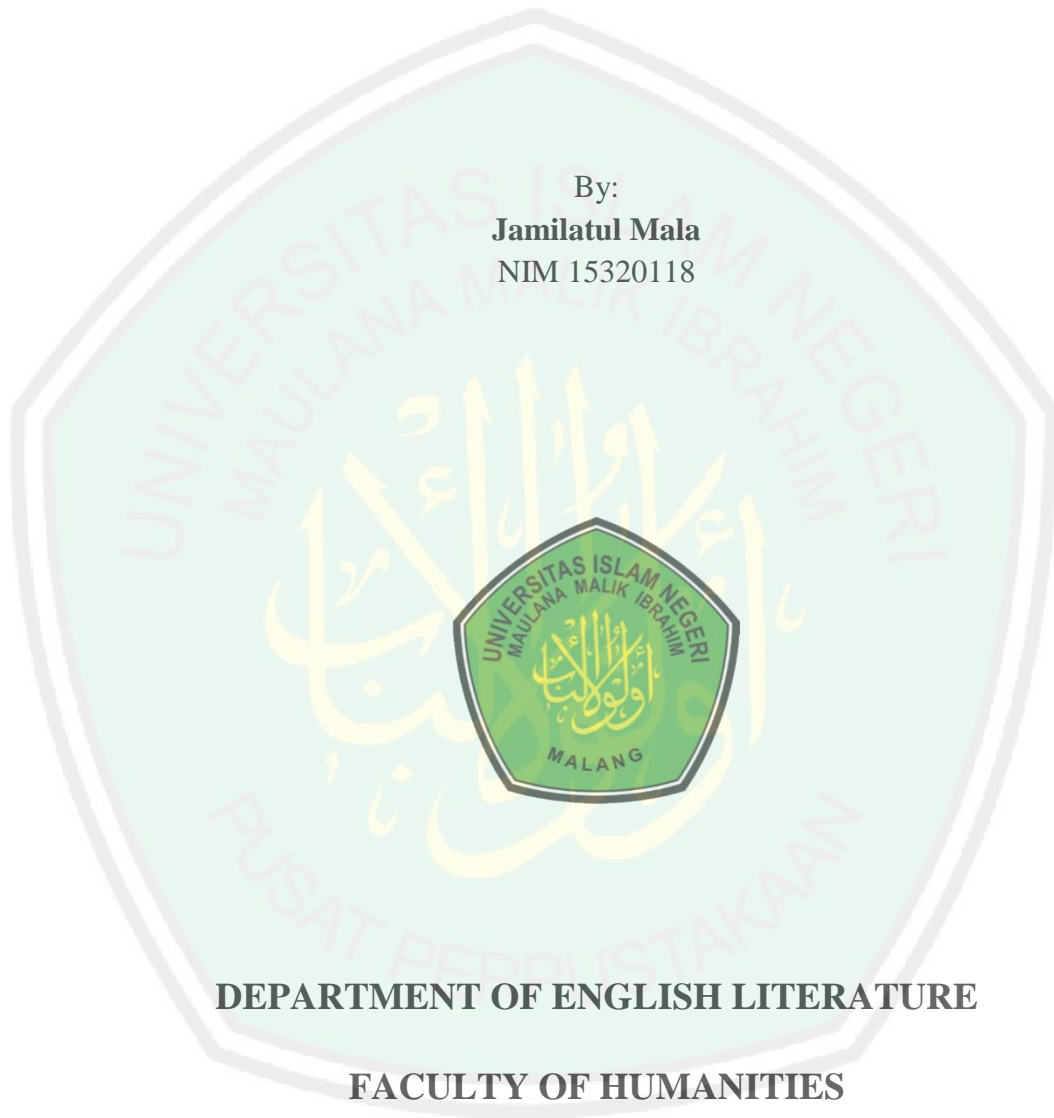


**ETHNICITY DISCRIMINATION IN ERIC MUSA PILIANG'S
*KNOW THY NEIGHBOR***

THESIS

By:
Jamilatul Mala
NIM 15320118



DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG

2019

**ETHNICITY DISCRIMINATION IN ERIC MUSA PILIANG'S
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THESIS

Presented to
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S)

By:

Jamilatul Mala

NIM: 15320118

Advisor:

Dr. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum

NIP: 196810202003122001



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG
2019
STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP**

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “*Ethnicity Discrimination in Eric Musa Piliang’s Know Thy Neighbor*” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, June 13, 2019



Jamilatul Mala
NIM 15320118

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Jamilatul Mala's thesis entitled *Ethnicity Discrimination in Eric Musa Piliang's Know Thy Neighbor* has been approved for thesis examination at the Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)*.

Malang, June 13, 2019

Approved by
Advisor



Dr. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum
NIP 196810202003122001

Head of Department of English Literature



Rina Sari, M.Pd.
NIP 197506102006042002

Acknowledged by
Dean,



Dr. Dwi Pujiyati, M.A.
NIP 19609101991032002

LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Jamilatul Mala's thesis entitled *Ethnicity Discrimination in Eric Musa Piliang's Know Thy Neighbor* has been approved by the Board of Examiners as the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.) in Department of English Literature.

Malang, June 13, 2019

Board of Examiners

1. Dra. Andarwati, M.A.
NIP 196508051999032002 (Main Examiner)
2. Miftahul Huda, M.Pd.
NIP 1984032920111011009 (Chair)
3. Dr. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum.
NIP 196810202003122001 (Advisor)

Signatures


.....

.....

.....



Approved by
Dean of the Faculty of Humanities


Siti Masitoh, M. A.
NIP 196810202003122001

MOTTO

Do what you have to do, but do not forget to love yourself.

Remember. Yourself, yourself, yourself, and then someone else.

- J. Mala



DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to:

1. My parents, my father, who always loves me, thank you for raising me well. My mother in heaven, thank you for always be with me, watching me from there
2. My second parents, Qurroti A'yun and Ahmad Makki Hasan. Thank you for trusting me to take my own life decision
3. My supervisor, Dr. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum. Thank you for supervising me until the end. I feel like my mother supervised me. Thank you so much.
4. I dedicate this thesis also to me myself, Jamilatul Mala. Thank you for making these. You did such a great job. Keep going!

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Alhamdulillah, all praises to Allah SWT, who has given me strength, guidance, and blessing so that I can finish this thesis entitled “Ethnicity Discrimination in Eric Musa Piliang’s *Know Thy Neighbor*.” Also, peace and salvation be upon to the greatest prophet, Muhammad SAW, who guides and spreads the truthfulness and brightness.

Therefore, I would like to give a special thanks to my advisor, Dr. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum. For giving me a lot of advice and guidance. Thank you for taking the time to read all my drafts and talk through my ideas and mistakes. Thank you for being a mother for a motherless person.

Moreover, my gratitude to all lecturers of English Literature Department who has given me valuable knowledge and advice both in academic and personal levels. Thank you to my beloved family; My father and mother (rest in peace), My sister A’yun and her husband, and all of my family members. The Popo crew: Felicia, Nafila, Farah, Zia and Ocha plus Adis and Ishlakiyah. Thank you for being ready to catch my back as always. My “tretan”: Ulfa, Sucip, Ibang, Ncus, and Aena. You guys do nothing with my thesis, but seriously you are the one who warms my heart whenever it is cold. Thank you! Special thanks to my rest area, Bangtan. Thank you for reminding me always to love my self. All my friends, both in the English Literature Department who always support and pray for me all this time. Without any help and support from people around me, I definitely cannot stand and survive to complete this research.

Finally, I hope this thesis will be useful for all the readers and may give us the lesson to love each other. This study may not be perfect. Hence, any comment, correction, and criticism will be gently welcomed.

