

An Analysis of Social Class and Discrimination in All Day and A Night Movie

Loisti Anggraini¹, Merry Rullyanti², Ami Pradana³

^{1,2,3} Universitas Dehasen Bengkulu, Indonesia

Received : 19 Desember 2025, Revised : 25 Desember 2025, Published : 2 Januari 2026

Corresponding Author

Nama Penulis: Loisti Anggraini

E-mail: loistianggraini099@gmail.com

Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas tentang kelas sosial dan diskriminasi dalam film *All Day and A Night*. Penelitian ini memiliki dua tujuan. (1) Untuk mengidentifikasi bentuk-bentuk kelas sosial dan diskriminasi dalam film *All Day And A Night* (2) Untuk menyelidiki faktor-faktor yang menyebabkan adanya kelas sosial dan diskriminasi dalam film *All Day and A Night*. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif. Hal ini berkaitan dengan deskripsi data berupa dialog atau percakapan serta deskriptif dengan tindakan yang terjadi dalam film tersebut. Dalam penelitian ini peneliti menggunakan teori Karl max dan Sorokin untuk menganalisis kelas sosial dan teori dari U. S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission dan Newman untuk diskriminasi. Temuan pada penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa 11 bentuk kelas sosial 6 dari bourgeoisie dan 5 dari proletariat serta faktor ada 9 dari wealth, income and influence and 3 occupation. Selanjutnya ditemukan 9 data untuk diskriminasi 5 dari Harassment dan 4 dari Race/Color discrimination serta faktornya ada 2 dari verbal discrimination, 1 Avoidance dan terakhir 6 physical discrimination. Dengan demikian berdasarkan data tersebut, peneliti menemukan 11 data untuk kelas sosial dan 9 data untuk diskriminasi yang terdapat pada film *All Day And A Night*.

Kata kunci - Film, Kelas Sosial, Diskriminasi, *All Day and A Night*

Abstract

This study discusses social class and discrimination in the film *All Day And A Night*. This study has two objectives. (1) To identify forms of social class and discrimination in the film *All Day And A Night* (2) To investigate the factors that cause social class and discrimination in the film *All Day And A Night*. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method. This relates to the description of data in the form of dialogue or conversation as well as descriptive actions that occur in the film. In this study, the researcher used Karl Marx and Sorokin's theories to analyze social class and theories from the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and Newman for discrimination. The findings of this study show that there are 11 forms of social class, 6 from the bourgeoisie and 5 from the proletariat, as well as 9 factor from wealth, income, and influence and 3 from occupation, and. Furthermore, 9 data were found for discrimination: 5 from harassment and 4 from race/color discrimination, as well as 2 factors from verbal discrimination, 1 from Avoidance, and finally 6 from physical discrimination. Thus, based on this data, the researcher found 11 data for social class and 9 data for discrimination in the film *All Day And A Night*.

Keywords - Movie, Social Class, Discrimination, *All Day and A Night*

How to Cite : Anggraini, L., Rullyanti, M., & Pradana, A. (2026). *An Analysis of Social Class and Discrimination in All Day and A Night Movie*. *Jurnal Penelitian Multidisiplin Bangsa*, 2(8), 1345–1354. <https://doi.org/10.59837/jpnmb.v2i8.694>
Copyright ©2026 Loisti Anggraini, Merry Rullyanti, Ami Pradana

This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution License 4.0 CC-BY International license



INTRODUCTION

Literature is an important aspect of society that impacts how people behave and perceive others in that society. As said by Robert and Jacobs in (Ramdani et al., 2023), "Literature is composition that tells a story, dramatizes a situation, expresses emotions, analyzes, and advocates ideas." which states that literature is a writing that expresses emotions or feelings, dramatizes situations, and tells stories. Many people recognize and admire various kinds of literature, through plays, novels, short stories, poems, short stories and movies.

Movie is one of the literary works that is in great demand by various groups, this can be seen from the public's penchant for watching films both in theaters, television and other media. According to Stanley Cavell in (Ryan Lesmono, 2024), an American philosopher, views movie as a representation of reality that is reinterpreted through the director's point of view. Movies are not just moving pictures, but also reflections of everyday life presented through cameras and careful editing. Films can be used as a powerful tool to influence public opinion and drive social change in today's digital age, as a reflection of society and a catalyst for change, influencing viewers' views and attitudes towards various social issues. However, films can also be seen as a medium that reveals the struggle for power and sexuality in society (Laura Mulvey et al.). We can see that the topics discussed are not only limited to entertainment, but can also reveal insights from social discourses that often appear in people's daily lives, such as social class status, and discrimination.

