

**TAIWANESE AMERICAN DISCRIMINATION
IN CHARLES YU'S NOVEL *INTERIOR CHINATOWN***

THESIS

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

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THESIS

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

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2021**

STATEMENT OF ACADEMIC INTEGRITY

I state that the thesis entitled “*Taiwanese American Discrimination in Charles Yu’s Novel Interior Chinatown*” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, December 5th, 2021
The Researcher



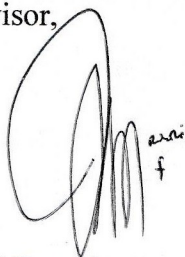

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APPROVAL SHEET

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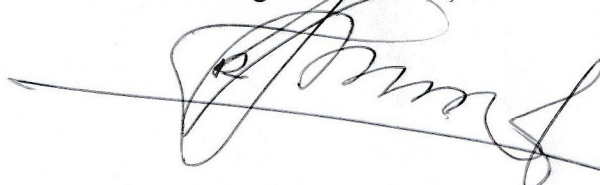
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Malang, 22 December 2021

Board of Examiners

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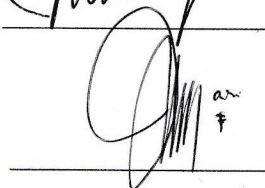
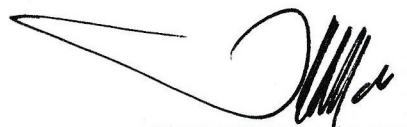
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MOTTO

"Barangsiapa yang hendak menginginkan dunia, maka hendaklah ia menguasai ilmu. Barangsiapa menginginkan akhirat hendaklah ia menguasai ilmu, dan barangsiapa yang menginginkan keduanya (dunia dan akhirat) hendaklah ia menguasai ilmu," (HR Ahmad).

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my beloved parents, my family, my fiance, my best friend and my own self.

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Praise for the presence of Allah SWT who has bestowed His mercy and guidance, so that I can complete this thesis entitled *Taiwanese American Discrimination in Charles Yu's Novel Interior Chinatown*. This thesis is a final project as one of the requirements to get a Bachelor of Literature at the English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

I realize that the preparation of this thesis would not have been possible without the help and guidance of various parties. Through this paper, I would like to thank profusely to various parties, especially to:

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2. Dr. M. Faisol, M.Ag., as the Dean of Faculty of Humanities Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.
3. Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D., as chief of English Letter Department Faculty of Humanities Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.
4. Asni Furaida, S.S., M.A. as the thesis adviser who has provided guidance, direction, and input both technically and theoretically so that this thesis can be completed well.
5. My family, my fiance, my closest friends, and all of my friends.

Hopefully, Allah SWT responds to all sorts of support and assistance that have been given to the researcher; the researcher recognizes that this thesis still has flaws, therefore constructive criticism and recommendations

are welcome. Hopefully, this thesis will be of assistance to individuals in need.

Malang, December 5th, 2021

M. Masduqi Ashfiyan Nur

ABSTRACT

Nur, M. Masduqi Ashfiyan 2021. *Taiwanese American Discrimination in Charles Yu's Novel Interior Chinatown*. Thesis, English Language and Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor : Asni Furaida, S.S., M.A.

Keywords : Taiwanese American Discrimination, *Interior Chinatown* Novel, Sociology of Literature

The facts show that cases of discrimination are still rampant today. Discrimination creates a variety of conflicts both between individuals and groups. Therefore, researcher has a special interest in studying the types of discrimination and revealing the factors that cause discrimination. In 2021, Stop AAPI Hate data shows that world discrimination has experienced a sharp increase, including Taiwanese and its descendant in America. This study focuses on exploring the discrimination of Taiwanese Americans in the novel entitled *Interior Chinatown*, which is none other than a Taiwanese American writing that won the 2020 National Book Award.

This thesis is a research on the sociology of literature, especially regarding Taiwanese American discrimination in *Interior Chinatown* novel by Charles Yu. This study aims to: (1) describe the forms of discrimination that occur in the novel *Interior Chinatown* based on the Pettigrew perspective; and (2) explore the causal factors of discrimination in the novel *Interior Chinatown* based on the Pettigrew perspective. The method in this research is literary criticism using a sociological approach with an analysis of discrimination based on a perspective by Thomas F. Pettigrew. The data source of this research is the novel entitled *Interior Chinatown* which was published in 2020 with 257 pages. This research employs the theory of discrimination by Thomas F. Pettigrew.

The results of this study are; (1) the forms of discrimination of Taiwanese Americans in the novel *Interior Chinatown* consist of two types, namely direct discrimination and indirect discrimination. Direct discrimination consists of seven forms of discrimination, namely: citizenship status discrimination, racial discrimination, physical violence discrimination, colorism discrimination, regional discrimination, age discrimination and gender discrimination. The indirect discrimination consists of five forms of discrimination, namely: government regulations regarding the prohibition of owning property for Taiwanese immigrants in the United States, government regulations on restrictions on property ownership in the United States, government regulations on restrictions on types of work and the environment, government regulations on legal restrictions for Taiwanese immigrants, and the government's strict regulations on marriage to immigrants; (2) the causes of Taiwanese American discrimination in the novel *Interior Chinatown* consist of two factors, they are stereotypes and prejudice.

مستخلص البحث مستخلص البحث

محمد مصدقى أصفيان نور. (٢٠٢١). التمييز بين الأمريكيين الآسيويين في رواية *Interior Chinatown* لتشارلز يو. أطروحة ، قسم اللغة الإنجليزية والخطابات ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، مولانا مالك إبراهيم الدولة الإسلامية جامعة مالانج.

الكلمات المفتاحية: التمييز الآسيوي الأمريكي، رواية *Interior Chinatown*، بيتيغرو، علم اجتماع الأدب

تظهر الحقائق أن حالات التمييز لا تزال متفشية حتى اليوم. يخلق التمييز مجموعة متنوعة من النزاعات بين الأفراد والجماعات. لذلك فإن الباحثين لديهم اهتمام خاص بدراسة أنواع التمييز وكشف العوامل المسببة للتمييز. في عام 2021 ، تُظهر بيانات *Stop AAPI Hate* أن التمييز العالمي قد شهد زيادة حادة ، بما في ذلك المواطنين الآسيويين في أمريكا. تركز هذه الدراسة على استكشاف التمييز الذي يعاني منه الأمريكيون الآسيويون في رواية *Interior Chinatown*، وهي كتابة أمريكية تايوانية فازت بجائزة الكتاب الوطني لعام 2020.

هذه الدراسة عن بحث حول التحليل الاجتماعي للأدب، وخاصة التمييز الأمريكي الآسيوي في رواية تشايناتاون الداخلية للكاتب تشارلز يو. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى: (1) وصف أشكال التمييز التي تحدث في رواية الحي الصيني الداخلي بناءً على منظور بيتيغرو (2) استكشاف العوامل المسببة في رواية الحي الصيني الداخلي. المنهج المستخدم في هذا البحث هو منهج البحث الوصفي النوعي. مصدر بيانات هذا البحث هو الرواية الداخلية للحي الصيني والتي صدرت عام 2020 في 257 صفحة. في جمع البيانات استخدمت الباحثة تقنيات القراءة وتدوين الملاحظات. تقنية تحليل البيانات في هذه الدراسة هي نظرية توماس ف. بيتيغرو.

نتائج هذه الدراسة هي: (1) تتكون أشكال التمييز بين الأمريكيين الآسيويين في رواية الحي الصيني الداخلي من نوعين. التمييز ، أي التمييز المباشر والتمييز غير المباشر. يتكون التمييز المباشر من سبعة أشكال من التمييز ، وهي: التمييز في حالة المواطنة، والتمييز العنصري ، والعنف الجسدي ، والتمييز على أساس اللون ، والتمييز الإقليمي، والتمييز على أساس السن ، والتمييز بين الجنسين. يتكون التمييز غير المباشر من خمسة أشكال من التمييز ، وهي: اللوائح الحكومية المتعلقة بحظر امتلاك الممتلكات للمهاجرين الصينيين في الولايات المتحدة ، واللوائح الحكومية بشأن القيود المفروضة على ملكية الممتلكات في الولايات المتحدة ، واللوائح الحكومية بشأن القيود المفروضة على أنواع العمل، و البيئة، واللوائح الحكومية بشأن القيود القانونية للمهاجرين الصينيين ، واللوائح الحكومية الصارمة بشأن الزواج من المهاجرين؛ (2) تتكون أسباب التمييز الآسيوي - الأمريكي في رواية الحي الصيني الداخلي من عاملين ، بما في ذلك الصور النمطية والتحيز..

ABSTRAK

Nur, M. Masduqi Ashfiyan 2021. *Taiwanese American Discrimination in Charles Yu's Novel Interior Chinatown*. Thesis, English Language and Letter Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor : Asni Furaida, S.S., M.A.

Keywords : Diskriminasi Orang Taiwan Amerika, Novel *Interior Chinatown*, Sosiologi Sastra

Fakta menunjukkan bahwa kasus diskriminasi masih merajarela hingga saat ini. Diskriminasi menciptakan beragam konflik baik antar individu maupun kelompok. Oleh karena itu peneliti memiliki ketertarikan tersendiri untuk mempelajari jenis diskriminasi dan mengungkap faktor-faktor penyebab terjadinya diskriminasi. Pada tahun 2021, data Stop AAPI Hate menunjukkan diskriminasi dunia mengalami peningkatan yang tajam, termasuk orang Taiwan Amerika dan keturunannya di Amerika. Penelitian ini fokus mengupas diskriminasi Orang Taiwan Amerika dalam novel *Interior Chinatown* yang tidak lain merupakan tulisan Orang Taiwan Amerika yang berhasil memenangkan Penghargaan Buku Nasional 2020.

