



**RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AS THE CONSEQUENCE
OF RACIAL PREJUDICE PORTRAYED IN JODI PICOULT'S
*SMALL GREAT THINGS***

**A Final Project
submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements
for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*
in English Department**

By

TIFFANI KINTAN UMAMI

2211415029

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS
SEMARANG STATE UNIVERSITY**

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APPROVAL

The final project was approved by the Broad of Examiners of the English Department of the Faculty of Languages and Arts of Semarang State University on 26th March 2020.

Board of Examiners

1. Chairperson

Drs. Eko Raharjo, M.Hum.
NIP. 196510181992031001



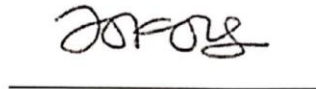
2. Secretary

Fatma Hetami, S.S., M.Hum.
NIP. 197708272008122002



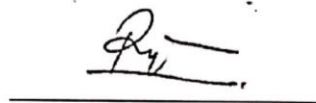
3. First Examiner

Henrikus Joko Yulianto, S.S., M.Hum., Ph.D.
NIP. 196907131999031001



4. Second Examiner

M. Ikhwan Rosyidi, S.S., M.A.
NIP. 1980120620091210001



5. Third Examiner as first advisor

Maria Johana Ari Widayanti, S.S., M.Si.
NIP. 197405162001122001



Approved by
Dean of Faculty of Languages and Arts

Dr. Sri Rejeki Urip, M.Hum
196202211989012001



STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I, Tiffani Kintan Umami, hereby declare that this final project entitled Racial Discrimination as the Consequence of Racial Prejudice Portrayed in Jodi Picoult's *Small Great Things* is purely my own work and has not been submitted in any form for another degree or diploma at any university or other institute. Information derived from the published and unpublished work of other has been acknowledged in the text and a list of references is also given.

Semarang, 14 February 2020

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'TKU' with a stylized flourish.

Tiffani Kintan Umami

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“Knowing Is Not Enough; We Must Apply. Wishing Is Not Enough;

We Must Do.” – Johann Wolfgang Von Goethe

“Do Not Lose Hope, Nor Be Sad. You Will Surely Be Victorious If You Are True

Believers.” - The Quran 03:139 (Surah al-Imran)

For:

My handsome father, my beautiful mother, and my lovely sister.

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Praise to the Almighty God Allah S.W.T who has given us His grace and gifts. Our blessings and greetings are always poured on the Messenger of Allah our prophet Mohammad S.A.W who has led us to become better people.

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Tiffani Kintan Umami

ABSTRACT

Umami, Tiffani Kintan. 2020. *Racial discrimination as the Consequence of Racial Prejudice Portrayed in Jodi Picoult's Small Great Things.* A final project. English Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts, Universitas Negeri Semarang. Advisor I: Maria Johana Ari Widayanti, S.S, M.Si

In a multicultural society consisting of two or more groups of people, problems in society are very likely to occur. Racial prejudice or what is commonly referred to as racism and racial discrimination are one of them. Related to this matter, the *Small Great Things* novel by Jodi Picoult also illustrates racial prejudice and racial discrimination. This research was conducted to analyze racial prejudice and racial discrimination and also the influence of racial prejudice on racial discrimination which was portrayed in the novel *Small Great Things*. The method used in this study is a qualitative method where the data collected is in the form of words, not in the form of numbers. The researcher used Goldmann's sociological approach to analyze the data. Furthermore, the researcher found that racial prejudice can cause someone to do racial discrimination. Racial discrimination caused by racial prejudice can create racial prejudice and will further create racial discrimination. These recurring events indicate that there is a vicious circle in the relationship between racial prejudice and racial discrimination. Knowing that racial prejudice can cause racial discrimination; we must abolish them all.

Keywords: Racial Discrimination, Racial Prejudice, Racism

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Chapter 1 presents the introduction to the study, which consists of background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study and outline of the study. The descriptions of each subchapter are presented as follows.

1.1. Background of the Study

Living in a multicultural society means living in diversity. In this society, we can find many people with different ethnic, religious, racial and intergroup backgrounds and variations. As social beings who need other people to live, we certainly interact with others. Problems that arise when socializing and interacting with others are common. One of the classic problems that occur in society is racism.

Racism or racial prejudice is a sensitive issue that exists in a multicultural society. The term racism is not foreign term for them. Peck and Coyle (1993) define racism as an act where someone considers an ethnic group as “others”, as outsiders and threatening just like an alien. Such behavior is very unjustified because all people have the same rights including being treated equally with other people even though they come from different groups.

Another definition of racism is written in the APA Dictionary of Psychology. They define racism as a prejudice that assumes that the members of a racial group have distinctive characteristics and it makes them think that some racial groups being inferior to others. If we look at the notion of racism, we can see that there are racial groups that dominate other groups. Whitley and Kite (2010) stated that “Group-based dominance reflects the belief that one’s group ought to be at the top of the societal ladder and that other groups ought to be on the bottom. Opposition to equality reflects the belief that the groups on the bottom ought to stay there. From this understanding,

we can conclude that racial prejudice occurs because some individuals consider some others from different races as 'other' and considers them being inferior. When we say certain races are inferior means that we do ranking and the process of ranking between races is called racialization (Macionis &Plummer, 2008:330). This action is a wrong thing because classifying someone based on race is superficial because humans actually come from a single biological species (Macionis &Plummer, 2008: 330).

Racial prejudice is a serious issue because it can bring misery and doom and one of the reasons is that prejudice can bring discrimination. Macionis and Plummer (2008) stated that prejudice and discrimination often but not always occur together. This statement is indeed true and often happens to this day. Horrific events such as hootings, stabbings, bombings and car attacks that caused casualties carried out by white supremacists have occurred several times in the past eight years. The most recent horrific event was mass shootings that occurred at two mosques in Christchurch, New Zealand and killed 49 people as reported by Theguardian.com:

In the past eight years, across continents, white supremacists have repeatedly chosen the same targets for shootings, stabbings, bombings and car attacks. The mass shootings on Friday targeting two mosques in Christchurch, New Zealand, killing 49 people, appear to be the latest in a drumbeat of attacks motivated by the belief that the white race is endangered. The perceived threats include Jews, Muslims, immigrants, refugees, feminists and leftist politicians (Beckett, 2019)

The mass shooting by white supremacists against Muslims that consider immigrants and refugees as a threat to white people is also racial discrimination act. Racial discrimination is a behavior when people treat individuals differently because people belong to a particular racial group (VandenBos, 2015). The individual commits acts of violence against other people who are non-white people is an act of racial discrimination because he cannot accept their existence. Instead, he considers them as a threat even though those who come from any race he comes from have the same right.

While the motive of the perpetrators for committing mass shooting was because they assume that Jews, Muslims, immigrants, refugees, feminists, and leftist politicians are a threat to white people is an act of racial prejudice. Whitley and Kite (2010) explain that prejudice is an attitude that is related to a person's thoughts or feelings towards members of another group. In the case of racial prejudice, the action is directed at someone from a certain racial group. Racial prejudice owned by the perpetrators is that they thought that immigrants, Muslims, Jews, and refugees categorized as non-white is a threat to white people like them.

Racial discrimination incidents caused by other racial prejudices occurred in Washington, United States. According to the [washingtonpost.com](http://www.washingtonpost.com) report, a man named Wade Michael Page (40) opened fire on people in a Sikh temple in Milwaukee and resulted in the deaths of 6 people. The perpetrators' actions are reportedly motivated by racial hatred.

Referring to reports that the gunman may have been motivated by racial hatred, Obama said: “Regardless of what we look like, where we come from, or where we worship, we’re all one people.” Because Sikh men typically wear turbans, there are sometimes mistaken for Muslims or Arabs although there are neither (Laris, 2012). The alleged perpetrators of doing this are motivated by racism arising because the perpetrators are white supremacist movement activists.

He is known to have participated in several events related to the white supremacist movement.

