

**RACIAL DISCRIMINATION PORTRAYED IN NIC STONE'S
*DEAR MARTIN***

THESIS

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

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Presented to

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

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2021**

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “*Racial Discrimination Portrayed in Nic Stone’s Dear Martin*” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 11 June 2021

The researcher



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APPROVAL SHEET

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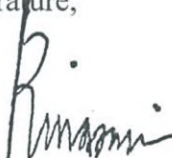
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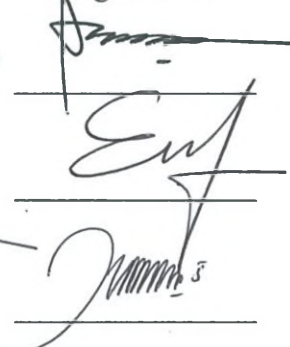
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MOTTO

FINISH WHAT YOU STARTED!

-my mom, Palembang.15.3.21-

“Battle has been enjoined upon you while it is hateful to you. But perhaps you hate a thing and it is good for you, and perhaps you love a thing and it is bad for you. Allah knows, while you know not.”

-Al-Baqarah 2:216-

“Hate cannot drive out hate, only love can do that.”

-Martin Luther King, Jr.-

DEDICATION

I dedicate this undergraduate thesis to:

My beloved father, Sudardak S.Pd.I,

My mother, Siti Rojiyah,

My loved little brother, Muhammad Wafiq Dzilhaq,

Thank you so much for the prayers and attention that have been given and never
ending-support.

For myself, Ana Lutfiana Farida, thank you so much for making such a great job.

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who has coloured my life, to my cousin, Anisa Ainur Rohmah, Pakpuh, Imam Khanafi, Bude Siti Faridah and Pakde Ikhwanudin, I give you my best gratitude for the kindness given to me, to my fiancée, Ahmad Khambali S.Ag, thank you so much for all your love, support, and sacrifice of time. Without them all, I believe I can never finish this humble work.

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My other half when I live at Al-Hikmah Al-Fathimiyah: Husna, Sofia, Nila, Nafisa, Dina, Amel, Eliya, Elly, and others whom I cannot mention in detail. Their love and support for me. I hope they can pursue a better professional life sustain. I pray for all the good things in our family. I realize that a lot of shortcomings may be found in this thesis. Therefore, suggestions are always welcome. I highly hope this thesis will be useful for all readers, especially those who are in the field of the Department of English Literature.

Malang, 11 June 2021
The Researcher,

Ana Lutfiana Farida

ABSTRACT

Farida, Ana. Lutfiana (2021) *Racial Discrimination Portrayed in Nic Stone's Dear Martin*. Thesis (Skripsi). Malang: Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor: Dr. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum.

Keywords: Individual discrimination, Institutional discrimination, Structural discrimination.

This study aims to analyze the racial discrimination contained in the *Dear Martin* novel written by Nic Stone. The background is from the assumption that racial discrimination is a conflict of issues related to differences in skin colour diversity which is still happening today. The character who represents people who are victims of racial discrimination is Justyce McAllister. Justyce shares all the events he feels through his diary entitled *Dear Martin*. *Dear Martin* is a diary written by Justyce addressed to Dr Martin Luther King Jr. Dr Martin is an inspirational figure for equal rights. Learning from the life story of Martin Luther King Jr. Justyce tries to find out why the world is so unfair. The purpose of this research is to explain the kinds of racial discrimination and how do the black people's struggle against racial discrimination in *Dear Martin*. This study focuses on racial discrimination in the novel *Dear Martin* by using the discrimination theory by Fred L Pincus. Theoretically, this research is expected to reveal the form of the depiction of discrimination and the struggle against discrimination.

This research is literary criticism because the researcher examines and analyzes literary works. In this research, a sociological approach is used for analysis. Then the problem solving is analyzed through the theory of discrimination proposed by Fred L Pincus because it focuses on the kinds of racial discrimination. The overall data is taken from Nic Stone's novel *Dear Martin*, published in 2017. In this study, the researcher focused on data in the form of words, phrases and sentences spoken by each character in the text of the novel entitled *Dear Martin*. Then the researcher analyzed the data by explaining the data in the research with theory.

The results show that there are two kinds of racial discrimination described in the novel *Dear Martin*, which are individual discrimination, and institutional discrimination. On the other hand, individual discrimination is described with prejudice, stereotype and violence. Institutional discrimination is depicted through the segregation contained in three domains, namely the neighbourhood, job, and law. Meanwhile, the way of the black peoples' struggle against racial discrimination is described by the withdrawal and confrontation both verbally and physically.

ABSTRAK

Farida, Ana. Lutfiana (2021) *Diskriminasi Ras yang digambarkan dalam Novel Dear Martin karya Nic Stone*. Skripsi. Malang: Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing: Dr. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum.

Kata kunci: Diskriminasi individu, Diskriminasi kelembagaan, Diskriminasi struktural.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis diskriminasi rasial yang terdapat dalam novel *Dear Martin* karya Nic Stone. Dilatarbelakangi oleh anggapan bahwa diskriminasi rasial merupakan konflik isu terkait perbedaan keragaman warna kulit yang masih terjadi hingga saat ini. Tokoh yang mewakili orang-orang yang menjadi korban diskriminasi rasial adalah Justyce McAllister. Justyce membagikan semua kejadian yang dia rasakan melalui buku hariannya yang berjudul *Dear Martin*. *Dear Martin* adalah buku harian yang ditulis oleh Justyce yang ditujukan kepada Dr Martin Luther King Jr. Dr Martin adalah sosok inspirasional untuk persamaan hak. Belajar dari kisah hidup Martin Luther King Jr. Justyce mencoba mencari tahu mengapa dunia begitu tidak adil. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menjelaskan jenis-jenis diskriminasi rasial dan bagaimana perjuangan orang kulit hitam melawan diskriminasi rasial di *Dear Martin*. Penelitian ini berfokus pada diskriminasi rasial dalam novel *Dear Martin* dengan menggunakan teori diskriminasi karya Fred L Pincus. Secara teoritis, penelitian ini diharapkan dapat mengungkap bentuk penggambaran diskriminasi dan perjuangan melawan diskriminasi.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kritik sastra karena peneliti mengkaji dan menganalisis karya sastra. Dalam penelitian ini, pendekatan sosiologi sastra digunakan untuk analisis. Kemudian pemecahan masalah tersebut dianalisis melalui teori diskriminasi yang dikemukakan oleh Fred L Pincus karena berfokus pada jenis-jenis diskriminasi. Data keseluruhan diambil dari novel *Dear Martin* karya Nic Stone terbitan tahun 2017. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti memfokuskan pada data berupa kata, frasa, dan kalimat yang diucapkan oleh masing-masing karakter dalam teks novel yang berjudul *Dear Martin*. Kemudian peneliti menganalisis data dengan menjelaskan data dalam penelitian dengan teori.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada dua macam jenis diskriminasi rasial yang digambarkan dalam novel *Dear Martin*, yaitu diskriminasi individu, dan diskriminasi kelembagaan. Di sisi lain, diskriminasi individu digambarkan dengan adanya prasangka, stereotip dan kekerasan. Diskriminasi kelembagaan digambarkan melalui pemisahan yang terdapat dalam tiga ranah, yaitu lingkungan, pekerjaan, dan hukum. Sedangkan perjuangan orang kulit hitam melawan diskriminasi rasial digambarkan dengan cara penarikan diri dan konfrontasi baik secara verbal maupun fisik.

فريدة ، أنا. لطفيانة (2021) التمييز العنصري المصور في رواية نيك ستون *Racial Discrimination Portrayed*
Nic Stone's Dear Martin. مقال. مالانج: قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة
مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج.

المشرف : د. سيني ماسيتوه ، م. هوم.

تعريف الكلمات الرئيسية : التمييز الفردي، التمييز المؤسسي، التمييز الهيكلي.

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحليل التمييز العنصري الوارد في رواية عزيزي مارتن للكاتب نيك ستون Nic. Stones *Dear Martin*. الدافع وراء ذلك هو افتراض أن التمييز العنصري هو تضارب في القضايا المتعلقة بالاختلافات في تنوع لون البشرة الذي لا يزال يحدث حتى اليوم. الشخصية التي تمثل ضحايا التمييز العنصري هي Justyce McAllister. تشارك جوستيس جميع الأحداث التي شعرت بها من خلال مذكراتها بعنوان *Dear Martin*. عزيزي مارتن *Dear Martin* هي يوميات كتبها جوستيس موجهة إلى الدكتور مارتن لوثر كينج جونيور وهي شخصية ملهمة من أجل المساواة في الحقوق. تعلم من قصة حياة مارتن لوثر كينج جونيور. تحاول جوستيس معرفة سبب كون العالم غير عادل. الغرض من هذه الدراسة هو شرح أنواع التمييز العنصري وكيفية محاربة التمييز العنصري في *Dear Martin*. تركز هذه الدراسة على التمييز العنصري في رواية عي *Dear Martin* باستخدام نظرية التمييز التي كتبها فريد إل بينكوس. من الناحية النظرية ، يتوقع أن يكشف هذا البحث عن شكل تصوير التمييز والنضال ضد التمييز.

هذا البحث هو بحث نقد أدبي لأن الباحثة تدرس وتحلل الأعمال الأدبية. في هذه الدراسة ، تم استخدام نهج علم اجتماع الأدب للتحليل. ثم يتم تحليل حل المشكلة من خلال نظرية التمييز العنصري التي اقترحها فريد إل بينكوس لأنها تركز على أنواع التمييز العنصري. البيانات الإجمالية مأخوذة من رواية *Dear Martin* للكاتب نيك ستون المنشورة عام 2017. في هذه الدراسة ، ركز الباحث على البيانات في شكل كلمات وعبارات وجمل يتحدث بها كل حرف في نص الرواية بعنوان *Dear Martin*. ثم قامت الباحثة بتحليل البيانات من خلال شرح البيانات في البحث بنظرية.

