



**DISCRIMINATION TOWARD THE LOWER-CLASS PEOPLE
IN BELITONG ISLAND REFLECTED ON
ANDREA HIRATA'S *THE RAINBOW TROOPS***

a final project

submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree
of Sarjana Sastra in English

by

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DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I, Yekti Utami Priyadiningrum, hereby declare that this final project entitled **Discrimination toward the Lower-class People in Belitong Island Reflected on Andrea Hirata's *The Rainbow Troops*** is my own work and has not been submitted in any form for another degree or diploma at any university or other institutions. Information derived from the published and unpublished work of other has been acknowledged in the text and a list of references is also given in the references.

Semarang, February 10th, 2020

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Yekti Utami Priyadiningrum', written in a cursive style.

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

*“If something is destined for you, never in million years,
it will be for somebody else.”*

(Anonymous)

“Indeed, with hardship will be ease.”

(Quran 94:6)

To:

My first love, Bapak Supriyadi

My beautiful angel, Ibu Purwanti

My beloved sister, Vivin Ferdiana Priyadiningrum

My beloved brother, Fandy Darmawan Priyadi Putra

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This final project is still far from perfection. Therefore, I need some constructive suggestions to make it better. I hope that it will be useful for the readers and be a reliable reference for the other researchers who concern with this study.

Semarang, February 10th, 2020

Yekti Utami Priyadiningrum

ABSTRACT

Priyadiningrum, Yekti Utami. 2020. Discrimination toward the Lower-class People in Belitong Island Reflected on Andrea Hirata's *The Rainbow Troops*. Final Project. English Department. Faculty of Languages and Arts. State University of Semarang. Supervisor: Maria Johana Ari Widayanti, S.S., M.Si.

Keywords: Deconstruction, Discrimination, Lower-class People

Discrimination is still a big issue in every country in the world. This study analyzes about the discrimination in the society between the upper-class and the lower-class families reflected on *The Rainbow Troops* novel by Andrea Hirata. The discrimination has happened in Belitong Island, one of the islands in Indonesia not only in one aspect of life, but some aspects. The lower-class people in the novel are represented by the main characters and their family. This novel is the real story of the writer based on his experiences with his friends when he was child. There are two objectives of this study. The first is to describe kinds of discrimination that have happened toward the lower-class people in Belitong Island reflected on *The Rainbow Troops* novel. And the second is to explain the way of the lower-class people to face discrimination in Belitong Island reflected on *The Rainbow Troops* novel. This study was analyzed by using deconstruction approach and a theory from Jacques Derrida with binary oppositions and descriptive-qualitative as the methodology. There are two results of this study. First, it shows that *The Rainbow Troops* novel explained many kinds of discrimination that have happened in Belitong Island, such as in social class, economic, education, and psychological aspect. The most discriminate is PN Timah. Second, it can be concluded that spirit and struggle is the key to face discrimination. If the lower-class people have their spirit and struggle, they can reject the discrimination by showing that they have the same rights and abilities like the upper-class people. They can have power, win the competition, continue their studies, become educated and successful people.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Chapter I presents an introduction to the study. It consists of background of the study, reason for choosing the topic, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, the significance of the research, and outline of the study. The description of each subchapter is presented as follows.

1.1. Background of the Study

Discrimination is still a big issue in every country in the world. Smith and Mackie (2002) argue that the terminology of discrimination refers to the positive or negative behavior towards a social group and its members. Naturally people think generally of negative behavior, however, discrimination against one certain group means positive discrimination for others. There are types of discrimination. Those are age, sex, gender identity, lawful sexual activity and sexual orientation, religious belief or activity, race (including color, nationality, ethnicity, and ethnic origin), disability (including physical, sensory and intellectual disability, work related injury, medical condition, mental, psychological and learning disabilities). (<https://www.humanrightscommission.vic.gov.au/discrimination/discrimination/types-of-discrimination>).