Skripsi ini merupakan penelitian sosiologi sastra khususnya mengenai diskriminasi terhadap orang Taiwan Amerika dalam Novel *Interior Chinatown* karya Charles Yu. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: (1) mendiskripsikan bentuk-bentuk diskriminasi yang terjadi dalam novel *Interior Chinatown* berdasarkan perspektif Pettigrew; dan (2) mengupas faktor-faktor penyebab diskriminasi dalam novel *Interior Chinatown* berdasarkan perspektif Pettigrew. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kritik sastra dengan menggunakan sosiologi sastra dan analisis diskriminasi berdasarkan perspektif Thomas F. Pettigrew. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah novel *Interior Chinatown* yang terbit tahun 2020 yang terdiri dari 257 halaman. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori diskriminasi oleh Thomas F. Pettigrew.

Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah; (1) bentuk-bentuk diskriminasi terhadap orang Taiwan Amerika dalam novel *Interior Chinatown* terdiri atas dua jenis diskriminasi, yaitu diskriminasi langsung dan diskriminasi tidak langsung. Diskriminasi langsung terdiri dari tujuh bentuk diskriminasi yaitu: diskriminasi status kewarganegaraan, diskriminasi ras, diskriminasi kekerasan fisik, diskriminasi warna kulit (colorism), diskriminasi wilayah, diskriminasi usia (ageism), dan diskriminasi gender. Adapun diskriminasi tidak langsung terdiri dari lima bentuk diskriminasi yaitu: peraturan pemerintah terkait larangan mempunyai properti bagi imigran Taiwan di Amerika Serikat, peraturan pemerintah tentang batasan kepemilikan properti di Amerika Serikat, peraturan pemerintah tentang pembatasan jenis pekerjaan dan lingkungan hidup, peraturan pemerintah tentang batasan hukum bagi imigran Taiwan, dan peraturan ketat

pemerintah tentang pernikahan dengan imigran; (2) penyebab diskriminasi orang Taiwan Amerika dalam novel *Interior Chinatown* terdiri atas dua faktor, diantaranya adalah stereotip dan prasangka.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consist of background of the study, research questions, objectives of the study, significances of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key term, in addition to research method that consists of research design, research instrument, data and data sources, data collection, data analysis as well as previous studies.

A. Background of the Study

Discrimination is still a factor that causes hostility between human beings in parts of the world today. Therefore, the researcher is interested in studying further regarding the forms of discrimination and what are the causes behind the discrimination against Willis Wu and Taiwanese American immigrants in the novel *Interior Chinatown* by Charles Yu. The discriminatory behavior contained in the novel is related to the current world discrimination, especially discrimination that afflicts Taiwanese American and Asian American descent living in the United States.

In early 2021, the issue of racism and discrimination against Taiwanese or Asian descent in the United States was again in the center of world attention. This has happened since the start of the global coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic that has hit the entire world, Lin, YJ et al, (2021). The fact that the first outbreak of the corona virus (Covid-19) was reported in Wuhan, China, is the reason for crimes of racism and discrimination against Taiwanese and Asian in the United States (US)

to increase sharply. The acts of racism and discrimination that occur in the United States against Taiwanese or Asian descent have even taken their lives.

CNN Indonesia, an online media reported that on March 19th, 2021, there had been a shooting incident at three massage parlors in Atlanta, the United States, killing eight people, six of whom were women of Asian descent. Taiwanese as well as human rights advocacy groups in the United States are concerned that the shooting incident occurred because it was motivated by racist sentiments from the perpetrators. Because at the time of the shooting, Anti-Asian sentiment included sentiment to Taiwanese continued to increase significantly in the United States, especially during the coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic.

At the beginning of 2020, the former President of the United States, Donald Trump, caused a stir among the world's citizens, especially people of Asian descent living in the United States. In his speech, Donald Trump referred to the corona virus as the Chinese virus and even called it "Kung-Flu". This exacerbates the Anti-Asian sentiment that has fueled the stigma against people of Asian descent living in the United States.

Based on data from Stop AAPI Hate, an organization that tracks incidents of hate and discrimination against Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders, there were at least 500 incidents in the first two months of 2021. If you look at last year, the number is certain. higher, reaching 3,795 complaints. Most reports on discriminatory behavior noted that 68% was discrimination against verbal abuse, while 11% was discrimination against physical violence. Based on the report, it can be concluded that discrimination in this world still happening and therefore

people have a lot to learn and learn about what forms of discrimination are and what are the factors that cause discrimination so that we can all avoid discriminatory behavior Tessler, H et al, (2020).

Understanding discrimination according to experts, Spiegel, M & Watson (1984) states that discrimination is negative treatment of certain groups. While Brigham (1991) stated that discrimination is different treatment because of membership in certain ethnic groups. These ethnic groups include ethnicity, language, customs, religion, nationality and others. Swim (in Baron & Byrne, 1997) states that discrimination is a negative action against people who are the object of research such as race, ethnicity and religion. It can be said that discrimination is prejudice in action. To think Negroes are stupid is to arrange their time to work or work in a certain institution because they are black is discrimination. Perceiving women as weak is a position that holds them back from becoming leaders is discrimination. Discrimination is a factor which undermines cooperation and communication between individuals. Discrimination is usually not accepted by the individual or subject who receives the discriminatory treatment and by the person who deals with the discriminatory act. Discriminatory practice is an act of differentiation based on skin color, class, ethnicity, religion, nation, gender, and so on to obtain rights and services for the community Tamimi, S & Quiñónez, E (2021).

In another meaning, discrimination implies unfair treatment of a group of people, which is essentially the same as the discriminating perpetrator group Chibanda (2022). Discrimination often encounter in social society is caused by the

tendency of humans to discriminate against others or it could be when someone is treated unfairly because of differences in ethnicity, between groups, sex, race, religion, belief so that a sense of justice is not created.

Discrimination has a long history and has a downward trend. In America, restrictions on members of certain groups to use public facilities such as schools, public buses, cinemas, gas stations and others are almost non-existent. However, there are still certain types of work that covertly pay attention to these differences. The positions of Attorney General, President and other strategic political positions have never been held by black citizens Quillian et al. (2017).

The source of this discrimination is almost the same as the source of the emergence of prejudice, namely social influence, competition within and outside the group, historical factors and others. In Indonesia, discriminatory practices still occur today. A clear example is the treatment of the Indonesian government and society towards Chinese ethnic. This discrimination is mainly applied to public education institutions and civil servants as well as military institutions where recruitment regulations always include the requirement to be a native citizen. So even though they are smart, only a few go on to top universities or public schools Fish, J., & Syed, M. (2020).

The cause of discrimination that occurs in society is due to prejudice and stereotypes. Prejudice is a negative feeling towards a person or group based solely on membership in a particular group. The prejudice of one group against another group arises because of aggression. A group wants to carry out aggression when its efforts to gain power are blocked. If aggression is blocked by another group,

aggression is about to be diverted by scapegoating that other group. This action is about to grow into a prejudice held by group members who launch aggression, Fish, J., & Syed, M. (2020). Stereotypes are rigid images of other racial groups or cultures without paying attention to the truth of the image. Examples of stereotypes are thoughts on the basic composition of the population which are considered lazy, stupid, not ambitious, and others Gaertner, S. L., & McLaughlin, J. P. (1983).

Pettigrew in *Prejudice* divides discrimination into two types, namely: 1) Direct discrimination is the act of limiting certain areas, such as settlements, types of work, and public facilities for a certain race/ ethnicity. 2) Indirect discrimination is carried out through the creation of policies that prevent certain racial/ ethnic groups from freely associating with certain racial/ ethnic groups to have free relations with other racial/ ethnic groups, Pettigrew (1979).

This study uses the object of a novel entitled *Interior Chinatown* by Charles Yu. The novel *Interior Chinatown* is world literature, namely national literature that has been internationally recognized. *Interior Chinatown* is the second novel by Charles Yu published by Pantheon Books on January 28th, 2020. The novel won an award as the *National Book Award* for the fiction category at the 71st performance.

The novel *Interior Chinatown* tells the story of the stereotype of Taiwanese-American society, the book written by Charles Yu is written in a script style, in the novel Charles Yu divides the script into 7 parts, and uses a scenario-style structure. The novel *Interior Chinatown* tells the story of Willis Wu, a

second-generation Taiwanese immigrant who lives in America's Chinatown. He is an actor. He played several minor roles in a TV police drama titled *Black and White*, which was shot inside a Chinese restaurant beneath the SRO (single room occupancy) apartment building where he and his parents live. Being Taiwanese descent, there is an upper limit to the characters Willis can play. He rose through the ranks, from an oriental male background to an oriental male making weird faces as a special guest star, until he finally got his chance at the role he coveted the most, playing the role of a kung fu guy. But when Willis and Karen Lee marry and have a daughter, Willis has to choose between career and family. The focus of the research that will be discussed in detail in this study is to find out the forms of discrimination and then classify each form of discrimination and what factors cause discrimination in the novel *Interior Chinatown* by Charles Yu.

