



**CRITICISM AGAINST RACISM IN HARPER LEE'S
*TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD***

THESIS

Written by:

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ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF LETTERS

JEMBER UNIVERSITY

2015



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a thesis presented to English Department, Faculty of Letters,
Jember University, as one of the requirements to obtain
the award of Sarjana Sastra Degree
in English Studies

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DEDICATION

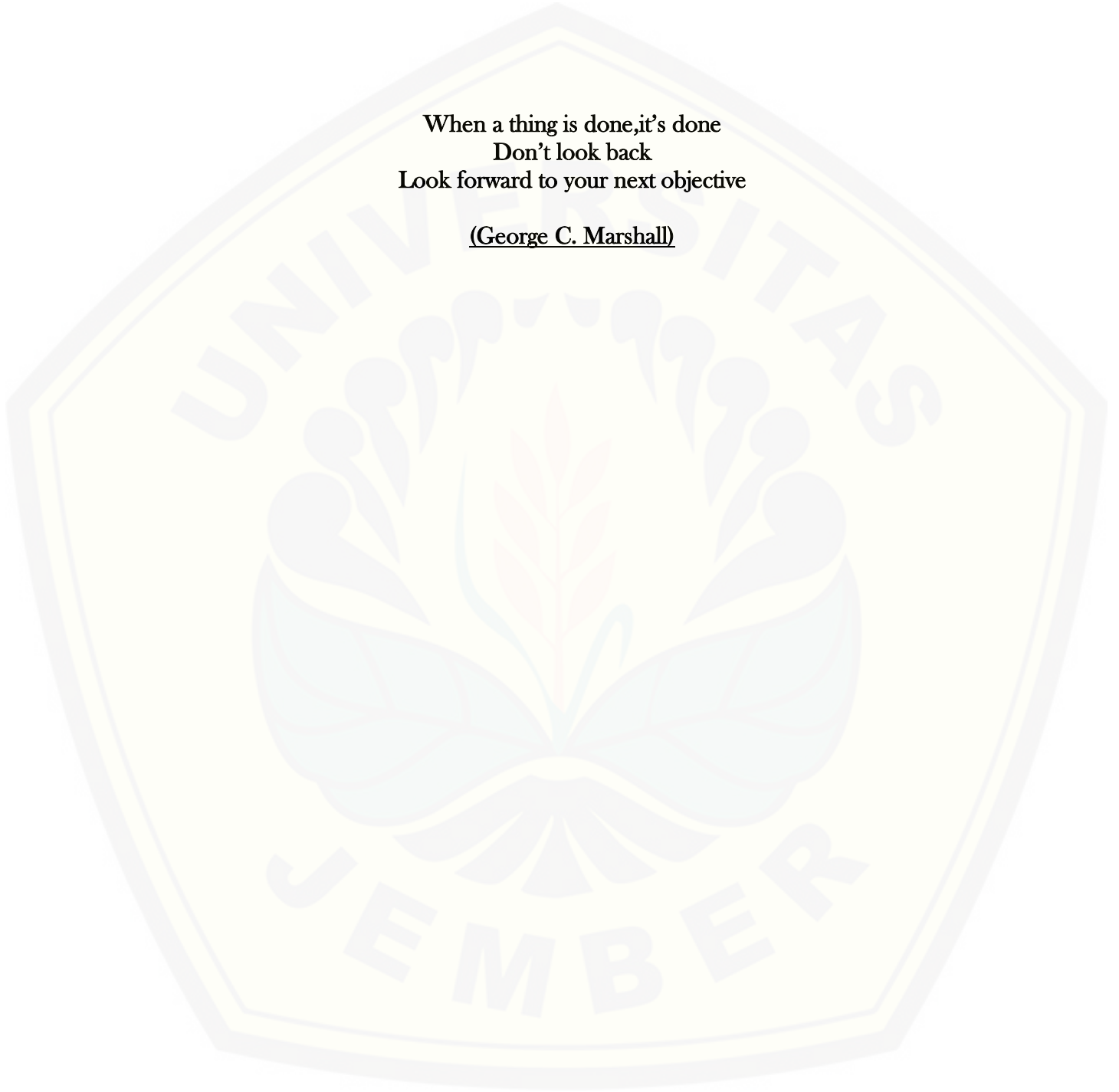
With love and happiness, I am dedicated this thesis to :

1. My beloved mother, Semiah and my father Bambang Sutrisno , my everything.
Thank you for your love, your patience, endless prayer, support me all the time through mentality, financially, spiritually, and guide me to build good personality.
2. My only brother, Imam Ahmad Kurniawan. Thank you for the support, laugh, and being the reason I have to smile everyday.
3. My Alma mater

MOTTO

When a thing is done, it's done
Don't look back
Look forward to your next objective

(George C. Marshall)



DECLARATION

I hereby state that this thesis entitled “*Criticism Against Racism in Harper Lee’s To Kill a Mockingbird*” is an original piece of writing. I state that the analysis and the research described in this thesis have never been submitted for any other degree or any publications.

I certify to the best of my knowledge that all sources used and any helps received in the preparation of this thesis have been acknowledged.

Jember, September 14th 2015

The Writer,

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Hopefully, this thesis can give contribution towards the English Studies, especially those who intend to develop their knowledge on the study of literature.

Jember, September 14th 2015

Merliya Dewi Sastrawati

SUMMARY

Criticism Against Racism in Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird*; Merliya Dewi Sastrawati, 100110101131; 2015: 55 pages; English Department Faculty of Letters Jember University.

To Kill a Mockingbird is written by Harper Lee. This research is focused on Southern society in 1930s, the way of thinking, and racism in Southern Society that is represented by the novel. The character of Blacks and Whites describe the people in 1930s and 1950s. Through Whites characters, it shows that racism is an effect of whites' mind to blacks.

There are three problems to discuss in this research. The first is racism represented by the novel, world view of the author presented in the novel, and the last is racism constructed in the Southern society. In analyzing this research, I use qualitative research method and qualitative data. The primary data in this research are facts and informations related to the racism in the novel. The secondary data are facts and informations about Southern society condition in 1930s and 1950s.

This research uses Genetic Structuralism by Lucien Goldmann. By applying the theory, I analyze the world view of the author through the Blacks and Whites characters; and Southern America society. I find the analysis that racism is an effect of white's mind so that racism influence the life of blacks in law aspect. Blacks cannot get justice and security in Southern America society.

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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

Text becomes very extensive when it is elaborated. This chapter needs to be divided into some subchapters to complete an analysis in this thesis. They are the background of study, the problem to discuss, and the last is the goals of study. It will be explained more, as follows:

1.1. The Background of Study

Literary work is an imaginative product which is created (by people) to demonstrate what people think and want. One of literary work genres is novel. Chris Baldick said that some novels written in verse, short, and sometimes written non-fictional such as literary (2001:184). The statement proves that novel is an imaginative product depends on an author's imagination. When authors fantasize something around their life and write it into a novel, it reflects the life as Plato stated in Faruk that the world within a work is an imitation of real life (2012:48). Therefore, to write a novel an author looks for inspiration in their life such as setting, characterization, plot, etc. Those become intrinsic elements. Moreover, there is a message behind a story. Indeed, the message is related to the situation and condition such as historical background toward the society and how the society responds the problems.

To Kill a Mockingbird written by Harper Lee tells about a child named Jeane Louis Finch (Scout) who lives with her father, Atticus Finch and her brother named Jeremy Finch (Jem). Atticus is a white lawyer with his black client named Tom Robinson who was accused since he raped white woman although he did not

conducted it. The situation forces him facing his environment because at that time whites did not like blacks.

The novel was published in 1960. The story setting is in Alabama in 1930s, which was the year when Great Depression happened. In Great Depression era, there are a lot of people lost their lands, their homes and also their dignities. People have to look for many jobs because unemployment keeps growing. The poorest commonly uses mode transportation and then they ride the rails to look for a job. The condition gives big effect to American and African-American in some aspects, such as political aspect. Therefore, they should live neighboring between whites and blacks. The whites position themselves better than blacks. The problem occurs when race prestige only makes one of them get injustice in political view. Even though in America is not only American but also African-American, many blacks being poorest than the whites (Haggerty, 2010:83).

When blacks and whites are in the same place and transportation thus it could be a gap that causes problems. As the depicting in *To Kill a Mockingbird* when Tom Robinson is in the same place with a white woman, Mayella Ewel. This situation makes the blacks trapped in law. Many proofs have been given yet the black is still sentenced to death because all of juries are whites. Therefore, Tom Robinson cannot avoid the situation in court. Tom Robinson is a victim in the story.

Lee told the reader what exactly happened during her life since she was born until she produces the novel. Moreover, it actually represents social group in that era. The group certainly has their way of thinking, the same feeling, thoughts, and opinions. The issue related to the people's mind is racism. Specifically in political view, racism makes law cannot work well. Law obliged to solve every problem that is faced by everyone to get justice, instead of men in the novel get injustice because of different race. Shortly, the story was talking about black as the victim of white. However, Lee wants to show the story about an innocent black. In the another hand, the story is a criticism about a situation at that time which blacks and whites live together. The theory that is mentioned in a previous paragraph will explain the detail

relation between a story and a reality. The big effect of this novel is unpredictable. People adapt the story in a theater in 1991 and always being performed every year in the stage of Monroeville.

This presented research uses *To Kill a Mockingbird* with two motives. Firstly, the novel has an interesting background. The novel is produced in 1960s but the setting was 1930s. The era automatically explains the background. Therefore, finding the historical background is important because it will lead to find the cause of writing. Secondly, a dominant story in the novel is racism. Racism and the cause are fascinating to analyze because in analyzing racism related to socio-history based on incidents in the year when the novel is produced and occurred. The second reason has close relation with the first one. Moreover, with two reasons mentioned before the story in the novel could be analyzed with sociology of literature using Genetic Structuralism. There is a relation between the affair in the real society and the topic in the story. It attracts me to analyze through Genetic Structuralism theory.

With Genetic Structuralism theory by Lucien Goldmann, this presented research tries to find the worldview dealing with the structure in the novel and structure in the real life. The theory will lead to analyze the topic about racism, structure, and world view.

