



The Struggles Against Discrimination Reflected In Till (2022) Movie

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Abstract: The writer chose this topic and Till movie as the main sources that are analyzed because the writer sees something important that can be learned from this movie. In this research, the writer analyzes the types of discrimination and the types of responses against discrimination that happens to Emmet Till that occurs in the Till movie. There are main characters who experience discrimination, namely Bo. The purpose of this research is to explain the types of discrimination experienced by black American boy and to find out how Emmet Till responded against the discrimination. The writer used a sociological approach and qualitative descriptive methods to conduct this research. The data in this research comes from speech and actions in movies related to discrimination issues. Based on the result of the analysis, the writer found that only black discrimination occurred in the movie. White people carry out discrimination in the movie against black Americans.

Keywords: *Discrimination, race, black American*

INTRODUCTION

Discrimination is the act of embracing or disapproving someone based on their acceptance in a community, or at least the impact of it. The community's standing throughout society is the point that the occurrence of acceptance in the community has an impact. Generally, the word "discrimination" refers to an act of arbitrary behavior by the majority of those in a dominant position relative to the minority.

Ahmad Dziqie Aulia Alfarauqi of the University of Muhammadiyah in East Kalimantan reportedly wrote in a journal, according to Khoirul Amin. They penned the reasons why racism and discrimination are on the rise in

today's society. Social media is just one of them. Social media is used by people to propagate hate. Social media is a good opportunity for society to communicate with people around the world, but it can also have negative effects on society.

Negative consequences for both physical and mental health are linked to discrimination (Williams & Mohammed, 2009). Experiences of discrimination probably have detrimental effects due to several mechanisms. Discrimination experiences become more intense when they occur frequently, which can activate stress response systems or alter health-related behavior, resulting in a rise in depressive symptoms, worsening physical health, and an increase in

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chronic illness (Adam et al., 2015; Fuller-Rowell, Doan, & Eccles, 2012).

Nobody would react to the discrimination they experienced as members of a minority group in a comparable way as an immediate reaction. However, categorizing the adaptive pattern can help identify and highlight the various ways that people respond to prejudice and discrimination. Melvin P. Sikes and Joe R. Feagin proposed three different kinds of reactions to discrimination.

The verbal response is apt to confront prejudice against them by preserving what they think is right. Their verbal responses to discrimination demonstrate the capability of people to challenge prejudice by standing up for their convictions and standing up for what they believe to be right. To confront discriminatory attitudes and actions, this response is an essential weapon that people can use to affirm their rights and restore their dignity.

Resigned acceptance entails carrying on with the conversation despite the discrimination. Resigned acceptance is embracing oneself as it is, adjusting to the social environment, adhering to customs and rules, standards, or laws that are in place, and recognizing that harmful things are unavoidable. Resigned acceptance theory emphasizes the idea that people acknowledge and internalize norms of society, legislation, and regulations while carrying on discussions of prejudice.

The withdrawal entails stepping away from the current discrimination. Although people who are part of a minority group choose to avoid and leave the location of discrimination, they are exhibiting withdrawal; they do not intend to participate in the discriminatory circumstances.

The writer will mention that many previous studies have the same topic but with different objects. Types of discrimination have been discussed by previous writers but the struggles of Mamie to become activists who fight for justice for black people in the *Till* (2022) movie have not yet been written, no one has written about Mamie's struggles in the *Till* (2022) movie. Some previous studies have closely the same topic but with different objects.

First, Ahmad Choironi Yahya, in his study under the title "Discrimination Faced by Huey Fairchild in *They Come in All Colors* by Malcolm Hansen" focuses on literary text with the theme of discrimination committed by white people. This research identifies the four types of discrimination: verbal expression, avoidance, exclusion, and physical abuse that Malcolm Hansen describes in *They Come in All Colors*.

Second, Mesail Eka Happy Listiya and Deswandito Dwi Saptanto, in their study under the title "An Analysis of Community Conditions in The Film: *Pet Semetary* with A Sociological Literature Approach" discussed Social Phenomena, Social Relations, Social Value, and Literary Works in the *Pet Semetary* film and to find out the class contained constructed in the *Pet Semetary* film uses Marxism. In this analysis, the Marxist theory has three frameworks that distinguish it from other analytical models, namely The Upper Class, The Middle Class, and The Lower Class.