In this study, the researcher will analyze the discrimination contained in the novel *Interior Chinatown* by Charles Yu. This research is conducted by identifying, classifying, and describing. The author will also collaborate the analysis with the theories of discrimination by Pettigrew to describe the types of discrimination contained in the novel's story. Research that discusses the theory of discrimination by Pettigrew is not the first study. Researcher found several previous studies that used the same approach, including: (1) Rizky Utami Hutapea discusses prejudice and discrimination during slavery as depicted in the characterization of black and white figures, *Twelve Years A Slave*. This study uses the theory of prejudice by Pettigrew (1982) and Healey (1998). (2) Zanta Rante Saludung, Juanda, Hajrah, discusses discrimination of the majority against

minorities in the novel *Kedai 1001 Mimpi* by Valiant Budi. The study used discrimination theory based on Pettigrew's perspective. (3) Farras Mohammad Zahran who analyzed the representation of racial discrimination in the case film department, using the theory of discrimination put forward by Theodorson & Theodorson and the theory of racial discrimination and the types of discrimination proposed by Blank & Dabady in their book entitled *Measuring Racial Discrimination*. (4) Rizky Hidayati in his research which discusses discrimination against Tokue figures as lepers as reflected in the film *AN* by Naomi Kawase.

Based on the explanation of the previous studies above, the researcher found that there are differences and similarities with current research. The function of previous studies is used as a comparison and at the same time helping to position the researcher to make sure the originality of the study. The similarity between previous studies and current research lies in the approach and analysis of the research used namely the theory of discrimination. The difference between previous studies and current research is that it lies in the object being studied. The current research uses the novel object of the latest 2020 release, *Interior Chinatown* and specifically discusses discrimination and prejudice against Taiwanese Americans.

B. Research Question

The problems that will be discussed in this research are discrimination and prejudice in the novel *Interior Chinatown* by Charles Yu based on the perspective of Pettigrew. Therefore, the specific research questions of this study are:

1. What forms of discrimination experienced by Taiwanese American contained in the novel *Interior Chinatown* by Charles Yu based on Pettigrew's perspective?
2. What are the that factors cause discrimination against Taiwanese American in the novel *Interior Chinatown* by Charles Yu based on Pettigrew's perspective?

C. Objective of the Study

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the objectives of this study are:

1. Recognize the forms of discrimination experienced by Taiwanese American contained in the novel *Interior Chinatown* by Charles Yu based on Pettigrew's perspective.
2. Discovering the factors that cause discrimination against Taiwanese American in the novel *Interior Chinatown* by Charles Yu on based Pettigrew's perspective.

D. Scope and Limitation

In order that the study succeed to answer the problem appropriately, it is important to determine the limitation of the study about the topic. Researcher wants to conduct a research on the topic of discrimination experienced by Taiwanese American contained in the novel *Interior Chinatown* by Charles Yu based on Pettigrew's perspective. And in order to keep the study broad, the

researcher also focuses on the factors that cause discrimination against Taiwanese American in the novel *Interior Chinatown* by Charles Yu on based Pettigrew's perspective.

E. Significance of the Study

This research is expected to be beneficial both theoretically and practically. Theoretically the result of this research is intended to be able to enlarge the topic of discrimination in novel's character. It is also hoped to open the new insight of discrimination and bullying, which described in the novel *Interior Chinatown* based on the perspective of Thomas F. Pettigrew.

Practically, this research is intended to be beneficial for the readers especially the students of literature who are interested study about discrimination in novel's character. Hopefully, the research will be worth enough to be reference for those who research about discrimination. Furthermore, this research is hopefully also being useful for English Department lecturers in giving their students broader knowledge on the study about discrimination in novel's character. Finally, this research can give more information for the next researchers who are interested in doing further research in this area.

F. Definition of Key Terms

In order to avoid misunderstanding about the terms which used in this research, the researcher defines the key terms which are used in this research as follows:

1. Discrimination

Discrimination is a real action that is usually carried out by groups of people and individuals who have a strong attitude of prejudice due to pressure from cultural pressures, customs and beliefs. This usually happens directly or indirectly (Pettigrew, 1982: p.24)

2. Bullying

Bullying is the use of force, coercion, hurtful teasing or threat, to abuse, aggressively dominate or intimidate.

3. Prejudice

Prejudice is an assumption or an opinion about someone simply based on that person's membership to a particular group. For example, people can be prejudiced against someone else of a different ethnicity, gender, or religion, Pettigrew (1982).

G. Previous Studies

Previous studies are literature reviews or previous research that has a common theme which is usually used by later researchers to compare and find which research areas have not been studied by previous researchers. As a consideration in this study, researcher include some of previous studies, namely:

1. Farras Mohammad Zahran (2017) in his research entitled *Representasi Diskriminasi Rasial dalam Film Case Depart*. This research focuses on racial discrimination using the theory of discrimination proposed by Theodorson & Theodorson and using the theory of racial discrimination and the types of discrimination proposed by Blank & Dabady in their book entitled *Measuring*

Racial Discrimination. This study aims to determine the forms of racial discrimination that influence the growth of discriminating attitudes.

The difference between Farras Mohammad Zahran's research is the discussion where Farras Mohammad Zahran's research focuses on racial discrimination which uses the theory of discrimination by Theodorson & Theodorson and uses the theory of racial discrimination and the types of discrimination put forward by Blank & Dabady in their book entitled *Measuring Racial Discrimination*. While the current research discussed form of discrimination and what a factors cause discrimination against Taiwanese Americans in the novel *Interior Chinatown*. and the object was different from Farras Mohammad Zahran's research which used a film *Case Depart*, while the current research object used the novel *Interior Chinatown* by Charles Yu.

2. Fidayati Rizki (2017) in her research entitled *Diskriminasi Terhadap Tokoh Tokue sebagai Penderita Kusta yang Tercermin dalam Film AN Karya Sutradara Naomi Kawase*. This study uses the approach of Ian Watt's Sociology of Literature, the researcher also uses Putra's theory of prejudice and discrimination, Hartomo's theory of discrimination. The results showed the cause of discrimination due to stereotypes based on imperfect physical conditions was the cause of discrimination.

The difference between Fidayati Rizki's research and current research is Fidayati Rizki's research uses the Sociology of Literature approach of Ian Watt, she also uses Putra's theory of prejudice and discrimination, Hartomo's theory of discrimination. Meanwhile, the current research discussed form of

discrimination and what a factors cause discrimination against Taiwanese Americans in the novel *Interior Chinatown*. in the novel *Interior Chinatown* using Pettigrew's perception. The object was different from Fidayati Rizki's research which used a film that entitled *AN* by Naomi Kawase, while the current research object used the novel *Interior Chinatown* by Charles Yu.

3. Rizky Utami Hutapea (2016) in her research entitled *Penokohan dalam Twelve Years a Slave: Pesan Solidaritas Melawan Perbudakan*. This research discusses the prejudice and discrimination during slavery as depicted in the characterization of the black and white people in the novel *Twelve Years a Slave*. The research was conducted using character analysis by employing the close reading method and elaborated with the theory of prejudice by Pettigrew (1982) and Healey (1998). This study aims to achieve equality and elimination of discrimination against black people.

The difference between previous research and current research is previous research discusses prejudice and discrimination of the characters in the novel *Twelve Years a Slave*. Meanwhile, current research discussed form of discrimination and what a factors cause discrimination against Taiwanese Americans in the novel *Interior Chinatown*. Object of research discussed by previous researcher is the novel *Twelve Years a Slave*, while the object in current research is the *Interior Chinatown* by Charles Yu.

4. Zanta Rante Saludung, Juanda, Hajrah (2019) in their research entitled *Diskriminasi Mayoritas Terhadap Minoritas dalam Novel Kedai 1001 Mimpi Karya Valiant Budi Tinjauan Sosiologi Sastra*. This study discusses the

majority discrimination against minorities in the novel *Kedai 1001 Mimpi* by Valiant Budi which aims to describe the characteristics of discrimination and describe the types of discrimination using Pettigrew's theory of discrimination. This type of research is descriptive qualitative research. The data in this study are texts contained in the novel *Kedai 1001 Mimpi* by Valiant Budi which describe the characteristics of discrimination. The data source in this study is the novel *Kedai 1001 Mimpi* by Valiant Budi. There are two data collection techniques in this study, namely the observation and documentation techniques by applying reading and note taking techniques. This research was conducted by identifying, classifying, interpreting, and describing.

The difference between previous and current research is previous research describes the discrimination contained in the novel *Kedai 1001 Mimpi*, while the current research describes the types of discrimination and prejudice and the object was different from Zanta Rante Saludung, Juanda, Hajrah's research which used novel *Kedai 1001 Mimpi* by Valiant Budi, while the object of the current research used the novel *Interior Chinatown* by Charles Yu.

H. Research Method

1. Research Design

The method in this research is literary criticism using a sociological approach with the analysis of discrimination based on a perspective of Thomas F. Pettigrew. Sociology of literature is research on literary works by considering involvement in the social structure. The study of sociology of

literature discussed by the researcher focuses on the issue of discrimination in the novel *Interior Chinatown* by Charles Yu.

The discrimination according to Pettigrew is divided into two form of discrimination. The form of discrimination are direct and indirect discrimination. (Pettigrew, 1982: p 20).

2. Data Source

Data sources are divided into two types, namely primary data source and secondary data source.

1) Primary data source

Primary data source is the novel *Interior Chinatown* by Charles Yu. It was published on January 28th, 2020 by Pantheon Books. The book was extremely well received, winning the 2020 National Book Award for Fiction. It has also been long-listed for the 2021 Andrew Carnegie Medals for Excellence in Fiction and Nonfiction. *Interior Chinatown* is a story of a young man, Willis Wu, of Taiwanese descent. Wu is an ambitious man fighting against stereotypical roles and pigeonholes at work and in his personal life. He is assigned a small role as Generic Asian Guy in a Black and White show featuring two cops- a well-built black man and a beautiful white lady.