Differences in caste or social class are pervasive and manifest in various aspects of daily life, such as employment practices where connections and bribery influence job acceptance. Social classes enforce hierarchies where lower-status individuals must respect their superiors and often face political repression from governments that claim to support democracy. Discrimination rooted in social class leads to systemic inequalities, characterized by policies and prejudices that favor higher-status individuals and disregard marginalized voices. This creates a cycle of injustice where access to opportunities is heavily skewed. Discrimination is broadly defined as unfair treatment based on characteristics like race or social status and is evident in everyday situations. Additionally, understanding how films utilize narrative and visual elements is essential for critically assessing their social and cultural implications.

Previous academics have studied a number of research about Social Discrimination and Social Class. The first research was conducted by (Idris et al., 2021). This research uses a method based on Karl Marx's. The results of this study show that the influence of social class and discrimination in the movie The Help with class separation works in a way that is intended by whites as a superior class and blacks as an inferior class. This research reveals that social class occurs due to ongoing prejudice and occupational differences between whites and blacks.

The second research was conducted by (Baharuddin & Gosal, 2021). This research uses a qualitative approach using the sociological theory of Marxism. The purpose of this research is to outline the forms of exploitation and social discrimination in the movie. The results of this study show that there are several points of social exploitation and discrimination, namely the health sector, work and media news.

The third research conducted by (Iupama et al., 2024). This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach using Karl Max and Max Weber's analysis method, namely between the upper class and the lower class which is used as an analytical framework. The results of this study show that social class plays an important role in depicting existing social inequality. The movie depicts a significant economic gap between social classes. The upper class can afford security in protecting themselves, while the lower-middle class is the main target in the purge night. This shows that in the context of Purge Night, wealth and social status have a great influence on one's opportunities and survival.

The fourth research was conducted by (Hafiezdz et al., 2021). This research uses Karl Marx sociological method and gardening the concept of social class. The purpose of this research is to analyze

social class as a social phenomenon, where social class becomes a life goal for someone to achieve to be prominent among society, love and financially. The result of this research is the movie Scarface, showing a social class reflection on how an immigrant from the communist country of Cuba reflects his social class life and affects his social life in the capitalist country of America.

The last research was conducted by (Dianiyah, 2020). At the analysis stage, this study uses Roland Barthes semiotic analysis. The results of research on the film Parasite show that class differences are not limited to the words "rich" and "poor" that can be displayed in dialogue, but can also be displayed through signs that can be interpreted socially by the audience themselves, which we can basically find in everyday social life.

Based on the analysis of the five journals mentioned above, researchers found similarities and differences between the research to be studied and the journals that have been analyzed. The similarity is that it uses the same topic, namely some use social class and discrimination, then some theories are also the same, some articles use Karl Marx and also Max Weber, then the difference lies in the object of the film, in this research I also added another theory in the social class the researcher used Sorokin's theory and in discrimination the researcher added the theory of Sowell and clarified using Newman and the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. And, this study aims to determine the actions that cause social class discrimination and actions that cause a gap in social class status between the upper and lower classes in the movie All Day and A Night. In this research, the researcher is interested in analyzing the factors of social discrimination and the gap in social class status between the upper class and the lower class in the movie All Day and a Night.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Max Weber in (Iupama et al., 2024) explains that when a group of people share certain causal aspects of their life chances represented by economic interests in terms of ownership of goods or income opportunities, and expressed in terms of upper and lower classes this is referred to as social class. In this context it has significant consequences for understanding the social injustices of society. Jakobsson and Fredrik Stiemsdottir in (Prasetya, 2022) the relationship between one class and another is often referred to as the two-class model, which distinguishes between workers (all people who live from their labor) and capitalists (all people who live from the labor of others).

The theory that researchers found among the five previous studies that were referenced was in Karl Marx (Ulfa Nasution et al., 2021) Higher social classes will try to maintain their privileges, power, status, and social position and therefore try to influence politics, education, and other institutions to protect and limit access to their forms of capital and resources. The lower class as opposed to the upper class has very different interests. They do not have a particular form of capital that they need to protect. All they are interested in is gaining access to resources and capital from higher classes. This research uses Hancock's (2009) descriptive qualitative study analysis as a research method which is divided into two parts, namely the bourgeoisie (upper class) and the proletariat (lower class).