Malang, June 13, 2019

Jamilatul Mala
15320118



ABSTRAK

Mala, Jamilatul. 2019. **Ethnicity Discrimination in Eric Musa Piliang's *Know Thy Neighbor***.
Skripsi Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana
Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Dosen Pembimbing : Dr.Siti Masitoh, M. Hum

Kata Kunci : Diskriminasi, Etnis, Diskriminasi Individu

Diskriminasi adalah istilah penting dalam memahami masalah yang terkait dengan keragaman. Diskriminasi yang didasarkan pada etnik adalah diskriminasi etnik. Diskriminasi etnik juga dapat digambarkan sebagai perlakuan berbeda berdasarkan etnik yang merugikan kelompok etnik tertentu. Diskriminasi etnik mencakup perilaku dan tindakan untuk mengecualikan kelompok minoritas dari mengakses fasilitas dan kegiatan tertentu seperti pendidikan, pekerjaan, fasilitas publik dan lainnya. Penelitian ini mempertanyakan tentang jenis diskriminasi etnik yang dijelaskan dalam cerita pendek dan penyebab diskriminasi etnik.

Penelitian ini adalah kritik sastra karena peneliti membahas fenomena sosial yang digambarkan dalam karya sastra dalam bentuk cerpen. Pendekatan yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah pendekatan sosiologis, khususnya menggunakan teori diskriminasi oleh Fred L Pincus. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah dalam bentuk kalimat kalimat, dan paragraf cerita pendek yang berjudul *Know Thy Neighbor*. yang ditunjukkan diskriminasi etnik yang dilakukan oleh penduduk asli terhadap Cina.

Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa ada diskriminasi individu yang dijelaskan dalam cerita pendek *Know Thy Neighbor*. Diskriminasi individu yang dijelaskan dalam cerita pendek memiliki dua jenis bentuk. Bentuk pertama adalah diskriminasi individu dalam bentuk prasangka. Di mana penduduk asli memiliki prasangka tentang Cina dan menyebabkan efek berbahaya terhadap orang-orang Cina karena itu. Bentuk kedua diskriminasi individu adalah diskriminasi individu dalam bentuk kekerasan, termasuk kekerasan fisik seperti pembunuhan dan kekerasan seksual seperti pemerkosaan.

ABSTRACT

Mala, Jamilatul. 2019. **Ethnicity Discrimination in Eric Musa Piliang's *Know Thy Neighbor***.
Minor Thesis (*Skripsi*) Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities,
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor: Dr.Siti Masitoh, M. Hum

Keywords: Discrimination, Ethnic

Discrimination is a critical term in understanding problems associated with diversity. The discrimination which based on the ethnic is ethnicity discrimination. Ethnicity discrimination also could be described as a certain different treatment based on ethnic that disadvantages a particular ethnicity group. Ethnicity discrimination covers behaviors and actions to exclude the minority group from accessing certain facilities and activities such as education, jobs, public facilities, and others. The research is questioning about the kind of the ethnicity discrimination that described in the short story and the causes of ethnicity discrimination.

This research is a literary criticism because the researcher discusses the social phenomena described in literary work in the form of a short story. The literature approaches the writer used in this research is the sociological approach, specifically using the theory of discrimination by Fred L Pincus. The data the researcher used in this research is in the form of phrase sentences, and paragraphs of the short story entitled *Know Thy Neighbor* that is shown the ethnicity discrimination done by the indigenous toward the Chinese.

This research found that there is individual discrimination described in the short story *Know Thy Neighbor*. The individual discrimination that described in the short story has two kinds of form. The first form is individual discrimination in the form of prejudice. Where the indigenous have prejudice about the Chinese and cause harmful effect toward the Chinese people because of that. The second form of individual discrimination is individual discrimination in the form of violence, including physical violence such as killing and sexual violence such as rapping.

مستخلص البحث

المال، جميلة. ٢٠١٩. تمييز الجيل في قصة كنو تي نيغبور "Know Thy Neighbor" على ضوء إيريغ موسى بيلنج. البحث العلمي. قم اللغة العربية. كلية الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج.

المشرفة : الدكتورة سبتي ميسرة
الكلمات الأساسية : التمييز، الجيل، تمييز الفرد

التمييز هو الشيء المهم على فهم المشكلة الذي يتعلق بالمتفرقات. التمييز الذي يستند إلى الجيل ونسعى بتمييز الجيل. هو يستطيع أن يصور العمل المختلف بأسس عن تفسير بعض الفرقة الجيل. تميز يحتوي السلوك والعمل لتمييز أقل الفرقة من خلال الأشياء، مثل التربية، العمل، المرافق العامة وغير ذلك. هذا البحث ليسأل عن أنواع تمييز الجيل الذي يشرح في القصة القصيرة وسبابه.

هذا البحث هو الإقتراحات الأدبية لأن قد بحثت الباحثة مظاهر الإجتماعي الذي يصور في القصة الأدبية. تستخدم الباحثة مدخل البحث يعني المدخل الإجتماعي، وبالخصوص تستخدم الإطار النظاري عن التمييز عند بريد. ل. بيوجوس "Fred L. Pincus". البيانات التي تستخدم الباحثة من الكلمات والفقرة في موضوع كنو تي نيغبور "Know Thy Neighbor". هو الذي يشاهد بتمييز الجل من أهل المجتمع على مجتمع صين.

قد وجد البحث أن تمييز الفرد في قصة كنو تي نيغبور "Know Thy Neighbor". تمييز الفرد يملك الشكل عن نوعين. الشكل الأول عن تمييز الفرد في شكل الظن. حينما أهل المجتمع يملك الظن مع مجتمع صين ويثير الضرر على نفسه. الشكل الثاني تمييز الفرد هو التمييز على شكل بالغضب، يتضمن غضب الجسم مثل قتل وغضب التناسلي مثل إفتصاب.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is the chapter that covers up the overview of the research background and rationale for choosing the issue of ethnic discrimination in the short story entitled *Know Thy Neighbor* that is written by Eric Musa Piliang. This chapter would also cover the research questions and the research objectives, the benefits of this research as well as the limitation of the research. Further, the definition of key terms and discussion about the previous studies would also will be discussed in this chapter. It is also followed by the description of the research method that discusses about the research design, data source, data collection and data analysis.

1.1 Background of the Study

The background of the study is discussing about the reasons why the researcher chooses the particular issue and the particular object of study. While in this study, the researcher chose the issue of ethnic discrimination. The object of the study in this research is in the form of short story that is written by Eric Musa Piliang under the title of *Know Thy Neighbor*.

Many people with various different kinds of ethnic live in Indonesia. There are some of them is the original ethnic of Indonesia and

the rest is the mixing with other countries' ethnics, for example the Chinese ethnic. In the other side, there are also some problems happened among the ethnics. One of the well-known problem or conflict is the one between the Chinese ethnic and the indigenous of Indonesia. This conflict that is caused many victims and damages portrayed in various literary works, one of them is the short story by Eric Musa Piliang entitled *Know Thy Neighbor*.

The short story also one of the literary works that portrayed tragedy of trisakti in the plot. The short story has a point of view from one of the victims of the tragedy of trisakti. This short story is one of the citizen's aspirations to the government that formed in literary works, since the case of tragedy of trisakti is not solved yet while many people aggrieved because of mass anger and ethnicity discrimination toward Chinese. The publishing of this short story in the daily newspaper named The Jakarta Post on September 8, 2018 signify that the author wants to remain all of us about that tragedy. This case is one of big issues in Indonesian history. The object of this research is the illustration of the real tragedy that has happened in Jakarta, therefore the literary work is the reflection of the real social condition of Jakarta in 1998 and can be criticized by sociological approach and theory of discrimination.

Know Thy Neighbor is a short story that tells the reader about an Indonesian Chinese woman as a single mother. The woman has two children. They all live in Jakarta, in the in Chinese shopping area close to

the township. The short story begins with the description of the condition of the woman and her two children hiding from the indigenous of the tragedy of trisakti inside their shop (they made their shop as home too). The tense and tense atmosphere portrayed the condition of the Chinese woman's children (daughter and younger brother) who were anxious and frightened. The short story describes how indigenous did the ethnicity discrimination such as destroy all of their houses and stores. In the short story also showed that many Chinese people walks out from Jakarta to rescue themselves. One of the Chinese neighbor named Om Halim tried to warn the main character (the Chinese woman) and asked her to leave Jakarta as he did, but the main character did not take the advantage because of some confusing consideration. The short story is interesting because the point of view given to the reader is the victim's point of view. In the end, the Chinese woman survived from the crowd because there are two men of indigenous that she knows well saved her and her children.

