



A Genetic Structuralism Analysis on Racism in Octavia Butler's *Kindred*

THESIS

Written by:

Lailatul Khusnia

120110101052

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
JEMBER UNIVERSITY**

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THESIS

A Thesis is presented to the English Department Faculty of Humanities Jember
University
as one of the requirements to get the Award of Sarjana Sastra Degree in English
Study

Written by:

Lailatul Khusnia

120110101052

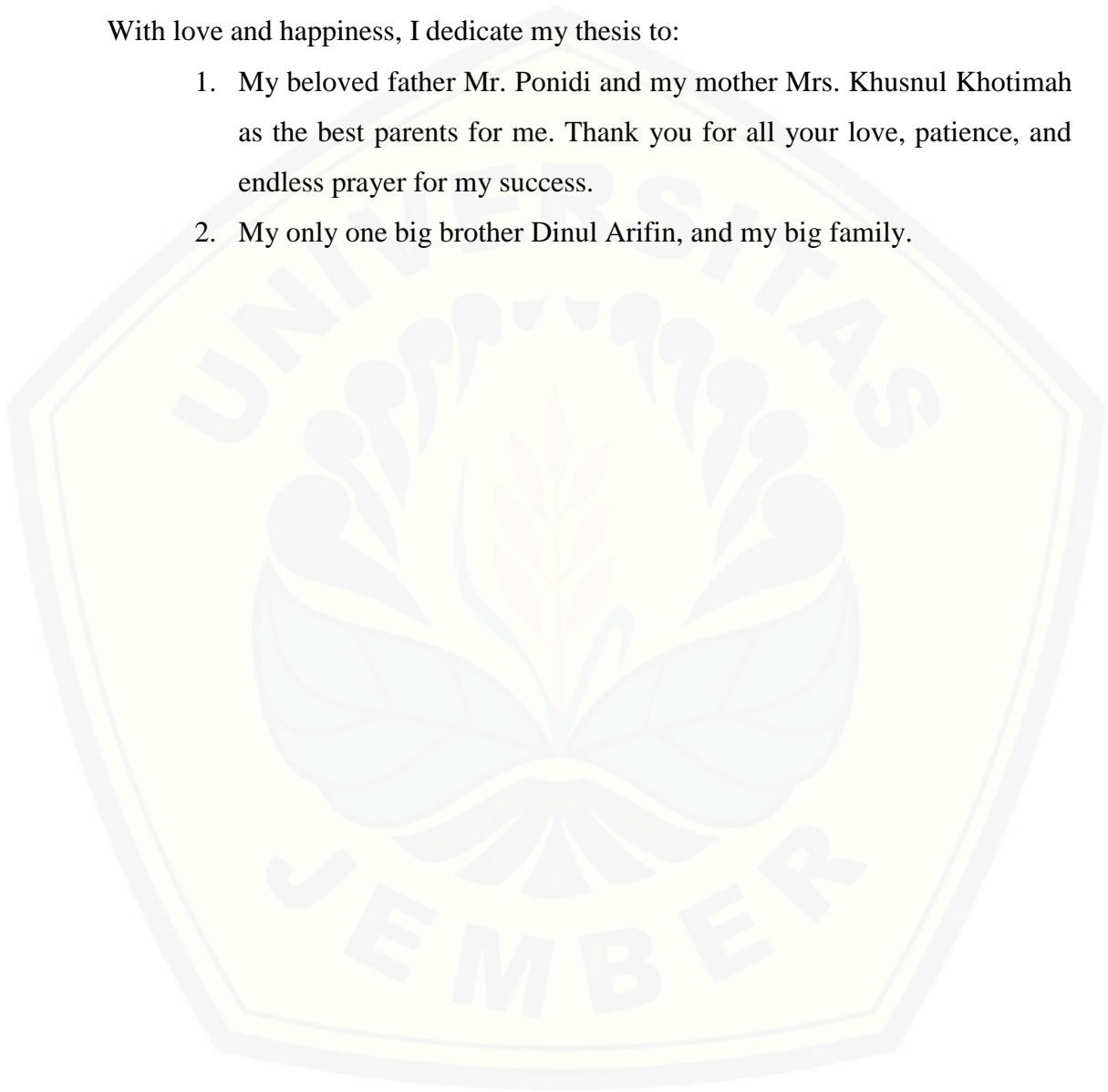
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2016

Dedication Page

With love and happiness, I dedicate my thesis to:

1. My beloved father Mr. Ponidi and my mother Mrs. Khusnul Khotimah as the best parents for me. Thank you for all your love, patience, and endless prayer for my success.
2. My only one big brother Dinul Arifin, and my big family.



