

**THE REPRESENTATION OF WHITE SUPREMACY IN
KATHRYN STOCKETT'S *THE HELP***

THESIS

By:

Almi Syakila Fany

NIM 17320228



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG
2021**

**THE REPRESENTATION OF WHITE SUPREMACY IN KATHRYN
STOCKETT'S *THE HELP***

THESIS

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In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.)

By:

Almi Syakila Fany

NIM 17320228

Advisor:

Dr. SITI MASITOH, M.Hum.

NIP. 196810202003122001



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2021**

STATEMENT OF ACADEMIC INTERGRITY

I state that the thesis entitled “**The Representation of White Supremacy In Kathryn Stockett’s *The Help***” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, June 11th, 2021



The Researcher

Almi Syakila Fany

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Almi Syakila Fany's thesis entitled "**The Representation of White Supremacy In Kathryn Stockett's *The Help***" has been approved for thesis examination at 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 11th, 2021

Approved by Advisor,

Head of Department of English Literature,



Dr. Siti Masitoh ,M.Hum
NIP. 19681020200312200



Rina Sari, M.Pd
NIP 197506102006042002






LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Almi Syakila Fany's thesis entitled **The Representation of White Supremacy In Kathrn Stockett's *The Help*** has been approved by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.) in Department of English Literature.

Malang, June 11th, 2021

The Board of Examiners

- | | | Signatures - |
|--|-----------------|---|
| 1. Dr. Syamsudin, M.Hum.
NIP. 1969112220060141001 | (Main Examiner) |  |
| 2. Asni Furaida, M.A.
NIP. 19880711201802012182 | (Chair) |  |
| 3. Dr. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum.
NIP. 196810202003122001 | (Advisor) |  |

Known and acknowledged by Dean,

Dr. Hikmah Nurhidayah, M.A.
NIP 196609101991032002

MOTTO

If you are grateful, Allah will give you more

(Q.S. Ibrahim, 14;7)

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis for my beloved mother and father , who always pray for me and have filled my world with so much happiness. My little brother who supports me in doing this thesis. My supervisor who guides and helps me with her patience. My partner who accompany me all this time, and motivated me to finishing this thesis. My best friends who always hear my complaints. Also all of my friends in English Letters Departments. Thank you for you all, may Allah SWT always protect and bless you.

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The last, if there are errors and inadequacies in this study, I expect all constructive suggestions and criticisms from all parties, for the sake of further improvement. I hope that this thesis can be useful for me, the readers, and the next researcher.

Wassalamu 'alaikum wa Rahmatullahi wa Barakatuh

Malang, June 11th, 2021

The Researcher

Almi Syakila Fany

ABSTRACT

Fany, Almi Syakila. 2021, *The Representation of White Supremacy in Kathryn Stockett's The Help*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor. Dr. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum.

Keywords: *White Supremacy, Power, African American, Domination*

White supremacy is one of the issues that persisted until now. This phenomenon has a big impact on daily life, especially for black people. Black people often get unequal, unfair, and inhuman treatment from white people (Gibbons, 2018). In this study, the researcher uses the term white supremacy to analyze the act of discrimination done by the white people to the black people characters in the novel. It is to make it more specific. Frederickson said that the term "racism" is ambiguous to show the processes of forming the white privilege and the domination of white people in two societies (Frederickson, 1981). Therefore, White supremacy feels very appropriate to describe and depict the situation presented in *The Help* novel. The novel is written by Kathryn Stockett with the title *The Help*. *The Help* by Kathryn Stockett is a novel that tells about discrimination. The discrimination specifically based on the character's skin colour. The story happens in Jackson, Mississippi around 1962-1963. The white and black people are separated there at that time

This study aims to find the forms of white supremacy and the ways white supremacy is presented in *The Help* novel by Kathryn Stockett. This thesis uses literary criticism because the researcher analyzes social phenomena related to the white supremacy described in the literary work. It focuses on a deeper understanding of the white supremacy that occurs in *The Help* novel and analyzes the words of the conversations between the characters in the novel. The research strategy used by the writer is a sociological literary criticism as the approach which is carried out by reading the novel thoroughly to analyze the form of white supremacy based on the social phenomena that appear in *The Help* Novel. Then, The theory used by the researcher in this study is the white supremacy theory by George M. Frederickson. Therefore, the researcher must focus only on the text.

The findings of the study indicate that, first, there are three forms of white supremacy that are reflected in the novel. There are color bars, racial segregation, and restriction. The color bar shows the inequality of multiracial American characters in the novel. Racial segregation shows the separation in different races and skin colors. The researcher found that black and white are separated in transportation, hospital, bathroom, job, school, region, and the grocery store. Then, the restrictions are the combination of both color bar and racial segregation. It makes colored and black people do not get their rights for being equal with white people. Second, there are also three ways of white supremacy presented in the novel. There are attitudes, ideologies, and policies.

مستخلص البحث

فانى، ألى شاكيلي. (2021)، تمثيل التفوق البياض في *The Help* لكاترين ستوكيت). البحث الجامعي. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرفة: الدكتور سیتی ماصیطة، الماجستير
الكلمات الأساسية: تفوق البيضان، العنف، أفريقيا أمريكا، سيطر

تفوق البيضان هو واحد من فضائح التي لا يزال المشهور حتى يومنا هذا. وهذه الظاهرة لها تأثير كبير في الحياة اليومية، وخاصة بالنسبة للسودان. غالباً ما يتلقى السودان معاملة غير متكافئة وغير عادلة وغير إنسانية من البيضان (جيبونز، 2018). في هذا البحث، تستخدم الباحثة مصطلح التفوق البيضان لتحليل أعمال التمييز التي يرتكبها البيضان على شخصيات السودان في تلك الرواية. وهذا لجعله أكثر تحديداً. يقول فريدكسون بمصطلح "عنصرية" غامض للإشارة إلى بداية تأسيس الامتياز البيضان والهيمنتهم في مجتمعين (فريدريكسون، 1981). فلذا لك، يعتبر التفوق البيضان مناسباً لوصف الموقف المعروف في رواية *The Help*. كتبتها الرواية كاترين ستوكيت تحت عنوان "*The Help*". لكاترين ستوكيت هي رواية التي تتحكي عن التمييز. تمييز خاص على أساس لون بشرة الشخصية. أوقع هذه القصة في جاكسون، ماسيسيبي حوالي 1962-1963. إفترق البيضان والسودان في تلك الوقت.

أغراض البحث من هذه الدراسة هو اكتشاف أشكال التفوق البيضان وكيف يتم تقديم تفوق البيضان في رواية لكاترين ستوكيت. تستخدم هذا البحث الجامعي النقد الأدبي لأن تحللت الباحثة ظواهر الاجتماعية المتعلقة بالتفوق البيضان الموصوف في الأعمال الأدبية. وهذا يركز على الفهم الأعمق لتفوق البيضان الذي يحدث في رواية *The Help*. وتحللت كلمات المحادثة بين الشخصيات في الرواية. استراتيجية البحث التي استخدمها الباحثة هي النقد الأدبي الاجتماعي كمنهج يتم تنفيذه من خلال قراءة الرواية بدقة لتحليل شكل التفوق البيضان على أساس الظواهر الاجتماعية التي تظهر في رواية *The Help*. أما النظرية التي استخدمها الباحثة في هذا البحث هي نظرية تفوق البيضان بواسطة جورج م. فريدي ريكسون. لذلك، تجب على الباحثة التركيز على النص فقط.

أما نتائج البحث تظهر على، أولاً، أن هناك ثلاثة أشكال من التفوق البيضان تنعكس في الرواية. هناك أشرطة ملونة وفصل عرقي وتحجيز. تظهر أشرطة الألوان يدل على عدم المساواة بين الشخصيات الأمريكية في الرواية. يظهر فصل العرقي يدل على التفريق بين الأجناس وألوان البشرة المختلفة. وجدت الباحثة أن هناك التفريق بين السودان والبيضان في وسائل النقل والمستشفيات والحمامات والعمل والمدارس والأحياء ومحلات البقالة. ثم أطواره هو التركيب من أشرطة الألوان والفصل العرقي الذي يجعل الملونين والسودان لا يحصلون على حقوقهم لأنهم متمثلون مع البيضان. ثانيًا، هناك ثلاث وسائط للتفوق البيضان تم تقديمها في هذه الرواية. وهناك موقف وأيديولوجية وسياسة.

ABSTRAK

Fany, Almi Syakila. 2021, *The Representation of White Supremacy in Kathryn Stockett's The Help*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor. Dr. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum.

Keywords: *Supremasi Kulit Putih, Kekuasaan, Orang Afrika Amerika, Dominasi*

Supremasi kulit putih adalah salah satu isu yang bertahan hingga saat ini. Fenomena ini berdampak besar dalam kehidupan sehari-hari, terutama bagi orang kulit hitam. Orang kulit hitam sering mendapatkan perlakuan yang tidak setara, tidak adil, dan tidak manusiawi dari orang kulit putih (Gibbons, 2018). Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan supremasi kulit putih untuk menganalisis tindakan diskriminasi yang dilakukan oleh orang kulit putih terhadap karakter orang kulit hitam dalam novel *The Help*. Hal tersebut untuk membuatnya lebih spesifik. Frederickson mengatakan bahwa istilah "rasisme" bersifat ambigu untuk menunjukkan presesi pembentukan privilese kulit putih dan dominasi orang kulit putih dalam dua masyarakat (Frederickson, 1981). Oleh karena itu, supremasi kulit putih dirasa sangat tepat untuk menggambarkan dan menggambarkan situasi yang dihadirkan dalam novel *The Help*. Novel ini ditulis oleh Kathryn Stockett dengan judul *The Help*. *The Help* oleh Kathryn Stockett adalah novel yang menceritakan tentang diskriminasi. Diskriminasi secara khusus didasarkan pada warna kulit karakter. Kisahnya terjadi di Jackson, Missisipi sekitar tahun 1962-1963. Dimana orang kulit putih dan kulit hitam dipisahkan di sana pada waktu itu

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan bentuk-bentuk supremasi orang kulit putih dan bagaimana supremasi orang kulit putih disajikan dalam novel *The Help* karya Kathryn Stockett. Skripsi ini adalah kritik sastra karena peneliti menganalisis tentang fenomena sosial yang berkaitan dengan supremasi orang kulit putih yang digambarkan dalam karya sastra. Penelitian ini berfokus pada pemahaman yang lebih dalam tentang supremasi orang kulit putih yang terjadi dalam novel *The Help* dan menganalisis kata-kata, kalimat, dan percakapan antara karakter dalam novel. Strategi penelitian yang digunakan peneliti adalah kritik sastra sosiologi sebagai pendekatan yang dilakukan dengan membaca novel secara menyeluruh untuk menganalisis bentuk supremasi kulit putih berdasarkan fenomena sosial yang muncul dalam *The Help* Novel. Kemudian, teori yang digunakan peneliti dalam penelitian ini adalah teori supremasi orang kulit putih oleh George M. Frederickson. Oleh karena itu, penulis harus fokus hanya pada teks.

Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa, pertama, ada tiga bentuk supremasi orang kulit putih yang tercermin dalam novel, *color bar*, *racial segregation*, dan *restriction*. *Color bar* menunjukkan ketidaksetaraan karakter multiras Amerika dalam novel. *Racial segregation* menunjukkan pemisahan ras dan warna kulit yang berbeda. Peneliti menemukan bahwa orang kulit hitam dan putih dipisahkan dalam hal transportasi, rumah sakit, kamar mandi, pekerjaan, sekolah, wilayah, dan toko kelontong. Kemudian, *restriction* adalah kombinasi dari *color bar* dan *racial segregation*. Hal tersebut membuat orang kulit berwarna dan kulit hitam tidak mendapatkan haknya karena tidak setara dengan orang kulit putih. Kedua, ada tiga cara supremasi orang kulit putih yang dihadirkan dalam novel tersebut. Ada *attitudes*, *ideologies*, dan *policies*.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains about the reasons for conducting the study. It deals with several points: Background of the study, research question that constructed in the problem of the study, the aims in the objectives of the study, scope and limitation of the problems, significance of the research, definition of key terms, previous studies and the research methods of the study. Then, all of those will be elaborated in the following section.

A. Background of the Study

One of the issues that still persisted until now is racial discrimination. Racism is a belief that some groups are superior than the others, discrimination is inequality or injustice acts of violence against other people which are basically based on race, color and creed (Idris, 2017). Thus, racial discrimination is an act of inequality treatment that done by a group of people to the other group that they think inferior based on race. The inferior group in this case usually comes from the minority of the society, while the superior is from the majority of the society. Therefore, there is a strong system that controls human life by power groups.

The term racism is known from a long ago. It was first used around the 1930s, when the term was treated to describe the racist theories used by the Nazis (Syamela, 2018). Historically, racism developed when different races met in the context of colonialization (Hafizh, 2016). Race is an anthropological classification of humans based on physical characteristics such as skin color, hair shape and color, eyes color and other physical characteristics (Hafizh, 2016). The ideology

of racism is closely related to colonialism because, colonialism is usually rooted in the belief about the superiority of European or western country that white skin is a superior race than the others.

White supremacy is one of the causes of this issue. It is happen especially in the South of United States, when the era of slavery and during the periods of racial segregation, white supremacist law Jim Crow enjoyed broad political support, as was the case in contemporary European colonial regimes (Chaney, 2013). This phenomenon has a big impact in the daily life especially for black people. The black people often get the inequal, unfair and inhuman treatments from the white people (Gibbons, 2018). Black people have no voting rights, they also find jobs with substandard wages, which is the object terror, and not free to use public facilities, etc. The diversity and difference of skin color should be understood as racial plurality, not showing one superiority (Evelyn, Priyowidodo, & Budiana, 2019).

The long history and the number of white peoples who are predominantly of blacks make them feel superior and can treat black people arbitrarily (Lake & Reynolds, 2008). Discrimination arises due to differences, people who cannot accept those differences will do anything to make other people who are not similiar with them feel uncomfortable (Bachtiar, 2018). Discrimination against black people has become a historical record recorded in the form of books, films and also literary works.

Novel is one of the literary works apart from short stories and poetry. It is a description of real life and behavior and the time at which it was written (Welek & Werren, 1977). A novel is a storehouse for presenting images of social life. It tells about the story of people at a time. From there, we can see and know how people behavior that potrays from each character in the novel. In this study, the writer develops a theoretical framework to perpetuate the white supremacy in the novel with the title *The Help* by Kathryn Stockett. This novel is interesting because of this story represents the issue of racism in America in the 1960s.

The Help by Kathryn Stockett is a novel that tells about discrimination. The discrimination specifically based on the character's skin colour. The story happens in Jackson, Missisipi around 1962-1963. The white and black people are separated there at that time. Even, the toilets were different between white employers and blackmaids. The need for whites take precedence over blacks. In the story, there are three main characters. They are Aibellen Clark, Minny Jackson and Euginia Phelan/ Sketeer. Aibellen and Minny is a bestfriend. They are blackmaids that work for white family. This novel represents the black peolpe character in an oppressed position, with an inferior mentality. On the other hand, white figures are represented as superior.

In this study, the researcher uses the term white supremacy to analyze the act of descrimination that done by the white people to the black people characters in the novel. It is for make it more specific. Fredickson said that the term "racism" is ambiguous to show the precesses of forming the white prililage and the domination of white people in two societies (Frederickson, 1981). Therefore,

White supremacy feels very appropriate to describe and depict the situation presented in the novel.

The researcher presents some studies that relate with this research. The first researcher is Ariesta (2018) with the title *Representing Black People In Kathryn Stockett's The Help*. She presents the novel with black feminism as the main approach on her study. She analyzes the woman characters in *The Help* novel and the author of this novel. It is because this novel is based on the authors experiences. The second researcher is Syafrony (2012) with the title *The Supremacy of The White People In Harriet Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin or Life Among The Lowly As A Children's Literature*. This research identifies white supremacy in *Uncle Tom's Cabin* as a children literature for knowing how that novel constructed and its dangerous for children.

There are many values that can be taken in *The Help* novel. To appreciate the differences especially physical appearance is one of the moral values in the novel. Therefore, the researcher explains the reasons why she is interested in doing this study. First, the researcher finds the important social issues or problem in the novel. Then, the writer wants to discuss one of them. It is about the white supremacy. Especially focused on how some individuals from the dominance groups see others groups who occupy the lowest position in society, in this case is a white person and a black person. The second is the researcher thinks that the novel as a good work of the author. Kathryn Stockett is a white people and she wrote the novel about the black people and social discrimination. In addition, it presents good stories about the issue of African- American that happend in

America and the discrimination to black people that increase into the acts of distraction, consensencing, and inequality.

From the explanation and the previous study above, the researcher will discuss about the *The Representation of White Supremacy In Kathryn Stockett's The Help*. While it has similiar theory or topic in the literary work above, the researcher will give some different results and findings in this research. The differences come from different perspective, point of view, and also more specific. The researcher will analyze the forms of white supremacy that happend in the story, and how it presented.

B. Problems of the Study

According to the research, it focuses to answer two questions that follows:

1. What are the forms of white supremacy presented in *The Help* novel by Kathryn Stockett?
2. How are the forms of white supremacy presented in *The Help* novel by Kathryn Stockett?

C. Objectives of the Study

1. To find the forms of white supremacy in *The Help* novel by Kathryn Stockett.
2. To Explain how the forms of white supremacy are presented in *The Help* novel by Kathryn Stockett.

D. Scope and Limitation

In this study the researcher will analyze what are the forms of white supremacy occur in *The Help* novel and how it presented. The researcher analyzes it from all of the character's conversation in the novel. The character of the story separated into two, there are black people and white people. The unfair treatments and discrimination are experienced by black people's character in the novel. Thus, all of those is caused by white supremacy. That caused will be discussed in this study. The analysis will use the white supremacy theory by Frederickson.

E. Significants of the Study

There are a lot of moral values that we can get from the novel, one of them is racism. In doing this study, the writer learns about the differences. It is about how to respect people with all of those differences in this case is different skin colour and race. There is nothing wrong with having the differences. However, this study also make people aware with the importance of mutual respect between races, cultures, appearance, and other differences. For theoretically, this study will be useful for people who interested in this topic and theory or people who have related study. They can use this study as a source in doing their study.

F. Definition of Key Terms

1. White Supremacy: White Supremacy which refers to the behaviors, ideology, and policies which related to the domination or power of European white people ancestor that overpower the other race in term of number (Frederickson, 1981).

G. Previous Studies

The researcher presents some studies that relate with this research. The first researcher is Ariesta (2018) with the title *Representing Black People In Kathryn Stockett's The Help*. This thesis shows the representation of black people in *The Help* Novel and the contribution of anti-racist action. The researcher presents the novel with black feminism as the main approach on this study. The discussion of black women segregation cannot be separated from the history of racial discrimination, the notion of white supremacy, and the stereotypical representation of white women in the novel. Thus, the data in doing this study is from the intrinsic and extrinsic elements of the novel. The researcher analyzes the woman characters in *The Help* novel and the author of this novel, because this novel is based on the authors experiences. The author described that there is love and a strong bond between white families and black maids. The author shows her love for the race through her perspective as a white writer and tries to create a spirit of good relation between white people and black maids. However, The author's portrayal of the love between black and white women actually summarizes cultural dominance, because white women remain much stronger than black women. It can be said that the presence of love is actually a form of camouflage as an implication of cultural domination.

The second researcher is Ririn (2017) with the title *Racism In Stockett's The Help*. The object of this study is *The Help* novel by Kathryn Stockett. This research discusses about racism which occur in south America in 1960. The researcher explains the form and the impacts of racism for black people that they

got from white people. Other than that, the researcher also expose how the black people against the racism in the novel. This research uses genetic structuralism. Then, the researcher uses literature review in collecting the data from the relevant books and journals with the related topic. From all of that process, the results of this research show the condition of black people in South America as a victim of discrimination by the white people. Those form of racism give the negative impacts in some aspects in social life such as social, politic, education, and economy. Those negative impacts that pushed black people for against white people.

The third researcher is Syafrony (2012) with the title *The Supremacy of White people In Harriet Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin or Life Among The Lowly As A Children's Literature*. This research identifies white supremacy in *Uncle Tom's Cabin* as a children literature for knowing how that novel constructed and its dangerous for cildren. The researcher uses white supremacy theory by Fredickson and racial differences in colonial and postcolonial societies by Fanon. The object of this study is a novel with the title *Uncle Tom's Cabin or Life Among The Lowly* by Harriet Beecher Stowe. There are several steps that done by the researcher in doing this research: Identifying, reading and rereading, catagorizing, selecting data, matching the theory and data, intretpreting. Then, the result shows that there are two categories of white supremacy in that novel. Those are white supremacy in the religious context and white supremacy in the political context.

The fourth researcher is Mayani & Ayu (2016). In this research, The researchers present white supremacy and racism prevalent in the relationship

between black and white races as well as offensive racial acts committed by characters in Doris Lessing's novel *The Grass is Singing*. White supremacy and racism are theories used to uncover racial problems in *The Grass is Singing*. This analysis focuses on the theory and conceptions of white supremacy and racism put forward by Frederickson. Then, The findings in this thesis contain white supremacist who control and shape the behavior, ideology, and policies applied by some characters in the novel named Mary Turner, Dick Turner, Charlie Slatter, and Tony. There are also several forms of racial discrimination expressed by white people, namely; use of racially offensive language, baseless accusations, hurtful comments, and racial labeling of goods.

H. Research Method

1. Research Design

This thesis uses literary criticism because the researcher analyzes about social phenomena related with the white supremacy described in the literary work. It focuses on a deeper understanding of the white supremacy that occur in *The Help* novel and analyzes the words of the conversations between the characters in the novel.

The researcher uses the white supremacy theory by George M Frederickson. In analyzing the data, the researcher must find the data through narrative description and dialogue in the story that related with the theory of George M Frederickson's white supremacy. Therefore the writer must focus only on text.

