

**REPRESENTATION OF RACISM IN THE NOVEL “THE HELP”
BY KATHRYN STOCKETT**



A Thesis

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ABSTRACT

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This thesis is a research about representation of racism in the novel *The Help* by Kathryn Stockett and the objectives of the research are (1) to know what types of racism are in the novel *The Help* by Kathryn Stockett, (2) to know how racism is portrayed in the novel *The Help* by Kathryn Stockett.

The data resource of this research was the novel *The Help* by Kathryn Stockett which was published in 2009, and also some books were used to analyze and support this research. The method used in this research is qualitative method. This method intends to analyze the types of racism and the portrait of racism in the novel *The Help* by Kathryn Stockett. In collecting the data, the writer used note taking as the instrument to get the data. The writer used Charmichael and Hamilton theory to analyze types and portrayed racism in the novel.

Based on the findings and discussion in this thesis the writer found there are two types of racism in the novel *The Help* by Kathryn Stockett. The first type is individual racism and it has happened much more than in this novel than institutional racism as the second type.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Kennedy (1995:47) stated that literature is a kind of art that can offer pleasure and illumination. It gives the beauty, fact, event, imagination born from the process of contemplation or observation of social phenomena as living the impact of the reality and the restlessness of human being.

Literature is a form of creative and produce activity in producing a work that has a sense of aesthetic value and reflects the social realities. Literature term used to refer to cultural phenomena that can be found in all societies eventhough the social, economic, and religious existence is not a universal phenomenon (Soeratno in Jabrohim 2003 : 9).

In short, the writer concludes that literature is an expression of deep feeling for human and it is born from social phenomena, that is why from literature we can learn about life and society.

Literature is commonly divided into many kinds of works. One of them is the novel. Danziger (1973: 17) defined novel that

Novel is a piece of literary which attempts to describe the universe in which we live and try to give a special value, for we can learn so much from it. It presents something that we can see in daily life. So, we can learn about the world we life in as well.

Novel and social life are related one another that we can not separate the novel from the cultural background of the society where the book was written.

Most of literary works are social facts. Novel gives variety phenomenon by words, such as economics, politics, social and culture. By reading a novel we

can find soul experience of someone and their life in society. It shows that there is relationship between literature and social. This is the background why the literary works become the material to study the social life of a society.

There is a close connection between literature and life, because the social function of literature is how he involves himself in the midst of social life (Semi, 1989:56). Literary views its relationship with reality, the extent to which literary works that reflect the reality. Therefore, an outline of this approach is an approach that tells the various problems of human life especially the society.

This condition was recorded by literary writers through their works. This situation is depicted in the novel *The Help*. It is a 2009 novel by American author Kathryn Stockett. *The Help* is Stockett's first novel. It took her five years to complete and was rejected by 60 literary agents. *The Help* has been published in 35 countries and three languages. As of August 2011, it has sold five million copies and has spent more than 100 weeks on The New York Times Best Seller list (Samhain, 2012).

As the writer said before, that the most of literary works are explanation of social facts into words. In this novel *The Help* the writer used as a subject is one of the social facts. This novel focuses on racial differences caused by differing origins, ethnicity and skin color. The novel tells about the stories of the three women intertwine to explain how life in Jackson, Mississippi revolves around *The Help*, with complex relations of power, money, emotion, and intimacy tying together the white and black families of Jackson.

The writer chooses this novel because it reflects the social condition about racism. By reading this novel, the readers can learn the social condition in America. So it will increase our sociality or better understanding about racism. Then this motivates the author to examine more deeply about racism through the novel *The Help*.

B. Problem Statement

Novel *The Help* by Kathryn Stockett told about racism in America and the writer recognized this novel is available for using Sociology of Literature by Welleck and Warren theory to explore the problems of representation racism in this novel. So the writer formulates the research question are:

1. What types of racism are in the novel *The Help* by Kathryn Stockett?
2. How is racism portrayed in the novel *The Help* by Kathryn Stockett?

C. Objective of Research

The purpose of this research are:

1. To know the types of racism in the novel *The Help* by Kathryn Stockett.
2. To know racism portrayed in the novel *The Help* by Kathryn Stockett.

D. Significance of the Research

It is hoped that the result of this research can be used as a reference about social condition, for example racism and increasing readers' social awareness. Through the description of this thesis the students or readers are expected to know the social condition of racism found in *The Help*.

E. Scope of Research

To get a general description of this thesis, the writer would like to present the outline of the thesis. In this research, the writer focused on the novel *The Help* by Kathryn Stockett to analyze the types of racism and the portrait of racism story.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEWS

A. Previous Research Findings

Nurdiyanti (2010) in her research entitled "Rasisme Dalam Novel *A Time To Kill* Karya John Grisham". She described racism in America in the novel *A Time To Kill*. The research used structuralism genetic analysis. The research found racism in Amerika such as politic, education and economy. In politics, black people are not getting suitable position in governance. In education, black people can not get education as good as white people get. It makes black people left behind. While in economic sector, black people can not get better job so they keep poor.

