

The Portrayal of Systemic Racism in Carlos López Estrada's Script in Blindspotting Movie

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Abstract

This research highlights the issue of systemic racism portrayed in Blindspotting movies through the experiences of Collin as the black American character. The aims of this research are (1) to reveal what forms of systemic racism exist, (2) to identify the factors that cause systemic racism in the movie, and (3) to find out how systemic racism affects the main character's life in the movie. Qualitative descriptive methods are applied for this research. Using a sociological approach as the theoretical framework of this research, Joe R. Feagin's theory of systemic racism is applied to analyze the issue of systemic racism in the movie. The result shows that through this movie, research also found that historical roots and the white racial frame are the factors causing systemic racism. There are several forms of systemic racism experienced by Collin, including (1) police brutality and racial profiling, (2) racial bias in the criminal justice system, (3) racial stereotypes and microaggressions, and (4) gentrification. This research also found that the historical roots of racism and the white racial frame are the factors causing systemic racism. As a result of systemic racism, Collin's life is affected both from a social and psychological aspect.

Keywords: Systemic Racism; Sociology of Literature; Police Brutality; Racial Stereotypes; Microaggressions, Gentrification.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Racial discrimination is the most long-standing issue and still exists to this day. The act of discrimination is mostly caused by physical differences based on race or skin. In a social context, race is a concept that categorizes people based on physical traits such as skin color, hair, and facial features, which often affect a person's identity and social experiences and can lead to several issues, such as racial discrimination and racism. The concept of race is more than social and biological (Baker et al., 1995). Both racism and racial discrimination are closely intertwined. Lois Tyson, in the book entitled *Critical Theory Today*, "Racism refers to the unequal power relations that grow from the sociopolitical domination of one race by another and the result in systemic discriminatory practices, such as segregation, sovereignty, and persecution" (Tyson, 2006, p. 360). Racism is an ideology that spreads in society that makes people believe that one race is better than another race, and this belief can lead to the act of racial discrimination.

Systemic racism is a form of racism that occurs and is embedded in systems, laws, and institutions. Systemic racism emphasizes the involvement of whole systems and often all systems, for example, political, legal, economic, health care, school, and criminal justice systems, including the structures that uphold the systems (Braveman et al., 2022). This issue remains a pervasive challenge that can impact various aspects of life, including the criminal justice system and the relationship between a person and society. This research explores the portrayal of systemic racism seen in Carlos López Estrada's script in the *Blindspotting* movie. Three research questions guide the analysis of this research, they are: (1) What are the forms of systemic racism depicted in the film *Blindspotting*? (2) What are the causes of systemic racism in the movie *Blindspotting*? (3) And how does systemic racism impact the main character in the movie *Blindspotting*? This research aims to explore and discover the depiction of systemic racism in the movie *Blindspotting* through the main character's experience, Collin. This research is very important because it highlights social problems and social conflicts and provides an overview of how the issue of racism affects individuals and society, especially black people.

In accordance with previous research about the issue of racism, the writer found several previous studies that have similarities and differences with this research. They are: (1) The research conducted by Mączko (2021) focused on exploring how contemporary US films depict racial trauma, specifically addressing police brutality against black people. This research has similarities in discussing the issue of police brutality against black people. (2) The research conducted by Yanti (2021), aims to reveal the impact of racial discrimination against black Americans. This research uses the same theory of systemic racism theory by Joe R. Feagin but has differences in the object of the analysis, which is novel. (3) The research conducted by Indriani and Wahyuni (2021) focused on exploring the issue of racism through several African-American characters in the novel. This research also uses the same theory of systemic racism by Joe R. Feagin and focuses on African-American characters' experiences. (4) The research conducted by Ardian (2022) focused on identifying three aspects of racism of racism in the film. There are differences between this research and the writer's research in terms of the object and the theory used. (5) The research conducted by Rahmatillah et al. (2020) discusses the depiction of racism against African-American in the movie "Selma". Previous research has explored systemic racism in various forms of literary works, including novels. This research specifically concentrates on the portrayal of systemic racism in contemporary Oakland, examining the narratives, scenes, and characters in Carlos López Estrada's *Blindspotting*. Although previous research has explored the same theme of racial issues in literature, this research makes a new contribution by analyzing the depiction of systemic racism in Carlos López Estrada's *Blindspotting*, which focuses not only on the written narrative in the script but also on the visual representation in the movie. The novelty and difference between this research and previous research lie in the focus of this research, which focuses on the relationship between the script and visual representation in the film depicting systemic racism in Oakland. This research highlights the issues of racial discrimination, racial injustice, and problems faced by black Americans with institutions through the experiences of black Americans. In addition, this research also reflects on how racial issues impact a person's life, which not only affects their social conditions but also their psychology, which illustrates the complexity of this racial issue. By using Joe R. Feagin's theory of systemic racism, this research provides new insights into how structural and institutional aspects of racism contribute to systemic racism that impacts adversely on black people. This research highlights the issue of racial discrimination, as well as class and racial and social injustice, offering a new perspective that sets it apart from previous research.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research applies a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the issue of systemic racism in the *Blindspotting* movie. Therefore, it deals with non-numerical data, which will be presented descriptively. Krippendorff (2019, p. 17) argues that qualitative approaches are rooted in literary theory and the social sciences, and sometimes they are labeled interpretive. The scope of this research includes the narrative and dialog of the film, characters, and other elements that portray systemic racism. The data for this research came from primary and secondary sources. Primary data came from the script and the movie itself. The secondary data came from journals, articles, and