أظهرت النتائج أن هناك نوعين من التمييز العنصري موصوفين في رواية *Dear Martin*، وهما التمييز الفردي والتمييز المؤسسي. من ناحية أخرى ، يوصف التمييز الفردي بوجود التحيز والصور النمطية والعنف. يتم وصف التمييز المؤسسي من خلال الفصل الوارد في ثلاثة مجالات ، وهي البيئة والعمل والقانون. وفي الوقت نفسه ، يتم وصف النضال ضد التمييز العنصري من خلال الانسحاب والمواجهة ، اللفظية والجسدية.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the background of the study, the problems of the study, the objectives of the study, scope and limitations, the significance of the study, the definition of key terms, the previous studies, and the research method. The research method is followed by data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Background of the Study

Discrimination is still a sensitive issue to be discussed today. Discrimination always increases every year and occurs in every country in the world. Racial discrimination and skin colour are still a matter of debate for the people of the western world, especially Americans. Although the United States government has recognized racial equality, many still feel no racial equality (Alleyne, 2006). There are still many African Americans who experience racial discrimination from white people. As black owners, they are often seen as criminals, rioters, troublemakers, and even have to receive punishment for what they have never done. This case is proof that some people will only see in front of their eyes without knowing the truth (Guerin, 2005).

Discrimination is an act or practice that excludes, harms, and only distinguishes between individuals or groups of other individuals. The worse, treatment can be unfairly (Pincus, 1996). The emergence of discrimination is on

several characteristics considered, derived, or perceived from each substantial debate. That differences lead to unfair treatment. One quote states that *"being black in US society means always being prepared for anti-black action by white people in many places and many times of the day, week, month, or year"* (Feagin & Feagin, 2011). To be black means undergoing the various kinds of racial discrimination used from this cradle to the grave.

The quote above shows the number of incidents of discriminatory treatment, of course, race. Every minority group in a particular group of people from the majority group looks different in nature and racial form. *"The layer of discrimination is not an easy thing for them to accept"* (Andrew J Fuligni 2010:4). An important term in understanding discrimination is the issue related to differences in forms of diversity. Part of being sensitive is a problem with everyone. Incidents of discrimination also often occur and refer to policies in service that are not fair to the community or certain community groups.

Dear Martin is a novel by author Nic Stone published in 2017. This novel tells about incidents of discrimination in the United States. Some African American people were physically abused and considered criminals without knowing the cause of their mistakes. The *Dear Martin* novel tells how acts of discrimination still occur today. The character who represents people who are victims of racial discrimination is Justyce McAllister. Justyce McAllister is of African-American descent. Justyce and some of his fellow black friends also feel the same way. Various acts of injustice and discrimination are accepted in their lives. Justyce expresses his feelings about getting unfair treatment from the people

around him in his diary *Dear Martin*. *Dear Martin* is a diary written by Justyce addressed to Dr Martin Luther King Jr. Dr Martin is an inspirational figure for equal rights. Justice wrote a letter to Dr Martin to get an answer to the act of racial discrimination that befell him.

Apart from being a personal note, the novel *Dear Martin* presents some interesting story plots to review. One of them is a novel that shows the true story of acts of racial discrimination in modern life and various responses in the black peoples' struggle against racial discrimination. The discriminatory actions are still often carried out, both individually and institutionally. That is why it is essential to discuss the current incidence of racial discrimination, intending to get a valuable lesson on the importance of respecting others even though they are different in nature and body.

Several reasons the researcher chose the research object with a literary work in a novel entitled *Dear Martin*. First, the story is viral and has many awards, such as winning the first consecutive winner category award at the New York Times Bestseller! A novel was awarded as a William C Morris Award Finalist at ALAN by the title as one of the final lists of the Amelia Elizabeth Walden Award. In 2020, the award for author Nic Stone *Dear Martin* received the Lincoln Award. This novel is a literature award initiated by schools, libraries, and education in Illinois, USA. The second is the *Dear Martin* novel, which tells how black people are getting discriminated against, and all of them are said in a diary by a teenager named Justyce McAllister. In addition, this novel means that the fact is that until now, people do not care and only assume that black people are

troublemakers and criminals who sooner or later will end up living imprisoned. The third is to see how several characters are affected by racial discrimination and can survive the struggle against deep-rooted assumptions (Dear Martin, 2017).

Most of the previous studies have discussed discrimination or some of them discussed racial discrimination. However, there are no researchers who discuss objects with similar studies from these previous studies. Thus, the researcher took the initiative to discuss the novel *Dear Martin* by Nic Stone. This research is updated regarding objects, theories, and approaches taken. As a researcher, it is possible and essential to make observations by reading and studying the object's contents. Then find out the importance of content in the object of study of the novel. Thus, the problem is what kinds of racial discrimination are portrayed in Nic Stone's *Dear Martin* and how do the black peoples' struggle against overcoming them. Then to answer these problems, the researcher used the discrimination theory proposed by Fred L Pincus (Pincus, 1996). This study used to analyze the image of inequality that occurs in racial discrimination that continues in the life of multiculturalism, which has given birth to a life full of racism, bigotry, unequal relationships, and physical and psychological violence through awareness or ideas that occur in the novel, *Dear Martin*. Then, will get answers to all the problems in it.

Many previous studies will later assist the researcher in the new study process. The researcher selected some previous studies related to the studies of racial discrimination to support and strengthen contribution to analysis from different perspectives and points of view. The first previous study conducted by

Ema Suryani (2021), entitled "*Color-Blind Racism based on the Dear Martin Novel by Nic Stone (2017): A Sociological Perspective*". This study describes the analysis identifying color-blind racism in *Dear Martin*. According to this study, *Dear Martin* presents several stories that show acts of racism, both pseudo racism and color-blind racism. The study explains the story of the novel *Dear Martin* based on the life of Justyce McAllister and other black races in the United States who experience racist acts. Besides, this study uses the sociological approach and the theory of Patton (1999). This study uses two sources of data, namely primary and secondary. From the results of data analysis, it was found that there are three types of color-blind racism, namely a frame of cultural racism, minimization of racism, and a frame of abstract.

The second previous study conducted by Indriani & Wahyuni, 2021, entitled "*Institutional Racism in America Post-Civil Rights Movement in Dear Martin by Nic Stone (2017)*". The focus of this study is to describe the issue of institutional racism in the post-civil rights era. The concept used systemic racism theory was put forward by Joe R. Feagin. This analysis finds four issues of systemic racism as seen through several African-American characters. This analysis relies on the narrator to determine which parts of the novel are used as data. The results study show that African-American characters experience four forms of institutional racism: The White Racial Frame and Its Embedded Racist Ideology, Alienated Social Relations, Racial Hierarchy with Divergent Group Interests, and Related Racial Domination/Discrimination in Many Aspects. In conclusion, African Americans still face institutional racism.

The third previous study conducted by Anjasmara (2020), entitled "*Racism Reflected in Nic Stone's Dear Martin (2017): A Critical Race Theory*". This study aims to analyze the issue of racism in the novel *Dear Martin* in some story plots. This previous study uses critical race theory and applies descriptive qualitative research to analyzing. The data sources of this research are primary and secondary. The primary data is only from the novel *Dear Martin* and the secondary data includes web, articles, online journals and theses. The results analysis of this study is three findings on the issue of racism and the main character's struggle to deal with racism. Finally, indicators it found categorized into three types of racism namely institutional, interpersonal, and internalized racism.

The fourth previous study conducted by Maurilia (2015) was entitled "*Racial Discrimination in the Help Kathryn Stockett*". This study uses the Sociological Approach, which is recognized as the most suitable approach to analyze the discriminatory treatment of black employees. In addition, the theory initiated by Fred L. Pincus about types of discrimination is also used to analyze acts of discrimination. This study uses a different object from the researcher. It uses an object with the novel title *The Help* but with the same theme of racial discrimination. The focus of this research contains a review of acts of racial discrimination against black girls and how racial bias affects the lives of black employees.

The fifth previous study conducted by Fanani (2013) was entitled "*Racial Discrimination Suffered by Black People as Described in the short story of*

Flannery O'Connor" as a different object of research. This research study provides an overview of social problems, namely racial discrimination. This study uses qualitative research methods. The data collected in this study uses information related to racial discrimination. This study uses literary criticism data because the author conducts an academic discussion that includes description, analysis, and explanation of literary works. The results of this study found three types of racial discrimination. Then the causes of racial discrimination are social, economic, and political problems.

The gaps to be obtained in previous studies mentioned above are different theories and object problems studies. In this study, the researcher uses the kinds of discrimination proposed by Fred L Pincus, which has never been used in the novel *Dear Martin* by Nic Stone. In addition, the problems taken in the study are different from the problems in previous studies. This research will provide understanding and insight as a form of focus in addressing conditions of racial discrimination and how to struggle to survive against racial discrimination in the novel *Dear Martin*.

B. Problems of the Study

Based on the problem of the study that has been mentioned, the researcher formulates two the problems of the study as follows:

1. What kinds of racial discrimination are portrayed in Nic Stone's *Dear Martin*?
2. How do the black people struggle against the racial discrimination portrayed in Nic Stone's *Dear Martin*?

C. The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study in this research are:

1. To describe the kinds of racial discrimination portrayed in Nic Stone's *Dear Martin*.
2. To explain how do the black people struggle against the racial discrimination portrayed in Nic Stone's *Dear Martin*?

D. Scope and Limitations

This research is important to provide precise answers to the problems of study. Besides, to define the scope of limitations related to the topic to keep them on track. This study focuses on described literary works in the form of the novel Nic Stone's *Dear Martin*. The study focus is a discussion on the kinds of racial discrimination and how do black people struggle against racial discrimination. The theory of racial discrimination is proposed by Fred L Pincus. The study concludes and reveals the fact that the novel *Dear Martin* is a reflection of real-life society. The reality of equality in the form of racial discrimination is that still occurs today.

E. Significances of the Study

This significance of the study can contribute to an understanding description of the objectives of the study conducted. The study results are what the researcher wants to share with the readers. Based on the topic and the

problem, the study will be of great benefit for both theoretical and practical aspects:

1. Theoretically

Theoretically, this study is expected to reveal the portrayal of the kinds of racial discrimination and the black people's struggle against racial discrimination by Nic stones in *Dear Martin*. This study expected can enrich the reader's perspective on the dangers of racial discrimination by Fred I Pincus' theory. In addition, it is because of the importance of raising awareness of racial discrimination to reduce the potential for future acts of racism or violence.

2. Practically

Practically, this study can provide new information and insight to readers regarding the contents of the novel "*Dear Martin*". Then can recognize the emergence of racial discrimination issues and respond correctly to how to struggle against the back. Furthermore, the researcher hopes that this research can foster interest in reading for readers of a literary work. It is hoped that this study can be an additional reference for future researchers who want to research topics and objects of similar problems.