MOTTO

"Seek knowledge from the cradle to the grave."
(Prophet Muhammad)



DECLARATION

I hereby state that the thesis entitled **A Genetic Structuralism on Racism in Octavia Butler's *Kindred*** is an original piece of writing, I certify that the analysis and the research described in this thesis have never been submitted for any other degree or any publication. I certify to the best of my knowledge that all sources used and any help received in the preparation of this thesis have been acknowledge.

Jember, 24 October 2016

The writer

Lailatul Khusnia

120110101052

APPROVAL SHEET

Approved and received by the Examination Committee of English Department,
Faculty of Humanities, Jember University.

Day :

Date :

Held in :

Chairman,

Secretary,

Dr. Eko Suwargono, M.Hum

Dr. Dina Dyah Kusumayanti, M.A.

NIP.196511061993031001

NIP. 196707311993032002

The Members:

1. **Dr. Mochammad Ilham, M.Si**
NIP.196310231990101001 (.....)
2. **Hat Pujiati, S.S., M.A.**
NIP. 198009082005012001 (.....)

Approved by,

The Dean of Faculty of Humanities

Prof. Dr. Akhmad Sofyan, M.Hum

NIP. 19805161992011001

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Lailatul Khusnia

SUMMARY

A Genetic Structuralism Analysis on Racism in Octavia Butler's *Kindred*;