Ayu (2009) wrote "Racism in Ralph Ellison's *Invisible Man*. Her research concentrated in racism Afrika-American's condition which is descriminated by the whites and the blacks itself. Besides that the writer used the sociology of literature method so she found the continuous discrimination was caused by the adhesion of the white's understanding as a superior class while the African-Americans were the inferior one.

Yulia (2010) in her thesis "Anti Rasisme Pada Tokoh Erin Gruwell dalam Film *Freedom Writers* Karya Richard Lagravenese". This thesis used psychology sosial analysis. The result of her thesis showed that Erin's anti racism can be seen from conflicts happened to her. Besides that there are other factors that make her

as anti-racist such as her identification process, outside social interaction, selectivity, motive, social nature, and relationship with her social environment.

After comparing those three researches above, there is a similarity to the title which the writer analysed. The similarity between the previous researches and this research by the writer is analysing about racism. While the difference of those three researches above are the theories, Nurdiyanti used structuralism genetic analysis and Yulia's thesis used psychology sosial analysis and the last, Ayu's thesis used the sociology of literature method which is similar with the writer's theory that will be used, but different in the object.

B. Novel

a. Definition of novel

There are some definitions of novel, Kennedy stated "a novel is a book length story in prose, whose author tries to create the sense that while we read, we experience life" (Kennedy, 1995 : 312).

Unlike Kennedy, Abrams gave definition about novel, novel is a fiction introduce an imagination word that consists of intrinsic element like setting, plot, characteristics, point of view, etc (Abrams, 1981: 61). All of them are existensial elements because depends on the author imagination.

So literary works and human life are difficult to separate, because literary work tells about life, while life is an inspiration for an author to produce a literary work. As Welleck and Warren said that "literature is a product of man, also as an expression of society" (Welleck and Warren, 1978: 20).

b. Elements of the novel

In general, novel has some main elements in purpose to build up the story and to make it feel complete. Those elements are plot, character, setting, and theme. In order to give a strong effect and high impression to the writing, the author mostly emphasize the focus only in one or two elements. According to Welleck (1978: 217), there are four elements of novel, they are plot, character, setting, and theme.

1) Plot

Welleck (1978: 217), in *The Theory of Literature* said that the plot of narrative structure is itself composed of smaller narrative structure (episodes, incidents). Among many other elements in a story, plot holds them together in building a story. Plot has quality if it is exciting us. A successful plot must be arranged effectively. According to Perrine (1983:41), “plot is sequence of incidents or events of which a story is composed”, in other words, plot is sequence of events in the story.

2) Character

According to Abrams (1981: 21) character is persons, in dramatic or narrative work endowed with moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they do. It is different from Abrams, Gill gave other definition about character,

Character is figure of man in literature. A story is created by through existence of character. Character can be described by how characters speak, the appearance of characters, and what characters do (1985: 99-103).

In summary, character is qualities of person in play that make the person is different from the other.

3) Setting

According to Rozelle (2005: 33), setting is one of the intrinsic elements work of fiction which reveals to use when and where events of the plot. In other words, everything that happens somewhere at sometime in a literary work is called setting. Setting reserve to conditional total environment, physical, economical, social, political, and sociological in which the character live.

4) Theme

Theme is the meaning of the story. Gill (1985: 195) stated that every fiction or literary work has theme. Theme includes ideas and point of view. Furthermore, Gill said that theme can be found by seeing the author, how they shape a moral, how they use the important event (*ibid* : 131).

Other definition Kennedy (1966: 91) explained that theme is meaning but it is not “hidden” and it is not illustrated. Theme is meaning of the story releases, it maybe the meaning of the story discover by theme. We mean necessary implication of the whole story not a separated part of the story. In summary, theme is something that describes the content of the story.

C. Concepts of Racism

a. The Definition of Racism

Race is a biological sense that describes a group of people who can be distinguished by physical characteristic through the process of reproduction (Gill, 1985: 29). Unlike Gill, Fredrick gave another definition about race

Fredrick (2001: 18) stated that race is constructed as a group of people distinguishable from another group of people based on physical traits, such as skin color, body type, hair texture, and various sizes and shapes of the nose and lips.

Berdichewsky (1996: 27) stated that the word racism is used to mean acts of discrimination based on “racial-prejudice”. Discrimination is actual behavior, the practice of differential and unequal treatment of other groups of people, usually along racial, religious or ethnic lines (Parillo, 1985; 58 & 78).

Racism is a belief or doctrine that inherent differences among various human races determine cultural or individual achievement, usually involving the idea that one’s race is superior and has the right to rule others (The Random Dictionary of English, 1987:1591).