According to the Southern Poverty Law Center, a civil rights organization that monitors hate groups, Page was “a frustrated neo-Nazi who had been the leader of a racist white power band”. He had been “part of the white power music since 2000”, when he left his native Colorado on a motorcycle, attended white power concerts in several states and played in a variety of “hate rock bands”, the center said, citing a 2010 interview Page gave to a white supremacist web site about his latest skinhead band, “end apathy”. (Laris, 2012).

Racial discrimination shown by the perpetrators through the brutal shootings that he did is allegedly motivated by their racism towards non-white people. The

victims at the Sikh temple were targeted because they used turbans and were often mistaken for Muslims or Arabs.

The connection between racial prejudice and racial discrimination that is happened in that both incidents and also realized in the novel *Small Great Things* by Jodi Picoult lids the author to conduct this study. Racial prejudice and racial discrimination happened in our life. While the relationship between literature and life is explained by Wellek and Warren (1984:89) that “literature "imitates" "life"; and "life" is, in a large measure, a social reality, even though the natural world and the inner of the subjective world of individual have also been objects of literary imitation.” Based on this statement, we can see that the novel which is part of literature is an imitation of what happens in life.

In this study, the researcher will look for racial prejudice and racial discrimination that happened in the novel and the relationship between racial prejudice and racial discrimination that happened in America portrayed in *Small Great Things*. This novel tells about Ruth Jefferson, an African-American labor/delivery nurse at a Mercy-West Haven hospital. She was assigned to take care of the child of a white supremacist couple. She faced the law and had to be put in jail after the couple's child died after Ruth tried to save their child while in critical condition.

Small Great Things novel was chosen because this has a very obvious racism topic. In the author's note part in the novel, the author explains that she has wanted to write stories about racism against black people that occur in the United States. She discouraged it. She was afraid that she could not be fair in writing stories about racism against black people in America because she was white. As a white person, she felt that she didn't know what it was like to grow as a black person in America. Writing about black people is considered different because racism is a difficult topic to talk about. Then, one day, she saw the news about an African American nurse who got an unpleasant treatment. A father who turned out to be a white supremacist asked the hospital where the nurse worked at so that black nurses like the nurse and

hospital staff who seem like her to not touch their children. From here, the author believes that she can write a story about racism from the point of view of a black nurse, a skin-head father, and a public-defender white woman. She wanted to show how white people seemed to be very easy to say someone as racist but did not realize racism in them.

1.2. Reason for Choosing the Topic

I chose Jodi Picoult's novels entitled *Small Great Things* as the object of my research and racial discrimination as the consequence of racial prejudice as the topic of my research because of the following reasons:

Firstly, the issue of racial prejudice and racial discrimination is one of the most frequently discussed issues in society. One of the research forms is the research on racial prejudice and racial discrimination which is reflected in a literary work such as novels and poetry. It can be seen in the previous studies as parts of this study. The previous study mostly discusses racism, racial prejudice, and racial discrimination. They found that these issues occur mostly happened in multicultural communities because of the diversity of their racial, religious or cultural backgrounds of the people in there.

Secondly, this topic is very interesting because this topic exists and also occurs in the living environment of the author who live in America. The writer wants to raise the topic of racism that was happening in America. The story in this novel is based on a true story. Jodi Picoult mentioned in the author's note section of her *Small Great Things* novel that an African American nurse in Flint, Michigan who worked in labor and delivery for twenty years experienced racism while helping a mother's birth where the mother's husband asked the supervisor of the hospital where she worked so that black workers like her were not allowed to touch the child of that couple and the supervisor also agreed. In response to this incident, a group of African American personnel sued for the discrimination received by the nurse in court and won. From this story, the author hoped that everyone can be more sensitive

to the issues of racial prejudice and racial discrimination in our society. Thus, we can avoid negative consequences of racial prejudice and racial discrimination.

Thirdly, not only discussing social issues that occur in society, the story of this novel also provides several moral values. The issue of racism found in society has never existed if everyone could have appreciated differences such as skin color. The suffering experienced by people of color because of racial prejudice or racial discrimination they receive is a real reason that racism must be abolished. With this novel, people can learn to understand the differences that exist in society, understand the dangers of racism and ultimately do not racism.

1.3. Statement of the Problems

In order to focus on the study, I would limit the discussion of the study by presenting the following problems:

- 1) How are racial prejudice and racial discrimination described in the novel?
- 2) How does racial prejudice lead to racial discrimination and serve as American's world vision?

1.4. Objectives of the Study

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

- 1) To analyze the racial prejudice and the racial discrimination expressed in story.
- 2) To explain how racial prejudice leads to racial discrimination as a social phenomenon in America.

1.5. Significance of the Study

The result of the research is expected to be a valuable contribution to the students of the English Department of Universitas Negeri Semarang and anybody who read this final project. Besides, the writer can state two purposes of the study into the following statements.

The first purpose is the theoretical value. By reading this final project, it will encourage the students of the English Department to learn more and improve their

knowledge of racial prejudice and racial discrimination from the sociological point of view. After that, the students of the English Department can be wiser in their society.

The second significance is practical value. It is expected that this final project can be used as a reference for college students who want to study and make research on the same topic or the same theory.

1.6. Outline of the Study

The outline of the study report is as the following:

Chapter I is the introduction which consists of background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the study.

Chapter II is the review of related literature. It consists of three subchapters. They are review of the previous study, review of theoretical study, and theoretical framework.

Chapter III is research methodology. It includes object of the study, types of the data, roles of the researcher, procedures of collecting data, and techniques of the data analysis.

Chapter IV is the finding and discussion. This chapter is designed to answer the research problems mentioned before.

Chapter V is the last chapter. It presents the conclusion of the study and some suggestions.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

The second chapter presents the theories underlying the topic of the study. This part consists of review of previous studies; review of theoretical study and theoretical framework.

2.1. Review of the Previous Study

Studies on analysis about racism in literary works such as novel and poem had been conducted by Ayan (2011), Prasida (2013), Akuso (2014), Abood and Dhain (2015), Hosseini and Zohdi (2016), Jing and Ya-nan (2016), Sadeq (2016), Menaka and Sankar (2018), Malathi (2018), Riaz et al (2018), and Sharmin (2018). In general, these studies talk about the existence of racism carried out by certain groups to other groups contained in a literary work such as novels and poems. The difference from these researches lies in the object of study that is used. Some of them use novels as study objects but from different authors and titles and the other use poem as the object of the study. Besides, even though they discussed the same topic namely racism, but they had a different focus. Ayan focuses on race prejudice, fear, anger, cultural conflicts and cultural logic of racism reflected in Richard wright's Native Son; Prasida focuses on how white privilege is legitimated by people of color by constructing a psychological and cultural self; Akuso emphasizes the issue of racism and racial segregation in a multicultural society; Abood and Dhain not only talk about racism, they also talk about religion, womanism, and violence; Hosseini and Zohdi explore the ethnical characteristic and the social, cultural, and scientific investigations on an ethnical group and use Afghan types as example; Jing and Y-nan focuses on the racial discrimination in America from the narrator's experience in growth process, employment, and politics; Sadeq emphasis on violence issue when he Jim Crow Laws were implemented; Menaka and Sankar focus on the racism and slavery that realized

in Mark Twain's the adventures of Huckleberry; Riaz et al focus on the fear and racism suffered Blacks' people, and; Sharmin focuses on racism throughout the history in Africa. New things that we can get from previous studies are first from Ayan that the cultural logic of racism that was socially and culturally shaped and the race prejudice that belongs to one group against another group is the result of their unconsciously painted stereotypical and it can limit and victimize the relations between the black and the white when they want to reunite. Second, Racism is a topic that we can find in all genres in literary works. Even in a pure fantasy genre that seems innocent and pure, we can find a case of racism in it. We can see it from Prasida's findings in his research that there is an element of racism in JK Rowling's famous fantasy novel, the Harry Potter series. Third, all racial groups within a multicultural society can live together without feeling like wanting to dominate or lead other racial groups. As happened in the West Indies, according to Akuso, West Indies can maintain their national identity if all existing racial groups can respect the diversity of cultures and races that exist without racial prejudice. Fourth, some topics that we can find in Alice Walker's novels *The Color Purple* are racism, womanism, religion, and violence. Fifth, after analyzing the novel runner, Hosseini and Zohdi concluded that racism is not only a biological difference but also a social construction used by a group of people to get their egoistic goals. Sixth, Jing and Ya-nan Yin and Yun found that in America, one of the most profound social problems was the problem of racism. Seventh, Black people like Richard, black characters in *Black Boy* novels, have to work hard, think smart and have the spirit to fight injustice to get the success they dreamed of despite being in a difficult situation due to the Jim Crow laws. Eighth, Finn, the protagonist character in Mark Twain's *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, has to use his perceptions to face and overcome many problems in his society like racism and slavery. Ninth, Telephone Conversation poetry reflects how the suffering suffered by black people due to racial discrimination they experienced while in England. The racism they get leaves bad memories and the only desires they have is they can live safely and freely in their own country. Tenth, Native