2) Secondary data source

Secondary data source consists of references that support the preparation of this thesis. These references come from books on

prejudice and discrimination, books related to research, scientific journals, articles from official websites and official news sites.

3. Data collection technique

Data collection techniques are researcher's techniques for collecting research data tailored to the type of research. Data collection techniques this study are reading techniques and note taking techniques. The steps of the researcher in carrying out the reading technique are researcher reads the novel *Interior Chinatown* for the first time in order to understand and explore the problems of discrimination that occur in the novel, then researcher reads the novel *Interior Chinatown* for the second time with a focus on the types of discrimination and the causes of discrimination against Taiwanese Americans on Pettigrew's perspective as a source of research data.

The steps of the researcher in carrying out the note-taking technique are researcher notes the types of discrimination contained in the novel *Interior Chinatown* based on Pettigrew's perspective, then researcher notes the factors causing discrimination contained in the novel *Interior Chinatown* based on Pettigrew's perspective.

4. Data analysis technique

As for the analysis steps in this study are researcher read and record the novel *Interior Chinatown* by Charles Yu, then identifying data by sorting scenes and dialogues related to discrimination contained in the novel *Interior Chinatown* by Charles Yu, then identifying the data by sorting out

the scenes and dialogues that cause discrimination in Charles Yu's novel *Interior Chinatown*, then classifying the data on the identified scenes and dialogues that are related to the causes of discrimination and forms of discrimination in the novel *Interior Chinatown* by Charles Yu, then conducting the data analysis on classified scenes and dialogues related to the causes of discrimination and forms of discrimination using the theory of prejudice and discrimination based on Pettigrew's perspective. And the last step, the researcher draws conclusions based on the results of data analysis from the novel *Interior Chinatown* by Charles Yu using Pettigrew's perspective of discrimination theory.

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the theory related to the research to support the analysis. It consists of explanation about sociology of literature, definition of discrimination, form of discrimination, types of discrimination, discrimination category, prejudice, stereotype and history of discrimination among Asian-America.

A. Sociology of Literature

Literary criticism focuses its analysis by reading and interpreting a literary work and elaborating it with the concept of sociology of literature (Damono, 1979; Damono, 1983) in Rahayu, M (2020). literary works do not only reflect the socio-cultural situation of the society, but also construct realities Rahayu, M (2021). Literary sociology is developed from two forms of knowledge that are associated: sociology and literature. Roberts and Jacobs (1998) argued in *Literature: An Introduction to Reading and Writing* that literature refers to works that narrate stories, portray situations, express feelings, explore, and promote ideas. Literature is a depiction of society. The author uses literature to reveal life's challenges. Literary works are influenced by culture and have the ability to influence society. Sociology can be defined as the study or systematic knowledge of the lives of human groupings, which is commonly referred to as society, in connection to other human beings.

The sociology of literature is a subfield of cultural sociology. It investigates the social development of literature and the social repercussions of that

development. According to Comte (1798-1857), the term "sociology" comes from the Greek words "*socius*" and "*logos*," implying that sociology is the systematic and empirical study of human social life. Sociologists look at how people interact with one another and establish communities. They can examine tiny groups, like as married couples, or large groups, such as the subculture of suburban youths. Sociology is a branch of sociology that focuses on the study of societies. Sociology is a fascinating and instructive way of looking at and understanding the social world in which we live and are impacted. Sociology pushes beyond the ordinary, challenges preconceived notions of truth, and provides a larger, more insightful, and challenging view of social existence.

Damono (2002) provides a brief summary of literature and society in his book *Pedoman Penelitian Sosiologi Sastra*. Because this work clarified the book's social and environmental components, it is known as literary sociology. The authors, the literary works themselves, and the readers should all be taken into account when assessing the sociology of literature. The researcher's primary sociological approach now includes a focus on the features of a literature documentary. The basic concept is that writing is a reflection of its time. The literature sociology task in this case is to connect the experience of the writer's fictional characters and circumstances to a real-life scenario in one state or region.

Literature gives us a picture of life, and life is a social reality in and of itself. Relationships between people, between persons, between individuals, and between events in someone's thinking are all necessary in this setting. However, events that occur in a person's thoughts, and which occasionally become the

subject of literature, indicate a person's interaction with other individuals or with the public, and can encourage or even produce specific societal attitudes or occurrences.

Sociology of literature is a study of literary works by considering the involvement of social structures in society. Therefore, the sociology of literature research is carried out by describing, understanding, and explaining the elements of literary works in relation to changes in the social structure that occur in society. Sipayung (2016: 25). Therefore, the sociology of literature is a reflection of the reality that occurs in society.

In Lowenthal's view (Laurenson & Swingewood in Endraswara, 2013). The ability of literature as a reflection of society, cannot be separated from the role of the author. According to Ratna (2009), in general, successful authors are social observers because they are the ones who are able to combine the facts that exist in society with fictional characteristics. Literature, thus, is a combination of two elements, namely fact and fiction. The two cannot be separated.

Ratna (2009) defines the sociology of literature as an understanding of literary works by considering social aspects. From these quotes it can be concluded that literature and society have a very close relationship, because a literary work is created by the author based on events that occur in society.

Iat watt (in Wiyatmi 2005) argues that the sociology of literature approach is divided into three ways, namely:

1. Social context

Sociology of the author relates to the author's social position in society and its relation to the reading community. Such as how the author makes a living, the extent to which the level of professionalism of an author in carrying out his work, and what kind of society the author aims to create a literary work.

2. Literature as a mirror of society

The extent to which a literary work is considered a reflection of the state of society. Literature is said to be a reflection of society because it displays the characteristics of society at the time the work was written. Literary works try to present the state of society as carefully as possible.

3. Social function

The social function of literature examines the extent to which literary values are related to social values. In this case, Ian Watt distinguishes three views related to the social function of literature, namely (1) the view of the romantics who consider literature to be equal to the work of priests or prophets, so that literature must function as a reformer and reformer; (2) the view that sees literature as mere entertainment; (3) a compromising view, on the one hand literature must teach something in an entertaining way.

In this study, the researcher will use the sociology of literature according to Ian Watt's second point, namely literature as a reflection of society to describe how the forms of discrimination and causes of discrimination against Taiwanese are contained in the novel *Interior Chinatown* by Charles Yu.

B. Who are the Taiwanese Americans?

Since 1965, when immigration laws were changed, the Chinese population in the United States has exploded. According to the United States Census Bureau, there were 1,645,472 Chinese Americans in 1990. While this category comprises Chinese immigrants from Hong Kong, China, Southeast Asia, and Taiwan, it also includes individuals who have migrated from Hong Kong, China, Southeast Asia, and Taiwan. Taiwanese Americans, including immigrants from Taiwan and their descendants, constitute a significant part of the rising Chinese community in the United States (Franklin Ng, 1998, p.1).

The term "Taiwanese Americans" is far from straightforward. There are numerous interpretations. To begin with, a Taiwanese American is someone who immigrated from Taiwan and has become a citizen of the United States in the eyes of many people in the United States. As a result, labeling persons who originate from that island as Taiwanese Americans is a convenient word (Franklin Ng, 1998, p.2).

Many Americans of Asian descent have a longer family history in the United States than those of Eastern or Southern European ancestry. However, Asian-origin Americans grew more frequent only after 1970, rising from 1.4 million in 1970 to 11.9 million in 2000, accounting for 4% of the overall population of the United States. Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos made up the majority of the Asian-origin population before to 1970. The largest subgroups are now Chinese and Filipino Americans (with 2.8 million and 2.4 million, respectively), followed by Indians, Koreans, Vietnamese, and Japanese (at more

than one million). Cambodians, Pakistanis, Laotians, Thai, Indonesians, and Bangladeshis were formally counted in government statistics only after 1980, totaling more than two million Americans in 2000. Immigrants from Asia or Europe, who were mostly low-skilled laborers seeking work, Asian immigrants come for a variety of reasons, including to be with their families, to invest their money in the US economy, to meet the demand for highly skilled labor, or to flee war, political or religious persecution, and economic hardship (Zhou min, 2004, p. 31).

C. History of Taiwanese Americans discrimination

Historical discrimination against Taiwanese Americans has been around since the 1800s. At that time there was a massive immigration of Asian citizens to the United States. Immigration of Asian citizens to the United States has a purpose, namely to work in the railroad industry, sugar plantations, and mining. Immigrant workers from Asia who are known as diligent and tenacious workers, the cost of wages is also relatively lower than that of native workers in the United States. This poses a threat to American workers and is the cause of anti-Asian action. There are acts of discrimination, monitoring, violence, and even killing of Asians in America and they demand the repatriation of Asian immigrant workers to their respective countries of origin. This then prompted the government to pass a law in 1882. This law was the first law containing to limit immigration to the United States (Corbis and Getty, 2018).

The purpose of the law is to curb the entry of Asian immigrants to the United States. The United States government through its congress passed a policy that prohibits Asian immigrants from entering the United States or suspends immigration of Asian citizens for 10 years and makes a statement that Asian immigrants are not eligible for naturalization. President Chester A. Arthur signed it into law on May 6, 1882. Asian immigrants already in the United States at the time opposed the constitutionality of discriminatory acts, but their efforts failed (Corbis and Getty, 2018).

The law had a major impact on the lives of Asians in the United States who have been subjected to acts of discrimination to this day. This long history is part of a larger traditional anti-immigrant sentiment (Zhang, Zhang and Benton, 2021). Despite the long history of the Asian-American community who continue to be victims of repeated discrimination, acts of discrimination against race, religion, ethnicity, and belief cannot be justified regardless of the reason.