There are many researches discuss about discrimination, some of them discussed about ethic discrimination as well. Yet, there are no previous research that discuss *Know Thy Neighbor* as the object of the research, it might be because the short story is quite the new one and only published in daily newspaper. The only one previous research that discuss about the same tragedy as this research in literature field is the research conducted by Wenny Erga Sari (Sari, 2017) entitled *Struktur dan Pandangan Duia Dalam Novel Sekutum Nozomi 3 Karya Marga. T:*

Analisis Strukturalisme Genetik. The research is having the same tragedy issue with this research that is the tragedy of trisakti that happened in Jakarta in 1998. The research aims to reveal the structure of the novel *Sekuntum Nozomi 3*, the world view of the author in the novel *SN3*, and the social structure that becomes the context. In the novel *Sekuntum Nozomi 3*. Although the theory used is to discuss a slightly different perspective, namely about the whole May 1998 tragedy, but in this study it still explains the problem of ethnicity discrimination experienced by ethnic Chinese as the object of the research.

The other previous research is having the same theory as used in this research. The research is conducted by Amalia Putri M (Maurilla, 2015) entitled *Ethnicity Discrimination as Seen in Kathryn Stocketts The Help*. This research is having the same theory as this current research that is the theory of discrimination introduced by Fred L Pincus. The approach of the research is also the same approach that applied in this current research. The approach of the research is sociological approach.

The third previous study in this research is the research conducted by Usmawati Anggita Sakti entitled *Ethnicity Discrimination and The Effect As Seen in Jamie Ford's Hotel on The Corner of Bitter and Sweet: a Comparative Literature*. The research published in 2016. This research has the same theory as the current research that is the story of discrimination introduced by Fred L Pincus. Nevertheless, the research is

different from this current research from the object which leads to a different context and situation of the sociological aspect.

Another previous study that is used as a reference for this study is the research that is done by Listiana Ekawati under the title of Afro-American Woman Discrimination On *Hidden Figures* Movie: A Critical Discourse Analysis. This research published in 2018. This research has the same theory as the current research that is the story of discrimination introduced by Fred L Pincus. Yet, this research is different from this current research from the object which leads to a different context and situation of the sociological aspect

The previous researches are different from this current research. The first one, the research entitled *Struktur dan Pandangan Dunia Dalam Novel Sekutum Nozomi 3 Karya Marga. T: Analisis Strukturalisme Genetik* by Wenny Erga Sari (2017) is aiming to reveal the author's world view of the novel *Sekutum Nozomi 3* by Marga T using the theory of genetic structuralism by Lucien Goldmann. The Novel's story brings the same issue as the story of the short story *Know Thy Neighbor*, but the research has different highlights. The previous research is highlighting about the life of Chinese woman as a victim of sexual violence when the tragedy of trisakti happened in 1998.

The second previous study also has different aspects of the current research. The research conducted by Amalia Putri (Maurilla, 2015) and

published in 2015 with the title *Ethnicity Discrimination As Seen in Kathryn Stocketts The Help* does not bring up the same case as this current research. Nevertheless, it still has the same general issue that is racism. The research uses the same theory and approach as this current research that is discrimination theory by Fred L Pincus and the sociological approach. Therefore, the object is a novel written by Kathryn Stocketts entitled *The Help* that tells about ethnicity discrimination that does by the white toward the black.

The third previous study that is used to be the reference of this research is the research entitled *Ethnicity Discrimination and The Effect As Seen In Jamie Ford's Hotel on The Corner of Bitter and Sweet: A Comparative Literature* by Usmawati Anggita Sakti that published in 2016 by the English Department of Universitas Gajah Mada Yogyakarta. The research (Sakti, 2016) is discussing the same issue as this research, which is ethnicity discrimination. The research also applies the same theory as this current research that is the theory of discrimination by Fred L Pincus. Nevertheless, the object of this research is a novel entitled *Hotel on The Corner of Bitter and Sweet* wrote by Jamie Ford which also talk about the ethnicity discrimination, but happened toward Asian American, particularly Chinese and Japanese American in the United Stated during 1940era.

The other previous research is a research that is conducted by Listiana Ikawati in 2018 under the title of *Afro-American Women Discrimination On Hidden Figures Movie: A Critical Discourse Analysis*.

1.2 Problems of The Study

- 1.2.1 What is the kind of ethnicity discrimination the writer described in the short story?
- 1.2.2 What is the cause of the ethnicity discrimination described in the short story?

1.3 The objective of The Study

In accordance with the statement of problems, this research aims to:

- 1.3.1 Describe the ethnicity discrimination that presented in the short story
- 1.3.2 Find out the cause of racism described in the short story

1.4 Scope and Limitation

The description of the scope is the area of the research or specific issue that the researcher discusses in the study and become the main problem of the research. On another side, the description of the limitation itself is the limit of the topic area of research in this study. The scope of this study is ethnic discrimination. The limitation of this study is to

describe the ethnicity discrimination and the causes of the ethnicity discrimination that occurred toward Indonesian Chinese conducted by indigenous presented in the short story *Know Thy Neighbor*. Since this research is literary criticism that uses the genetic structuralism approach, this study also describes the relationship between the object of research and the social condition of Jakarta when the tragedy of trisakti happened in May 1998 base on an official report that published by the government. The main focus of this research is to reveal the fact that the short story is the reflection of the reality that happened in Jakarta using the theory of discrimination by Fred L Pincus and the sociological approach.

1.5 Significance of The Study

The significant of the study is the aim of the research that the researcher wants to be shared with the reader of the study. Yet, the significant study is becoming the result of the research that is done in the field of practice and theoretical. As research, this research has the significances of whether it is theoretically or practically.

Theoretical is the significance of the study that is earning the benefit in the theoretical field. Yet, practical is the significance of the study that is earning advantages or benefit in practical activities in society.

This study is having both theoretical and practical significance of the study. Theoretically, the significance of this study is to add the knowledge

of applying the sociological approach and Fred L Pincus' theory of discrimination in analyzing the ethnicity discrimination described in literary work, especially in the short story.

Practically, the significance of this study is to expand the knowledge of the researcher and readers about ethnicity discrimination and the causes of it. Specially ethnicity discrimination in Indonesia between ethnic Chinese and the indigenous of Indonesia. Therefore, the researcher and the readers could take a lesson about ethnicity discrimination and the causes of it from the research and could implement the lesson in real life.

1.6 Research Method

1.6.1 Research Design

This research is a literary criticism because the researcher discusses the social phenomena described in literary work in the form of a short story. The approach that is used in this research is the sociological approach, specifically using the theory of discrimination by Fred L Pincus, since this research is aiming to reveal the fact that the tragedy of trisakti in May 1998, focusing to the ethnicity discrimination that done by the indigenous people of Indonesia toward Chinese ethnic.

1.6.2 Data

Data is the form of resource that this study uses as the object of the research. Data can be in the form of lines, rhyme, or other form of data. Since this research is literary research or literary criticism, the data that is used in this research is in the form of phrase sentences, and paragraphs of the short story entitled *Know Thy Neighbor* that is shown the ethnicity discrimination done by the indigenous toward the Chinese. The phrase sentences and paragraph

1.6.3 Data Source

The data source is the object that is used to be analyzed in the research. The data source that is used in this research is in the form of a short story entitled *Know Thy Neighbor* that is written by Eric Musa Piliang. The short story is published by the daily newspaper in Jakarta, The Jakarta Post in September 2018. The short story published in the section of the weekly short story of The Jakarta Post newspaper. The short story is quite new literary work since the short story *Know Thy Neighbor* by Eric Musa Piliang published just a few months ago in the previous year.

1.6.4 Data Collection

The understanding of data collection itself is the way or step that is used by the researcher to collect the data. Data collection can be

done by reading the data source of the research, classify the data source of the research, paraphrasing the data source of the research, and many other different ways.