Son novel by Richard Wright highlights the problem of racism which makes black people become scared, frustrated and stressed. Not only that, but this novel also helps eliminate racism in America by elevating Afro American literature and society. And eleventh, Joseph Conrad's *Heart of Darkness* clearly illustrates the superiority of the European race in Africa and racism that occurs in Africa.

While studies about racial discrimination have been conducted by Poongodi (2012), Makombe (2013), Maurilla (2015), Chabhu (2015), Kumar (2015), Deivasigamani (2016), Naidu (2016), Chalid, Yusuf and Helmita (2017), Yamuna and Sharmila (2017), Sarma (2017), Ogene, Anyawu, and Ojiaku (2018), Arunkumar and Benazir (2018), and Wu (2018). In general, these studies talk about racial discrimination realized in the novel. The difference from these studies is that the novels used as the objects of research are different. The new things about these studies are first, through some of his poems, Langston Hughes describes the conditions of people in America who get racist treatment from black people. Second, Maurilla found that there are 2 types of discrimination found in Kathryn Stockett's *The Help*, namely individual discrimination and institutional discrimination which are a reflection of the social conditions of the 1960s in the Southern United States. Third, ethnocentrism or the tendency of a group to adopt their own culture is the best to make a person consider their own culture, tradition, and group norms to be the best and use them as a tool to judge the culture of other groups. Fourth, Nadine Gordimer through her novel *Guest of Honour* voiced equality between two races namely blacks and whites and opposed the existence of social classes. Fifth, *The Autobiography of my mother* by Kincaid derived an issue about racial and social relations with a new female perspective which highlights the link between race and sexuality. Sixth, racial attitudes are very deep-rooted and are the spring of much of social and political behavior. Seventh, white skin people who treat others based on the skin colour of others have racist tendencies to black people. To eliminate it, they must learn how to respect and treat others based on the behaviour of others not by their skin colour. Eighth, through her novel, Morrison gives an idea of what the lives of African

Americans in America are like the racism they get. Not to weaken them, Morrison wants to support and encourage them that they can also shine in this world. Ninth, the Search Warrant contains Mardiano's vision to fight against the discrimination towards the Jews they have experienced since time immemorial. Tenth, Racial discrimination in African literature and African-American literature is almost similar but has several differences. The difference is that Africa is stronger and bolder in fighting racism under Apartheid laws, while African Americans are not too aggressive in combating racism because of the dominance of the number of white people in America. Eleventh, 2 Run novels describe the social logical inconsistencies between the two distinct conditions of India that happened before colonization and it proceeds even in Post-Independence India. Twelfth, "Zootopia" is such a popular movie that performs and reflects American racial conflicts from many perspectives. From "Zootopia", we can learn that a country can learn from the rules of the jungle that everyone can live in harmony even though everyone is different. Last, the thirteenth is during the period of the adoption of the Jim Crow law and apartheid, crime and violence such as racial discrimination was one way to spread the hegemony of the invaders.

A study about racial prejudice had been conducted by Sanopa, Warman, and Raflis (2017). In this study, they are talking about racial prejudice portrayed in the novel *The Color of Water* by James McBride particularly about how blacks are perceived differently by other races in America. The new thing from this study is blacks as the minority in the United States get racial prejudice from Whites, the majority. The prejudice is blacks are slaves and come from the low-level of society. It influences blacks because they cannot enjoy their life and they have to hard work for the equality that they supposed to have.

Pathak (2015) proposed a study about racial prejudice and racial discrimination entitled "In Black and White: Race and Oppression in Doris Lessing's *Martha Quest* and *A Proper Marriage*." His study aims to reveal racial prejudice that is realized in the novel by using the aid of critical race theory and show how racial

prejudice influence the character of Martha Quest. The finding of this study is two novels by Doris Lessing, *Martha Quest* and *A Proper Marriage* are portrayed as racial prejudice and racial discrimination in Europeans' treatment towards the native African. This prejudice is just the assumption of Europeans toward Africans and not based on facts. Another research about racial discrimination and racial prejudice is proposed by Hema (2018) entitled *RACISM – A SOCIAL EVIL IN THE NOVEL ABSALOM, ABSALOM BY WILLIAM FAULKNER*. This study discusses the racial prejudice and racial discrimination which are the causes of Thomas's family's misery, the main actor in *Absalom's* novel by William Faulkner. The new thing from this paper is the racial discrimination received by Black people in the America South during the civil war is they are treated like an animal because they considered Black people as inferior. While the racial prejudice in the southern area is that place was interpreted is in an inhumane and dishonest status where a woman is considered as the object of sex and a tool used for accomplishing man purpose.

Next is Lanphear (2015) that conducted a study about racial biases entitled *Inherent Racial Biases Woven into America's Criminal Justice Institutions: A Reexamination of To Kill A Mockingbird*. This study explores racial bias that can be realized in *To Kill a Mockingbird*. Some people have a racial bias in their consciences in judicial institutions in the United States. As long as people with racial bias still exist, it is not impossible that the event that happened in Ferguson where there was a riot between the police and residents because the issue of racism will continue to occur in the United States.

A study about racial political criticism was proposed by Qin (2018) entitled *Achebe's Racial Political Criticism and the Construction of African Subjectivity*. This study aimed to attack western colonial discourse to develop African subjectivity. Achebe believed that literature could change the world towards a better one and through his analysis, he described the true Africa that contained in literary texts.

Two articles each written by Ghanbarinajjar (2013) and Zhong (2018) discuss the causes and effects of racial discrimination. Ghanbarinajjar in his study entitled

Race as a Cause for Discrimination and “Othering”, Bernard Malamud’s *The Tenants* a Case Study talks about the physical features and religion of some people are used as the basis for treating other people as "Other". Then Zhong talks about racial discrimination that causes family trauma is not only an individual problem but also a collective problem in his study entitled *Pain of the History: On Family Trauma in Baldwin’s Works*. The new things from these two studies are first, the development of technology and science, as well as the increase of educated and cultured people, cannot eliminate racial discrimination. It only appears in different forms. Losing past conflicts and trying to live in peace, and feeling sorry for each other is the key to eliminating racial discrimination. Second, American slavery and racial discrimination have caused tremendous trauma both physically and mentally to black families. The long-term pain caused by torture is very difficult to eliminate. To enhance racial tolerance, Baldwin through his novel proposed to promote the integration of the culture of black people with mainstream culture, advocating the inheritance of traditional black culture and promoting family harmony and social harmony to provide space for blacks to develop themselves.

Tony Morrison’s *The Bluest Eye* is well-known as a novel with a racist topic. Here is her paper entitled *Persuasive Strategies Towards Racial Appeal in Tony Morrison’s The Bluest Eye*, Shabani (2017) talks not only about the racism portrayed in the novel but also how persuasive strategies are used to reveal the racism portrayed in the story. The new things we can find in this movie are racism found in the bluest eye was described by Toni Morrison through clear dialogue. The social logic about white people has presented in the form of logos and the narrator’s feelings in the novel as black people against the white community are anger, fear, and hatred.