1. The Bourgeoisie (Upper Class)

The Bourgeoisie is one of the main classes that dominate capitalist society. This class is usually known as the upper class, the bourgeoisie always controls the proletariat, Marx stated, "thus the whole movement of history is concentrated in the hands of the bourgeoisie, hence victory is always obtained by the bourgeoisie". The bourgeoisie are always the upper class and automatically take authority to control the proletariat who have a lower class than them.

2. The Proletariat (Lower Class)

This class is usually known as the working class and this class is always ruled by the bourgeoisie. bourgeoisie. This is because the bourgeoisie has all the control. Marx stated "through substance, but in form, the struggle of the proletariat with the bourgeoisie is in the first place a national struggle. The proletariat in every country must, of course, first of all settle matters with its own bourgeoisie. The researcher explains that the proletariat must solve its own problems with

the bourgeoisie just as the bourgeoisie owns it. In this study, the proletariat class is depicted as black people working as servants for white people.

In addition to Karl Marx's theory, researchers also use Sorokin's theory in Ali & Sunra (2023), which explains that "the social stratification system is the gradual division of society into classes, including the upper class, middle class, and lower class." From the above explanation, it can be interpreted that differences between social classes can be caused by several factors, including:

1. Wealth, Income, and Influence: This aspect can provide a significant impetus for class differences, by having more wealth it can provide an opportunity to get what you want and by influencing others to follow suit.
2. Occupation: A person's occupation can also affect social class grouping, the higher the position and the greater the benefits that can be obtained can determine how a person's position in the social group.
3. Education: One of the determining factors in social class grouping also affects the level of education a person has, the higher a person's education can provide a good position in a social group because it is described as having a higher education means having a more moral character and broader insight.

Discrimination

Sowell in (Sri Haryanti et al., 2019) explains that certain people define discrimination as differences in "life chances". Like black children not having the same opportunities as white children to grow up to be scientists or executives, or like women who are unlikely to become leaders of companies or countries, or children with disabilities who are "singled out" and treated differently from their classmates. Dovidio & Gaertner in (Rose M. Spielman, William J. Jenkins, 2023) explain that discrimination is a negative action against someone as a result of their membership in a particular group. As a result of holding negative beliefs (stereotypes) and negative attitudes (prejudice) about certain groups, people often treat the targets of prejudice poorly, such as excluding black people and their status is looked down upon by white people. Discrimination against black people is not only often done by white people but also those who are black also do it. This can be called "internalized racism" or "internalization" of racism.

In this study, the researcher used the theory of U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in (Jimmi & Mawadah, 2021), discrimination is divided into the following types:

Harassment

Harassment is a form of physical or psychological intimidation or violence against another person. Harassment can be verbal, physical or racial. Harassment can have a negative impact on a person's health, such as stress and mental health problems, decreased self-confidence, and difficulty in work-related activities. It is often the result of receiving repeated actions or patterns of behavior that make a person feel uncomfortable or aggressive. It is usually driven by prejudice, bias, or a desire to exert authority or control over another person.

National origin discrimination

National origin discrimination is the unfavorable treatment of a person (applicant or employee) or other newcomer because they are from a particular country or part of a country, because of their ethnicity or accent, or because they appear to be from a particular ethnic background (even if they are not) National origin discrimination can also include the unfavorable treatment of a person because they are married to (or related to) someone from a particular country.

Race/Color Discrimination

This discrimination is the unfair treatment of people or groups based on race, skin color, or other related physical traits such as eye color, face shape, or hair texture is known as discrimination. Prejudices, stereotypes or wrong ideas about the superiority or inferiority of a particular race are usually the basis of this discrimination, leading to injustices in various areas of life, such as public services, employment, education and social interaction.

Religious Discrimination

Religious discrimination is behavior that treats individuals or groups differently because of their religious beliefs. It can include situations where members of different religions or non-religious are discriminated against because of their beliefs, either legally or in institutional contexts such as the home or workplace. Religious persecution, whose most severe manifestations include cases where people are put to death for holding views deemed heretical, is associated with religious bigotry or discrimination.

