

Discrimination Faced by Huey Fairchild in *They Come in All Colors* by Malcolm Hansen

THESIS

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

Discrimination Faced by Huey Fairchild in *They Come in All Colors* by Malcolm Hansen

THESIS

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

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2021**

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “**Discrimination Faced by Huey Fairchild in *They Come in All Colors* by Malcolm Hansen**” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Here by, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, December 9th, 2021

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Malang, December 9th, 2021

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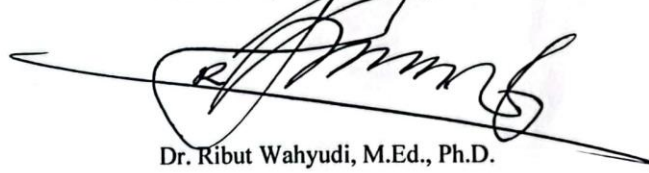
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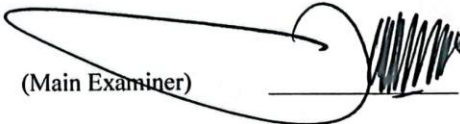




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MOTTO

“Work hard and be nice. The world will embrace us.”

DEDICATION

This thesis is whole heartedly dedicated to my parents who have always supported me. All your love and encouragement means a lot to me.

This thesis is also dedicated to all those who appreciate my growing process in life and encourage me to never lose hope.

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Finally I realized the imperfections and weaknesses found in this thesis. Therefore, constructive criticism and suggestions are welcome. Hopefully this thesis can make a valuable contribution to anyone.

ABSTRACT

Yahya, Ahmad Choironi. 2021. *Discrimination Faced by Huey Fairchild in They Come in All Colors by Malcolm Hansen*. Minor Thesis (Skripsi). English Literature Departement. Faculty of Humanities. Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang. Advisor: Asni Furaida, M.A.

Keywords : Discrimination, Colored People, White People

Discuss about discrimination that should not only focus on blacks, in fact colored people also experience discrimination. This study aims to examine the issue of discrimination as reflected in the novel *They Come in All Colors*. Discrimination against colored people arises because white people as the dominant group perceive their racial group as much better than colored people in many aspects of social life. The fear and suspicion of mixed race people is a threat in social life which is clearly illustrated in this novel. Thus, this study is a literary criticism that focuses on the discrimination against colored people described in the novel.

This research is a study of literary criticism because the researcher interprets and analyzes literary works. This study uses a sociological approach to analyze Newman's five forms of discrimination. As well as describing the types of discrimination responses from Joe R. Feagin and Melvin P. This research focuses on literary texts with the theme of discrimination committed by white people. The data are taken from words, phrases, and sentences in the novel *They Come in All Colors* by Malcolm Hansen. Researcher collect data by identifying and classifying relevant quotes in *They Come in All Colors*. Then, the researcher analyzed the data by explaining the data related to the theory.

This study reveals that there are four forms of discrimination described in *They Come in All Colors* by Malcolm Hansen, namely verbal expression, avoidance, exclusion, and physical abuse. On the other hand, there are types of responses to discrimination that are used to combat discrimination. First, withdrawal, they avoid and leave the place where discrimination occurs. Resign Acceptance they choose to carry out normal activities in addition to conflict. They do verbal confrontation to express their disagreement about discrimination. Also against discrimination with physical confrontation, such as throwing something at white people.

ABSTRAK

Yahya, Ahmad Choironi. 2021. *Discrimination Faced by Huey Fairchild in They Come in All Colors by Malcolm Hansen*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang. Pembimbing: Asni Furaida, M.A.

Kata Kunci : Diskriminasi, Orang Kulit Berwarna, Orang Kulit Putih

Membahas tentang diskriminasi yang seharusnya tidak hanya terfokus pada kulit hitam saja, pada kenyataannya komunitas kulit berwarna juga mengalami diskriminasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji isu diskriminasi yang tercermin dalam novel *They Come in All Colors*. Diskriminasi terhadap orang kulit berwarna muncul karena orang kulit putih sebagai kelompok dominan menganggap kelompok ras mereka jauh lebih baik daripada orang kulit berwarna dalam banyak aspek kehidupan sosial. Rasa takut dan curiga terhadap orang ras campuran menjadi ancaman dalam kehidupan bersosial tergambar dengan jelas dalam novel ini. Dengan demikian, penelitian ini merupakan kritik sastra yang berfokus pada diskriminasi terhadap orang kulit berwarna yang dijelaskan dalam novel.

Penelitian ini merupakan kajian kritik sastra karena peneliti menafsirkan dan menganalisis karya sastra. Studi ini menggunakan pendekatan sosiologi untuk menganalisis lima bentuk diskriminasi dari Newman. Serta menjabarkan jenis-jenis tanggapan diskriminasi dari Joe R. Feagin dan Melvin P. Penelitian ini berfokus pada teks sastra yang bertemakan bentuk diskriminasi yang dilakukan oleh orang kulit putih. Data diambil dari kata, frase, dan kalimat dalam novel *They Come in All Colors* karya Malcolm Hansen. Peneliti mengambil data dengan mengidentifikasi dan mengklasifikasikan kutipan-kutipan yang relevan dalam *They Come in All Colors*. Kemudian, peneliti menganalisa data dengan menjelaskan data yang berkaitan dengan teori.

Penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa terdapat empat bentuk diskriminasi yang digambarkan dalam *They Come in All Colors* karya Malcolm Hansen, yaitu ekspresi verbal, penghindaran, pengucilan, dan kekerasan fisik. Di sisi lain, ada jenis-jenis tanggapan terhadap diskriminasi yang digunakan untuk memerangi diskriminasi. Pertama, *Withdrawal*, mereka menghindari dan meninggalkan tempat yang terjadi diskriminasi. *Resign Acceptance* mereka memilih untuk melakukan aktivitas normal di samping konflik. Mereka melakukan *verbal confrontation* untuk mengungkapkan ketidaksetujuan mereka tentang diskriminasi. Juga menentang diskriminasi dengan *physical confrontation* seperti melempar sesuatu kepada orang kulit putih.

نبذة مختصرة

They Come in All Colors يحيى وأحمد شوروني. 2021. العنصرية التي يواجهها هيوي فيرتشايلد في بواسطة مالكولم هانسن. مقال. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك *Colors* إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية ، مالانج المشرف: أسني فريده ، ماجستير الكلمات المفتاحية: التمييز ، الملونون ، البيض

عند الحديث عن التمييز الذي يجب ألا يركز فقط على السود ، في الواقع يعاني الأشخاص الملونون أيضاً من التمييز. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى دراسة قضية التمييز التي انعكست في الرواية *They Come in All Colors*. ينشأ التمييز ضد الأشخاص الملونين لأن الأشخاص البيض بوصفهم المجموعة المهيمنة يرون أن مجموعتهم العرقية أفضل بكثير من الأشخاص الملونين في العديد من جوانب الحياة الاجتماعية. إن الخوف والشك لدى مختلط الأعراق هو تهديد للحياة الاجتماعية وهو ما يتضح بوضوح في هذه الرواية. وبالتالي فإن هذه الدراسة عبارة عن نقد أدبي يركز على التمييز ضد الملونين الموصوفين في الرواية.

يعتبر هذا البحث دراسة للنقد الأدبي لأن الباحث يفسر ويحلل المصنفات الأدبية. تستخدم هذه الدراسة نهجاً اجتماعياً لتحليل أشكال التمييز الخمسة لنيومان. بالإضافة إلى وصف أنواع الاستجابات المتعلقة بالتمييز من **Melvin P** و **Joe R. Feagin**. يركز هذا البحث على النصوص الأدبية مع موضوع التمييز الذي يرتكبه الأشخاص البيض. البيانات مأخوذة من الكلمات والعبارات والجمل في رواية *They Come in All Colors* لمالكولم هانسن. يجمع الباحثون البيانات عن طريق تحديد وتصنيف الاقتباسات ذات الصلة في *They Come in All Colors* ثم قامت الباحثة بتحليل البيانات من خلال شرح البيانات المتعلقة بالنظرية.

يكشف هذا البحث أن هناك أربعة أشكال من التمييز موصوفة في *They Come in All Colors* لمالكولم هانسن ، وهي التعبير اللفظي والتحيز والاستبعاد والعنف الجسدي. من ناحية أخرى ، هناك 4 أنواع من الاستجابات للتمييز تستخدم لمكافحة التمييز. أولاً ، الانسحاب ، يتجنبون ويغادرون المكان الذي يحدث فيه التمييز. قبول الاستقالة اختاروا القيام بالأنشطة العادية بالإضافة إلى الصراع. يفعلون المواجهة اللفظية للتعبير عن خلافهم حول التمييز. أيضاً ضد التمييز بالمواجهة الجسدية ، مثل رمي شيء على البيض.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents an introduction to the study which is divided into several parts. The first part is the research background which explains the reasons for the researcher choosing topic, object, and theories. The second part is a research questions. The third part is the purpose of the study which describes the research objectives. The fourth section is the scope and boundaries, which clarify the focus of the research. The fifth part of the study is study significance, which explains the theoretical and practical advantages this study offers. The sixth is the definition of key terms, which explains some of the important terms used in this study. Seventh, previous research is to strengthen this research. The last is the research method which consists of research design, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Background of the Study

Everyone has characteristics such as language, ethnicity, and culture. As social beings, humans always agree with various problems that must be faced both between individuals, groups and the environment. In different lives, we are born with advantages and disadvantages. People are born with different skin color, hair color, and gender. Because differences sometimes lead to various actions that are not good. For example, people who have white skin color sometimes think of themselves as superior to someone who is black. This is called discrimination. This attitude lives everywhere, with different clothes. These problems stem from

differences involving disagreements, dislikes, and conflicts. The issue that arises in this matter is discrimination. This means that someone treats other people in a different or unfair way. Many people have fixed ideas about groups of people that are different from themselves.