Ramin and Yadollahi (2014) conducted a study about social identity theory entitled *Social Identity Theory in Toni Morrison’s Sula*. This study discusses the identity formation of the main protagonist whose name is also used as the title of a novel by Morrison, *Sula*, who lives in a racist and sexist community. The finding of this study shows that this novel is about the process of forming Sula identities and

other black characters in difficult social environments. The stigma of the black race is the main cause of their low self-esteem and shattered self-schema. Social and personal identities formed in the atmosphere like this lead them to the terrible fate of life.

Here are two studies about racism from a psychoanalytic point of view. The first one is from Khan and Rahman (2014) entitled *The Framework of Racism in Toni Morrison's The Bluest Eye: A Psychosocial Interpretation*. This study talks about the political side of the consumer culture of postmodern capitalism in racist communities. This research will also discuss the relationship between ethnocentrism, racism, and sexism in the novel *The Bluest Eye* from a Marxist and psychoanalytic perspective. The second one is from Albarrak (2016) entitled *Racial Discrimination and Violence: A Psycho-Social Analysis of Richard Wright's Native Son and The Long Dream*. The objective of this study is to find the difficulties that are the impact of racial oppression on African-Americans felt by African Americans in the novels *Native Son* (1940) and *The Long Dream* (1958) by Richard Wright from a psychoanalytic point of view. The new things from that two studies are first, Tony through his novel *The Blue Eyes* shows how black people as suffering subjects want to identify themselves as white people. In this case, victims can be said to experience either sadomasochistic or delusional in opposing the capitalist machine of racial subjugation. The second is not only does it affect the socio-economic and political status of African-Americans; racial oppression also hurts the soul of African-Americans. Racial oppression changes the personality of African-Americans into psychologically crippled personalities, haunted by fear, anxiety, and castration complex.

2.2. Review of the Theoretical Study

2.2.1. Novel

Novel is a long fictional story that deals with human experiences. Emmanuel, McDonald, and Stewart (2016:245) noted that novel; the word originating from the French roman is narrative stories that contain imagination about life and life

experiences of the characters in the story. Similar to other literary works, the novel consists of two elements; they are intrinsic and extrinsic elements. Semi (1998:31) states there are five intrinsic elements in a literary work include theme, plot, setting, character and characterization, and figure of speech.

First, according to the oxford dictionary, theme is an idea that recurs in or pervades a work of art or literature. Theme was considered as the main idea of the story of a novel. Novels can contain more than one theme.

Next, plot is the sequence of events in the story of novels and considered as the main part of story. Bell (2004:12) suggests that the function of plot is to connect the author with the reader through the reading experience which makes the reader carry over and explore the storyline.

Then the next intrinsic element is setting. Setting is the literary element that provides the time and the place of the story. Kuiper (2012:9) states: “Whatever the locale of his work, every true novelist is concerned with making a credible environment for his characters, and this really means a close attention to sense data—the immediacies of food and drink and colour—far more than abstractions like “nature” and “city.”

The other intrinsic of novel is character and characterization. Character is the fictional character that plays in a story while characterization is an element that shows the nature or personality of the characters in the story. Kuiper (2012:6) states that character is an important element because without character there will be no fiction.

The other one is figure of speech. Quinn (1982:6) states that figure of speech is a deviation from the grammar commonly used in everyday life. The author uses the figure of speech to be able to convey the message of the story more imaginatively and emotionally.

2.2.2. Race

Race refers to a category of people who have common physical characteristics (Back and Solomos, 2001:64). Macionis and Plummer (2008:330) explained that physical

features such as skin colour, facial features, hair texture, and body shape are often used as an indication for someone to categorize one's race. One form of grouping people based on race is grouping people into 3 racial groups namely Caucasian, Negroid and Mongoloid. People with light skin and fine hair are categorized as Caucasian race, people with darker skin and coarser, curlier hair are categorized as Negroid race, and people with yellow or brown skin and distinctive folds on the eyelids are categorized into Mongoloid race (Macionis and Plummer, 2008:330)

Categorizing people based on physical characteristics can cause a negative effect because people often relate someone's race to other things of that person such as the level of intelligence and personality of those people. People who are categorized into Caucasian races are often seen as people with greater intelligence and higher morality (Gobineau, 1915, as cited in Macionis and Plummer, 2008, p. 330). When we assume that members of certain races have a higher intelligence means that we have made a ranking. That is because we put certain races better and others not better than others. Macionis and Plummer (2008:330) noted that “This process of ranking people on the basis of their presumed race sociologists now call racialization: it is at the heart of this system of inequality and social exclusion.”

2.2.3. Prejudice

Prejudice is an irrational attitude shown by someone based on preconceived towards others based on their group membership (Stolley, 2005:141). The intended group membership is like membership of a social class, sex, sexual orientation, age, political affiliation, race or ethnicity of someone. Prejudice can be positive or negative, but prejudice is more often associated with negative things.

Stolley (2005:141) revealed several negative forms of prejudice to be found in the "isms", including:

Sexism is the belief that one sex is naturally inferior or superior, thereby justifying unequal treatment. Feminist sociologists (see chapter 2) focus on sexism. Ageism takes the form of prejudice against the elderly. Sociologists and others who study aging and

ageism are called gerontologists. Other “isms” include ableism (prejudice against the disabled) and heterosexism (prejudice toward homosexuals).

Furthermore, Stolley (2015:141) explained that in all these prejudices in the form of “isms” that have been stated therein contain a belief that there are groups that are superior and there are groups that are inferior so that there are differences treatment towards the superior and inferior groups. While an example of a positive form of prejudice is exaggerating the goodness of people including the good of ourselves (Macionis and Plummer, 2008:332).

2.2.3.1. Racial Prejudice

Another term for racial prejudice is racism (VandenBos, 2015:875). Racism is a negative form of prejudice. Stolley (2015:141) stated that racism is an irrational prejudice towards a person based on the racial or ethnic group membership of those people. In racism, there is a belief that there are races that are categorized as superior and there are those that are categorized as inferior (Macionis and Plummer, 2008:333). The same opinion was expressed by Back and Solomos.

Back and Solomos (2002:66) stated that “the racialist is not content to assert that races differ; he also believes that some are superior to others, which implies that he possesses a unitary hierarchy of values, an evaluative framework with respect to which he can make universal judgments.” Their perspective on racial differences indicates that they reject the existence of unity. Furthermore, this is certainly classified as negative because all races should be in the same position.

People who have prejudice towards a group also tend to have prejudice towards other groups. Hartley (1946, as cited in Stolley, 2015, p.141) in his study explained that racists or people who have prejudice towards a racial/ethnic group also have a prejudiced attitude towards other groups. Additionally, Macionis and Plummer (2008:335) stated that “Such people exhibit authoritarian personalities, rigidly conforming to conventional cultural values, envisaging moral issues as clear-cut

matters of right and wrong and advocating strongly ethnocentric views.” Moreover, people with authoritarian personalities believe there is a hierarchy in a society where those who think they are better can dominate weak people (Macionis and Plummer, 2008:335).

Racial prejudice occurs because of a grouping of people into several racial groups conducted by people. This racial grouping occurs because people necessarily identify themselves as part of a particular racial group. It does not happen spontaneously or something that is inevitable but rather a result of experience (Blummer, 1958:3). Furthermore, Blummer (1958:4) stated that there are four basic types of feelings in the dominant group that always exist in race prejudice. The terms dominant refers to groups that have the most power in society and the minority group refers to groups that lack power. In the United States, the dominant group refers to the white man and the minority group refers to people of colour (Pincus, 1996:186).