1.2. The Problems to Discuss

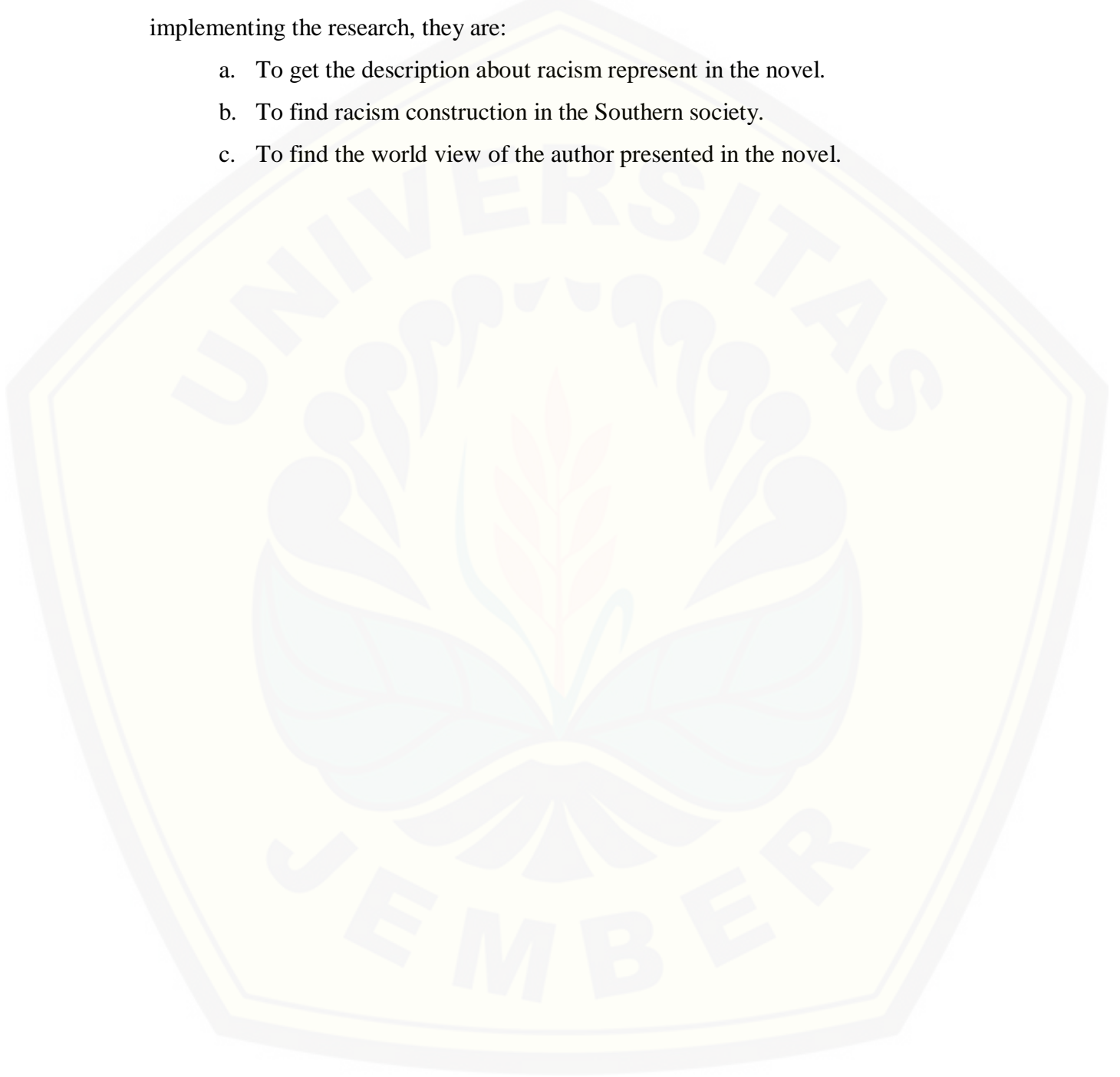
To analyze the problem about racism, these questions below will be discussed as follows:

- a. How does the novel represent racism?
- b. How is racism constructed in Southern society?
- c. What is the world view of the author presented in the novel?

1.3.The Goals of the Study

Based on several questions in this thesis, there are several purposes in implementing the research, they are:

- a. To get the description about racism represent in the novel.
- b. To find racism construction in the Southern society.
- c. To find the world view of the author presented in the novel.



CHAPTER 2. THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

In analyzing racism described in the novel, this presented research needs some previous researches to make comparison between the last research and this new research. The previous researches give contributions to designate the distinction both of research. Moreover, this research also needs a theory from a theorist to solve the problems. This chapter explains Genetic Structuralism theory in detail.

2.1. The Previous Research

The research needs comparison between the last research and the presented research. It is very important because a research must give new view and gap. The research is not only looking for object but also it needs to know how to analyze it. This research uses Genetic Structuralism to solve the problems of racism in the novel as intrinsic element into its meaning (extrinsic element). Here, some researches have similarities with the object, theory and methods, but those researches are different from this research because this research takes new gap. This research is assisted by some previous researches below.

The first previous research is from the student of University of Jember entitled “An Analysis of Atticus’s moral values in Harper Lee’s *To Kill a Mockingbird* “(2012) by Dede Nugraha. The research object is the same as this presented research but the study is different. The goal of Dede’s thesis is telling about moral value of the first character named Atticus. Dede concludes that there are faith, good will, bravery, friendship, care, and love transferred by Harper Lee through the first character, Atticus. Dede uses Good Will and Self-Evidence theory. By the theories, Dede found Atticus’s way of thinking that was delivered to the readers. It means Dede extended the moral values through the character’s way of thinking.

The second previous research is entitled *The Portrait of Racialism in Great Depression Era Seen From The Selected Langston Hughes's Poems* (2012) written by Angga Hartono Putra. The thesis was talking about racialism in South America. The majors of racial problems are skin color, discrimination, stereotype and also racial segregation. Angga uses Greenblatt's new historicism to analyze his research. By the theory, Angga examined the condition of Hughes' poem and the position as the agent of a class. It was dissimilar theory from this presented research. The result of Angga's thesis tells about the rejection of racialism that is constructed in the poem. This presented research has the same result with Angga's research. Both of literary work's writers reject racialism that occurred in Great Depression era.

The last previous research is written by Desinta Nugrahaningrum, the student of University of Jember entitled as *Consumerism in Early 21st Century Women's Lifestyle in Sophie Kinsella's Mini Shopaholic* (2014). Her thesis explained about postmodern women as shopaholics who lived in 21st century. Desinta analyzed about postmodern women life style and ideology of consumerism constructed in London society. She uses Genetic Structuralism theory to analyze consumerism and to analyze some concepts of consumerism to develop an ideology brought by postmodern women. Desinta concerned to postmodern women and how their willing to possess anything and to get branded product. Desinta explained how the upper middle-class women become the high-class women through branded product and how far the influence of the branded product to the women's life. This presented research has the same theory with Desinta's thesis. It means the method that is used in this thesis is the same as her thesis, but it still has some distinctions from this presented research because the object and the topic are different.

2.2. Lucien Goldmann's Genetic Structuralism

Genetic Structuralism is a combination between intrinsic element (in the novel) and extrinsic element (reality). Based on Genetic Structuralism, literary work is a significant structure (1981:75). Genetic Structuralism tries to find a structure in the novel and a structure in the society.

Goldmann said in his book, "the literary work is critical insofar as it displays the author's creativity and originality in his relation to society" (1981:24). There is a relation when intrinsic parts combine with extrinsic part as the reality (originality of the text). The meaning of originality is referring to socio-historical context. Genetic Structuralism is not only to find a structure in the novel but also when and why the novel was written. Structures mentioned above, have relation the novel is produced and what the representation of the novel. When the novel depicts a society at that time and represents thought of people from the same class, it will produce worldview.

Goldmann (in Faruk) states that novel is a story about the searching of authentic values within the world. He explains the meaning of literary work generally related to Genetic Structuralism theory. First, literary work is an expression of world view and second; the effort to articulate world view, the author needs to create characterization, objects, and relations between them (2012: 71-73). It means that world view makes coherent structure each other. World view is virtual in social group which has the same feeling and ideas in judging something that can produce different perspective from another group as the result of social condition faced by a collective subject.

The Genetic Structuralism in sociology of literature has given many works by seeking the fact particularly human fact. The theory compares between the structures of the novel with the reality that occurs in the novel as Goldmann stated Genetic Structuralism tries to find text's structure into its meaning (1981:24). Goldmann believes that literary work is a structure (2012:56); it means literary work is a historical product and continuously proceeds through historical process. Genetic Structuralism describes about life system which has regularity and integrated. The

analysis of theory Genetic Structuralism is not only to find an intrinsic element but also the social background as an extrinsic element when the novel was written. Studying the social background related to collective consciousness that supports the human fact is important, because looking for human fact is necessary as the first step to find the collective subject in the novel. In elaborating the novel, significant structure is built based on knowledge and science. Significant structure here is the structure in the novel which explains briefly the connection between literary work and society but it cannot be separated by science. Significant structure is influenced by human thought and the conscious behaviour of an author in writing the novel. The structure can be changed by some factors such as environment and knowledge. Knowledge usually affects the way of thinking.

The theory of Genetic Structuralism assists to analyze a structure in the novel into its meaning; it will be explained in detail below:

2.2.1. World View

In Genetic Structuralism, there is a relation between a structure of literary work and a structure of the society. Sometimes, literary work is distinctive from the society but both of them have the same structure. The structure cannot be separated with worldview, which is world view is a whole of idea, feeling, and aspiration which is connected together the member of group. Therefore, a group becomes different from another social group (2012:65). For Genetic Structuralism, world view is a media, style, and the way of thinking of social group then it makes different from another social class.

Worldview is developed in that society as an effect of social condition. As known, structure in literary work is not realistic but imaginative and full of engineering. The problem is depicted in the literary work reflects the real problem in the society. The world view connects social structure in the society with social structure in the literary work. To discover the world view in the society, a researcher has to find human fact that is depicted in the novel because the world view is a

coherent unity and the connection will designate what is the world view in the novel demonstrated by an author. World view basically has the content about history and social fact. The subject of social fact is collective subject. In developing worldview, it needs to know all of part that support how to form worldview by seeing human fact, transindividual subject, and significant structure.

a. Human fact

Human fact arises as a result of subject's behavior that can change social history. The change of social history was done by collective subject. Facts produced by human as the result of the relation between human and world surrounding the life. Therefore, it will get the balances in relation with the world around people (Faruk, 2012:58). Human fact is a basic of Genetic Structuralism (Goldmann, 1981:40). It means to relate between social structure and literary work is connected by world view. Looking for world view, human fact becomes important part to get social fact in forming social structure. Human facts refer to all human behavior that is proper to human need. Everything that human need in the social life delivered in hope, suggestions or critique in order to change social condition. Indirectly, the change of social condition also influences the change of social condition within the literary work. It means social structure and literary structure will change.

Human fact has close relation with worldview. Human fact happens from individual aspects such as politic, economy and others. Individual subject can change social condition if individual subject becomes transindividual subject afterwards reform worldview. Worldview is an aspiration from social group which has the same ideas that explains how people give an opinion about world problem. An author is an individual person that to be collective subject because the author represents a group of people. Human thought forms human social structure that grows as the respond of subject collective to social condition in the society. Human fact builds the equivalence between human life and world around them.

b. Transindividual Subject

The analysis of literary work has contribution to look for the meaning of the work. One important part is a subject as the agent in social community. Transindividual subject here is collective subject that to be part of certain community. It means that the author writes as individual person but what author writes is represented the social group. The author is a part of community and the author has an idea in judging something to another group that also the idea of the author's group. Goldmann said collective subject can explain amount of mental categories forming the cultural in produce the work (1981: 20). Harper Lee represents her disagreement with racism through her work. Lee's mind describes her community mind because Lee is transindividual subject. Literary work as the result of activity which has subjects human and their environment, Goldmann (1981:97). Human always have behavior. From the behavior, human can change social class in the society. Every class has the same feeling and thoughts. Goldmann said that social community is appropriated as subject collective if the community can create new perspective and universal in human life. It could be proven by socio-history and the member of community is similar, it is called social class (1981: 41)

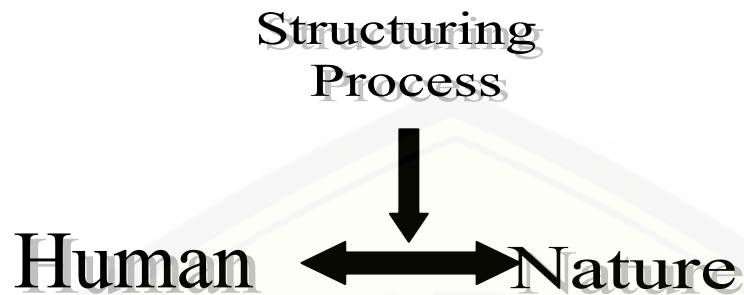
2.2.2. Significant Structure

Significant structure is how socio-history depicted in a form of literary work. Human reforms the socio-history through continually process from the time to time. Transformation of socio-history is influenced by human sciences. Meanwhile, significant structure is a tool to understand human sciences (Goldmann, 1981:14). It means how far science mastered by human could be seen from the change of socio-history. Based on the statement above, socio-history is made by human and it is always change together with knowledge about the changing of society. Knowledge is also influenced by human thought. Literary work itself depicts human thought that illustrates human social structure. Significant structure can be changed by human

social structure. Although the content of literary work is different from reality, but both of them have the same structure.