Other definition (Parillo, 1985: 18) racism maybe defined as linking the biological condition of human organism with its socio-cultural capabilities and behavior.

From those definitions, the writer concludes that race is concept in grouping people according to biological distinction and geographical area. Then racism is condition that happen because they have certain capabilities and behavior in socio-cultural, also belief that others inferior can be ruled.

b. The Types of Racism

Carmichael and Hamilton (1967: 28) Racism is both overt and covert. It takes two, closely related forms: individual whites acting against individual blacks, and acts by the total white community against the black community. Carmichael and Hamilton divided racism into two types such as:

1. Individual racism occurs when a person of other certain races makes rules and act rudely to other races. Because those other races are under their control. Individual racism consists of overt acts by individuals that cause death, injury, destruction of property, or denial of services or opportunity.
2. Institutional racism is an action of the majority to the minority which instituted. Institutional racism is more subtle but no less destructive. Institutional racism involves policies, practices, and procedures of institutions that have a disproportionately negative effect on racial minorities' access to and quality of goods, services, and opportunities. Oppression is the systematic subjugation of a social group by another social group with access to social power. Institutional establishes separate and independent barriers to access and quality of health care

The first consists can be recorded by television cameras; it can frequently be observed in the process of commission. When a black

family moves into a home in a white neighborhood and is stoned, burned or routed out, they are victims of an overt act of individual racism which many people will condemn at least in words. When white terrorists bomb a black church and kill five black children, that is an act of individual racism, widely deplored by most segments of the society. But when in the same city—Birmingham, Alabama—five hundred black babies die each year because of the lack of proper food, shelter and medical facilities, and thousands more are destroyed and maimed physically, emotionally and intellectually because conditions of poverty and discrimination in the black community, that is a function of institutional racism. When a black family moves into a home in a white neighborhood and is stoned, burned or routed out, they are victims of an overt act of individual racism which many people will condemn at least in words. But it is institutional racism that keeps black people locked in dilapidated slum tenements, subject to the daily prey of exploitative slumlords, merchants, loan sharks and discriminatory real estate agents. The society either pretends it does not know of this latter situation, or is in fact incapable of doing anything meaningful about it. We shall examine the reasons for this in a moment.

The second type originates in the operation of established and respected forces in the society, and thus receives far less public condemnation than the first type. Institutional racism relies on the active and pervasive operation of anti-black attitudes and practices. A sense of

superior group position prevails: whites are “better” than blacks; therefore blacks should be subordinated to whites. This is a racist attitude and it permeates the society, on both the individual and institutional level, covertly and overtly. Thus institutional racism has another name: colonialism.

D. Racism in America

Negro slavery in the United States began in 1600s. Slavery was first held in the area of tobacco and cotton plantations in the southern U.S. Negroes were forcibly transported from Africa, they are required to work a full day, without pay, without warranty of any kind, who would rebel against and persecuted, and many were killed just like that. At that time, killing one or several slaves is not considered a crime (Celia, 2009).

In 1700s some U.S. religious leaders have begun to condemn slavery as it is considered inhumane and contrary to religious teachings, but the advantages of the system of slavery is so great, so although it is inhumane, the slaves are imported continually from Africa. And not all white people in the United States agreed with the system of slavery and then freed their slaves.

After the American Revolution, slavery declined, mid-19th century president / government imposed the ban on slavery. President Abraham Lincoln was a president who is brave and serious defense of the rights of slaves. January 1, 1863 the president announced the emancipation proclamation to officially abolish slavery.

Although slavery has been removed but the fact of the Negro discrimination persists. In the states of southern whites who are not satisfied with the proclamation of emancipation, black organizations formed to oppose it, they call it a terrorist organization Ku Klux Klan. By using the mask to form a cone with hollowed eyes and a long robe, they attacked the village and the settlement of the Negro, they were terrorizing, torturing and killing black people at night (Krebs, 1999: 29).

In addition to black organization the Ku Klux Klan, the government official in the south was still opposition, such as discrimination that still remain in schools, churches and other public places. Many restaurants would not serve Negroes. Such a situation lasted until about a century old. Racial discrimination has even become a social problem until the 1960s.

But many white people in the area of the southern U.S. is still reluctant to comply with regulations set by the central government about the skin color. Thus the black leaders did not stay silent to fight for their rights, so that the emerging black organizations, they called them as black power.

E. Sociological Literature approach

Sociological approach is more concerned with individuals and their relationship with society, like cultural, economical or political aspect. As Kennedy and Giola (1995: 1790) stated, “sociological approach is sociological criticism examines literature in the cultural, economical, and political context in which it is written or received”.

According to Swingewood (1972: 35) Sociology is essentially scientific, objective study of man in society, the study of social and social processes it seeks an answer the question of how society is possible, how it works, why it persists. Moreover literature is an attempt to make sense of our lives.