To support the theory of discrimination, researchers also used Newman's theory cited in (Qolbi, 2018) to analyze the factors causing discrimination, such as verbal discrimination, avoidance, exclusion, and others.

Verbal discrimination (verbal expression)

Acts of discrimination are not only physical, but also verbal. What is meant by verbal discrimination is discrimination carried out by insulting or using words. Verbal discrimination is a form of discrimination in the form of violence that has a psychological impact, such as insulting, intimidating, cursing, scolding, and yelling, scaring, and yelling by using inappropriate words.

Avoidance

Discrimination that is carried out by avoiding or staying away from a person or group of people who are not liked or a group of people who are not liked. A person chooses the comfort of their own group rather than interacting with other groups. Avoidance may seem harmless in certain situations, but when it occurs in a variety of situations, it can lead to exclusion and separation.

Exclusion

This discrimination is carried out by not including a person or a certain group of people in the group. This type of discrimination in this context is not much different from the type of avoidance because such discrimination occurs due to differentiating oneself from others and in the end there is no desire to be in the same group with people who are not liked.

Physical discrimination (physical abuse)

This discrimination is carried out by hurting, hitting or attacking. It refers to actions that refer to direct touching through beating or injuring others. The action is in the form of persecution, assault, hitting with hands or weapons, kicking, grabbing, spitting, stabbing, slapping, pushing and punching. Physical discrimination occurs in every social environment.

Discrimination through extinction

Discrimination by exterminating or committing mass murder. This is the most extreme form of discrimination and crime and is a crime under international law. and is a crime under international law.

METHOD

In this study, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive method. The object of this study is a

movie All day and a night. The data will be analyzed using Karl Marx's theory, as cited in (Ulfa Nasution et al., 2021), to identify social classes, namely the upper class and the lower class. Additionally, for discrimination, the researcher used the theory of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, as cited in (Jimmi & Mawadah, 2021), to identify types of discrimination, and reinforced it using Newman's theory to determine the factors causing discrimination.

DISCUSSION

In this study, the researcher collected data by recording and observing the movie All Day And A Night. The movie All Day and A Night is available on Netflix with a duration of 2 hours. Before analyzing the data, the researcher watched All Day And A Night repeatedly to obtain and record data on the types of social classes that appear in the movie. The results of the observation data are as follows:

Table 1.

Types of Social Class

Types of Social Class	Data
The Bourgeoisie	6
The Proletariat	5
Total	11

Based on the table above, there are two types of social classes, namely the Bourgeoisie (upper class) and the Proletariat (lower class). In the conversation, there are eleven data regarding social class, six data consisting of the Bourgeoisie and five data from the Proletariat.

The Bourgeoisie

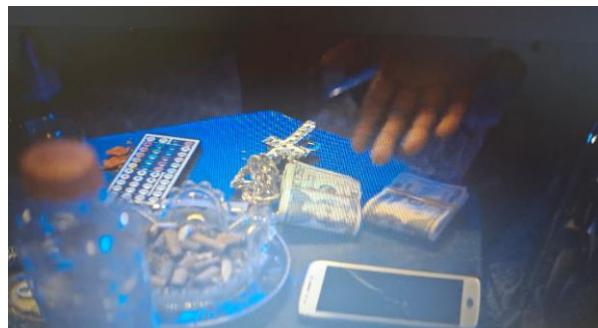


Figure 1.

Scene 1 (15.46-5.57)

In a discussion about Lamark's return to work post-injury, TQ opposes the idea, deeming it unproductive. He flaunts his wealth in the form of money and jewelry, suggesting that by emulating him, Lamark and Jahkor could achieve similar financial success. This scene is characterized as bourgeois, highlighting TQ's capitalist tendencies and the social disparity between him and the others.



Figure 2.

Scene 2 (23.24-23.40)

In the scene, Stunna and La Trice attend a gathering at a funeral home for a woman whose husband was murdered; he was Stunna's subordinate. They present a large sum of money to the widow, showcasing the influence of the upper class. This interaction highlights the socioeconomic divide, with La Trice representing the bourgeoisie, wielding control over resources, while the widow remains in a position of dependence, exemplifying the disparity between the affluent and the impoverished.