Discrimination's problem had ever occurred caused so many conflicts. Discrimination is an action of accepting or refusing people based on group membership. Inside the group, there are some differences, exceptions, restrictions, or choices which are based on ethnicity, racial, nationality, that have purpose or influence to destroy confession, pleasure for implement a turn on the basic similarity, freedom in politic, cultural, socialized, economic activities, and any other field that exist in society.

Discrimination is still a big issue in every country in the world. Smith and Mackie (2002) argue that the terminology of discrimination refers to the positive or negative behavior towards a social group and its members. Naturally people think generally of negative behavior, however, discrimination against one certain group means positive discrimination for others. There are types of discrimination. Those are age, sex, gender identity, lawful sexual activity and sexual orientation, religious belief or activity, race (including color, nationality, ethnicity, and ethnic origin), disability (including physical, sensory and intellectual disability, work related injury, medical conditions, mental, psychological and learning disabilities).

According to Tyler (1994), individuals value their group status, because high status validates self-identity, self-esteem, and self-worth. For example, the

social gap between the rich and the poor. In social stratification, the rich are placed in the upper class, powerful, respected, and treated very well, while the poor are at the lower class, considered weak, and not treated well or unfairly. This is supported by Nezelek (1999), the perception of status affects how individuals react to fair or unfair procedures and treatment. So the action can be said as discrimination.

Discrimination is related to unreasonable negative behavior in which members of society in different ways because of their membership in certain groups such as based on race, color, ethnicity, family status, or social class membership (Kriger, 1999). It can be said that discrimination means unfair treatment where this act creates a different perception and assessment between individuals or groups because their own privileges are only aimed at one, not two. In real life, discrimination becomes a social issue in society that always happens and becomes an interesting issue to discuss. However, this does not only happen in real life, but also in a literary work that makes several authors interested in presenting and revealing social problems in the storyline. This is relevant to Endraswara (2003) explaining that the social conditions of society can be the target of striking criticism in literary works. This illustrates how discrimination as a social condition in society can be present in literary works.

Discrimination, according to Barker (2003) “is stereotyping and generalizing about people, usually negatively, because of their race; commonly a basis of discrimination against members of racial groups”. It can be said that discrimination is unequal treatment against individual, or group, based on something, usually categorical, or unique attributes, such as based on race,

ethnicity, religion, or membership of social classes. The term of discrimination is usually to describe an actions of the dominant majority party in relation to a weak minority, so that it can be said that it is immoral behavior and democracy. Racism is also called an ideology of racial dominance in which the perceived biological or cultural superiority of one or more racial groups is used to justify the inferior treatment or social position of other races. The existence of racism makes minority groups suffer from discrimination, racial inequality, and criminal behavior directed at the target minority groups (Clair M., & Denis J. S., 2015).

According to Theodorson and Theodorson (1979) discrimination implies unequal treatment of a group of people, which in essence is the same as a group of perpetrators of discrimination. Whether discrimination is considered illegal, depends on the values held by the community concerned, or ranks in the community and layering of the community based on the principle of discrimination. Theodorson and Theodorson (1979) also explain that discrimination is based on something, usually categorical, or distinctive attributes, such as based on race, ethnicity, religion, or membership of social classes. The term usually will describe the actions of the dominant majority with a weak minority, so that it can be said that their behavior is immoral and democratic.

Skin color becomes very striking in differences, the leading cause that invites discriminatory treatment against others. This is also commonly referred to as treatment that deviates significantly from human norms, such as looking down on people with disabilities can be called discrimination treatment is given to others. This example is reflected with the definition expressed by Fulthoni, et al. (2009: 8).

Discrimination is a distinction of treatment. Discrimination is a very unfair treatment that is done to distinguish individuals and groups. Not only that, but this problem is also categorized based on something important, such as based on race, ethnicity, religion, or membership of social classes.

The history about discrimination in United States can be briefly explained by these two historical events; Jim Crow Law and Civil Rights Movement. Jim Crow was the name of the racial caste system which operated primarily, but not exclusively in southern and border state, between 1877 and the mid-1960s. Jim Crow was more than a series of rigid anti-black laws. It was a way of life. Under Jim Crow, African Americans were relegated to the status of second class citizens. Jim Crow law gives the huge differentiation between black and white people. They are separated in most of all life aspects such as in public facilities and way of life. The topic of discrimination also appears in literary works, like in the novel.

The researcher chooses to examine discrimination, because this problem always involves disturbing social conflicts between multiracial societies. Even today, some people still insist on discrimination. When racial conflicts were widespread, many writers were inspired by this phenomenon and began writing literary works discussing racism. This reflects the idea that literature is basically a mirror of the society in which it is produced (Carter, 2006: 69).

There are several literary works that raise the issue of discrimination into stories, one of which is Malcolm Hansen's novel entitled *They Come in All Colors*. This novel was first published in 2018. Then, in 2019, Malcolm Hansen received

an award for the novel as the First Novelist Award of the American Library Association's Black Caucus. This novel is set in America in the 1960s and raises the issue of discrimination faced by Huey Fairchild. Hansen tells in this story about a boy who is the only student of color at an all- white boys prep school in Manhattan, 15-year-old Huey has knocked out a white student in the dining room. Their dispute over a girl, although the school authorities immediately misunderstood the cause. But then, misperception is the story of Huey's life, and writer Hansen offers flashback to prove it.

The story happens frequently and continues to shift back in time to Akersburg, Georgia, seven years earlier, when 8-year-old Huey, though precocious and observant in many ways, can't understand why his summer is ruined at every turn. First, the local swimming pool closed as soon as he was going to use it. Then black protesters showed up outside a lunch in the city center to demonstrate, and in the ensuing commotion, the Huey was hit by a car and broke her arm. Then a black farmer who had worked with a white bean farmer father before joining the demonstration fell to death from the stairs, arousing grief and suspicion from the local black community.

The Huey's reaction throughout the summer of 1962 is intriguing. His attitude towards his past and, at times, belittling local African-American population was like his father. At one point, he remembered thinking of his black and white mother as "the darkest white man I know." And there is no respite when summer ends. His first day at school, younger Huey responded to a barrage of racial nicknames addressed to him by telling his teacher, "My dad is white, so I'm white.

You know that, don't you? ”Such beliefs confuse and, at times, irritate readers until one understands that the Huey's painful journey to self-understanding is an apt analogy to the struggle America has, to this day, to understand its complex destiny. In that case, the researcher analyzes the novel by applying theory of discrimination and using sociology of literature approach.

Sociology of literature is very much needed in finding discrimination in the novel *They Come in All Colors* with the social qualities that exist in society. The sociological approach can understand literary works about reality and social aspects. This view is motivated by the fact that literary works cannot be separated from social reality, everything that happens in society.

In theory, Alan (1972) has three perspectives related to literature and sociology. First, a study that views literary works as a social reflection of a compilation of works created or supported. Second, research that reveals literary works as a reflection of the author himself. It means the personality or experience of the author in the novel. Third, research that reveals literary works as a manifestation of history, social conditions, and culture (Laurenson and Swingwood, 1972: 21). In this study, the researcher uses a third perspective, which is to describe literary works as a manifestation of history, social conditions, and culture. Using a sociology of literature approach to related with Newman's discrimination theory in analyzing what forms of discrimination are given or carried out through the policies made by white groups against the Huey Fairchild group and the discrimination theory of Joe R. Feagin and Melvin P. Sikes in analyzing the types Huey Fairchild's reaction against discrimination in the novel *They Come in All Colors*.

The novel *They Come in All Colors* tells about discrimination behavior experienced by the main character, Huey Fairchild. Actions of discrimination against Huey began with the closing of the swimming pool when Huey, who had colored skin, wanted to enter the place. Then the second behavior, white people consider the Huey Fairchild like an animal. And as a final example of Discrimination behavior, Huey experienced unpleasant treatment when he entered school. He was teased and bullied by the nickname of colored skin in his surroundings.

In the above statement which is found in *They Come in All Colors*, it is mostly seen in terms of discrimination. Therefore, the researcher chose Malcolm Hansen's novel as the object of research because the novel has never been studied using discrimination theory and sociology of literature approach. The novel of this research from previous research that distinguishes it is that the issue of discrimination is raised not only by the racism that occurs between white people and black people, but also to Huey Fairchilds who have colored skin. In addition, as a literary work that reflects the social conditions, the researcher will also describe types of Huey Fairchild's resistance to discrimination that occurred in the novel *They Come in All Colors*. This research is entitled *Racism Faced Huey Fairchild in They Come in All Colors by Malcolm Hansen*.

B. Problems of the Study

1. What forms of discrimination experienced by Huey Fairchild described in the novel *They Come in All Colors*?

2. What are Huey Fairchild's reactions against discrimination in the novel *They Come in All Colors*?

C. Objectives of the Study

Based on the research questions above, the objectives of this study are:

1. To find out forms of discrimination experienced by Huey Fairchild described in the novel *They Come in All Colors*.
2. To identify Huey Fairchild's reactions against discrimination in in the novel *They Come in All Colors*.