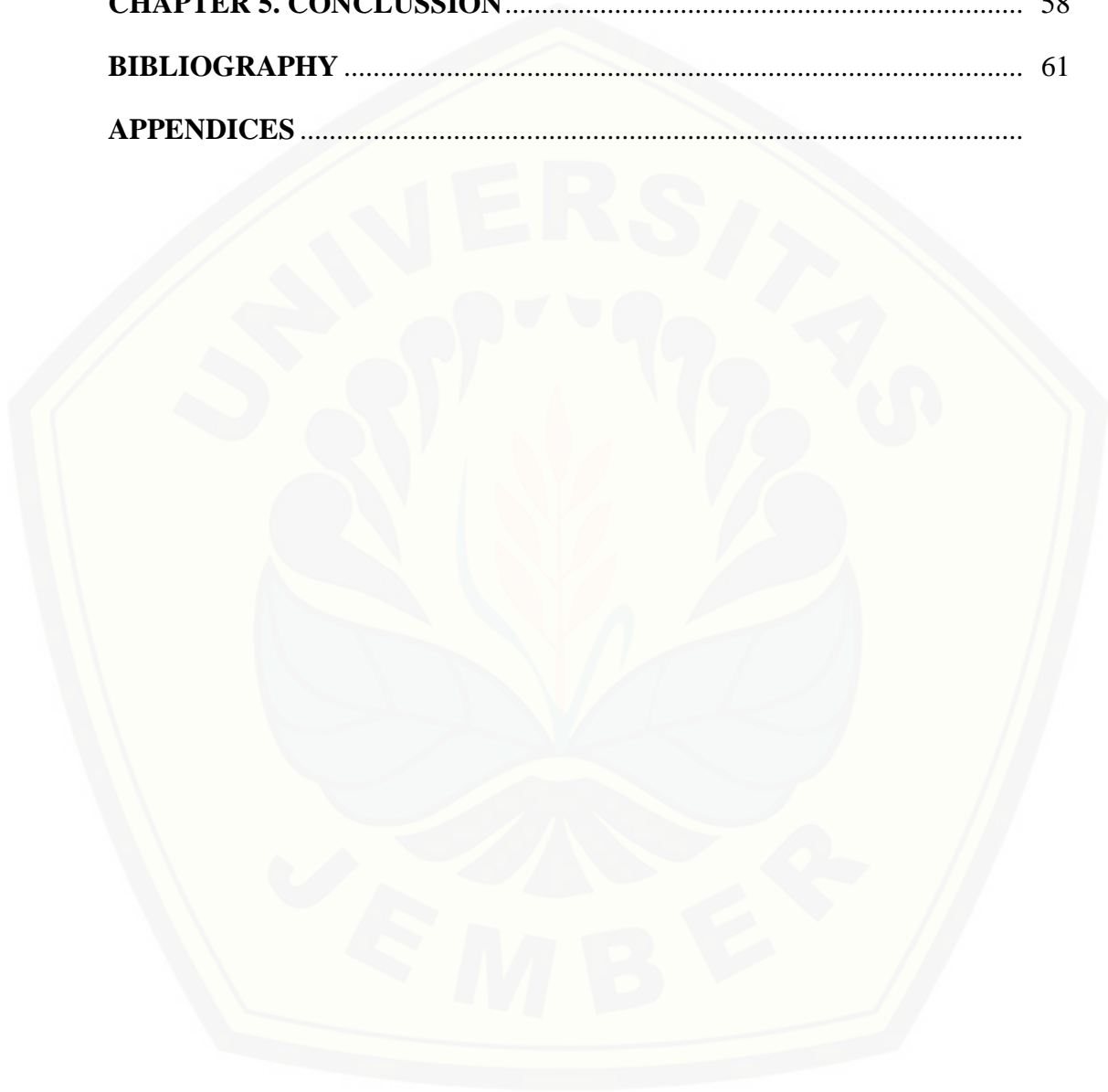
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This research tries to analyze racism world view which is portrayed by Octavia Butler in her novel *Kindred*. There are three goals in this study. The first is to find the racism construction in American society during 19th century. Second is to get the description about racism in the novel. The third is to find the world view as it is presented in the novel. This study uses genetic structuralism theory by Lucien Goldmann to find the world view and American social structure in 19th century. The primary data are information and facts related to racism taken from novel. Meanwhile, secondary data are facts and information about American society condition in 19th century gathered from journal article, books, and internet. By applying genetic structuralism theory, I analyze the facts about racism that are practiced by some characters in the novel. In consideration to find the world view, the analysis is continued to Octavia Butler's thought depicted in the novel and completed with socio-historical context about a condition of America in 19th century. The result of this research shows the life of characters in *Kindred* represents the life of people in America 19th century. Butler delivers world view of her class about racism. She highlights all of human being are created equal, there is no judgment based on race or skin color, and all people have the right of life, and happiness.

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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

The researcher must have the better reason in choosing a certain topic. This chapter will explain it that usually called as background of the study. There are also several aspects that are important to be discussed such as the problems to discuss and the goals of the study. The following explanation will guide us to understand about them.

1.1 The Background of The Study

The term racism is very familiar for people all over the world because it is often heard from time to time. Racism is the belief that some people are better than the other because of their race such as treating someone unfairly because they belong to different race and culture. Racism increased quickly from time to time especially in 19th century (<http://www.ekspose.net>). Discrimination, segregation, prejudice and domination are kind of racism which happen in that era. Talking about racism, people will be familiar with the term “slavery”. In 19th century there was the slavery system in America.

Slavery is a practice of owning people in which they are treated as property. A slave will be asked to work by the master without salary and she or he can be sold by their master. It happens because the slave is from different race and culture. In 1861, more than three million African-Americans became slaves in the South. Most work picking cotton on a large estate. South agreed with the existence of the slavery system, while the North wanted to end it. In this era, there are so many movements to abolish the slavery system and most of them succeed to abolish it. But, the practice of racism still existed in that era. It can be seen from how white people discriminate black people. They still think that they are better than black people. By law, public facilities and government services such as education were divided into separate "white" and "colored" domains. Characteristically, those for colored were underfunded and of inferior quality.