Literary work constructs world view that depicts problem between human relationship and environment. The problem is dynamic because it reflects the real problem. The structure of the story produces social history. In relation between human and environment, there are two processes happen between them.

The equivalence and coherence between human and environment through ongoing process of structuration (assimilation) and destructuration (accommodation) (1981:16). It means the action between human and the environment can cause the process of structuration and destructuration. Structuration is the action in conscious behavior which is done by an author in writing literary work. Conscious behavior here is the actions have been done by an author or only wishes something in literary work. The real consciousness is had by human such as their position in the society and how they interpret their aspiration and feeling toward a relation with each other and environment. Goldmann said, structuring process is a result of the subject (individual and trans-individual subject) in relation with their environment to make coherent responses (1980:56). Related to the statement above, in literary work describes human action and human relationship with another thing in life surrounding. It could happen because society and literary work is homolog (1981:66). It means both of them have similar origin but different form. Human tries to adapt the condition of their environment in their mind and behavior. Human consciously obtain the influence from knowledge and sciences. Therefore, history can be changed depends on the way of thinking of some group of people and new knowledge of social community. It means the history process of life is changeable. The conscious aspect of life of some group occurs to be the essential factor that changes cultural and historical life. The scheme below explains the relationship between human and nature along with the example.



From the diagram above, in structuring process; people try to assimilate environment in their brain scheme. It means nature produces human needs in order to fulfill human life. Sometimes the fact is different from human mind. When nature cannot complete human necessities of life, people must accommodate their behavior to the environment. It means that human must fulfill what is required by environment in order to complete human needs. For instance, men need to cultivate rice in their land, but it is only arid soil there and enough to plant cassava. Finally human give up from the situation and adapt human behavior to the environment. It calls human doing accommodation. Human must follow the desire of nature when people cannot assimilate them. Assimilation and accommodation support construction of human fact.

In forming world view is supported by human fact. Human fact is a result of human effort to get a balance between human and the world around them as a whole (1981:40). It means world view is influenced by human effort in some aspects such as political, economical, and racial aspect. The aspects above are referred to world around people. The role of collective subject to make structure coherent is an effort in achieving a balance between social and its environment (1981:61). Two processes mentioned in paragraph before are related to the function of the relation.

However, there is reciprocal relationship between literary work and society. When human social structure is changed, it also influences a structure in a literary work. Human thought constructs human social structure. It can change significant structure.

CHAPTER 3. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

In conducting this presented research, using method is needed to analyze the research problem. Every researcher has to use method because method will lead a researcher how to research. This chapter is clarified about a method that is divided into some subchapters. There are type of research, data collection, data processing and analysis.

3.1. The Type of Research

This research is a qualitative research since I use qualitative data to analyze racism in *To Kill a Mockingbird*. According to *Blaxter, et al*, qualitative data focuses on collecting and analyzing data without numeric data (1995:60). The data here are all information about racism (from novel and other sources). Primary data in this thesis are facts and information about racism in the novel. Meanwhile, secondary data are information and facts about Southern society condition in 1930s and 1950s.

3.2. Data Collection

I collect the data by close reading to get deep interpretation of the novel. Moreover, documentary research technique is used because the main and the supporting data are gathered from books. The data sources are taken from various books and documents to obtain supporting information such as theoretical reviews and the topic discussed. Internet source is also functioned to complete insufficient information from books periodically and provide another information such as journal, article, and anything that support the analysis. The qualitative data in this thesis are in a form of words, sentences, paraphrases, and clause and written all of the direct or indirect quotations or paraphrasing.

3.3. Data Processing and Analysis

These data are categorized into two parts. The first categorical data are taken from the novel dealing with racism. The data are about the life of blacks and whites in the novel and racism. The second categorical data are taken from books and internet dealing with historical background discussing racism in Southern society and another sources such as biography of the author, article, etc related to 1930s in Southern America.

After categorizing and clasifying, the research begins with an analysis of the novel by applying Goldmann's theory to get general description. The theory is applied to find the world view of the author through the characters (Blacks and Whites) are a way of thinking and the illustration of racism mindset in the novel. I use Genetic Structuralism framework to answer the second question by covering human fact, transindividual subject and significant structure to find the world view in the novel. Then, I analyze socio-condition in Southern society that deals with racism to point out the world view in the novel as an effect of racism that is realized by the white's mind. This thesis continues to answer the last question with analysis of socio-historical context about a condition of Southern America in 1930s toward racism contruction. The description focuses on social phenomena such as facts about Black and White dealing with racism. I connect between the description of racism in the novel and Southern America in 1930s to get racism construction based on the life between black and white.

CHAPTER 4. DISCUSSION

This chapter answers questions of this presented research. Using genetic structuralism theory, the analysis begins from intrinsic element until extrinsic element. This chapter is divided into some subchapters. They are Southern America in 1930s, the life of blacks and whites, racism analysis in the novel and Southern America Society.

4.1. Southern America In 1930s

The setting of *To Kill a Mockingbird* novel was 1930 where racism became very close with human life. Racism here was a problem of social condition in 1930s. The era can be called Great Depression, the most traumatic era as long as American history (Haggarety, 2010:81). Many problems were changed American's life in economical, political, or social aspect at that time.

Great Depression era gives big impact to American life as whole. That is caused by some factors, generally is explained: first, economical aspect affect to the Great war; second; transformation of economic and geo-politic caused by the war especially in Central and South Eastern Europe; third, the crash of gold standard; fourth, the imbalances of global financial and German war; fifth, crash of US stock market; and the last, lack of global financial leadership and the application of mistaken economic policies. In the explanation, the First World War in Germany spends a lot of money to pay the technology, transportation, and infrastructure reparation from Belgium to French. The condition also changes economic condition in another country such us Canada and United State. The situation forces them to spend all gold supplies and print money to pay the bills for the failed. Belgium, French, and Britain borrow from United States. The power of Europe gets huge debts to pay for war requirement. It forces government to go off gold standard and print money in countries. Moreover,

the condition makes inflation in Europe and United States. High inflation and increasing price make the powers of US falling down (Maziorinis, April 2007).

During 1930s, total member bank reserve increased by \$116 million. Controlled reserves raised by \$209 million and government securities held consist of \$218 million which is gold stock increased \$309 million and there was a net in member bank reserves of \$116 million. Although it increases the reserves, the total money supply required decrease a minimum of \$73.52 billion to \$73.27 billion during 1929 to 1930 (Rothbard, 2000:240). Therefore, there are a lot of money circulate in the country. The condition forces to make the very high price. Goods and service become very expensive if remember at that time is unstable economic condition after a war. There are a lot of people invest their money and sell it when they begin to worry about the price of stock increasing high, ultimately no people buy the stock. The decreasing of stock price is drastic. All of stocks affect to the balance of economic condition. At that time, banks borrowed the people a number of maximum money to the land owner such as farmer and rancher in order to invest their money to run a stock market. It made the rotation of money became very much than the stock. When the economy was down, banks taken the land from the owner.

Great Depression happens because of an unstable economic condition and the decreasing of stock market. There are a lot of people lost their homes, their lands, and unemployment rise up to 25%, stock market lost 80% for its value and more than 7000 banks failed. Many workers have jobs in some aspects and they try hard to get money. The big effect is sensed by farmers. In 1930s contained of 207.000 cotton farms and 70% worked by black and white tenant farmers (Haggerity, 2010:81). It means Great Depression hits everybody who lives in that era, either blacks or whites. Almost a whole of Southern America is agriculture region. Therefore they need a lot of worker in Southern than in the Northern.

People who live in America majority are from Europe. They come from England, Spain, French, and any other European. When Great Depression happened, people who live in America consisted of European and African. Long time ago, African were

slave. They were bought by whites to help them working in farm. Whites need a lot of people to help their production in agriculture because whites from Europe were new population in United States. Whereas whites accustomed to life well and never work hard. Therefore, whites need more big power from another men and choose the blacks to conduct their business between America and Europe. Whites think that Africans are stronger than them. Blacks can work hard as strong as bull. It formed cooperation among white and other white. Whites attacked African in Africa Continent and bring them out to America for auction sale as slaves. The reason why whites could carry the blacks, because blacks were failed in weaponry confront to whites. Besides, the whites oblige the black to follow them. Finally they go along with whites to go to America. The landowner buy the black and make them become the slaves. They must work hard all day long only with enough food and clothes. This condition continually happened for centuries until slavery manners deleted in 1865. Whites' society has new mindset based on the history and black can do nothing to fight. Blacks considered as competitor in searching for jobs. Moreover, there is a movement of white anti-black. Racist condition covers people life in Great Depression era. The difficulties in economy aspect support rasism grow well. The society create the codes for white and black.

Racism could walk in line with Great Depression era because blacks in America still consider a lower class based on their history in the pass. It means when people were pressed by economy condition, they need a lot of worker to cultivated their left over crops. Blacks did not have their own land which is why blacks always being workers and work for whites although they are not slaves like long time ago. The situation makes a strong assumption in white's mind that black is not same with them, blacks is bad, black is dirty, black is lower class and and so on (bad opinion). In the middle of economy degradation, racism is growing quick together with people's needs especially whites. The biggest part of worker in Southern America is black. The seriousness level of racism is seen when they have certain codes for everybody

there. The codes are made according to the position of whites and blacks in the society. Both of them become obedient of what they choose.

There are some incidents that prove racism is prevailed and got the attention of Southern society. In the beginning of Great Depression era, the trial of Scottsboro boys was performed. At that time, the condition forced all of folks looking for jobs and using general transportation. The poorest whites were using the same car with black. They had the same aim to go to one place. There was trouble when they were in the same place. There were a small group of white and nine blacks in a car. They got a fight in the car and white reported black that black attack them. Two young white women accused black of raping them. Finally, those blacks were called by National Guard and eight of them sentenced to death by jury especially for raping black men. One of nine black men was young teenager and sentenced to live in prison. There were eleven juries handled the case and almost all of them sentenced the young black to death. The jurors consisted of white farmer from the village and declared the boys were guilty. The other side, two young white women who confess black of raping them worked as prostitutes. They protected their mistake from moral responsibility by accusing the blacks of raping them. However, there are no sign of evil, bruises, and any other sign to prove that rape is happened (Haggeritty, 2010:83-86). The condition shows the race prestige defeat the law. Although blacks are not wrong, they are still sentenced wrong because they are colored. The important position in the government is majority occupied by whites.

Another case of injustice, like Scottboro Boys in Southern society also happens to the fourteen years old black child named Emmet Till. It occurs in 1955 which was the case similar with Scottboro Boys in Great Depression era. Emmet Till was from Chicago and spent his summer time at Mississippi. At that time, Till went to the market and got some bubble gums, he told stutter and made the white shop keeper misinterpreting as whistled and flirted. The husband of the white woman was mad and being brutal. He killed Till like not human, shot him in the head, tied him with barbed wire, and shoved mutilated body in the water.