D. Scope and Limitations

In this section, the researcher analyze in the novel from the social aspect that refers to social conflict, namely discrimination. The focus of the discussion will focus on the discrimination experienced by the main character in the novel by Malcolm Hansen entitled *They Come in All Colors*. The theory used is the theory of discrimination according to Newman which includes forms of discrimination. The researcher will also use the theory of Joe R. Feagin and Melvin P to describe the types of reaction to discrimination in the novel *They Come in All Colors*.

E. Significance of Study

There are several functional considerations for conducting the research. This research is important because of its theoretical and practical functions: Theoretically, this research aims to enrich the theoretical foundation of literary

studies. In practice, this research tries to apply literary theories, so that researcher can carefully doing research and answer the research questions, it will provide an understanding of how to control one's behavior in the process of achieving goals. In addition, it is hoped that the results of this study will enrich readers' knowledge about the issues of discrimination in Malcolm Hansen's novel *They Come in All Colors*.

F. Definition of Key Terms

In order to avoid differences in perceptions between readers and researcher in understanding this research, it is important to provide definitions of the key terms applied in this study:

1. Sociology of Literature: An approach to examine literary work which focuses on its attention upon the relation between a literary work and the social aspects in which it is created (Jabrohim, 2003)
2. Discrimination: According to Sears, Freedman, and Peplau (1999), the notion of discrimination is a behavior that shows rejection of individuals or groups solely because of one's membership in the group.

G. Previous Studies

There are several studies that have been done before. But of course this research has several specializations that are different from previous studies. Here, the researcher will explore five studies related to this research and have taken them as additional references.

The first research was from Sakinah S. Dunggu. 2017 entitled *The Forms of Discrimination in Emily Bronte's Wuthering Heights*. The researcher focuses on Heathcliff as the main character who experiences discrimination. The analysis of this study uses Newman's theory of forms of discrimination and Wellek and Warren's sociological criticism in order to criticize the social issues in the novel. The data is taken from sentences, statements, and words by the narrator and characters. The results of the study revealed that the discrimination that Heathcliff experienced the most was a form of verbalization consisting of 7 data. In addition, there are 4 forms of avoidance data, 2 forms of exclusion data and 4 data of physical forms that the discrimination occurs because of race and social class of Heathcliff.

The second researcher is from Widyana (2006) entitled *An Analysis of Discrimination Racism in "Invisible Man" novel by Ralph Ellison using Sociological Literature*. This study explores and provides an overview of the social conditions, discrimination, and pressures experienced by African Americans in the South. Researchers used qualitative methods with descriptive analysis in which the data were analyzed. Its unit of analysis is tested with the sociology of literature theory by Hippolyte Taine. This study discusses the history of the African-American race which is represented in the novel *Invisible Man*. It chronicles the events of racial discrimination and the living conditions experienced by black Americans in the twentieth century. Each character and event in this novel talks about the author's personal life facts from his past memories such as pressure, racial discrimination from white people. And, black people have always had different rights as American citizens than white people.

The third research is from Mala, Jamilatul (2019) entitled Ethnicity discrimination in Eric Musa Piliang's Know Thy neighbor. The researcher uses a sociological approach, in particular using the discrimination theory by Fred L Pincus. The data used in this research is in the form of sentences, and paragraphs of a short story entitled Know Thy Neighbor. Which is shown by the ethnic discrimination carried out by the indigenous people against the Chinese. The researcher found that there was individual discrimination described in the short story Know Thy Neighbor. The individual discrimination described in the short stories takes two forms. The first form is individual discrimination in the form of prejudice. Where the natives have prejudices about China and cause harmful effects to Chinese people. The second form of individual discrimination is individual discrimination in the form of violence, including physical violence such as murder and sexual violence such as rape.

The fourth research is from Ngabidah, Z. N. (2015). Gender discrimination suffered by characters in Jane Austen's persuasion. In this study, the researcher focuses on gender discrimination that occurs in female characters in Jane Austen's novel Persuasion which will then be discussed by discussing the types of discrimination experienced by the characters. Data regarding discrimination experienced by characters are taken from conversations in the novel or the author's expressions in the novel which reveal the injustices, experiences, and satire experienced by the characters in the novel. The researcher concludes that in the novel Persuasion by Jane Austen, gender discrimination in societal phenomena includes an individual approach and a general perspective (family, community).

Then, the phenomenon of gender discrimination in Jane Austen's novel is related to the perspective of Naomi Wolf (a liberal feminist character) about gender inequality.

The fifth is from Tiska, F. F. M. (2014) entitled Gender Discrimination experienced by the main character Barbara Quick'sa Golden Web. The researcher focused on the gender discrimination experienced by the main character Barbara Quick's a Golden Web using feminist criticism. Researcher also describe efforts to combat discrimination. In addition, the theory that the researcher used also represents women who struggle with gender discrimination. Based on the novel, there are causes of gender discrimination, including the following, religion, family law, workplace discrimination, education and physical factors. Such was the gender discrimination experienced in the province of Emilia-Rome in the fourteenth century.

Another previous research was then taken from the journal of 2018 volume 6 number 2 entitled *Theme Of Suffering Through Discrimination In The Selected Novels of Toni Morrison*, written by Guntur and Andhra. This journal discusses Discrimination that occurs in Toni Morrison's novel. Toni Morrison's work largely emphasizes on the problem of human cruelty and extreme violence faced by black people. Most of the main female characters in Morrison's novels depicted as an iconic imagery of slavery. Women are almost treated as sex objects. The purpose of this study is to describe every incidence of Discrimination that occurs in black women.

Previous research on segregation was taken from the journal 2019 volume 8 number 1 entitled *Eliminating Segregation in Sharon M. Draper's Stella by Starlight Novel* written by Suci Mei Khelly and An Fauzia Rozani Syafei and published by the English Language & Literature Study Program, State University of FBS Padang. This study analysis aims to reveal how to eliminate segregation by 11 years old girl and determine the contribution of setting, plot, and characters in demonstrating how to eliminate segregation. This analysis is related to the concept of orientalism by Edward Said and the idea of self-determination by Ryan and Deci which is supported by text and context-based interpretations. The results of this analysis show the protagonist eliminates segregation by destroying stereotypes and developing relationships.

Based on some of the previous studies above, there are several studies that use a sociology of literature approach. The objects used in this study are also varied, ranging from novels, selected poems, and short stories. All of the studies listed above mostly use discrimination theory. Previous studies have mostly discussed the issue of discrimination that occurs in people of mixed skin.. However, research on discrimination has not been conducted on colored people/ mixed people. Researcher has not found yet the research derived from the novel *They Come in All Colors* by Malcolm Hansen. Therefore, the researcher will examine Malcolm Hansen's novel using discrimination theory by Newman and discrimination theory by Joe R. Feagin and Melvin P. Sikes which focuses on main character, namely the Huey Fairchild who has color skin, with the title *Discrimination Faced by Huey Fairchild in They Come in All Colors by Malcolm Hansen*.

H. Research Method

1. Research Design

This study was conducted on the basis of literary criticism. The researcher's first step is to choose what novel will be the object of research. After finding *They Come in All Colors* as the object, the researcher reads it comprehensively to understand the story in the novel. Then, determine the topic to be studied. After finding the problem, the researcher looks for the appropriate approach and theory. The researcher analyzes the issue of discrimination using a sociology of literature approach, because it is appropriate to analyze literary works that focus on forms of discrimination and the types of reactions to discrimination in the novel *They Come in All Colors*.

2. Data Sources

In this study, there are two types of data sources, namely primary and secondary. The primary data sources come from words, statements, and expressions from the novel created by Malcolm Hansen, *They Come in All Colors*, which shows racism in the novel. This novel consists of 323 pages published by Atria Book. Meanwhile, secondary data sources are supported by information gathered from books, articles, journals, websites, and other references related to the occurrence of racism in America.

3. Data Collection

The data in this study will be taken from the novel *They Come in All Colors* by Malcolm Hansen related to discrimination experienced Huey Fairchild. The data used are in the form of words, phrases and sentences in the novel. Therefore, the most appropriate data collection technique in this study was carried out with the following steps, first reading to understand the story at a glance and finding vocabulary that is considered difficult and writing it down on notes affixed to each page to make it easier to interpret. Second, carefully rereading the novel to understand the contents of the novel and find out primary data related to research problems in the form of words and expressions in the novel. Third, looking for secondary data by searching books, newspapers, articles, journals or websites related to racism cases in America. Fourth, organize the data into sections based on their classification.

4. Data Analysis

After obtaining and collecting data from several sources, the researcher analyzed the data. In this case, there are several steps used in analyzing the data. First, the researcher identifies data related to the research problem: Second, the researcher organizes and separates the data by placing the data based on the problem statement, namely acts of discrimination. Then the researcher continued to interpret the data by explaining the forms of discrimination and the struggle of colored people against discrimination in the novel *They Come in All Colors*. Finally, the researcher draws conclusions from the research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher describes and outlines the relevant literature related to discrimination and the sociology of literature as an approach.

A. Sociological Approach to Literature

Literary works cannot be separated from real life. The process of producing literary works can be influenced by sociological conditions in certain periods. Swingewood (1972), sociology is a scientific and objective study of humans in society. After that, sociology answers questions about how society is formed, how they work and why they stick to their environment (Faruk, 2005). It is also stated in Endraswara (2011) that the sociological literature involves several terms, namely the scientific study of humans and society objectively and the study of social institutions through literature and studies on social processes which include how people work and spend their lives. In short, the sociological approach is a way of seeing literary works as a reflection of the sociological conditions of society in real life.