related literature that are relevant to the issue of systemic racism. The setting and context of this research focus on the cultural context of the United States, specifically in Oakland, particularly in relation to the experiences of African-Americans in dealing with the issue of racism. The operation of this research includes an in-depth analysis of scenes that depict systemic racism and an analysis of black characters' interactions and experiences that highlight racial dynamics. This research follows three main steps: collecting the data, analyzing the data, and presenting the result of the analysis. The data is collected by watching the movie and reading the script in depth, complemented by literary and critical articles that discuss the theme through library research. Analyzing the data is supported by the theory of systemic racism by Joe R. Feagin. Then, the data is presented in descriptive form.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Blindspotting depicts the problem of systemic racism through Collin's experience as a black character, analyzed using narrative and visual representation in the movie. Through Collin's experience living in Oakland, California, the movie explores the problems Collin faces as a black man with the systemic racism that is deeply rooted in the place where he lives. The movie illustrates how racial injustice and social injustice manifest in everyday life. This section will discuss how the movie *Blindspotting* depicts the problem of systemic racism through Collin's experiences.

3.1. Systemic Racism Portrayed in Movie *Blindspotting*

Blindspotting deeply explores the problem of systemic racism as depicted through the main character's experience and can be analyzed through the film's narrative, characters, and visualization. The problem of systemic racism is depicted through Collin's experience as a black man who experiences the harsh reality of racial discrimination in contemporary America, particularly in Oakland, California. In the movie, Collin and black people's experiences various forms of systemic racism that reflect broader societal issues, such as:

A. Police Brutality and Racial Profiling

The concept of police brutality refers to the excessive and usually physical use of force and power by police officers. It can include beatings, assaults, physical assaults, and shootings, and it can also include psychological threats, verbal harassment, and unlawful detention. Historically, the term police brutality has existed and encompassed all African Americans during the post-war period (Moore, 2010, p. 1). In the movie *Blindspotting*, police brutality is depicted when Collin witnesses a police officer, who is actually a white man, shoot an unarmed black man dead with four brutal shots without stopping. Evidence of police brutality can be seen in the dialog and scene cuts below.

00:10:12-00:10:37:
(At Oakland Street)

"The cop draws his weapon"

Black Man: "Don't shoot--and opens fire."

"One loud gun-shot rings out, setting off a car alarm across the street. Collin falls back into the truck, taking cover. He watches the rest of the scene play out in the side mirror. The cop fires three more times. It's raw and brutal. The man falls to the ground. We hear other cop cars on the way"



Figure 1. (Source: *Blindspotting*)

Figure 1 shows the act of white police brutality against an unarmed black man. Collin witnesses the brutal shooting. This scene highlights systemic bias and police brutality in law enforcement and highlights racial profiling in the film. Police brutality often occurs due to racial profiling, which is the targeting of individuals suspected of crimes based on their race and ethnicity rather than evidence of their crime or guilt. Usually, racial profiling targets black people, especially black people. This is in line with Feagin's theory that white police often turn a blind eye when white citizens commit violence, yet they are complicit in police brutality targeting African Americans (Feagin, 2006, p. 139).