There are many literary works in era of Black Movement, especially novels that talk about racism. Those novels discusses about the disequality between white

and black American. One of them is written by black writers. It is done to claim and criticize racism that still exist. The black writer wants to express their experience about racism through their literary works. Most of their works can influence the black American struggles against discrimination and exploitation covered by slavery practice in America. One of the novels which talk about racism is the novel entitled *Kindred* written by Octavia Estele Butler.

Butler was a famous African American writer who has written several novels such as *Patternmaster* (1976), *Mind of My Mind* (1977), *Wild Seed* (1980), *Clay's Ark* (1984) and *Kindred* (1979). Butler was born in Pasadena, in June 1947. She lost her father Laurice, when she was an infant and was raised by her mother and grandmother. Her mother worked as a maid to support the family. She was raised in a racially mixed neighborhood, which was not very easy for her to deal as she was a rather shy child. She expressed her feeling and experience about racism through her novel. What she really conveyed in her writing was the deep pain she felt about the injustices around her. Those were a metaphor for war, poverty, power struggles and discrimination. All of that hurt her very deeply, but her gift was that she could use words for the pain and make the world better.

Octavia Butler's *Kindred* tells about the time travel that is experienced by the main character Dana. Dana and her husband Kevin who lived in Altadena, California in 1976, experienced a time travel to the antebellum South on the Weylin Plantation in 1819 through 1840 where her ancestors lived under the system of slavery. As the Black people who had gotten a freedom in 1976, Dana was surprised when she saw the slavery in the antebellum. How white people did the discrimination to them. Rape, violence and the other discrimination that were experienced by the blacks. In this novel, Dana was told as the descendent who saved Rufus's life. Rufus accepted Dana who was nigger. He did not discriminate her even though he ever stated that the blacks could not marry to the whites when he knew Dana as the Black and Kevin as the whites. In the middle of the novel Rufus seemed interested in Dana because as the blacks, she could read. As we know that in the 1840's the Black slaves were not able to read, even they were not allowed to read. In this novel Dana also experienced the discrimination. The

whites people including Rufus's parents gave different treatment to her. She was treated as the slave. She had to sleep in the attic. Meanwhile, her husband who was the whites got a special treatment. She had been whiped, raped and the other action of discrimination from the whites. Even Rufus, the person who accepted her in the first time also did such kind of discrimination. He whiped her because she asked him to avoid Alice. In the end of the novel Rufus had been killed by Dana. Eventually, she should kill him to make her out of danger. Dana and Kevin back to her real house again and decided to go to Baltimore to try to find records to prove the existence of the people they met in the past. Eventually, they reinforced to each other that they were sane and saved from Rufus forever.

There are two motives in choosing Octavia Butler's *Kindred* as the object to be analyzed. Firstly, this novel was produced in 1979, but the setting of the story was in 1815 and 1976. It makes me curious to know the author's reason in writing this novel. The suffering and the struggle of the main character to survive in the middle of racist society also become the important thing which makes me interested in choosing this novel. Secondly, the dominant story in this novel is about racism. I want to know the reason of some people discriminate the other people based on their race and skin color. Therefore, with two reason mentioned before, the story of the novel can be analyzed with sociology of literature using genetic structuralism theory by Lucien Goldmann.

This research will analyze both of intrinsic and extrinsic elements of the novel using Genetic Structuralism Theory. It will show the connection among the structure in the novel and the structure in the real society when and where the novel was created. Goldmann's theory will help the researcher finding the world view within the novel that is produced by trans-individual subject. This research will discuss about how the author describes racism in America in the novel and connects it with the socio-historical background to find the world view in *Kindred*.

1.2 Research Question

The research topic in this thesis is racism. As I have explained in the background of study, this research studies about racism in United States of America in 19th century because at that time racism happened and it was experienced by the blacks. There was a domination that was done by the whites. The issue of racism is represented in Octavia Butler's *Kindred*.

As a result, the problem of this thesis will be discussed as follows:

1. How does the novel show racism?
2. How is racism constructed in American society at 1800s?
3. What is the world view as it is presented in the novel?