Literary works are creations that are produced based on events in social life and even from history, because the writer is part of a society that is influenced by their environment. The rationality of sociology of literature appears in Glickberg as written in Endraswara (2011) that all literary works, however with fantastic or mystical content, are driven by deep social concerns, and this is true even the most

striking scientific works. In other words, it can be stated that the emergence of literary works is inseparable from social conditions.

According to Hall in Endraswara (2011), the concept of literature as a social reference, however, is still feasible because it considers the active concern of the writer to understand the society. This argument is in line with William Shakespeare's argument that literature is a mirror of society. A Marxist critic from Hungary, George Luckacs also developed the concept of literary works as a reflection. This concept believes that literary works not only reflect reality, but also provide a bigger, more complete, lively and dynamic reflection of reality. (Anwar & Adang, 2013). In other words, Luckacs believes that literature is one of the effective tools to see people's culture in a certain period.

Wellek and Warren (1994) in the book *Theory of Literature*, sociology of literature studies are divided into three types; sociology of writers, sociology of literary works and sociology of readers. Sociology of writers pay attention to writers as creators of literary works. Authors as creators of literary works are considered social beings who are influenced by society. Wellek and Warren (1994), the content of literary works related to real conditions is often seen as a social document or a description of actual social conditions. The sociology of reader focuses on the relationship between literary works and their readers. Wellek and Warren state that the sociology of reader explores the readers' problems and the extent to which literary works influence the social aspects of the readers.

Laurenson and Swingewood as quoted in Endraswara (2011) state that there are three perspectives of sociology of literature. First, literary criticism which sees literary works as social documents that reflect the situation when literary works were created. Second, literary criticism reveals literary works as a reflection of the writer's social condition. Third, literary criticism which understands literary works as a manifestation of historical documents and social cultural conditions. It has been stated that sociology of literature focuses on the relationship between the content of literary works and the social aspects of society. After that, this study also pays attention to the third perspective of sociology of literature, namely literary works as a manifestation of historical documents and socio-cultural conditions.

This research concludes the second type concept of Wellek and Warren, namely sociology of literary works. It was explained that sociology of literary works focuses on the relationship between literary content and social aspects of society. This research also focuses on the concept of Laurenson and Swingewood, the third type, namely literary works as a manifestation of historical documents and socio-cultural conditions. This study tries to look at social conditions, especially Discrimination against Huey Fairchilds who have colored skin in America in *They Come in All Colors*. In addition, this research also describes Huey Fairchild's resistance to Discrimination as reflected in the novel *They Come in All Colors*.

B. Race and Ethnic

Race is a group or category of people who identify themselves, and are identified by others, as social differences based on physical or biological

characteristics. So, it can be concluded that race is a category of individuals who have passed down certain physical and biological characteristics. The general similarity in race is that race is a biological notion, not a sociocultural one. If you mention the Negro race, it means not the cultural traits of the group such as being good at playing music, but rather their physical characteristics, such as the color of their skin, or the shape, of their curls. That is, if you mention a racial group, you don't mean the cultural characteristics of the group but its physical characteristics. Coakley (2001: 243) that "Race refers to a category of people who are considered socially distinct because they have genetically inherited traits that are believed to be important by people who have power and influence in a society." This means that race refers to a group of people who are viewed as socially distinct because their genetic characteristics are believed to be important by people who have and influence in society.

Ethnicity is different from understanding race. As stated by Coakley (2001: 243), it refers to the cultural heritage of a particular group of people. So, ethnicity refers to the cultural heritage of a particular group of people. Ethnicity is the categories that are applied to groups or groups of people who are formed and form themselves in togetherness or collectivity (Rex, 1994: 8). More points to the collectivity than the individual. Ethnic ties are manifested in a group of people, primordial features such as degrees, dignity, language, customs or beliefs are assigned or each member born in the group and makes it similar to other group members.

C. Discrimination

There are three main causes of discrimination: prejudice, rational racism, and unintentional discrimination. Prejudice leads to discrimination when it comes to unfairly or unfairly formed negative attitudes towards protected groups. The vicious circle of discrimination (Newman, 2008) begins with a situation where prejudice causes the protected group to be socially disadvantaged. This is interpreted as evidence that the group is inferior, which in turn creates new prejudices by increasing social distance, by reinforcing negative stereotypes, and by legitimizing negative feelings.

Discrimination occurs when a person experiences unequal treatment because of their actual or perceived race. Feagin (2006) argues that discrimination is an act or practice carried out by members of a superior group, or its representatives, which has a distinct and harmful impact on members of a subordinate group. In short, discrimination is negative treatment by superiors as perpetrators and inferior groups as victims. According to Giddens (2006), discrimination refers to actual behavior towards other groups. This can be seen in activities that distribute gifts and benefits indirectly based on membership in the dominant ethnic group. This involves excluding or limiting members of certain groups from the opportunities available to other groups.

D. Causes of Discrimination

Measuring the prevalence of discrimination is difficult; identifying its causes is far more so. Patterns of discrimination can be shaped by influences at

many different levels, and the specific mechanisms at work are often difficult to observe. Following Reskin (2003), in this research consider influences that operate at the individual, organizational, and societal level.

- a. Prejudice can lead to play an important role in protecting or enhancing their self-concept. When individuals with a prejudice look down on a group, it makes them confident in their own self-worth.
- b. Mutually criticizing each other will make others intolerant of us.

E. The Forms of Discrimination

(Gordon Allport, 1954) articulates the sequential steps by which an individual behaves negatively toward members of another racial group: verbal antagonism, avoidance, separation, physical assault, and extermination. (Allport, 1954). Each step enables the next, as people learn by doing. In most cases, people do not reach the next step without receiving support for their behavior in the previous step.

Theodorson & Theodorson (1979), Discrimination is unequal treatment of individuals or groups based on something, usually categorical or distinctive attributes such as race, ethnicity, religion or social class membership. The occurrence of discrimination in society is motivated by history, by socio-cultural and situational developments, personality factors and beliefs, beliefs and religions of an individual or group in society.

There are two types of discrimination in society, namely direct discrimination and indirect discrimination. Direct discrimination applies when someone in a group treats another person unpleasantly because that person is part of another group, while indirect discrimination describes a situation when an organization or institution makes decisions or implements certain policies, practices, or procedures unfairly, causing certain groups to be treated badly (Coutinho, 2014).

In general, it is defined on the basis of discriminating attitudes or actions. Discrimination tends to be closely related to negative aspects. There are various forms of discrimination, Newman (Miharso, 2009: 88) in the form of:

- a. Discrimination in verbal expressions which is usually done by insulting them through words;
- b. Avoidance, discrimination is carried out by avoiding a person or group of people who are disliked or who are different from the group;
- c. The exception, this discrimination is done by excluding a certain person or group of people in that group;
- d. Physical abuse, discrimination is carried out by injuring, hitting, or attacking a person or group different from them;
- e. Extinction, discrimination by means of extermination or genocide to solve problems instantly.

Discrimination in society is usually carried out by verbal or nonverbal acts. These two problems are the beginning of attacking the situation directly or indirectly. Verbal expressions are known in other words, "insulting." Words can kill people mentally, insults will create a hostile environment and make the situation even hotter.

Second, avoidance, namely the attitude of avoiding people who are not from the community. This includes choosing to communicate only with racial groups themselves rather than interactions with racial groups themselves. Moving away from other races outright was a way of avoiding it. Many people assume that avoidance seems harmless in society, but instead builds resentment. The effect of hatred is to kill people quickly because if people hold hatred for too long it will turn into revenge. Segregation or exclusion occurs when a community actively excludes people who are not from their race or group. The most significant number of groups are leaders in several areas. This situation usually occurs in schools, industry, work, and places (housing).

Segregation is the spatial and social separation of superior and inferior groups. Segregation is an institutionalized form of social distancing that is expressed in terms of physical separation. It signifies the convergence of physical and social space and must be distinguished from other social forms which also constitute social distance in spatial terms, such as, for example, the complex patterns of respect in African societies with sacred kingdoms or varying degrees of seating (reflecting caste status) among the Singhalese castes (International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, 1968). Segregation systems vary in the criteria

that distinguish segregated groups, whether biological, cultural, and/ or status, and in the circumstances, or roles, that are segregated. The separation concept also allows separation in terms of public and daily facilities. In short, segregation is separation carried out by superior groups by placing themselves in special and safe conditions.

The last is extermination or genocide; it is a phenomenon that can generate hostility and prejudice. Written in a history of prejudice and discrimination, these were the conditions that were most challenging at the time. Leaders have the most significant power to control citizens. When the leader doesn't like the race, the soldiers will use bombs to kill them. In particular, prejudice is a negative judgment and opinion on the inferior group.

The Oxford Dictionary defines that prejudice is a dislike or distrust of people, groups, customs which are based on fear or misinformation rather than reason or experience, and which influence a person's attitude and behavior towards them. Prejudice is often caused by misunderstanding between several ethnic groups. In fact, prejudice can decrease if there is good communication between the two groups. According to Giddens (2006), prejudice refers to the opinions or attitudes that members of one group have towards another. Prejudice is often based on hearsay rather than direct evidence, and is resistant to change even in the face of new information. Klineberg (1968) states that prejudice also involves any attitude for or against, perceived positive or negative values, affective components, or feelings. Prejudice can be defined as unfounded prejudice from a person or group, whether they like it or not, tend to act in a consonant direction.