Talking about discrimination in the world, Indonesia is one of the country that has some discrimination issues. Indonesia is the largest archipelago in the world. It

is because Indonesia has around 17.508 islands. From those islands, live a lot of people that have different background. They have different sex, religious, ethnic, tradition, color, and social class. The difference makes the discrimination issues in the society in Indonesia.

This is the example of discrimination issue in Indonesia. Ever since the rise of the New Order regime, many minorities in Indonesia have to face racism and discrimination of Indonesia. This is achieved through many pieces of legislation. Some of them are specifically targeted at the Chinese ethnic minority. A minimum of 62 such enactments are currently known to be valid law in Indonesia. These enactments regulate various sectors such as religion, economy, education, custom and culture and are to the effect of restricting the rights of the targeted ethnic in those fields. However, it is glad that Abdurrahman Wahid as the President at that time has eliminated one of the regulations by Presidential Decree, even if this is far from being adequate.

As a result, racial violence has become a common phenomenon in Indonesia. In 1998 women of Chinese descend were targeted for rape, the rest of the ethnic Chinese community for assault, looting, and murder. Such atrocities occurred in major cities such as Medan, Makassar, Jakarta and Solo. Racial riots occurred also between the Dayaks, Malays and Madura in Kalimantan in 1997. More recently in Maluku, mass-killings occurred between civilians belonging to two different religious groups. On a smaller scale, anti-Christian violence also occurred in Mataram and anti-Chinese riots in Pekalongan. The military has been passively involved in all racial crimes by having failed to give protection to Indonesian

citizens of particular ethnic, and the above mentioned racial riots serve as blatant examples of such omission by the military.

There has never been serious prosecution for racial crimes nor has there been any sort of protection scheme for victims and witnesses. The few remedies, which were only rarely offered, were in the form of show-arrests or superficial symbolic reconciliation. These racial division and violence in Indonesian society are based on a well-supported and well-nurtured sense of hatred and stigmatization on the ethnic Chinese. The use of officially approved words and terms with very strong negative racial connotations to describe Indonesians of Chinese descent have the effect of building a thick dividing wall between the citizens of Chinese ethnic and all other ethnic groups.

This stigmatization of the Chinese ethnic is also further supported by assimilation policy adopted by the government, that implies that being Chinese is something which should be hidden, condemned and as much as possible minimized in order to blend in with the rest of the society. This in turn detrimentally effects the Indonesian ethnic Chinese both in a psychological, as well as a physical way. Religious affairs have been a highly regulated aspect of the Indonesian society. Government intervention in this sector is most significant in the restriction to only five officially recognized and legally accommodated religions: Islam, Catholic, Protestant, Hindu and Buddhism.

Segregation based on religion is obvious from the restraint placed on inter-religious marriage. Further, many religions are seen as undeserving of official recognition. The Chinese belief, Confucianism, for instance, is one such religion. Again, here discrimination targeted at the ethnic Chinese comes into play. Unsurprisingly, this is also a base on which many riots and atrocities have occurred in Indonesia, most markedly during 1999 when racial and ethnic issues triggered much mass-violence. Discrimination at its most extreme took the form of warfare between religious groups, mass-killings of civilians of a certain religion, destruction and burning of places of worship. These riots seemed well organized but have also occurred spontaneously. Again, in a number of cases, the active role of the military and sometimes provocateurs have not been insignificant, for instance in the riots in Maluku all through 1999, in Mataram in the latter part of 1999, and previously in Ketapang in November 1998.