D. Definition of Discrimination

Discrimination and prejudice are familiar, and the two concepts are sometimes used interchangeably. The distinction between the two is that prejudice is a mindset, whereas discrimination is a behavior.

Conflict of discrimination is a process of struggle between two opposing forces who tried to fulfil their own interest. The conflict could be a dispute of opinion or even violence. There are many kinds of conflict such as the conflict between different races, cultures, religions, colors of skin, or even different

ethnics. Conflict is part of the community; on the other side, the conflict in community provides a new thing for examples such as changes in the way of life in society, economy, religion, culture, and language. The social life that changes over time provides an opportunity for thinkers to explain how the causes, impacts, and analyses of these problems Rahayu, M (2020).

Based on Pettigrew's perspective, discrimination is a real action that is usually carried out by groups of people and individuals who have a strong attitude of prejudice due to pressure from cultural pressures, customs and beliefs. This usually happens directly or indirectly. (Pettigrew, 1982: p24)

It also according to Brigham (1991) states that discrimination is treatment differently because of membership in a particular ethnic group. These ethnic groups include ethnicity, language, customs, religion, nationality and others.

While Swim in (Baron & Byrne, 1997) states that discrimination is a negative action against people who are objects of prejudice such as racial, ethnic and religious. As is the case with current world conditions, cases of discrimination are still a scourge in every country. Such as discriminatory treatment of Americans against Asians living in America. Launching from the BBC, recently in the US there has been a lot of violence against people of Asian descent. The incident included an elderly immigrant (elderly) from Thailand who died after being pushed to the ground. In addition, there was also an incident where a Asia-American was slashed in the face with a knife, and a Chinese woman was slapped and then burned.

Discrimination has a long history and is on the decline. In America, there are essentially no limitations on members of particular groups using public facilities such as schools, public buses, movies, petrol stations, and so on. Certain forms of labor, however, continue to pay attention to these disparities in a subtle way. Black persons have never held the roles of Attorney General, President, or other critical political positions.

The root of this discrimination is namely: social influence, in-group and out-group competitiveness, historical circumstances, and other variables. Discriminatory behaviors continue to exist in Indonesia today. The treatment of ethnic Chinese by the Indonesian government and society is a good example. This discrimination mostly affects public education institutions, civil officials, and military institutions, as the necessity of being a native citizen is always included in the recruitment regulations. So, despite their intelligence, few of them attend prestigious institutions or public schools.

The discrimination shown in the novel *Interior Chinatown* is related to social prejudices and stereotypes. As a result, this research will employ discrimination theory based on Thomas F. Pettigrew's perspective to examine what types of discrimination and what circumstances create prejudice in Charles Yu's novel *Interior Chinatown*.

E. Types of Discrimination

Pettigrew in *Prejudice* (1982) divides discrimination into two form, namely:

1. Direct discrimination, is an act of limiting a certain area, such as settlements, types of work, and public facilities for a certain race/ ethnicity. Direct discrimination occurs when a person's personal characteristics, such as gender, race, age, disability, or parental status, physical violence are taken into account (caste). People from higher castes are regarded with respect, while those from lower castes are discriminated against.
2. Indirect discrimination, is an action carried out through the creation of policies that prevent certain races/ ethnicities from connecting freely with other racial/ ethnic groups where the rules and procedures they follow contain invisible discrimination and result in systematic harm to the community or group. Indirect discrimination happens when a policy or legislation purports to treat everyone equally yet has a negative and unjust impact on a group of people. Indirect discrimination isn't usually done with the best of intentions.

F. Forms of Discrimination

Discrimination has various types depending on the difference in the object of discrimination. The following types of discrimination that often occur in society by Pettigrew perspective:

a. Racism

According to Pettigrew Racial discrimination is not merely the aggregate of individual acts of injustice between members of different groups, as is commonly believed (Pettigrew, 2015: p1). It also by J. Jones

(in Brigham, 1991) states that racism is a racially distinguishing aspect of a culture that is accepted by many people and encourages competition, power differences and unfair treatment of members of other groups. This difference in treatment can be manifested individually as well as through social structures and official institutions. Differences in treatment through institutions are differences in law, education system, employment, immigration policies, religion and others.

b. Gender

According to Pettigrew (1982) in *Prejudice* discrimination is when someone are treated unfairly because of their gender, ethnicity, religion, age, or other traits. Discrimination in gender roles is also a problem. Different treatment is, after all, the essence of discrimination. The problem of gender inequality (discrimination) occurs as a result of the attachment of various gender features.

Gender is a social distinction between men and women that focuses on their behavior, functions, and roles, all of which are influenced by the conventions of the society in which they live, or the notion used to identify distinctions between men and women from a social and cultural perspective.

Gender also refers to the social qualities and traits that distinguish men and women. The linked attributes and traits are founded on societal and cultural interpretations of what it means to be male or female, as well as biological distinctions (Rahmawati, 2004: 19).

Humans are, in essence, on an equal footing. Both men and women are involved. Both are made in the same way, with the same dignity and worth. Even though their forms and purposes differ, they are all meant to compliment one another. However, the responsibilities and status of both have changed dramatically throughout human history, particularly in society. This is a procedure that becomes a habit and becomes entrenched over time. And have an impact on the formation of discriminatory treatment of one gender against another. In addition, the term gender arises, which refers to the differences in roles between men and women that are developed as a result of social and cultural changes in roles and statuses.

c. Age (Ageisme)

In *Prejudice* (1982) Pettigrew mention that discrimination is when someone are treated unfairly because of their gender, ethnicity, religion, age, or other traits. It also by Robert Neil Butler according to him, ageisme is the application of preconceptions (a way of thinking), prejudice (a way of feeling), and discrimination (a way of acting) based on one's age to others or oneself. Ageism is, in general, a sort of discrimination based on one's age.

d. Region

According to Pettigrew's in the definition of direct discrimination, it is an act of limiting area, such as a settlement or region. As a result,

regional discrimination is an act of discrimination that restricts citizens' ability to stay in the area where their movement is restricted.

G. The Causes of Discrimination

Reported from the book *Prejudice* (1982) by Thomas F. Pettigrew. Discrimination actions that often occur in people's lives are caused by two things, namely: Prejudice, and Stereotype

1. Prejudice

According to Pettigrew Prejudice is perceptions that tend to look negatively towards members of the out-group compared to the intergroup. (Pettigrew, 1982: p7). Also by Myers (1983) suggests that prejudice is an inappropriate or incorrect negative attitude towards a group or members of a particular group. Baron & Byrne (1997) and Brigham (1991) have the same opinion. From these various opinions, we can understand prejudice as a negative attitude towards certain groups or group members without valid reasons.

The other group can be seen as an ethnic group (ethnic group) which Brigham (1991) refers to as a group formed because of the similarity of nationality, race or ethnicity, religion, language, culture and customs. To think of the American Negro group as stupid, retarded and greedy is prejudice. Viewing each Chinese as a group of people who are frugal, stingy, not or reluctant to socialize, exclusive and not open is a prejudice.

Prejudice which is considered as an attitude has two implications. First, attitudes are often a function of schemas, namely cognitive frameworks for organizing, interpreting and recalling information. So individuals who are prejudiced against certain groups have a tendency to process information about this group differently from other groups. Parke, 1991 (in Brigham, 1991) states that consistent and supportive information with prejudice will get more attention, be remembered more deeply and often and consequently tend to be remembered more accurately than inconsistent information.

The second is prejudice as a type of attitude, it involves negative emotions and feelings. In fact, it often involves certain expectations or expectations and beliefs. This is what gives rise to stereotypes.

Prejudice as an attitude has various sources that cause it. Prejudice against other people may be caused by situational factors but it is clear that not only one factor plays a role. Below will be stated some of them based on the process of occurrence.

1) Competition

Soekanto (1991) states that one of the consequences of social interaction is competition. Every individual always wants a steady job, a good house, a secure future guarantee, excellent health insurance and others. On the other hand, the opportunity to get all of them is limited and not proportional to the number of enthusiasts, so there is competition.

Competition always gives birth to at least two different groups. His group and other groups of people (ingroup and outgroup). The two opposing positions have an influence on the views and perceptions of each group which are usually negative.

2) Social learning role

Prejudice is not innate. No newborn baby has any particular hatred for another person. Hatred and negative attitudes towards other people or groups are something he learns from the environment because prejudice as an attitude is the result of social learning.

Differences in skin and eye color, language, customs and culture are differences that are immediately accepted by individuals from birth. Individuals cannot choose to be born with white skin and blue eyes, in other words that differences are something natural and natural. Children never care about these differences, but because of the influence of parents and other environmental factors, then new attitudes of pleasure, hate and others emerge. Children will learn from the attitudes of parents, TV shows, magazines, newspapers, as well as from friends and even teachers. Through the process of socializing with the environment, the child then learns from the environment that Negroes are usually stupid, poor, dirty and uncivilized. Such stereotypes are often shown by parents and their families so that children perceive it as something that is right and natural and deserves to be followed. This habit is reinforced by the role of the mass media, which both consciously and indirectly

participate in forming opinions and opinions about a matter, in this case the delivery of unilateral information about a group.

Based on the many differences that exist between various community groups, prejudice also has various forms and types including the following;

1) Sexisme

According to Baron & Byrne (1997) sexism is prejudice based on gender. Sexism is often directed at women, so what is meant here is a negative assessment of someone because someone is a woman.