2. Data Sources

This study specifically discusses about the white supremacy in *The Help* novel. Thus, for the primary data source, the researcher only focuses on the literary work *The Help* by Kathryn Stockett. The novel is published by Pinguin Group in 2009 in USA with 451 pages. For the secondary data source, the researcher collects from many sources that related with the theory that the researcher used.

3. Data Collection

The research strategy used by the researcher is a sociology of literature which is carried out by reading the novel thoroughly to analyze the form of white supremacy based on the social phenomena appears in *The Help* Novel. The data is taken from the text *The Help* by Kathryn Stockett.

4. Data Analysis

This study is conducted into several steps. First, the researcher reads the novel as the primary data of the study. Then, the next step is the researcher gathers the secondary data such as the previous study and the books that related with the theory that the researcher use in this study. After the secondary data has been gathered, the researcher analyzes the primary data using those secondary data for answering the research questions. Last, the researcher concludes the results of this study.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter is about related literature that used as background information that can help the analysis process in this study. The researcher starts to explain about the approach used in this study, which is sociology of literature. Then, the researcher continues to explain about the theory used, which is white supremacy theory by George M Frederickson. In the theory above, it also includes the forms of white supremacy and how the ways of white supremacy presented.

A. Sosiology of Literature

Literary works contain a lot of criticism in it. Literature that contains critical messages can also be called literary criticism, which is usually born in society if something goes wrong or social problems in society. (Nurgiyantoro, 2010). The social problem in the society is the main concern of the author to provide a picture in the real life. Then, society moved to appreciate the problem contained in literary works and related them in reality. Regardless, literature is a critical assessment of its era expressly or implicitly (Damono, 1979).

The word criticism comes from the ancient Greek *krites* which means judge, the noun *krites* comes from the verb *kritein* which means to judge, the word *krinein* is the origin of two *kriterion* nouns which mean the basis of judgment, then the word *kritikos* appears which is interpreted as judge of literary works

(Fard, 2016). Literary criticism refers to the analysis, study and evaluation of individual works of art or literature as well as the formulation of methodological or general aesthetic principles for the examination of such works (Thamarana, 2015). Basically, the purpose of criticism is to find out the advantages and disadvantages of a literary work, but the main purpose of criticism is how a reader or researcher appreciates a literary work with their own views, so that it can be known what kind of literary work written by the author/ poet.

Meanwhile, social means living together in society as a group which there are rules. Social processes are ways of relating deeply community life that can be seen when individuals and groups of humans meet and determine systems and forms of these relationships (Soekanto S., 2012). Moreover Soekanto also states that the word social relating to matters relating to the behavior of one person with another person. Meanwhile, Sociology is Sociology is the study of the various characteristics of society and relations between communities to the social stability of their environment (Silfen, 2005). Thus, sociology always related to human activities and behaviour with their environment. The elements of sociology is not only human behaviour but also the other elements such as society's structure, change, and problems.

To study a literary work an appropriate approach is needed with the aspects to be studied. In this research, the aspects studied are sociological approach in literary criticism. Sociology of literature is a response to related literary works with the public or the public interest, accompanied by descriptions and comparisons of the pros and cons of the literary work (Thamarana, 2015).

Damono (1979) argues that social criticism in literature is no longer just about the relationship between the poor and the rich, poverty and luxury. Social criticism includes all kinds of social problems that exist in society, human relations with the environment, existing social groups, authorities, and institutions.

According to X. J. Kennedy and Dana Gioia's *Literature: An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama*, when using a sociological approach, a critic examines literature in the cultural, economic, and political context in which it is written or received. Then, the aspect of society that can be criticized from this approach is the culture of society, including standards of behavior, etiquette, relationships between opposing groups (for example, rich and poor people, parents and children, men and women, religious beliefs, and moral values). In addition, this approach can also look at the economy and politics of society, including the system of government, individual rights, how wealth is distributed, and who holds power (Kennedy & Gioia, 1995).

Wellek and Warren share the analysis of sociological approach into three classifications. First, sociology of author. Sociology of the author takes issue with the social status, political ideology, and others that concern the author. Second, the sociology of literary works. Sociology of literary work takes issue about a literary work; which becomes the subject of the study is about what is implied in the literary work and what is the purpose or mandate it wants to convey. Third, sociology of the reader. Sociology of readers is concerned about readers and social influence on society.

B. Frederickson's Theory of White Supremacy

Many people denote the term “racism” in the process of establishing and rationalizing white privilege and dominance between two societies. However, for George M. Frederickson the word racism is too ambiguous to describe this case. For him, racism is a way of thinking that offers specific explanations for the fact that population groups that can be differentiated by ancestry tend to differ in culture, status and power. Racists claim that the differences are mainly come from irreversible genetic factors and not environmental or historical circumstances (Frederickson, 1981). It is too general to define the issue of society's rights to a privileged group that characterized by their skin tone. Therefore, George M. Frederickson prefers to use the term “white supremacy” than “racism”.

The terms white supremacy is usually described in many perspectives. Frederickson (1981) said that white supremacy refers to attitudes, ideologies, and policies related to the emergence of striking forms of white populations or European domination over non-white populations. Moreover, Elizabeth Betita Martinez said that “White supremacy is a system of exploitation and discrimination that is based on history and preserved institutionally to the continents, nations, and non-white people by white people in some nations on the continent of Europe with the aims to maintain and keep the wealth system” (The Challenging White Supremacy Workshop, San Francisco, CA 1998). The other definition also found in a journal article that said “white supremacy is about white privilege and showing one way power, which the benefit accrue to white people and harmful to non-white people” (Walton, 2020). From some definitions

above, white supremacy is a treatment that done by white people to non-white people in the term of discrimination. The discrimination here specifically based on the skin tone of people.

The long history of European colonization in various parts of the world cannot be separated from this tendency of superiority. Economic reasons and political power are indeed driving forces. White supremacy also applies with particular force to the historical experience of the two nations, which are African and the United States (Frederickson, 1981). From those long historical backgrounds that shape and influence the discriminatory attitude of white people against non-white people until these days.

Frederickson said that "people" try to confirm why they "deserve" special privileges sometimes claim that they are somehow "chosen" (Frederickson, 1981). Specifically that they are "chosen" by some Gods for a special purpose. One of the consequences of declaring "elected the status of people "of course the relegation of all other groups to second class status there is no need for "plans" and may actually be necessary stumbling blocks eliminated. "If some people are not elected, they are nothing." White Supremacists "are obsessed with a desire for purity, a running attitude more than just xenophobia" (Frederickson, 1981). Xenophobia is excessive fear of strangers, or all something foreign (Arge, 2008). When a group is filled with everything is good and safe while the other groups are filled with everything that is evil and dangerous, perhaps it is inevitable that a person is obsessed with avoiding any contamination outside. This was the only way to maintain insider group status.

Purity as an absolute value is self-explanatory among the White Supremacists who condemn mixing of races or borrowing culture from non white. Those who consider themselves white or considered as such and receive all the privileges that are not obtained without criticism, they live in a state of overvaluation of the illusion of their appearance and way of life (Nogueira, 2013). This social place creates a barrier that paralyzes them from recognizing another way and to live in the world. As such, they refuse to recognize the humanity of the other, otherwise they need to admit that their social place is demeaning to others. By doing so, they are also unable to recognize their own humanity in an inhuman relationship with others.

White supremacy is a serious problem in America. The reason is the difference in skin color between black and white is not only a biological problem. This problem has also become a social problem. Omi and Winant state that white supremacy problem is not only referring to biological concepts, but also to social and historical concepts. The assumption of white people that black people were inferior made them hostile to one another. This conflicting relationship is also caused by discrimination, segregation, and stereotypical treatment of black people. Fredrickson (1981) states that “in its fully developed form, white supremacy means "color bars," "racial segregation," and “restriction” of citizenship rights to a privileged group characterized by its mild pigmentation.

1. The Forms of White Supremacy

Based on the George M Frederikson's white supremacy theory, there are three forms of white supremacy. There are color bars, racial segregation and restriction. Each of those form will be explained in detail bellow.

a. Color Bars

Humans are created with many variation of skin tone. Those variation can differ people in some cases. White supremacy believe that we are born unequal based on our skin colour. Therefore, one of the form of white supremacy is color bars. Skin color plays a decisive role in making some humans absolute masters over others (Frederickson, 1981). Then, based on Oxford dictionary, color bar is the social system in which black and non-white people are not given access to the same rights, opportunities and facilities as white people. Meriam Webster dictionary also give the definition of color bar as a barrier that prevented black people from participating in white people's activities. From those definition, color bar is a system that separate people based on their skin color.

Color bar is caused by colorism. Colorism is a form of racism that is internalized when individuals with darker skin tone of voice is discriminated against by others including group members of the same race. Frederickson (1981) states that More than any other multi-racial society that resulted from the "European expansion" that took place between the sixteenth and twentieth centuries, South Africa and the United States (most notably the southern United States during the era of slavery and segregation) have manifested over a long period of to push the principle of differences based on race into its logical

outcome a kind of Herrenvolk society in which people of color, however numerous or acculturated they may be, are treated as permanent aliens or outsiders (Frederickson, 1981). It has many negative influence all over the world (Dawson & Quiros, 2013). Lighter skin tones have more of an advantage over individuals with darker skin tones skin even if the individual is part of the same ethnicity (Hunter, 2007). Some people also believe that people with the white skin color is the best people or group in this world (Stamps, 2018). Colorism makes a conflict between individuals and other people around them (Fultz, 2013). It makes separation between people even they have same race and ethnicity just because of their different skin colors or skin tones.

In America, this issue is a historical problem that based on the slavery. It constructed from social condition that build and influence the way African American perceive themselves and create their identity. Comparative studies of racial patterns in the New World suggest that the absence during the slave era of a substantial middle group of free people of color set the stage for a "two-category" pattern of racial relations in which the essential division was a sharp contrast. dichotomy between white and black rather than a more complicated hierarchy based on color gradation and class (Frederickson, 1981). For African American, color bars also inform how they interact with the others from their group. Color is also the privilage gap for the black people, it has the historical roots in mixed races sexual relations between slaves an masters (Russel, Wilson, & Hall, 1992). This union creates color imbalance/ mismatch, and privilage distance between lighter and darker skinned African in America (Fultz, 2013). The preservation of

colorism is from internalized racism and the effect of majority culture that shape their own perception about this separation. This social separation was exacerbated by white supremacy ideology that brought by European Colonizers which saw the black people with their primitiveness, lack of civilization, uncontrolled sexuality, pollution and filth (Glenn, 2008).

b. Racial Segregation

Racial segregation is an extreme form of discrimination. It is a form of separation ethnic groups established by law or according to culture. Moreover, Segregation refers to limitation of opportunities for various types of associations between members of one race, religion, national or geographical origin, or language group and other groups, which are supported by any action any institution that representing several branches of government (Clark, Chein, & Cook, 2004). In addition, Segregation is a non-random allocation of people belonging to different groups, social position, the associated social and physical distance between groups (Bruch & Mare, 2008). This form is very clear to observe the separation of racial and ethnic groups across space, their very different levels of economic, social and political resources, and the close relationship of these spatial and social inequalities (Massey & Denton, 1993). The process of segregation is the act of creating and maintaining separation.