The first feeling that seems always present in race prejudice is a feeling of superiority. Blummer (1958) explained that there is confidence in the dominant group who naturally feels that they are superior or better. One form of that feeling is the insult of the dominant group to the quality of the subordinate group members. The insult that occurs is like when the dominant group feels that the subordinate group is a group of people who are laziness, dishonesty, greediness, unreliability, stupidity, deceit, and immorality.

The second feeling is a feeling that the subordinate race is intrinsically different and alien. It's a kind of "They are not of our kind" feeling. Blummer (1958:4) stated that “it is this feeling that reflects, justifies, and promotes the social exclusion of the subordinate racial group”. Furthermore, the alliance of the feeling of superiority and the feeling that the subordinate race is intrinsically different can cause a feeling of aversion and even antipathy.

The third feeling is a feeling of proprietary claim. This is a feeling that the dominant group feels that they have the right and exclusive rights in important sectors of life. Blummer (1958) stated that:

“The range of such exclusive or prior claims may be wide, covering the ownership of property such as choice lands and sites; the right to certain jobs, occupations or professions; the claim to certain kinds of industry or lines of business; the claim to certain positions of control and decision-making as in government and law; the right to exclusive membership in given institutions such as schools, churches and recreational institutions; the claim to certain positions of social prestige and to the display of the symbols and accoutrements of these positions; and the claim to certain areas of intimacy and privacy”

This feeling is considered a very strong feeling in race prejudice.

The last feeling is a fear and suspicion that the subordinate race harbours designs on the prerogatives of the dominant race. There is a concern felt by the dominant group that the subordinate group is threatening or will threaten the position of the dominant group. The actions that deemed suspicious are interpreted as an attack on the superiority of the dominant group, or a disturbance to the exclusivity of the environment of the dominant group, or interference towards the important area claimed by the dominant group that is crucial in the arousing and fashioning race prejudice (Blummer, 1958:4).

From the explanation of the four basic feelings in racial prejudice, we can see the position of the subordinate group towards the dominant group. Blummer (1958:4) explained that the feeling of superiority places the subordinate group below the dominant group; the feeling that the subordinate race is intrinsically different places the subordinate group far behind the dominant group; the feeling of proprietary claim exclude subordinate groups from their rights to proprietary claims; and the fear of encroachment is emotional fear of danger that threatens the position of the dominant group.

The other attitude that is considered racial prejudice is expressing a blatant intolerance toward someone from another race and it is named as redneck racism (Brislin, 1991, as cited in Baldwin, 2017:16). Furthermore, Baldwin explained that telling jokes and statements about the inferiority or backwardness of a group or slurring name of another group that is usually called as *ethnophaulisms* also belong to

redneck racism. In line with Brislin's statement; Winslow, Aaron, and Amadife (2011:58) also stated a similar statement that African American people perceive verbal behaviour as a way of calling them, for example calling them with a nigger is an act of prejudice. Moreover, besides expressing racial slur, the other verbal behaviour that is considered prejudice is expressing stereotypes of another group.

The example of a racial slur is when a white person calls a black person a "nigger" and a black person calls a white person a "cracker" (Saucier, Hockett, and Wallenberg, 2008:690). Stereotype according to Oxford Dictionary is "is a fixed idea or image that many people have of a particular type of person or thing, but which is often not true in reality. Talking about stereotypes about black people, Kleider-Offutt, Bond, and Hegerty (2017:288) explained that there is a stereotype about black people's faces where they are identified with facial features that have full lips, wide nose, dark eye colour, coarse hair, and dark skin. Furthermore, "Men with more Afrocentric facial features (e.g., dark skin, wide nose, full lips; also called stereotypical features) are more likely to be stereotyped than men with fewer Afrocentric features." Black people, especially those who have stereotypical features are often associated with negative stereotypes such as violence and criminality.

Blatant intolerance is racism that we can realize directly. However, some actions are included in racism but we are not aware of it. One of the things that are included is when someone uses "us/them" language or talks about "your people" when talking to people from other groups (Baldwin, 2017:17). Moreover, Brislin (1991) added that "arm's-length prejudice occurs when someone voices tolerance for a group, typically of being accepting of them in the neighborhood or workplace, but wants to restrict them from closer relationships, such as marrying a family member".

2.2.4. Discrimination

In addition to the prejudice, discrimination is also one of the things that are always assumed to be a negative thing. Discrimination is any type of treatment that is carried out unfairly against people based on their group membership (Stolley, 2015:142). The

term is usually used to refer to acting in an unfair or demeaning manner, but it can also refer to giving someone an undeserved advantage. Another explanation about discrimination from Herbst (1997, as cited in Baldwin, 2017:14) that discrimination refers to behaviour when someone denies giving equal treatment to people based on the membership in some group of that people.

Based on the perpetrators who discriminate, discrimination is divided into two namely individual discrimination and institutional discrimination. Pincus (1996:186) explained that individual discrimination is a discriminating behaviour committed by members of a racial/ethnic / gender group towards members of another racial/ethnic / gender group. The actor of this discrimination is either an individual or a small group of individuals.

Discrimination at the institutional level is known as Institutional discrimination. Macionis and Plummer (2008:337) explained that Institutional discrimination is the attitude or act of prejudgment that occurs in a social institution such as a school, hospital, police, and workplace institution. Moreover, Stolley (2015:142) stated that institutional discrimination perpetuates stratification patterns by systematically disadvantaging certain groups. Another statement about institutional discrimination is delivered by Lee, Perez, Boykin, and Denton (2018:3). They stated that institutional discrimination that is also known as structural discrimination refers to gaps in various fields such as housing, schooling, employment, health, justice which are carried out systematically and tend to benefit certain groups.

Pettigrew and Taylor (2015:1) distinguished discrimination into direct discrimination and indirect discrimination. Direct discrimination is when someone treating someone unequal intentionally. While indirect discrimination happens when the unfair result of direct discrimination influences the next decisions and it is continuing and increasing the original wound that is caused by direct discrimination Pettigrew and Taylor (2015). Reskin (1998, as cited in Pettigrew and Taylor, 2015) stated that the example of direct is when employers that their stereotypes of

minorities, particularly of inner-city black men, lead them to avoid their decision to not hire them.”

2.2.4.1. Racial Discrimination

Racial discrimination is the behavior when people treat individuals differently because people belong to a particular racial group (VandenBos, 2015). This social phenomenon can be found in multicultural societies whose inhabitants come from diverse ethnic, religious and racial backgrounds. One of the countries that contain a multicultural society that always faces racial discrimination is the United States.

Racial discrimination is a classic problem in America and is still happening today. According to a National Research Council report, white Americans believe that discrimination against African-Americans in America in the area of public accommodation is gone because of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, but the results of the social research science say otherwise that racial discrimination in housing, employment, education, and public accommodations towards African-Americans still occur (Borgatta and Montgomery, 2000:56). Borgatta and Montgomery (2000:57) added about the effect direct or indirect racial discrimination can be seen in the 1980s and 1990s where there is a pattern of job distribution where many African-American people work in professional, technical, managerial, and administrative sectors but they are in a low position.

Racial discrimination also occurs in employment, housing, credit markets, and consumer interactions. In the employment field, one of the gateways to get a job is to register a job following the requirements requested. Everyone who meets the requirements should have the same opportunity. However, Pager and Shepherd (2004:3) explained that racial discrimination happened in employment where employers avoid young, inner-city black men in looking for workers because of the attributing characteristics of the black men such as “lazy” and unreliable”. It is along with the fact stated by Pager and Shepherd (2004:6) that “African Americans are reportedly twice to be unemployed as whites” according to his analysis of the Current

Population Survey in 2006). Another fact says that found that more than one-third of black has been personally been acclaimed for work or promotion because of their racial or ethnic origin (Pager and Shepherd, 2004:2). At the aggregate level, researchers found the fact that members of minority races worked more in jobs with lower levels of stability and authority and had fewer opportunities to become more advanced (Pager and Shepherd, 2004:6).