1.3 The Goal of The Study

Based on the problem to discuss, the goal of the study is formulated as follows:

1. To find the description of racism that is shown in the novel
2. To find the construction of racism in American society at 1800s
3. To find the world view as it is presented in the novel

CHAPTER 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter talks about theoretical framework which explains about the pattern that related to the theory. This theoretical framework also gives some explanation and definition about the previous research related to my research topic, approaches to use and theory applied in this research.

2.1 Previous Research

This research uses five previous researches relating to the research topic and the theory from Jember University student. The first previous research is *Anti-Slavery In Solomon Northup's twelve years A Slave*, written by Mia Novariana (2016). In her research, she explains about how slavery and anti-slavery represented in the novel, the construction of anti-slavery in America society during 19th century. She also describes the author's world view. Mia's research has the same theory with this research. The topic that is analyzed is almost the same. Her research talks about slavery and anti-slavery in America that include to the form of racism. Meanwhile, this research talks about racism in general. One thing which makes this research different from her research is the novel. This research analyzes Octavia Butler's *Kindred*. While, her research analyzes Solomon Northup's *Twelve Years A Slave*. Her research gives an important contribution to this research because it has the same theory and topic. It helps the researcher to analyze Octavia Butler's *Kindred*.

The second previous research is *White Racism Faced by Afro Americans depicted in Maya Angelou's I know Why The Caged Bird Sings*, written by Danu Ambardi Thoha (2014). The topic of his research is about racism. He discusses the types of white's racism faced by Black American. He finds the structure of white's racism faced by Afro Americans namely, prejudice, segregation, discrimination, extermination and expulsion. The result of the study is the novel and the historical background has close relationship and the novel represents the condition of Arkansas in 1931. The novel represents the world view of the author about the situation at that era. It leads to the world view, that is expulsion and

extermination. Danu's research give important contribution to this research relates to the theory usage, the topic and the method analysis.

The third previous research is written by Yuliana Puspitasari, Hat Pujiati and Irana Astutiningsih entitled “ *Negotiating Modernity, Resisting Tradition : Genetic Structuralism Analysis on Buchi Emecheta's The Bride Price*”. They try to analyze the negotiation of modernity and resistance towards Buchi Emecheta's novel *The Bride Price*”. They use the Genetic Structuralism by Lucien Goldmann as the theory to breakdown their analysis. They try to find the structure of the novel *The Bride Price* and particularly the binary opposition between modern and traditional thoughts. Their research also has the same theory with this research, that is Genetic Structuralism Theory. Their research tries to find particularly the binary opposition between modern and traditional thoughts. Meanwhile, this research tries to analyze the intrinsic and extrinsic elements that show the connection among the structure in the novel and the structure of social condition in certain era. This research also tries to find the construction of racism. But, there is one thing that makes this research different from her research. The object that we analyze is different. They analyze Buchi Emecheta's *The Bride Price*, while I analyze Octavia Butler's *Kindred*.

The fourth previous research is written by Desinta Nugrahaningrum, the student of Jember University, entitled *Consumerism in Early 21st Century Women's Lifestyle in Shopie Kinsella's Mini Shopaholic* (2014). In her research, she uses Genetic Structuralism theory to analyze consumerism and the concept of consumerism to develop an ideology brought by postmodern women. She concerns with postmodern women. She explains about how the upper middle-class women become the high-class women because of branded product and how branded product can influence women's lifestyle. She also describes about women's lifestyle in the novel and in the real life in the certain era. She tries to connect the structure in the novel and the structure of the social condition in the certain era. Desinta's research gives a big contribution to this research because it uses the same theory and method of analysis.

The last previous research is an article journal entitled *The Political Legacy of American Slavery* written by Avidit Acharya, Matthew Blackwell, and Maya Sen (2016). The study is about racial attitude and its effect. They show that American slavery has a direct impact on Southern whites' (1) partisan identification, (2) attitudes on affirmative action, (3) levels of racial resentment, and (4) attitudes toward blacks. Specifically, they ruled out the theory of "racial threat," or the idea that contemporary shares of the black (minority) population are what drive white (majority) group racial attitudes. They show the inequality between the blacks and the whites. The result of their research is to suggest that historical institutions like slavery are significant in shaping American culture and politics, even if they no longer exist. This article gives important contribution to my research relates to the information about slavery.