From those explanation, racial segregation is a facility separator that based on race. Race itself focuses on two concepts, namely biogenetics and human differences which are a combination of physical characteristics and attitudes

(Ascroft, Griffiths, & Tiffin, 2007). Generally, race talks about the characteristics of humans so physical character is the main foundation in determining a person's race. European people are of course different characteristics of African people in particular physical which includes skin color, eye and hair color, hair texture, and other characteristics.

Racial segregation is also common blamed for part of the achievement gap between blacks and whites. This term is usually used to separate African American by force legally or socially. Enforced racial segregation, or de jure segregation, has formed the most conspicuous expression of white supremacy (Frederickson, 1981). In United States, racial and ethnic groups tend to live in separate communities. When the slavery system was abolished in the aftermath of the civil war (1861-1865), slavery was replaced by segregation (separation) between the black communities in the South with the white community (Rasyid, 2021). This happened after the end of slavery in the United States. black people always marginalize through the forced of segregation the reduced access to housing, facilities, education, and opportunities (Massey & Denton, 1993). It is because of some people believe that black people and white people do not coexist.

The example of racial segregation is a white family who prefers to live in an integrated community might confined to environments that are almost entirely white or entirely black (Bruch & Mare, 2008). Given a limited choice, they choose to stay with their own group, which further maintains separation. In those separation area, it builds a social distinct environment. White people live in exclusively in highly benefited environments, meanwhile black people live in

very disadvantaged environments. This is a differences in social and economic conditions provide the basic structural context in people of different races and ethnicities live and social problems arise.

c. Restriction

There are some definitions of restriction. Based on the Oxford dictionary, the word “restriction” means controlled by someone or something. The other definition comes from Merriam Webster dictionary that defines “restriction” as the condition of being limited. Meanwhile, in the case of white supremacy, restriction refers to laws or rules that limit or control a person based on race (Taufik & Hasniar, 2016). For example, in the case of African American. White people put the boundaries or limitation to explore the black people abilities. It is very unfair, because white people do not give black people’s rights. The problem of equal rights and equal opportunities for people is a major problem in American history. In the society, the myth of this superiority needs the meaningful of citizenship rights (Syafrony, 2012). Such as Fredickson explains that it is more than prejudgement, because “It recomends systematic and self-concious efforts to make color or race a qualification for an affilliation in the civil comunity”. Black people do not get the same citizenship rights as white people.

The beginning of restriction conducted in the United States namely at the time of post-election on 1876 which was disputed and will collapse or end of reconstruction, in which white South Americans took back political control of the region that, after the white people in the south take back control of politics in the

region (Rasyid, 2021). They have committed various kinds of human rights violations, both accompanied by intimidation by force in elections, deprivation of the right to vote for black people which is done in a structured or systematic way in southern countries since 1890 to 1908 (Rasyid, 2021). A white voters expanded in the twentieth century, traditional qualifications or restrictions remained in effect only for people of color, reducing their capacity to influence election outcomes (Frederickson, 1981). Those case show how black people did not get their citizenships because of this white supremacy.

2. The Ways of White Supremacy

Based on the George M Frederickson's white supremacy theory, there are also three ways of white supremacy. There are attitudes, ideologies, and policies. Each of those will be explained by the researcher in detail bellow.

a. Attitudes

Attitude is something that must be possessed by humans. An individual is very closely related to his or her attitude each as his personal trait. Attitude is defined as a reaction or the response that arises from an individual to the objects, then it raises individual behavior towards these objects in certain ways (Azwar S., 2010). According to Oxford Advanced Learner Dictionary attitude comes from the Italian *attitudine*, which means "Manner of placing or holding the body, and way of feeling, thinking or behaving". In short, It is frequent defined as an action taken by individuals for respond to something. Moreover, attitude is a reaction or

response in the form judgments that arise from an individual against an object. It can also be said to be a manifestation of awareness to the environment.

There are also some definitions that given by the expert about attitudes. According to Lapierre, attitude as a pattern of behavior, tendency, or anticipatory loneliness, a predisposition to adapt to social situations, or simply attitude is a response to conditioned social stimuli (Azwar S., 2013). Moreover, according to Thursone in Rejaningsih (2004) attitudes as total tendencies, feelings, prejudices (prejudice or bias), ideas, feelings of fear of threats and one's beliefs about a particular topic (Rejaningsih, 2004). Thurstone also define attitudes as a level of possitive or negative effect against a psychological object (Azwar S., 2013). Thus attitude is a form of reaction or evaluation of feelings.

Human attitudes are not formed since they were born. It can be formed through the social processes that occur during human's life, when individuals get any information and experience. They can get the process from family environment, school and society (Azwar S., 2013). When there is a social process, there is also a mutual relationship turning between the individual and his or her surroundings. Thus, its formation always takes place in human interaction and is related to certain objects. Social interactions within the group or outside the group can change attitudes or form new attitudes of individuals.

In their social interaction, each individual reacts to form a certain pattern of attitudes towards the objects it faces. Among the factors that influence the formation of attitudes are personal experiences, culture, other people who are

considered important, the mass media, religious institutions or institutions as well as emotional factors in individuals (Azwar S., 2007). That is why, even the attitudes can shape socially, not all individuals are affected equally or they have different attitudes one another.

In the case of white supremacy, white supremacist discriminate black people or colour people. They believe that there is class between the society in their life. That is why they can do anything to black people cause they think they are as the highest class of society because of having white skin. Historically, the long experience of enslaving nonwhites had the same effect broadly on the origins of white racial attitudes in both societies. (Frederickson, 1981). Frederickson also confirmed his statement that more than any other single factor, it establishes the notion that white people are naturally privileged group members and masters while nonwhites are meant to be their social servants and subordinates.

b. Ideologies

The term ideology is a word consisting of "ideo" and "logy". The word "ideo" comes from the Greek *eidos*, in Latin, it means "Understanding", "idea" or "idea". The Greek verb *oida* means knowing, seeing with mind. Then, the word "logy" comes from Greek *logos*, which means "idea", "understanding", "word", and "knowledge". So Etymologically it can be explained that ideology means "knowledge about ideas ", science of ideas. (Setiardja, 1993).

The term ideology was first put forward by Destut de Tracy in 1796, which means a program. Tracy (in Soegito, 2012: 129) ideology is a study of the

origin, nature and development of ideas humans, or what has been known as the "science of ideas". Other than that, according to Thompson, ideology is a system of ideas that studies beliefs and philosophical, economic, political, and social ideals (Thompson, 2003). The definition of ideology that has been explained above is general, which mean it can be used and applies extensively.

Ideology is something that can shape minds. Ideology has an important function, namely to instill belief or the truth of the struggles of clinging groups or entities on that ideology (Prastika, 2016). Thus, ideology becomes a source of inspiration and a source of life aspirations for its citizens. The realization of ideas is seen as greatness, human glory. While ideology can be thought of as nothing more than a set of ideas, its true strength lies in the notion that allows explanation of the mechanisms of power and oppression (Spears, 1999). It is formed through a long historical process and came from a situation in which the ruled group or individual seems to accept the existing domination relationship. This power penetrates and ideology is accepted as an inseparable part of everyday life and becomes an agreement between the group that is discriminated against and those who dominate (Nasisti, 2017). Thus, ideology is an idea/ or the ideas that are arranged systematically and this idea is believed to be true and applicable to life everyday between groups.

Karl Marx argued in his book entitled *Germen Ideology* that the idea of the ruling class in every age and the idea of people with power are the class which has the dominant material power in society, which is at the same time is an intellectual force dominant one (Marx, 2000). Marx views ideology very closely

with power concentrated in the State or political society against civil society. It seen as a system of thought created by a power for the sake of strength itself (Trianto, Tutik, & Sunarni, 2007). Ideology is not emphasized on intellectual truths but on practical benefits. He sees Ideology as a power system of a group that have a power.

The ideology used in those case refers to a set of ideas that serve to justify and support self-interest, for example the ideology of white supremacy. The ideology of white supremacy is a social construct on which it is based on the idea of race (Herdiawan, 2019). The ethnic-racial relations including politics identity are based on the ideology of white racial supremacy which is the foundation of racism (Nogueira, 2013). One of the example is enslavement. The decisions that led to the emergence of slave societies in the South and Cape were conditioned by the important assumption that non-whites could be enslaved while Europeans could not. This notion is sometimes seen as evidence of conscious racism, the belief that white people were destined by God or nature to rule over people whose physical characteristics reveal their innate inferiority (Frederickson, 1981). Fredericson also said that the harsh racial doctrine that blacks were inferior and slaves, which made a greater contribution to the public ideology of white supremacy.

Basically, this ideology comes from a long history and colonialization. Frederickson said this ideology has played out in certain historical situations (Frederickson, 1981). Even though the Colonial period has ended, the reasons still exist in social relations, power structures, social division of labor, production of

knowledge and identity. This process is called coloniality (Nogueira, 2013). The process of colonialism based on white racial supremacy and racism has served to "shape minds" or to "colonize minds" (Nobles, 1973).

c. Policies

There are many unequal treatment that experienced by black people. Black people and white people are separated in many cases. All the differences in education, healthcare and facilities are perpetuated by the policy (Hinson, Healey, & Nathaniel, 2017). For most of its history, the United States excluded people of color from its main route to economic opportunities through the explicit policy decisions (Brown, Kijakazi, Runes, & Turner, 2019). There is also a note from Easton that "policy consists of a network of decisions and actions that allocate overall value society as well as the means by which societal values are allocated authoritatively" (Easton, 1965). In general, policies are used to show the behavior of an actor, for example an official, a group, or specific agency to solve the problem at hand. On basically there are many explanations with limitations or meanings regarding policy.

Monahan and Hengst as cited in Syarifudin said that policy is etymologically derived in Greek, namely "Polis" which means city (Syafaruddin, 2008). This opinion explains policy refers to the ways in which all parts of the government are directed to manage their activities. In this sense, policy is concerned with ideas organizational arrangements and is an equally accepted

formal pattern government or institutions so that with it they are trying to catch up the goal.

Empirically, policies are in the form of laws, guidelines, and programs, as a series of actions developed by a group of people or government that has a specific purpose, is followed and implemented by a person or group of actors for solve this particular problem. In this case, black people are controlled by white people. White people make a policy to make a boundaries between black and white. In South Africa and the American colonies, the first significant official act or policy statement discriminating between members of a society solely on the basis of ancestry involved interracial sex restrictions and attempts to determine mixed ancestry status (Frederickson, 1981). Frederickson also state that This action shows the kind of color line between whites and those of mixed origin that has survived to some extent to our time. The policy that white people made also for separate and differentiate their status in their social life.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

This chapter discusses the forms of white supremacy and the ways how white supremacy are presented in *The Help* novel by Kathryn Stockett using George M. Fredrickson theory. As it is explained follows:

A. The Form of White Supremacy

According to Fredickson 1981, there are three forms of white supremacy, color bars, racial segregations and restrictions. In *The Help* novel, the three forms of white supremacy are found by the researcher. Each of the forms will be analyzed and discussed bellow:

1. Color Bars

The first form of white supremacy that presented in the novel is color bar. Like it explained above in the literary review, color bar is a social system that make separation depend on the color of people even if they have the same race or ethnicity. Thus, this separation only focus on skin color. Then, *The Help* novel takes place is in Jackson Missisipi, where there is a boundaries and limitation between black and white. There are color bar that appears in the story.