Then in the housing field, according to Massey and Dentor (1993, as cited in Pager and Shepherd, 2008:7), racial discrimination happened where there is residential segregation between African Americans and whites in 1990. Moreover, Baldwin explained that according to an extensive series of audits measuring housing discrimination against blacks, Latinos, Asians, and Native Americans by the Department of Housing and Urban Development between 2002 and 2002 reported that blacks experienced consistent adverse treatment in roughly one in five housing searching. The forms of discrimination they felt included a lack of information on the units being offered and the lack of opportunity to see the units being offered. When it comes to buying a house, they get a little help in financial matters and they are directed to communities or neighborhoods that are less wealthy or where the majority of the population is minority citizens (Pager and Shepherd, 2008:7-8).

Next in credit markets, Oliver and Shappiro (1997, as cited in Pager and Shepherd, 2008:8) stated that “blacks pay more than 0.5% higher interest rates on home mortgages than do whites and that this difference persists with controls for income level, date of purchase, and age of buyer”. This racial discrimination in credit markets focuses on mortgages.

And last is in the consumer market, people from many racial minority groups are working in hotels, restaurants, gas stations, grocery/food stores, clothing stores, department stores, home improvement stores, and office equipment stores (Pager and Shepherd, 2004:10). Other racial discrimination behaviors are accepted by middle-class African Americans. They claim to experience discrimination such as getting poor service in restaurants, getting increased supervision while in department stores

to direct harassment when in public accommodation. Baldwin (2017:15) stated that people of color are also being followed by security guards regardless of their attire or appearance while they are in stores. Moreover, not only receive poorer service, minority consumers also pay more than white consumers (Pager and Shepherd, 2004:10).

2.2.5. Racial Discrimination in America

Racial discrimination is a classic problem in our society. One form of racial discrimination that has occurred in America is the application of Jim Crow Laws. Elias and Feagin (2016:2) stated that:

“The long historical epoch of slavery and Jim Crow (near-slavery) segregation generated a racialized socio-economic system that rigidly divided white and black Americans according to physical characteristics—and still socially positions and frames whites as socially superior and powerful, and blacks and other people of color as inferior and powerless.”

As long as this law was applied, housing, schools, train cars, buses, water fountains, public restrooms, and other public areas were separated between those for white people and black people in southern and border in the United States. This event occurred in 1880 until 1969. Although this event had ended years ago, in fact, the separation that occurred in the field of education still occurred at this time.

Scott (2016) through the theguardian.com website stated that the separation of schools because of race and class in America really happened and this was confirmed directly by the Government Accountability Office (GAO). According to their reports, more than 20 million black students are attending public schools that are racially and socioeconomically isolated. Further, based on GAO, it is known that schools with high-minority and high-poverty have low resources and are too disciplined. Those who attend this school have less access to more advanced courses. And also, GAO states that the separation of public schools in the United States based on race and class does exist and there are inequalities there.

The same statement about the separation of schools was also stated by Strauss (2016). Strauss explained that in 1954, the US Supreme Court ruled that the permission granted by the government to schools to operate schools only for white people or schools only for black people to be abolished because the school segregation like that was considered "inherently unequal". This decision aims to end the segregation in schools, but that goal is deemed unachievable, because, based on data released by federal data, the number of schools with high poverty which is more intended to black and brown students is twice as many as in the year between 2001 and 2014.

Quoting from Rothstein, Strauss (2016) explains that the real cause of the separation of schools is related to neighborhood problems. This separation of schools occurs because their neighborhood is also separate. Some things to overcome this problem include adjusting school attendance boundaries or controlling school choices. However, this is difficult to apply to elementary school children because of the distance between schools which may be difficult to do or not alleviate them. The separation of dwellings that still existed in the 20th century as in New York occurred as the result of public policies that were implemented in the past. Like the policy that was made in the mid-twentieth century. At that time, the federal government and the city government collaborated to build public housing, but they built the building in separate places for white and black people. For white people, the government built the Williamsburg Houses. While for African Americans, the government built the Harlem River Houses.

When it comes to drugs, although African Americans are less likely to use drugs, they are twice as likely to be arrested for drug problems. It happens because the police tend to prefer to hunt down drug dealers rather than hunting drug users. African American people with fewer job choices and have low-income jobs often end up selling drugs. Furthermore, according to drug laws, the sentence imposed on crack cocaine sellers; drugs that are often used by African-Americans are far heavier than the law imposed on cocaine powder sellers (Mullainathan, 2015). Concurred with

Mullainathan; Rosenberg, Groves, and Blankenship (2016) also reported that black people were more often charged with selling and possessing drugs than white people. The reason why black is more often connected to the drug trade is partly because of their poverty and employment opportunities. Based on their study, compared to white people, black people are at a disadvantaged economic position. Judging by the results of research they did in New Haven, in 2011, the ratio of black people in new haven to unemployment was around 25% while among white people in new haven, only 12% were among those unemployed. In terms of the median income of black people in the New Haven is much lower than the median income of white people. Where white people get US \$ 77,443 and black people only get almost half of white people's income.

Next is the case of racial discrimination mentioned by the author of this novel, Jodi Picoult on the author's note section of the novel (2016). A father is known to be a white supremacist asking the hospital so that the nurse who is caring for his child is an African American and people who look like him not to touch his child. In fact, the nurse assigned to care for his child is very experienced because she has worked as a nurse at that hospital for 25 years. Quoted from cnn.com on 17 February 2013, the nurse finally sued the manager of the Hurley Medical Centre hospital in Flint which is also the place where she worked for receiving the patient's request.

According to a research article published by pewsocialtrends.org, about 71% of black people said that they had experienced discrimination and were treated unfairly because of their race. The unfair treatment they experience includes the behavior of people who acted like they were suspicious of them (black people) because of their race and feeling that people are questioning their intelligence. Besides, they feel that people treat them like they are not smart because of their race. The statement was the result of a national survey conducted by the Pew Research Centre conducted from 29 February to 8 May 2016. The subjects of the study were whites, blacks, and Hispanics in the United States.

The other discrimination felt by black people is skin tone discrimination. According to Uzogara, Lee, Abdou, and Jackson (2014:14) based on their research on perceptions of adult African American men about skin tone discrimination; they found that African Americans with light skin consistently received the best treatment from whites while African Americans with dark skin get the worst treatment. In line with them, Maddox & Chase (2004, in Heather, Kleider-Offutt, Bond, and Hegerty, 2017:28), they stated that Black Americans with darker skin are treated more negatively than Black Americans with lighter skin.

2.2.6. The Relationship between Prejudice and Discrimination

People may get confused between prejudice and discrimination. The difference between prejudice and discrimination is prejudice is a matter of attitude while discrimination is a matter of behavior (Stolley, 2015:141). The connection between prejudice and discrimination was revealed by Herbst (1997:185) as cited in Baldwin, (2017:14). He stated that discrimination is based on beliefs, feelings, fantasies, and motivations of prejudice. Moreover, Baldwin (2017:19) added that “communicative and policy forms of prejudice (and their manifest effects in terms of housing, education, job opportunities, and so on) “create” prejudicial perceptions, which in turn create the conditions of discrimination”.

Pager and Shepherd (2008:2) also said that discrimination may be motivated by prejudice, stereotype or racism. For example, when there are job openings, young black people tend to be avoided because they are considered lazy and unreliable. If at the end of the election decision they reject black people because they are black people and are identical with lazy and unreliable persons then this decision is an act of racial discrimination. This is because from the beginning they have distinguished between white and black experiences; they avoid black applicants and ultimately reject black people.

Discrimination caused by prejudice is also explained in the introduction to sociology (2013). The following is an explanation of the four illustrations that illustrate how prejudice and discrimination can occur:

Unprejudiced nondiscriminators are open-minded, tolerant, and accepting individuals. Unprejudiced discriminators might be those who, unthinkingly, practice sexism in their workplace by not considering females for certain positions that have traditionally been held by men. Prejudiced nondiscriminators are those who hold racist beliefs but don't act on them, such as a racist store owner who serves minority customers. Prejudiced discriminators include those who actively make disparaging remarks about others or who perpetuate hate crimes (*Introduction to Sociology*, 2013).