F. Definition of Key Terms

The meaning of the description of keyword terms is some words that are important to pay attention to because they have a relationship with the study. There are several technical keyword terms in this study. The terms used in the context of the following definitions used in this study need to be defined.

1. Racial: Race is assumed to be a form of biological, natural, categorization of the human species (Sociology of Racism, Clair & Dennis: 2015:1-2).
2. Discrimination: Discrimination is an act or practice that excludes, harms, and only distinguishes between individuals or groups of other individuals (Pincus & Ehrlich, 1994).
3. Racism: Racism is the belief that humans are grouped into races and then added the belief that these races have different intrinsic values (Alleyne, 2006) (Race and Racism, Alleyne: 2016: 1).
4. Violence: Treatment is carried out using physical attacks and inflicting injuries, both physically and psychologically (Dovidio et al., 2010).
5. African-American: The groups of people who predominate in terms of different skin color or race (Henkel et al., 2006).

G. Previous Studies

Many previous studies have already been discussed concerning the novel *Dear Martin*. The researcher will explore related previous studies and take them as additional information and references.

The first previous study is entitled “*Color-Blind Racism based on the Dear Martin Novel by Nic Stone (2017): A Sociological Perspective*” by Ema Suryani Pratama (2021). This study was published by the Department of English at the Universitas Sumatera Utara Medan. The study discusses literary works about the novel the *Dear Martin* by Nic Stone. This novel tells the story of a young man

named Justyce, a young man of African-American descent. Justyce himself experiences various acts of racism in his life. He tries to tell what he experiences in life every day by writing a letter to Dr Martin Luther King Jr. Dr Martin Luther is an activist in the rights and peace movement against race. The story in the novel *Dear Martin* presents several story plots that show acts of racism, a frame of cultural racism, minimization of racism, and a frame of abstract

The type of this previous study is a literary work. Then use qualitative research because it produces descriptive data in the form of words and the behavior of the people observed. In addition, this study uses the sociological approach and the theory of Patton (1999), namely the triangulation technique. Triangulation refers to the broad and complete development of phenomena. In this study, there are two sources, namely primary and secondary. The primary data of this study is the novel *Dear Martin* by Nic Stone. Then secondary data come from several websites, journals, books, and previous studies related to the topics discussed. The focus of this previous study is a real act of racism and identifying the color-blind racism contained in the novel *Dear Martin*. From the results of data analysis, it was found that there are three types of color-blind racism, namely a frame of cultural racism, minimization of racism, and a frame of abstract

The contribution obtained from this previous study is sociological aspect used can provide evidence of the social life that occurs in a literary work, especially the issue of discrimination. It cannot separate from the many views on actual sociological life. In addition, proving this can influence attitudes or aspects that will occur at the time.

The second is (Indriani & Wahyuni, 2021) the thesis entitled, “*Institutional Racism in America Post-Civil Rights Movement in Dear Martin by Nic Stone (2017)*”. This study was conducted to discuss the issue of institutional racism in the post-civil rights era from 1954-to 1968. African-Americans group who are not getting their unfair rights staged a large demonstration called the African-American civil rights movement. This is part of a struggle for freedom by exploring deep historical roots. Dr Martin Luther King Jr. is a Baptist minister with a doctorate in systematic theology. He led a movement aimed at gaining the idea of racism. Racism is a belief that some racial groups are naturally superior and others inferior. It leads to an action of a person or a group toward demeaning another person or group. Institutional racism is when a set of assumptions, behaviors, and institutional procedures such as community groups, police, education, media, government, and housing benefits one sector to the detriment of other groups based on race. The novel *Dear Martin* shows the lives of several African-American characters who experience institutional racism.

This previous study focuses on the analysis of four issues of systemic racism. That is all seen through some of the African-American characters. This previous study uses the theory of the concept of systematic racism by Joe R. Feagin and a descriptive study. The results of the previous study show that African-American characters experience four institutional racism which are The white racial frame/its embedded racist ideology, Alienated social relations, Racial hierarchy with divergent group interests, and Related racial domination discrimination in many aspects.

The contribution obtained from this previous study is the theoretical aspect used in the racism theory introduced by Joe R. Feagin. Through this, the researcher was able to obtain strong evidence that racism is also included in discrimination. Therefore, the theory by Joe R Feagin helps to gain insight into analyzing racial discrimination, especially the problems that occur in a literary work.

The third previous study is “*Racism Reflected in Dear Martin Nic Stone (2017): A Critical Race Theory* by (Ary Prastiya Anjasmara, 2020) This previous study was published by the English Department of Universitas Diponegoro Semarang. This study chose the novel *Dear Martin* because it contains a lot of racist issues in some story plots. *Dear Martin* is told about a black young man named Justyce who tries to save Melo. Justyce did it because he didn't want Melo to drive when she was drunk. However, suddenly Justyce was arrested by a white cop due to a misunderstanding. Justyce tried to explain but he was not given a chance by the police. The cops told Justyce to shut up and not want to hear a word from him. Justyce loves to write a diary. He wrote a letter to Dr Martin Luther King, Jr. He admired Dr Martin's way of life. In his letter, Justyce tells of his friend namely Shemar Carson. Shemar Carson was a black teenager who was shot by white police in Nevada. Just felt that discrimination would happen again. Black people are always worse off than white people. If this continues, it will make black people unable to develop themselves.

This previous study uses critical race theory and applies descriptive qualitative research to analyzing *Dear Martin*. The data sources of this research

are primary and secondary. The primary data is only from the novel *Dear Martin* and the secondary data includes online, journals and theses. The results analysis of this study is several findings on the issue of racism and the main characters' struggle to deal with racism. In addition, several indicators it found categorized into three types of racism namely institutional, interpersonal, and internalized racism.

The contribution obtained from this previous study is that the theoretical aspect used is the theory of Critical Race which introduces that the level of racial discrimination can cause harm to the victim who receives it. Through this previously, researcher were able to obtain strong evidence that racial discrimination was at its peak against the problem of diversity in the social and literary fields.

The fourth previous study entitled is “*Racial Discrimination in Kathryn Stockett's The Help* by (Amalia Putri Maurilla, 2015) The study was conducted to discuss is told the story of an African-American slave. There is receives racial discrimination from his white master. The setting in this novel revolves around the 1960s. In the early 1960s, to be precise Jackson, Mississippi. Tells the story of a black servant named Aibileen and Minny who work as maids in the house of a white employer. Aibileen and Minny get discriminatory treatment from their white employer. The white employer began to distinguish the difference between black and white.

This study uses the Sociological Approach, which is recognized as the most suitable approach to be applied. In addition, the theory initiated by Fred L.

Pincus about types of discrimination is also used to analyze acts of discrimination. The results of the study indicate that there are two types of discrimination seen in this novel, namely individual discrimination and institutional discrimination. These acts of discrimination reflect social conditions in the 1960s in the South American region. In addition, racial discrimination affects the lives of black maids in terms of distrust of white people and security.

Furthermore, the contribution made in this previous study is that the theoretical aspect used is the discrimination theory introduced by Fred L. Pincus. Through this, the researcher was able to obtain strong evidence that the discrimination theory proposed by Fred L Pincus is the right theory to be used in analyzing racial discrimination, especially the problems that occur in a literary work.

The fifth previous study is “*The Racial Discrimination Suffered by Black People as Depicted in the Short Story of Flannery O'Connor*” by (Riski Arif Fanani, 2013). The previous study was published by the Department of English Literature, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. This study focuses on raising social issues and discrimination. O'Connor's short story Flannery tells a series of three short stories: good people are hard to find (*A Good Man is Hard to Find*), artificial niggers (*The Artificial Negro*), and abandoned people (*Refugees*). The three short stories explain how black people experienced slavery. In the 1860s the term slavery was abolished however, the incident of discrimination is remains experienced by black people. Especially in parts of

South America, black people still suffer a lot of physical suffering due to resistance.

The theory used in this study is the theory of James M Henslin. Then the method used in the study uses the literary criticism method. The study used all sources and methods of data collection for the final analysis of the study. The result of the study is found three kinds of races. Their problems of discrimination are social, economic, and political. The cause of racial discrimination is a factor of status differences in social class. Short stories taken from Flannery O'Connor's short stories as depicted in Florida and Atlanta.

The contribution obtained from this previous study is in terms of the sociological aspect. The sociological aspect used by the previous study can provide evidence that the social life that occurs in a literary work, especially the issue of discrimination, cannot be separated from the many views on the actual sociological life. In addition, proving this can influence attitudes or aspects that will occur at the time.

H. Research Method

This type of research is literary criticism. This section consists of research design, data & data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

1. Research Design

This research is under the design of literary criticism. Part of the research design discusses social phenomena depicted in the form of novels, especially *Dear Martin* novels. The International Journal of Humanities and Cultural Studies

entitled "*A Short Introduction to Literary Criticism*" (Fard, 2016) explains that literary criticism is the discipline of interpreting, analyzing, and evaluating literary works. Literary work is defined as written works that have endured through the years because they timeless ideas and extraordinary art power.

This method study tries to analyze a literary work entitled *Dear Martin* by Nic Stone. This focus on research is on the kinds of racial discrimination and the black people's struggle against racial discrimination. This study analyzed used a sociological approach and the theory of discrimination by Fred L Pincus. The researcher emphasizes that discrimination is divided into two things, namely individual discrimination and institutional discrimination. Individual discrimination is divided into three things such as prejudice, stereotype, and violence. Then institutional discrimination focuses on segregation is divided into three domains, like a neighborhood, job, and law. Then the researcher emphasized that black people struggle against racial discrimination with withdrawal and Confrontation, both verbally and physically.

2. Data and Data Sources

The data source for this research is a novel script entitled *Dear Martin* by Nic Stone in 2017. This novel was first published in the New York Times Best Seller. In the novel script, there are 172 pages, 23 chapters consisting of phrases and sentences.

3. Data Collection

In this study, the researcher collects the data in several steps. What is meant by data collection is the strategy used by the researcher to categorize the study. Data from *Dear Martin* is collected by following the steps below:

- a. The Researcher has carried out readings repeatedly in detail and understands deeply every essential thing.
- b. The Researcher find and chose the right problem in the novel to discuss in the study.
- c. The researcher identifies the data by marking words and underlining important things. Then look for the related data to the research topic like racial discrimination and responses to struggle.
- d. The researcher identifies the data and then classifies it as a form of related discussion based on the research questions.
- e. The researcher analyzes the data according to the findings.