They urgently call for the United Nations Human Rights Commission to pressure the Indonesian government, having ratified CERD, to fulfil its obligation and to enact legislation against Racial Discrimination to protect all Indonesian citizens from all forms of discrimination. They also call for the UNHCHR to campaign for the elimination of all racial and religion discrimination regulations. Specific attention should be given to the resolution and prevention of racial conflict, as well as to the prosecution of those who have initiated and incited racial conflict. Furthermore, the Indonesian government should refrain from interfering in religious affairs. Only after these issues have been resolved, reconciliation and the establishment of a peaceful society free of terror, violence and human rights

violence can be established in Indonesia. They support the result of special Investigation report from Special Reporter United Nations Human Rights Commission to eliminate racial and ethnic discrimination in the Indonesia. (<https://www.gfbv.de/de/news/racism-conflict-and-discrimination-in-indonesia-459/>).

The Rainbow Troops novel by Andrea Hirata also tells about the discrimination between the lower-class people against the upper-class people in Belitung Island, one of the islands in Indonesia. The discrimination has happened not only in one aspect of life, but some aspects. The lower-class people in the novel are represented by the main characters and their family. This novel is the real story of the writer based on his experiences with his friends when he was child. Andrea Hirata lived with his family in a bad economic condition. They lived in the outlying place with all of the limitedness there. But with his efforts, he can be a successful person right now.

1.2. Reason for Choosing the Topic

There are three reasons why the researcher chooses this topic. The first is *The Rainbow Troops* novel by Andrea Hirata is categorized as the best seller novel. A lot of people like this novel and it also has some moral values that can apply in our life. For example, people can get a better education and get their success if they have some efforts to change their life. *The Rainbow Troops* novel also tells about sincerity in working that has been proven by Bu Mus and Pak Harfan. They teach

their students very well, without any purpose except making the students become better people by giving them a lot of knowledge. In Chapter 1 and Chapter 4 tell their struggle to give education to their students.

The second reason is *The Rainbow Troops* novel tells about discrimination. Based on the researcher's opinion, discrimination is still happening in the world in every aspect. It can be an interesting topic to be analyzed. For example is in Belitong Island. At that time, people who can get a better education are people from the upper-class society (the families who work in the government office). While people who come from the lower-class society (the families who work as a farmer, fisherman, or coolie) cannot get a better education. Their children from the lower-class families usually look for a job to help their family's finances. Chapter 1 tells that the main character would probably be better if he just goes home, forget about school, follow in the footsteps of some of his older brothers and cousins, and become a coolie.

The last reason is from the approach. The researcher chooses deconstruction because the researcher has not found this novel is analyzed by the deconstruction approach yet. The researcher thinks that this approach tells us that every aspect has two sides and every side is the opposite. People can break what others believed in our life by knowing the historical and philosophical side. For example, this novel shows us about deconstruction, where people who live in a bad financial condition also can get a better education like people from the upper-class who have good financial.

1.3. Statement of the Problems

From the explanation above, the problems related to this topic that will be discussed are:

1. What kinds of discrimination have happened toward the lower-class people in Belitong Island reflected on *The Rainbow Troops* novel?
2. How do the lower-class people face the discrimination in Belitong Island reflected on *The Rainbow Troops* novel?

1.4. Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems above, the objectives of this study are:

1. To describe kinds of discrimination that have happened toward the lower-class people in Belitong Island reflected on *The Rainbow Troops* novel.
2. To explain the way of the lower-class people to face discrimination in Belitong Island reflected on *The Rainbow Troops* novel.

1.5. The Significance of the Research

This study is expected to give some benefits, there are:

- a. Significance to the readers

The result of this study will give the information and knowledge about kinds of discrimination that have happened toward the lower-class people in Belitong Island and the way they face discrimination reflected on *The Rainbow Troops* novel.

b. Significance to the researchers

This result of this study can be used as a reference to enrich the knowledge about kinds of discrimination that have happened toward the lower-class people in Belitong Island and the way they face discrimination reflected on *The Rainbow Troops* novel by using deconstruction as the approach and a theory from Jacques Derrida.

1.6. Outline of the Research

The framework of this research will be divided into five chapters.

Chapter I is the introduction. It consists of the background of the study, the reason for choosing the topic, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, the significance of the research, and outline of the research.