Literature performs a picture of life. Life itself is social reality. It means that, the social reality is also including the relation intersociety. Intersociety and individual, including author, which occurs in author's mind.

Sociology contains an idea which might be used to develop certain social attitude as Swingewood (1972: 11-12) stated that:

This aspect of sociology is related to the concept of social stability, of continuity within different societies, the way in which individuals come to accept the major social institutions as both necessary and right. But of course, sociology is concerned also with the processes whereby society changes, gradually, or cataclysmic as in revolution, from one type of society to another -from feudalism to capitalism from example- and the affects, which these changes have on social structure.

Sociology of literature is a branch study of literary works, which is looking at literary work as its relation to the social reality, author, and literary creating process, and also the reader of its work (Welleck, 1978: 29).

Laurenson and Swingewood in Endraswara (2003:78) said that although sociology and literature have certain differences, but it may provide an explanation of the meaning of literary texts.

So, the main focus of sociology of literature is a literary work itself and its relation to the society where the work produced.

Endraswara (2003: 96) said both literature and sociology are both studying human life. The difference, literature studies the creation of man as the author's

imagination, while the sociology studies the human as a divine creation in real terms.

Literature is the expression of human life is not separated from the roots of society. Thus, although sociology and literature are two different but complementary.

F. The Help

a. The Author's Biography

Kathryn Stockett was born in 1969 and raised in Jackson, Mississippi. After graduating from the University of Alabama with a degree in English and Creative Writing, she moved to New York City where she worked in magazine publishing and marketing for nine years. She currently lives in Atlanta with her husband and daughter.

She spent nine years there, working both in magazine publishing and in marketing, before moving to Atlanta, Georgia, where she lives with her husband and daughter. Since moving back to the South, Stockett has been focusing on writing for herself, having shifted her attention to fiction. Her debut novel, *The Help*, was published by Amy Einhorn Books in 2009, and proved to be one of the hit books of the summer season.

The Help garnered instant attention due to its unusual and rarely addressed subject matter: the relationship in the South between white families and the domestic servants, who were primarily black, whom they employed in their homes during the 1960s. Having grown up during this period in Mississippi, Stockett was familiar with the dynamic, but nervous

about addressing it in a novel, understanding that it was a controversial subject and could result in criticism from both reviewers and from general readers. In an interview with a writer for *Bookreporter* Web site, Stockett explained her attitude as a child: “Growing up in Mississippi, almost every family I knew had a black woman working in their house cooking, cleaning, and taking care of the white children. That was life in Mississippi. She assumed that’s how most of America lived.” Only after she moved north did Stockett realize that she had grown up in a microcosm, and that her memories of her childhood were not of a universal experience. She found herself reminiscing with other Southerners she met in New York, trading stories about growing up with black domestic help. Gradually, those memories began to spark an idea and she decided to write a story about her relationship with her family’s maid when she was a child (Detroit, 2010).

b. Synopsis

Twenty two years old Skeeter has just returned home after graduating from Ole Miss. She may have a degree, but it is 1962, Mississippi, and her mother will not be happy till Skeeter has a ring on her finger. Skeeter would normally find solace with her beloved maid Constantine, the woman who raised her, but Constantine has disappeared and no one will tell Skeeter where she has gone. Although Skeeter enjoys the monthly bridge games with childhood friends Hilly Holbrook and Elizabeth Leefolt, she runs afoul of Hilly when she jokes about the former’s mission to see that all the white residents of Jackson, Mississippi has separate bathrooms outside of their

homes for the black help. For as Hilly believes, “everybody knows they (blacks) carry different kinds of diseases than we do.”

Aibileen is a black maid, a wise, regal woman raising her seventeenth white child. That sets off Skeeter and Hilly’s battle of wills throughout the novel. Not only does Skeeter have to endure her mother’s constant criticisms, but also Hilly’s attempts to run her life. For Hilly is hell bent on having her *Home Help Sanitation Initiative* bill placed into law.

Minnie, Aibileen’s best friend, is short, fat, and perhaps the sassiest woman in Mississippi. She can cook like nobody’s business, but she can’t mind her tongue, so she’s lost yet another job.

As the novel ends, Skeeter learns the part her mother played in Constantine’s decision to leave their employ. And once her book, aptly titled **The Help** is published, its thinly veiled descriptions of actual residents causes a ripple effect, enveloping everyone who reads it. Skeeter and Stuart’s engagement is called off the very night he finally gives her a ring, after she reveals the project was her doing.