Racial profiling and police brutality are two related things, and police brutality occurs because of racial profiling. According to Feagin's theory of systemic racism, racial profiling, crime, and hatred against African Americans are ongoing, and there is often a lack of action by the government to effectively address these racial issues, which disproportionately disadvantage black people. This lack of action perpetuates systemic racism and its harmful impact on the African-American community (Feagin, 2006, p. 24). Therefore, the acts of racial profiling reflect underlying biases within police departments and the broader criminal justice system and often refer to discriminatory practices because, essentially, the decision to stop, search, or arrest someone is influenced by racial or ethnic stereotypes and not by legitimate, evidence-based criteria.

Besides racial profiling, another factor causing police brutality can be seen from the sociological approach to understanding the behavior of police officers, which is based on the premise that the social dynamics of police-citizen encounters influence police behavior. Based on Donald Black's theory of law, referenced in an article by Robert E. Worden entitled "The 'Causes' of Police Brutality: Theory and Evidence on Police Use of Force," police officers tend to take action against people of lower status, especially the poor and low-status racial and ethnic minorities. They more often take action for higher-status accusers than lower-status accusers (Worden, 1995, p. 24). In other words, the police will take responsibility if crimes are committed by black people against white people, but if crimes are committed by white people against black people, they will prefer to keep quiet. This is in line with Feagin, as he states that "in most segregated communities, black experience with widespread police brutality and the lack of police protection generated yet more pain and fear" (J. Feagin, 2006, p. 138). Feagin argues that police brutality is a systemic problem rather than an isolated incident arising from institutionalized practices that condone or fail to address such behavior, especially against black individuals adequately.

B. Racial Bias in Criminal Justice System

The act of racial bias by whites against blacks in this movie represents one form of systemic racism. Racial bias refers to a person's attitudes, beliefs, and actions directed towards individuals based on their race and ethnicity; the actions taken are considered detrimental to the individual. It also affects how individuals interact with other individuals. Racial bias also often occurs at the institutional level and is embedded in policies and institutions that refer to systemic racism and cause acts of discrimination. Racial bias in the criminal justice system is part of institutional racism is built on hierarchy, which treats and considers black people as part of the lowest level of human life and society (Brennan, 2017, p. 4). This action is depicted in the movie *Blindspotting* through the experience of Collin, who is in his probationary era. Collin experiences discrimination and racial bias by the police in custody. This is illustrated by the strict conditions of Collin's probation, including curfews and mandatory reporting that certainly limit Collin's life. Then, the slightest offense committed by Collin, including being late, will result in him being sent back to prison. This illustrates the systemic bias in the criminal justice system that imposes severe restrictions on black individuals even after they have served their sentences. The strict probation requirements reflect how the system continues to exercise control and surveillance over Black individuals, contributing to their ongoing marginalization. The portrayal of racial bias in the criminal justice system can be seen through this dialog.

00:02:28–00:03:16

Judge: "Now that you have completed your two-month sentence at Alameda County Jail Santa Rita, following the remainder of your sentence."

Judge: "Mr. Turner? In accordance with the remainder of your sentence, you'll proceed to a halfway

house facility in West Oakland for your one-year probation period. You will honor the 11:00 PM curfew, maintain employment, carry out assigned chores in the home, have zero altercations with law enforcement, and not travel outside of Alameda County under any circumstances. Any infraction results in case review. Give me a verbal confirmation that you have heard and understood these parameters.”

In this scene, Collin faces a judge who enforces strict probation terms and conditions, which are disproportionately harsh and punishing. The judge’s decision reflects a systemic bias in the legal system that disproportionately affects black individuals, reinforcing the theme of unfair treatment and discrimination. Feagin’s Systemic Racism Theory provides an overview of how racial bias is embedded in the criminal justice system. This is in line with Feagin’s theory that systemic racism is not only about individual prejudice but also embedded in institutional structures, practices, and policies; one of them is in the criminal justice system as a whole. According to Feagin in his book entitled *Racist America Roots, Current Realities, and Future Reparations* (2018), racial discrimination extends beyond the police, even to the criminal justice system, and only a few black judges in the criminal system, which causes a lack of understanding of how black Americans live because they do not come from the same communities or socio-economic backgrounds as the black defendants in their courtrooms (Feagin & Ducey, 2018, p. 149).