In short, prejudice is an unfair assessment of minorities given by the majority group without any clarification, mostly as reasons for cultural differences. It is stated in Horton and Hunt (1984) that there are five factors that cause prejudice. The first is ethnocentrism, which considers one's own group as the best group and another group is the worse group. The second factor is the fact that people often give initial judgments to strangers. Third, generalizations given to groups based on experiences about several individuals. Fourth, stereotypes given by some people to support their opinion about how the relationship should interact. Fifth, there is a tendency to give prejudice to rival groups.

F. Types of Reaction Against Discrimination

The fight against discrimination individually, institutionally and personally is depicted in many signs expressed by the majority through non-verbal or verbal messages. Ting Toomey (1999), one of the functions of non-verbal messages is a sign of a person's identity, which is shown in the way we dress, speak accent, gesture, mindset, and history and culture that tells others who we are and how we want to be represented. Resistance is also depicted through actions that are not disclosed to others, such as communication. In communication in the scope of psychology, there is a communication process that is only done to oneself, namely personal communication (Intrapersonal Communication). In this communication concept, it is stated that a person has a self-concept that affects humans, how an individual sees himself, and others perceive the individual which affects his own patterns of interaction (Rakhmat, 2012: 78).

As immediate reactions, no one would respond in the exact same way to the discrimination that they faced as members of a minority group. However, to point out and determine the types of resistance to prejudice and discrimination can be done by classifying the self-adjustment pattern. Joe R. Feagin and Melvin P. Sikes postulated four distinct types of resistance to discrimination.

a. Withdrawal

Withdrawal means avoiding the discrimination that is going on. Withdrawal is when people of a minority group suspect a discrimination action and chose to avoid and leave the place where discrimination occurs with no intention of taking any part of the discriminatory situation.

b. Resign Acceptance

Resigned acceptance means ignoring the discrimination while continuing the interaction. Resigned acceptance is about self-acceptance, conform with the social condition, comply with the custom existed and the regulations, standards or laws applied, reconcile oneself the way it really is, and accept that something undesirable cannot be avoided.

c. Verbal Confrontation

Verbal confrontation is defined as verbally challenging the discrimination as a respond of disagreement where there is no physical threat present or implied.

d. Physical Confrontation

Physical confrontation is defined as physically responding to the discrimination. Unlike verbal confrontation, physical confrontation is a response of disagreement where there is a physical threat present or implied.

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter the researcher wants to reveal the results of the analysis and findings from the data obtained so that later they can answer the research questions. The researcher conducted this research using discrimination theory and a sociological approach to literature so that it could answer the problem formulation.

This study aims to explain the forms of discrimination experienced by Huey Fairchild in *They Come in All Colors* by Malcolm Hansen. After that, the researcher describes Huey's struggle against discrimination by white people as reflected in *They Come in All Colors* by Malcolm Hansen.

They Come in All Colors, written by Malcolm Hansen in 2018, is a novel that raises the issue of discrimination that occurred in America in the 1960s. The issue of discrimination depicted in the novel is the conflict between white cults and colored people. Based on the research objectives, this chapter is divided into two parts. In the first part, the researcher presents and analyzes the data collected from the novel *They Come in All Colors*. The discrimination against Huey Fairchilds who have skin of color as described in this novel takes three forms of discrimination, namely, verbal expression, prejudice, and segregation. In the second part, the researcher describes the types of Huey's resistance to discrimination which are reflected in the novel *They Come in All Colors*.

Novel *They Come in All Colors* as a whole has described the forms of discrimination. There are several incidents and cases concerning acts of discrimination against Huey Fairchilds (colored people) which are described in the form of words, sentences, paragraphs, and expressions in the novel *They Come in All Colors*. These incidents and cases are the result of real reflections of incidents and cases that occurred in the novel *They Come in All Colors* such as discrimination in the form of verbal expression, avoidance, segregation, and physical abuse.

A. The Forms Discrimination Faced by Huey Fairchild in Malcolm Hansen's *They Come in All Colors*

Researcher found three forms of discrimination against the main character named Huey Fairchild in Malcolm Hansen's *They Come in All Colors*. This form of discrimination appears in the form of verbal expressions, prejudice, segregation, and physical abuse.

1. Verbal Expression

Discrimination refers to actual behavior towards other groups (Giddens, 2006). Colored people often experience various forms of discrimination. Discrimination is the negative treatment of inferior races which is given irrationally and has a completely detrimental impact on them. Through this explanation, this novel shows us a form of discrimination against colored people, especially the characters in the story. Discrimination can occur everywhere, including in schools, workplaces, neighborhoods, and other places.

Discriminatory treatment will usually have an impact in the form of harm to certain groups. What is meant by social loss is the unfair attitude or behavior of a person or group of white people towards a weak group of colored people, namely a minority group. A group of white people who have power will make a group of colored people feel disadvantaged. Such harmful actions often take the form of criminal acts such as humiliation, expulsion, violence, bullying, and even murder. Social loss often refers to direct acts of social discrimination.

The first form of discrimination analyzed by the researcher was verbal expression. Verbal hostility includes insults and comments demeaning other races apart from the presence or absence of a target. Such comments are considered not serious matters but rather freedom of expression. Blank & Dabady (2004 p. 56) explain that this action is usually followed by non-verbal expressions that can cause hostility in the school environment, workplace, and residence.

Verbal expression is a form of discrimination, usually occurs by using negative words, sometimes using the name of an animal to address someone who is not of his or her race. Insulting other races, directly and indirectly, also occurs in the novel *They Come in All Colors*, which mostly occurs in the Huey Fairchild. Evidence of this condition can be seen as follows:

“Huey, listen to me. Your mother’s what’s known in the scientific community as a phenotypic anomaly. Okay? Someone of unknown morphology. A racial enigma— something so new they don’t have a name for it yet. You watch Wild Kingdom, right? Well, it’s like a newly discovered animal that they haven’t figured out where to put it in the classification system yet.”(Malcolm Hansen, p.240)

The above statement shows a disharmonious relationship between some groups of white people against Huey Fairchild, in which white people demonize people who are not the same as their race. Discrimination in verbal expressions arises because of the suspicion and hatred of multiple racial groups. This is shown in an incident above. White people directly insulted Huey Fairchilds who have colored skin. These verbal expressions indicate a different view of colored people by judging or insulting colored people as having a bad physique. That is reflected in the quote "Well, it's like a newly discovered animal that they haven't figured out where to put it in the classification system yet." White people use the word "animal" to represent negative expressions carried out by the majority group. Researcher can interpret that white people have a very deep sense of hatred towards colored people so that discrimination occurs in verbal expression.

In addition, acts of verbal expression discrimination do not only come from civilians, but can also come from the authorities. Officials who are supposed to uphold justice can actually influence to commit discriminatory acts against other people or other groups, so that it will lead to discriminatory behavior either directly or indirectly. Another form of verbal expression against Huey Fairchild (colored people, namely by blaming them as rioters). The authorities reveal that their existence is only criminals who will make trouble. This verbal expression has been ingrained in white Americans from generation to generation, so it's hard to get rid of.

"Don't pretend like you can't understand why the police are wondering if the colored boys caught in Mister Abrams's pool aren't just the tip of the iceberg!" (Malcolm Hansen, p.81)

The above quote shows that the security forces have an indirect hatred for Huey Fairchild. The white policeman investigated Huey about the real situation and the chronology. The police are always asking questions as if they are blaming Huey. The police didn't want the truth, but he wanted to discredit until Huey admitted his guilt. As shown in the sentence *"Why the police are wondering if the colored boys caught in Mister Abrams's pool"* is a phrase that implies that the police have the opinion that colored people often cause chaos. This is an indirect form of verbal expression because of an expression of hatred towards Huey Fairchilds who have colored skin. Then, there is also the verbal expression behavior that Huey and other colored people receive as the quote below:

"Listen, you scraggly-haired lovechild, I've got news for you! Your days here are numbered! I've had just about enough of you! You hear me? Numbered! You were born in sin, son. Sin! And I want you nappy-haired mongrels out! All of you! Out!" (Malcolm Hansen, p.144)

The dialogue above shows that Huey was subjected to direct discrimination through verbal expressions from white people. The phrase "you were born in sin, son" shows the hatred of white people towards colored people. In fact, the word "sin" is repeated again to emphasize one's hatred.

"You dumb ox! You ain't one of them! You'll never be one of them! They ain't your friends - ain't even your kind! So help me God! Whites do not serve niggers. Never have and never will. I don't care how fancy you dress up, you hear me?! Niggers serve whites. Always have and always will. Haven't you read a goddamned history book, you stupid nigger?" (Malcolm Hansen, p.86)

Contempt for colored people is based on the ideology that colored people are viewed as unskilled workers and are severely constrained by legal measures used to restrict the movement of their work. From this, white people's superiority often underestimates colored people about how they think dual race people only have low employment rates and are still inferior to white people in getting jobs or opportunities.

Most colored people were employed as subordinates by white people. They are required to always obey the white people who employ them. The practices and stipulations carried out by the white people there seemed fair but in reality there was an advantage for the white people there. Colored people were given jobs but only as labourers, as if they were degrading colored people by placing them in a caste below the whites. What they want is money from colored people. This indirectly discriminates against colored people there by making policies that demean one party.

Based on the quote above, Huey's father explains to Huey that colored people cannot be like them (white people) and emphasizes that colored people are always subservient to white people. This reinforces that white people do not want to work under the leadership of colored. White people always made colored people as slaves. This is a verbal form of expr because white people perceive colored people as having a low social strata.