Third, Novita Diah Purnawati, Singgih Daru Kuncara, and Eka Pratiwi Sudirman in their study under the title "Discrimination Towards Jesse Owens As Portrayed in *The Race* (2016) Film" discussed discrimination issues towards Jesse Owens as the main character in the *Race* film. After watching this film, students are expected to be able to maintain behavior towards others. The main point of the movie is an athlete's tenacious fight against prejudice to fulfill his dream for parents, teachers, and students to be able to absorb a lot of positive moral lessons from this movie.

Fourth, Santi Prastiwi Komariah in her study under the title "Discrimination Experienced by African Americans in Novel *The Hate U Give* by Angie Thomas" discussed a compelling investigation of social justice, police brutality, and racism in the US. Her research aims to analyze, identify, and classify the type of discrimination within the film.

To achieve those aims, her study uses Newman's five types of discrimination theory and uses descriptive methods to analyze the data in the film. As a result, the main character must satisfy social justice and safety needs. For instance, stronger legal protections to stop discrimination



and bring charges against those who commit it. They will feel safe and unafraid to talk about their experiences in this way.

This research will talk about a literary work that takes the shape of a film. A movie is currently one of the most popular forms of media. Many viewers of the film conclude that it is inextricably linked to human existence. A movie, also referred to as a motion picture or film, is a widely recognized literary work that serves as a medium for the expression of various human thoughts, emotions, and ideas. A movie is an example of a literary product born due to the development of the modern technological era. Usually, movies are adapted from a pre-written story, such as a novel, or short story or simply come from a new idea of the director to write the story on the script.

Discrimination refers to the aspect of racism where the majority acts against the minority. Because racism and discrimination are closely related, discussing one will inevitably lead to discussing the other. There is no separating racism and discrimination as two distinct phenomena. Furthermore, without taking into account the consequences of their actions, discrimination has been used by an individual or group to treat or minimize minorities or other people. According to the writer, discrimination occurs when an individual or group of individuals is treated less favorably or differently than another because of their gender, race ethnicity, religion, or belief.

People frequently experience a variety of forms of discrimination in their daily lives. According to Feagin, in *The Continuing Significance Of Race: Anti-Black Discrimination In Public Places*, several types of discrimination will be discussed. First, A rejection action is a social act of denial, like unsatisfactory service in a public place. Second, a verbal attack is when someone uses words to harm another person's emotions. An example of this would be yelling racist slurs in public. Third, a threat or harassment from others is an act that devalues or intimidates a person.

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Significance Of Race: Anti-Black Discrimination In Public Places, several types of discrimination will be discussed. First, A rejection action is a social act of denial, like unsatisfactory service in a public place. Second, a verbal attack is when someone uses words to harm another person's emotions. An example of this would be yelling racist slurs in public. Third, a threat or harassment from others is an act that devalues or intimidates a person.

Different behaviors are used by minority groups in response to discrimination. According to Joe R. Feagin and Melvin P. Sikes in *Living with Racism: The Black Middle-Class Experience* there are three different kinds of reactions to discrimination. First, withdrawal entails stepping away from the current discrimination. Although people who are part of a minority group choose to avoid and leave the location of discrimination, they are exhibiting withdrawal; they do not intend to participate in the discriminatory circumstances. Second, resigned acceptance entails carrying on with the conversation despite the discrimination. Resigned acceptance is embracing oneself as it is, adjusting to the social environment, adhering to customs and rules, standards, or laws that are in place, and recognizing that harmful things are unavoidable. Third, verbal response is a defense of their beliefs in the face of discrimination in their fight against it. The act of verbally opposing discrimination when there is no overt or suggested physical threat is known as verbal confrontation.

In this study, the writer chose to analyze a movie entitled *Till (2022)* because she thought there was a valuable lesson to be gained from the movie. The writer is aware that the situations depicted in this movie are also prevalent in modern society. *Till* movie tells about a mother who fights for justice for her son, who was the victim of discrimination committed by white people, and the story of racism and discrimination against Black Americans is told. The National Board of Review named the *Till* movie one of the top movies of 2022.