While Skeeter’s book becomes a best seller, enabling her to finally break free of a still ailing mother and the strict social norms of her town, Aibileen is let go from Elizabeth Leefolt’s household at Hilly’s insistence. Though her heart is heavy at leaving Mae Mobley, Aibileen is comforted by a new position as the unknown cleaning advice columnist, a position that Skeeter relinquished for a job in New York City. Aibileen, along with all the other maids who contributed to the novel have royalty payments to look forward

to, though the amount is not enough to live on. Still, the novel ends on an oddly hopeful note, as Aibileen leaves with her head held high, convinced that she's not too old to start over (Stockett, 2009)

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

A. Research Method

The method used in this research is qualitative method. This method intends to analyze the types of racism and the portrait of racism story in the novel *The Help* by Kathryn Stockett.

B. Data Sources

The source data in this research is divided into two categories as follow:

1. Primary data

The primary data is the main data to be collected and analyzed as an object of the research. The primary data in this research is novel *The Help* by Kathryn Stockett published by Amy Einhorn Books in 2009. *The Help* consists of 777 pages.

2. Secondary data

Secondary data source is data obtained and collected in advance by people outside investigators, although it is actually collected the original data. Secondary data will help researcher in analyzing the primary data. Secondary data will get on the internet, the articles and the books reference, which related to the problem that to be come object of this research.

C. Instrument of Research

In collecting data, the researcher used note taking as instrument of the research. After reading the *The Help* novel and other supporting references, the researcher made some notes to classify the important unit or sentence that related to the problems and the objectives of the research.

D. Procedure of Data Collection

The procedures of data collection used by the writer are:

1. The writer read the novel carefully in order to understand the content of it.
2. The writer noted some parts of the story containing racism in the novel to be analyzed.
3. The writer searched and collected all data and information regarding the topic of research either from books, articles, or from internet.

E. Procedure of Data Analysis

The procedure of data analysis are as follow:

1. The writer analyzed the story in the novel carefully and then determine what are found in the novel.
2. The writer analyzed and described the data by applying the theory according to Welleck and Warren.
3. The writer analyzed based on the theory of sociological literature to describe the social background of the author such as to understand the

views of author about racism and to describe the sociology of literary work such as to understand issues discussed regarding the content of literary works and other things that implied in the literature itself and deals with social issues.

4. The writer concluded the research and presented its result in a thesis form.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer presents the data which contains types of racism based on Charmichael and Hamilton theory and then how racism is portrayed in the novel *The Help* by Kathryn Stockett.

A. Finding

In this part, the writer presented the data which were considered as the racism in the novel *The Help* by Kathryn Stockett based on Carmichael and Hamilton theory who divided racism into two types such are individual and institutional racism. In classifying the data, the writer presented explanation, *C* is Chapter, *P* is Page, and *D* is Data. They are as follows:

1. Types of Racism in the novel *The Help* by Kathryn Stockett

a. Individual Racism

“You’re not going to college so your mama’s friends don’t have to use the same bathroom as the maid.” He stomp off and slam the door so hard it make Baby Girl blink. **C.2/P.24/D.01**

I go get a paper cup from the cupboard. It’s got happy birthday balloons on it from when Mae Mobley turn two. “I know Miss Leefolt don’t want me giving him one a the glasses.”
C.2/P.32/D.02

“Which reminds me a what I don’t want a think about, that Miss Leefolt’s building me a bathroom cause she think I’m diseased.”

And Miss Skeeter asking don't I want to change things, like changing Jackson, Missisipi, gone be like cjanging a lightbulb.

C.2/P.40/D.03

"Good morning, Minny! It's real good to see you," she says, and I bristle, hearing a white lady being so friendly. **C.3/P.70/D.04**

Mother sniffs. "it is not appropriate for the two of you to watch together" and she flips the channel, stops on an afternoon rerun of Lawrence Welk. **C.6/P.143/D.05**

"See, that's what I don't understand," I hear Miss Hilly say when I'm close enough. "Nobody wants to sit down on a toilet seat they have to share with them." "It does make sense," Miss Leefolt say, but then she hush up when I come over to fill up they glasses. **C.14/P.322/D.06**

"But *Aibileen*"---Miss Hilly smile real cold---"colored people and white people are just so....*different*."

She wrinkle up her nose.

I feel my lip curling. A course we different Everybody know colored people and white people ain't the same. But we still just

people! Shoot, I even been hearing Jesus had colored skin living out there in the desert. I press my lips together. **C.14/P.323/D.07**

“Oh, and you remember that crazy Mister Charlie, the one who always call you nigger to your face like he think it’s funny. And his wife, the one who make you eat lunch outside, even in the middle a January? Even when it snowed that time?”**C.17/P.393/D.08**

“Miss Margaret always made me put my hair up in a rag, say she know coloreds don’t wash their hair.” Counted ever piece a silver after I done the polishing. **C.19/P.451/D.09**

Miss Skeeter done printed Hilly’s toilet announcemet in the newsletter alright. The list a them reasons why white folk and colored folk can’t be sharing a seat. **C.22/P.499-500/D.10**

“She said black means I got a dirty, bad face.” She plant her face in her pillow and cried something awful. Miss Taylor. After all the time I spent teaching Mae Mobley how to love all people, not judge by color. **C.31/P.707/D.11**

“Rule number one for working for a white lady, Minny: it is no body’s bussiness. You keep your nose out of your white lady’s

problems. You don't go crying to her with yours-you can't pay the light bill? Your feet are too sore? Remember one thing : white people are not your friends. They don't want to hear about it."