2) Racial

According to Pettigrew Racial is not merely the aggregate of individual acts of injustice between members of different groups, as is commonly believed. (Pettigrew, 2015: p1). Also by Watson (1984) describes racial as a negative assessment of someone because that person is a member of a particular racial or ethnic group. Brigham (1991) also includes religious differences and nationalism into racial differences. A survey conducted in America in 1940 regarding the treatment of different races showed that the majority of respondents agreed to separate buses and public roads between whites and blacks. In 1942 less than a third of whites agreed to integrate with the Negroes in a public school.

Another prejudice that is still ongoing is the difference between Americans and citizens of Arab descent. They are considered as terrorists who are hostile to various American interests around the world. It also

examines the Jews against Muslims and Arabs and vice versa, evaluates the Javanese against the Chinese in Indonesia and others.

3) Ageisme

Rodin & Langer (Pines & Maslach, 1993) define ageism as prejudice against older people. This prejudice has emerged recently after various previous prejudices such as racism, religious prejudice began to decrease as the development and understanding of differences increased. Parents are connoted as people who are not useful, become a burden, weak, low self-esteem, senile and sickly. The emergence of these stereotypes and stigma encourages the emergence of a tendency for parents to behave as they are characterized.

2. Stereotype

According to Pettigrew Stereotype is overgeneralizing a psychological character to a group Pettigrew, (1982) It also by Griffith & Hewstone (in Baron & Byrne, 1997) state that stereotypes are shortcuts from mental processes in understanding other people or making judgments about other people or groups. This is because this process is often without further consideration and is only accepted without criticism by individuals. This opinion is in line with Brigham (1991) which states that a stereotype is a generalization that is accepted without consideration from the observer. This implies a judgmental bias, namely the tendency to judge negatively the characteristics of other group members. From

this statement, we can see that stereotypes that are maintained for a long time and even cultivated by the community will result in acts of discrimination.

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the results of the research and discussion are described from the novel *Interior Chinatown* by Charles Yu. The results of this study present data obtained from data sources that are adapted to the formulation of the problem and research objectives. The data obtained were analyzed according to the theory used in this study. Then the results of the analysis are presented in tables and descriptions. After these steps, it is continued with a discussion of the results of the analysis carried out in sociology of literature.

The results of this study include: (1) What kinds of discrimination are contained in the novel *Interior Chinatown* by Charles Yu from Pettigrew's perspective?, (2) What factors cause discrimination in the novel *Interior Chinatown* by Charles Yu from Pettigrew's perspective? The following research results are presented in the form of tables and descriptions. For the data needed in the research, the complete details are in the appendix.

A. The Forms of Taiwanese Discrimination Found in the Novel *Interior Chinatown* are based on Pettigrew 's Perspective

In this subchapter, the researcher focuses on thoroughly exploring the forms of discrimination contained in the novel *Interior Chinatown* by Charles Yu based on Pettigrew's perspective. The forms of discrimination that the researcher will discuss are forms of discrimination based on pettigrew's perspective which are divided into two types of discrimination, namely direct

discrimination and indirect discrimination. The researcher explores in depth the novel and conceptualizes the data obtained by the researcher in the table (Soekanto, 1990: 416) and analyzes it in detail. The presentation is as follows:

Table 1. Forms of discrimination in the novel *Interior Chinatown* by Charles Yu.

Type of discrimination	Form of discrimination
Direct discrimination	Citizenship status Race Physical abuse
Indirect discrimination	Region Age (ageisme) Gender Government regulations regarding the prohibition of owning property for Chinese immigrants in the United States. Government regulations regarding property ownership limits in the United States. Government regulations regarding restrictions on types of work and the environment. Government regulations on legal limits for Chinese immigrants. Strict government regulations on marriage to immigrants.

1. Direct Discrimination

The definition of direct discrimination based on Pettigrew's perspective is the act of limiting a certain area, such as settlements, types of work, and public facilities for a certain race/ ethnicity. Direct discrimination occurs because of a person's personality such as gender, race, age, disability, parental status (caste), and physical violence.

The direct discrimination contained in table I based on the data contained in the novel *Interior Chinatown* by Charles Yu can be described as follows:

a. Citizenship status discrimination

The issue of citizenship is a fundamental issue concerning the rights, obligations, problems of acquiring, losing or rejecting a citizen. Therefore, citizenship status is very important and very valuable for the survival of human life. The novel shows the story of Ming Chen Wu and Dorothy are immigrants from China who live in the United States. They are discriminated against because of their citizenship status that is not from the United States. The following quote as listed in the direct discrimination table describes the discrimination they experienced:

“Striving Immigrant was the only kind of work they could get. Still, they were appreciative. This was a plot that had a shape to it, something understandable. Tiny, anonymous parts for each of them, an undercurrent of social or political relevance. Hard to see the big picture from their vantage point, but they knew that behind them was a historical backdrop, that they were part of a prestigious project, with the sweep and scope of a grand American narrative. So they do what it takes, make the best of a small role, just to get in.”
(Charles Yu: 132).

Based on this quote, it can be seen that the discrimination in citizenship status is clearly illustrated how the life story of Ming Chen Wu and Dorothy is very hard, bearing social status as an immigrant is very difficult to get the highest role in a job in another country. Ming Chen Wu and Dorothy only played the smallest part of a film. The two of them are just complementary roles in the film, Ming Chen Wu as a restaurant waiter and Dorothy as a pretty asian hostess. The supporting cast in the film are all Asian-Americans because their faces are a lot the same and they are

also newcomers like Ming Chen Wu and Dorothy. So in the discrimination of citizenship status just because not a citizen of the United States it is difficult to penetrate into the highest role in the film industry system in America.

b. Race discrimination

Racial discrimination is not as popularly thought, simply the accumulation of the individual act of unfairness between members of different groups (Pettigrew, 2015).

Below are examples of racial discrimination found in Charles Yu's novel *Interior Chinatown*, as listed in the direct discrimination table:

“All five of Young Wu’s housemates are called names. They compare names. Chink, of course, and also slope, jap, nip, gook. Towelhead. Some names are specific, others are quite universal in their function and application. But the one that Wu can never quite get over was the original epithet: Chinaman, the one that seems, in a way, the most harmless, being that in a sense it is literally just a descriptor. China. Man. And yet in that simplicity, in the breadth of its use, it encapsulates so much. This is what you are. Always will be, to me, to us. Not one of us. This other thing.” (Charles Yu: 144-145).

The quote describes the direct discrimination that occurs in the social environment. The racial discrimination experienced by Ming Chen Wu and his five friends is that they get generalized treatment which places them in the same category even though they all have different backgrounds. Ming Chen Wu and five of his friends live in the same house, Nakamoto is from Japan. Kim and Park from Korea. Singh, a Punjabi Sikh. And the last one is Allen Chen, he is from Taiwan as well as Ming Chen Wu who both come from Taiwan. Even though they all come from different countries of

residence but they are generalized by the surrounding community, Ming Chen Wu and his five friends are called "Chinaman". The discrimination experienced by Ming Chen Wu and his five friends is also classified as verbal discrimination (Verbal Expression) because it is carried out in an insulting way or through words.

As in the news published in the online media CNBC INDONESIA. There is news that in the United States (US) discrimination against Asians and their descendants is increasing sharply. The fact that the first outbreak of Covid-19 was reported in Wuhan, China is the reason. There are cases of discrimination, namely two Indonesian citizens (WNI) in Philadelphia, USA who were reportedly beaten by five unidentified people. This is known from a release issued by the Indonesian community in Philadelphia. They said that two Indonesian citizens were ganged up at a station while waiting for the train to depart on Sunday (21/3/2021) evening local time. The two teenagers previously reported that they had been targeted by the gang for racial reasons (Cantika Adinda Putri, 2021).

Skin color discrimination or also known as colorism is defined as a system that gives privileges to people with lighter skin (white) over people with darker skin (black) in a community. Discrimination of skin color is definitely different from racism. However, the two are interrelated because skin color discrimination is a product of racism (Dixon, Angela R Telles, and Edward E, 2017, p.405-424).

Below are examples of skin color discrimination found in Charles Yu's novel *Interior Chinatown* as listed in the direct discrimination table:

“people do not want to sell Dorothy and Wu a house. And that’s okay, because they can’t afford one. But people also do not want to rent them an apartment. Which would also be understandable, as Dorothy and Wu have a meager income, except that their income isn’t the reason no one will rent to them. The reason no one will rent to them is the color of their skin, and although technically at this point in the story of America this reason for not renting to someone is illegal.” (Charles Yu: 150-151)

Based on the quote, it can be seen that the direct discrimination that occurs is racial discrimination because of skin color. Ming Chen Wu and Dorothy often get refused to rent or buy an apartment due to discrimination against their skin color. There are even stories when renting apartments to immigrants in America is considered an illegal act.

c. Physical abuse discrimination

Physical violence is any intentional act or abuse that directly damages the physical and psychological integrity of the victim, this includes among others hitting, kicking, slapping, pushing, biting, pinching, sexual harassment, and others (Gunawan, 2019).

Below are examples of physical violence discrimination found in Charles Yu's novel *Interior Chinatown*, as listed in the direct discrimination table:

“It’s Allen.
What?
He’s in the hospital. Someone beat him unconscious. Called him a jap.
According to a witness, as the first man hit Allen in the temple, knocking him to the ground, they said, “This is for Pearl Harbor.” (Charles Yu: 145-146).

The direct discrimination in the form of physical violence experienced by Allen is illustrated based on the quote, Allen was attacked by an American citizen, who called him "Japanese" and said that this violence was carried out in retaliation for the Pearl Harbor attack carried out by the Imperial Japanese Navy on the Pacific Fleet United States Navy docked at Pearl Harbor Naval Base, Hawaii, on Sunday morning, December 7, 1941. It was this attack that sparked the United States' direct involvement in World War II. Allen's act of physical violence discrimination was so fatal that he had to undergo treatment at the hospital. The results of the examination from the hospital stated that Allen's head suffered from a chronic disease, namely a concussion as a result of the incident.