The film "*Till*" is a biographical drama about Emmett Till's killing and the activism of his mother, Mamie Till-Mobley, who sought justice following her son's death. In the year 1955, a Charming black adolescent named Emmett Till

(Jaylyn Hall) is getting ready to leave Chicago and head to Mississippi to see some family. Worried, his tough mother Mamie (Danielle Deadwyler) advises him that, as a young black man, he must exercise caution in how he conducts himself in the South and cannot act in the same manner as he did in his hometown. Emmett has a pleasant trip up until he meets Carolyn Bennett (Haley Bennett), a shop employee, and the encounter ends with his vicious executions.

The truth about what Emmett did or did not do to Money, a Mississippi store clerk named Carolyn Bryant, is subject to differing opinions; however, the impact of witnessing Emmett's mutilated face and body is masterfully handled in this scene, even though the violence occurs off-screen. Mamie used the opportunity to demand that the casket be opened and take pictures, going against all of her protective maternal instincts to show the world what had happened after the violence. Because of his capacity for critical thought, Emmett Till became well-known across the country and became an example that is still being studied nowadays.

The writer decided to analyze this movie by applying a sociological approach. *Till* is a deeply affecting movie that tells the true story of Mamie Till Mobley, an Afro-American mother seeking justice for the crude and violent assassination of her 14-year-old son Emmett Till. The writer chose the movie simply because it piqued curiosity in types of discrimination and types of responses against discrimination that appear in the movie. Furthermore, it would be fascinating to investigate the topics raised by this film, mainly from a sociological viewpoint. The writer is going to be able to examine the character in the film by utilizing those methods and theories.

Sociology is the study of society, social development, and the social factors that influence and are influenced by human behavior. According to Ringle (2018), sociology is a discipline that deals with the assessment and reason of social action as well as activities like providing context for the acts of one or more other actors. Moreover, sociology is widely recognized as the scientific study of interactions between people, social structures, and societies. It is distinguished by a

wide range of conceptualizations for its goals, applications, manners, and techniques.

Literature and sociology both focus on how individuals interact with society, specifically how men try to fit in and how they try to change it. Even in difficult circumstances, the correct social conditions are used to create literary works. While real-life situations do not always mirror those in literary works, real-life situations frequently do appear in literary works.

This is a new movie because no one has used it for research before. The subject matter of the writer and the related writer is the analysis of various forms of discrimination and countermeasures. This research project is related to Mamie's battle to obtain justice for her child, who passed away due to prejudice against black people. The writer concludes that the purpose methodology of this research from previous studies by emphasizing a mother's struggle for her son, which is a topic rarely covered by other research. The theory employed in this study is commonly used in many studies, but it is updated in this study. Additionally, in 2023, Pertiwi University hosted this research.

Regzi Sri Hryanti, Singgih Daru Kuncara, and Nita Maya Valiantien in their study under the title "Discrimination Towards African-American Women as Portrayed in Hidden Figures Film" discussed a portrayal of the struggles of three brilliant black women, a minority group in the US, faced discrimination on both racial and gender grounds while serving in important capacities in the early NASA space program in the film "Hidden Figures".

Their research is a qualitative descriptive study. Data collection techniques using observation and documentation with the mimetic approach. The object of this research is the film "Hidden Figures". Their study finds the meaning of life and the struggles to live when experiencing racial and gender discrimination, as seen in the movie "Hidden Figures". The meanings of struggle contained in this film consists of working hard to produce good results to prove that, with their black skin and gender as women, they can do their job well. Women can also do work done by men and women have the right to receive the

same wages and treatment as men and white people.

METHOD

This research used a descriptive qualitative methodology. Qualitative descriptive refers to data analysis where the variables are not represented by a range of numbers or coefficients. Therefore, instead of using objects with calculations, numbers, percentages, or statistics, this study emphasizes high-quality terms like words and notes about the significance of values and understanding. These techniques are applied in this study to determine the fundamental elements and significance of discrimination, enabling the researchers to identify the various types of discrimination that happened in the film and the types of responses against the discrimination that occurred in the film.

The primary component of the research is data. According to Ary et al. (2010), primary and secondary data can be obtained from two sources when conducting qualitative research. The primary data source of the study is a movie entitled *Till* (2022) directed by Chinonye Chukwu. This movie tells a mother's struggle to defend her child who is a victim of discrimination. While the secondary data source is a few data from alternative journals. The research data consists of a few dialogues, conversations, and narrators where the characters' actions in the *Till* movie are explained. The data only contain information that is directly related to the movie's depiction of discrimination against African Americans.