One of the main characters in the novel named Eugenia Phelan or usually called Skeeter. She has a maid who takes care of her since she was child named Constatine. Constatine is a multiracial american, because her father is a white person and her mother is black person. Although she has an American blood, she

was born with the dark skin. Everyone of the mixed ancestry race or ethnic who has “Negro blood” has been or is still considered “coloured”, or “African”, or “Negro”, or “black”, or “Afro-American”, or “African American”, any name was in force by convention at that time (Jordan & Spickard, 2014). Thus, she also gets separate place in Skeeter’s house. It shows from Skeeter statements:

Our previous maid, Constantine, used to stare those forward-sloping stairs down every day, like it was a battle between them. That was the only part I didn’t like about having the top floor of the house, that it separated me from my Constantine (P.60)

The room between Constantine and her masters are separated in that house. Even Skeeter love her so much, and she is not purely African but her skin color make her in that position.

Then, Constantine had a daughter named Lulabelle. Lulabelle was born with the light skin, even both of her parents are black pople, but constantine has a white blood inside. Then when she visited her mom in Skeeter’s house. Skeeter’s mother did not permite Lulabelle for using the front door. She said:

“So Constantine, she tells Lulabelle to go on back to their house, and Lulabelle says, Fine, I was leaving anyway, and heads for the dining room and of course I stop her. Oh no, I say, you go out the back door, not the front w ith the white guests.” (P.363)

Skeeter’s mother forbid Lulabelle to enter the house from the front door, because the front door is only for the white people. It shows the color bar because even Lilabelle has lighter skin than her mother and she also has an American blood, it does not change anything. She still have to use the back door.

From thus evidences the researcher found in the novel, color bars are appear in the Skeeter’s house and it is done by her mother. What Skeeter’s mom

did is called colorism. She upholds that different skin tone differ people in status, and white skin is the best people or a group in this world.

2. Racial Segregations

In *The Help* novel by Kathryn Stockett, everything are distinguish between black and white. People with the black color is African and White is American. Those different appearance, race and ethnicity make they separate in some cases. Racial segregation is a prominent feature of cities in the United States (Marsiglio, Suardi, & Kollmann, 2018). The Mayor Thompson which is The mayor of Jackson, Mississippi is very upholds the existence of racial segregation between whites and blacks. He denied the existence of equality, even though it was a matter proposed by President Kennedy. The white supremacy in Jackson is obvious, because the government is too emphasizes the existence of social class differences between whites and blacks. It shows when Aibileen and Minny reading the newspaper.

In the news paper, I read how even the President a the United States telling Mayor Thompson he need to do better. Put a committee together with blacks and whites and work things out down here. But Mayor Thompson, he say-to President Kennedy- "I am not going to appoint a bi-racial committee. Let's not kid ourselves. I believe in the separation of the races, and that's the way it's going to be." Few days later, the mayor come on the radio again. "Jackson, Mississippi, is the closest place to heaven there is," he say. "And it's going to be like this for the rest of our lives." (P.197)

There are some racial segregation that appears in the story:

a. Separate Transportation

The first racial segregation that found in the novel is separate transportation. In the story, separate transportation shows when people took a bus, where different race and colour determine them.

The bus today is nothing but maids heading home in our white uniforms. We all chatting and smiling at each other like we own it—not cause we mind if they's white people on here, we sit anywhere we want to now thanks to Miss Parks—just cause it's a friendly feeling. (P.13)

That story happen when a maid named Aibileen went to work. She works for Miss Leefolt's family, a white family in Jackson, Mississippi. Aibileen and the other maids in Jackson go to their master using colored bus in the morning. Which a bus for colored or black people. It shows from the sentence "*We all chatting and smiling at each other like we own it—not cause we mind if they's white people on here,*" It shows that there is no white people that will enter that buss. Another conversation that shows separation in transportation is from the quotation of the novel bellow.

Outside, in the dark, I walk all the way up to Riverside, about ten minutes away, where they run a late bus for the nighttime water-plant workers. The breeze is good enough keep the mosquitoes off. I sit on the edge a the park, in the grass under the streetlight. Bus come after while. Ain't but four people on there, two colored, two white, all mens. I don't know any of em. I take a window seat behind a thin colored fella. He got on a brown suit and a brown hat, be about my age. (P. 192)

It is because they also live in separate area between black and white people. It can be known from the story, when the maids go to their work, the bus is only for them. However when they go home, there are white people in the same bus with black people, but the sit is still different. Black people sit on the back seat of the bus.

b. Separate Hospital

Moreover, in the way the bus are passed, Aibileen look out the window “*I look out the window at the colored hospital go by, the fruit stand.*” In those sentence, especially from the phrase “colored hospital” there is also separate hospital between black and white people. That is why they named the hospital with the term colored hospital. It is supported with the other evidence in the novel. When Aibileen told Skeeter about her experience in taking a white lady’s kid. Her first little baby boy cut his fingers clean in the window fan. Then Aileen grabbed him and brought him to the hospital.

“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 yellowcause that colored doctor won’t operate on a white boy in a Negro hospital. And then a white policeman grab me and he say, Nowyou look a here—”
(P.151)

She bring the little boy to the colored hospital and there is no doctor that will treat the little boy. White people must be treated by white doctor in the white hospital. Otherwise, when Minny (black maid) need a medical attention because of her husband hit her, Miss Cellia (Minny’s master) wanted to call the doctor and Minny forbided it because there is no white doctor that will handle her.

You need medical attention, Minny,” she says, picking the phone back up. Do Ireally have to say it? I grit my teeth to get it out. “Them doctors ain’t gone work on no colored person, Miss Celia.” (P.304)

The difference here is that black doctors are afraid to treat white people because they don not have permission to do that. While white doctor do not want to handle black peole because they do not want to give a service for them.

c. Separate Bathroom

Furthemore, There is also separate bathroom between black and white people. The main problem and conflict in the story happen when Miss Hilly one of the white lady give an idea about separate bathroom in each white family house for sanitary reasons. Before that, black people use the guest bathroom in their master's house. It is separate with their master but it is the same with the white guest that come to that house.

"A bill that requires every white home to have a separate bathroom for the colored help. I've even notified the surgeon general of Mississippi to see if he'll endorse the idea. I pass." (P.8)

That is what Miss Hilly said to others white lady in their regular meeting. Not only that, but also she want to convince all of white people in the Mississippi for having separate bathroom. She asked Skeeter that work for the League newsletter to write about her initiative about separate bathroom in every white house In Mississippi.

"Oh, and I need you to come on by and pick up these notes," Hilly says. "I want my initiative in the next newsletter, a full page next to the photo ops." I pause. "The bathroom thing?" Even though it was only a few days ago that she'd brought this up at bridge club, I'd hoped it was forgotten. "It's called the Home Help Sanitation Initiative—William Junior you get down or I will snatch you baldheaded Yule May get in here—and I want it in this week." I am editor of the League newsletter. But Hilly is president. And she's trying to tell me what to print. (P.60)

One of the white family that applied Miss Hilly's inisiative is Miss Leefolt. She and her huband build Aibileen's own bathroom on their garage. She said to Aibileen:

"Mister Leefolt and I have decided to build you your very own bathroom." She clap her hands together, drop her chin at me. "It's right out there in the garage." "Yes ma'am." Where she think I been all this

time? "So, from now on, instead of using the guest bathroom, you can use your own right out there. Won't that be nice?" (P.29)

Now, Aibileen has her own bathroom. Then, those bathroom is only for Aibileen and the other maid that come to their house. This is Miss Leefolt did because she believe in Miss Hilly opinion about black people that did not same with white people. She believes that black people have diseases inside their bodies because their dark skin tones symbolize dirty and a nest of disease. It shows when Miss Leefolt's baby girl "Mae Mobley" want to use Aibileen's bathroom.

"I did not raise you to use the colored bathroom!" I hear her hiss-whispering, thinking I can't hear, and I think, Lady, you didn't raise your child at all. "This is dirty out here, Mae Mobley. You'll catch diseases! No no no!" And I hear her pop her again and again on her bare legs.(P.95)

She is mad to Mae mobley and said that Aibileen bathroom is dirty and if she use that she will catch the diseases.

Whereas, when black people use the white people's bathroom, they are in a trouble. Black people will get punishment from white people if they get caught using white people's bathroom.

"Robert?" I say. "Who do the mowing?"

"Use the white bathroom at Pinchman Lawn and Garden. Say they wasn't a sign up saying so. Two white mens chased him and beat him with a tire iron."

Oh no. Not Robert. "He . . . is he . . . ?" Franny shake her head.

"They don't know. He up at the hospital. I heard he blind." (P.101)

Someone told Aibileen that Robert (Aibileen friend's grandson) is chased and beaten by the white men until he got blind because of using white people's bathroom. It shows really clear that it is very strict in the case of separate bathroom there. White people saw black people are dirty and did not want to share the same bathroom with them.

d. Separate Job

The difference between black and white that clearly appears in the novel is their job. All of the white people in the story of the novel as masters, while the black people as maids or servants, and the other grunt work.

“Before we start the announcements, I’d like to go ahead and thank the people who are making tonight such a success.” Without turning her head from the audience, Hilly gestures to her left, where two dozen colored women have lined up, dressed in their white uniforms. A dozen colored men are behind them, in gray-and-white tuxedos. “Let’s give a special round of applause to the help, for all the wonderful food they cooked and served, and for the desserts they made for the auction.” (P.325)

There is an event in Mississippi named The Benefit, where all of white people came to gather and collect the donation for feeding the poor starving children of Africa. That quotation above is taken from Miss Hilly speech in the opening of the event. That event clarifies that all of black people that came to that event are for serving white people there. The black people are maids and helps that brought by their master to serve and prepare the events.

The separation types of work are caused by the long history of slavery between African and American. For more than two centuries, black people have been enslaved to make millions of white people wealthy (Kartika & Soelistyarini, 2017). Thus, it has been passed down from generation to generation to this day. The evidence is when Skeeter interviewed Aibileen for her books about being a maid in Jackson, Mississippi. She is the image of black people who knows if she is going to be a helper.

“Did you know when you were a girl, growing up, that one day you’d be a maid?” “Yes ma’am. Yes, I did.” I smile, wait for her to elucidate. There is nothing. “And you knew that . . . because . . . ?”

“Mama was a maid. My granmama was a house slave.” “A house slave. Uh-huh,” I say, but she only nods. Her hands stay folded in her lap. She’s watching the words I’m writing on the page. “Did you . . . ever have dreams of being something else?” “No,” she says. “No ma’am, I didn’t.” It’s so quiet, I can hear both of us breathing. (P.144)

It shows that this slavery culture is preserved by people in Mississippi. No matter who you are, having black skintone cannot change anything.