Chapter II is the review of related literature. It consists of previous studies, theoretical studies, and framework of the present study.

Chapter III is methods of investigation. It consists of research design, object of the study, role of the researcher, type of data, procedures of collecting data, and procedures of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is the result of the study. It consists of the general description, detail results, and discussion.

Chapter V is the conclusion and suggestion.

Appendixes and references are attached at the end of the research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Chapter II presents the review of related literature. It consists of previous studies, theoretical background, and theoretical framework. The description of each subchapter is presented as follows. It has been taken from some journals, final projects, books, articles, and websites.

2.1 Previous Studies

In this subchapter, the researcher presents some analyses and researches dealing with *The Rainbow Troops* novel, deconstruction approach and Jacques Derrida's theory, discrimination topic, social class topic, and education topic. Here are the related studies that the researcher would like to use as the references for the study.

The first analysis is about *The Rainbow Troops* novel. There are some researchers who have analyzed this novel. They are Hanna Lina (2014); Lonasari Afandi (2018); Malikhatul Lailiyah and Karlina Karadila Yustisia (2019); Muhammad Choirul Anam (2016); Siti Rukiyah, Emzir, and Sakura Ridwan (2017); Sumariyo (2017); Syamsul Fajar (2017); and Yudia Rizky Dewanti (2018). The difference between those studies are Hanna Lina (2014) analyzes about Ikal hybrid personalization through Bhabha's concept of process of identification. While Lonasari Afandi (2018) discusses about the moral values based on this novel

by using documentation method. On the other hand, Malikhatul Lailiyah and Karlina Karadila Yustisia (2019) analyze about euphemism and dysphemism in this novel through documentation and corpuses method. Muhammad Choirul Anam (2016) discusses the usage of request strategies and the aim of requestive utterances that are used in the novel by using Hyme's theory of speaking. Furthermore, Siti Rukiyah, Emzir, and Sakura Ridwan (2017) analyze the moral values contained in the novel *Laskar Pelangi* and *Padang Bulan* by Andrea Hirata with the study of genetic structuralism. While Sumariyo (2017) discusses about the intrinsic elements of this novel by using structuralism approach. Syamsul Fajar (2017) analyzes the categories of moral values that the author tries to convey and describes the way of presenting the moral values in this novel. At last, Yudia Rizky Dewanti (2018) discusses the symbols used in the novel and describes the values of optimistic reflected on the symbols used in this novel.

The second analysis is about deconstruction approach and Jacques Derrida's theory which have done by many researchers. They are Amalia Ayu Wijayanti and Dewi Meyrasyawati (2015); Ceren Yegen and Memet Abukan (2014); Dr. Ahmad Satam Hamad Al-Jumaily (2017); Gerasimos Kakoliris (2017); Iliyana Benina (2015); Kanakis Leledakis (2000); Khoirul Hasan (2014); Luqman Rosyidy (2014); Nur Inayah and Bambang Purwanto (2019); Sani Saidu Ibrahim (2016); Shaghayegh Mohammadi (2013); and Yunus Özdemir (2014). The differences between those studies are Amalia Ayu Wijayanti and Dewi Meyrasyawati (2015) analyze how the portrayal of adults' superiority toward children in the society is deconstructed in the novel *Ender's Game* by Orson Scott Card. While Ceren Yegen