4. Data Analysis

Data analysis is the process or method used in compiling research data. Then processing it becomes data that is ready to be analyzed. This step is done after the researcher collects the data. In this study, the researcher did three steps to analyze the data.

- a. The researcher describes the categories of data that show the kinds of racial discrimination contained in the novel. Then providing evidence of contents in the novel to support data is attached to the study.

- b. The researcher analyses and describes the responses of characters to the kinds of discrimination described in the novel using the discrimination theory proposed.
- c. The researcher concludes the problems in the research question by describing the results to match the relevant suggestions.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses and describes the study of literature related to racial discrimination and relevant sociological approaches. It begins with a sociological approach, continues with the definition of discrimination, and then the kinds of racial discrimination and its various divisions introduced by Fred L. Pincus. The last is to define the black peoples' struggle against racial discrimination and its various divisions introduced by Joe R Feagin.

A. Sociological Approach

The approach is defined as a step to approach an object of study. The sociological approach is a strategy or method of finding literary works related to social life (Damono, 2002). When using the sociology of approach, a researcher examines literature in the context of environmental culture and then accepts it. According to Laurenson&Swingewood literary works cannot be separated from real life. For example, in everyday life, humans are never separated from the problems of social and the case of racial issues, which is a phenomenon of difference that still occur in the past, present, and future. Therefore, the importance of studying and knowing what happened in the past can provide lessons in the form of history through a sociological approach (Swingewood & Laurenson, 1972).

Laurenson&Swingewood argue Sociology is an objective study of humans in society. Then social processes are carried out to find out their existence and work patterns. Another term for the sociological approach refers to how to study literature about the reflection of attitudes and interrelated conditions of society. Sociology is the expression of human life that cannot be separated from the roots of society (Rich & Swingewood, 1986). Although the sociology of literature itself has differences, it can explain the meaning contained in the text of a literary work. According to Laurenson&Swingewood sociology literature must be able to express three things, namely race, current life, and environment. If they know this third thing, it can give birth to researchers who can understand.

The importance of understanding the study of sociology can affect human life. Sociology has a major contribution to the understanding of every human being about life and social aspects (Swingewood & Laurenson, 1972). In addition, sociology shows how problems regarding the form of race still occur in the human environment. For this reason, the sociological approach influences social attitudes as a whole. The relationship between sociology and literature has the main goal of studying human beings (Rich & Swingewood, 1986).

In principle, Laurenson&Swingewood have four perspectives that refer to the formation of sociological literature. First, research that views literature as a social document is a reflection of the situation when literary works are made. Second, the research reveals literary works as a mirror of the author's social situation. Third, is the research that presents the image of literary works as a manifestation of historical events and socio-cultural conditions. Fourth, it can

stand alone and at the same time be expressed in sociological research by studying it in its entirety.

The relationship between the social perspectives can affect the literary condition complements each other in human life. Even though in the view of sociological studies is more through a mirror approach to humans. The mirror principle is be handled with extreme care. Apart from having to be analyzed carefully, great writers do not intend to describe the social world in very descriptive terms (Laurenson and Swingwood 1972:16).

The aspect of the literary work explains the construction of perspectives on phenomena in the social world that can make real characters in literary conflict stories. This means that sociology of literature research is in great demand by researchers who want to see the socio-cultural community through literary works. In literary works is usually, the subject of study is what is shown in the literary work and what is to be conveyed or the message to be conveyed. Thus, it is clear that the relationship between sociology and literary works is interrelated in the context of literary works or the real realm of social life (Swingewood & Laurenson, 1972).

Sociology and literature have good values that contain norms and patterns of behavior. It is made be accepted by individuals as a way of behaving and assessing social life well. These values are then created and tried to be realized socially by the community. In addition to reflecting the norms, and attitudes, towards the worker's gender and class. It also reflects the values that exist in the intentions, of the authors and can suggest that the level of assessment improves

and pure enlightenment sociological material (Swingewood & Laurenson, 1972:17). The literary work can contain the author's values regarding the literary condition and the author's social condition in society. This means that society and literature are related to the same object, namely society itself.

According to Laurenson&Swingewood sociology of literature is explains a scientific discipline that complements our understanding of society. Sociology and literature are two different fields that complement each other. Sociology of literature is a branch of literature that studies social production in literary works and the reflection of society in literary works themselves. (Endaswara Suwardi, 2003:77) states that literature cannot be separated from the environment or culture of the civilization that produced it. Those are conventions and norms that can only emerge in society. Furthermore, literature is a complex reflection of human life in reflecting several important issues in the social aspect.

The explanations above have partially described the sociological approach. That can concluded of sociology is a direct reflection of various aspects of social structure. The relations between the two can through the sociological conditions of the author. As said Laurenson&Swingewood that one approach to sociology moves from an emphasis on the literary work itself in terms of production and especially in social situation of the writer. Thus, most literary works are based on the social and cultural conditions of the author.

Laurenson&Swingewood provide in-depth knowledge and explanations to a researcher to better understand social literature. This makes the sociological approach the right approach to be used in the study. In this study, the researcher

aims to reveal the fact that the novel *Dear Martin* by Nic Stone is not just an imaginary story but is a reflection of real-life social phenomena.

B. Discrimination

Discrimination comes from Latin and was first time used around the 17th century. Race is assumed to be a form of categorization of the biological, natural, and human species (Alleyne, 2006). Racial discrimination appears and is often the root of the problem until this day. According to Fred L Pincus, discrimination is clearly stated in the official article (Discrimination Comes in Many Forms, 1996) and is an important term in understanding issues related to diversity. From a historical perspective, Pincus illustrates that discrimination is a major cause of the lack of diversity in higher education and other societies. Therefore, explained that discrimination refers to differences in actions or treatment taken to people or groups of other races.

In Addition, Pincus says discrimination refers to actions that deny similar treatment to people who are considered members of several social categories or refer to the actions taken. Often discrimination is the object of study that still provides an overview of the life stories of a group of people. Racial discrimination can occur against a group of people because they come from different races, ethnic and cultures. It relates comes to the treatment white people or institutions treat blacks and other minorities (Pincus, 1996).

Racial discrimination in terms of actions is usually carried out by white people who have a prejudice against people of color. Examples of condescending

with hurtful words are often used inappropriately. Discrimination is considered an act of refusing equal treatment to people who are considered members of several social categories. Usually, racial discrimination refers to discussion conflicts in racial differences that become cultural references (Pincus, 1996). The basis of these differences is largely detrimental to racial groups. The occurrence of racial discrimination can cause harm to each group, especially minority groups. This is because the dominant group limits the freedom and rights of minorities (Pincus, 1996)

Discrimination can that occur based on race, ethnicity, gender and other classification groups (Pincus, 1996). In the case of this *Dear Martin's* novel, discrimination occurs against people based on race or their skin color. Discrimination occurs for several reasons, namely encouraging discriminators to carry out discriminatory activities, especially against other races. In this case, the perpetrators' victims are involved in this activity group according to the color of each race.

C. Pincus' Key Concepts

“Three different types of discrimination are defined and analyzed individual, institutional, and structural discrimination” (Pincus, 1996).

The quote above is quoted from the book by Fred L Pincus entitled *Discrimination Comes In Many Forms*. Pincus is an American sociologist and Professor Emeritus at the University of Maryland. In his book, Pincus, FL (Discrimination Comes in Many Forms: Individual, institutional, and structural 1996) explains that there are three main frameworks of discrimination, namely,

individual discrimination, institutional discrimination, and structural discrimination. Fred L Pincus introduced the types of discrimination in 1996, then published an article on the types of discrimination that need to be supported in the previous book (Pincus, 1996).

The types of distribution are explained in the form of articles that are justified with facts. Some types of discrimination have an explanation one understands the meaning of the category. From the social realm of everyday life to broad conclusions. Everything is explained in the published book to provide an understanding to the researcher.

In the study of *Dear Martin's* novel, discrimination is found in two types, namely individual and institutional discrimination. It happens to people based on their race. The discrimination that can occur must have several reasons, namely encouraging discriminators to carry out discriminatory activities, especially against race. In this case, the perpetrators and victims involved in this activity are groups according to race.

1. Individual Discrimination

Individual discrimination refers to the different behaviour of individual members of one race towards other racial groups. This category of individual discrimination generally includes various forms of direct actions and verbal behaviour. The act refers to certain negative attitudes which cause a detrimental effect. It can occur due to racial or ethnic differences between affected individuals (Pincus, 1996).

"Individual discrimination refers to the behaviour of individual members of one racial/ethnic/gender group that influences to exert a different influence on and harm members of the racial/ethnic/gender group". (Discrimination Comes in Many Forms: 1996:186)

According to Fred L Pincus, individual discrimination involves the behaviour of white people toward black people and other minorities. the last thing is to involve the behaviour of the entire white community and its institutions towards people of colour. The individual action of the main group against a minority group is very detrimental to policy. The actions that can be caused are that it can provide distance, injustice, and inequality between groups. The biggest impact of this is that it can have a very detrimental effect on the lives of other racial groups.

Individual racial discrimination directly involves individual behaviour between white people towards black people and minority groups under them. Cases that are often encountered can be found in the concept of individual discrimination. Such as the emergence of mutual prejudice, an employer who refuses a job application from a black job, vocation discrimination, job discrimination, physical attacks on other minorities, and a person who refuses to rent his apartment to a single woman (Pincus, 1996).

The types of individual discrimination mentioned above still often occur in the context of daily life because it takes place in the social and surrounding environment. Usually, individual discrimination more often involves behavioural or verbal actions between individuals or a small group of individuals. This type is included in the category of acts or quotes that someone consciously or intentionally does to embarrass other races.

Individual discrimination is more in the context of everyday society because it is a form of certain personal negative attitudes towards others. The kinds of individual discrimination that occur take direct action such as prejudice, stereotype, and violence (Pincus, 1996). Prejudice refers to a negative attitude towards a certain group of people who have certain general characteristics that others do not have. Stereotype refers to the typical images that come to mind when thinking about the specific differences within each group. On the other hand, violence refers to negative treatment that causes harmful effects on the victim.