In the trial, all of juries sentenced to the murder free without admit the crime (<http://www.history.com/topics/black-history/emmett-till>). It shows the injustice because of racial condition. All of black do not have law security when they get the problem with whites. Racism still becomes a culture when blacks and whites want to get justice in their life. Whites consider black as unimportant part of the society that is not to worry. The race prestige always makes them wrong when they faced the law. Scottboro Boys and Emmet Till are the examples of law and society confidence that make justice cannot work. There are a lot of things they made to keep the society save, but the race issue makes prejudice to colored folks based on the history in the past. Their mindset leads them to do bad thing and damage colored folks' life.

A law in the Great Depression era actually has the strength to force all of people in Southern America to obey it. The condition reminds the political condition at that time. In 1930s, people follow the law that is made by the government long time ago. They do not create new roles to make people live peacefully. They just apply government system and the law before 1930s. The case of Scottboro Boys and Emmet Till lead to describe how political condition at that time. It shows that a law is still influenced by race. People solve the problem in court trial with the same way. In fact the economy condition in 1950s is better than 1930s but cannot change racist culture. There is no distinction in the trial when people in Southern American get punishment of their criminality. Some factors such as class position and race become pursuer to keep justice. When the trial of the accused presented, the juror comes from countryside those relatively poor farmers and they have limited number of knowledge who all of them are whites (Haggarety, 2010:86). Their mindset about race influences each decision they made. Although at that time government system of United States was democracy and every people could deliver what's on their mind but there was a changing in society. The issue of race impacts their way of thinking in Southern America. Even the incident happened in 1930s was repeated again in 1950s which the condition of America was better than before.

Southern America society commonly cannot be separated from American's life. In addition, a big part of the society is not only the system in government or in the society but also in religious aspect. There is no change about religion time to time. There were many churches in Southern America at that time. The majority of churchgoers were about middle age and a few people under the age of 30 years old. The system of religion based on voluntary principle and religious freedom (Campbell et al, 2005:99). It means people allowed to have the religion or not. Church is not forced them to choose their religion like long time ago before they moved to America from England. For the people who have religion either whites or blacks, they have certain characteristic.

4.2. The Life of Whites and Blacks Analysis in *To Kill a Mockingbird*

In analyzing racism in *To Kill a Mockingbird*, it needs to know the life of black and white because racism is talking about race. The dominant character in the novel is white. The role of blacks show what white's mind. The distinction between blacks and whites become a strong motive that cause tendency against racial problem. Characters in *To Kill a Mockingbird* novel can be divided into blacks and whites because they live together in a small town. The story uses the first point of view. Scout Finch and Atticus Finch as the main characters; and another supporting character such as Dill, Miss Maudie, Boo Radley, etc have divergent way of life.

To Kill a Mockingbird novel tells about racism that is constructed in society. The story rises up the injustice in life between blacks and whites. The novel shows the victim of the story is black. It means what blacks do is always wrong in white's point of view. The one who said that colored is not always wrong is Atticus. Atticus is a hero character for black named Tom Robinson who is accused of raping white woman was called Mayella Ewel. Atticus acts as a representation of Lee's father. Actually, the novel represents Lee's life. There a lot of characters with different characteristic. They describe how racism can be worked well in that time.

Lee writes the novel is located in Maycomb County which is Monroeville in Alabama (2010:11). Alabama takes place in Southern America. At that time, Lee was four years old. She is opposed with injustice, violence, and evil in the story. The injustice is shown by character of Tom Robinson who is black and the accused of raping a white woman. The juries sentence to death without evaluating the fact that Tom is not wrong. Juries are whites and they hate colored. Lee tries to explain codes in that society which no one is prohibited violating. The society makes the codes based on their skin colored. Unconsciously, racism affects to the society's life.

Before analyzing the life of blacks and whites, it is important to know the equality of life between them. All of Maycomb County people include colored and whites sense the same condition of life because the impact of crash in Great Depression era. Their life is messy because they lost of their homes, their lands, their jobs, and money. In some aspect the crisis hit them harder than before such as in agriculture aspect. The life can be described through this quotation:

There was no hurry, for there was nowhere to go, nothing to buy and no money to buy it with, nothing to see outside the boundaries of Maycomb County. (Lee, 1960:3)

The statement shows the condition in Maycomb which is not only happened to whites but also hit to blacks. The difficulties are perceived by people in Maycomb County. Their transaction and activity disturbed for a while when Great Depression era occurred. There are a lot of people who live in Maycomb. They do not understand how their life would be. Everybody was confused through the days without certain purposes. When they have no money, they pay with product to replace money. They do the activities because because money is in the limited number. No money means they can go nowhere. It happened to the whole Southern America. People stayed at their homes because they can not go wherever except the town and keep alive in sorrowful condition.

“Sure you do. You hafta know about cows, they're a big part of life in Maycomb County.”

“Not exactly. The Cunninghams are country folks, farmers, and the crash hit them hardest.” (Lee, 1960:4, 11)

When they are confused to the situation, Maycomb people hang up their life being rancher. Some of blacks work in whites' ranch and they tend many cows. As an effect of Great Depression, many farmers lost their lands and could not work anymore. At that time, the biggest land is used to cultivate and produce agriculture product to survive. That is the reason why the hardest impact hits farmers. Whites process their lands involve the blacks strength. During the Great Depression era, farmer and rancher worked hard to get money. In Southern America, the essential sector is agriculture. The sector in there is different from North because Northern people are as working class and produce good technology than Southern. Hence, crop is very useful to keep whites and blacks alive in Southern.

.....professional people were poor because the farmers were poor. As Maycomb County was farm country, nickels and dimes were hard to come by for doctors and dentists and lawyers.(Lee,1960:11)

However, the poverty is suffered by farmers also gives big effects for another job because agriculture is the essential sector that operates economic condition in Maycomb. Another jobs such as doctor, dentist , and lawyer get the payment from agriculture products. Hence, Great Depression affected to various jobs that available at the time before the big problem of economy came. The event above happens to the life of blacks and whites. They work together although some of them do not like each other because of race issue. Racial problem was one of many problems that exist before Great Depression era. It made the life of people became complicated.

Moreover, the life of whites and blacks have some practices that are always applied when they make an agreement with others. This practice is already being a culture in Maycomb and they consider it as the best way to legalize an agreement, either blacks or white.

I thought she was going to spit in it, which was the only reason anybody in Maycomb held out his hand: it was a time-honored method of sealing oral contracts. (Lee, 1960:4, 12)

The statement means they have a custom when they make a contract. The way above is conducted by people in Maycomb. That indicates people in Alabama include whites or blacks have a certain tradition. They do the same thing when a contract is agreed. The act happened since long time ago until people begun more advance and they still executed the tradition. The circumstance proves the way people of Southern America apply old direction. They do not leave old tradition although time changed. As an American culture, people do a lot of thing by some reason or just do it without care about the reason. People in 1930s did simple things and applied it to the whole society. Based on that way of thinking, they considered something such as sentenced to death of someone innocent was a culture and there was no worry about it.

Another aspect of life is a religious aspect. Both of them have different behavior. When blacks use their church to pray, whites use the same church to do another activity. This is a part of social community where blacks and whites have their own characterization from their daily behavior.

First Purchase African M.E. Church was in the Quarters outside the southern town limits, across the old sawmill tracks. It was an ancient paint-peeled frame building, the only church in Maycomb with a steeple and bell, called First Purchase because it was paid for from the first earnings of freed slaves. Negroes worshiped in it on Sundays and white men gambled in it on weekdays.

“Don’t have any picture shows here, except Jesus ones in the courthouse sometimes,” said Jem. “Ever see anything good?” (Lee, 1960:4, 63)

The quotation shows that people in Maycomb already have a religion as their trust. From the description, the people at that time is not only do negative activity but also positive behavior. They still respect each other and it shows at least when white men gambled in place of black. They bet not in same time when blacks are praying in church. As American people, the religion becomes important aspect that cannot be separated from the society. At the Great Depression era, black or white still followed the religion as their belief since long time ago. They had an understanding that religion will lead them being good person. The way to make people in 1930s

embraced the religion was easier than long time ago. They had great consciousness to God although racism disturbs their society very well. Both of white and black have their own belief but it cannot abolish the mindset about racism and injustice in the society. It is also shown by this quotation below.

.....There's four kinds of folks in the world. There's the ordinary kind like us and the neighbors, there's the kind like the Cunninghams out in the woods, the kind like the Ewells down at the dump, and the Negroes.”(Lee, 1960:120)

From the quotation, people who live in Maycomb consist of various types of people. In the story, Cunningham is a family come from village or woods that live far away from the town. The majority people who live there are farmers. The Ewell is a white family who lives in town but they do not work. They live neighbouring with blacks but blacks are minority. They become important part in the city at that time. The society classify them based on the place they live. They complete each other although there are many problems between them. When they realize their differences, it will be caused the troubles. Blacks as victims and always lost when they get matter that is done by whites. The quotation above also indicates that blacks exist as low class at the society. In Great Depression era, low class considered the most suitable human that spent their life to work hard.

4.2.1. The life of Whites

a. Whites emphasize their pleasure

Whites feel happy to spend their time for doing nothing. It means they have a lot of times to disturb their environment. Sometimes whites do not think that they disturb another people, but the society judges them that they always do bad things because they do not have jobs.

They did little, but enough to be discussed by the town and publicly warned from three pulpits: they hung around the barbershop; they rode the bus to Abbottsville on Sundays and went to the picture show; they attended dances at the county's riverside gambling hell, the Dew-Drop Inn & Fishing Camp; they experimented with stumphole whiskey. Nobody in

Maycomb had nerve enough to tell Mr. Radley that his boy was in with the wrong crowd.(Lee,1961:5)

From the statement, Mr. Radley's family likes to spend the time in wrong way. They are a white family who is discussed by the people in Maycomb. It shows that whites are satisfied to do everything they want without consider the purposes. Whites do not care what people think about them and achieve what they believe. They complete their pleasure no matter about the effects and another people opinion about them. Based on statement, they spend their time in a wrong way and make all of people at that place cannot stop talking about them. Whites in 1930s only thought about their private life. They tried to get anything included an individual pleasure without worried about the life surrounding. If blacks feel bothered by the white, they just look at black and let them talk without hear what black said. The condition makes racism cannot lose because the whites' behavior to accept the facts and change their mindset is difficult to do.

b. White is obstinate in judging something

Whites do not follow another people opinion to judge something. They like to say anything based on what they believe. When whites judge something, they keep their own idea and apply it in their behavior.

“What I meant was, if Atticus Finch drank until he was drunk he wouldn't be as hard as some men are at their best.....”

“It's against the law, all right,” said my father, “and it's certainly bad, but when a man spends his relief checks on green whiskey his children have a way of crying from hunger pains...” (Lee,1960:16-17,24)

From the statement, Atticus and his daughter are appraised by another white. Another white can give an idea that Atticus and family are good, whereas another people think different. It shows whites way of thinking when consider something. The quotation above point out that there is always dissimilar point of view with the majority. The way how a man concluding something is not completely different from

the way the majority of people in judging a certain thing. Someone says something good, but the other say bad and they trust it. The majority of whites keep their own opinion in appraising thing. It means whites stand behind their idea to judge something. The conversations above describe how the whites look at thing through their lense. It acted by all whites at that time. Whites in 1930s were difficult to believed what another people said about something, either it was good or bad. What whites did were influenced by their behavior which was always kept their own mind in judging something. For the example the whites think that blacks are foolish. Noone can change their opinion. This condition unconsciously makes racism keeps growing further at that time. The other example is in a quotation below.