In CNBC INDONESIA news, it was stated that there was an act of discrimination against physical violence in the form of beatings that occurred in Koreatown Los Angeles, United States. This case happened to an Asian immigrant named Denny Kim who was 27 years old. Denny said his attackers shouted "you have the Chinese virus, go back to China" (Cantika Adinda Putri, 2021).

d. Region discrimination

An area is a part of the earth's surface that has its own special or distinctive characteristics. These characteristics are shown by different properties. (Heryansyah, 2017). Examples such as the Chinatown residential area which is characterized by being a residence for Chinese

residents. However, Chinatown is located in the United States, not in China. Therefore, it gave rise to regional discrimination against Chinatown settlements located in the United States. Sociology. Below are examples of regional discrimination found in Charles Yu's novel *Interior Chinatown*, as listed in the direct discrimination table:

Green: "Not sure we have a choice. We need someone to help us get around this place. (then) "Chinatown is a different world." (Charles Yu: 79)

In accordance with the conversation of the character in the quote, officer Sarah Green said that Chinatown settlement is another world, which is an act of direct discrimination against the area where Taiwanese Americans live. Even though the area is still part of the territory of the United States of America, but the area is considered a foreign territory because the people living in the Chinatown area come from Asia. That's why officer Sarah Green called the settlement "Chinatown is a different world." Because the population is not American.

e. Age discrimination (ageism)

Age discrimination or ageism is a form of stereotyping and discrimination against individuals or groups because of their age. Age discrimination is a belief, attitude, norm, and value that is used to justify prejudice and acts of discrimination. (Bergling, Tim, 2004). Below are examples of age discrimination found in the novel *Interior Chinatown* by Charles Yu, as listed in the direct discrimination table:

Turner: "Is he going to help?"/ Willis Wu: "He say he will help as much as he can (then). You know, he used to be someone. A teacher. Kung fu"/ Turner: (Appraises Old Asian

Man) "So this is him, huh? The master?"/ Willis Wu: "Yes. He was my teacher. Taught everyone in Chinatown. When he was young man, he was incredible. He could show you some things"/ Turner: "Show me some things?" (Charles Yu: 95-96)

Based on the conversation between officers Turner and Willis Wu, there was direct discrimination which was age discrimination against Willis Wu's father. From the conversation, Willis Wu said that his father was a Kung Fu master, especially when he was young his father was extraordinary. Officer Turner did not believe Willis Wu's words, because Willis Wu's father was just a weak and senile old man, even Officer Turner asked for proof if Willis Wu's father was really a Kung Fu master. From this quote, it can be concluded that Turner's officer committed age discrimination against Willis Wu's father, the reason being that Willis Wu's father's age factor was no longer young which made Turner's officer not believe that he was a Kung Fu master.

In an online media reporter mentioned that the discrimination of Asian immigrants in the United States that afflicts the elderly. The elderly are often the target of anti-Asian sentiment. Amanda Nguyen sociopreneur and human rights activist is furious and shares many case reports on her social media after the attack on her 84-year-old grandfather from Thailand. There was an attack on a 64-year-old Vietnamese grandmother. He was attacked and robbed in San Jose, California. Then, there was the attack on a 61-year-old Filipino man whose face was slashed with a box cutter in New York. (Asri Ediyati, 2021)

f. Gender discrimination

Gender discrimination is a form of injustice with differences in attitudes and treatment to fellow human beings who are only seen from gender (Seftian, 2021). In the novel *Interior Chinatown*, there is a gender discrimination treatment that befell Dorothy when she was still working as a nurse at a hospital, the following is an excerpt from the gender discrimination, as listed in the direct discrimination table:

“Hey come here, hey you China doll, with the porcelain skin and almond eyes, let me get a look at those slim thighs, and then when the advances were politely yet firmly rebuffed, the quick turn to embarrassed indignation, to entitled anger.”
(Charles Yu: 132)

The quote clearly describes the forms of gender discrimination experienced by Dorothy. Dorothy works as a nurse at a hospital and she gets discriminated against, in that conversation Dorothy is called someone as China doll, who thinks that women are dolls and Dorothy comes from Taiwan, that person also generalizes that Taiwan and China are the same. Not only that, the person also asked to be shown the body parts of Dorothy's thighs. Dorothy refused politely and firmly but what Dorothy got was an outrage at the refusal.

In an online media reporter, it is stated that the violence of discrimination against Asian immigrants in the United States is mostly a woman. According to data released by the reporting forum Stop AAPI Hate, the number of female victims is much higher than the report, which is 68 percent, compared to men, who make up 29 percent of respondents. Russell Jeung, professor of Asian American studies at San Francisco State University and founder of the forum, said that the combination of racism

and sexism, including the stereotype that Asian women are gentle and submissive, is likely a contributing factor to gender discrimination. (Asri ediyati, 2021)

2. Indirect discrimination

Indirect discrimination based on Pettigrew's perspective is an action that is carried out through the creation of policies that prevent certain races/ ethnicities from connecting freely with other racial/ ethnic groups where the rules and procedures they follow contain invisible discrimination and result in systematic harm to people. particular community or group of people. Basically these rules are made to harm the minority community groups living in the area.

The indirect discrimination contained in table I based on the data contained in the novel *Interior Chinatown* by Charles Yu can be described as follows:

A. Government Regulations Regarding the Prohibition of Owning Property for Chinese Immigrants in the United States

1859 Oregon's constitution is revised: no "Chinaman" can own property in the state. (Charles Yu: 210)

Based on this quote as listed in the indirect discrimination table, the indirect discrimination act that occurred was the formation of a government regulation in 1859 which stated that the Oregon constitution stipulates regulations that prohibit "Chinaman" Asian immigrants from having the authority to own any property in the United States of America. The regulation had an impact on Ming

Chen Wu and Dorothy when they were looking for an apartment or house to rent for their residence, but they were rejected.

B. Government regulations on property ownership limits in the United States

1879 California's constitution is revised: ownership of land is limited to aliens of "the white race or of African descent."
(Charles Yu: 210)

Based on the quote as listed in the indirect discrimination table, the indirect discrimination that occurred was the formation of a regulation that was revised by the California constitution; The regulation contains limitations on land ownership for foreigners of white race or African descent. As a result of this regulation, Asian-Chinese immigrants could only live in Chinatown residential areas because of the limitations on land ownership for immigrants living in the United States.

C. Government Regulations Regarding Restrictions on Types of Work and the Environment

1890 In the City of San Francisco, the Bingham Ordinance prohibits Chinese people (whether or not U.S. citizens) from either working or living in San Francisco, except in "a portion set apart for the location of all the Chinese," thereby creating a literal, legally defined ghetto (Charles Yu: 210).

Based on the quote as listed in the indirect discrimination table, indirect discrimination through the San Francisco city government regulation in 1890 which contains a prohibition on working or living in the city of San Francisco except in the section specified for the location of all Chinese immigrant members themselves. These regulations severely limit the movement of the economy and

life for Chinese immigrants, they can only live and work in the Chinatown residential area.

D. Government regulations on legal limits for Chinese immigrants

1892 The U.S. (Federal) Geary Act requires all Chinese residents of the United States to carry a permit, failure to carry such permit (at any time) being punishable by deportation or one year of hard labor. In addition, Chinese are not allowed to bear witness in court. (Charles Yu: 210-211)

Based on the quote as listed in the indirect discrimination table, the indirect discrimination contained in the regulation requires all Chinese immigrants living in the United States to bring a permit if there is someone who violates it will be punished with deportation or one year of forced labor. In addition, Asian Chinese immigrants are not allowed to be witnesses in court. This robs Asians of voting rights when in court, as when Willis Wu was caught in a legal case, and his brother as his lawyer who filed an appeal was rejected because his brother is an Asian-American immigrant and according to the above regulations it was explained that Asian-Chinese immigrants were not allowed. be a witness in court.

E. Strict Government Regulations on Marriage to Immigrants

1920 The U.S. (Federal) Cable Act decrees that any American woman who marries “an alien ineligible for citizenship shall cease to be a citizen of the United States.” (Charles Yu: 211)

Based on the quote as listed in the indirect discrimination table, in accordance with the regulation, it stipulates that any American woman who marries a foreigner who does not qualify for citizenship will be stripped of her status as a citizen of the United States. The regulation is an indirect discrimination against Karen Lee's character, Willis Wu's wife. Karen Lee was formerly a citizen

of the United States, but her citizenship was lost after she married Willis Wu who is an Asian immigrant.

B. Factors Causing Taiwanese Discrimination in the Novel *Interior Chinatown* by Charles Yu based on Pettigrew's perspective

Taken from the book *Prejudice* (1982) by Thomas F. Pettigrew; Discrimination actions that often occur in people's lives are caused by two things it is prejudice and stereotype. Stereotypes give rise to prejudice. Prejudice results in social distancing, and anyone who is prejudiced will tend to engage in discriminatory behavior. (Pettigrew, 2015). The researcher traces every incident that causes forms of discrimination to thoroughly explore the factors that cause discrimination. The researcher obtained two causal factors behind the forms of discrimination in the novel *Interior Chinatown*. Here's the presentation:

1. Stereotype

Stereotype is an assessment of a person based solely on the perception of the group in which that person can be categorized. This makes deviations in assessing a person's negative based on the characteristics of other group members (generating a group). The result of the stereotype is that a person cannot distinguish between the character possessed by the individual members of the group and the character of the group. Stereotypes that are maintained for a long time will lead to the emergence of prejudice and discrimination. In the novel *Interior*

Chinatown shows that stereotypes trigger acts of discrimination. Here's the presentation:

"It's Allen.