Yule May, Miss Hilly’s maid, setting in front a me. Yule May easy to recognize from the back cause she got such good hair, smooth, no nap to it. I hear she educated, went through most a college. Course we got plenty a smart people in our church with they college degrees. Doctors, lawyers, Mr. Cross who own The Southern Times, the colored newspaper that come out ever week. But Yule May, she probably the most educated maid we got in our parish. Seeing her makes me think again about the wrong I need to right. (P. 208)

From that quotation, it shows even they are, black people educated well, they still stuck in that position. Having well education cannot make black people have the same opportunities like white people in Mississippi. Black people are supposed to be white people’s helper.

e. Separate School

Education is one of the important factors that must be considered. However, in the story there is a separation between black and white. Black people do not get the equal school with the white people. It also led to the historical background there. When Skeeter started to write her book about maid in Mississippi, she interviewed Aibileen. Then, she promised to show some books from the library about black people stuff to Aibileen because black people is not Allowed to go to the library. When she was on the library, she found Jim Crow rules book. It is about the policy in the Jim Crow era. Jim Crow Laws governed the social, economic, and political relations between whites and African

Americans, applied primarily to subordinate blacks as a group of whites and to enforce rules favored by dominant whites over non-conformists of both races (Kousser, 2003). When the Jim Crow era began in 1880s, Southern whites firmly against anything except the minimal education for black children (Wormse, Sullivan, & Rosengarten, 2002). One of the quotes of that book state:

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. (P. 173)

From the quotation of that boook that state in the novel, it shows that there is a separation school beetwen black and white people from that era. Even the book that they use to study are different between black and white. In the novel, it does not appear clearly about this school separation. However, it can be identified by Miss Hilly”s statements that always offend the differences between black and white people. First statement is when Miss Hilly talked with the white ladies and Skeeter interupted her because of disagreeing with her. Then, she asked to Aibileen.

I'm with her. Let's discuss something else. "Did I tell you what Raleigh said the other day?" But Miss Hilly shaking her head. "Aibileen, you wouldn't want to go to a school full of white people, would you?" "No ma'am," I mumble. I get up and pull the ponytail holder out a Baby Girl's head. Them green plastic balls get all tangly when her hair get wet. But what I really want to do is put my hands up over her ears so she can't hear this talk. And worse, hear me agreeing. But then I think: Why? Why I have to stand here and agree with her? And if Mae Mobley gone hear it, she gone hear some sense. I get my breath. My heart beating hard. And I say polite as I can, "Not a school full a just white people. But where the colored and the white folks is together." (P.185)

Then, the other Miss Hilly statment that show this school separation is in LIGA, it is a regular monthly meetings of white person and Miss Leefolt asked Miss Hilly

about Skeeter she expelled for disagreeing with her beliefs about the separation.

Then she told to Miss Leefolt:

Now, I want you to ask yourself, do you want Mae Mobley sitting next to a colored boy in English class?" Miss Hilly glance back at me doing my ironing. She lower her voice but Miss Hilly never knew how to whisper good. (P290)

From those two statements, especially from Miss Hilly's question "Aibileen, you wouldn't want to go to a school full of white people, would you?" and "Now, I want you to ask yourself, do you want Mae Mobley sitting next to a colored boy in English class?" it shows that there is still separation of schools in Jackson Mississippi.

f. Separate Region

In the novel, black people and white people are living in the different region. They also separated even though they live in the same town. As a prominent structural force, social housing segregation is critical to the reproduction of structurally unequal neighborhoods across races and ethnicities (Kuhl, Krivo, & Peterson, 2009). It shows when Skeeter visited Aibileen's house to do an interview for her book.

"I reach number twenty-five, Aibileen's house. I give one last look around, wishing I wasn't ten minutes early. The colored part of town seems so far away when, evidently, it's only a few miles from the white part of town." (P.143)

There, what skeeter means by "colored part of town" is a place where the black people live. While, "white part of town" means a place where white people live. Even it is just few miles from white part of town, but it felt so far for Skeeter,

because she had never visited colored part of the town before. Indeed, no white person had ever visited that place.

Moreover, the writer depicts the condition of the town of Jackson, Mississippi from Aibileen description in the chapter 2. Aibileen define Jackson Mississippi's condition quite clean. She said:

Six days a week, I take the bus across the Woodrow Wilson Bridge to where Miss Leefolt and all her white friends live, in a neighborhood call Belhaven. Right next to Belhaven be the downtown and the state capital. Capitol building is real big, pretty on the outside but I never been in it. I wonder what they pay to clean that place.

Down the road from Belhaven is white Woodland Hills, then Sherwood Forest, which is miles a big live oaks with the moss hanging down. Nobody living in it yet, but it's there for when the white folks is ready to move somewhere else new. Then it's the country, out where Miss Skeeter live on the Longleaf cotton plantation. She don't know it, but I picked cotton out there in 1931, during the Depression, when we didn't have nothing to eat but state cheese.

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. (P.12)

From Aibileen explanation above, it shows how black and white live in the separate area. White people live in the white neighborhood that called "Belhaven" which located in the center of the town. Even, Skeeter a white person who does not live in that area, she still has a good region to live in with the longleaf plantation. However, Aibileen describe black people's region with the term "colored part a town" with bad description. She said that "surrounded by state land that ain't for sale" means that the place is not feasible to live, maybe there is no plantation or something. It just an empty land that white people did not use anymore, and they did not want to live there.

The disadvantaged ethnic minorities often live closest to areas of environmental pollution surrounding environment (Bruch & Mare, 2008). There is also the other description of hills named “White Woodland Hills “ which is a forest and looked so green from Aibileen's description. On the other hand, nobody lived there yet, although black people want to, they couldn't live there, because that place might as well be white people's territory when they wanted to move. While black people have no place to live anymore.

g. Separate groceries

In the store, black and white also have separate groceries. In the novel it is called white grocery and colored grocery. The writer does not explain clearly about this separation. However there are some evidences that found in the novel. Both are from Minny's utterances. Firstly, is from Minny's utterance when she explained about her children:

They all set at the table except me. Three children are home tonight. Leroy Junior, who's a senior at Lenier High, is bagging groceries at the Jitney 14. That's the white grocery store over in Miss Hilly's neighborhood. (P. 219)

One of her son named “Leroy Junior” works in the Jitney 14 which is a white grocery. Minny's utterance shows that even it is a white groceries, which is for white people, but the worker is black people also. The clearer explanation about the separate groceries is when Minny works for Miss Celia Foote. Miss Celia Foote wants Minny to teach her cooking, because she just cannot cook at all. Thus, in first day of her work in Miss Celia's house, Minny made a list of the

menu for the week and the next day she went to the white groceries to buy the ingredients needed.

THAT AFTERNOON, Miss Celia and I make a list of what to cook that week, and the next morning I do the grocery shopping. But it takes me twice as long because I have to drive all the way to the white Jitney Jungle in town instead of the colored Piggly Wiggly by me since 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. (P. 42)

From her utterance above, Minny bought the ingredients from the white grocery, because it is for Miss Celia Foote. Minny thought that Miss Celia does not want to eat food from the colored groceries. When Minny said “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.” It shows that the colored groceries provide a bad quality of food ingredients which just for black people. However, Minny as a black person is permitted to shop in white grocery. Maybe the expensive prices is the reason that make black people do not shop in the white grocery. They prefer to buy the cheaper food ingredients in the colored grocery for their daily.

From the discussion above about racial segregation, it can be concluded that in *The Help* novel by Kathryn Stockett, there are many separations in Jackson Mississippi. The separation there is based on race and ethnicity, which are related to skin color. The racial segregations that the researcher found were transportation, hospital, bathroom, job, school, region, and groceries. Those things were separated between black and white. The terms "colored" and "white" are commonly used to identify racial segregation such as the white hospital is a hospital for white people and the colored hospital is a hospital for non-white

people in Jackson Mississippi. Thus, race and appearance are meant to separate people in Jackson Mississippi.

3. Restrictions

In the case of white supremacy, restriction means limiting the rights of black people. In the novel, black people do not get their rights. There are a lot of boundaries and limitation that make them unequal with the white people. The restrictions are based on race and skin color of people in Jackson, Mississippi. Thus, the other two forms of white supremacy, color bar and racial segregation are the restrictions for black people for getting their equal rights as a citizen and also as a human being.

In color bar, Constatine and her daughter as multiracial americans do not get their rights to use the same facilities like white people. They do not get their rights because they are colored people. In the case of white supremacy, white people only care about the purity. Thus, people that multiracial and have darker skin or colored also have to follow the rules or the policy that occur in Jackson, Mississippi. Furthermore, in racial segregation is also the same. With all of the separation that based on race, black people do not get their rights for getting the same places and opportunities such as white people. The places and opportunities that black people got are worse than white people. These reductions and limitations on the rights of black people were called restrictions.

B. The Ways How White Supremacy Presented

According to Fredickson 1981, there are three ways of white supremacy, attitudes, ideologies, and policies. In *The Help* novel, the three ways of white supremacy are found by the researcher. Each of ways will be analyzed and discussed bellow:

1. Attitudes

Here the researcher will discuss about the attitudes of white people to black people. Something that must be known, The writer “Kathryn Stockett” does not give all of the white character in the novel with the bad attitude to black people. There are some characters who disagree if the differences in race, ethnicity, skin color, or other physical appearance make them different and separate. They give an equal treatments to black and white people because they think all of us are the same. The characters that do not have a problem with that are Skeeter, Miss Celia Foote, and Mr.Jhony, Celia Foote’s husband. However, in this chapter, The researcher only focuses on the attitude of white people that discriminate black people and do the unfair treatments to them.

White supremacist is a social movement actor, such as mainstream social movement and institutions, socially, politically, and ideologically constructed (Berlet & Stanislav, 2006) or the other word the actor of white supremacy. In the novel, there are some characters who become the white supremacist. Those characters are Miss Hilly, Miss Leefolt, Skeeter’s mother, and the other supporting characters or extras that shows the attitudes of white supremacist.

Those character's attitudes may do not appear all in the discussion below. However, the analysis and discussion that the researcher put below just from some cases that the researcher thinks it is important and represent the whole white supremacist character in the novel.

The first white supremacist attitude that occurs in the novel is when Aibileen has just returned to work at Miss Leefolt's home after losing her son, There is no understanding from Miss Leefolt that Aibileen is still grieving and she has just gone through something very difficult in her life.

“GET THE HOUSE straightened up and then go on and fix some of that chicken salad now,” say Miss Leefolt.”(P.3)

Instead of saying condolences, on the contrary she arranges Aibileen into courses and prepares for her bridge club (daily white people meetings). Miss Leefolt is a bit harsh on this case.

Moreover, the other arbitrarily attitude come from Miss Hilly's attitude. She really wants Minny to work for her because she likes Minny's cooking. All people in Jackson, Mississippi know that the best chef in town. While, Minny keeps working for Miss Walter which is Miss Hilly's mother. Then, She sent her mother to a nursing home so Minny would work for her. However, Minny does not want to work for her. Minny knows that Miss Hilly will treat her bad, because Miss Hilly is one of the people in town that always utters about the differences of races and skin tone. What Miss Hilly did was accuse Minny. She told everyone that Minny stole at her mother's house

“She telling everybody in town I’m stealing! That’s why I can’t get no work! That witch done turned me into the Smart-Mouthed Criminal Maid a Hinds County!” (P.21)

The statement above is from Minny when she told Miss Celia (her new master) about what actually happen between her and Miss Hilly. Because of what Miss Hilly did to her, Minny find many difficulties to find a new job. Every white people believe that Minny is a thief. Luckily, Miss Celia is a white person who is not accepted by other white people in town. Therefore, Miss Celia accepts Minny to work for her and She likes Minny so much.