“Scout,” said Atticus, “nigger-lover is just one of those terms that don’t mean anything—like snot-nose. It’s hard to explain—ignorant, trashy people use it when they think somebody’s favoring Negroes over and above themselves. It’s slipped into usage with some people like ourselves, when they want a common, ugly term to label somebody.”(Lee,1960:59)

Atticus said to Scout when a lot of whites abuse them with various terms, it means nothing because whites hate blacks very much and whites will say anything to make it clear. It means when another people badly say about someone not mean that another people have the same feeling with someone who says that. Sometimes some of whites extract what people say about them and judge with positive feeling, but when the situation to be opposite and whites are controlled by negative feeling, they do not care something true and false. The event above happens to whites during racism in Great Depression era. White’s way of thinking is uncontrolled.

When whites determine to choose anything, they have strong feeling that becomes a strong decision at the end of their thinking. They can be sure of their belief because they have directions from God.

My confidence in pulpit Gospel lessened at the vision of Miss Maudie stewing forever in various Protestant hells...

.....Scout, I couldn’t go to church and worship God if I didn’t try to help that man.”(Lee,1960:24,57)

Atticus and Scout have a religion. They believe with what they learn from religion to help another people such as Tom Robinson who is the victim of whites' violence. He thinks he has a responsibility of what he believes. Atticus has a strong decision of it. The statement above shows that whites have mature feeling. It means they do not worry about something that they believe right. They choose to defend based on what they believe. The way Atticus considers something good is the same with the way whites consider that blacks are bad. Whites in the Great Depression era liked to do everything and never regret after it. They have strong decision to appraise that black always wrong or not really. Whites will struggle for what they decided in life. Through the quotation, Lee tries to show how the influence of white's mindset that makes racism cannot be abolished. They believe that blacks are bad people and look at them like enemy. It is a belief that will never change although some people explain that dislike another race is not good, they still stay at their opinion. It happened to whites in 1930s.

c. There are whites being anti-racist

At the 1930s, whites hated the life of blacks. They believed that they were more civilized than the blacks, but this assumption was not accepted by all whites. Some of them start to forget old mindset that blacks are considered as low class and different from whites.

Jem said softly, "She said you lawed for niggers and trash."

....He despises Negroes, won't have one near him."

....."Like that in front of Calpurnia. You said Braxton Underwood despises Negroes right in front of her."

"Well, I'm sure Cal knows it. Everybody in Maycomb knows it."

"The handful of people in this town who say that fair play is not marked White Only; the handful of people who say a fair trial is for everybody, not just us; the handful of people with enough humility to think, when they look at a Negro, there but for the Lord's kindness am I." (Lee, 1960:56,83,126)

People in Maycomb not always hate the blacks. Some of them are in the blacks side. For example Jem is a white boy. The statement above shows that whites continue to defend blacks without worry about anything. They are being white anti-racist because they understand law. Whites anti-racist do not see the people are white or black to socialize. In 1930s, there were educated people that thought rationally and uneducated people that thought based on what they believe. Educated people here were not people with high education, but the people with thought in progress. Educated people will realize that racism is useless. Although racism appears in the society, there are whites defend the blacks in law because black is right. From this, Lee designates that she is white anti racist through point of view about blacks. Lee maybe change the reader opinion about Great Depression era that all whites are permitted racism, whereas there are whites anti racist and they construct justice based on law not race. It means they accept the reality and facts then achieve it into the trial to get the justice for everybody.

d. Whites mock another whites

Whites become unfriendly people if another whites have different opinion in judging something. Whites like to deliver what in their mind if they believe something wrong.

... Look at all those folks, it's like a Roman carnival."

"Why's he sittin' with the colored folks?"

.. "...thinks he knows what he's doing," one said.

"Oh-h now, I wouldn't say that," said another. "Atticus Finch's a deep reader, a mighty deep reader."

"He reads all right, that's all he does." The club snickered.
(Lee,1960:84-85,87)

The statement above demonstrates that whites in 1930s did not like another white if they have a divergent opinion. As the culture in that era, white's mindset ignores

the similarity prestige with blacks. If whites have different way of thinking about black toward a plea for black, they will mock another whites and fight them in the society. Racism at that time can grow very quick because there are a lot of whites have the same mindset. Folks with the same mindset will combine into one and defend their race no matter it is true or false. The condition makes whites mock people and gives an effect to the society. The majority of whites are scared if they are banned from the society because they defend other race. The condition makes them always support discrimination to blacks as the tradition of white's life.

From the quotation, Lee wants to tell bad behavior that is always done by whites and devolved to their children. That is why; racism was a culture in 1930s.

e. Whites think irrationally

From whites point of view, blacks are lower class and uncivilized. They look at the performances because blacks have dark skin, big body, and are not reasonable to be high class as white's mind about themselves.

...Cry about the simple hell people give other people—without even thinking. Cry about the hell white people give colored folks, without even stopping to think that they're people, too.”

“Atticus says cheatin' a colored man is ten times worse than cheatin' a white man..(Lee,1960:107)

From the statement, Scout explains that blacks are also human who need their rights to live peacefully. Blacks are only innocent people and whites must not hurt them. Whites in 1930s wished to live without another kind of race. They concluded that blacks were bad based on prejudice. They did not realize that blacks never disturbed the life of whites. Whites only followed their mindset according to the skin color. Whites would do anything to defeat blacks either in their daily activity or in the court. From the quotation, Lee tries to show up that whites cannot act as good as the nature of human. Their mind is mastered by their prejudice. In the Great Depression era, whites did not realized that they need blacks to survive because of the economy's collapse.

Moreover, whites anti racist also think irrationally. They defeat against their society to defend another race. They take the risk that is disliked by another whites because they stand in other side.

“It’s different this time,” he said. “This time we aren’t fighting the Yankees, we’re fighting our friends. But remember this, no matter how bitter things get, they’re still our friends and this is still our home.”(Lee,1960:41)

From the statement above, whites are irrational in another white’s lens. Whites guard their homes and their race. Although whites do the right thing in human lens, but it looks irrational in other whites mind. Whites in 1930s disposed to go along with something exist. They do not really filter the truthfulness and facts that make them think irrationally. Even whites realize that something is wrong in the society, they will protect it. The effort considers irrational by another whites.

4.2.2. The Life of Blacks

a. Blacks do not care the business of whites

Blacks have life different from whites. Blacks realize that people include whites do not like if their business known by others.

A Negro would not pass the Radley Place at night, he would cut across to the sidewalk opposite and whistle as he walked. (Lee, 1961:5)

The statement above shows that blacks do not want to close with whites life. It points out that blacks choose to keep their life without makes the problem against the whites. Blacks will never win if they get troubles to oppose the whites. Blacks do not have protection in codes, because the codes in the society position whites’ upper the blacks. Therefore, blacks have way of life without interfere the business of white at least the simple thing or more. The quotation proves that Lee wants to tell the life of black is full of fear. The anxiety brings them to stay away from whites.

Maycomb’s Ewells lived behind the town garbage dump in what was once a Negro cabin.(Lee,1960:90)

Blacks in Maycomb have the secure place although behind the town garbage. From the statement shows that blacks' life behind the town garbage which is the worst place in the town. There is no complaining from blacks although they must live further from whites' homes. It indicates that blacks try to avoid all the type of misunderstanding against the whites. Blacks chose to stay at their community alone because blacks do not want to know the business of whites. It is also to point out how weak the law strength at that time.

b. Blacks work for whites

In the history, blacks are slaves. Long time ago blacks did not live in America. They were brought by whites to be workers. That is why, the mindset about black was hereditary to their children until Great Depression era. Whites employed the blacks in their life for some necessities.

We lived on the main residential street in town—Atticus, Jem and I, plus Calpurnia our cook.

“Put my bag in the front bedroom, Calpurnia,.

“You’ve ruined ‘em,” said Jem. “Why don’t you get a colored man?”

were traces of an old cotton landing, where Finch Negroes had loaded bales and produce, unloaded blocks of ice, flour and sugar, farm equipment, and feminine apparel.(Lee,1960: 3,67,40,43)

Atticus employs a black house maid to help his family. His neighbour also does the same. Whites often ask blacks to work or help for them. The statement shows that social class of blacks is low class. Blacks help whites in many aspects. There are blacks work in farm, become a house maid or help whites' activity. Blacks can survive through the way to be the worker of whites. They did not have a land to cultivate; they did not have money as the condition of people in Great Depression era. Behind racism in the society, the condition of Southern America gives big influence to their life. They do not have a choice to survive without the jobs from whites whereas whites do not like blacks very much. Blacks in 1930s were type of human

that is active in work, they would do anything when another people asked for help. The quotation above also shows that Lee disagrees if there is an assumption that blacks do not want to work for white. Therefore whites do not have the reasons to discriminate blacks.

c. Blacks do not disturb whites but they can live together with whites

Blacks have many ways to keep their life safe. One of ways is being good people and do not take a risk by disturbing the life of whites. Actually they can live without differentiating each other. It means, although physically blacks and whites are different, they want to live together.

When they saw Jem and me with Calpurnia, the men stepped back and took off their hats; the women crossed their arms at their waists, weekday gestures of respectful attention. They parted and made a small pathway to the church door for us. Calpurnia walked between Jem and me, responding to the greetings of her brightly clad neighbors.

Mrs. Dubose lived alone except for a Negro.....
.....forgetting that if Mrs. Dubose missed, her girl Jessie probably wouldn't.(Lee,1960:63,54-56)

Scout and her family are appreciated when they go to the blacks' church. In other side, a black can live with a white woman such as Mrs.Dubose although the society brings out the race differences. From the statement, blacks at that time can accept whites' children very well and also on the contrary. The first quotation shows that blacks respect the whites come to their church. Racism not must happen at the society if whites also do the same things with blacks. That is why blacks become the victim of whites. Whites think that their life are more civilized than blacks. In fact, blacks can live together in town but whites cannot do the same. This is a life choice that is taken by whites and blacks. Blacks in 1930s avoided their life from law because racism also masters the law. By staying away from whites, blacks can minimize the problems between them.

d. Some of blacks do not like whites

Although most of blacks do the right thing, there are blacks do not whites very much. Actually blacks hate the whites because the manner of whites itself.

Jem said, “Let’s go home, Cal, they don’t want us here—” I agreed: they did not want us here. (Lee,1960:63)

From the statement shows that blacks are very unfriendly to the whites. When Jem and his family are in the blacks’ church, not all of church members can accept them very well. They just act like someone in the worst condition without doing anything. Blacks are not like whites who are brave to make violence. It is because the codes that society makes stand in whites’ side. In 1930s, whites and blacks made codes to restrict the fellowship between them. They had mindset like people at long time ago. It made the tendency between blacks and whites and it cannot be mixed. The prejudice from whites is affected the interrelationship between both of them. Whites apply their mindset in their daily activity to do bad thing to blacks. Finally some blacks who cannot accept the injustice also have self mindset and hate whites very much.

e. Blacks are poor and simple

From the history, blacks are slaves and whites are the misters. During Great Depression era, blacks still work for whites. Although the slavery was abolished long time ago, the effect was noticed until 1930s. The condition of blacks is not significantly change. The life of blacks is still poor and simple. It is seen through their homes, their church, and their job.

...the church’s only decoration except a rotogravure print of Hunt’s *The Light of the World*. There was no sign of piano, organ, hymn-books, church programs—the familiar ecclesiastical impedimenta we saw every Sunday.(Lee,1960:63-64)

The quotation above describes the church of blacks. The performance is not like the church of whites. The decorations are simple and the things inside are not luxurious things. It shows their ability to buy something. They do not have a lot of

money as much as whites. They just buy what they need. Great Depression era also hit them harder because no money circulates in the country. The majority of blacks are whites' worker. It influences the way of life to buy something. Blacks complete their needs as able as they can. Blacks at 1930s were poor. They were poor because they did not have lands. The worst incident as long as Great Depression era was, they worked to whites' lands but a lot of whites do not have their land anymore. The effect is, blacks did not have jobs and made them more poor. Lee wants to designate how the life of black through the way they consume something at that time.

f. Blacks cannot read and write

At that time, blacks cannot read and write because no one can teach them. Blacks only know how to work well. They never learn how to read and write as good as whites.