2.2 Lucien Goldmann's Genetic Structuralism

Genetic Structuralism was developed by Lucien Goldmann in 1960s. It talks about the relationship between literary works and society. Goldmann believes that a literary work is a structure. This structure is not static, but as a product of structure progress and restructure process conducted by the society where the literary works were created. It means that literary work is a structure that formed as the result of historical process. Goldmann's theory affirms that the texts are based on trans-individual subject who becomes a part of certain class. Genetic Structuralism includes genetic factors in the literary works. Genetic means the origins of literary works. The factors are about the author and the historical background of the author's works. In addition, this theory also include the social structure in the study that makes this theory dominant in a certain period (<http://justcallmealiya.wordpress.com>). Consequently, Goldmann's theory relates to the human's creation and the social condition in certain time. From that statement, it can be concluded that a study of literary work cannot be separated from the totality of life of people and its socio historical relationship. In Genetic structuralism, Goldmann writes three basic characteristics of human behavior, that is:

1. Man's tendency to adapt himself to his milieu and, thus, the significant and rational character of his behavior in relation to it.
2. Man's tendency to coherence and to global structuring processes.
3. The dynamic character of his behavior and the modifying tendency of the structure of which he is a part.

(Goldmann, 1980: 11)

The first tendency is doing in a certain way called “rationality”, that is, the human effort to respond their problems occur in their life. The second tendency is the human tendency to make the suit patterns in their thought, behavior, and feeling to respond the problem in their surroundings. The third is the tendency of human to modify and develop the structure of thought, behavior and feeling that have been built before. Goldmann argues (1980:15) that the basic nature of human behavior is characterized as man’s coherent response to the problem which occur in his group and surroundings. It means that human beings are doing an adaptation into the reality and their environment through the process of assimilation and accommodation. Assimilation is a process where an individual adapts himself to his surrounding, while accommodation is an environment adaptation towards human. Both of them will support the construction of human fact.

The structures represent the author’s world view, not as the individual subject, but as the part of the group of certain society (Teeuw, 1984: 153). Literary works can be understood from the genetic side of the background of the certain social structures. It means that the author as the trans-individual subject and the historical background of their works have to be analyzed by the researcher. Genetic structuralism theory focuses on the study of intrinsic and extrinsic elements of literary works. It examines the structure of literary works and the background of the social life of the authors as a part of a particular community. The study of Genetic Structuralism starts from the study of intrinsic element (unity and coherence) as the basic data. Furthermore, research will connect the various elements of society to reality. The work is seen as a reflection

of the age which can reveal the social, cultural, political and economic aspects. Those will give the abstraction of the author's worldview.

Goldmann argues that literature is as the expression of a world view through asocial groups of the authors and objects created by the author. The important events at that time will be directly connected to the intrinsic elements of the literary works. Goldmann gives three formulation study of Genetic Structuralism, those are:

1. The concept of collective consciousness
2. Social history reality
3. The structuring process from the fact of individual and social group

(Goldmann, 1980: 56).

Simply, Genetic Structuralism analysis can be formulated in three steps. The first one is the researcher starts the analysis from the intrinsic elements of the novel. The second one is finding the social and cultural life of the author, because it is part of a particular community. The last one is finding social and historical background of the author's works. Goldman argues that "The literary works is critical insofar as it displays the author's creativity and originality in his relation to society" (Goldmann, 1981: 24). Originality refers to socio-historical context. It means that Genetic Structuralism is not only to find the structure in the novel but also the structure of the society. It means that the social background which makes the novel is created as the extrinsic elements must be considered. The structures mentioned above have relation with why the novel is produced and what is the novel represented. Those will produce world view.

This theory is the only theory that can reconstruct the author's worldview. Goldmann divides the basic concept of Genetic Structuralism into four concepts. Those are worldview, human fact, transindividual subject and significant structure.