Hilly also did the same thing to her maids named Yulle May. She was angry to Yulle May because she was forced to steal Hilly’s ring that tucked away in the sofa after she asked Hilly to lend her money for her children’s school. She needed it so much, but Hilly refused her harshly. Thus, she intended to bring the ring and returned it when she had enough money. However, Miss Hilly did not want to hear any reasons from her. She also told everybody in town and exaggetared the story. She also took Yule May to the jail even Yulle May had apologize to Miss Hilly.

I knew it. I knew that girl was a thief the day she started.” As Hilly tells us the story of Yule May, she makes a big circle with her finger to indicate a huge stone, the unimaginable worth of the “ruby.” (P.253)

The things that Miss Hilly did represented the attitude of white supremacists in Jackson, Mississippi. They did anything up to them if they do not like somebody, it is also confrimed by Aibileen’s statement. When she had an interview with Skeeter for Skeeter’s book. She told to Skeeter about what the white supremacist master will do if they do not like their black maids.

First thing a white lady gone do is fire you. You upset, but you figure you'll find another job, when things settle down, when the white lady get around to forgetting. You got a month a rent saved. People bring you squash casseroles. But then a week after you lost your job, you get this little yellow envelope stuck in your screen door. Paper inside say NOTICE Of EVICTION. Ever landlord in Jackson be white and ever one got a white wife that's friends with somebody. You start to panic some then. You still ain't got no job prospects. Everwhere you try, the door slams in your face. And now you ain't got a place to live. (P. 188)

What Aibileen told to Skeeter is kind of similar with what happen to Minny. If white ladies are angry to their maids, they will fire their maids as Miss Hilly did with Minny and Yulle May. This situations makes the maids cannot just stop working after being fired. However, it is also very difficult to find a new job for them. Those accidents shows that how arbitrarily white supremacist in the novel. This is because they feel that they have more power than black people and there is nothing black people can do to against it.

Another thing that shows how bad the attitude of the white supremacist towards his servant is from the conversation between Aibileen and Minny. Aibileen reminded Minny how badly she had been treated by her former employer in front of Miss Celia Foote.

"Ain't they? You remember that time Miss Walter make you pay for the crystal glass you broke? Ten dollars out a your pay? Then you find out them glasses only cost three dollars apiece down at Carter's?" "Mm-hmm." "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?" "Make me cold just thinking bout it." "And what—" Aibileen is chuckling, trying to talk at the same time. "What about that Miss Roberta? Way she make you sit at the kitchen table while she try out her new hair dye solution on you?" Aibileen wipes at her eyes. "Lord, I never seen blue hair on a black woman before or since. Leroy say you look like a cracker from outer space." (P. 227)

Aibileen's statement above shows that more white people treated black people badly than white people that treated them well. Most of them only saw their black

maids as their servants. They do not treat them like humans who can make mistakes.

Discrimination is not only done by white supremacist masters against black people who are their helpers or maids, but also from other white supremacist characters presented in the novel. There are several characters given by the author that reflect the attitude of white supremacists. Although it does not appear too much, it is also important to identify and find out how the attitude of white supremacists is presented in the novel. When the incident occurred in Jackson Mississippi, the bus suddenly stopped. Then, a white driver told his bus passengers:

Driver turn the bus around on Farish Street. At the next corner, he stop. "Colored people off, last stop for you," he holler in the rearview. "White people lemme know where y'all need to get to. I'll get you close as I can." (P. 193)

The bus passengers consist of black and white people because the bus is from a white neighborhood. The white driver is panic because a black man got to shoot. That is why he asked the colored passengers to get off. The white driver prefers to take the white passengers as close as he can. Whereas, the colored people are in a danger at that moment. It indicates that the white driver does not care about colored people. He only cares about people that do not differ from him, which is have white skin.

Colored people are even more at risk than white people in that accident because a man that got a shoot is a black man named Medgar Evers. He was shot by the KKK. KKK is the most prominent terrorist organization in America, it

stands for Ku Klux Klan. For more than 150 years, the group calling themselves the Ku Klux Klan had carried out countless murders, bombings, kidnappings, and attacks, as well as countless acts of intimidation and threats, including night riding and cross burning, all in the name of white supremacists and preserving the white rule. (Goldstein, 2018).

“KKK shot him. Front a his house. A hour ago.”

I feel a prickle creep up my spine. “Where he live?”

“On Guynes,” Minny say. “The doctors got him at our hospital.” “I . . . saw,” I say, thinking a the bus. Guynes ain’t but five minutes away from here if you got a car.

“. . . witnesses say it was a single man, a white male, who jumped from the bushes. Rumors of KKK involvement are . . .” (P. 194-195)

The incident shows that there is a group of white people in Jackson Mississippi who have very strong beliefs about skin color inequality. So they kill innocent people just because they are black people. The actions that they did were very inhuman. This incident is the most severe discrimination that occurs in the novel. Not just condescending and treating black people arbitrarily, but also killing black people.

Then, another attack on black people is when a black man named Robert, uses a public white bathroom in town. Two white men are hit him until he is blind.

Louvenia tells me how her grandson, Robert, was blinded earlier this year by a white man, because he used a white bathroom. (P.257)

It is very unfair because without asking about his reason for using the white bathroom, they just chased that black man. White supremacists do not want equality in this world. The bathroom that the man used is located in the public

area, not in their houses, but they feel that it is only for white people. They do not want to have the same places with people that have a different skin color. Then, they are willing to sacrifice someone's eye just because there is a black person who uses the same public bathroom as white people.

A white doctor also show a bad attitude in the story. From the previous discussion about segregation, it known that black and white doctor are different. White doctor is only for white people and colored doctor is for non white. Here, when a Celia Foote was bleeding due to miscarriage, her maid Minny called the white doctor to her house to save her. The doctor came and opened Miss Celia bedroom's door, while Minny held and touched the doctor's arm and said to him that Miss Celia did not want her husband to know about this incident. However, the doctor was harsh on her, because he hates black people who touched his arm and meddle with white people's problems.

He looks at me like I'm a nigger and says, "You don't think it's his business?" He walks into the bedroom and shuts the door in my face. (P. 237)

The doctor's attitude is impolite to Minny. It may caused because of Minny is a nigger that has a black skin. Minny was only worried about Miss Celia for what she had told to Minny, but the doctor thought that Minny should not interfere with her master's problems. Black maid have no rights to interfere in the matter of her white master.

From those discussions above, it can be concluded that the attitudes of white supremacist characters in the novel are arbitrary, rude, and disrespectful. They do different treatments because of differences that occur between them. White supremacists

take the power of colored or black people and black people do nothing. In addition to differences in race and skin color which are the main factors of white supremacist attitudes to black people, It may be due to their position as a minority and their social status which is not one of the black people that exceeds white people in the novel.

2. Ideologies

Ideology can be the main foundation for people to become white supremacists. White people who believe that white is the highest level in the society make them feel superior than the other race and skin color. The ideology of white supremacy is white people are superior to all other races. In this discussion, the researcher analyzes about the ideology of white supremacists characters in the novel occurs. Then, the reason white supremacists that make them think they are better than black people.

The first analysis starts with white supremacists who believe that black people have the disease. In the novel, some white supremacist characters believe that black people have the disease because they have dark skin. They believe that black means dirty and unhealthy. This is supported by some evidence in the novel that shows white supremacist ideology.

Miss Hilly talk slow, like she spreading icing on a cake. "You just tell Raleigh every penny he spends on that bathroom he'll get back when y'all sell this house." She nod like she agreeing with herself. "All these houses they're building without maid's quarters? It's just plain dangerous. Everybody knows they carry different kinds of diseases than we do. I double." (P.8)

Miss Hily is a white supremacist character that trigger her initiative or ideas about separate bathroom between black and white. This initiative are based on her believe that there is a dissease in a black people. That is why she names this

separate bathroom initiative with “Home Help Sanitation Initiative”. “That’s exactly why I’ve designed the Home Help Sanitation Initiative,” Miss Hilly say. “As a disease-preventative measure.”(P.8). She said that everything is for the common good. However, it actually creates a class based on a skin color, which she believes that white people is cleaner than black people. Like what she said above, it is dangerous for sharing the same bathroom with black people. Then, Miss Hilly influenced the other white people in the Bridge Club. Miss Hilly even put her initiative to the news letter.

Hilly Holbrook introduces the Home Help Sanitation Initiative. A disease preventative measure. Low-cost bathroom installation in your garage or shed, for homes without such an important fixture. Ladies, did you know that:

- *99% of all colored diseases are carried in the urine*
- *Whites can become permanently disabled by nearly all of these diseases because we lack immunities coloreds carry in their darker pigmentation*
- *Some germs carried by whites can also be harmful to coloreds too*
Protect yourself. Protect your children.

Protect your help. From the Holbrooks, we say, You’re welcome!(P.158)

Those Miss Hilly's commercial of separate bathrooms shows why she believes black people have disease.

Another white supremacists that believe in the black people diseases is Miss Leefolt. She always believes with what Miss Hilly told. She is also the first white supremacist character in the novel that follow Miss Hilly bathroom initiative, and built it to her maid Aibileen. Even she is the person that very worried about black people disease. It can be seen from Aibileen's statement in the novel:

I finish the silver set and the towels and tell Miss Leefolt I got to go home even though it's half a hour early and she gone short my pay. She open

her mouth like she want to protest and I whisper my lie, I vomited, and she say go. Cause besides her own mother, there ain't nothing Miss Leefolt scared of more than Negro diseases. (P.99)

Besides, Miss Leefolt also call Aibillen dirty diseased in front of her baby girl. When her baby girl named Mae Mobley use Aibileen's bathroom, Miss leefolt is very angry to her. She told her that it is a dirty place and she may get a disease for using Aibileen's bathroom. What Miss Leefolt said to her baby girl is imagined by Aibileen until her way home.

On the ride home, I don't see the big white houses passing outside the window. I don't talk to my maid friends. I see Baby Girl getting spanked cause a me. I see her listening to Miss Leefolt call me dirty, diseased.(P. 97)

Another incident also happen when Mae Mobley play with Aibileen's comb. Miss Leefolt is very upset to her baby girl and asks her baby girl to take a bath. She does not want her baby girl got a disease from black people.

But fore she can finish, Miss Leefolt come in the kitchen and catch Baby Girl playing with my comb in my pocketbook and say maybe Mae Mobley ought to have her bath early today. I tell Miss Skeeter goodbye, go start the tub. (P.97-98)

Those two white supremacists characters represent one of white supremacists ideology. Like in the literary review has explained, ideology is something that can shape minds. Thus in this case, two characters named Miss Hilly and Miss Leefolt believe that there is a disease in black people, which is not known what is the disease. However, it shape their mind and they believe about that. Then, they also take action to avoid the disease of black people which they believe by separating black and white, especially the bathroom.