Calpurnia laughed. "Wouldn't do any good," she said. "They can't read." "Can't read?" I asked. "All those folks?"
"That's right," Calpurnia nodded...(Lee,1960:66)

The statement above shows that blacks cannot read and write. Long time ago blacks were slaves and they are prohibited to learn how to read and write. Until the Great Depression era, they brought their old habit in their life. That was why blacks always became workers because they did not have specification become doctor, lawyer, or another important position in the city. They look foolish in society lens. Moreover, whites capitalized them to get the profit of their shortage. Blacks in 1930s are placed in unimportant position because they could not read and write. The society was under estimated to them and finally judged them in wrong perception based on prejudice. The condition like that supported racism growing so fast in Great Depression era. The blacks realized their inadequacy and conceded to the condition that made the whites take the advantage of their innocent. The society connects the condition of black with the life background to conclude that blacks are lower class based on their past and their ability.

4.3. Racism Analysis in *To Kill a Mockingbird*

The concepts about racism use to analyze racism in certain era. According to Joseph Jadza, the race issue is constructed by different point of view about something that concludes gender, the stereotype, and class (2009:167). It means everything that differentiates between one and each other it based on race can be called racism. Racism is caused by prejudice from one group to another group. The prejudice is a form of bad point of view. From the point of view, people think certain idea and become a mindset. The effect of the mindset is bad manner, such as discrimination. It makes divergent behavior that damages the life of another group. Racism is supported by people idea, feeling, condition, point of view or life history.

Tyson states that racialism has close relation in belief about superiority and inferiority, like physical characters or biological properties that become distinction to the race .The differences can be threatening criminology because of discriminatory practices such as prejudice, discrimination, segregation, expulsion, and extermination. Those are the effect of racialism. “One has to be in a position of power as a member of the politically dominant group” Tyson (2006:360-361). It means that the first group will have strength to execute another group because the first group has high position in a power. The high position can be the dominant, that’s why the strongest group will differentiate themselves and cause racism.

In the novel *To Kill a Mockingbird*, the cause racism is described in detail through the life between black and white. The history makes people think that they are really different. Based on the history, racism is rooted until the Great Depression era. The prejudice from whites makes society’s mindset against blacks become very bad. In analysing racism in novel *To Kill a Mockingbird*, there are some majors of racism appear in the novel. The first is discrimination.

Discrimination is “the practice of unfairly treating a person or group of people differently from other people or groups of people” (<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/discrimination>). At that time, racism is very close with society life. People differentiate between one and other. In this case people compare

the life of whites and blacks then give the different manner for both. There is a social asymmetry between blacks and whites. It seems in a lot of aspects such as the way the police position prisoner. The jail divided into two parts, jail for whites and blacks.

The sheriff hadn't the heart to put him in jail alongside Negroes, so Boo was locked in the courthouse basement.

The Maycomb jail was theno stranger would ever suspect that it was full of niggers. (Lee,1960:6,80-81)

Boo is a white character who is considered breaks the law. The sheriff does not want a white lives with a black although in a jail. The statement above shows the way society classifies the life of blacks and whites in a law aspect. The sentence indicates that blacks are the wicked people at that time. In fact, there are good and bad people in the world in blacks' life and also in whites' life. The society in 1930s divided how the life of blacks and whites should be through the facilities could be used by them. It proves how racism alive in society and influences their behavior. The jail shows the discrimination to blacks. Government at that time was majority whites. That is why; the idea to construct building that is used by both of them shows the differences between races. Whites have opinion that they get unluckiness if they live close with blacks although it is in the prison. However, whites' mindset influence their behaviour. They look at skin color and discriminate the people if they are colored folks.

"There goes the meanest man ever God blew breath into,"
.....Calpurnia rarely commented on the ways of white people.(Lee,1960:7)

Calpurnia as a black character shows how cruel the whites through the statement above. As a form of discrimination, black is the victim of white violence. Both of them have different characteristic of life. When black is in the bottom position, white is automatically in the top position. White look at black such close to trash. They discriminate blacks by their performance. The impact is, blacks do not like the life of whites. Calpurnia in the novel is a black character who has manners to white when

they meet together, but Calpurnia is sensitive since the blacks make violence. The sensitivity is also sensed by another blacks. Black looks at white such kind of devil. They are not reluctant to hurt colored folks if they get trouble either between white men and black women or white women and black men. The condition of white does not want to equal with black makes the black always become the victim of their violence.

“Don’t you believe a word he says, Dill,” I said. “Calpurnia says that’s nigger-talk.”(Lee,1960:20)

The discrimination appears in many circumstances. It can be seen from the statement above that shows every words of blacks’ say cannot be believed. Therefore, it indicates that blacks are untrue. It strengthens whites’ mindset to stay away from blacks and discriminate them. By thinking that all of blacks were untrue, they had a reason to discriminate them in their life. It happened to Blacks in 1930s. With their innocents, blacks try to make every people believe that they are different from the people say. Even whites children understand what happens to the society and codes inside. The mindset of adult people makes their children do the same thing. That is why the whites discriminate blacks for long time.

“Tom Robinson’s a colored man, Jem. No jury in this part of the world’s going to say, ‘We think you’re guilty, but not very,’..

I don’t know of any law that says they can’t talk...(Lee,1960:117,83)

The discrimination is seen from the statement above. The quotation shows how the society distinguishes them according to skin color. When blacks get the trouble, the jury will be faced into two choices, sentenced the prisoner guilty or not. That’s impossible whites juries sentence the black’s right although the proof is already given. The white jury was better to choose their race prestige than maintains the justice. The discrimination is conducted thorough the life of blacks and whites especially in countryside. Racism grows fast in countryside people and control the society life. The mindset of whites influence each decision they make. In Great Depression era, whites under estimated to black indeed in their job because blacks

work for whites. Whites assumed them as lower class and discriminated as much as possible. The life of blacks are isolated by whites even the law cannot protect them well.

Negroes wouldn't have anything to do with her because she was white.

White folks won't have 'em cause they're colored (Lee, 1960: 102, 85-86)

Through the quotation, Scout says that blacks and whites realize their difference. People want to make relation based on the race. The statement above shows that racism grows in the society. They discriminate each other only with a judgment, based on race prestige. Whites do not want to live closer with blacks and conversely blacks do not want to live behind to whites. In the story such as Tom Robinson family and Ewell family are neighboring, but everything is changed when a trouble came. A problem will awake people in the countryside to come around and adjudicate the accused. People in 1930s felt the big problem was about race. Whites think that their race is in the higher class than blacks. Therefore whites discriminate blacks irrationally. They determine the class based on the history in the past.

Blacks and whites in Great Depression era actually lived in line with their mindset. The history of blacks that ever to be slaves make the whites humiliate the blacks. It gives awful effect for the life then. In 1930s, people still kept the mindset from long time ago. The mindset affected them to take care of their prestige. In whites' mindset, blacks were lower class. Therefore whites discriminate the black in various forms. For the example is in a form of the building, the location of the home etc. Discrimination done by whites gives bad impact for blacks' life. They treated unfairly in many aspects. It injures the life of blacks just because they are blacks they cannot get important position in government, justice in trial, and life segregated.

Another form of racism is shown through prejudice. Prejudice is "injury or damage resulting from some judgment or action of another in disregard of one's rights" (<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/prejudice>). The domination of

the story in the novel is about prejudice. Prejudice at the Great Depression era becomes the essential basis of racism. Whites consider that all of blacks are trash. No fact can prove what they think. Whites live as the destroyer to the life of blacks frequently.

.....I knowed who it was, all right, lived down yonder in that nigger-nest, passed the house every day. Jedge, I've asked this county for fifteen years to clean out that nest down yonder, they're dangerous to live around 'sides devaluin' my property—" (Lee,1960:93)

The statement above shows the prejudice. When a white character gives an opinion about black who lives behind to white, the opinions are bad. There is no reason can be explained about the prejudice. Whites in the Great Depression era think that blacks only give them injury if they live together. Whites make the prejudice by looking at the skin. It is not talking about the skin but the story behind the skin. That is why Southern blacks are not really appreciated because long time ago blacks are defeated by whites and became slaves. Actually the mindset is difficult to change because during 1930s blacks still work for whites. Besides, some of blacks become the criminal in the history in the past but it is not only done by blacks but also whites. The whites judge all of blacks are bad and considered not human. Their prejudice poisons the society so that they segregated the blacks. Whites cannot believe blacks although blacks already do good thing to them. The race prestige also becomes a factor why the whites prejudice to blacks. The prejudice also appears in codes seen from the quotation below.

Tom's predicament: he would not have dared strike a white woman under any circumstances and expect to live long, so he took the first opportunity to run—a sure sign of guilt.....

....“Why were you scared?” “Mr. Finch, if you was a nigger like me, you'd be scared, too.”(Lee,1960:104)

The statement above shows that Tom Robinson is worry that he will be lost in trial. Tom Robinson is a representation of black character who becomes a victim of racism evil. Black in 1930s was already accustomed to get bad circumstances from

the white. The prejudices of whites make the life of blacks full of worry and fear particularly if blacks get the trouble with whites. The bad thoughts of whites threaten the pleasantness of the blacks. Even blacks do the right things but they are sure they will be lost in the trial in every case they take. There is no strength can defeat the power of racism at that time although it is a law. In controlling the law, it can be done by human but human at that time poisoned by their own mindset and prejudice. A lot of cases that involve two different races such as blacks and whites, the ending of the case is the black sentenced to death. Actually the society has the codes behind the law, for the example the black man is prohibited asking for sorry to white woman. There are no rational reasons of the whites' thoughts. The prejudice only makes the society be imbalance. People should have the same prestige as human. When a group disturbs another group, the society cannot live comfort. The background of many cases happened to the blacks and damaged them are only one reason, their prejudice.

Why reasonable people go stark raving mad when anything involving a Negro comes up.....

“Well, Dill, after all he’s just a Negro.” (Lee, 1960:48,106)

The statement shows that blacks can invite people to involve in a race problem as Scout says above. In Great Depression era, blacks still to be the issue that conducted in the society. Dark was identical of bad. Whites could get the mindset about the weakness of blacks based on their belief that is hereditary from time to time. The blacks are so weak in whites' lens. Whites are disparaged by whites when they are placed behind the blacks. Blacks do not have power to make them safe if they are faced the problem between blacks and whites. Although blacks do bad thing only once, therefore they are subsequently bad in whites point of view. At that time, blacks do not have a right to live peacefully together with whites. Everybody in Southern society stays at their mindset without worry about the fact and becomes blind of the reality.

The effect of racism is injustice. Injustice becomes the worst effect that is directly connects to the life of blacks. Injustice is “ unfair treatment or a situation in which the rights of a person or a group of people are ignored” (<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/injustice>). The horrifying effect of racism is injustice. The victim of the whites evil automatically gets the injustice in life. Whites will do anything to get what they want.

“Atticus, are we going to win it?”

“No, honey.”