Through Feagin’s perspective, black communities are often subjected to more intense policing efforts, including more frequent stops, searches, and arrests. These practices stem from racial profiling and perpetuate the cycle of criminalizing black individuals, and has been in place for a long time in America (Ray & Mahmoudi, 2022, p. 13). Feagin also argues that the criminal justice system imposes harsher penalties on black people compared to white people for the same offenses. This disparity is the result of an institutional bias that views black individuals as more culpable and deserving of severe punishment. It occurs because of the active operation and spread of anti-black attitudes and practices (Carmichael & Hamilton, 1992). In *Blindspotting*, Collin’s experiences with strict probation, employment challenges due to his criminal record, and the constant threat of reincarceration clearly illustrate these systemic biases. The movie effectively highlights how these institutional practices create significant barriers for black individuals, impeding their ability to reintegrate into society and perpetuating cycles of disadvantage and marginalization.

C. Racial Stereotypes and Microagresions

Stereotypes and micro-aggressions can be interpreted as a form of racism that occurs in an indirect way but is often experienced by individuals every day. Stereotyping is a belief developed in society that is based on uncertain information; for example, white people have the belief that black people are criminals. Meanwhile, micro-aggressions are subtle comments or actions of prejudice against people or minority groups, which are usually verbal or non-verbal. The term racial micro-aggression to describe verbal insults against black Americans (Sue et al., 2008, p. 329). For example, insulting black people who are considered bad and uneducated or insulting someone’s race. These stereotypes are often used to justify discriminatory practices and maintain the status quo of racial hierarchies. Feagin argues that racial stereotyping is a core component of systemic racism, and it is perpetuated through institutional practices, which reinforce discriminatory behaviors and attitudes. It is in line with Feagin’s perspective that African Americans are often seen as physically, aesthetically, morally, and mentally inferior to whites, and they are often perceived as lazy, stupid, and criminal (Feagin & Ducey, 2018, p. 75).

Negative stereotypes and microaggressions are clearly depicted in the movie *Blindspotting* through Collin’s experience as a black man and also as someone who has a criminal record. In the movie *Blindspotting*, Collin faces various micro-aggressions and racial stereotypes that are subtle yet pervasive in his daily life. These interactions range from being treated with suspicion in stores to dealing with prejudicial assumptions about his behavior and character, which reflect the everyday racism experienced by black people. Then, when Collin experiences many micro-aggressions in his daily life, he encounters people who make prejudicial assumptions about his behavior and character. For instance, people may assume he is dangerous and untrustworthy.

00:52:32 – 00:53:54

Collin: Miles has had my back since we were like 11, and when I went to jail he came and visited me all the time—"

Val: "Yeah, out of guilt, for pushing you into a fight and then not going to jail with you! What if that guy had had a gun? Or if Miles's dumbass had had a gun? Or if the cops had shown up while you were stomping that white boy? You think they'd have shot Miles?"

In this situation, Collin and Miles made the same mistake of being involved in a conflict with a white person at a nightclub. However, it was only Collin who was considered guilty at the time because he was black and Miles, his best friend, was white. As in Val's dialogue, if the situation were turned against Miles, then maybe Miles would not get the same severe punishment as Collin, but if it were Collin, then maybe the police would easily shoot him. This illustrates how badly stereotypes about black people are perceived. Throughout the movie, people make prejudicial assumptions about Collin's behavior and character. They assume that he is dangerous, untrustworthy, or unintelligent, as in the following cut scenes and dialogues:

00:36:30 – 00:37:21

Miles: "Collin is a baaaaad mothafucka! Cadillac dippin/ pimpin/ plenty women/ lean sippin/ smokin/ heavy on the marijuana tokin/ posted/ pushin a hard line out in Oakland / City of dope / the boy is dope that's why the whole city know him!"

The dialog above is a form of racial stereotype and micro-aggression towards black people depicted in *Blindspotting*. In this scene, Miles is portrayed as an attorney and a white person who makes bad judgments and talks about Collin as a black person. Some black people in handcuffs are also depicted in the scene. Overall, this scene depicts Collin's experience dealing with racial stereotypes and microaggressions that occur in Oakland and are experienced by black people. Feagin's theory states that systemic racism continues through cultural stereotypes that influence the way people perceive and treat others. These assumptions about Collin are not just individual biases but are also informed by broader societal stereotypes that have been historically constructed and maintained. Micro-aggression is a form of systemic racism that Feagin highlights as an everyday expression of racial bias. Today, as in the past, most whites still view African Americans in terms of at least some of the age-old negative stereotypes—the hoary, sincere fictions about black Americans being "unintelligent," "lazy," "immoral," or "criminal." (Feagin, 2006, p. 44). Therefore, it can be said that racial stereotypes have a significant role in perpetuating systemic racism that influences various aspects of life.