In this study, collecting the data of the research is using some steps. First is reading the data source, *Know Thy Neighbor* by Eric Musa Piliang to get a deep understanding of the story and content of the short story. The reading activity is not only once, but it is necessary for the researcher to read the data source many times to get a deeper understanding of the data source. The next step is identifying the data that is used in this research (words, phrases, sentences related to the topic of the research). After identifying, the data is classified as the related discussion based on the research questions. Then the last is analyzing the data.

1.6.5 Data Analysis

Data analysis is the way we arrange the data and process the data to be analyzed. This action should be done after the researcher already did the data collection step, then the next step after collecting the data is to analyze the data. Analyzing the data can be done in several ways or steps such as paraphrasing, comparing, elaborating, then applying the theory that is used for the research. In this study, there are some steps that have to be done by the researcher to analyze the data. The first one is the data that showed how ethnicity

discrimination described in the short story. The second thing in analyzing the data is elaborating on the ethnicity discrimination that is described in the short story using the theory of discrimination by Fred L Pincus. The third and also the last one step from this study's data analysis is the researcher tries to elaborate the result to make a conclusion.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

The definition of key terms is some words that are important to be understood because they have an important relation to the research. Those words need to be understood well both by the researcher and the reader of this study. In this study, there are several words that become key terms of the research.

1.7.1 Ethnic: The term ethnic is referring to the classification of human being based on appearance. Humans are able to be grouped or classified base on the appearance of us, such as the color of our skin, our type of hair, our personality, cultural traits, or all of these. Furthermore, in one nation there will be more than one ethnic. Thus, the same nationality does not mean the same ethnic.

(Alleyne, 2006)

1.7.2 Racism: Built from the belief of human grouping into ethnics then start to giving different stereotypes. Racism is an ideology that all the member of each ethnicity group possesses characteristics or abilities specific to that ethnic, to distinguish it as being either superior or inferior to other ethnicity groups. Racism may include any action which subordinates a person or group because of their ethnic.

(Alleyne, 2006)

1.7.3 Violence: Violence is a form of crime which oppresses another person or group which results in injury, death, psychological harm or deprivation. The violence action could give from the perspective of the behavior of the human such as biological and psychological in the social environment such as social environment, historical, cultural and socioeconomic environment.

(Lawson & King, 2012)

1.7.4 Indigenous: Indigenous whose ancestors have lived in a particular area before the settlement of the modern state borders. Further, the indigenous have maintained either wholly or partly they are on economic, cultural, social and political institutions. United Nation stated that the official definition of indigenous has not been adopted by any UN-system body. nevertheless, the system has developed a modern understanding of this term

based on self-identification as indigenous people at the individual level and accepted by the community as their member, also historical continuity with pre-colonial and/or pre-settle societies, as well as strong link to territories and surrounding natural resources, distinct social, distinct economic or political systems, distinct language, distinct culture, form non-dominant group of society, resolve to maintain and reproduce their ancestral environments and systems as distinctive peoples and communities.

(Sarivaara, Maatta, & Uusiautti, 2013)

1.7.5 Social Condition: Social condition is the situation a person or group has in society because of their condition of income, occupation or the level of education. In this context of research, the social condition refers to the social condition of an area, which is Jakarta. The meaning of social condition in this research is referring to the condition of social, cultural, economic and politic.

(Condition Sociale)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter covers the review of related literature, the approach and the theory that applied for the research, as well as the elaboration of related previous studies conducted by previous researchers. Therefore, the approach of this research is the sociological approach. The theory that is used for this research is the theory of discrimination that is introduced by Fred L Pincus.

2.1 Sociological Approach

There are several different approaches a literary critic can take when closely examining a text. One approach is called the sociological approach. when using the sociological approach, a critic examines literature in the cultural, economic, and political context in which it is written or received. The sociological approach goes beyond everyday common sense. Any person believes they understand the world and the events taking place within it, often justifying their understandings by calling it common sense.

According to (Laurenson & Swingewood, 1972), literary works cannot be separated from real life. The process of producing literary works may be influenced by the sociological condition in a certain period. In this research, the writer believes that the object of this

research is also the reflection of the real condition of a certain period. According to (Wellek & Warren, 1949) in their book *Theory of Literature*, the study of sociological literature is divided into three kinds; sociological of the author, sociological of the literary work and sociological of the reader. Therefore, the sociological approach that the writer used in this research is sociology by the literary works where the literary work becomes the primer and only data used in analyzing.

The following quotation is from the research conducted by Riski Arif Fanani in 2013 (Fanani, 2013) under the title of *Ethnicity Discrimination Suffered by Black People as Portrayed in Flannery O'Connor's Short Stories*. In the research, Fanani stated that the sociological approach is one approach in studying literature is about reflecting the attitude. The statement that should be highlighted is the statement of the sociological approach, the sociological approach is not only the effect of the social causes but also the cause of the social effect.

The sociological approach is one approach in studying literature which has a reflective attitude. It then assumes that the good work of literature is the works that can success reflect the era in which it is born. The important perspective of the sociological approach is that literature is not only the effect of social causes but also the cause of the social effect. (Fanani, 2013, P. 15)

The sociological approach shows us the relation between sociology and literature. The sociology and literature are influencing each other. The sociological approach focused on the problems of the human being. The sociological approach has a great contribution to our comprehension of the social life aspect and also would open our eyes to know ethnic position and problem that happened in this world.

The explanation above does not completely describe the sociological approach yet. The sociology of literature is a discipline without form, it was not defined as well, consist of numbers of empirical studied and various experiments toward more general theory, which each of them had similarities in case that all of them been in relation with the correlation between art or literature and the society.

In this case, the sociological approach is the appropriate approach that has to be used in this research. Since the researcher is aiming to reveal the fact that the short story *Know Thy Neighbor* by Eric Musa Piliang is not only the imaginary story but it actually the reflection of real life. The short story would be proofed as the reflection of the social condition of Jakarta when the tragedy of trisakti happened in 1998 by applying the sociological approach.

2.2 Discrimination

Discrimination according to Fred L Pincus (Pincus, *Discrimination Comes in Many Forms*, 1996) is a critical term in understanding problems associated with diversity. Historically, he describes discrimination is the major cause of the lack of diversity in higher education and the rest of society. Based on the statement that stated in the research conducted by Fanani (Fanani, 2013) discrimination is treating people differently through a process of social division into categories. The discrimination which is based on the ethnic is ethnicity discrimination. Ethnicity discrimination also could be described as a certain different treatment on the basis of ethnic that disadvantages a particular ethnicity group. Ethnicity discrimination covers behaviors and actions to exclude the minority group from accessing certain facilities and activities such as education, jobs, public facilities, and others.

There are some types of ethnicity discriminations according to Fred L Pincus, an American sociologist, and professor of emeritus at the University of Maryland. In his book, Pincus (Pincus, from *Individual to Structural Discrimination*, 1994) stated that the first type of ethnicity discrimination is individual discrimination. The second type of ethnicity discrimination is institutional discrimination. The last type of ethnicity discrimination according to Pincus is structural discrimination.

The theory of discrimination was brought by Fred L Pincus. He published a book entitled *From Individual to Structural Discrimination* in 1994 and introduced the theory about types of discrimination. In 1996 he published an article about types of discrimination to support his previous book. Through his article, Pincus stated that discrimination is a critical term in understanding problems associated with diversity. Pincus (Pincus, *Discrimination Comes in Many Forms*, 1996) also stated that historically, of course, discrimination has been a major cause of the lack of diversity in higher education and the rest of society.

Pincus described that there are three different types of discrimination, those are individual, Institutional and structural discrimination. Individual discrimination is the behavior of individual members of one ethnic or ethnic or gender that is intended to have a differential and/or harmful effect on the member of another ethnic or ethnic or gender group. The next is institutional discrimination that refers to the policies of the dominant ethnic or ethnic or gender institutions and the behavior of individuals who control these institutions and implement policies that are intended to have a differential and/or effect on minority ethnic or ethnic or gender groups. On the other hand, the structural discrimination is quite different because it refers to the policies of dominant ethnic or ethnic or gender institutions and the behavior of

the individuals who implement these policies and control these institutions, which are ethnic or ethnic or gender neutral in intent but which have a differential and/or harmful effect on minority ethnic or ethnic or gender groups.