“Then why—”

“Simply because we were licked a hundred years before we started is no reason for us not to try to win,” Atticus said. (Lee,1960:41)

The statement above shows that all of efforts are useless if it concerns with life of blacks. Blacks do not have the right to get justice. Racism at 1930s masters the aspects of Southern society life. People distinguish between white and black. The whites think that they are more civilized, honorable, and in the high class position than blacks. Hence, they defend their race to keep the name good whatever the way is wrong or right. The effect of it, blacks get injustice. It taken place since long time ago when slavery still happened. There is no way to defeat the power of whites. The society majority was whites at that time particularly in countryside. Countryside people are difficult to accept new knowledge and reformation about something that actually they do not need. A lot of proofs are collected by blacks’ side, it cannot resist the code and the society mindset. The condition makes the life of blacks become more difficult because they have to face the situation that never on their side. A lot of blacks become fear to face the whites, they try to do the right thing in the society as far they can.

“Cal, I know Tom Robinson’s in jail an’ he’s done somethin’ awful, but why won’t folks hire Helen?” I asked.

....“It’s because of what folks say Tom’s done,” she said.
(Lee,1960:65-66)

The injustice also appears from the statement above. Tom Robinson is a black man and becomes the victim of whites in the story and Helen is his wife. The

injustice seems when the problem is only got by Tom but it also affects to his wife. It means the case that is undergone in black's life also disturbs the family. There is no reason can be accepted that the right people are considered wrong if the people have a relation with the accused people. Whites in Great Depression era will stay away from prisoner and the family particularly related to blacks' life. They are unwilling to help the family although the family needs for help. The injustice is seen from here, which is black who makes the mistake then all of the family also take the risk. What happen to the prisoner does not the family's mistake. The society in 1930s believed that blacks always did bad thing for the society. Whereas, the opinion above is only grows as a prejudice. The injustice is received by blacks as an effect of the power of racism at that time. It is done by whites to blacks as innocent men.

“Now don't you be so confident, Mr. Jem, I ain't ever seen any jury decide in favor of a colored man over a white man...”

A jury never looks at a defendant it has convicted, and when this jury came in, not one of them looked at Tom Robinson.....

Judge Taylor was polling the jury: “Guilty... guilty... guilty... guilty...”. (Lee,1960:111,112)

From the statement shows that the juries are not fair. The black man is always sentenced to death if they get a trouble with white woman. That is one of codes in the Southern society. At that time, the juries come from whites and relatively poor farmer from the countryside. The countryside people are the most difficult people to change their mind although there is no reason to keep it. They are good follower of old tradition and support racism to grow fast. Although the lawyer proves through the facts that black is not wrong, the white society cannot accept the reality. They choose their race and never construct the justice for innocent people. Blacks actually are the victim of the evil of prejudice. Race prestige becomes a mirror of every problem that happens between blacks and whites. It means, before they go to solve the problem, they will make sure about race prestige. Since long time ago, the case of blacks opposed the white was always won by whites until 1930s eventhough slavery was already abolished. Whites try to make their life better than the blacks. Even they

make the law for all people in Southern America, the law is still defeated by race prestige. The effect is, blacks get suffers because they only get injustice when they stay in front of law. The blacks cannot do a lot of things except to accept the decision of the juries. Every decision from the judge depends on juries said.

..There's something in our world that makes men lose their heads—they couldn't be fair if they tried. In our courts, when it's a white man's word against a black man's, the white man always wins. They're ugly, but those are the facts of life."

...whenever a white man does that to a black man, no matter who he is, how rich he is, or how fine a family he comes from, that white man is trash."

"There's nothing more sickening to me than a low-grade white man who'll take advantage of a Negro's ignorance.(Lee,1960:117)

The statement shows that whites always take the advantages of blacks in Maycomb. The culture of racism already lives in the society. Southern Americans have the codes that is forbidden done by whites or blacks whatever the reason, whenever and however the situation. Whites take the advantage of their race prestige to get the power and protect them from the matter that is done by themselves. They use the weakness of blacks to cover their mistake from the norm penalty. They make new problem to cover the real problem. For the example in the story, the white woman like the black man, the society has the codes that whites woman are disallowed to make relationship with black man. If the woman violates the code, she will get that penalty of it. In the context, the woman does not want to get the penalty and accuse a black man of raping her. It shows how strong the codes of the Southern Society can organize the life between blacks and whites. The bad effect of it, the black is sentenced to death by the judge. If a member of the society makes the individual problem, the problem becomes a big problem if it is related to the race. Whites are very powerful to face the problem between blacks and whites.

However the injustice easily appears in the black's life. Racism grows in the body of society that totality damages the life of blacks. The prejudice as the first factor that supports the development of racism in the society makes the blacks only

get a bit of law security. That is no problem when the white is poor or rich, honorable or not, from the city or countryside, when they get the trouble with black they will win. It happened to the Southern society in 1930s.

And so a quiet, respectable, humble Negro who had the unmitigated temerity to ‘feel sorry’ for a white woman has had to put his word against two white people’s.....the evil assumption—that *all* Negroes lie, that *all* Negroes are basically immoral beings, that *all* Negro men are not to be trusted around our women, an assumption one associates with minds of their caliber.(Lee,1960:108-109)

The explanation shows that the society has the mindset out of reasonable. Bad opinions such as blacks are trash, blacks are liars, blacks are dangerous, it is a kind of prejudice that makes injustice to the life of blacks. The wrong assumption influences whites prejudice to blacks. The mistake is done by white can be changed to be the black’s mistake. The white’s society believes every reason that blacks are wrong. It shows the life of blacks and whites in 1930s toward racism that at the end of the case damaged the life of blacks. Because of racism, whites take the advantage of their prestige in the mistake they made. The blacks cannot do anything to get the justice because they defeat the whites’ mindset.

Another worse effect of racism are expulsion and extermination. First is expulsion. Either the blacks cannot get the justice, blacks also get expulsion and anything related to them. The definition of expulsion is “ the act of forcing someone to leave a place or the act of expelling someone (<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/expulsion>). The skin color makes whites discriminate colored folks. The effect of it, is expulsion. Expulsion is not only sensed by black but also anyone related to them. It shows from the quotation below.

“My folks said your daddy was a disgrace an’ that nigger oughta hang from the water-tank!”

...but now he’s turned out a nigger-lover we’ll never be able to walk the streets of Maycomb again. He’s ruinin’ the family, that’s what he’s doin’.” (Lee,1960:41,45)

The statement above points out that whites try to eliminate the blacks from their life and society. They think that blacks are trash, so that they choose to evacuate them. Whites do not like blacks very much. Their mindset based on prejudice make them do unnecessary thing. From the explanation in the paragraph, whites do not want to live closer with black. According to the reason that black get bad manner from whites in order to live far away from whites' life. That is not only impact to the whites but also the lawyer who defends them. Whites underestimate to the life of blacks and hope they will die at all. Whites in 1930s could not accept the life of blacks although they are not made mistakes. There were no people defend the black at that time. If anyone would defend the black, they also got the expulsion from the society. The society at the Great Depression era was busied by economy business to keep alive. Therefore they would not spend their time to defend the colored folk. The society knows that the lawyer of the black will never win for the case. Whether they are right or wrong, they look wrong in whites' lens. Another prove of it is in the statement below.

“Your father's no better than the niggers and trash he works for!”
He had announced in the schoolyard the day before that Scout
Finch's daddy defended niggers. (Lee, 1960:55,40)

The statement above shows that blacks are hated by the whites' society. Atticus who defends a black also gets a risk. The society cannot stop to talk about him. It shows that whites do not like anyone who is ready to defend the blacks. They will think that the lawyer is also trash like the accused black. In 1930s, blacks are considered dishonor in white's community. The power of racism makes them think irrationally. Whites feel higher than blacks and discriminate them. Actually they have no reason why they must expulsion the blacks. The condition cannot be realized by the people in countryside. Blacks are not regarded as human by the society. That is why they exclude the life of black from the society. They want the trash in the society will be lost. The prejudice from whites makes the life of blacks endangered. Everywhere blacks go, whenever black having activities, they are fearful.

During the Great Depression era, blacks experienced many troubles in their life. The efforts of whites that always want to make them go far away affected the blacks' mind full of worry. Whereas they worked for whites, they did not hurt white women or white children, the whites excluded them from the society as the useless thing and need to be destroyed. Beside they have to work to keep alive, blacks is forced to defeat the racism culture that damages their life. Expulsion is one of many affects they must get when they live where the economy falls and racism culture grows fast. Blacks always become the victim of the society's judgment.

Behind the expulsion, there is extermination. The definition of extermination is "the effort to destroy or kill (a group of animals, people,etc) completely" (<http://www.merriamwebster.com/dictionary/extermination>). Extermination is the most awful effect of the racism. It is because extermination works to hurt someone physically. It will evoke the death of man. When whites cannot think rationally, they can kill everyone who is black instead of man related to black.

"What happened?" asked Jem.

"Mr. Radley shot at a Negro in his collard patch." (Lee,1960:29)

The quotation above shows that whites at that time were hated the whites very much. They try to kill black to make them satisfied. One thing that society believes, if a black does the mistake they can be sentenced to death even kill them at certain place. That is the effect of prejudice which becomes the mindset and influences their behavior. Blacks with their life only follow the society wants and tries to minimize the bad thing they can do. Sometimes whites cannot be patient to wait the trial about the case between blacks and whites. They try to kill the blacks before trial. They do not like the life of blacks that is considered as trash. They do anything to kill the blacks and make their life suffer. The basis of their dislike is their own prejudice.

Mr. Tate rocked on his heels and said patiently, "He'd flung Jem down, he stumbled over a root under that tree and—look, I can show you."(Lee,1960:145)

Mr. Tate is a sheriff who handles every case in Maycomb City. He says about the white that tries to kill another white if the white help Tom Robinson. Whites try to kill black individually or group. From the statement points out that whites also attack another white if they defend the black. That was why in 1930s, no whites were unwilling to defend the black. The ending of the white dissatisfaction, they will kill the black and finish the problem through a way to death. The society can accept the death of blacks if they are killed by white. The condition is caused by the mindset of the society that black is useless man and need to be killed. The bad thought poisons the whites' mind so that they choose to kill black and get their pleasure. In the middle of economy collapse, there is no whites can use their head and think rationally. They just do what they want and the race prestige will protect them. The power of law cannot defeat the power of race. As long time ago, blacks never won if they got a case with whites. It made the white are not scared to kill the black.

Racism in 1930s had strong power and could not be defeated by anything. The condition happened hereditary since long time ago. Racism influenced almost all of important aspects in Southern society. Even in political view, the law organizes and protects people from evil. The government hopes that they can make the society safe from the injustice because a court is a place to get justice. The fact shows different when the juries are whites and the accused is black. The black is wrong or right, the decision of the juries still sentenced to death. The condition depicts the condition of racism in Southern as a way of life and then as a system of thought, suggests that social forces have played a key role (Bulmer and Solomos, 1999:82).

Lee intends to describe how the law can be blind if the law is faced with the race prestige. The discrimination seems clear when the government of Southern America chooses the juries from whites. The government impartialness to colored folks makes the life of blacks is very difficult to get the justice. Besides, the codes in the society that is forbidden done by blacks and white or they choose to get social norm penalty if they do. The codes in the society are as the effect of prejudice from whites. There are always the troubles between two different races. Whites stay at their

mindset and affect their behavior. Whites often damage and disturb the life of blacks, so that the society makes the codes as the scope both of them. Lee's novel represents racism in 1930s, where everyone tries hard to keep alive in condition of the economy collapse.