Data analysis

The observation method is the one used in this study to collect data. First, the observation is conducted by watching the *Till* movie, paying close attention to the dialogue, reading the script several times to comprehend each scene and the plot better, and making notes of all the pertinent details. The second step is to choose and select the data that relate to the research problems in this study and turn it into a narrative story.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this study, the writer found the proof by analyzing the movie using a sociological approach that the writer had chosen. The movie is one of the literary works with elements to be analyzed well.

Types of Discrimination

a. Rejection Action

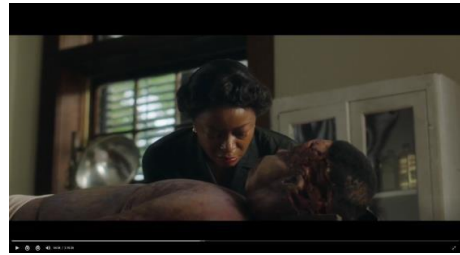


Figure 1, Time 00:54:54, Mamie Till-Mobley cries over Emmett's body, *Till* (2022)

Mamie Till-Mobley's refusal to conceal the devastating state of Emmett's body behind closed doors reflected a poignant stance against the injustice inflicted upon her son. In the face of the brutal torture Emmett endured, Mamie made a courageous decision not to hide the grim reality. Instead, she chose to lay bare the horrifying consequences of racism, exposing the heinous actions of those responsible for her son's tragic demise. Mamie's resolute desire for the world to witness the brutality inflicted upon Emmett was a powerful act of resistance, compelling a broader recognition of the racial violence that claimed her son's life. This choice, rooted in a profound commitment to justice and a desire for societal awareness, marked a pivotal moment in the civil rights movement and remains a testament to a mother's unwavering courage in the face of racial injustice.

Mamie: I have to go to Mississippi for the trial. I can testify that it was Bo's body found in the river.

Gene: When do you want us to go to Mississippi?

Mamie: Gene, I have to go without you. Mr. Mooty makes an appointment to meet people there.

Gene: If you go to Mississippi, I'll come with you

Mamie: Mr. Huff and Mr. Mooty didn't think it was a good idea and I agreed with it

Gene: I don't care what they say! They kept telling us what to do and who we could talk to and I agreed because I also lost Bo. I'll do anything for her. Tell me Mamie, how risking your life will help Bo?

On 01.05.24, Mamie wants to go to Mississippi for a trial on her son's death. She wants to fight for justice for the tragic death of her son. Mamie refuses to come with Gene because it is hazardous for black people. After all, the situation there is chaotic and the conditions of the Mississippi are not as open as in Chicago. Mamie was worried that if Gene came with her, it would endanger his life, so she refused her boyfriend by restricting Gene from coming to Mississippi to come to her son's trial.

Gene is eager to accompany Mamie to the Mississippi. However, Mamie agrees with the statement of Mr. Mooty, the leader of the Chicago labor union who helped Mamie Till and Mr. Huff, that it is not a good idea. However, Gene refused to do so and did not care about the opinions of Mr. Huff and Mr. Mooty. Gene still chuckles at the desire to accompany Till to attend Mamie's son's trial. For a moment, Mamie turned away, her mind straying to the sober advice of Mr. Mooty and Mr. Huff, the union officials in Chicago who had stood with her since Bo's untimely death. Their genuine fear for Mamie's safety in Mississippi stemmed from the terrible reality of racial abuse and diversity that afflicted the South.

Gene had already lost Bo, so he didn't want to lose Mamie, so Gene forced him to go to Mississippi with Mamie. Mamie had made a limit for Gene in the form of rejection, but it was rejected by Gene. Gene wants to do everything for Mamie. Gene found it hard to accept Mamie's insistence on going alone, his heart heaving from their shared grief. His profound and undying love for Mamie and his dread of losing her in the volatile and segregated state of Mississippi clashed.

b. Verbal Attack

Roy : You think you can do anything here, huh? You think you can seduce my wife, huh? You think you can fight us, huh? You are so wrong, black child! You don't know who we are! We are the ones in power here! We are the ones who make the rules here! You are nothing in our eyes! You are just trash that needs to be thrown away!