Another ideology that comes from white supremacist characters presented in the novel is about the other separation based on race and colour. From the racial segregation that have been discussed, it shows that everything is separated between black and white people. It clearly describes about the boundaries between black and white, how they do not share the same things and places with each other. Other than those segregation, there are also some places that not separated but for white people only like pool and library. All of those are caused by the white supremacists ideologies. How white people saw black people and shape their mind to justify the situation.

There must have been a belief that led to the justification of the white supremacist character in the novel in that separate situation.

“Do you want Nigra people living right here in this neighborhood? Touching your bottom when you pass on the street?” I look up and see it’s starting to sink in on Miss Leefolt. She straighten up all prim and proper. (P.290.)

Miss Hilly is the white supremacist character that always provokes the other white people character in the novel. From what Miss Hilly said above, she believes that black people is impolite and do not have a manner. She worried about being harassed by black people if white people and black people are in the same area. Thus, she beliefs the separation between black and white. Miss Hilly’s thoughts about black people shows her stereotype about black people, then it can shape her minds and make her being a white supremacist.

The writer pictures Miss Hilly as a white supremacist that stick to her ideology. It shows, when there is a white people that disagree with her, she always

acts against it. For example, when Skeeter does not agree with her initiative about separation bathroom, she stops to talk to Skeeter and throw Skeeter out from the lague. Then, when the other white characters start to relize about the equality, she tried to convince them again to her ideologies.

Oh, Miss Hilly mad now. She snap her head straight. "You know well as I do, there are good, tax-paying white people in this town who would fight you to the death on this. You want to let them get in our swimming pools? Let them put their hands on everything in our grocery stores?" (P. 206)

In that quotation, Miss Hilly tried to convince Miss Leefolt about the separation once again. She worried that Miss Leefolt does not have the same ideologies as her. She does not want to be the same with black people. She said that all of those separations are equal for them.

Then she give me a real perplexed look, say, "Aibileen, you like having your own toilet, don't you?" "Yes ma'am." She still talking about that pot even though it's been in there six months. "Separate but equal," Miss Hilly say back to Miss Leefolt. "That's what Governor Ross Barnett says is right, and you can't argue with the government."(P.185)

The ideologies of white supremacy in the novel is represented by two white characters in the novel. They are Miss Hilly and Miss Leefolt. Miss Hilly is a white supremacist that holding fast to her white supremacy ideology, that white people and black people cannot be equal. This shows that Miss Hilly supports segregation and domination movements because she has no desire to end the inequality. Moreover, Miss Leefolt is a white character who has the same ideology as Miss Hilly because of being influenced by her. They want to maintain the inequality, because black and white are unequal. Frederickson states that one of the caused of that ideology is colonialization. They believe that white is better than black and colored. The evidence in the novel shows that they think black

people are dirty, illness, lowly, impolite and have no manners. Therefore, those stereotype and thoughts that shape their minds to hold their white supremacy ideology.

3. Policies

There are some policies that occur in the novel caused by the white supremacy. The inequality in the story created some policies that may unfair for black people. The policies can be shape from the society and created by white supremacists. Even, the goverment supported the policies about the race or color inequality. Such as what Fredickson said that “policies associated with the rise of blatant forms of white or European dominance over "nonwhite" populations. In other words, it involves making invidious distinctions of a socially crucial kind that are based primarily, if not exclusively, on physical characteristics and ancestry” (Frederickson, 1981) . It can be seen from the novel, both directly and explicitly stated in the novel. Here the researcher will disscuss about what are the policies that occur in *The Help* novel by Kathryn Stockett.

Maid is the main attention in the story. It can be shown from the title of the novel “*The Help*”. There is a policy for them that must be followed for maids that work for the white family. The policy is about the rule for working in a white family.

“Rule Number One for working for a white lady, Minny: it is nobody’s business. 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. And when Miss White Lady catches her man with the lady next door, you keep out of it, you hear me? “Rule Number Two: don’t you ever let that 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. "Rule Number Three—" Mama jerked my chin back around to face her because that cake had lured me in again. "Rule Number Three: when you're cooking white people's food, you taste it with a different spoon. You put that spoon to your mouth, think nobody's looking, put it back in the pot, might as well throw it out. "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. "Rule Number Five: you eat in the kitchen. "Rule Number Six: you don't hit on her children. White people like to do their own spanking." "Rule Number Seven: this is the last one, Minny. Are you listening to me? No sass-mouthing." (P.38)

The policy above is told by Minny, when she remembered about her mother's words on her first day working in a white family. It means that this policy has existed since ancient times which has been carried out from generation to generation. Even it is very common to be known by the society in Jackson, Mississippi. The makers of that policy must be white people who have white supremacist ideology. They made that policy to control their maids and classify the boundaries between white and colored. That policy is the way to support their white supremacy ideologies and keep their domination.

Another example of the policy that has been discussed repeatedly is regarding the separation of the bathroom. Miss Hilly and other white supremacists made the policy for sanitary reasons. People who applied this policy believe that there is a disease in black people. Thus, black people should only use colored bathrooms. This policy triggered and developed in the community, which Miss Hilly as the originator and the pioneer of that policy. She tried so hard to make her ideas about separate bathrooms are applied by all people in Jackson Mississippi.

and it was quite successful because many people followed the policy about the separate bathroom.

“So, from now on, instead of using the guest bathroom, you can use your own right out there. Won’t that be nice?” “Yes ma’am.” I keep ironing. Tee-vee’s on and my program’s fixing to start. She keep standing there looking at me though. “So you’ll use that one out in the garage now, you understand?” (P. 29)

Black people do not allow to go to the library. This policy comes from the government. It has been stated before Jackson Mississippi government upholds the inequality between black and white. This is one of the policy that they made for supporting that.

“Go down to the State Street Library. They have a whole room full of Southern writers. Faulkner, Eudora Welty—” Aibileen gives me a dry cough. “You know colored folks ain’t allowed in that library.” I sit there a second, feeling stupid. “I can’t believe I forgot that.” The colored library must be pretty bad. There was a sit-in at the white library a few years ago and it made the papers. When the colored crowd showed up for the sit-in trial, the police department simply stepped back and turned the German shepherds loose. I look at Aibileen and am reminded, once again, the risk she’s taking talking to me. (P. 154)

That conversation is between Aibileen and Skeeter. When they have an interview for Skeeter’s book, Aibileen said that she needs to read a book. Then Skeeter asked her to go library while she forgot that black people are not allowed to allow to go to the library and rent a book. Then, Skeeter went to the library to bring Aibillen a book. She found the book with the title *Compilation of Jim Crow Laws of the South*. She reads the book and it tells about the rules that persisted until that day in Jackson, Mississippi.

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 girls. 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. (P.173)

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. I think about Constantine, the time my family took her to Memphis with us and the highway had mostly washed out, but we had to drive straight on through because we knew the hotels wouldn't let her in. I think about how no one in the car would come out and say it. We all know about these laws, we live here, but we don't talk about them. This is the first time I've ever seen them written down. Lunch counters, the state fair, pool tables, hospitals. Number forty-seven I have to read twice, for its irony. (P.173)

The book is about the policies and the rules that establish the separation between blacks and whites in various ways. The limitations of being black are also written in the book. It shows that the policy and rules about segregation and inequality have been applied before for a long time. The most recognizable signs that existed in the Jim Crow era were the signs “white only” or “color only” in almost every facility in a public place (Ramadhani, 2019). These signs appear in bathrooms, parks, buses, hotels, and even restaurants. According to the quotation above, there are limitations in many cases for black people, such as caring for black people should not be done by white nurses, male barbers should not serve white women, marriages must be performed by the same race. Thus, the racial segregation that exists in Jackson, Mississippi because of policies that have supported the separation for a long time.

Policy is one way for white people to preserve white supremacy. By employing policies they can take control and dominate black people. This is also supported by the absence of resistance that demands equality between them.

Jackson, Mississippi is one of the places that highly values this inequality. The various kinds of policies from the white master, white society, to the government were found. Thus, the policies that appear in *The Help* novel are the policies regarding to the separation of race and skin color. It has been around for a long time and continues to grow. The white supremacists made all of those policies about racial segregation to maintain their white supremacy.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestion concerning in the findings and discussions. The conclusion contains the statements of the overall results based on the data *The Help* novel by Kathryn Stockett. Then, the suggestions are from the researcher relating to solve the problems that can be the possibility of further research.

A. Conclusion

White supremacy theory by George M. Frederickson is the main focus of the researcher in this study. The findings of this study indicate that, there are three forms of white supremacy found in the novel. There are color bar, racial segregation, and restriction. Then there are also three ways of white supremacy presented in *The Help* novel, there are attitudes, ideologies, and policies.

The color bar form found from Constatine and her daughter named Lulabelle who are multiracial americans that still get the separation because of they are colored people. Being multiracial americans do not make people equal with the white people. Moreover, in the form of racial segregation, the researcher found some separate facilities, places, and opportunities between black and white people. The separation are based on the race and skin color. The separations that have been found in the novel are separate transportation, hospital, bathroom, job, school, region, and the groceries store. They put the word black or colored and white for indicating those kind of separation. Then for the form of restrictions,

they are the combinations of color bar and racial segregation. Color bar and racial segregation shows the inequality between black and white. It makes colored and black people do not get their rights for being equal with white people.

In the ways of white supremacy are presented in the analysis, the researcher analyze the white supremacist only. The attitudes of white supremacy that presented in the novel are arbitrary, rude, and disrespectful. Those attitudes shows from the white supremacist master and the other white supremacists character in the novel. The next one is ideologies. The ideologies of white supremacy in the novel is represented by two white characters in the novel. They are Miss Hilly and Miss Leefolt. They believe that white people and black people cannot be equal. They think black people are dirty, have illness, lowly, impolite and have no manners. The last is policies. Policy is one way for white people to preserve their white supremacy. Using policies, they can take control and dominate black and colored people. The white supremacists made the policies about racial segregation to maintain their white supremacy.

B. Suggestion

In this study, the readers can learn about white supremacy. Especially about the forms of white supremacy and the ways white supremacy are presented in *The Help* novel by Kathryn Stockett. The researcher realizes that this study is not perfect, there are many weakness and mistakes that occurred. For the suggestion, the researcher hopes that there are more researcher that interested with this topic. Then, the future researchers can develop the topic and the theory better.

Hopefully, they also can use this study to increase their knowledges and as a references. Thus, the theory applied will be useful to the future researchers in order to analyze the better one.

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CURICULUM VITAE



Almi Syakila Fany was born in Malang, January 6, 1999. She graduated from Public Vocational High School 2 Malang in 2017, in majoring Hotel and accommodation. While at school she worked part-time in several hotels in Malang, and there she began to decide which major she would take for her university studies. Then, she started his education in 2017 at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang by majoring in English literature. To realize her dream, while in college she took tourism and guiding courses as a professional course. She has a dream of being able to work in the tourism industry one day.