4.4. Racism in Southern America Society

After analyzing racism in *To Kill a Mockingbird* novel, this subchapter explains racism in Southern America society. Racism actually happens since long time ago before Great Depression era. The key of the evidence is in white's mindset. The whites think they are in the higher position, more civilized, more honorable than blacks. Based on the opinion above, the problem could happen between them. The group of whites is a part of the society. Therefore whites' Southern America have certain point of view about blacks.

During the colonial period about seventeen or eighteen century, colonists in United States brought their ideology based on the skin color. They considered that dark was evil and trash. Their mindset was affected by prejudice of the colonist and then they used the ideology when they lived in Southern America. Prejudice from whites caused the slavery happened. Black lost in war in Southern America. They forced to be slaves and they must work for white in whites' lands. The history in the past may become a basis of their over confidants about the race. Colonist becomes superior and colored folks become slaves. The slave's trading benefits the whites and increases their social status. By becomes the slave owner, they are appreciated by the society. A lot of slaves brought to Southern because the condition of Southern need a lot of workers to work in farms, ranches and whites' land. That was the reason why racism grown fast in Southern. A lot of blacks stayed at Southern and made the effect of racism could be sensed by the blacks' society. They did not have the rights as human. The suffering of blacks happened until the slavery manner was abolished. The history of the blacks in the past could not be deleted from the whites' memory. During nineteen century, whites still prejudiced and unfair to the life of blacks.

Although they did not make the blacks become slave as long time ago, racism was still alive in a society. Even the worst thing happened when they make codes that were forbidden to do among the whites and blacks. The violator will get norm penalty from the society.

The whites discriminate and prejudice to the blacks. In the novel whites do not like blacks very much in their life, even they take the advantage from black innocent to cover their mistake to the society. The whites treat the blacks like trash and act like evil as much as they want until they get their satisfaction. Whites cannot control their behavior in hurting blacks until blacks become a small part in the society. They just follow the society's mindset about blacks and whites. People achieve the mindset in their act although it is not a kind of humanity. They do not care the condition of America when the economy collapse hit them harder than before. A whites' society applies what they believe whereas it disturbs the life of blacks.

Racism happened since long time ago in slavery period. Racism still occurred until 1930s belonged to Great Depression era. The incidents shown racism existed in the society were Scoutborro Boys in 1930s and Emmet Till in 1950s. Both of the incidents happened in a difference time about 20 years where the economy condition was also different. They do anything based on skin color. If someone is a part of blacks community, the Southern society thinks for more time to accept the people live closer with them. In the Southern society blacks are known as workers, because their body performance stronger than whites. There are a lot of whites underestimate to the life of blacks. They keep the wrong assumption such as blacks are criminals, blacks are liars, blacks are trash but there is no fact in the society can explain the reason of the assumption.

The mindset that grows in whites' mind affects their behavior. They are unwilling to live behind the blacks and always worry if their children play with blacks children. They also worry if their women close to black men. The blacks are considered as dangerous person in Southern society. Whites always prejudice to blacks if they will hurt them and the family. Besides, the whites think that black can

decrease their products' price if other people meet the blacks live behind the whites. Hence, they want blacks live so far from whites' community. The life of blacks are ignored by the whites' society.

In political view, there is no difference between black and white in the government lens. The government system is democracy. It means everybody can deliver what in their mind to the government. In fact, the system cannot protect the life of blacks in the society. Racism defeats the law that the only wishing of blacks to get security and justice. The society is already mastered by the mindset about the badness of blacks. They choose the juries who are the majority whites and relatively poor farmer come from countryside (2010:85). The condition above makes the situation becomes very awful. If black man gets the trouble with white woman and the juries are whites, it automatically makes the white win. Since long time ago, if the case involved two different races between black and white, white always becomes the winner. The law is blind to solve the problem related to race prestige. The mindset that white is higher than blacks, they always be over confident to do anything under humanity.

Racism makes the life of blacks get injustice because the law is blind to defend the rights. Moreover, there is a group of white that has different point of view about racism. They know how to perceive this condition. This point maybe Lee wants to show to the reader through she writes the novel. The strength from a group of anti racist cannot compete with a big community that has the same bad opinion and thought about blacks. The community has strong passion to damage blacks. Here, the position of the writer as a part of anti-racist community (such as the main character Atticus and the supporting, Miss Maudie Akitson). The mindset of whites may be influenced by the historical background. There is no reason can be accepted if the society has to ignore them from Southern American's life.

However the novel represents the behaviour of whites' society to blacks' society. The community who disagree with racism is presented by some characters such as Atticus's family and neighbours who live surrounding. Moreover they consider whites

and blacks are the same in the political view and also have the same rights to get justice. The characters above prove that blacks are not always the same as whites' opinion. The condition can be better if they lose their prejudice, stop discrimination, and abolish the mindset that whites are higher than blacks. The justice can be achieved.



CHAPTER 5. CONCLUSION

To Kill a Mockingbird novel was written by Harper Lee. The novel was published in 1960. The novel depicts the social condition which racism becomes the most powerful issue in the Southern society. Moreover, the novel describes the people at Great Depression era. This thesis talks about racism as the effect of white's minds who think they are in the higher position than blacks. In the case, the black become the victim of white mind's prejudice.

Lee explains how far racism constructed in the Society. Through the novel, Lee describes the condition of blacks who are always damaged by the whites. Although Lee is a white, she shows the readers about the trouble caused by whites. The mistakes made by whites defeat the blacks in the court's trial. Whites' prejudice control their action and pursue them to hurt the blacks. The majority of people judge something based on the physical performance. Whites have a view that dark is identical of badness and evil. The condition of the collapsing of economy which supports racism grows fast.

The incidents of Scouttboro Boys in 1930s and Emmet Till in 1950s described racism is existed. The condition of Southern America which was 1950s was better than 1930s in economical aspect obviously could not give good contribution in law. The existence of blacks are considered as the problem. Moreover in political aspect, blacks were placed in the second position after whites. The incident in the 1930s was repeated again in 1950s. It was a sign of political setback in Southern America from 1950s to 1930s. The sign is also showed the politic negotiation of the black in the society. There is no reason to change the law except the society itself. The process of changing takes long time until the law can be affective to solve problem among whites and blacks. Here, Lee brings the society's point of view when people break the law especially involves two different races.

In analyzing racism deals with socio-history when the novel created and happened is interesting. The researcher can learn the culture about human evil and

injustice related to human relationship. The analysis proves how harmful bad minds to the other human life.



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APPENDICES

A. The Biography of Harper Lee

Nelle Harper Lee was born in Monroeville, Alabama, on April 28, 1926. Her father, Amasa Coleman Lee, was a lawyer concerned with social justice who defended two Black men on murder charges; they were convicted and hanged. He was also editor and part-owner of the town newspaper, and served in the state legislature from 1926 to 1938. He died shortly after *To Kill Mockingbird* was published. Lee's mother's maiden name was Frances Cunningham Finch. Lee's brother named Edwin was four years older than she. Lee lives in the society with her neighbours are from whites and blacks.

During her childhood, Lee read avidly. Lee has childhood friend named Truman capot who was very close with her. By the time she was a teenager, she had begun to set her sights on a writing career. Lee graduated from Monroe County High School in 1944 and began her undergraduate studies at Huntingdon College in Montgomery. She transferred to the University of Alabama and became an editor of its school newspaper. Lee wrote reviews, editorials, and satires for college publications. Lee attended the University's law school in 1945. She spent a summer as an exchange student at Oxford University, England, and shortly thereafter gave up her legal studies. After graduating, she pursued a law degree. Lee recalled that she arrived in the first grade, literate, with a curious cultural assimilation of American history, romance, the Rover Boys, Rapunzel, and *The Mobile Press*.

When he was 23 years old, Lee moved against her parents' wishes to New York City to pursue a career as a writer. There, Lee reunited with her childhood friend, Truman Capote, and began writing *Mockingbird* while working as a clerk. *To Kill a Mockingbird* is her first novel. As her novel was being produced into a film, Lee was a frequent visitor to the set, became friends with Gregory Peck, and remains close with his widow, Veronique. Lee's childhood friend Truman Capot widely is

seen as the model for the character of Dill. Capote became famous for his own semi-autobiographical novel *Other Voices, Other Rooms* (1948), which features a character based on Lee. Capote also wrote the novella *Breakfast at Tiffany's* (1958), which was made into a popular film, and the nonfiction novel *In Cold Blood* (1966), a project for which Lee did much of the research. Some rumors suggest that Capote was the ghostwriter for *Mockingbird*, though a great deal of evidence exists to the contrary. Capote himself indicated in a July 9, 1959, letter to his aunt in Monroeville that Lee was the sole author (Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird* by Haggerty, 2010: 20-22).

When she was 86 years old, Lee has remained consistently reticent about her work and personal life, and since 1964 she has very rarely granted interviews, given speeches, or made public appearances. During the 1970s and 1980s, Lee largely retreated from public life. In November 2007, President George Bush presented Lee with the Presidential Medal of Freedom for her contribution to America's literary tradition.

Sources : <http://www.biography.com/people/harper-lee-9377021>
www.harperlee.com/bio.htm

B. The Synopsis of *To Kill a Mockingbird*

In *To Kill a Mockingbird*, Harper Lee tells the story about the life under circumstances in 1930s in Southern America. The main character is Scout who lives with her brother, Jem; and her father, Atticus in Maycomb, Alabama. Jem is four years older than Scout and her father works as a lawyer. Maycomb is a small town which is the society has social status based on where they live, who their parents, and how long their ancestors lived in Maycomb.

Atticus as a single father raises his children with the help of black housekeeper named Calpurnia. Jem and Scout almost understand of all the society and their neighborhood. The only one neighbor who makes them curious is Boo

Radley, who never comes out. When neighbour nephew, Dill spends his summer time in the Maycomb, the three children try to make Boo Radley come outside. Scout is a tomboy who always acts like a boy and spend her times to play with boys such as her brother and Dill. Jem who always criticizes her if she is acting like a lady and her father accepts her just the way she is. Scout does not like school and she gets the education from her father, Atticus.

Someday, Atticus get a job to defend a black man named Tom Robinson who accused of raping and beating a white woman named Mayella Ewell. Scout and Jem get the insults because of Atticus role in the trial. During this time, Scout has many troubles with his friends, her Uncle Jack, and her Aunt Alexandra. Jem also cannot control her mind. After he destroys her neighbour plant, Mrs Dubose; he has to read for her every day after come back school for a month. Unconsciously, Scout and Jem learn bravery from her.

When the last summer came, Atticus explained to Tom that he could not have possibly committed the crime since he is accused. In presenting the Tom case, Atticus insults Bob Ewell as the lazy drunkard who is the father of Tom's accuser. Atticus tries to explain why the juries' decision was in many ways of foregone conclusion. Shortly, after the trial Scout attends her auntie's meeting. Suddenly, Atticus interupts the meeting that Tom Robinson had been killed by the jail keeper. Everybody is so surprise hears the news.

After the incident, everything return to normal in Maycomb. Jem and Socut are not thinking curiosity about Boo Radley. The condition becomes winding down but Bob Ewell starts to make bad things. Scout is in the Halloween night at school and Atticus asks Jem to take care of her. Scouts uses ham costum on the stage and cannot leave her costume for walk home with Jem, so that she still wear the costume. On the way home, the children hear odd noises are coming from another friend who makes them scared on way home. Suddenly someone try to hurt them. She cannot see outside the costume but she hears Jem being pushed away and she feels powerful

arms squeezing her costume. Jem breaks his arm because of this incident and someone bring his back to home.

Atticus calls the sheriff and finally he finds Bob Ewell died under the tree with the knife in her hand where Jem is found. Boo Radley was in Scout's house. She thinks that someone who bring Jem back to home in save their live is Boo Radley.