D. Gentrification

Oakland, California, is the setting and background of this movie. The city is known as a city with a diverse and culturally rich population due to its history of significant gentrification. Gentrification is a set of processes related to changes in class structure, economic restructuring, and public policy more broadly (Shaw, 2005, p. 16). Collin's observations and experiences reflect the broader issue of gentrification and its impact on marginalized communities. Gentrification is driven by systemic economic forces and policies that favor development and investment at the expense of low-income communities. The evidence of gentrification portrayed in *Blindspotting* can be seen through this dialogue and scene:

00:18:46

"Miles watches Oakland the way they did on the first day, gentrification on top of the hood, restaurants changing, cops around, people walking dogs, crews hanging on corners while girls in sunglasses try to get by."



Figure 2. (Source: Blindspotting)

Figure 2 shows that the movie begins with a series of images that show the changing of Oakland, such as the construction of luxury apartments, hipster cafes, and new, more expensive businesses. This shows how the physical environment is changing due to gentrification. Although gentrification is not depicted explicitly, it can be seen that Carlos López Estrada depicts it implicitly. In line with Feagin's theory, systemic racism can provide an illustration for understanding gentrification as a process that reinforces and perpetuates racial and economic inequalities. As quoted in Feagin's book, "Whites were intent on the destruction or displacement of the Indigenous societies by whatever means were necessary" (Feagin & Ducey, 2018, p. 207). Feagin's theory provides a clear example of how systemic racism is embedded in economic policy and impacts minorities, especially black Americans.

3.2. Factor Causing Systemic Racism in Blindspotting Movie

The movie *Blindspotting* explores the factors that contribute to systemic racism, including historical factors and white racial frames that contribute to the perpetuation of racial issues today.

A. Historical Roots of American Racism in the United States

As Feagin said, for hundreds of years, elites in Europe and America deliberately built social, economic, and political systems to oppress people of different skin colors in America (Feagin, 2006, p. 11). Racism is fundamental to US culture and pervasive across all social strata. America's history of racism is one of the main factors that lead to systemic racism, especially in the movie *Blindspotting*. This is because history creates practices and beliefs developed, rooted, and institutionalized in society today. Over the years, elites in Europe and America deliberately built social, economic, and political systems to oppress people of different skin colors in America.

Historically, systemic racism has been very beneficial for white people in America, especially in the distribution of wealth-generating resources. The long-term injustices experienced by white Americans have resulted in unjust poverty for African Americans, perpetuating socio-economic disparities for generations through ongoing discrimination. As in the past, systemic racism today is not just about individual prejudice or bigotry but is also deeply embedded in major institutions in the United States and encompasses multiple racist dimensions, including ideologies, attitudes, emotions, habits, actions, and institutions. Through Feagin's systemic theory of racism rooted in historical documentation, it can be asserted that racism is the foundation of American society that is rooted in history and develops in every aspect of people's lives. As Feagin said, "Today, as in the past, systemic racism encompasses a broad range of white racist dimensions: the racist ideologies, attitudes, emotions, habits, actions, and institutions of whites in this society." (Feagin, 2006, p. 2). Therefore, history is one of the main causes and roots of the problem of racism to this day.

B. White Racial Frame

According to Feagin in his book entitled *The White Racial Frame: Centuries of Racial Framing and Counter Framing*, the white racial frame is a centuries-old and constant worldview that involves the racial construction of societal reality by white Americans" (Feagin, 2020, p. 4). This concept refers to how individuals and institutions view the world through the lens of white supremacy. This white racial frame is a long-established way of thinking

that leads people to view whites as superior and non-whites as inferior. White racial frames are like magic glasses that make us see the world the wrong way, making us think white people are always better than people of color.

Furthermore, based on Feagin's theory, the concept of a white racial frame is an ideal type with various elements that, in everyday practice, are selectively used by white individuals in acting to impose or maintain racial identity, privilege, and dominance in relation to black people (Feagin, 2020, p. 24). Just as in the past, today this idea shapes judgments of everyday events and interactions with others. This idea is difficult to change because it is deeply embedded in the white mind. This is in line with Feagin's theory that the memories of white people who propagate their racial views play a major role in maintaining the oppression of African Americans and other people of color from one generation to the next.