Emmett : Please, sir, I'm innocent. I do not do anything. I am just kidding. I don't mean to offend anyone. I just want to

go home. I miss my mother. Please, sir, don't kill me.

Roy : Don't pretend you don't know, black boy! You know what you are doing. You know what you want. You know what you expect. You want my wife, huh? You want to sleep with my wife, huh? You want to take away our rights, huh? You want to destroy us, huh? You will never get what you want! You will never see your mother again! You will never live again! You will die in our hands!

At 00.32.00, of this harrowing event, Roy Bryant's act of rejection and subsequent abduction of Emmett Till reaches a chilling climax. In the secluded confines of the barn, where the air is heavy with tension, the brutality escalates as Emmett faces the sadistic interrogation led by Roy Bryant and his accomplice, J.W. Milam. This pivotal moment encapsulates not only the depths of racial hatred but also the stark power dynamics at play.

The barn becomes a haunting symbol of the unchecked violence fueled by racism, as Emmett's cries for mercy echo against the walls, met with ruthless brutality. The specifics of this gruesome interrogation serve as a stark reminder of the dehumanizing consequences of racial prejudice. Roy Bryant's accusation, fueled by a toxic mix of racism and unfounded suspicion, propels this tragic narrative toward an unthinkable climax, leaving an indelible mark on the history of racial injustice in the United States.

Judge : Mrs. Till-Mobley, I will not allow you to testify in this court. Your testimony has nothing to do with this case. Your testimony will not help the jury make a decision. Your testimony will only cause chaos and hatred. Your testimony is not credible because you are a grieving and irrational mother.

Mamie : Mr Judge, I beg you, let me testify. My testimony is very important to this case. My testimony will prove that the body found in the river is my son's



body. My testimony will prove that my child was killed cruelly.

At 01.20.00, the rejection by Judge Curtis Swango against Mamie Till Mobley takes a disheartening turn as she seeks to testify about the identity of her son's body during the trial of Roy Bryant and J.W. Milam. Despite Mamie's profound connection to the case and her firsthand knowledge of Emmett's identity, Judge Swango dismisses her testimony, asserting its irrelevance and unreliability.

This act of rejection not only further underscores the deeply entrenched biases within the legal system but also raises troubling questions about the denial of a mother's voice in the pursuit of justice. Mamie's attempt to bear witness to the identity of her son, who had suffered unspeakable brutality, is met with a callous disregard for her perspective, perpetuating a system that marginalizes the voices of those most affected by racial violence. Judge Swango's decision at this critical juncture perpetuates the historical pattern of silencing marginalized voices, denying them the opportunity to contribute to a fair and just legal process.

c. Threat or Harassment From Other

The comment from the white reporter, questioning Mamie Till-Mobley's decision to open Emmett's casket, reflects a deep-seated lack of comprehension regarding the motivations behind her actions. His expressed confusion and judgment underscore a broader societal disconnect, where the visceral and brutal consequences of racism are either dismissed or deemed inappropriate for public scrutiny.

Mamie's choice to reveal the horrifying state of her son's body was not an act of immorality but rather a deliberate and courageous effort to confront the stark reality of racial violence. In challenging the prevailing norms of silence and concealing the brutality, she sought to expose the grotesque consequences of racism that had claimed Emmett's life.

The reporter's inability to grasp Mamie's decision also highlights a broader ethical question about the responsibility of media professionals in covering instances of racial violence. Mamie's act was a plea for awareness, a call to confront uncomfortable truths, and a

challenge to the moral conscience of society. Viewing it through a lens of immorality neglects the systemic immorality embedded in racial violence and the urgent need to address it.

In essence, the exchange between Mamie Till-Mobley and the reporter not only captures the stark realities of racial injustice but also underscores the importance of empathy, understanding, and a nuanced appreciation for the complexities surrounding such profound acts of resistance.

Responses Against Discrimination

a. Verbal Response

Mooty : Mrs. Till-Mobley, do you recognize the body found in the Tallahatchie River as that of your son, Emmett Louis Till?

Mamie : Yes, I recognize it. I recognized him from the ring he was wearing, which belonged to his father. I also recognized him by his damaged front teeth, which he got when he fell off his bicycle as a child.