2.2.1 Individual Discrimination

Individual discrimination involves the actions of an individual or small group of individuals toward other person or people of different group that affected certain ethnic or ethnic or gender. The individual discrimination commonly is in the form of direct action such as discrimination through behavior and verbal. The individual discrimination usually does not give bigger effect than the other two types of discrimination. Individual discrimination refers to the discrimination against one person by another. It is a personal act of discrimination caused by certain negative attitudes toward another person. It can occur because of ethnic or ethnicity differences between the affected individuals.

Individual discrimination refers to the behavior of individual members of one ethnic/ethnic/gender group that is intended to have a differential and/or harmful effect on the members of another ethnic/ethnic/gender group. (Discrimination Comes in Many Forms, P. 1)

However, individual discrimination at some points is similar to institutional discrimination. Both institutional and individual

discrimination is intended to have a differential impact on minorities and women. Institutional discrimination, on the other side, the discriminatory behavior is embedded in important social institutions. In his journal, Pincus (Pincus, *Discrimination Comes in Many Forms*, 1996) stated that institutional discrimination also involves the public and individual sectors such as private schools.

Some examples of the individual discrimination are the alone employer who rejects all Black job applicants, a group of teenagers who decide to paint a swastika on Jewish temple, a landlord who refuses to rent an apartment to a single woman, and a police officer who beats a Mexican immigrant suspect and many others. Those cases are an example of individual discrimination.

The individual of discrimination could happen toward people base on ethnic, gender and other groups of classifications. In this case, individual discrimination happens toward people base on their ethnic. Individual discrimination that occurs must have several reasons that encourage the discriminator to carry out discriminatory activities. In this case, the perpetrators and victims involved in this activity are grouped according to their ethnic.

Pincus (Pincus, *Discrimination Comes in Many Forms*, 1996) also clearly stated some of his opinions about the ethnicity discrimination in his article that in the 1990s, ethnic and gender discrimination still

permeate the institutions and structure of the United States even though most white Americans view discrimination as relatively unimportant.

2.2.2 The Cause of Discrimination

Discrimination is a big issue of society that happens in many places in many eras. The discrimination, of course, happens because there are some background reasons that encourage people to do discriminatory actions toward other people.

There are some causes of discrimination described in the short story *Know Thy Neighbor*. In the short story discrimination is done by the indigeouse of Indonesia toward ethnic chinese. Since ethnicity discrimination is treating people different way base on their ethnics, the discriminator must have some reason or problem why they do that kind of behavior. Based on some journals, there are some kinds of the cause that encourage people to do ethnicity discrimination against other ethnic that the researcher found having the same description with the plot of short story. The causes are stereotype, ignorance and jealousy. The researcher found all of the three causes of discrimination are described in the short story. Thus, the analysis of this study is formed into three points as follows:

2.2.2.1 Stereotype

According to Al Ramiah and Hewstone (Al Ramiah & Hewstone , 2013), stated in his article that one of the causes that encourage people to do discrimination is because the stereotype that they keep in their mind.

It has been said that stereotypes and prejudice lie at the root of discrimination. As is the case with all intrapsychic phenomena, none of these social biases can be assessed on the basis of objectively defined criteria. However, there is a range of overt and subtle ways to capture the impulses and evaluations that precede discrimination. In this section, we will discuss what each type of measure actually measures, and its relationship with discriminatory behaviors.
(Al Ramiah & Hewstone , 2013)

In the article, Hewstone stated that the root of the discrimination is the negative stereotype in people mind about the certain ethnic. Explicit measures of prejudice are self-report measures in which participants state their attitudes about, or action tendencies toward, a particular target. Implicit measures of prejudice capture the evaluations and beliefs that are automatically, often unconsciously, activated by the presence or thought of the target group.

People try to be egalitarian in their dealing with others and yet are unable to suppress their implicit biases, which usually surface when people can discriminate against out-group members while attributing their behavior to nonethnicity

reasons. Implicit attitudes are closely connected to the stereotypes that people have about out-groups, because people often learn the content of stereotypes very early in their lives and are constantly exposed to these negative associations over time. While explicit negative stereotypes have been shown to have very negative consequences, implicit stereotypes, which people may not even realize that they hold, can have often subtle, sometimes dire, consequences in everyday life, especially when people have little opportunity for deliberation.

2.2.2.2 Ignorance

Ignorance is where people have no willingness to know others' culture, ethnic, or any other social background. Ignorance toward the other people and their cultures, ethnicities, and their background could be one of the reasons why the discrimination happens. As stated in an article published by Scribd (Causes of Discrimination in Human Society²) in the website:

Man being a social being always seeks for some level of acceptance with the people he is living with. Unfortunately, not everybody is good at behaving in a way that is commendable to human society or socializing very well. This is dangerous as it leads to a situation where people avoid mixing with such a person and the individual is isolated from his immediate community. As a result, the individual finds it difficult to exercise power and influence and gain great wealth. No matter how many brilliant

ideas such a person has, he will not be listened to because in the first place, people stay away from such an individual and ignore him or her.

Causes of Discrimination in Human Society2 (Sep 17, 2009) Scribd
<https://www.scribd.com/doc/19826117/Causes-of-Discrimination-in-Human-Society2>

Discrimination comes from ignorance and fear. It is fueled by the unknown and is quickly transformed by anxiety. Simply we could say that the better you know someone, the more you likely understand them. The better you understand them, the less likely that any differences between the two of you will become a problem.

2.2.2.3 Jealousy

Jealousy is the feeling of jealous that appear because of differentiation. Jealousy was the root cause of the discrimination. Baffled at the success of the Jewish people in Germany, Hitler became jealous and instigated the murder of 6 million Jews. This is how racism works. In India, millions of people are isolated because of their skin and prowled in poverty. If this people are given the opportunity to prove their capabilities, may be they will become more competent than their tormentors. They are suppressed because their skin is

feared. It symbolizes the embodiment of evil. Apartheid lasted for so many years and destroyed thousands in the event.

The jealousy could be caused by many things; one of them is because of the different social and economic level or status. Fanani (Fanani, 2013) stated in her research that the different status in social class occur because of many factors, such as education, job, belief, etc. different social class is not an easy problem because one group can oppress other groups.

2.3 Previous Study

2.3.1 *Struktur dan Pandangan Duia Dalam Novel Sekutum Nozomi 3 Karya Marga. T: Analisis Strukturalisme Genetik* by Wenny Erga Sari (2017)

In 2017 Postgraduate program in literature of Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, published a research entitled *Struktur dan Pandangan Duia Dalam Novel Sekutum Nozomi 3 Karya Marga. T: Analisis Strukturalisme Genetik*. The research is written by Wenny Erga Sari, brought a racism issue portrayed on a novel entitled *Sekuntum Nozomi 3* by Marga T. This novel tells the story of a girl named Lidya who is a Chinese woman. Lidya is a victim of sexual violence in the 1998 trisakti tragedy. The

story is telling the reader the life story of Lidya as Chinese woman especially as one of the victim of the tragedy of trisakti.

The research becomes the reference for this current research because they have the same issue to be discussed. The issue that is brought is the tragedy of trisakti happened on May 1998 in Jakarta. Even though the ethnicity discrimination is not the highlighted issue in this research, still, this research tells about a life of a victim of the trisakti tragedy which affected to the plot of the story.

The theory that the researcher used is the genetic structuralism theory introduced by Lucien Goldmann. The researcher used the theory to discover the author's world view of the novel. Further, this research is aiming to reveal the author's world view to see the social criticism that delivered by the author to the reader through the novel. The world view of author becomes the connecting element between the homology of social structure and the structure of the novel.

The result of the research is that this novel is a form of the author's response to the social and cultural conditions of society and not just the imaginative work of the author. Based on the analysis, this study shows that Lidya's relationship with objects and other characters around him is in a degraded

condition. Through this relationship, she lives life because the conditions of degradation are his efforts in finding authentic values in the form of equal rights and freedoms between fellow humans. This form of value is the substance of the worldview of religious humanism expressed by the author.

