects also provide the patterns in language use in social community. For example, racist utterances are spoken by the majority people towards the minority or the relationships between the speech participants are not peaceful.

#### **4.2 Suggestions**

After finishing this research, the researcher realized that this research is far from perfect. Even though the film is based on true events, the utterances, as the source of data in this research, are scripted. Thus, the utterances and social context are constructed by the director. Moreover, the data of this research are easy to get since the background of the film, as the source of the data, is racism in the United States. Thus, the researcher suggests to the next researchers to find the data from challenging sources such as other films, speeches, debates, newspapers, television programs, or real-life everyday conversations that have a vague background of racism or potentially show the act of racism.

This research is hopefully can enrich the knowledge in describing racist language using the Critical Discourse Analysis approach and be a reference to the following researchers in conducting research that uses the same field of study. In conducting research using the Critical Discourse Analysis approach, the next researchers are suggested to have research on discourse focusing on other social problems other than racism, but not restricted to have research on racism. It is also suggested to use different Critical Discourse Analysis approaches proposed by other scholars, such as Norman Fairclough, Ruth Wodak, or other scholars. However, this research focused on the approach proposed by Teun A. van Dijk because this research studied racist language and his approach of Critical Discourse Analysis is the most suitable in analyzing racism as a social problem.



## BIBLIOGRAPHY

### Books

- Bonvillain, Nancy. (2016) *The Routledge Handbook of Linguistic Anthropology*. New York: Routledge.
- Brown, Gillian & Yule, George. (1983). *Discourse Analysis*. Cambridge University Press.
- Cashmore, Ellis. (1996). *Dictionary of Race and Ethnic Relations: Fourth Edition*. Routledge.
- . (2004). *Encyclopedia of Race and Ethnic Studies*. Routledge.
- Creswell, John W. (2018). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches 5<sup>th</sup> Edition*. SAGE Publications, Inc.
- DaCosta, Pedro Tavaréz e. a. (2016). *Competences of Dominican College Students in the Comprehension of Superstructure and Macrostructure of Expository Texts*. Santo Domingo.
- Dijk, Teun A. van. (1980). *Macrostructures: An Interdisciplinary Study of Global Structures in Discourse, Interaction, and Cognition*. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- . (1984). *Prejudice in Discourse: An Analysis of Ethnic Prejudice in Cognition and Conversation*. John Benjamins Publishing Company.
- . (1985). *Discourse and Communication*. W. de Gruyter.
- . (1987). *Communicating Racism: Ethnic Prejudice in Thought and Talk*. United States of America: Sage Publications, Inc.
- . (1993). *Discourse & Society*. SAGE Publications, Inc.
- . (1993). *Elite Discourse and Racism*. SAGE Publications, Inc.
- . (2007). *Discourse Studies Vol. I*. SAGE Publications.
- . (2009). *Society and Discourse: How Social Contexts Influence Text and Talk*. Cambridge University Press.
- Eriyanto. (2001). *Analisis Wacana Pengantar Analisis Teks Media*. LKiS
- Fredrickson, George M. (2002). *Racism: A Short History*. Princeton University Press.



Goldberg, David Theo & Solomos, John. (2002). *A Companion to Racial and Ethnic Studies*. Blackwell Publisher Ltd.

Jorgensen, Marianne and Phillips, Louise J. (2002). *Discourse Analysis as Theory and Method*. SAGE Publication Ltd.

Locher, Miriam A. & Graham, Sage L. (2010). *Interpersonal Pragmatics*. Hubert & Co. GmbH & Co. KG, Göttingen

Stanfield, John H. (1993). *Race and Ethnicity in Research Methods*. Sage Publications, Inc.

Tannen, Deborah, e. a. (2015). *The Handbook of Discourse Analysis 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Volume II*. Blackwell Publishers Ltd.

Trudgill, Peter. (1974). *Sociolinguistics: An Introduction to Language and Society*. Penguin Group.

Wardhaugh, Ronald & Fuller, Janet M. (2015). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics 7<sup>th</sup> Edition*. John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Wodak, Ruth & Meyer, Michael. (2001). *Methods of Critical Discourse Analysis*. SAGE Publications Ltd.

### **Journals and Graduating Papers**

Alviniyanti, Rezky. (2019). *Racism on Spike Lee's Blackkklansman Movie: A Critical Discourse Analysis*. Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University.

Basir, Muhamad. (2014). *A Critical Discourse Analysis of Criminal Defence Lawyer's Utterances Portrayed in The Lincoln Lawyer Novel*. Yogyakarta State University.

Gao, Chunming. (2013). *A Sociolinguistics Study of English Taboo Language*. Academy Publisher.

Hoerl, Kristen. (2008). *Resisting White Hegemony through the American Dream in Spike Lee's Malcolm X*. Routledge/Taylor & Francis.

Khoeroh, Kholifatul. (2020). *Social Deixis in Malcolm X (1992) Movie*. State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta.

Manzila, Diana. (2013). *Power and Domination on Utterances Used by the Main Character of The Help Movie*.

Smith, Tom W. (1992). *Changing Racial Labels: From 'Colored' to 'Negro' to 'Black' to 'African American'*. Oxford University Press.

Dijk, Teun A. van. (1992). *Racism, Elite, and Conversation*.

### **Electronic Sources**

Butterly, Amelia. (2015). *Warning: Why Using the Term 'Coloured' Is Offensive*. BBC News, BBC. Retrieved November 5, 2021, from <https://www.bbc.com/news/newsbeat-30999175>

Green, Mel. (2020). *Hearing Race: Can Language Use Lead to Racism?* OpenLearn The Open University. Retrieved September 25, 2020, from <https://www.open.edu/openlearn/languages/linguistics/hearing-race-can-language-use-lead-racism>

### **Film**

Lee, Spike. (1992). *Malcolm X*. Warner Bros.



STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY  
**SUNAN KALIJAGA**  
YOGYAKARTA