Mooty : How can you be sure that the body is your child's body, when it is so badly damaged that it cannot be recognized?

Mamie : I'm sure because I'm his mother. I know my son better than anyone. I know every inch of his body, every scar, every birthmark, every hair on his head. I know that the body is my son's body, and I will never forget it.

At 01.30.00, Mamie Till-trial Mobley's testimony, especially at the pivotal is an enduring tribute to her persistent determination and calm disposition in the face of horrific circumstances. Her answers to questions from attorney Rayfield Mooty as she stood in front of the court were more than just words given under oath; they were a potent statement of a mother's intense bond with her kid and her unwavering pursuit of justice.

"I acknowledge it," Mamie Till-Mobley said, her voice undoubtedly resonant with grief and resolve. "I recognized him from the ring he was wearing, which belonged to his father," the mother said, demonstrating her son's ties to the family. Her subsequent remarks, however, struck the deepest chord: "I also recognized him

by his damaged front teeth, which he got when he fell off his bicycle as a child." These particulars, deeply ingrained in a mother's mind, gave her clear evidence of the identity of the body in front of her.

Mamie's resolve was reinforced by Rayfield Mooty's later interrogation, which questioned her assurance over the body's condition. "How can you be sure that the body is your child's body, when it is so badly damaged that it cannot be recognized?" asked him. Mamie answered with a resolute and quick statement that demonstrated her overwhelming emotions and maternal accuracy: "I'm sure because I'm his mother. I am the only one who truly knows my son. I am familiar with every hair on his head, every birthmark, and every scar on his body."

The core of Mamie Till-Mobley's evidence was contained in those remarks; it was a monument to her unwavering resolve to pursue justice and the truth for her son, as well as her unconditional love for him. Her capacity to explain these particulars during the serious legal processes highlighted not only her credibility as a witness but also her fortitude in the face of extreme tragedy.

b. Resigned Acceptance

Mr. Evers : We run all our businesses and all our schools. All Negroes who attend the trial will live here. This is the safest place for them

Mamie : Yes, it seems that they live happily in this city

Mr. Evers : That's right, ma'am, they are pleased in this city because it is the safest place for them.

Mamie : When they lost the trial, did they all move to this city to heal their wounds?

Mr. Evers : Healing wounds and embracing themselves as they are so that they don't get dissolved in grief and they also have to move on with life like school and work.

Mamie : That's right, I agree with you that we shouldn't linger in grief and go on with life. In addition, we must also admit that dangerous things are inevitable.

At 01.11.01, when Mamie came to Negro town to meet Amzie Moore who was president of the Regional Council for Negro Leadership in Mound Bayou to investigate her son's death in Mississippi. Mamie was escorted in a car escorted by Mr. Evers. While on the trip, Mr. Evers explained that Negro town is a safe place for black people. Because in the city there is no discrimination against them. As Mr. Evers explained, Mamie looked at the people who were walking happily with the people closest to them. Mamie stared with emotion and imagined if her son was still alive.

They run their businesses and schools as a form of effort to embrace themselves as they are and gather with fellow black people so that there is no such thing as discrimination. Mr. Evers also explained that Negroes who attended the trial also lived in Negro City as a form of finding a safe place for them to live their lives such as school and work.

Resilience and adaptability are concepts included in the paradigm of resigned acceptance. People and communities manage to adjust to their situations despite the trauma and injustice they have experienced. This adaption is highlighted by Mamie's visit to Amzie Moore in search of information regarding the death of her son. She negotiates the difficulties of pursuing justice in a system that frequently rejects it, but she doesn't give up because she needs an explanation and closure.

c. Withdrawal

Lawyer : Can you show the court how he grabbed your hand

Ms. Bryan : (demonstrates her hand being slammed hard by Emmet)

Lawyer : And what is a strong grip or a light grip that he does?

Ms. Bryan : Strong grip

Lawyer : Can you show me what court you did? How did you get it off?

Ms. Bryan : (demonstrates her hand being slammed hard and the way she releases her grip) I jerk her like this



Lawyer : Now, what did he say when he grabbed your hand?

Ms. Bryan : How about a date, honey?

Lawyer : You broke free and what happened afterward?

Ms. Bryan : I looked back at the store

Lawyer : And he left?