This type of individual discrimination is not only carried out by a majority racial group against a minority racial group. However, also against a minority group that feels superior to a subordinate minority. First, racial discrimination shows that individual discrimination is defined as a very detrimental act. Second, it is intentional carried out by individual members of the main group against minority groups and vice versa, or white groups against blacks (Pincus, 1996). Here are some examples found in the concept of individual discrimination:

a. Prejudice

Prejudice refers to an attitude towards a group, usually negative and not based on any facts. It can be categorized as reflecting errors in attitudes of excessive belief in the characteristics of other group members. This is unjustifiable behaviour and usually refers to the negative actions of people towards individuals or groups. Prejudice is an attitude that does not necessarily

lead to open behavioural discrimination but an attitude that can lead to discrimination (Pincus, 1996). Prejudice is usually carried out by a group that feels that the majority of their race is greater than other racial minority groups. This can lead to unfair and unequal treatment. From the cultural or crime examples, just looking at different people's skin colour, you will quickly recognize them as a threat. Judging and treating a person or group based on racial features that shouldn't be a problem is tantamount to condescending.

Prejudice can lead to exclusion, discomfort, and a sense of suspicion. Prejudice is an act that can encourage discrimination and can increase speculation by justifying the judgment that occurs. In particular, one can conclude about the characteristics of groups are based on social roles. Prejudice is an act that can encourage discrimination and can increase speculation by justifying the judgment that occurs. In particular, one can conclude about the characteristics of groups are based on social roles. As a result, people see members of other groups as inferior. In the novel *Dear Martin*, several characters appear in the dialogues that depict a prejudiced attitude.

b. Stereotype

The description of stereotype refers to a typical picture that comes to mind, regarding certain differences within each group. It can be categorized as reflecting errors in attitudes of excessive belief in the characteristics of other group members. From the example, in cultural or crime examples, just looking at different people's skin colour, you will quickly recognize them as a threat. The

stereotype is actions not only encourage discrimination but also increase speculation and justify the assessment that occurs. In particular, one can conclude about the characteristics of groups are based on social roles. As a result, people see members of other groups as inferior. Small examples of jealousy, hatred and causing dislike of other groups.

c. Violence

Violence is a form of crime in which a group oppresses another group resulting in harm, physical effects, and even death. Violence can have dire consequences for those who accept it. The goal is to get a loss effect. There are two forms of violence in *Dear Martin*. It namely physical violence and verbal violence. Physical violence is when white people physically abuse black people. Verbal violence is a form of violence based on words that belittle, demean, and result in loss of confidence, despair and even traumatic effects. It is such as joking, cursing, insulting, and labelling with disgraceful nicknames. Violence is a form of crime in which a group oppresses another group resulting in harm, physical effects, and even death. Violence can have dire consequences for those who accept it. The goal is to get a loss effect. There are two forms of violence in *Dear Martin*. It namely physical violence and verbal violence. Physical violence is when white people physically abuse black people. Verbal violence is a form of violence based on words that belittle, demean, and result in loss of confidence, despair and even traumatic effects. It is such as joking, cursing, insulting, and labelling with disgraceful nicknames.

Therefore, as described in the resource data of this study, the act of violence in this novel is classified as discrimination action based on the theory of discrimination by Fred L Pincus.

2. Institutional Discrimination

Institutional discrimination is the degree to which racial/ethnic/gender-majority institutional policies control institutions intended to have different and harmful effects on minority groups (Pincus, 1996). The goal can be to take over this behaviour to have a different impact on the minority at large. In this sense, the term minority refers to a group that does not have the right to something or what is commonly known as a small group (Pincus, 1996:190).

Institutional discrimination carried out by institutions deliberately distinguishes each institutional system. Such as differences in criminal penalties, employment, environment, and education between the majority and the minority. Like a conspiracy that causes the minority to become subordinates. The concept of discrimination at this level is carried out by a wider range of practitioners. Thus institutional discrimination is a form of legal policymakers from institutions or institutions (Pincus, 1996).

Some laws discriminate between black and white groups in all areas of life. This policy has a broad impact on minority groups. The goal is to keep the distance between the majority group and the minority group by distinguishing the two. Such as Jim Crow system is a clear example of institutional discrimination, and it goes far beyond individual action (Pincus, 1996).

With institutional discrimination, discriminatory behaviour is formed which is embedded in social institutions. In this regard, institutional discrimination takes a clear example, namely the secession of Jim Crow in the south during the first half of the 20th century, and is a very significant event. In addition, as are laws in the states that state or mandate the separation of blacks and whites in all matters of life. Institutional discrimination has been going on since 1990 until now (Pincus, 1996). Here are some examples that are often found in the concept of individual discrimination. Institutional discrimination focuses more on segregation in the novel *Dear Martin's* three domains, namely neighbourhood, job, and law.

Segregation is an act or law that aims to separate a race or group. Segregation started way back in the days of Jim Crow but has an impact to date today. Segregation in everyday life is determined by the policy system or by social norms (Pincus, 1996). The policy is distinguished in all kinds of daily activities such as residential, educational, and legal facilities. Differences in public facilities are equivalent to the goal of keeping minority groups in a subordinate position. Most mixed-race laws still distinguish between whites and blacks. The benefits obtained by the white group are far more than the colour group.

3. Structural Discrimination

Structural discrimination is a policy system that controls institutions whose intentions are racial/ethnic/gender-neutral but have different effects on minority groups (Pincus, 1996). The fact that distinguishes racial discrimination

as structural lies in the primary intention to do so. In other words the interaction of different policies, practices, and program institutions. Then it leads to the result or condition of racial intention that gives the effect of being subordinate. For example, fulfilling the requirements for entering a university is a form of structural discrimination, because it harms people of colour. Some of the criteria considered important by educators are less accessible to black people. Thus, blacks will certainly be negatively affected by these educational requirements which make them subordinates (Pincus & Ehrlich, 1994).

In addition to the educational factor there is a job requirement factor, a large company requiring a bachelor's degree intentionally screens or uses black people to do the form (Pincus, 1996). Thus giving the impression of making black people remain as subordinates. Consider another example of rates in insurance, business, and automobiles being generally higher in black communities than in whites. Partly because, of lower-income levels. it had an impact on average blacks ending up paying more and finding it hard to get help.

D. Black Peoples' Struggle Against Racial Discrimination

As a form of reaction or direct response to the black peoples' struggle against racial discrimination. This can be done by classifying the pattern of adjustment and determining the types of responses to be given. This follows Joe R. Feagin in his article entitled *"The Continuing Significance of Race: Antiracist Discrimination in Public Places"*. It states the notion that the response of African Americans to racism is influenced by the context in which it occurs. For example,

racial hostility encountered in the street is most likely met with withdrawal, resigned acceptance, verbal confrontation or physical confrontation. In situations in which African Americans experience discrimination in public places, the response is generally verbal counterattack or resigned acceptance (Feagin & Feagin, 2011).

The researcher focus in this study on four basics, namely withdrawal, resigned acceptance, verbal confrontation and physical confrontation. Previously, a definition of the meaning of the four responses will explain:

1. Withdrawal

Withdrawal means avoiding the discrimination that is taking on place. Withdrawal is when people from a minority group suspect an act of discrimination and choose to avoid and leave the place where discrimination occurs without the intention of taking any part in the discriminatory situation (Feagin & Feagin, 2011).

This description suggests that an African-American response to racism is influenced by the context in which it occurs. For example, racial hostility encountered on the street is likely to be met with withdrawal. In situations where African Americans experience discrimination in public places, as in the example article, Eric M. Bridges Clayton State University's "*Racial Identity Development and Psychological Coping Strategies of Undergraduate and Graduate African American Males*" describe:

"Yeah, I think I've changed from being here, but I think when I started distancing myself and sort of keeping a little wall between me and some white people, anticipating that there was going to be a problem at some point with the bottom line because you just feel like at some point they will say something stupid or do something that will be a misunderstanding or something".

The withdrawal response can be considered a socially appropriate passive response. If a person feels intimidated in a certain situation, he or she may choose to withdraw from the situation rather than engage in a proactive response. Even in a threatening situation, a passive response can serve as self-defence. If this is the case, a black African American must be vigilant when dealing with white people to protect them from physical and psychological harm. Physical distancing from white people is a way of withdrawing from interacting on a certain level to protect yourself.

2. Resigned Acceptance

Resigned Acceptance means ignoring the discrimination while continuing the interaction. Resigned acceptance of surrender is about self-acceptance, adjustment conform to the social environment, conditions of complying with existing habits and regulations, standards or laws are applied, reconciling oneself as is, and accepting something unwanted cannot be avoided (Feagin & Feagin, 2011).

The researchers describe several behavioural responses and attitudes used to deal with racism. One of them is the resigned acceptance . In many situations resigned acceptance is done to get evasion avoid harm, for example, a white couple crossing the street to avoid walking past a black student or an assault situation and for example, a white person throwing a beer can from a passing car. these were all difficult responses that had to be faced for black groups because of

the fleeting danger or threat. this can make black victims often endure this treatment with resigned acceptance.

3. Verbal Confrontation

Verbal confrontation is defined as a verbal challenge to discrimination in response to disagreement in which no physical threat is present or shown (Feagin & Sikes, 1995).

The following is a response to a verbal confrontation attack by a black news director against a white restaurant manager. Chances are that this isn't the first time this has happened at a restaurant or elsewhere. The white manager didn't give the black man a seat and let him stand.

*I said, "Why do you think we weren't seated?"
And the manager said, "Well, I don't know."
And I said, "Guess."
He said, "Well I don't know, because you're black?"
I said, "Bingo. Now isn't it funny that you didn't guess that I didn't have any money (and I opened up my purse) and I said, because I certainly have money. And isn't it odd that you didn't guess that it's because I couldn't pay for it. After all, I've got two American Express cards and a Master Card right here. I think it's just funny that you would have assumed that it's because I'm black."*

This example provides insight into the character responses of modern discrimination victims. The discrimination was not a "No Negro" exception from the past, but a denial in the form of poor service by restaurant personnel. The black response indicates an interactive verbal attitude of confrontation because discrimination is handled with strong verbal confrontation rather than respect.

4. Physical Confrontation

Physical confrontation is defined as a physical response to discrimination. Unlike verbal confrontation, physical confrontation is a disagreement response where a physical threat is present or shown (Feagin & Sikes, 1995).

Some black victims responded aggressively to whites. Sometimes lecture attackers about discrimination or threaten court action with physical retaliation. The following is an explanation that the complexity of interactions in discriminatory situations can result in arguments to physical confrontation. The process occurs between black people and white people in discriminatory scenes. When someone expresses disappointment over discrimination through physical action. It is a way of expressing oneself for the world to know and as a form of self-protection. Here's an example of a small sundries shop with a white shop owner:

Owner shop this said "he has a small window where people can come and order something".