The Proletariat



Figure 3.
Scene 1 (55.32-55.59)

In the scene, Jahkor visits Stunna, who inadvertently inquires about Jahkor's income sources. Aware that Jahkor has only a part-time job at a shoe store with insufficient pay, Stunna is surprised to learn that Jahkor also receives financial help from his girlfriend. This reveals Jahkor's economic vulnerability and the dependency on external support, highlighting the economic challenges faced by the working class.

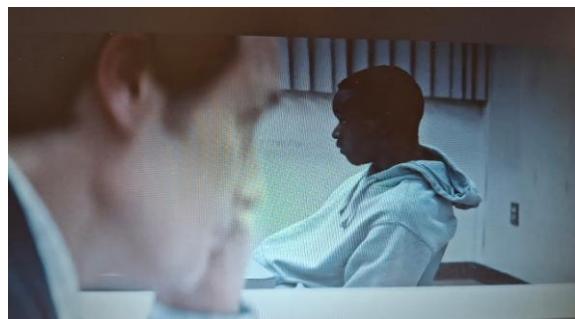


Figure 4.
Scene 2 (1.09.07-1.09.14)

While Jahkor was sitting in an interrogation room, a man came in and asked him several questions, discovering that Jahkor worked for Stunna, or more precisely, under Stunna's control. In this context, it clearly describes the social conditions faced by Jahkor, namely the life of the proletariat class. Jahkor's actions there show that Jahkor, who comes from a lower class, has no power and must work for others, such as Stunna, and must work for others, such as Stunna.

Discrimination In All Day and A Night Movie

In this study, the researcher collected data by recording and observing the movie All Day And A Night. Before analyzing the data, the *researcher* watched All Day And A Night repeatedly so that the researcher could obtain and record data that included types of discrimination and influencing factors that appeared in addition to social class, as shown in the movie. The results of the observation data are as follows

Table 2.

Types of Discrimination

Types of Social Class	Data
Harassment	5
National Origin Discrimination	-
Race/Color Discrimination	4
Religious	-
TOTAL	9

Based on the table above, there are four types of discrimination, namely Harassment, National Origin Discrimination, Race/Color Discrimination and Religious. Of the four types, only three appear in this movie, consisting of four data Harassment, one data National Origin Discrimination and four data Race/Color Discrimination.

Harassment

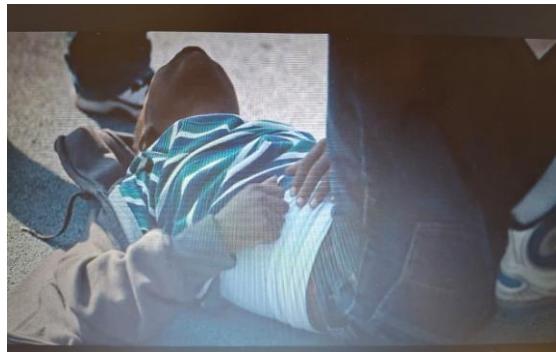


Figure 5.
Scene 1 (9.35-9.44)

In a park, Jahkor was approached by a boy who asked to borrow his toy. After giving it to him, Jahkor was teased and tried to get the toy back, resulting in a physical altercation where the boy assaulted Jahkor by slamming him to the ground and kicking him. This incident is classified as harassment due to the violence and fear inflicted on Jahkor, who was unable to retaliate.

Race/Color Discrimination

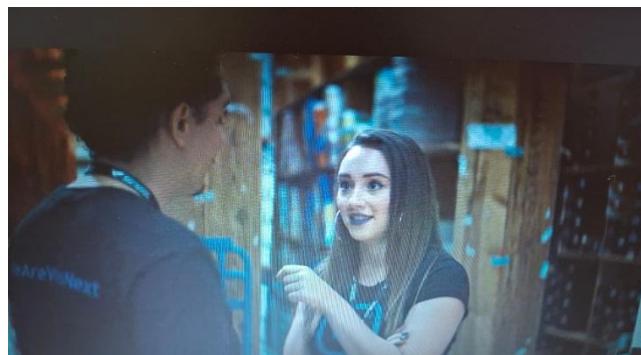


Figure 6.
Scene 1 (1.05.35-1.06.00)

Jahkor overhears a staff member implying that his behavior is gang-like, which the staff member associates with black individuals. Upset, Jahkor calls TQ for a ride. When a friend suggests retaliating by following the staff member, they break traffic laws and nearly attract police attention. TQ advises Jahkor to ignore the insult, highlighting the futility of engaging with discriminatory remarks. This incident illustrates race/color discrimination, demonstrating how casual racist comments persist in daily interactions.