C.3/P.67/D.12

b. Institutional Racism

"Rule Number Two: don't you ever let the white Lady find you sitting on her toilet. I don't care if you've got to go so bad it's coming out of your hairbraids. If there's not one out back for the help, you find yourself a time when she's not there in a bathroom she doesn't use." **C.3/P.67/D.13**

"Rule Number Four: You use the same cup, same fork, same plate every day. Keep it in a separate cupboard and tell that white woman that's the one you'll use from here on out." **C.3/P.67/D.14**

"I figure she won't eat food from a colored grocery store and I reckon I don't blame her, with the potatoes having inch-long eyes and the milk almost sour." **C.3/P.72/D.15**

“use the white bathroom at Pinchman Lawn and Garden. Say they wasn’t sign up saying so. Two white mens chased him and beat him with a tire iron.” **C.7/P.172/D.16**

“And I say, Yessuh, and he say, Is them his white fingers? And I say, Yessuh, and he say, Well, you better tell em he your high yellowcase that colored doctor won’t operate on a white boy in a negro hospital.” And then a white policeman grab me and he say, “Now you look a here—“ **C.11/P.261/D.17**

And I say, “Yes, I do.” But I am surprised myself by what’s in these stories, of separate colored refrigerators at the governor’s mansion, of white women throwing two-year-old fits over wrinkled napkins, white babies calling Aibilien “Mama” **C.12/P.268-269/D.18**

I skim the first page, puzzled why this is here. The laws are neither threatening nor friendly, just citing the facts:

No person shall require any white female to nurse in wards or rooms in which negro men are placed. It shall be unlawful for a white person to marry anyone except a white person. Any marriage in violation of this section shall be void. No colored barber shall serve as a barber to white women or gilrs. The officer in charge shall not bury any colored persons upon ground used for the burial of white persons. Books shall not be interchangeable between the white and colored schools, but shall continue to be used by the race first using them. **C.13/P.299-300/D.19**

We're gonna play a game, I hear Mae Mobley call out to her brother. "Now you sit up at the counter cause you're at the Woolworf's and you're colored. And you got to stay there no matter what I do or you go to Jail." **C.34/P.744/D.20**

2. Portrayed Racism in the novel *The Help* By Kathryn Stockett

In this part, the writer presents the data which were considered as the racism in the novel *The Help* by Kathryn Stockett by using sociology of literature theory. According to Welleck theory, sociology of literature theory is a branch study of literary works, which is looking at literary work as its relation to the social reality, author, and literary creating process, and also the reader of its work.

1) So Jackson's just one white neighborhood after the next and more springing up down the road. But the colored part a town, we one big anthill, surrounded by state land that ain't for sale. As our numbers get bigger, we can't spread out. Our part a town just gets thicker.
C.2/P.19-20/D.24

2) I read through four of the twenty-five pages, mesmerized by how many laws exist to separate us. Negroes and whites are not allowed to share water fountains, movie houses, public restrooms, ballparks, phone

booths, circus shows. Negroes cannot use the same pharmacy or buy postage stamps at the same window as me. **C.13/P.300/D.25**

B. Discussions

In this part, the writer identified the data which were taken from the novel *The Help* by Kathryn Stockett. The writer identified based on Carmichael and Hamilton theory who has divided racism into two types such are individual and institutional racism.

1. Types of Racism in the novel *The Help* by Kathryn Stockett

a. Individual Racism

In the *D 01*, it shows the individual racism as the theory of individual racism where it is about making a rule and acting rudely to a person of other certain races. From that sentence **“You’re not going to college so your mama’s friends don’t have to use the same bathroom as the maid”** expresses the individual racism because May Mobley’s mama’s friends try to differentiate the class of life between maid and them.

In the *D 02*, as the writer has explained before about individual racism. In this sentence **“Miss Leefolt don’t want me giving him one a the glasses”** shows the individual racism that Miss Leefolt makes rule where She doesn’t allow somebody to join the glasses with her.

In the *D 03*, by the example in this sentence **Miss Leefolt’s building me a bathroom cause she think I’m diseased**, we can conclude

that it is individual racism because as the theory said by Charmichael and Hamilton about the individual racism where in this action Miss Leefolt acts rudely to her by building a bathroom for her because Miss Leefolt thinks she is diseased.

In the *D 04*, from the part of the sentence above **“I bristle, hearing a white lady being so friendly”** it is really rare conversation between black and white skin. So there is a rare situation where as we know white is rare to be friendly with the black and conversation above is a satire from the white to black. As the theory told us that racism is making or acting rudely as the white lady does in the conversation shows individual racism.