and Memet Abukan (2014) discuss about Derrida's war waged with the deconstruction against the dominant meaning conception within the scope of Derrida's "difference", "trace", "decentralization", "undecidability" and "metaphor" perceptions after the explanations to be made regarding modernism and postmodernism; and the way to understand how the differentiation potential of the deconstruction, text and the meaning inside is realized shall be traced. On the other hand, Dr. Ahmad Satam Hamad Al-Jumaily (2017) analyze the text in order to deconstruct it and come up with a new reading of the poem by applying the principles of the theory of deconstruction to the text and to the main differences upon which the aesthetic value of the poem rests. Furthermore, Gerasimos Kakoliris (2017) discusses a critical overview of Derrida's deconstruction of Western Metaphysics, concentrating in particular on his early texts during the 1960s and 1970s. Iliyana Benina (2015) analyzes and compares the representations of knowledge-ignorance dichotomy in the text of *the Harry Potter* series and in classic fairy tales by using binary opposition. While Kanakis Leledakis (2000) focuses on analysis and evaluation of the importance Derrida's work may have for a theory of the social. On the other hand, Khoirul Hasan (2014) discusses a deconstruction of superhero power to supervillain power by using Levi Straus' structuralism and deconstruction by Jacques Derrida. Furthermore, Luqman Rosyidy (2014) analyzes how men's superiority is criticized in the culture of ancient Greece as reflected on the myth of Sisyphus by using binary opposition. Nur Inayah and Bambang Purwanto (2019) discuss how the portrayal of adults' superiority towards children in the novel *A Little Princess* by Frances Hodgson Burnett is deconstructed by the

work itself by using structuralism's binary opposition and Derrida's deconstruction reading strategy. While Sani Saidu Ibrahim (2016) analyzes the philosophical angle, with emphasis on showing the relationship between the text's view of reality and deconstruction's notion of 'deference'. On the other hand, Shaghayegh Mohammadi (2013) discusses the role of language through a literary text on Barthelme's *Snow White*. At last, Yunus Özdemir (2014) analyzes of the epic Beowulf, and the novel *Grendel* under the light of deconstruction theory. It also compares and contrasts the two works in terms of plot, characterization, and theme.

The third analysis is about discrimination. There are some researchers who have analyzed this topic. They are Bao Zhong Chng and Chee-Seng Tan (2017); Catherine Verniers and Jorge Vala (2018); Gabriele Plickert and Joyce Sterling (2017); Ida Rosida and Lestari Rejeki (2017); Kati Nieminen (2019); Mansi Tiwari, Dr. Garima Mathur, and Dr. Suvijna Awasthi (2018); Marianne Bertrand and Esther Duflo (2016); and Tiffany Yip, Gilbert C. Gee, and David T. Takeuchi (2008). The differences between those studies are Bao Zhong Chng and Chee-Seng Tan (2017) discuss the impact of perceived racial discrimination on aggression in Malaysia. A total of 136 adults responded to an online survey consisting of the Brief Perceived Ethnic Discrimination Questionnaire-Community Version (Brief PEDQ-CV) and Aggression Questionnaire 12 (AQ-12). While Catherine Verniers and Jorge Vala (2018) analyze the psychosocial process involved in the persistence of gender discrimination against working women by using the Family and Changing Gender Roles module of the International Social Survey Programme. On the other hand, Gabriele Plickert and Joyce Sterling (2017) discuss about the effects of workplace

discrimination on employment schedules of young professionals. Furthermore, Ida Rosida and Lestari Rejeki (2017) analyze about gender discrimination and investigate the relation between gender and social class relation experienced by the main female character, Carla, in the short story entitled *Bob Darling* by Carolyn Cooke by using the concept of gender discrimination by Mansour Fakih and the concept of intersectionality by Kimberlé Crenshaw about the connection of multiple dimensions. Kati Nieminen (2019) discusses about human rights law adequately address implicit modes of racism and gender discrimination by using de-contextualized approach. While Mansi Tiwari, Dr. Garima Mathur, and Dr. Suvijna Awasthi (2018) analyze about the different factors contributing to discriminatory problems which females are facing. On the other hand, Marianne Bertrand and Esther Duflo (2016) discuss the existing field experimentation literature on the prevalence of discrimination, the consequences of such discrimination, and possible approaches to undermine it. At last, Tiffany Yip, Gilbert C. Gee, and David T. Takeuchi (2008) analyze the association between racial and ethnic discrimination and psychological distress was examined among 2,047 Asians (18 to 75 years of age) in the National Latino and Asian American Study, the first-ever nationally representative study of mental health among Asians living in the United States.