3.3. Impact of Systemic Racism on the Main Character's Life

In *Blindspotting*, the traumatic experience of systemic racism experienced by Collin greatly affects his life in various aspects. Some of the impacts of systemic racism on Collin's life are as follows:

A. Psychological Impact

Collin's experience of witnessing a police officer's brutal shooting of an unarmed black man at the beginning of the movie became the initial cause of his psychological well-being. Collin experiences symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in the movie *Blindspotting*. PTSD is a mental health condition that can occur after a frightening event, either after a person has experienced or witnessed a traumatic event. Symptoms of PTSD include flashbacks, nightmares, and severe anxiety about the event (Mayo Clinic Staff, 2024). The experience left a deep trauma on his mental state, which caused him to have frequent nightmares, excessive anxiety, and frequent flashbacks where he recalled the bad event. This shows how the traumatic experience continues to haunt and affect Collin's psychological state.

In the movie *Blindspotting*, it is depicted that Collin has been having nightmares since the incident and traumatic experience. He repeatedly has nightmares and often has flashbacks to the traumatic incident, and they are not just memories but are so deep that he feels like he is actually back at that moment. Collin's trauma manifests through recurring nightmares and flashbacks, where he relives the shooting. These disrupt his sleep, add to his anxiety, and affect his daily life.

After witnessing the traumatic event of a brutal shooting by a white police officer of an unarmed black man, Collin lived a life of heightened stress and anxiety. He felt his life was threatened by police violence and racial profiling in the community, making him live in fear and anxiety that it would happen to him one day. The stress and anxiety he faces drive him to look for ways to avoid negative things from society, the police, and law enforcement. The experience of facing systemic racism greatly affected Collin's psychological well-being and self-perception. The stress and anxiety of constant vigilance and trauma, combined with internalized oppression and a sense of futility, illustrate the pervasive impact of systemic racism on one's mental health.

B. Social Impact

Blindspotting highlights the friendship between the two characters of different races. Collin is a black man, and Miles is a white man. However, the systemic racism that occurs and is experienced by Collin as a black person in this movie also has an impact on Collin's life and social interactions, especially with his best friend, Miles. The racial difference between Collin and Miles means that Miles, as a white person, does not experience the same experiences as Collin. Miles often does not understand this difference, which causes tension between them. For instance, in the scene where Miles may underestimate or not realize the impact of the racial profiling experienced by Collin, there is a tension that impacts their interaction. In this case, Miles does not fully understand Collin's position as a black man with a criminal record and traumatic experiences of racial profiling. The difference in perception and experience leads to frustration and conflict in their friendship. Collin may feel that Miles cannot fully understand the fear and pressure he feels every day because of his skin color and his race. In the movie, there are several scenes where this difference in perception and experience is visible, such as when Miles acts without

considering the impact on Collin, who always has to be more careful because of his criminal record.

Therefore, by analyzing systemic racism through Blindspotting, this research strengthens the depiction of existing racial problems discussed in previous research with similar topics. The movie illustrates how the problem of systemic racism affects an individual's relationship with others, especially those with racial differences. Blindspotting highlights the problem of racial tension, and the injustices that arise due to racial differences illustrate how the problem of racial dynamics occurs. Although previous research discusses the impact of racial issues, the movie Blindspotting offers a different perspective on how to deal with racial issues through Collin's experience, which focuses on the friendship between Collin and Miles. This movie can provide understanding in dealing with racial problems.

4. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Carlos López Estrada's Blindspotting is a powerful representation of the systemic racism experienced by black Americans that is effectively portrayed through Collin's experiences. The analysis of this research reveals several forms of systemic racism depicted in the film, including police brutality and racial profiling, racial bias in the criminal justice system, racial stereotypes and microaggressions, and gentrification. The analysis of this research also revealed that the historical roots of racism and the white racial frame are factors that contribute to the issue of systemic racism. The results of this research are supported by the theory of systemic racism by Joe R. Feagin, which focuses on the forms of systemic racism depicted in the film Blindspotting. This systemic racism has an impact on Collin's social and psychological aspects, which illustrates the real racial problems that exist in Oakland.

Future research can further explore the impact of racism on black characters by using more diverse objects of analysis, both novels and films. Future researchers are expected to investigate how racism emerged in its history and the current era. Social and historical factors are very influential, so researchers are encouraged to expand research to various geographical and cultural contexts related to issues of racial injustice, not only experienced by black Americans but also other minority groups, to provide a broader understanding of racial issues.

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