*"I wanted to get right up in his face and tell him that I wasn't afraid — even if he was two grades older, he wasn't boss of me."
(Malcolm Hansen, p. 226)*

Huey is annoyed that he is always being humiliated like a slave. The above quote makes it clear that white people think that colored people cannot be the boss. Huey is annoyed whether it's just that he has colored skin, so he can't be a big person. This is an act of verbal expression because white people reveal that colored people are weak and can only be their slaves. (Blank & Dabady, 2004 p. 56) explain that this action is usually followed by non-verbal expressions that can cause hostility in the school environment, workplace, and residence.

*"Your papa's whole family thinks that good woman beside you is nothing but a cheap hussy who's been counting on his religion to keep he munder the same roof. You deserve to know that, buddy."
(Malcolm Hansen, p. 87)*

The above quote shows how white people insult colored people as having bad qualities. This is reflected in the sentence "but a cheap hussy who's been counting on his religion." White people think that colored people have a cunning nature. Researcher interprets that the best colored people even though they do good things in the environment and religion, but white people still think they are two-faced.

*"You one dem fancy niggas that go to some real bullshit school, aintcha? What they teach you about the war? Go on, lay it on me, brutha. All that bullshit learning your school teaches you about the war. I guarantee you it's bullshit. Every last word, bullshit. So you tellin 'me you spend aaaall that money to learn bullshit? You fancy niggas sure are some dumb muthafuckahs. "
(Malcolm Hansen, p. 182)*

The quote above shows how Huey's white schoolmates viewed colored people as a group of rioters. White people think that colored people are always the masterminds of riots. This is an act of verbal expression because they say colored people have anarchic souls.

She had on a polka-dot dress with pins up and down one side; she must've been in the middle of a fitting. She jerked me toward her and pinned me up against the storefront window. I assumed she was trying to shelter me from all the craziness.

Mister Rinkel, the tailor, was standing beside us with a tape measure flapping wildly around his neck as he banged on the plate-glass window and yelled, "Boooo! Go home!" (Malcolm Hansen, p.143)

Based on the quote above, it's very clear that Huey got scorn from white people. From the word "boooo!", white people express their dislike for colored people. This is a form of verbal expression because white people insult and think colored people are stupid people.

"He ran away with Snowflake?

He's gone for a swim. Probably out by where the geese nest. How can you be sure?

Check under his bed. I did!

Don't shout at me!

I'm not shouting — he can't swim! Then check for his dive mask.

Where've you been? He broke that in a million bits. And then had the nerve to give it to Irma.

Did you hear him leave?

Stop yelling at me! I'm not yelling!

I wanna know what on earth you said to him.

He shouldn't have cried as much as he did! Okay? That's what. He was crying too damned much, and I told him so. Told him he shouldn't have hesitated to pop that Bruce kid one.

Crying?

Yes. All the way down the street. Bumping into things. And if you would have done your job, I hardly think he would have taken it so hard! Babying him all the time. He isn't made of porcelain, you know. He can take a couple of knocks. Got to. He should know by now that he doesn't have to back down from nobody. " (Malcolm Hansen, p. 244)

The above quote tells about Ms. Huey who learned about the events of the Huey banishment after the Huey told about it. Based on what Huey told above, it

shows that Huey gets discriminatory treatment from his friends at school. He got the insult because he was not a white people. White people think Huey doesn't deserve the rights and justice it deserves as white people do. Huey suffers almost every day for discriminating against him. The school that was supposed to be a place to get education and protection, but in reality gave a bad experience.

Missus Krasinski clenched her teeth and snapped up the mayonnaise dispenser, gripped it in both hands, and unraveled a long, spiraling yarn over each of their heads. Jigaboos!(Malcolm Hansen, p.146)

The quote above shows that Huey was discriminated against verbally. The term "jigaboo" is a derogatory word. White people often use the term to demean a certain group.

2. Avoidance

Avoidance is a type of discrimination that is carried out by avoiding or avoiding a person or group of people who do not like it. The avoidance of discrimination that occurs in Huey's life in *They Come in All Colors* can be described as following.

A car sped past, so close I'd had to step down into the sheer slope of the road's narrow shoulder to avoid getting hit. Twenty yards down, its brake lights flared, and it pulled over. I didn't recognize it, but I ran up to the window anyway. It was an old Dodge. It had a black-and-white handshake painted on the door—which gave me pause. That was not something I saw every day. The driver talked like the president.

What?

Town, boy. The way to town.

I pointed. He asked if I needed a lift. The front passenger's seat was empty, but three coloreds were crouched down in the backseat, so low I almost didn't see them. I stepped back. No, thank you. (Malcolm Hansen, p.133)

The quote above shows that people driving cars don't want to give Huey a ride. Even though there was a black-and-white handshake symbol on the car door, it didn't bother white people. They still avoid people who are considered they have a low social strata.

A shrill peal of laughter erupted. It was deafening. In the next instant, all I could make out was "which makes you a love child. A little scraggly-haired, muffin-top, snooping, up-to-no-good love child. And I never want to see you around my house again. Do you hear me? You'll be shot, no different than the groundhogs and prairie dogs that come sniffing around unwelcome! You hear? You are not wanted here!"(Malcolm Hansen, p.144)

In this case, Huey was reprimanded by Miss Krasinski who was not happy with Huey's presence. This is evidenced by the following paragraph, which explains that Huey left the house after being violently evicted. This suggests that white people avoid colored people in one place. This includes choosing to communicate only with one's own racial group rather than interacting with several other racial groups.

3. Exclusion / Segregation

Exclusion is indirect discrimination run in no way enter someone or a particular group of people in his group. Another word of exclusion is segregation that separated group by group and does not add other races into their group. Segregation is not detrimental to minority groups but if it is carried out continuously in many situations it will cause long term reduction.

"I slid the patio door open and stripped down to my trunks while Dad went on like a broken record about how nice it was to have the pool all to ourselves for a change. He eased himself in and held up his hands like he was about to catch a football. The agreement had been for me to jump in on the count of three, but

on two a voice boomed out, You can't be in there! ”(Malcolm Hansen, p. 19)

As a teenager, Huey often received unfair treatment from white people who hurt him. Huey often has no place in social or educational terms. From these actions, Huey felt that he was not part of American. Fellow American even though they are of different races should be entitled to the same treatment. The above quote, it is explained that Huey is prohibited from entering the swimming pool. In this case, the prohibition of Huey from entering the pool refers to actions by a superior group that are bad for Huey. Whatever the cause of banning Huey from entering swimming pools is not justified because it is segregation behavior. Basically, because of his different skin color, he was treated unfairly which was detrimental to him.

“I got a second look from Missus Orbach. She took me by the shoulder and shoved me in front of herself, up front and center, so all could behold my indignation at the obscene villainy taking place before us.

*Segregation now! Segregation tomorrow! Segregation forever!
Where you belong, you goddamned orangutan! No apes allowed!
”(Malcolm Hansen, p. 145)*

The first paragraph in the above quotation tells about how Missus Orbach views someone. The way of looking at Missus Orbach shows a strange gesture. When connected to the previous story, Missus Orbach seemed to order that person to gather together with her race. The person in question is Huey which has colored skin. Knowing this, Huey felt irritated and cursed inwardly. Like the sentence in the quote in the second paragraph. He felt it was unfair to be classified by race or skin color. On the other hand, segregation is a sign of the distance between physical and social spaces that must be distinguished from other social forms that also

compose social distance in spatial terms (International Encyclopedia of Social Sciences, 1968). In this case, the behavior shown by Missus Orbach is a form of segregation because she classifies races and creates social distancing with Huey.

Another example that shows the shape of segregation is in the example below.

“Goddamn that Nestor. He gave me his word that those points were new — swore up and down on his mother's grave. Next time, I've got a mind to try out that nigger on the other side of the river. You know the one I'm talking about.”(Malcolm Hansen, p. 84)

The above quote shows that white people want to group colored people across the river. That is, colored people are grouped according to their race. The last sentence in the above quote is a sign of agreement from two people having a dialogue, which means they both don't like white people hanging out with colored people. This is an act of segregation committed by groups of white people to colored people.

“If you ask me, it was a harebrained idea for Mister Abrams to have ever built that pool in the first place. That pool was never anything but a place for fat, lazy old white men to twiddle their thumbs and sip drinks as they chatted about the weather in between spraying their crops.”(Malcolm Hansen, 170)

The quote above describes Huey's experience when he wanted to learn to swim in a white man's pool. Huey got a bad attitude. The swimming pool may only be used by groups of white people. This shows how exceptions can lead to discrimination.

“I was mesmerized. I could see them all now, directly beyond the unlit neon Coca-Cola sign in the window. I was pinned up against the glass. I tried to get that purse out of my face, desperately trying to hold onto the little bit of space I had. Missus Orbach

reached over my head and continued banging on the window, shouting in my ear. Go back to Africa!" (Malcolm Hansen, p.144)

The above quote illustrates how white people distance colored people according to their country. The last sentence in the above quote, "Go back to Africa!" shows clearly that white people group against Huey who is not the group. White people don't want to hang out with people who have multiple races. This is an act of racial segregation because colored people are grouped together with their race so as not to gather with white people, thus creating social inequality.

"Hubert Francis Fairchild, I know you're in there. Now get out here right this second.

Go away!

Hubert, I know that's you. Now come out.

I said, go away!

You come out of there right this instant, young man.

I'm never coming out. Now go away!" (Malcolm Hansen, p.227)

The quote above describes how a white man kicked Huey out of school. White people don't want to hang out with people of multiple races. This is an act of segregation or exclusion because colored people are grouped together with their race so they don't hang out with white people. This creates social distance, so that the rights of white people and colored people are not equal.