Consumer "well, my husband and son have gone to the store. And he said to them".

Owner shop "Well, I can't give it to you here, but if you go out the window, I will give it to you."

Consumer "and there were other [white] people in the shop who had been served [inside]."

This is a form of injustice pattern that often occurs by not being given warm service. An even greater impact is the physical confrontation of how a black person is treated. The discord of discriminatory scenes affects how one can make a statement to the world about injustice.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

This chapter presents analysis of Nic Stone's *Dear Martin* with regard to answering the research questions, i.e., kinds of racial discrimination depicted in the novel and black characters' struggle against the discrimination.

A. Kinds of Racial Discrimination in the Novel *Dear Martin*

Racial discrimination in the novel *Dear Martin* is depicted in two major kinds: individual discrimination and institutional discrimination.

1. Individual Discrimination

Individual discrimination involves the actions of individuals or a small group of individuals against other people or people from different groups that affect a certain race, ethnicity, or gender (Pincus, 1996). Individual discrimination is generally in the form of direct actions such as discrimination through behavior and words. Individual discrimination occurs more in the context of everyday society because it is a form of certain personal negative attitudes towards others. The examples of individual discrimination that takes direct action are prejudice, stereotype, and violence (Pincus, 1996).

Prejudice refers to a negative attitude towards a certain group of people who have certain general characteristics that others do not have. Stereotype refers to the typical images that come to mind when thinking about the specific

differences within each group. Meanwhile, violence refers to negative treatment that causes harmful effects to the victim.

The following data portray actions found in the novel *Dear Martin* that fall under the category of individual racial discrimination.

a. Prejudice

Prejudice refers to an attitude towards a group, usually negative, which is not based on any facts. This is an unjustifiable behavior. It refers to the negative actions of people towards individuals or groups. Harassment is usually carried out by a group feeling that the majority of their race is greater than other racial minority groups. The action can lead to unfair and unequal treatments. Judging and treating a person or group based on racial features that should not be a problem is tantamount to condescending. Prejudice can lead to exclusion. In the novel *Dear Martin*, several characters depict prejudiced attitudes. The examples are as follows:

Justyce: "Officer, this is a big misunderstand—"

Thomas Castillo: "Don't you say shit to me, you son of a bitch. I knew your punk ass was up to no good when I saw you walking down the road with that goddamn hood on."

Justyce: "But, Officer, I—"

Thomas Castillo: "You keep your mouth shut." The cop squats and gets right in Justyce's face. "I know your kind punks like you wander the streets of nice neighbourhoods searching for prey. Just couldn't resist the pretty white girl who'd locked her keys in her car, could ya?"

"Justyce finds the officer's nameplate CASTILLO, it reads, though the guy looks like a regular white dude" (Stone, 2017, p.12)

The quote above explains that to make assumptions about race, people use not only attributes such as skin color, facial features, and hairstyles but also clothing items. That black men in a hooded sweatshirt are most likely perceived as

threats. It could be said that black men are assumed as criminal, cunning, and violent. Justyce does not do anything that could threaten the police but the police do not believe in him. It could be seen that the cop puts prejudice against the black man as a criminal. He draws such a conclusion just by looking at Justyce's skin color.

Justyce is in the wrong position. The police continue to corner him and charges him based on prejudice. Justyce cannot do anything about it and can only stare into the eyes of the two policemen. The police with their verbal attitudes towards Justyce ask her not to commit a crime and understand everything she says. It is clear, however, that Justyce has committed no crime and that is just a hunch.

The police, like white Americans, have negative stereotypes towards Justyce as an African-American. This stereotype is based on the fact that the Western worldview including that of white Americans is considered supreme and superior (Pincus, 1996). The features are broadly applicable even across all groups. It also places African Americans at the bottom of the group and is at a great disadvantage.

Shemar Carson... a black dude, my age, was shot and killed in Nevada by this white cop back in June. The details are hazy since there weren't any witnesses, but what's clear is this cop shot an unarmed kid. four times. Even fishier, according to the medical examiners, there was a two-hour gap between the estimated time of death and when the cop called it in (Stone, 2017, p.15).

Shemar Carson is a black teenager of Justyce's age. He used to live in Justyce's neighborhood before moving to Nevada. The case of prejudice discrimination against Shemar Carson is reviewed by Justyce in her diary. It is explained that Shemar Carson was shot dead by a white police officer because of

self-defense. The chronology of the incident was unclear because no eyewitnesses have seen it. However, what is clear is that a white policeman shot the unarmed child. In this incident, some news and assumptions explain the things. The family who defended and the police already made suspects. Prejudice continues to be a problem until it ends fatally.

This incident can provide conclusions to filter the news properly. So, there is no misunderstanding. This part of the story discusses some of the shootings carried out by white people against blacks. In addition, careful action is required to uncover hidden truths. The discrimination suffered by Shemar Carson is indeed a kind of individual discrimination.

Dr Rivers' cell phone rings. "This is Tiffany Rivers," She hangs up and puts her hand over her heart.

Manny: "Mom? Everything ok?"

Manny's Mother: "That was your aunt," she says. "Your cousin's been arrested."

Manny: "What'd he do this time?"

Manny's Mother: "He's been charged with murder," she says. Manny's Mother: "They said he killed a police officer." (Stone, 2017, p.20)

Quan Banks is the cousin of Emmanuel Julian Rivers. He is the kid who lives near Justyce's house. Quan is younger than Justyce and they used to be playmates. They like to hang out on the streets. Justyce knows that Manny Quan's cousin is a bright person. He successfully enters the accelerated student program in the third grade after graduating from elementary school. Quan starts hanging out with bad friends. Justyce remembers all about Quan Banks when she visits Manny's house and hears the news that she has killed a white cop.

It is told in the diary that one of Rivers' family members has been arrested on murder charges. His name is Quan. Allegedly, the child who kills a white

police officer is named Thomas Castillo. The police are the ones who handcuff Justyce's hands and put her in jail. The fact is that what happens to Quan is not necessarily a conjecture of clear evidence. What happens to him is still unclear. At that time Justyce has the opportunity to visit Quan who is at the custody. This is where Quan begins to explain his frustration with the injustices committed by white people, especially the law that discriminates blacks and whites (Pincus, 1996).

"You heard about Tavarrius Jenkins?"

"The kid who got shot in Florida, right?"

"Yeah. He died yesterday."

"Damn. That's sad."

"I keep thinking that coulda been me. What if that cop thought I had a gun?"

"You didn't, though."

"Neither did Tavarrius," Jus says, feeling the anger build. "That's exactly what I'm sayin'. Guy's walking down the street with his boys and stops to help a lady who ran out of gas on the wrong side of town. Cops get there and tell him to put his hands up cuz they think he's robbing her, and when he does, they open fire cuz they think his cell phone is a gun. Shit's fucked up, man." (Stone, 2017, p. 74)

Prejudice continues to be the cause of strife and violence in racial diversity. One of the prejudices experienced by Tavarrius Jenkins, a black man, is becoming the victim of a white police officer, causing his death. The incident is similar to what happens to Justyce, i.e., because prejudice makes people think of black people as a threat and a danger. Incidents that befell black people because of the causes of inequality still occur.

Prejudice occurs because of the emergence of a reflection of the extraordinary hatred of one group towards another group (Pincus, 1996). The result of the expression of prejudice that has grown over the years is discriminatory practices against black people in various regions of the world until now.

When the Range Rover rolls to a stop at a traffic light, Jus looks out his window to find the driver of a white Suburban—white dude, probably early fifties—giving him a dirty look.

He turns the music down. "Damn...dude over here is muggin' hard."

"Not," Justyce says, shifting in his seat. The way the guy's scowling at him reminds him a little too much of the incident. "Man, these red lights are long as hell."

"You're right, dawg."

When it finally turns green, Manny turns the music back up.

The white Suburban is riding alongside the guys now, and the driver seems pissed.

"This dude is giving me the creeps!" Jus yells over the music.

"He's red as a pepper, and he keeps glaring at me with those bulgy eyeballs."

"I bet he's profiling us right now. Probably thinks we're drug dealers or something." (Stone, 2017, p. 96)

The quote above explains the prejudice that is deeply rooted towards black people. As a form of hatred and dislike, black people are considered troublemakers. For example, although many and Justyce do nothing wrong as they only listen to music as a form of self-entertainment, the white cops think it is a nuisance to the neighborhood.

"So lemme guess," Mama says. "You're good cop, and whitey over there is bad?"

"Mom, stop," Juice says. "Let's just hear them out so we can lea—"

"Do you officers have any idea of the kinda hell my boy's been through at the hands of people like you? He's been falsely accused and unlawfully held under arrest. He's lost his best friend. He's been shot—" (Stone, 2017, p. 148)

What happens to Justyce has an impact on her mother. It is because of the injustice that his son received because of the white police. Justyce' mother thinks that white people always have evil intentions or thoughts. Sometimes it makes prejudice arise and is the cause of racial discrimination to occur.

b. Stereotype

Stereotype refers to images that attribute certain thoughts to a group of individuals. It also reflects errors in attitudes of excessive and unjustified beliefs about the characteristics of other group members. Stereotype is an act that not

only encourages prejudice but also increases speculation and justifies judgments that result in discrimination. In particular, one can conclude about the characteristics of groups based on social roles. As a result, people see members of other groups as inferior.

Yeah, there are no more "colored" water fountains, and it's supposed to be illegal to discriminate, but if I can be forced to sit on the concrete in too-tight cuffs when I've done nothing wrong, it's clear there's an issue. That things aren't as equal as folks say they are. (Stone, 2017, p. 16)

Justyce is punished without ever doing anything wrong. It makes him feel that inequality still exists even though others say otherwise. Why can a person get punished without understanding the wrong he does.

To hear the "analysis" of some anti-gang violence pundit who appears on a split-screen with the anchor. "I mean it's obvious this kid was leading a double life," the guy is saying. "You know what they say, Steven: you can remove the kid from the thug life. But ya can't remove the thug life from the kid." (Stone, 2017, p. 122)

The above quotation explains the result of stereotypes in which one cannot distinguish between the personal characteristics of group members and those of other groups. The black group is characterized as a threat group to other groups even if they are outside the environment. Outsiders will not see individual characteristics that differ from group characteristics. The stereotype maintained for a long time and even cultivated by society will result in the emergence of prejudice. This may cause disputes between groups (Pincus, 1996).