CONCLUSION

The movie "All Day and a Night" illustrates the harsh realities faced by black communities in impoverished neighborhoods in America through the life of Jahkor. It highlights the inescapable cycle of poverty, violence, and discrimination that shapes individuals' lives and character due to oppressive social systems. Jahkor's upbringing, marked by violence and a lack of opportunities, emphasizes that social injustices are inherited and perpetuated across generations. The film critiques the social class divide, showcasing characters like Stunna and T-Rex in higher positions compared to Jahkor's family, demonstrating how entrenched societal inequalities obstruct personal advancement. It argues that change requires collective awareness and structural reforms, and that the struggles of individuals like Jahkor are not merely personal failures but the consequences of broader societal issues perpetuated by capitalism and racism.

REFERENCES

Baharuddin, A. F., & Gosal, A. N. (2021). Exploitation & Social Discrimination Portrayed in the Joker Movie (2019): A Study of Class Analysis. *Mediator: Jurnal Komunikasi*, 14(2), 217–228. <https://doi.org/10.29313/mediator.v14i2.6482>

Hafiezdz, R. C., Natsir, M., & Fatimah M. (2021). Social Class Reflected on Tony Montana in Brian De Palma's Scarface Film (1983). *Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, Seni, Dan Budaya*, 5(2), 372–382.

Idris, D., Wahyuni, W., & Prautomo, A. (2021). The Influence of Social Class on Racial Discrimination in the Movie The Help. *Prologue: Journal on Language and Literature*, 6(2), 69–77. <https://doi.org/10.36277/jurnalprologue.v6i2.60>

Indonesia, V. D. of. (2020). *Representation of Social Class in Film (Semiotic Analysis of Roland Barthes Film Parasite)*.

Iupama, A. N. L., Sunra, L., & Nasta, M. (2024). An Analysis of Social Class in James De Monaco's Movie The Purge: AnarchyA. 3(April), 74–80.

Liu, C. (2020). *Analysis of Social Class Inequality Based on the Movie Parasite* . 497(Iclahd), 78–82. <https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.201215.398>

Maryam, L. H., Astuty, L. T., & Pradana, A. (2022). An analysis of gender inequalityon black women characters in Hidden Figures film. In *Literary Criticism* (Vol. 8, Issue 1, pp. 44–50).

Muhammad Ali Mursid Alfathoni, M.Sn., Dani Manesah, M. S. (2020). *Pengantar teori film*. Deepublish.

Prasetya, L. T. (2022). Representasi Kelas Sosial Dalam Film Gundala (Analisis Semiotika Roland Barthes). *Jurnal Audiens*, 3(3), 91–105. <https://doi.org/10.18196/jas.v3i3.12697>

Qodri. (2018). Discrimination in Faradita's invalidite: A SociologicalStudy of Literature

Rose M. Spielman, William J. Jenkins, M. D. L. (2023). *Prejudice and Discrimination*.

Rutsyamsun, V., & Sakinah, R. M. N. (2023). A Semiotic Analysis of Social Criticism in Robert Zemeckis's Forrest Gump Movie (1994). *JETLEE: Journal of English Language Teaching, Linguistics, and Literature*, 3(1), 22–30. <https://doi.org/10.47766/jetlee.v3i1.1069>

Sri Haryanti, R., Daru Kuncara, S., & Maya Valiantien, N. (2019). Discrimination Towards African-American Women As Portrayed in Hidden Figures Film. *Jurnal Ilmu Budaya*, 3(4), 420–429.

Stara Asrita , Muhammad Syah Tegar Alreswara, D. P. R. (2023). *Representation of Racism in The Film "Till."*

Suparyanto dan Rosad (2015. (2020). Pengantar Film. *Suparyanto Dan Rosad* (2015, 5(3), 248–253.

Ulfa Nasution, A., Norma Nasution, S., & Andika Rahmat Pohan, R. (2021). An Analysis of Social Classes and its Impact in Crazy Rich Asian Novel by Kevin Kwan. *LingPoet: Journal of Linguistics and Literary Research*, 2(1), 2021–2072. <http://talenta.usu.ac.id/lingpoet>

Windar , Abd Wahidin, A. R. (n.d.). *Diskriminasi Keagamaan dan Kebudayaan terhadap Masyarakat Digital*.