The last analysis is about social class and education. There are some researchers who have analyzed this topic. They are Andina Kustantiningrum (2012); Andreas Akun (2010); Umi Muthi' Lathifah Fajri (2013); Antony S. R. Manstead (2018); Leslie McCall (2014); Liang Guo, Shikun Li, Ruodan Lu, Lei Yin, Ariane Gorson-Deruel, and Lawrence King (2018); and Michael W. Kraus,

Jun Won Park, and Jacinth J. X. Tan (2017). The differences between those studies are Andina Kustantiningrum (2012) discusses about the educational values reflected on *The Rainbow Troops* novel and also the educational values which shown by the main characters. While Andreas Akun (2010) analyzes about characteristics of hybridity found in the novel that prove this literary work may be categorized as postcolonial writing despite the fact that western or white colonialism has no impact or trace at all in the novel. On the other hand, Umi Muthi' Lathifah Fajri (2013) discusses the structural elements of the novel and discusses fictional finalism of Ikal to get better education reflected on *The Rainbow Troops* novel by Andrea Hirata viewed from the individual psychology perspective by using the psychological approach as the method. Furthermore, Antony S. R. Manstead (2018) analyzes the psychology of social class about how socioeconomic status impacts thought, feeling, and behavior. Leslie McCall (2014) discusses the record of new empirical research on this subject to determine whether such notions are justified. While Liang Guo, Shikun Li, Ruodan Lu, Lei Yin, Ariane Gorson-Deruel, and Lawrence King (2018) analyze the topic landscape of the field and identify salient development trajectories over time. At last, Michael W. Kraus, Jun Won Park, and Jacinth J. X. Tan (2017) discuss the role of daily experiences of economic inequality (the communication of social class signals between interaction partners) in this process.

From the previous studies, it is clear that this research has not been done before. These previous studies discuss different aspect of science, different objects, and focusses. While this research explains the discrimination toward the lower-class

people in Belitong Island and how they face it reflected on Andrea Hirata's *The Rainbow Troops*.

2.2 Theoretical Studies

2.2.1. Definition of Novel

A novel is one of the literary works. According to the Oxford Dictionary, a novel is defined as a fictitious prose narrative of book length typically representing character and action with some degree of realism. While Sumardjo (1998:29) defines that novel is a story with the prose form in a long shape, this long shape means the story including the complex plot, many character, and various settings.

Bakhtin, in a study by Goodyer (2008:11-12) argues that the novel is something that parodies all literary genres (including itself) in that it exposes the conventions of their forms and languages. Furthermore, he states that novelization occurs when narratives are free and flexible, when they incorporate a dialogized heteroglossia of popular spoken languages, and when they are suffused with laughter, irony, and humor and self-parody, which brings everything close and onto an equal plane with the personal experiences and thoughts of everyday contemporary life.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded a novel is one of literary works which contains some elements (intrinsic and extrinsic elements) and it can be written based on social life, imagination, or personal experience. *The Rainbow*

Troops is a novel which was written based on the personal experience from the author (Andrea Hirata).

2.2.2. Intrinsic Elements

a. Character

Character is the people presented in the literary work. Kennedy in Koesnosoebroto (1988:65) says characters as an imagined person who inhabits in the story. While Blair (1948:52-54) argues that character is a description of the figure in the story. The description includes the description of professions, statements, dialogues, and thoughts. The purpose is to describe to the people what the characters are like, such as his behavior and how he lives.

Abrams cited in Koesnosoebroto (1988:66) describes characters as:

The persons in a dramatic or narrative work, endowed moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say, i.e. the dialogue, and what they do, i.e. the action. The grounds in character's temperament and moral nature for his speech and actions constitute his motivation.