"I'm not saying keeping it from you was the right thing to do. But I knew no matter how happy I was, you woulda had somethin' negative to say. You reacted in the parking lot by frownin' at Mr Friedman's hand like it was diseased!"
"I'm not shakin' no white man's hand, Justyce. Not after what that other one did to you."
"But what does that solve, Mama? Mr Friedman and Garrett Tisonly different people."
Mama crosses her arms and turns to the window.
"I get what you're saying, son, but there are plenty of brilliant black women who can do the same—"

Sigh juice. She doesn't get it at all. "Ma, SJ is Jewish," he says. Manny said it to him, and it's a valid point, isn't it? "I know you have issues with white folks, but her people have been through hardship too."
"Doesn't matter, son. You can't see Jewish in her skin colour. You tried to help that other girl and wound up in handcuffs. And her daddy is black, ain't he? If it looks white, it's white in this world." (Stone, 2017, p. 148)

Based on her experience, Mama could not approve her son's relationship with the white group because Justyce has been the victim of the white police's prejudice. Justyce is treated badly by being handcuffed and put in prison. The response means that Mama wants to protect his child from any unfair treatment.

Blake, though? Blake takes it too far. He's dressed as a Klansman. He's got on the white robe with the circular red and white cross patch on the chest, and he even has the pointed hood with the eyeholes cut out. If Jus didn't know it was a costume, he'd be a little scared.
"J...uhh...can I talk to you for a sec, dawg?" Manny says to Jared, who, to Justyce's surprise, also seems pretty uncomfortable with Blake's choice of attire. (Stone, 2017, p. 36)

The importance of respecting each other's differences is sometimes put in the wrong place. That's what Jared and his friends do. They wear costumes to show equality but instead creating a stereotypical frame between blacks and whites.

c. Violence

The action of violence in this novel is classified as discrimination. There are two forms of violence: physical and verbal. Physical violence occurs when a white person commits violence against a black person and causes physical harm or even death. Meanwhile, verbal violence refers to the use of words, sentences, and other language elements. Examples of verbal violence are swearing, threatening, hurting, demeaning, harassing, oppressing, ridiculing, and other actions that cause fear.

The novel *Dear Martin* portrays many cases of verbal violence. The violence is very rough, such as cursing with the word slave or black. Even verbal violence also appears in the forms of threats and physical attacks leading to death. Therefore, the action of violence in this novel is classified as discrimination.

“Before he can get his head out of the car, he feels a tug on his shirt and is yanked backwards. His head smacks the doorframe just before hand clamps down on the back of his neck. His upper body slams onto the trunk with so much force, he bites the inside of his cheek, and his mouth fills with blood”.

“Jus swallows, head spinning, unable to get his bearings. The sting of cold metal around his wrists pulls him back to reality”.

“Handcuffs”

The cop shoves him to the ground beside the police cruiser as he asks if Justyce understands his rights. Justyce doesn't remember hearing any rights, but his ears had been ringing from the two blows to the head, so maybe he missed them. He swallows more blood. (Stone, 2017, p. 12)

The quote above describes physical violence that Justyce, a black teenager, received. He suffers from physical violence committed by a white police officer because, he is seen as a threat. The actions that the police take refer to what they feel (Pincus, 1996). The police consider it a form of defense against threats because they see the attributes that Justyce is wearing. They assume that blacks are suspicious people that must be exterminated.

The boundary in question is the difference between blacks and whites. The police think that black people should know their boundaries. By not doing things that are considered criminal. The police also make many mistakes based on misunderstandings because of feelings. That is why physical violence occurs.

Tavarius Jenkins, a sixteen-year-old black kid shot by police while trying to help an older white woman in a Lexus, has died from his injuries. (Stone, 2017, p. 75)

Physical violence results in the loss of life of a black teenager. The context above explains that violence often occurs in the context of white-black relations

(Pincus, 1996). This incident even results in death. The incident experienced by a white teenager named Tavvarius Jenkins is assumed as normal because his action is considered a threat to others. He receives violent treatment that does not match what he does. Physical violence results in the fateful death of the black man.

“Will you assholes turn that goddamn racket down!” the guy in the Suburban shouts.

“Assholes?” Jus says. “How are we assholes?”

Manny leans over the center console to shout out Jus’s window: “What’d you say, sir? I couldn’t hear you over the music!”

The guy looks like he’s about to ignite. “I SAID TURN THAT SHITDOWN!”

“YOUWORTHLESS NIGGER SONS OF BITCHES!” the guy shouts.

Justyce leans forward to reach for the volume knob.

“Oh SHIT!” Manny shouts—

BANG.

BANG.

BANG.(Stone, 2017, p. 97-98)

Black people are often seen as criminals. Even just looking could arouse the suspicion of a man who sees Manny and Justyce calling them niggers. This verbal violence is very rude. A person with a different skin color should prepare to face all the risks of danger because black people have always been the main target for the white group (Pincus, 1996). The violence experienced by Justyce and Manny results in Manny's death. The white man's shot results in black men's death.

Living in a country with a predominantly white population may lead to more levels of discrimination. If black people misbehaved in the environment, they would be punished three times more severely than a white person. It is the same as breaking the same rules; black people will get rough treatment. The incident that happens to Justyce and Manny tends to use violence as an offence because of listening to music at a loud volume.

Blake: “Yo, listen,” “There’s this fine-ass black girl here from Decatur Prep, and I was thinking you guys could wingman it up for. Homegirls got the fattest

ass I've ever seen, and I think if she meets my niggas, I'll have a good chance of getting her to room. You feel me, dogs?" He nudges Jus and grins.

Justyce: "Is this fool serious right now?"

Manny: "Juice, chill,"

Justyce: "Hell No, I'm not calm down. Your friend got racist dwarfs' ornaments and pictures of white people in blackface hanging on the walls, now he pulls this shit, and you want me to chill?"

Blake: "Dude, none of that crap is mine. My mom's great-uncle was one of those performers, so she hung up some posters. No big deal." justice: "You coming over here asking us to help you use a black girl IS a big deal,

Blake. That's not to mention you tossin' the n-word around as you own it." (Stone, 2017, p. 75)

Physical violence committed by justyce is a form of defense because white teenagers' insult and demean it. Justyce cannot hold back what Blake says against his race. Justyce feels very upset and does things outside the limits to defend.

Doc says. "In grad school, I had this massive 'fro. Usually wore it in cornrows. I'll never forget the way my doctoral advisor frowned when I stepped into his office for the first time. Throughout my entire PhD candidacy, he was hypercritical of my work. Told me to my face I'd never succeeded. (Stone, 2017, p. 86)

The quote above explains verbal violence that occurs to Dr Jarius Day. He is a teacher at the school where Manny and Justyce study. Dr Jarius Dray is one of Justyce's debating coaches and favorite teachers. Doc is the only half-black person with a PhD. He is a teacher of social evolution that Justyce admires. However, behind the figure of a teacher, he has a story about the experience of being treated with a verbal violence.

During his education, everyone still sees Dr Jarius Day on the basis of skin color. His life cannot be separated from the eyes that see him as a different person, until finally he enters into a group of white friends. However, issues of history and equality are problematic. The differences he experiences makes him strive to advance his ideals. Previously, Dr Jarius has also received criticism from his supervisors regarding skin color.

The purpose of the explanation of the Doc is about the advisor's attitude that always insults and demeans him. Even though Doc reaches PhD, he still gets bad treatment. Doc tries to explain to Justyce his experience so he knows that even if other people insult him, it is still about being himself and being at peace with himself and not judging someone just by their appearance. Doc also says he can't be with Justyce now and he would succeed if he does not follow the criticism and insult from his advisors.

1. Institutional Discrimination

Institutional discrimination refers to the policies of the majority institutions, and the behavior of individuals who implement policies with the intention of controlling these institutions in order to create differences or adverse effects on minority groups. The aim is to maintain the position of minority groups as subordinates (Pincus, 1996). Institutional discrimination covers a broader concept than individual discrimination, however, at some points it is almost similar to individual discrimination. Both institutional and individual discrimination is intended to have bad impacts on minority groups.

In the novel *Dear Martin*, institutional discrimination focuses more on segregation in three domains, namely neighborhood, job, and law. Some examples are presented below.

Segregation in everyday life is either determined by the policy system or by social norms (Pincus, 1996). Jim Crow segregation started way back in the past, but it is deeply connected to the present phenomena. There are separate lives

for blacks and whites. Lack of equal public facilities the aim is to keep minority groups in subordinate positions. Most laws in mixed-race circles still discriminate between whites and blacks.

“Despite growing up in a “bad” area (not too far from your old stomping grounds), I have a future ahead of me that will likely include an Ivy League education, an eventual law degree, and a career in public policy”. (Stone, 2017, p. 14)

Skin color often determines where a person will live. The neighborhood is also determined a person’s quality of life by indicating an environment dominated by minority groups (Pincus, 1996). In general, the majority group has almost control over large institutions, and most minority groups cannot do otherwise. The quote above shows that Justyce lives in an African-American separate from the American environment. The neighborhood lack access to get a better education. This reinforces the inequalities of segregation between blacks and whites. Then, Justyce determined his life by his ability in education. Justyce is one of eight students who excel in white youth circles. Justyce is an outstanding student and received a full scholarship at one of the Braselton Preparatory Academies in Atlanta Georgia.

Despite being ranked third in his class, he still finds it difficult to adjust to the predominantly white school environment. Justyce explains that institutional policies have contributed to the racial segregation between whites and blacks. Justyce realizes that he is in a different environment from his friends, especially in terms of facilities and welfare. The stark difference is that the government system puts people of color in a very dire environment compared to whites.

Jared: I'm not saying they didn't, dude. You just proved my point. Black people have the same opportunities as white people in this country if they're willing to work hard enough. Manny's parents are a perfect example.

SJ: Seriously? Do you think one example proves things are equal? What about Justyce? His mom works sixty hours a week, but she doesn't make a tenth of what your dad ma—(Stone, 2017, p.24)

Furthermore, social inequality can be seen in jobs that can be obtained. The most significant difference is in terms of income. The fact is that proportionally more blacks live in poverty than whites. It is distinguished because the inheritance of racial discrimination has existed for centuries ago (Pincus, 1996). Segregation refers to the unfair achievement of status differences. White people have higher incomes than black people.