From this, we can see that although prejudice does not always create discrimination and discrimination is not always caused by prejudice, prejudice can indeed cause discrimination.

Other opinions regarding the relationship between prejudice and discrimination were expressed by Macionis and Plummer (2008:337-338). They note that the prejudice and discrimination relationship creates an interconnected vicious circle:

“Prejudice by whites against people of colour, for example, does not produce innate inferiority but it can produce social inferiority, consigning minorities to poverty, low-prestige occupations and poor housing in racially segregated neighbourhoods. If white people interpret social disadvantage as evidence that minorities do not measure up to their standards, they unleash a new round of prejudice and discrimination, giving rise to a vicious cycle whereby each perpetuates the other.”

Prejudices by white people against people of colour creates social inferiority and it causes harm to people of colour as minorities such as poverty, low-prestige occupations and poor housing in racially segregated neighbourhoods. A series of losses ~~is~~ **are** then used as a benchmark that people of colour do not meet their standards and that raises prejudice against people of colour and so on.

2.2.7. *White Supremacy*

White supremacy is often associated with white privilege and racism. The narrow understanding of white supremacy according to Gibbons (2010) is the extreme racist behavior of someone as openly showing hatred towards others. Rabaka stated another definition of white supremacy (2007, as cited in Yee, 2015) which argues that not only global and social phenomena, white supremacy is also a personal and political phenomenon in which in it there are three things and these three things are:

- (1) Often race is essentialized into binary understandings of black and white with the result of creating valuations that mislead most to conflate race with culture. For example, Green et al. (2007:p. 397) note that “in colonial contexts, whiteness was represented by orderliness, rationality and self-control, while non-whites were represented by chaos, irrationality, violence, and a lack of self-control” (Kincheloe and Steinberg, 1998);
- (2) The Marxist analysis of racial inequality, which argues, from a political economy viewpoint, that the ‘other’ was marginalized for profit and gain of the capitalist system; and
- (3) Race as a social construction emerged in the modernist era due to Europe’s desire for global dominance (Rabaka, 2007, as cited in Yee, 2015).

Someone who has a white supremacy ideology is called a white supremacist.

Patrick Breen, a history professor at Providence College, explains that the concept of white begins with the concern of white colonists that they will be outnumbered by Native Americans (Washington.com). They worry that if that happens there will be a massacre of the whites if the Indians unite. That concern is the background of the many crimes against Native Americans. The same concern for blacks also arose when enslaved Africans were brought to America. The events of Haitian revolutions carried out by the enslaved Africans and killed many white people made the white people make their own version of the news. They were doubtful that black people have control and will kill the white people. They also believe that blacks and white people can live together only if white people control black people. The threat eventually became the background of a race war between whites and blacks which occurred in 1831 in which 120 blacks were killed by whites.

This incident occurred after the black slave revolt which was also called the Nat Turner's rebellion.

2.2.8. Sociology in Literature

Individuals and relationships between individuals as part of society is one of the things learned by many people. Learning about relationships between individuals in society will lead us to the science of sociology. Macionis and Plummer (2008) stated that “sociology is the systematic study of human society.” In human society, there are also social issues such as prejudice and discrimination issues that will be raised in this study. The object that will be used in this research is not the community, but a novel that is part of literature.

Literary works such as drama novels, poetry, films, art or music are visions of human life and through a small world that they create we can appreciate the nature of the social and the human (Macionis and Plummer, 2008:18). Including social issues to be discussed in this research, namely prejudice and discrimination is the part of the nature of the social and the human. Macionis and Plummer (200:18) explained that Sociologists also have the same task of appreciating the nature of the social and the human, but they do not create imaginary worlds because they analyze it in the real world.

Pospelov in the International Social Science Journal book put forward another idea about the relationship between sociology and literature. Pospelov (1998) stated that “Literature is an art that develops in human society throughout the ages quite independently of sociology, whereas sociology is a science whose purpose is to discover the objective laws of social life in all its manifestations including creative art.” The literature contains topics of human society and sociology analyses human society such as objective laws of social life including those manifested in an art such as literature.

While according to Laurenson and Swingewood (1972:11), sociology and literature have a similar outline. Sociology is a scientific study of man in society,

social institution and social process to answer how society is possible, works and persists (Laurenson and Swingewood, 1972:11). Sociology is concerned on how individuals adapt to certain different societies and how the processes of change in society occur gradually or cataclysmically and their Just like sociology, literature is also concerned about man's social world, and how man adapts and change it effects on social structures. In short, sociology contains about man's social world (Laurenson and Swingewood, 1972:12). Just like sociology, literature is also concerned about man's social world, and how humans adapt and change it. Laurenson and Swingewood, (1972:12) explained as in the novel that depicts the man's social world through his relationships and position in the family, politics, or other institutions, and conflicts experienced with or between groups, as well as with social classes. Here we can see the novel as part of literature is dealing with social, economic and political just like sociology.

The next statement about the relationship between literature and society is explained by De Bonald in Wellek and Warren (1984:90) that literature "literature is an expression of society" which means that literature only describes some aspects of social reality. What is written by the author in his work does not describe the whole of life, but rather describes the social reality in his own time and represents the life of the community in his lifetime. One of the things described by the writer is the social situation of the author's lifetime.

Then, the relationship between literature with society is stated by Wellek and Warren (1984:89). They stated that "literature "imitates" "life"; and "life" is, in a large measure, a social reality, even though the natural world and the inner of the subjective world of individuals have also been objects of literary imitation." Based on the explanation before, sociology imitates a social reality in life. It is including a subjective world of the individual also becomes the object of literary imitation. Another statement about the relationship between literature and society is that literature as a social document that pictures a social reality. Literature is also a treasury of costumes and customs, a sourcebook on the history of civilization, and

also a social document that produces an outline of social history (Wellek and Warren, 1984:98).

According to Bressler (199:213-214), using sociological approach means the researcher must concern with four things, place a work in its historical context, pay attention to the author's life, the time when the novel was written and the cultural environment of the texts and the authors. These are important because in sociological issues, the analysis not only concern on the characters in the literary work but also concern with the authors and the readers.

2.2.9. Goldman's Sociological Approach

According to Singewood (1991: 303), genetic structuralism is a humanist perspective that follows Bakhtin's broad theory. This theory was put forward by Lucien Goldmann, A French sociologist and therefore this theory is also called Goldmann's theory. The basic of generic structuralism or historical structuralism is a concept of a structure formed and changed by human activity. This structure is created through the practical activities of the human subject. Not humans as individuals, but a social group which is a collective category. This collective subject is the true source of cultural creation. Furthermore, all these cultural forms form a world view that unites various elements and labels of culture into unity and are connected.

Lukács,'s writings, especially from the book entitled *History and Class Consciousness* greatly affect Goldmann (Singewood 1998: 303). The concepts of world vision, totality, and consciousness derived by Goldmann was also influenced by Lukács,'s writings. Singewood and Laurensen (1972, 63-64) explain more about the concept of totality. They explained that literary works as a product of an ever-changing social world are a totality of thought and experience. Literary works that are dynamic, it contains important values and events of their time. Next is the concept of world vision and consciousness from Goldman who gets inspiration from Lukács. The two concepts are related to one another. A world vision is a total

understanding or ideology about the world that is understood as a whole. A world vision can also be interpreted as a vision of social class because world vision is a form of consciousness related to social class. It is not an empirical fact, but rather a structure consisting of ideas, aspirations, and feelings to unite a social group with other social groups. Goldmann also refers to world vision as a collective group consciousness that functions as a binder that unites individuals into a social group. The function of world vision for researchers is so that researchers can separate important features from features that are not important in work and see work as a whole. Only great writers can present or express social phenomena that occur in his time clearly (Swingewood and Laurensen, 1972: 63).