2.3.2 *Ethnicity Discrimination As Seen in Kathryn Stocketts The Help* by Amalia Putri M (2015)

The research is published by the English department of Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, in 2015. The research is discussing about a novel entitled *The Help* that is written by Kathryn Stockett. The novel tells about African-American slave that received ethnicity discrimination from the master which is white. The setting of time of the novel is in 1960 era. The research's aims is to explore the ethnicity discrimination behaviors toward African-American slave and investigate the effects toward African-American slave that caused by ethnicity discrimination.

The Help, Kathryn Stockett tells the story about black maids working in white Southern homes in the early 1960s in Jackson, Mississippi. The story is about Miss Eugenia "Skeeter" Phelan, a 22-year-old graduate from Ole Miss, who returns to her

family's cotton plantation, Longleaf, to find that her beloved maid and nanny, Constantine, has left and no one will tell her why. However, Skeeter's real dream is to be a writer, but the only job she can find is with the Jackson Journal writing housekeeping advice column called "Miss Myrna." Aibileen works tirelessly raising her employer's child (Aibileen's seventh one) and keeps a tidy house, yet none of this distracts her from the recent loss of her own son who died in an accident at work while his white bosses turned away. Two events bring Skeeter and Aibileen even closer: Skeeter is haunted by a copy of Jim Crow laws she found in the library, and she receives a letter from a publisher in New York interested in Skeeter's idea of writing the true stories of domestic servants. Skeeter approaches Aibileen with the idea to write narratives from the point of view of 12 black maids. Aibileen reluctantly agrees, but soon finds herself as engrossed in the project as Skeeter. They meet clandestinely in the evenings at Aibileen's house to write the book together as the town's struggles with ethnic heat up all around them. Along the way, Skeeter learns the truth of what happened to her beloved maid, Constantine. Constantine had given birth, out of wedlock, to Lulabelle who turned out to look white even though both parents were black. Neither the black nor the white community would accept Lulabelle, so Constantine gave her up for adoption when

she was four years old. When the little girl grew up, she and Constantine were reunited. While Skeeter was away at college, Lulabelle came to visit her mother in Jackson and showed up at a party being held in Skeeter's mother's living room. When Charlotte Phelan discovered who Lulabelle was, she kicked her out and fired Constantine. Constantine had nowhere else to go, so she moved with her daughter to Chicago and an even worse fate. Skeeter never saw Constantine again.

Sociological approach is the approach used in this study, because researcher analyzes ethnicity discrimination from white master to black slave based on actual social conditions in the 1960s in the Southern America. The research uses the same approach as this current research that is the sociological approach, as well as the theory used, that is the theory of ethnicity discrimination introduced by Fred L Pincus.

In the research *Ethnicity Discrimination As Seen in Kathryn Stocketts The Help* conducted by Amalia Putri M, there were found to be two different types of ethnicity discrimination, namely individual discrimination and institutional discrimination. The research also reveals that the novel is reflection of the real social condition of Southern America in 1960. Furthermore, the research also stated that the ethnicity discrimination give some

bad effect toward black slave's life such as untruthful feeling toward the white and anxiety.

The contribution of this previous research to the current research is in the aspect of the theory that is used. This previous research is applying the same theory as the current research does that is the theory of discrimination by Fred L Pincus. Through this previous research, the researcher gets strengthen valid proof that the theory of discrimination brought by Fred L Pincus is a proper theory to be used to analyze the ethnicity discrimination issue, especially in literary works.

2.3.3 *Ethnicity Discrimination and The Effect As Seen In Jamie Ford's Hotel on The Corner of Bitter and Sweet: A Comparative Literature by Usmawti Anggita Sakti (2016)*

The research is published by the English department of Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, in 2016. The research is discussing about a novel entitled *Hotel in the Corner of Bitter and Sweet* that is written by Jamie Ford. The novel tells about ethnicity discrimination experienced by Asian American, particularly Chinese and Japanese American in the United States during 1940era.

Hotel on the Corner of Bitter and Sweet is a story about a man named Henry Lee and his memories of growing up during World War 2, which is why the story switches from his current life (as an older man) to his childhood in the 1940s. The book begins with old Henry Lee standing in front of the Panama Hotel in Seattle, watching as news crews cover the latest story: The possessions of dozens of Japanese American families have been found in the hotel basement, left there since the Japanese American internment during World War 2. Henry remembers his childhood and growing up during the war, along with how hard it was to be Chinese American because so many people were prejudice against Asians and considered him Japanese at first glance. Young Henry goes to an all-white school and is bullied by other students. One day, a new kid shows up in class—a girl named Keiko Okabe. She's Japanese American and they quickly become best friends. As the war progresses, though, it becomes clear that the government is cracking down on Japanese American citizens, and eventually it's decreed that all Japanese American people will be evacuated to internment camps. That includes Keiko and her folks. Henry starts visiting Keiko at Camp Harmony and almost professes his love to her before she moves onto another camp in Idaho—but he chickens out at the last moment. His parents (especially his father), who hate

Japanese people, become furious when they discover that Henry is hiding Keiko's family photo albums in their home so that they won't be destroyed. Fast forward several decades: Henry is now an old widower whose wife Ethel has just died. His son Marty is getting married to a white girl named Samantha, and after Henry tells them about Keiko, they both are convinced he needs to track her down and get back in touch with her. In the end, Marty finds Keiko through some serious sleuthing and buys his father a plane ticket to New York City to visit her. Henry goes and shows up at Keiko's apartment, where she lets him in so they can pick up their friendship where they left it off so many years ago.

This study applies comparative literature proposed by Zepetnek, because the objectives of this study are to explore the ethnicity discrimination act towards Chinese and Japanese American and discover the effects of the discriminations. The research uses the same theory as this current research used, that is the theory of ethnicity discrimination introduced by Fred L Pincus.

In the previous research entitled *Ethnicity Discrimination and The Effect As Seen In Jamie ford's otel on The Corner of Bitter and Sweet: A Comparative Literature* by Usmawati Anggita Sakti there were found to be two different types of

ethnicity discrimination, namely individual discrimination and institutional discrimination. The individual discrimination covers name calling, rejection and prejudice. The institutional discriminations are unfair rule in Rainer school and internment camp for Japanese American. The effects of ethnicity discrimination to Chinese and Japanese's lives are the occurring of insecurity feeling and desirable feeling to prove their loyalty to the United States.

The contribution of this previous research to the current research is in the aspect of the theory that is used. This previous research is applying the same theory as the current research does that is the theory of discrimination by Fred L Pincus. Through this previous research, the researcher gets strengthen valid proof that the theory of discrimination brought by Fred L Pincus is a proper theory to be used to analyze the ethnicity discrimination issue, especially in literary works.

2.3.4 Afro-American Woman Discrimination On Hidden

Figures Movie: A Critical Discourse Analysis by

Listiana Ekawati (2018)

This thesis is published by the English language study department of Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta, in 2016. The resource data of this study is a movie. the movie is produced

base on a novel by Margot Lee entitled the same as the movie which is *Hidden Figures*.

This film tells the story of three women who work in NASA's computing department. Their workplace is in the western part of the building, which is devoted to black female workers. the struggle of three black women who are a minority in the United States occurred in 1961 when it was still in an environment that implements a system of segregation.

This film tells the story of a woman named Katherine Johnson, a mathematician who calculated flight trajectories in the Mercury and Apollo 11 projects in 1969. In addition, another woman named Mary Jackson was an engineer. However, Jackson was rejected because of her skin color and gender. Jackson was refused to become a technician at NASA, unless she could graduate from tertiary education specifically for whites. Besides Mary Johnson, there is also Dhorothy Vaughan who has the role of executing supervisory duties from the western area. However, the position is not obtained permanently because of the color of her skin. In fact, Johnson is a genius and intelligent person. She even got a scholarship while studying.

One time, NASA was doing complex mathematical calculations and needed a reliable mathematician. This

opportunity was used by Dorothy as a supervisor to choose Katherine who was indeed smart. Katherine eventually became the first mathematician both as a woman and black, who entered the working group. Being the first female mathematician in black was not an easy thing for Katherine. She often gets discriminatory treatment, for example when he has to use the toilet. In the area where he worked did not provide a special bathroom for black people. Because it was still in effect the segregation system, he was forced to run as far as half a mile from where he worked towards the west area, to use the bathroom.