Nurgiyantoro (1995:176-178) states that character is classified into two categories: main or major character and peripheral or minor character. A major character is a character that has the highest importance in the related works. He or she is the most important part as a subject or object of discussion.

b. Plot

Syafri (2005:4) defines that a plot or the structure of the story is the arrangement of tied-together chronological events which have causal and thematic connections.

While Stanton (1965:14) says that the plot is a story that contains the sequence of events, but each incident is only connected in cause and effect, an event which caused or led to the occurrence of other events. According to Perrine (1959:61) a plot as the sequence of incidents or events of which a story is composed.

Connoly (1955:6) argues that plot is the arrangement of the details and incidents in a story. While Dube, Franson, Parins, and Murphy (as cited by Koesnosobroto, 1988:36) state that conventional plot structure starts with:

1. The introduction which sets the stage for action that will follow.
2. The point of attack initiates the action, showing the main character in conflict with self, others, nature's forces or social forces.
3. The climax presents the opposing forces at the apex of their struggle.
4. The conclusion terminates the action.

c. Setting

Abrams (as cited by Kosnosoebroto, 1988:80) says that setting as the general local and the historical time in which the action occurs in a narrative or dramatic work, while the setting of an episode or scene within a work is the particular physical location in which it takes place. Connoly in Koesnosoebroto (1988:79) defines that setting is in a sense the time, place and concrete situation of the narrative, the web of the environment in which characters spin out their destinies. According to Murphy (1972: 141) the setting of the novel is the background against which the characters live out their lives.

Murphy also classifies setting into three classifications. There are setting of time, setting of place, and setting of atmosphere.

1. Setting of time is classified into four; present time, future time, past time, and no specific time. They are differed by the time story took place except the setting of no specific time which there is no specific time for the story. The story usually begins with “once upon a time”.
2. Setting of place is classified into there, familiar place, unfamiliar place, and imaginary place. These types are differed by the reader’s familiarity with the place where the story takes place.
3. Setting of atmosphere. The word ‘atmosphere’ is used in the same way as it would be used in everyday speech. The example can be seen through the meeting of a worker and the management which is conducted in a genial atmosphere. Thus, we can talk of the atmosphere of a novel or of part of it as being: gloomy, somber, terrifying, evil, cheerful, happy, sordid, pessimistic, optimistic, and so on.

d. Theme

Perrine in Koesnosobroto (1988:76) says that the theme of a piece of fiction is its controlling idea or its central insight. According to Stanton (1965:20) and Kenney (1966: 88) theme is the meaning contained by a story. But there are many meanings conceived and offered by the story (the novel), then the problem is a special meaning which can be expressed as the theme. While Hartoko and Rahmanto (1986:142) argue that the theme is the ideas of common bases that sustain a work of literature and are contained in the text semantic structure and regarding commonality or differences.

2.2.3. Social Class

According to Stewart (1981:161), social class is one level or stratum in a class system made up of people who roughly unequal (and who think of themselves as more as less equal) income, education, occupation, prestige, and social influence. Max Weber as quoted by Popenoe (1983:254) identifies three dimensions of social stratifications; wealth, power, and prestige.

The first category is wealth. It is not only about money but also all the economic assets of a society, such as material products, land, natural resources, and productive labor services. Wealth can be got by working or having inherited-land and investment. Every people have different wealth. The better profession they have, the more wealth they have got. In society, people who have more wealth or wider land can be considered to be upper class but people who do not have any can be considered to be lower class.

The second category is power. It means the capacity of people or group to control or influence the actions of others, whether other people wish to cooperate or not. Power is the ability to influence the people to do what we want. In a society, power may exist without wealth. It means not all the rich are powerful. However, the categories are closely related.

The last category is prestige. It is the favorable evaluation and social recognition that a person receives from others. It comes in many forms such as public acceptance, fame, respect, admiration, honor, and esteem. It can also be gained in many ways. People who are very kind, generous, brave, creative, or

intelligent are often rewarded with prestige. Most often, prestige comes from holding a high position. However, those three categories are closely related. Money can buy prestige and power can distribute it.