Then, there is also the exclusion/segregation of behavior that Huey and other colored people receive as the quote below:

"Listen, you scraggly-haired lovechild, I've got news for you! Your days her eare numbered! I've had just about enough of you! You hear me? Numbered! You were born in sin, son. Sin! And I want you nappy-haired mongrels out! All of you! Out!" (Malcolm Hansen, p144)

In this case, Huey was rebuked by Missus Krasinski who was not happy about the presence of Huey. This proved by following paragraph, it is explained that Huey left the house after being violently evicted. As it turned out, there were no people in the house whose skin color made Missus Krasinski kick her out. In other hand, the case that Huey is not allowed to enter the house of white people is a segregation. It shows that colored people cannot get the same place as white people. The quotation above is an act of discrimination by segregation because of the attitude of excluding groups of white people against groups of colored people.

4. Physical Abuse

Physical abuse is direct discrimination that is done by hurting, hitting, or attacking. Physical discrimination that occurs in novel *They Come in All Colors* be described as following.

I was starting to feel that I'd never known him at all. Love him? Hate him? Trust him? Suspect him? Did it even matter anymore? Who the hell knew which to believe? It was impossible to make heads or tails of anything anymore. The only thing I knew for sure was that he was dead—and even that I'd doubted for one panicky moment in front of S&W. And I only knew it for a fact because I had seen him lying there in that casket with my own two eyes. Truth be told, I wasn't even sure of that. He was so messed up I couldn't even recognize him. The corpse in front of me was roughly his height, so I just figured that it probably was him. Who else could it possibly have been? Derrick had once claimed, Once a criminal, always a criminal. It was something about the criminal instinct—how once it got in you, there was no getting it out. (Malcolm Hansen, p.213)

The quote above describes Huey's experience of seeing his friend killed by a white man. They were killed because they didn't have enough strength to fight white people. There is no guarantee for colored people to live comfortably. Their

souls are priceless to white people because white people's crimes against colored people are a form of a sense of superiority.

I forced my way down the steps and through the crowd, all the while shouting out to Dad that I was coming. Mister Buford had jumped on top of Dad and started punching him. I squeezed past a tangle of policemen standing beside a tipped-over barricade. I could tell that Dad had heard me because he held his hand out. I reached out for it but was jerked back just as I touched it. It was Missus Orbach. She barked out that she was sick and tired of seeing me everywhere and jerked me around by my necktie and dragged me off with her. I stomped on her foot and scrambled away before she knew what had hit her. But it was too late. Dad was sprawled out over the wide asphalt street, shielding his face. Mister Buford was still on top of him, slugging away. Missus Krasinski was standing there, beating him with her purse and hollering out so loud little bits of spit were flying from her mouth. "Get him, Lance! Get him good!" (Malcolm Hansen, p.192)

The above statement shows that Huey's father was physical abuse. When Huey looked for his father in the crowd, Huey found his father being beaten by some white people because they felt that the colored people had ruined their country (white people).

"I got hit by the sheriff. He was flying down Main Street, sirens blasting, and bam! I flew over the car. Must have been going at least eighty miles an hour, in hot pursuit.

That's not what I heard.

Says who?

Everyone.

Well, they didn't see the toxicology report, and I did. It was in big, bold letters: EIGHTY MILES PER HOUR." (Malcolm Hansen, p.162)

The quote above tells how Huey got violent action from the authorities. White people always resort to violence when they find themselves in a chaotic situation. This illustrates that direct discrimination can occur at any time and of course it is done to colored people indiscriminately.

The cases of discrimination in Malcolm Hansen's novel *They Come in All Colors* are verbal expression, prejudice, segregation, and physical abuse. The case of discrimination in Malcolm Hansen's novel *They Come in All Colors* is dominated by white people who prohibit colored people from using public places. As stated by Feagin (2006), discrimination is an act or practice committed by members of a superior group, or their representatives, which have a different and dangerous impact on members of subordinate groups.

The case of avoidance in the novel *They Come in All Colors* by Malcolm Hansen is shown by a group of white people who avoid a group of colored people. Avoidance may seem harmless in any situation, but when it accumulates across situations, it can lead to long-term exclusion and separation. This may be particularly problematic in situations where social networks are important, such as job recruitment and promotion, educational opportunities, and access to health care. Avoiding others because of race can be just as damaging as more direct and active harassment.

The case of segregation in the novel *They Come in All Colors* by Malcolm Hansen is shown by a group of white people who give social distance to colored people. Segregation is an institutionalized form of social distancing that is expressed in terms of physical separation. It signifies the convergence of physical and social space and must be distinguished from other social forms which also constitute social distance in spatial terms, such as, for example, the complex patterns of respect in African societies with sacred kingdoms or varying degrees of

seating (reflecting caste status) among the Singhalese castes (International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, 1968).

The case of physical abuse in the novel *They Come in All Colors* show that some colored people get violence from white people. They easily get violent because they don't have enough power to fight white people. There is no guarantee for colored people to live in peace and comfort. Their souls are invaluable to white people because white people consider themselves superior and colored people are weak (inferior).

B. Huey Fairchild's Reactions against Discrimination in *They Come in All Colors*.

Researchers found some of Huey Fairchild's resistance to discrimination in the novel *They Come in All Colors*. This type of resistance to discrimination consists of: withdrawal, resign acceptance, verbal confrontation, physical confrontation.

a. Withdrawal

Withdrawal means avoiding the discrimination that is going on. People who choose to leave the places and ignoring the situation. They feel uncomfortable because they don't want their family hurt or get injured.

"I covered my ears so that I didn't have to listen to their endless ranting about what awful people we were and how we were to blame for ruining their country. I looked over my shoulder at the small white clapboard church. The double doors were wide open and a large number of colored people dressed for the service were hunched up together in the doorway, looking out. I didn't even know the pastor, never mind the rest of his congregation. I knew

more of them across the street than I did those cowering in the church behind me. It dawned on me that I was sitting on the wrong side of the street. I was supposed to be on the other side, where Dad was. I pulled Mom to her feet and tugged at her arm, figuring that we just needed to cross the street and everything would be okay.” (Malcolm Hansen, p.191)

Huey and his mother decided to go to because the riots started again near the church. They feel insecure about the situation and choose to leave the place of discrimination without intending to take part in the discriminatory situation.

“THE MORNING SUN FLASHING AROUND the shattered edge of the front window seemed to throw Toby into a different light. I was sitting against the wall in the church, staring at his coffin. It wasn't until the gray hours before dawn that the commotion outside had subsided and the smoky rays of the sun brushed against the flames of torches that raged outside through the night. I can't see much, but I can hear everything. I sat huddled next to Dad in the back corner of the church, away from the front window. Dad was on his back, holding his nose straight. Mother wiped her forehead with a wet towel. Mr Swanson appeared at one point and suggested that it might be light enough to go. Father hesitated, but I begged him please. My arm felt like it was going to fall off.” (Malcolm Hansen, p.194)

The quote above describes the morning after yesterday's commotion. Huey and his mother and father were at church to save themselves due to bad circumstances. They temporarily could only dodge, unable to put up any resistance.

“Yet another heckle and jeer rang out. A brick crashed through the window. Glass sprayed over the floor. There was renewed commotion about how best to avoid the few lingerers remaining outside. I gazed around at the others crowded inside the church. Most were intent on waiting for help to arrive from Albany. They didn't want to be caught out on back roads alone before full light. Which left me and my aching arm. We bid the others farewell and left by the back door.” (Malcolm Hansen, p.194)

Continuing the previous quote, the situation is still out of control. Huey and his mother and father decided to escape from the place by going through the back door. This is a withdrawal, when Huey finds an act of discrimination and chooses to avoid and leave the place where discrimination occurs without the intention of taking part in a discriminatory situation.

b. Resign Acceptance

Resign acceptance means ignoring discrimination while continuing to interact. Although there are conflicts about black and white, some people choose to remain silent and carry out activities as usual. Like Starr and his family did adjust to social conditions, comply with existing customs and regulations, standards or applicable laws, reconcile themselves as they are, and accept that something unwanted cannot be avoided.

“I struggled to take it all in. Dad zigzagged around them slowly, offering them as wide a berth as he could. We shared a quiet moment as we made our way through the throng of people. We continued past a procession of dusty side roads interspersed with Pentecostal churches and still more peanut fields.” (Malcolm Hansen, p.128)

The above quote tells of when Huey and his father crossed a field and saw many people who looked gloomy. Huey and his father helped them by giving them a bed. Resistance is not always described as a mass anarchist act or an act of physical contact. Even more so for an act of discrimination that has been going on for a very long time and has been recorded in history since time immemorial and is still happening today. A resistance can also be done with a very simple action that is carried out in the social aspect. A friendship relationship can create loyalty. With that, it can become capital in carrying out a movement in various ways, especially in a resistance at the racial level.

c. Verbal Confrontation

Verbal confrontation is defined as a verbal challenge of discrimination in response to a disagreement where no physical threat is present or implied.

“We stopped in front of two jugglers tossing candlepins back and forth. Mom put her spare change in their cap, and we continued on past folksy guitar strummers belting out a protest song. Mom waxed philosophical about how much had changed in the last few years— how I'd gone from being a little boy to someone who would soon be a young man, and how the world around us was changing so much from one day to the next . She slung an arm over my shoulder and cursed Johnson for having lowered the draft age, but told me not to worry. Not in a million years would she let me fight that man's fight.