The explanation above shows a conspiracy of job income separation that leads to economic problems. Justyce, who comes from a black family, gain a low income. His working mother, however, is not well paid, compared to Jared who comes from a white family. It appears that white people benefited in the name of racial equality. It is insulting to compare two families with different socioeconomic levels. Blacks do a lot of hard and painful work, often being overlooked in doing every job and working much harder than the whites.

In other cases of segregation, there are different degrees of law. The difference in sentencing cases between whites and blacks is still unequal. This case shows that law enforcement can treat people differently based on their race without realizing it. The difference between the groups in question is between blacks and whites. Black people tend to get more severe punishments than whites (Pincus, 1996). Equality before the law is still a big problem today.

“Let me tell you when I learned: my second time in juvie, I was fourteen. There was this seventeen-year-old rich white boy there, Shawn. Dude had got up in the middle of the night and stabbed his dad like eight times.”

"Damn!"

"Right? They tried to get him on an attempted murder charge, but the homeboy's lawyer got some doctor to come in and say the dude was sleepwalking. And the shit worked! The judge dropped the charge down to simple assault. Guy got sixty days at a youth development campus, then got to go home."

"Are you serious?"

"Yup. Meanwhile, they locked my ass up for a year on a petty theft charge cuz it was my 'second offence.' The prosaically referred to me as a 'career criminal' at the hearing." Quan shakes his head.

"I think that was probably the moment I gave up. Why try to do right if people will always look at me and assume wrong?" (Stone, 2017, p. 118)

African-American teens are three times more likely than white teens to be punished or imprisoned, often for very similar offences. As in the case where Quan Banks is punished because he is a black teenager. The act of discrimination experienced by Quan Banks is very insignificant. The Quan Banks living in a segregated African-American neighborhood is similar to Justyce's mother. At some points, Quan Banks is arrested for the murder of a white police officer.

The data show that the law is on the side of white Americans. There is a boy named Swan who is committed a gruesome murder, but the judge turns the big case into a light sentence because Swan is white. Quan Banks is sentenced to one year for petty theft. However, because this young man is of color, he has branded a dangerous crime and deserves severe punishment. Different cases of black adolescents are treated differently when compare to white adolescents who engage in the same or similar behavior. The conclusion is related to law enforcement agencies for institutional discrimination based on racial segregation.

2. Black Peoples' Struggles Against Racial Discrimination

Racial discrimination sometimes forces the victims to fight back, respond, or even adapt. The struggle against racial discrimination is a kind of defense. It

could be protesting to fight for equality or learning to accept it. Besides the struggle being carried out extreme to carry out a rebellion or take revenge in order to survive, Justyce and other characters, who are victims, have their own way of fighting racial discrimination. Their struggles can be generally divided into two categories: resistance and non-resistance. These may take one of the four forms: withdrawal, resigned acceptance, verbal confrontation, and physical confrontation.

a. Withdrawal

Withdrawal usually occurs when someone is trying to avoid discrimination. It is usually done so as not to make things getting worse. It usually comes within the scope of work or profession and among people who generally accept discriminatory attitudes.

“Saturday night, I went to a festival with those clowns. Four times, man —four— I had to grit my teeth to keep from knocking Jared’s punk ass out. Every time he made fun of somebody; it was like sandpaper being dragged over my eardrums.”
“When we saw this black lady with four kids, and this fool called her Shaniqua and made a joke about baby daddies, I couldn’t take any more, Jus. I called him on it, and he rolled his eyes. Told me to ‘stop being so fucking sensitive’” (Stone, 2017, p. 127)

The draw occurs when Manny sees Jared making fun of someone in black. Manny is someone who feels the same as the victim of discrimination. At first, Manny wants to beat up Jared but he chooses to ignore and avoid situations where discrimination occurs, or he tries to advise Jared. When not heard, Manny is forced to respond with a feeling of harboring anger. Manny accept the fact that he could not be the same as white people. Making friends with white people is the same as not wanting to know that their attitude is offensive. They also do not care what it is like to live as black people.

VP RELEASED FOR RABBLE-ROUSING!

BY: SONYA KITRESS for the Tribune

*Julian Rivers, executive vice president of Davidson Wells Financial Corporation,
has stepped down from his position following troubling reports of his
involvement in the Justice for JAM movement?"*

(Stone, 2017, p. 127)

Mr. Julian River resignation is a form of protest against injustice at work.

Joe R Feagin says that the withdrawal takes place when people from a minority group suspect an act of discrimination and choose to avoid the discrimination that occurs without intending to take part in a discriminatory situation. That is what Mr. Julian does. He resigns from his job to avoid any possible discrimination against his co-workers.

b. Confrontation

Confrontation is the attitude of fighting against other groups. Confrontation is divided into two, namely verbal confrontation and physical confrontation. Verbal confrontation is a form of action taken to defend someone's argument. In this way, the victim and the suspect have opposite attitudes. Meanwhile, physical confrontation refers to policies regarding cases being fought using force directly.

In *Dear Martin*, some actions show how people are treated to get justice, as the following data.

She shuffles her papers on the podium. "Your Honor, I'd like to enter into evidence a police report, filed on January twenty-sixth, that alleges Emmanuel Rivers physically attacked a Mr. Jared Christensen on Monday, January twenty-first."

Mr. Rivers is shooting eye-daggers at the attorney.

"It wasn't like that," Jus says.

The attorney's eyebrows rise. "Oh, it wasn't?"

"No."

"Which part of the report is incorrect?"

"Manny didn't attack Jared."

"So you were there to witness this 'disagreement'?"
Jus drops his head again. "No."
"We can't hear you, Mr. McAlliste—"
"I said no."
"So you can't be completely sure Mr. Rivers didn't attack Mr. Christensen."
"Manny wasn't that type of guy."
"What type of guy?"
"The type who 'attacks' people unprovoked." (Stone, 2017, p. 151)

Disagreeing responses come from Justyce and the suspect's lawyer. Both of them defend their own opinions. It happens when Justyce has to testify in court. Justyce and Manny's parents are furious with what Castillo's lawyer's words. The lawyer tries to find fault with Manny, who is a victim, by continuing to press with questions beyond the core of the incident. Justyce tries to explain the truth, but the lawyer keeps pushing. Justyce and Manny as the victims and the suspect's lawyer disagree with each other. The context of the altercation between the victim and the suspect can be referred to as verbal confrontation. It refers to policies regarding cases that are being fought for by using treatment and actions together.

In *Dear Martin*, there are actions that show how people are treated to get justice by taking to the streets and taking action together to gain justice.

Jared's punk ass out. Every time he made fun of somebody; it was like sandpaper being dragged over my eardrums."
Justyce: "Dang."
Manny: "When we saw this black lady with four kids, and this fool called her Shaniqua and made a joke about baby daddies, I couldn't take any more, Jus. I called him on it, and he rolled his eyes. Told me to 'stop being so fucking sensitive. (Stone, 2017, p. 89)

Manny narrates the incident with Jared fairly. All along, Manny thinks that he misjudges and misunderstands his friendship. It hurts to repeatedly hear Jared insult black people in front of him, feeling annoyed and angry when Jared makes a slave joke on her. Jared never realizes that his words offend anyone, coupled with treatment.

Manny: "Anyway, Jared was in Coach's office. When I said I was quitting, he made a 'joke' about how I couldn't until Massah set me free. I lost it." Manny falls back on the bed. "He clipped me once, but I can't even tell you how good it felt to pound that dude. (Stone, 2017, p. 89)

The quote above explains the reason for the fight between Manny and Jared that injure both. It also explains that sometimes things that are considered ordinary jokes do not necessarily make other people feel the same too. The incident has made Manny emotional and had the heart to vent again. Finally, a fight breaks out between Manny and Jared. Halite turns out to be the cause of the estrangement of the friendship between the two. However, Manny realizes that his friend is wrong and makes him feel sick himself.

Many actions are included in the form of physical confrontation because the characters do it physically. This case is a proof that someone can maintain his identity by fighting back.

*"You gotta be kidding me," Jus says.
People all over the country have rallied to the cause: wearing Justice for JAM T-shirts (JAM being Justyce and Manny) and riding with their music loud from 12:19 until 12:21 every Saturday afternoon to commemorate the time of the argument between them and Garrett?" (Stone, 2017, p. 122)*

The confrontation occurs between the whites and the blacks. The incident is experienced by the black group while defending Justyce and his man. Justyce and Manny are among victims of a shooting that results in the death of a white police officer. The white group reviews the incident by describing a reenactment of the incident to provide lessons for law and media. They call for justice towards Justyce and Manny.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents conclusion and suggestions. The conclusion recaps the kinds of racial discrimination and the characters' struggle against racial discrimination as depicted in the novel *Dear Martin*. The suggestion is extended to readers and relevant researchers.

A. Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussions that have been discussed in the previous chapter the researcher draws two main points of conclusion.

First, there are two kinds of racial discrimination depicted in the Novel *Dear Martin*, namely individual and institutional discriminations. The individual racial discrimination can be seen from prejudice, stereotype, and violence committed by white characters. Black characters who become the victims of prejudices are Justyce McAllister, Shemar Carson, Quan Banks, Tavarrius Jenkins, and Emmanuel Julian Rivers. They receive negative treatments and are accused of being troublemakers and criminals because of prejudice. The character that suffers stereotype is Justyce's mother. Meanwhile, the violence experienced by Justyce, Jenkins, and Rivers has resulted in physical injury to death. Furthermore, the institutional discrimination appears in three domains: neighbourhood, job, and law. Such a kind of discrimination is suffered by Justyce

McAllister and black people who lives in a segregated neighborhood separated from whites.

Second, there are two ways that the black characters perform to struggle against racial discrimination, i.e., withdrawal and confrontation. The withdrawal is carried out by the characters Emmanuel Julian Rivers and Mr Julian Rivers. They withdraw from groups that do not respect their race. The confrontation is done by Justyce McAllister, Emmanuel Julian Rivers, and a black teenager. They try to fight the whites with arguments and through physical efforts.

B. Suggestion

The researcher puts forward the following suggestions. First, readers can take lessons from positive values brought by the novel *Dear Martin* and apply them in everyday life. Second, the novel *Dear Martin* can be used as a reference for readers who like reading literature. The novel provides insightful teachings as it presents values of character education aiming at eradicating practices of racial discrimination carried out either directly or through social media. Finally, further research can complete the shortcomings of this study.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



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