Swingewood and Laurens (1972:68) explain the method of applying the Goldmann's Sociology of Literature that begins by identifying certain structures in a text or work. Furthermore, researchers need to relate it to the concrete history and social conditions of a social group and social class that relates to the author and the world vision of that class. It was also explained by Swingewood (1998:303) who explained that literary works express the actions and values of social groups. Therefore, to fully understand the work, the researcher needs to explain the historical elements of the group's social life.

2.2.10. Binary Opposition

Swingewood (1998:304) explained that the genetic structuralism theory is slightly influenced by Barthes's structuralism theory which originates from linguistics and semiotics. Barthes in Bressler (2000:102) stated that "Borrowing and further developing Saussure's work, Barthes declares that all language is its own self-enclosed system based on binary operations. Furthermore, Barthes then explained the binary opposition by showing the binary opposition analysis in Nathaniel Hawthorne's *Young Goodman Brown*". The result is that the reader knows that the character will face evil when the character enters the forest. It is because the binary

opposition that seems to be known to many people of the light that is outside the forest which is interpreted as good and the darkness in the forest is interpreted as evil.

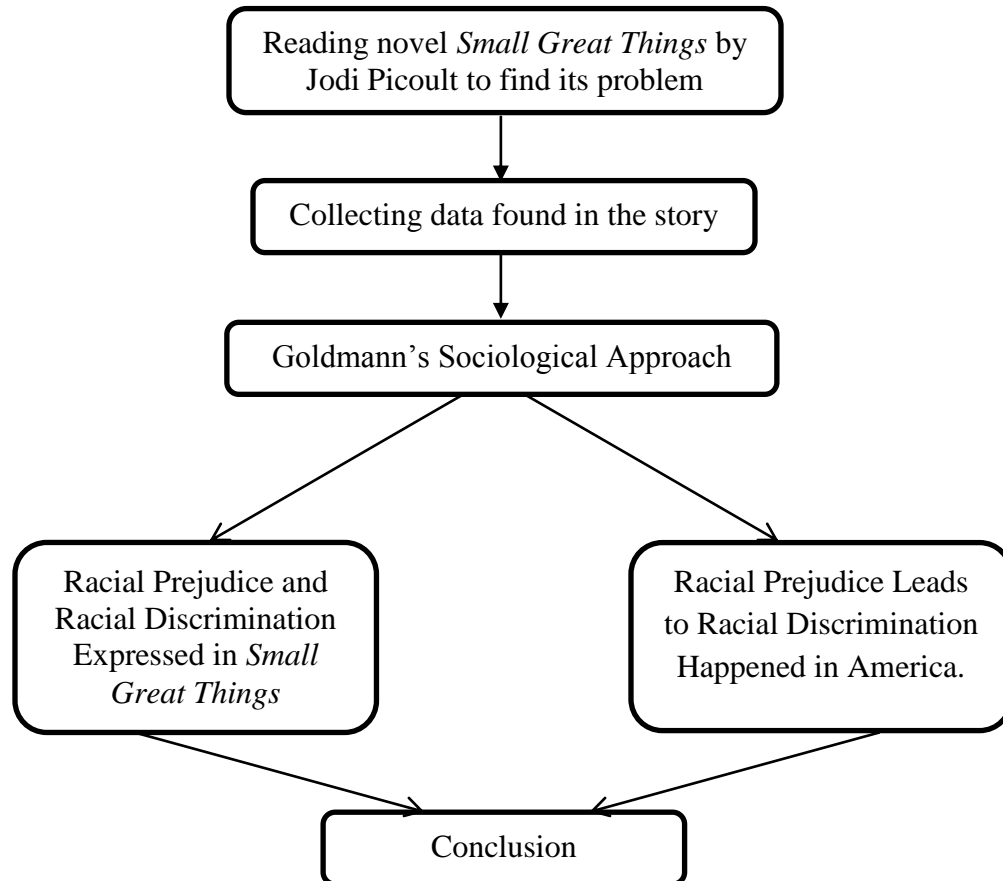
In line with Barthes' statement, according to Derrida in Bressler (2000:110-111) explained if in binary opposition or conceptual opposition, in each center it has an opposing center like the inferior concept derived from the opposite of an inferior concept that is superior. Another example is we know the truth because we know deception and we know good because we know bad. Furthermore, Barthes explained that the application of binary opposition is not only to analyze the literary work, but also for other social contexts such as fashion, family relations, and food (Bressler, 2000:102).

2.3. Theoretical Framework

The data was gathered by reading literature books, journals and other sources related to the topic. Therefore, I used some theories relevant to my study to analyze the data and answer the problem statement of this study. The author used the theory of prejudice and discrimination in the sociology perspective to analyze racial discrimination as a result of racial prejudice. A novel was written by Jodi Picoult entitled *Small Great Things* is used as the object of the study.

I use sociological approach by Goldmann to analyze *Small Great Things* novel. Not only analyzing the intrinsic elements of the novel such as theme, plot, character and characterization, the researcher also analyzed the extrinsic elements of the novel such as the historical context of when the novel was written. Through the analysis of the intrinsic of novel such as settings, plot, character and characterization and the extrinsic of the novel such as the society at the place and the time when the novel was written, the researcher shows how the novel reflects the ideology of *Small Great Things's* writer. The analysis begins by analyzing the history and the society of the place and the times portrayed in the novel. The researcher also analyzes the authorship and the binary opposition to find the world vision of the writer. The next thing is examining whether the author portrayed the historical context in the novel

correctly or not.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This last chapter presents conclusions and suggestions. The first sub-chapter contains the conclusions of the interpretation to answer the problems in this study. The second subchapter consists of some suggestions for further study.

5.1. Conclusion

Based on the discussion in chapter four, the researcher concluded that the novel *Small Great Things* portrayed racial discrimination as a result of racial prejudice. It started by finding racial prejudice and racial discrimination that portrayed in the novel.

Racial prejudice carried out by a dominant group namely can cause racial discrimination to the subordinate group. Racial discrimination occurs is discrimination in terms of housing, education, employment, and drug use. The racial segregation of housing led to school segregation between blacks and whites. The education quality between the two is also different. The quality of schools that are dominated by white people is better than the quality of schools for black people. Furthermore, it affects the quality of students between the two where white student achievement is better than the quality of black students. Then it affects jobs owned by white people where the majority of black people work in jobs with a low-level of authority while the majority of white people work in jobs with a high level of authority. The income owned by both of them was different where black people got a low income. Their low income makes black people more vulnerable or at risk of being involved with crimes such as drug abuse. Then it can lead to prejudice if white is better than black people and assume that black people are lazy, dishonest, and stupid. Such prejudices can further lead to other racial discrimination such as being followed while shopping because of the prejudice that black people are dishonest.

Through this novel, Picoult illustrates the dangers of racism that continue to occur throughout America.

5.2. Suggestion

Based on the results of the research described in the conclusions above, the author would like to submit several suggestions relating to this research. The first is a suggestion addressed to researchers who want to analyze the novel *Small Great Things*. My suggestion is to analyze the behavior of characters in the novel from the psychoanalysis approach because the depiction of the three main characters in the novel is very strong.

Second, this suggestion is for the readers. This topic is closely related to the situation in multicultural Indonesian society. By reading this research, readers can better understand what behaviors are included in prejudice and discrimination to avoid these behaviors.

And the last is for students, reading and analyzing literary works is a highly recommended activity because it will improve their ability to analyze literary works and can train our sensitivity to what is happening in society. In closing, after we have known from the results of this research that prejudice can cause discrimination, we must be able to eliminate prejudices such as racial prejudice. It is because even though prejudice does not always cause discrimination, we know that prejudice can cause us to discriminate and discrimination is a bad thing. we must be able to realize that differences like racial differences do exist but those differences do not make us differentiate us in seeing and treating people because everyone deserves the same and best treatment.

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