I stopped. Jesus Christ. Do I look like some long-haired lotus-eating freak? I wanna go and fight!

Over my dead body! I will not let that man get his hands on you. You hear me? If I wanted you dead I'd kill you myself. Christ, Huey. Don't be a chump! When are you going to realize that we win just by getting along? And the assholes can't even do that!”(Malcolm Hansen, p.297)

The quote above tells how Huey opposes discrimination. This was shown when Huey and his mother went to the city center. There, Huey and his mother played simple guitars to songs protesting local government policies. Huey is increasingly emotional and forms a mindset as a sign of resistance to social injustice. The existence of a mindset can give a message which in it leads to giving an understanding of the cause and effect of a behavior.

In the meaning of a sign, a message generally sees the various things that can be digested by the sense organs. The messages obtained will vary according to the interpretant of the message recipient (Priandono, 2016: 182). But in this novel, the researcher finds that a sign that is given refers to a person's mindset. Although it cannot be shown through a physical act, it can be understood through verbal that a mindset can refer to a sign of protection against discrimination.

“Let us remember, brothers and sisters, that the violence wrought against Tobias Wetherall Muncie is a necessary extension of this fear — that what begins with the right to swim in a white man's pool, or the right of a Negro to work his own bit of land with the same equipment as his white neighbor, ends with a farming

contract that was previously white-only. Let us remember, then, when we depart the site of our dear friend's eternal resting place, that those jeering us from within the shade of aging alders have no patience for any brand of justice that threatens their tenuous social standing. But most of all, brothers and sisters, when we're tossed into the back of a paddy wagon, let us remember that fairness may mean nothing to a man holding on to his last grain of food, but it means the world to he who has not even that.”(Malcolm Hansen, p. 188)

The above statement shows that Huey and his group can carry out demonstrations, screams and marches that will never be forgotten because it is part of the resistance against the government and white people who do not apply injustice.

“And I will have you know, kind brothers and sisters, that so long as not a drop of blood had been shed, I resisted the temptation of inviting outside involvement. Many of you questioned that judgment but accepted the wisdom of not provoking our illustrious sheriff— so long as not a drop of blood had been shed. But, brothers and sisters, what was simmering has now boiled over. And what was bloodless is no longer so. And so I have come to the determination that if justice is frail in our community, then let our brotherhood with the outside world be strong. And so today, we stand together with those who have come from distant places to stand at our side. Yes, brothers and sisters, it has been a very long summer here in Akersburg, indeed!”(Malcolm Hansen, p. 188-189)

The quote above explains how Huey and his group are against all forms of discrimination. So far, they often do not get unequal treatment in all social aspects. The moment was used by Huey and his group to voice their rights and justice against the government.

“Two blocks down, I avoided the eyes of the colored man standing in front of Ivey’s, holding up a placard stenciled with the words I AM A MAN. No kidding. It’s not like he had titties or anything. I took out Missus Bleecker’s handbill and held it up to the side of my face and walked right past him—then did it again to the colored man walking back and forth beneath the mortar and pestle hanging from a thin, creaking sign over the front stoop of the Rexall. His placard said FREEDOM NOW. And then again to the group of people sitting on the curb in front of S&W, Indian-style, with their placards in their laps, drinking sodas and fanning themselves. (Malcolm Hansen, p.233)

From the statement above, the reaction of a group of people who have the same skin as Huey voiced their rights that they had not received because of the injustices committed by white people.

d. Physical Confrontation

Physical confrontation is defined as a physical response to discrimination. Unlike verbal confrontation, physical confrontation is a disagreement response in which a physical threat is present or implied.

“Next thing I knew, she was on the ground. Irma clapped a hand over my eyes. By the time I managed to pry it off, two deputies were hauling Dad off, and Mom was sprawled out in the middle of the street with a bunch of people gathered around. They were taunting her. I hollered out, Stop!” (Malcolm Hansen, p. 190)

The above quote tells when Huey's father was arrested by two deputy sheriffs just because Huey's father asked two officers to give access to roads for a pregnant widow. This led to resistance from Huey. Huey was trying to find his father in a crowd of church congregations at the time. Gestures or attitudes are a form of non-verbal communication that functions as a non-verbal code as a sign for identity, which is also shown in the way of dressing and speaking accents as if they tell others who we are and how we are perceived (Priandono, 2016: 182). A person's attitude can be a sign of non-verbal messages that describe a person's feelings and thoughts. In this case, the gesture that Huey uses is looking for his father as a sign in the form of symbols of rejection of acts of discrimination experienced by colored people, as inferior recipients of acts of discrimination.

In the journey of fighting against forms of discrimination, history and culture were used as weapons in equalizing social equality in novel *They Come in All Colors*. This is shown from the conflict that occurred when Huey was in a sensitive condition to the prevailing racial laws. The divergence is too far away, causing Huey to lose his group identity (color). Meanwhile, convergence that is too deep still gets rejection from the superior group (whites).

Equality in terms of social class does not make the Huey equal in the social hierarchy. He is viewed differently by white people on the basic of skin color which is an identity that has been passed down from birth. This is because the form of discrimination does not see social class. They still see someone of race and descent (skin color) and the stigma of society. Although it is said that social class can change (social mobility), in fact social hierarchies cannot change. Coupled with the power system carried out by the superiority as the holder of the majority rule. Power becomes the weapon of a region (state/ city) which has the principle of a high power distance culture. This is an obstacle in a fight against racism.

In other hand, Huey received culture shock within his own group because he transformed into white people. This is a finding where when someone takes a fight against something that oppresses him/ her by equating his/ her culture and identity with his/ her opponent so that equality becomes visible, that's where he/ she begins to lose his/ her true identity. In other words, Huey Fairchild takes a fight against the white people by sacrificing his identity, namely a person of color, in order to do the same things white people do. So it can be concluded that the more

someone wants to fight against discrimination by equalizing the social and cultural levels, the more he/ she will leave his/ her true identity.

In the course of resistance carried out by Huey Fairchild, researcher did not find any resistance that came from a political motive. In the whole story, it tells more about acts of discrimination both in the form of verbal and actions committed by white people against colored people, as well as an act of resistance that is the result of these acts of discrimination. Researcher sees the resistance carried out by Huey more based on personal motives. There is no political goal in which to spread power. Indeed in the story there is a form of power shown by colored people. But not to be used as a weapon in calling for a political system.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing the data, the researcher presented conclusions and suggestions regarding the results of the analysis in the previous chapter. This chapter has two parts. In the first part, the researcher presents the conclusions from the overall analysis that has been presented in the previous chapter. In the second chapter, researchers provide suggestions to readers and future researchers related to this research.

A. Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis in the previous chapter, the researcher concluded that there are several forms of discrimination against Huey Fairchild (colored people) which are described in the novel *They Come in All Colors*. The forms of discrimination depicted in the novel are discriminatory acts of verbal expression, prejudice, and segregation. Acts of Discrimination are directly pointed against individuals and groups of colored people minorities in America. Meanwhile, indirect Discrimination is addressed through rules, practices and provisions in society which discriminate against colored people in America. Racism cases occur anywhere, including in schools, workplaces, the environment and public spaces.

In addition, the novel *They Come in All Colors* describes various forms of discrimination, such as verbal expression discrimination, prejudice, segregation,

and physical abuse. Prejudice arises as a result of a misunderstanding or lack of knowledge about a group of colored people, giving rise to hatred against a race. This hatred is manifested in an action or behavior that can harm multiple racial groups, namely people of minority color.

White people feel they have the power to discriminate against colored people because white people form the majority group in America. Meanwhile, colored people who are victims of acts of discrimination do not have the power to fight back because they are a minority group of people. Moreover, we can see that people of minority color are placed in a lower caste than white people.

Then, the researcher also concluded based on the results of the analysis of the object of research that the novel *They Come in All Colors* depicts a form of Huey's resistance to act in Discrimination. From the analysis carried out, the novel *They Come in All Colors* represents an act of resistance to real discrimination in the form of individual resistance. The majority of individual resistance is carried out by Huey as a figure who comes from a minority and degrading group, in the form of dress and home furnishings, the majority of which are shown as icons and symbols of upper social class (wealth and luxury), ways of behaving and ways of thinking.

Institutional resistance is described in several ways, namely in terms of employment, education and culture. In carrying out institutional resistance that involves a large group (people of white people), it leads to recognition of identity which Huey does by entering into the majority group.

The personal resistance that is depicted through the self-emotion of the character, Huey. This resistance leads to inner emotional turmoil that is not released to others. This resistance is shown by the emotions that Huey shows to himself.

B. Suggestion

This research is not a complete study, there are still many deficiencies that need to be completed and developed in future research. For this reason, researcher provides some suggestions to future researchers who want to conduct research on the same novel *They Come in All Colors* with the aim of producing better research. It is possible for future researchers to study the novel *They Come in All Colors* using other perspectives outside the sociological approach, like psychological approach and structural approach. Then, analyze it using postcolonial theory, feminism, and identity is highly recommended, considering that there is a lot of data in the novel relating to these theories.

In addition, the researcher hopes this research can provide inspiration and motivation to future researchers in analyzing cases of racism in a literary work. The use of the theory of racism against colored people in analyzing literary works is still very rare. In addition, researcher emphasizes that readers can take lessons from cases of racism in America and foster attitudes of religious tolerance.

Finally, the researcher realized that this study was not perfect. For that, criticism and suggestions are welcome. In addition, researcher really hope that this study can provide useful information for readers and other researchers who are interested in analyzing the novel *They Come in All Colors* by Malcolm Hansen.

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