Ms. Bryan : (shaking her head) No, she chased me, she caught me near the cash register

Lawyer : Ms. Bryan, can you show me the court?

Ms. Bryan : Yes (showing her hands behind her back)

Lawyer : Grab your hand, and pinch it behind your back?

Ms. Bryan : Yes

Lawyer : His right hand on your right hip?

Ms. Bryan : (showing the right side of her hip) She said, "You don't have to be afraid of me. I've been with a white woman before"

At 01.51.44, Ms. Bryan, who is Mr. Bryan's wife, testified in the case of Emmet's murder committed by Mr. Bryan. She explained how the beginning of the chronology occurred according to questions from lawyers in the courtroom. However, when Ms. Bryan gave testimony and demonstrated the scene, it was exaggerated and Ms. Bryan played the victim as if she was a victim even though she was the perpetrator.

Ms. Bryan exaggerated the chronology she explained so that Emmet would look guilty in the eyes of the judge and so that her husband would be spared. Mamie, who saw the testimony, did not expect the false testimony because she was sure that her son would not do such a thing to a foreigner, let alone a white person, because Emmet had been educated by Mamie very well.

Mamie was so fed up with the false testimony given by Ms. Bryan that she decided to leave the courtroom. She chose to avoid and leave the trial site even though Mamie was a minority. Mamie showed withdrawal against herself and she had no intention of participating in the discriminatory circumstances that occurred in the courtroom.

Mamalie's actions are consistent with the idea that people who experience discrimination tend to withdraw. Retraction is the act of leaving or avoiding circumstances that are viewed as unfair or discriminating. Manie made the conscious decision to remove herself from a legal system tarnished by unfounded allegations and racial prejudice in this instance, which can be interpreted as a sort of withdrawal.

CONCLUSION

The presented data provides a poignant and harrowing account of the types of discrimination faced by Emmett Till and his mother, Mamie Till-Mobley, during the trial of those responsible for Emmett's brutal murder. Three main forms of discrimination are outlined: rejection action, verbal attack, and threats or harassment from others. The rejection action, vividly portrayed through Mamie Till-Mobley's refusal to bury Emmett's body discreetly, emphasizes her determination to expose the brutality of racism and the heinous crime committed against her son. Furthermore, Judge Curtis Swango's rejection of Mamie's testimony in court highlights institutional discrimination, as he dismisses her grief-stricken testimony as irrelevant and unreliable.

The verbal attack on Emmett Till by Roy Bryant and J.W. Milam is a chilling manifestation of racial prejudice. The aggressive and baseless accusations, coupled with the sadistic torture inflicted upon Emmett, showcase the deeply entrenched racism prevalent in society during that time. Moreover, the threat and harassment faced by Mamie Till-Mobley from a white reporter, questioning her decision to display Emmett's battered body at the funeral, illustrates the insensitivity and lack of empathy from certain members of the media.

The verbal responses documented in the Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) provide a contrasting perspective, offering insights into the characters' cognitive states during critical moments. Mamie Till-Mobley's normal verbal response during her testimony demonstrates her resilience and clarity of thought in the face of adversity. Her articulate and logical answers affirm her determination to seek justice for her son. In contrast, Emmett Till's verbal responses under torture reveal the profound impact of

discrimination on an individual's mental and emotional well-being. Her confusion, disorientation, and inconsistent answers reflect the trauma inflicted upon him, emphasizing the devastating consequences of racial violence.

Additionally, Carolyn Bryant's inadequate and incoherent verbal response during the trial further exposes the lack of credibility in her accusations against Emmett. Her confusion and vague statements raise questions about the validity of the allegations that led to Emmett's tragic fate.

The idea of resigned acceptance is demonstrated by Mamie's trip to Negro Town, where she hears Mr. Evers describe a town that is segregated as a haven from prejudice. The painful truth regarding African Americans building safe zones in the face of inequality in society is shown by their resigned acceptance, showcasing both their tenacity and this resigned acceptance highlights both the lasting effects of institutional racism and the painful reality of African Americans building safe spaces in the face of inequality in society.

Mamie's withdrawal into the courtroom amid Carolyn Bryant's fabrication of a testimony represents a potent act of defiance and self-defense. It is a powerful message opposing the distortion of the facts and the upholding of racial stereotypes, as well as a defiant refusal of the unfair court proceedings.

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