In the *D 05*, acting rudely by separating **“the two of you”** includes the theory of racism and **“it is not appropriate”** also clearly shows us the individual racism because She makes her own rules as the theory we explained before.

In the *D 06*, in this case, **“Nobody wants to sit down on a toilet seat they have to share with them”** Miss Hilly gives us the example of the individual racism to other certain races by acting rudely and making rules where somebody is not allowed to use the same toilet if it's used by the black skin.

In the *D 07*, taken from other definition (Parillo, 1985: 18) of individual racism where racism defined as linking the biological condition of human. From the sentence ---**“colored people and white people are**

just so...different is clearly showing us one of the examples of the individual racism.

In the *D 08*, one of the impacts of the individual racism is making injuries to anybody else. From the text above **“the one who make you eat lunch outside, even in the middle a January ? even when it snowed that time?.”** It is similar with the theory of individual racism by Carmichael and Hamilton that it can cause death, injury, destruction of property, or denial of services or opportunity.

In the *D 09*, in this sentence **“she know coloreds don’t wash their hair”** Miss Margaret showing racism by recognizing that the black never washes their hair. It portrays the individual racism based on the theory that individual racism happened to make rules and act rudely like the sentence above.

In the *D 10*, **“The list a them reasons why white folk and colored folk can’t be sharing a seat”** that sentence tells us that Miss Skeeter makes rules on Hilly’s toilet. That is similar with the theory of the individual racism, making rules.

In the *D 11*, as we know from the theory of the individual racism where individual racism is acting rudely to other certain races. On the sentence above **“She said black means I got a dirty, bad face.”** That totally describes the individual racism theory by Carmichael and Hamilton.

In the *D 12*, the theory of Carmichael and Hamilton said that Individual racism includes making rule and acting rudely. The sentence **“You keep your nose out of your white lady’s problems”** is not only conveying the institutional racism by making policies but also giving procedures of the institution.

b. Institutional Racism

In the *D 13*, the institutional racism has been shown in this sentence **“don’t you ever let the white Lady find you sitting on her toilet”** That statement does tell us the theory of the institutional racism happens because the policies, practices and procedures of institutions against the other certain races.

In the *D 14*, in this sentence **Keep it in a separate cupboard and tell that white woman that’s the one you’ll use from here on out.** Her mother gives procedure to other people where not to join the same tool and cupboard. Procedures, policies and practices here show the institutional racism.

In the *D 15*, the theory of institutional racism shown from this sentence **“I figure she won’t eat food from a colored grocery store”**. An institution here tries to make policies between black and white skin where white doesn’t want to eat the food from colored grocery and it shows the institutional racism.

In the *D 16*, **“use the white bathroom at Pinchman Lawn and Garden. Say they wasn’t sign up saying so. Two white mens chased him and beat him with a tire iron”** the whole sentence above gives certain procedures and policies to the black to show the racism by not allowing to use the same bathroom for the colored.

In the *D 17*, Negro hospital as an institution makes policies, practices and procedures where not to operate a white it’s taken from this sentence **“Well, you better tell em he your high yellowcase that colored doctor won’t operate on a white boy in a negro hospital.”** That procedure, policy and practice has conveyed that particular policies and procedures have been made to prove racism.

In the *D 18*, in other cases, besides Hospital, Governor’s mansion ,a big institution in one country, also gives any policies and procedures to other certain institutions it’s taken from this sentence **But I am surprised myself by what’s in these stories, of separate colored refrigerators at the governor’s mansion.** By the existance of the policies and procedures, we can take them into the institutional racism.

“I skim the first page, puzzled why this is here. The laws are neither threatening nor friendly, just citing the facts:

No person shall require any white female to nurse in wards or rooms in which negro men are placed. It shall be unlawful for a white person to marry anyone except a white person. Any marriage in violation of this section shall be void. No colored barber shall serve as a barber to white women or gilrs. The officer in charge shall not bury any

colored persons upon ground used for the burial of white persons. Books shall not be interchangeable between the white and colored schools, but shall continue to be used by the race first using them.” C.13/P.299-300/D.19

In the *D 19*, this data showed, there are more than one fact of the institutional racism. All this sentence shows the fact of institutional racism for example *No person shall require any white female to nurse in wards or rooms in which negro men are placed, No colored barber shall serve as a barber to white women or girls and Books shall not be interchangeable between the white and colored schools.* All the facts give policies and procedures between black and white skin. As the theory shown before the quote above tells us the institutional racism

In the *D 20*, in this case the sentence “**Now you sit up at the counter cause you’re at the Woolworf’s and you’re colored**” tells the condition of somebody staying in one place for colored which has policies and procedures only for the colored not white. The fact above is known as the theory of the institutional racism.