2.2.4. Discrimination

Smith and Mackie (2002) argue that the terminology of discrimination refers to the positive or negative behavior towards a social group and its members. Naturally people think generally of negative behavior, however, discrimination against one certain group means positive discrimination for others. While Cambridge Dictionary states that discrimination is treating a person or particular group of people differently, especially in a worst way from the way in which you treat other people, because of their skin color, sex, sexuality, etc. According to Schaefer (1989), discrimination is the process of denying opportunities and equal rights to individuals and groups because of prejudice or other arbitrary reasons while, prejudice is a negative attitude toward an entire category of people, often an ethnic or racial minority.

Giddens (2008) presents the content of discrimination from the social science point of view. In his opinion prejudice includes behaviors and opinions, while discrimination is the actual behavior towards another group or person. Discrimination manifests itself in activities that deprive a person or a group of possibilities being open for others. While Szalai (2004) argues the definition of discrimination from the legal point of view. Szalai says that in order to reveal the content and legal nature of discrimination another legal category is to be

determined, namely the principle of equality in the eye of law. Today equality in the eye of law is formal equality meaning that everybody is equal in the eye of the executive power (power of the state).

2.2.5. Deconstruction

According to Tyson (2006:258), deconstruction is a method of destabilizing the priority of things which is considered to be set up as original and natural. For deconstruction, (1) language is dynamic, ambiguous, and unstable, continually disseminating possible meanings; (2) existence has no center, no stable meaning, no fixed ground; and (3) human beings are fragmented battlefields for competing ideologies whose only “identities” are the ones we invent and choose to believe.

While Derrida’s in Barry (1995: 71) states that deconstructive reading:

“Must always aim at a certain relationship, unperceived by the writer, between what he commands and what he does not command of the patterns of language that he uses ... [it] attempts to make the not-seen accessible to sight”.

Barry (1995: 71) says that deconstruction is the post-structuralist literary critic is engaged in the task of deconstruction the text. This process is given the name deconstruction, which can roughly be defined as applied post-structuralism. It is often referred to as ‘reading against the grain’ or ‘reading the text against itself; with the purpose of knowing the text as it cannot know itself. Furthermore, he says that deconstructive reading uncovers the unconscious rather than the conscious dimension of the text, all the things which its overt textuality glosses over or fails to recognize. He also explains that the deconstructionist practices textual

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Chapter V presents the conclusions and suggestions of the study from the analysis in the previous chapter. The conclusions consist of the main points of the analysis, and the suggestions are provided for the readers or the next researchers who want to analyze with the similar topic. The description of each subchapter and binary opposition are presented as follows.

5.1. Conclusions

Based on the analysis and discussion on the research findings in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that first, *The Rainbow Troops* novel explained many kinds of discrimination that have happened in Belitong Island, such as in social class, economic, education, and psychological aspect. The discrimination is between the lower-class people against the upper-class people. The most discriminate is PN Timah. And from the second discussion, the researcher can conclude that spirit and struggle is the key to face discrimination. If the lower-class people have their spirit and struggle, they can reject the discrimination by showing that they have the same rights and abilities like the upper-class people. They can have power, win the competition, continue their studies, become educated and successful people.

5.2. Suggestions

There are several suggestions regarding to the topic of analysis and further research related to the topic.

First, the researcher expects to add more references from books, journals, and articles to get more data about discrimination in the society, especially in the social class between the lower-class and the upper-class families. By adding more references, the researcher will have a richer data and analysis.

Second, this study will be useful references for the next researchers who want to conduct research with the same topic in discrimination, the deconstruction approach with a theory from Jacques Derrida, or by using other approaches. The next researcher will enrich the knowledge about the issues that contain in this novel.

Third, for the readers, this study can be referenced for the readers who want to discuss about discrimination in the society. The readers can use the different literary works or focus on the different issues.

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