The researcher of this previous study formulated the problem of the study into three main questions, those are (1) *what is the type of discrimination are experienced by Afro-American women in the movie?* (2) *What ideologies are found behind the discrimination against Afro-American women in the movie?* (3) *How do the semiotic elements represent the ideologies in the movie?.* To analyze the discrimination, the researcher uses the theory of discrimination by Fred L Pincus.

To answering those questions, the researcher is using the Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and the discrimination theory of Fred L Pincus. Based on the results of this study,

discrimination in the film can be classified according to level and cause. All types of discrimination based on level, namely individual, institutional and structural discrimination can be found in the film. Based on the reason, the film depicts discrimination based on race and gender known as racism and sexism respectively.

The main ideology underlying discrimination according to this research is racist and sexist ideology. While sexist ideology is strongly influenced by patriarchal ideology. Even in the application of discrimination, including racism, it also supports patriarchy. Thus, both sexism and racism actually support patriarchy.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The chapter discusses the findings and discussion based on the explanation from the literature reviews in previous chapter. In this chapter the primary data were taken from the literary work in the form of short story that published in Jakarta Post newspaper in 2018 entitled *Know Thy Neighbor*. The findings are based on the result of the data analysis about ethnic discrimination that happened in the short story is classified as individual discrimination. Since, it was done in the base of ethnic, the discrimination that described in the short story *Know Thy Neighbor* is individual ethnicity discrimination.

The researcher discusses ethnicity discrimination through elements that are existing in the research source which is in the form of short stories *Know Thy Neighbor* that is written by Eric Musa Piliang by applying the sociological approach of literature and the theory of discrimination that is introduced by Fred L Pincus. The sociological approach in literature is used to prove that literature in the form of short stories is a reflection of real life. While the theory of discrimination is applied to identify what is the kind of discrimination that is described in the short story.

The discussion or the analysis of this study would be defines in three steps. The very first step that has to be done is analyzing the short

story *Know Thy Neighbor* using the theory of discrimination, introduced by Fred L Pincus. From this first step, we will get a result of Analysis. The result would classify the type of discrimination described in the short story. The second step is reveal the social condition of Jakarta on May 1998 based on the research source. The last step is analyzing what are the reasons that made the discrimination happened based on the research source of this study which is in the form of short story.

As using sociological approach, this study tries to relate discrimination described in the short story with the society who affects indigenous to discriminate particular ethnic. This study also focuses on how the discrimination described in actions and classified as individual discrimination. Thus, the analysis of this study is formed into two points as follows:

3.1 Ethnicity Discrimination in Eric Musa Piliang's *Know Thy Neighbor*

3.1.1 Individual Discrimination in Eric Musa Piliang's *Know Thy Neighbor*

Individual discrimination involves the actions of an individual or small group of individuals toward other person or people of different group that affected certain ethnic or ethnic or gender. The individual discrimination commonly is in the

form of direct action such as discrimination through behavior and verbal. The individual discrimination usually does not give bigger effect than the other two types of discrimination. Individual discrimination refers to the discrimination against one person by another. It is a personal act of discrimination caused by certain negative attitudes toward another person. It can occur because of ethnic or ethnicity differences between the affected individuals.

The discrimination described in the short story *Know Thy Neighbor* is the individual discrimination. The reason is because the discrimination that described in the short story is done by the individuals of indigenous (group) toward the main character of the story which is a Chinese woman and the whole Chinese in the area. The indigenous does some behaviors that caused harmful effect toward the Chinese.

There are many forms of discrimination the indigenous does toward the Chinese in the short story *Know Thy Neighbor*. Those forms of discrimination are prejudice, violence and extermination. Prejudice refers to negative attitude toward certain group of people who have some characteristic in common that is not shared by people. In the other side, violence

refers to the negative treatment which causes harmful effect for the victim.

3.1.1.1 Prejudice

The description of prejudice itself based on the dictionary of Cambridge is an unfair and unreasonable opinion or feeling, especially when formed without enough thought or knowledge. The prejudice does by indigenous toward the Chinese in short story *Know Thy Neighbor* is shown through dialog. There are attitudes, thought, sense or feeling that show prejudice in this short story. The indigenous in the short story described have bad prejudice toward Chinese. The indigenous think the Chinese is reason why the crisis happens and the indigenous become poor people.

“This is a Chinese shop, just like all the others here. Don’t you watch the news? They are the reason for this crisis, they are the reason we are oirr. Move aside.” (Know Thy Neighbor, Para. 59 (Piliang, 2018))

The text above is the dialog spoken by one of the indigenous that gathered to destroy the shop belongs to the Chinese woman. The dialog is about the indigenous’ prejudice toward the Chinese. They think the Chinese is the

reason of the crisis and also the reason why the indigenous become poor people. That kind of prejudice is the reason why the indigenous attack Chinese and destroys their shops.

“Because we are ethnic Chinese. We’re targets. It’s already happening in Medan and other cities. They loot the shops before setting fire to them. They even kill and rape. They say it’s Jakarta’s turn tomorrow.”
(*Know Thy Neighbor*, Para. 16)

From the dialog above we can conclude that the prejudice of indigenous toward the Chinese makes the indigenous targeting the Chinese to be attacked. The dialog is talked by Om Halim, a Chinese man that knows the main character (Chinese woman) well. He is also the neighbor of the Chinese woman. From the dialog above we could know that he tries to warn the main character that the Chinese is the target of the mass anger.

Therefore, the indigenous' prejudice make them positioned themselves as the victims and the Chinese is the one that have to be blamed for all the displeasing condition the indigenous felt. The prejudice proofed to be one of the forms of the discrimination done by the indigenous. The prejudice gives a harmful effect to the Chinese is the reason

why the prejudice is one of the forms of the individual discrimination in the short story.

Finally, as the result of the prejudice toward the ethnic Chinese, further actions of discriminations. Yet, prejudice itself is one of several forms of individual discrimination where the indigenous differentiate other people based on their ethnicity. The act of prejudice is appearing willing to do other actions of discrimination which are more dangerous.

3.1.1.2 Violence

There are two forms of violence in the short story *Know Thy Neighbor*. They are physical violence and sexual violence. The physical violence is when the indigenous do the violence toward the Chinese and cause a harmful physical effect even death. The sexual violence that described in the short story is the action of raping. The author of the short story described those behaviors through some dialogs.

“Because we are ethnic Chinese. We’re targets. It’s already happening in Medan and other cities. They loot the shops before setting fire to them. They even

kill and rape. They say it's Jakarta's turn tomorrow."

(Know Thy Neighbor, Para. 16)

The dialog above is described about what will go toward the Chinese. It describes that the indigenous does physical violence (killing) and sexual violence (rapping). Therefore, as described in the resource data of this study, the action of violence in this short story is classified as discrimination action based on the theory of the discrimination by Fred L Pincus.

1.1 The Cause of Ethnicity Discrimination in Eric Musa

Piliang's Know Thy Neighbor

The ethnicity discrimination described in the short story *Know Thy Neighbor* by Eric Musa Piliang happens because there are some things that encourage the indigenous so the ethnicity discrimination toward the Chinese. Those things are described by the author indirectly in the short story through narrations and dialogs.

There are some reasons the indigenous do the ethnicity discrimination in individual type in Eric Musa Piliang's *Know Thy Neighbor*. Those reasons are the negative stereotype of the indigenous about the Chinese, the ignorance of the indigenous

toward the Chinese and the jealousy of indigenous of the Chinese.

1.1.1 The Stereotype

Stereotype is an opinion about other people and it is permanently labeled toward them. According to Al Ramiah and Hewstone (Al Ramiah & Hewstone , 2013), stated in his article that one of the causes that encourage people to do discrimination is because the stereotype that they keep in their mind.