What?

He's in the hospital. Someone beat him unconscious. Called him a jap. According to a witness, as the first man hit Allen in the temple, knocking him to the ground, they said, "This is for Pearl Harbor."

The dialogue between Ming Chen Wu and his friend shows how Americans stereotype about Asian immigrants. The stereotype that is motivated by the history of America's hostility to Asia, especially Japan, is precisely the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor, which is none other than the headquarters of the United States naval forces. This history creates the stereotype that all Asians are enemies of America. The hatred of Americans is not only directed at Japan but has generalized to Asians. In the end, these stereotypes gave birth to American discrimination against Asians.

2. Prejudice

Prejudice is the view that people form based negative view, without knowing about the data of a social group as an expression of social attitudes, negative feelings or manifestations of hostility and discrimination against group members, due to the fact that they belong to that group. In the novel *Interior Chinatown*, it shows that prejudice triggers acts of discrimination. Here's the presentation:

"people do not want to sell Dorothy and Wu a house. And that's okay, because they can't afford one. But people also do not want to rent them an apartment. Which would also be

understandable, as Dorothy and Wu have a meager income, except that their income isn't the reason no one will rent to them. The reason no one will rent to them is the color of their skin, and although technically at this point in the story of America this reason for not renting to someone is illegal." (Charles Yu: 150-151)

In the monologue, Americans have prejudice against Dorothy and Ming Chen Wu, who are immigrants from Asia. The attitude of Americans who do not care about their presence, some even refuse their presence to rent an apartment or buy a house for them to live in. It is even explained in another quote that there are regulations that legalize or strictly prohibit the renting or trading of property for Asian immigrants. Attitudes born of the above prejudice create indirect discriminations against Asian immigrants. This prejudice is classified as racial prejudice.

"Hey come here, hey you China doll, with the porcelain skin and almond eyes, let me get a look at those slim thighs, and then when the advances were politely yet firmly rebuffed, the quick turn to embarrassed indignation, to entitled anger." (Charles Yu: 132)

In the dialogue someone calls Dorothy as "China doll". One's prejudice is that Dorothy is a doll that she can play with as she pleases and that basically women are weak and obedient people. Attitudes born of this prejudice create gender discrimination for women, especially Asian immigrant women. This prejudice belongs to the prejudice of sexism.

Turner: "Is he going to help?"/ Willis Wu: "He say he will help as much as he can (then). You know, he used to be someone. A teacher. Kung fu"/ Turner: (Appraises Old Asian Man) "So this is him, huh? The master?"/ Willis Wu: "Yes. He was my teacher. Taught everyone in Chinatown. When he was young man, he was incredible. He could show you some things"/ Turner: "Show me some things?" (Charles Yu: 95-96)

In the dialogue between Turner and Willis Wu, Turner, who is an American citizen, depicts the prejudice against Willis Wu's father, who is an old man. In the dialogue, Turner thinks that Willis Wu's father is just an old man who is weak, senile and sickly. Willis Wu also defended his father who was a kung-fu master in his youth. However, Turner's prejudice towards Willis Wu's father who is an old man does not believe it. This prejudice has led to age discrimination (ageism) against older people, especially Asian parents who live in the United States. This prejudice belongs to the prejudice of Ageism.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter consists of conclusions from the results of the researcher's analysis of the discrimination experienced by Taiwanese American contained in the novel *Interior Chinatown* by Charles Yu based on Pettigrew's perspective and suggestions for further researchers.

A. Conclusion

Based on the results of the exposure and analysis of the researcher in adjusting the research objectives, it can be concluded that the results of the research on Asian-American discrimination in the novel *Interior Chinatown* by Charles Yu are as follows: (1) The forms of discrimination of Asian-Americans in the novel *Interior Chinatown* consist of two types. discrimination, namely direct discrimination and indirect discrimination. Direct discrimination consists of seven forms of discrimination, namely: citizenship status discrimination, racial discrimination, physical violence discrimination, colorism discrimination, regional discrimination, age discrimination and gender discrimination.

The indirect discrimination consists of five forms of discrimination, namely: government regulations regarding the prohibition of owning property for Chinese immigrants in the United States, government regulations on restrictions on property ownership in the United States, government regulations on restrictions on types of work and the environment, government regulations on legal restrictions for Chinese

immigrants, and the government's strict regulations on marriage to immigrants; (2) the causes of Asian-American discrimination in the novel *Interior Chinatown* consist of two factors, including stereotypes and prejudice.

Based on Ian Watt's second thought, 'literature is a reflection of society', it shows that the novel *Interior Chinatown* reflects the reality of Asian immigrants in the United States who have often been discriminated against until now. Recently, the Anti-Asian Movement grew due to the corona virus that hit the world which was thought to have originated from Wuhan, China, Asia. The novel shows that discrimination is born from hereditary hatred against the background of the history of hostility between the United States and Asia in World War II, especially the bombing of the headquarters of the United States Navy fleet by Japan. This creates discrimination in the United States against Asian immigrants.

B. Suggestion

In this novel *Interior Chinatown* by Charles Yu, the researcher conducts research on forms of discrimination and the factors that cause discrimination, and then makes recommendations for future researchers or readers to learn more about the study of forms of discrimination and the factors that cause discrimination. The objective is that future academics would not only look at different types of discrimination and

the variables that produce discrimination in general, but will also look at the impact of discrimination and the psychological impacts that discrimination has on victims.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



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APPENDIX

Table Direct Discrimination

No.	Direct Forms of Discrimination	Characters who Experience Direct Discrimination	Data
1	Citizenship status discrimination	Ming Chen Wu and Dorothy	Striving Immigrant was the only kind of work they could get. Still, they were appreciative. This was a plot that had a shape to it, something understandable. Tiny, anonymous parts for each of them, an undercurrent of social or political relevance. Hard to see the big picture from their vantage point, but they knew that behind them was a historical backdrop, that they were part of a prestigious project, with the sweep and scope of a grand American narrative. So they do what it takes, make the best of a small role, just to get in.
2	Race discrimination	Ming-Chen Wu and his friends	All five of Young Wu's housemates are called names. They compare names. Chink, of course, and also slope, jap, nip, gook. Towelhead. Some names are specific, others are quite universal in their function and application. But the one that Wu can never quite get over was the original epithet: Chinaman, the one that seems,

			<p>in a way, the most harmless, being that in a sense it is literally just a descriptor. China. Man. And yet in that simplicity, in the breadth of its use, it encapsulates so much. This is what you are. Always will be, to me, to us. Not one of us. This other thing.</p>
3	Physical abuse discrimination	Allen Chen	<p>It's Allen. What? He's in the hospital. Someone beat him unconscious. Called him a jap. According to a witness, as the first man hit Allen in the temple, knocking him to the ground, they said, "This is for Pearl Harbor."</p>
4	Skin colour discrimination (colorism)	Ming Chen Wu and Dorothy	<p>people do not want to sell Dorothy and Wu a house. And that's okay, because they can't afford one. But people also do not want to rent them an apartment. Which would also be understandable, as Dorothy and Wu have a meager income, except that their income isn't the reason no one will rent to them. The reason no one will rent to them is the color of their skin, and although technically at this point in the story of America this reason for not renting to someone is illegal.</p>
5	Region discrimination	Old Asian Man	<p>GREEN Not sure we have a choice.</p>

			<p>We need someone to help us get around this place.</p> <p>(then)</p> <p>“Chinatown is a different world.”</p>
6	Age discrimination (Ageisme)	Ming Chen Wu	<p>TURNER</p> <p>Is he going to help?</p> <p>WILLIS WU</p> <p>He say he will help as much as he can.</p> <p>(then)</p> <p>You know, he used to be someone. A teacher. Kung fu. Turner appraises Old Asian Man.</p> <p>TURNER</p> <p>So this is him, huh? The master?</p> <p>WILLIS WU</p> <p>Yes. He was my teacher. Taught everyone in Chinatown. When he was young man, he was incredible. He could show you some things.</p> <p>TURNER</p> <p>Show me some things?</p>
7	Gender discrimination	Dorothy	<p>Hey come here, hey you China doll, with the porcelain skin and almond eyes, let me get a look at those slim thighs, and then when the advances were politely yet firmly</p>

			rebuffed, the quick turn to embarrassed indignation, to entitled anger.
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Table Indirect Discrimination

No.	The Year the Rule was Made	Characters who Experience Indirect Discrimination	Fill in the Rules
1	1859	Ming Chen Wu and Dorothy	Oregon's constitution is revised: no "Chinaman" can own property in the state.
2	1879	All immigrant living in Chinatown	California's constitution is revised: ownership of land is limited to aliens of "the white race or of African descent."
3	1890	All immigrant living in Chinatown	In the City of San Francisco, the Bingham Ordinance prohibits Chinese people (whether or not U.S. citizens) from either working or living in San Francisco, except in "a portion set apart for the location of all the Chinese," thereby creating a literal, legally defined ghetto.
4	1892	Old brother Willis Wu	The U.S. (Federal) Geary Act requires all Chinese residents of the United States to carry a permit, failure to carry such permit (at

			any time) being punishable by deportation or one year of hard labor. In addition, Chinese are not allowed to bear witness in court.
5	1920	Karen Lee	The U.S. (Federal) Cable Act decrees that any American woman who marries “an alien ineligible for citizenship shall cease to be a citizen of the United States.”