2. Portrayed Racism in the novel *The Help* By Kathryn Stockett

- 1) “So Jackson’s just one white neighborhood after the next and more springing up down the road. But the colored part a town, we one big anthill, surrounded by state land that ain’t for sale. As our numbers get bigger, we can’t spread out. Our part a town just gets thicker” C.2/P.19-20/D.24**

This statement tries to give us description how the condition between white neighborhood and the colored. Where in one side, the

white neighborhood lives their life with their welfare by springing up down the road but another side, the colored part lives their long life only stays in one places with no places to spring up and only stuck in one environment even their numbers get bigger and bigger unlike the white neighborhood. The passage above is really similar with the author's experience. As stated in her article, Stockett (2009)

“I didn't have a single black friend or a black neighbour or even a black person in my school. Even in the 1970s we were staunchly separated. Yet one of the closest people to me was Demetrie, our family's black housekeeper.”

This fact conveys that the colored is only stay on one place with their community themselves and also the white. Then in the reality at that time, the author did not have any black friend or black neighborhood. The only black person he got and she adored as her own mother, Demetrie, her family's black housekeeper. The time when the author lives really makes the author realize how the role as the colored is quite important.

2) **“I read through four of the twenty's-five pages, mesmerized by how many laws exist to separate us. Negroes and whites are not allowed to share water fountains, movie houses, public restrooms, ballparks, phone booths, circus shows. Negroes cannot use the same pharmacy or buy postage stamps at the same window as me” C.13/P.300/D.25**

Those policies and procedures on the reading above totally show us the reality of racism occurred at that time. So many facts such as colored is forbidden to use the same bathroom, the same toilet as the white, the colored is not allowed to use the same plate, fork, movie

houses, the white has written any letter which contains the rule that what the colored is not allowed to do is written down on the letter. Those facts have been given to us about the existence of racism between white and colored.

What the author told in this passage has been taken from the real fact of her live about her family's black housekeeper, Demetrie which shown in her article **Stockett (2009)**

“Demetrie understood, to the letter, what she was and was not allowed to do as a black person working for a white family in Mississippi”.

The quotation above showed that Stocket stated, Demetrie as the colored has realized what she needed to do and what she did not as the black housekeeper, Demetrie, is really aware about the letter which given for her as the rule in the author's family.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter provides conclusion and suggestion. After analyzing the novel *The Help* by Kathryn Stockett, the writer gave some conclusions and suggestions to the readers.

A. Conclusion

After describing and explaining the types of racism and portrayed racism which is produced in the novel “The Help” by Kathryn Stockett. This chance, the writer made several conclusions about it. Some of them are:

1. There are two types of racism in the novel *The Help* by Kathryn Stockett the first type is individual racism which focuses on acting rudely and making any rule to other certain races who are weak and easy to be controlled and it is acted individually. Individual racism has happened many times in this novel. The second type is the institutional racism which shows us the reality where the majority tries to excommunicate other certain races in minority by involving the policies, procedures and practices of the institutions that have a disproportionately negative effect on racial minorities, but this institutional racism has been shown less than the individual racism.
2. Novel *The Help* shows us that the reality of the different classes of this life among certain races especially between black and white as stated in this book. That reality happens because so many reasons, such as, the

white thinks that black is dirty and inappropriate to be make any close relationship to the white except being housekeeper or other low life classes.

B. Suggestion

In the end of the writing of this thesis, it is also provided suggestions for the readers and researchers. Some of them are:

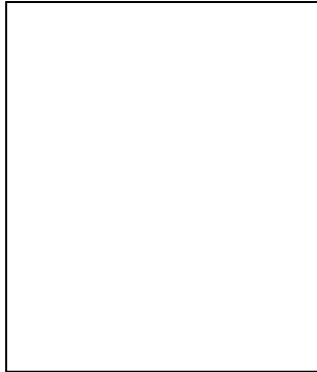
1. As the reference to next research which have the same topic and theory.
2. Respecting to other certain races, because even we are different in colour, life classes or status, but one point that we have to remember is we are still the same as God's creation who have the same right to live the life and to be respected.

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Biography



Farida Inayah, or usually called Naya, is the second children of Zainal Abidin and Hamsiah Ridwan. She was born in Ujung Pandang, August 14th, 1990. She has one brother and one sister. She began her study in the elementary school in 1996 and graduated in 2002 in SDI Takalar Kota. Then she continued her study at SMP Negeri 2 Takalar in Takalar regency and graduated in 2005.

She continued her study again at SMA Negeri 3 Takalar in Takalar regency and graduated in 2008. In the same years she accepted in Alauddin state Islamic University of Makassar, she took English and Literature Department at Adab and Humanities Faculty.

Being a student of university, she followed some organizations like, ECUINSA, HIPERMATA and HMI. She loves reading a novel and hoping someday the Lord gives the chance to write a novel in English.