The first reason that would be analyzed from the short story is the indigenous' negative stereotypes of the Chinese. The negative stereotypes of the indigenous toward the Chinese are described indirectly toward the narrations and the dialogs in the short story. It is stated in one of the dialog spoken by the indigenous of Indonesia. One of the crowds of indigenous that is destroying the shops that belong to Chinese people says they believe that the Chinese people are the reason why the crisis happened and made the indigenous become poor people

“This is a Chinese shop, just like all the others here. Don't you watch the news? They are the reason for this crisis, they are the reason we are poor. Move aside.” (Know Thy Neighbor, Para. 59)

From that dialog we could see that the indigenous have the negative stereotypes toward the Chinese, they think that the Chinese is the reason why the crisis happened and the reason why the indigenous become poor. Some narrations in the short story also supporting the picture given by the author that indigenous people at that time were mostly poor citizens.

The negative stereotypes toward the Chinese encourage the indigenous to do the ethnicity individual discrimination in the form of prejudice, physical violence and sexual violence. Proven from the analysis that has been done. through the analysis that has been carried out, a dialogue has been found stating that they all discriminate against Chinese people because they feel that what caused the crisis in their country while at the same time making indigenous people living difficult lives is the Chinese.

1.1.2 The Ignorance

Ignorance is where people have no willing to know others culture, ethnic, or any other social background. Ignorance toward the other people and their cultures,

ethnicities, and their background could be one of the reasons why the discrimination happens.

The ignorance here refers to the indigenous of Indonesia that do not try to know and understand the Chinese well. It is able to be seen in the short story through the plot of the story. In the short story described that the indigenous attacking all of the Chinese people and destroy their shops and houses without exception. They do not care about the background of the people they attacked.

From the plot we could see the ignorance of the indigenous toward the Chinese people. We also could see from narration and dialog that spoken by the indigenous that attacking the Chinese and destroy their houses and shops.

I look to the left of the street, where people – many with headbands and bamboo spears – are looting and setting fire to shops. I see men and women, carrying televisions and other electronic sets, laptops and mobile phones. I see them wearing new clothes, shoes and hats obviously from shops they have just ransacked. Some are binging on pizza and bread from the bakery opposite our store. Some are carrying paint cans from Om Halim’s store. (Know Thy Neighbor, Para. 36)

The crowd is now just two stores away. Smoke bollows from stores further up the street. (Know Thy Neighbor, Para. 38)

“Burn! Burn!” (Know Thy Neighbor, Para. 65)

The narration above is a description of the condition when the crowd of mass anger approaching the main character's shop. The description also tells the reader about the actions of the indigenous. In the description, described that the indigenous are looting the shops and happily bring the stuff they took from the shops then burn the shops after looting them. Then the next is the main character describes that the indigenous burning the shops and yelling together.

"This is a Chinese shop, just like all the others here. Don't you watch the news? They are the reason for this crisis, they are the reason we are poor. Move aside." (Know Thy Neighbor, Para. 59)

From the dialog above we could know that the indigenous destroy and burn all of the shops and houses that belong to the Chinese without any exception. Those texts are the proof that the indigenous ignore the condition of the Chinese people. Furthermore, the ignorance of the indigenous toward the Chinese raise up the possibility of doing the ethnicity discrimination toward the Chinese people.

1.1.3 The Jealousy

Jealousy is the feeling of jealous that appear because of differentiation. Jealousy was the root cause of the discrimination. Baffled at the success of the Jewish people in Germany, Hitler became jealous and instigated the murder of 6 million Jews. This is how racism works. In India, millions of people are isolated because of their skin and prowled in poverty. If this people are given the opportunity to prove their capabilities, may be they will become more competent than their tormentors. They are suppressed because their skin is feared. It symbolizes the embodiment of evil. Apartheid lasted for so many years and destroyed thousands in the event.

The indigenous jealousy of the Chinese is one of the reasons why the indigenous do the ethnicity discrimination toward the Chinese. The indigenous jealousy of the Chinese is about the different level of their economy condition. The difference of the economic level differences between indigenous and Chinese created a significant gap. The significant gap raises the feel jealous that is felt by the indigenous toward the Chinese. That thing is described by

the author through some dialog and narrations in the short story.

I thought I knew them well. They have all been nice to us, especially after my husband's death. I appreciate the business they bring. I try to reciprocate whatever I can by meeting their needs, sometimes special request for certain types of brands of rice. I also let them open credit lines and pay their bills at the end of the month. I gave them extensions to pay their credits when they came up with some hard luck stories. Some of them still owe us money. (Know Thy Neighbor, Para. 32)

From the narration of the short story *Know Thy Neighbor* above we could understand the economic condition of the indigenous and the Chinese, whereas the Chinese described as the one who has better economic condition than the indigenous. The narration above is narrated by the main character of the short story, which is the Chinese woman. The narration above is telling the good relation between the Chinese woman and her neighbors which are indigenous people. The Chinese woman described about how she help the indigenous to ease the indigenous' economy burden by allowing them to pay for the goods they buy in credit. The Chinese woman also explains that she allowed the indigenous people to owe money when they bought goods to her. Even sometimes he gives the extensions of time to pay the bill completely for

the indigenous because they usually get the hard luck. Indeed, some of them are still not able to pay the bill until the tragedy is happening.

From the narration above we could picture how the economic condition of the indigenous is. They are very poor even have to eat a certain type of rice brand in case to save money. They also described that often open the credit line to the shop. They are not able to pay their needs at once, they have to pay it little by little because they do not have much money. In the narration also described that they also often pay their bill at the end of the month. Those conditions show us that there is an economic gap between the indigenous and the Chinese on the economy aspect. The significant economic gap between the indigenous and the Chinese is causing a jealousy of the indigenous toward the Chinese.

In conclusion, the analysis above proofed that one of the causes of the ethnicity individual discrimination does by the indigenous of Indonesia toward the Chinese citizen of Indonesia. The jealousy appears because of the significant economical gap between the indigenous of Indonesia and the Chinese citizen of Indonesia. The

jealousy causes the negative prejudice and stereotypes toward The Chinese. the indigenous start to blaming the Chinese for everything happened such as the economic crisis and the poor condition of the indigenous.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter sums up the result of the research based on the findings and the discussion presented in previous chapter. The conclusion section would discuss the result of the analysis with brief explanation about the result. In the end of this chapter is followed by suggestion for other researcher to have further research in similar topic in order to fulfill the gaps.

4.1 Conclusion

The finding of this study conclusively answer the research questions of the research. This chapter aims to conclude the result of findings and discussion of this research. First about the ethnicity discrimination that is described in the short story *Know Thy Neighbor* by Eric Musa Piliang that dissected by Fred L PIncus theory of discrimination. The second on is the explanation of the real social condition of Jakarta when th tragedy of trisakti happened on May 1998 in Jakarta. The last point is the tragedy of trisakti that happened on May 1998 in Jakarta that is reflected in the short story written by Eric Musa Piliang entitled *Know Thy Neighbor*.

This research found that there is an individual discrimination described in the short story *Know Thy Neighbor*. The individual discrimination that described in the short story has two kinds of form. The first form is the individual discrimination in the form of prejudice. Where the indigenous has prejudice about the Chinese and cause harmful effect toward the Chinese people because of that. The second form of individual discrimination is the individual discrimination in the form of violence, including the physical violence such as killing and sexual violence such as rapping.

4.2 Suggestion

This research put the focus on the ethnicity discrimination described in the short story *Know Thy Neighbor* and the fact that the short story is the reflection of the real condition of Jakarta when the tragedy of trisakti happened in 1998. There are still many different aspects that still could be discussed more on the issue of the trisakti tragedy in 1998 and the short story *Know Thy Neighbor* that is written by Eric Musa Piliang and published in The Jakarta Post daily newspaper on September 2018. For example is the discussion about feminism aspect, since the main character of this short story is a woman. In conclusion, the researcher hopes that this research is able to be a reference for the next research in the future.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



Jamilatul Mala was born in Lumajang on July 13th 1998. She graduated from Model Islamic Senior High School in, Genggong 2015. She started her higher education in 2015 at Department of English Literature of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in 2019. During her study at University, she became the chief of English Letters Student Association in 2017. She is also the member of Faculty's traditional dance community Srikandi. She joined many communities outside her department and faculty. She join the radio broadcasting community Simfoni FM and Pergerakan Mahasiswa Islam Indonesia during her study in UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