2.2.1 Worldview

Literary works express the relationship between social class or a certain social group and the environment. As the social group who have the same social

background, the member of collective subject have the same experience and the way of thinking about their surrounding environment and how to make a better balance in relation to their environment. Those facts will make them unite as a certain social group and make them different from the other social group. It is usually called as a worldview. According to the explanation, Goldmann believes that there is a concept of homology between the structure of literary work and the social structure in the society.

Genetic structuralism has represented a total change of orientation—its basic hypothesis being precisely that the collective character of literary creation derives from the fact that the *structures* of the world of the work are homologous with the mental structures of certain social groups or is in intelligible relation with them

(Goldmann, 1975: 159)

The quotation above shows that the homology of the structure of literary work and the social structure in the society is not related directly. The structure of literary work is not aligned with the structure of the society, but in line with world view which grows and develops in the community. Then, world view is related to the structure of society directly. Worldview is a kind of ideas, style, aspiration and the way of thinking of the social group that make them different from the other social group. Worldview in the society is as an effect of social condition where the novel was born. The literary work represents the social context which ever happens in the real life. It is a product of trans-individual subject which conveys the idea and message from its social class. Therefore, the function of worldview here is to connect the social structure in the society and the social structure in the literary work. Goldmann argues that literature is as a meaningful structure that would represent a world view of the author, not as individuals but as members of society. Thus, it can be stated that Genetic Structuralism is a theory that connects the literary structure to the structure of society through a world view or ideology. Therefore, literary works can not be fully understood if the totality of the society is taken into account.

World views are *historical* and *social* facts. They are totalities of ways of thinking, feeling and acting which in are imposed on men finding themselves in

a similar economic and social situation, that is, imposed on certain social groups (Goldmann, 1980: 112). It means that worldview relates to a certain social class. As a collective consciousness, worldviews are growing as a result of the social and economic situation faced by certain collective subjects who have it. To find the world view in the society, a researcher has to find human fact that is represented in the novel because world view has a close relationship with human fact. In developing world view, a researcher has to know all part that can support how to form world view by knowing human fact, transindividual subject and significant structure. Based on some explanation above, it can be concluded that the author's world view consists of the relationship between the social context in the novel and the social context in the real life, and the relationship between the social cultural background of the author and the literary work.

2.2.2 Human Fact

Human fact includes human behaviour . It can be physical behaviour and verbal behaviour that can change social history. Usually, the change is created by collective subject. These facts can be a certain social activity, certain political activities, and cultural creation such as philosophy, art and literary arts (Goldmann, 1980: 40). Human produce fact as the result of the relation between human and world surrounding their life. The social structure and the literary works are connected by worldview. To find world view, human fact becomes the important part to get social fact to form social structure. Goldman said that human fact is a basic of Genetic Structuralism. It happens because "Genetic" here means where the literary work was born. Human fact is the social history where the literary work was written. It refers to the social fact depicted in the literary work. It is the result of human behaviour. Therefore, human fact becomes the basic of Genetic Structuralism.

Inversely, when the subject is transindividual, consciousness assumes much greater importance (there is no division of labour and, consequently, no action possible without conscious communication between the individuals who make up the subject) and tends to constitute a significant structure

(Goldmann, 1977: 493)

Human fact can be divided into two facts. The first one is individual fact and the second one is social fact. Social facts have an important role in history because it is planned for collective requirement fulfillment. Social facts have any impact in the social, economic, and politic among community members. The subject of social fact is trans-individual subject or collective subject. Individual facts are only a result of the libidinal behavior such as a dream, behavior of a madman, etc. The subject of individual fact is individual subject.

Goldmann considers that all facts of humanity is a meaningful structure. It means that the facts have a certain structure and meaning (1980: 15). Therefore, an understanding of the facts of humanity should consider the structure and meaning. In other words, the facts are the result of human effort in achieving a better balance in relation to the world around.

2.2.3 Transindividual Subject

Transindividual subject is the subject who surpasses the individuals, who acts due to the collective aspiration. Likewise, great literary works are also considered as social facts created by the transindividual subjects. Transindividual is collective subject that becomes part of certain society. It means that the authors write such kind of literary works as an individual person but what they write represents a certain social group. Collective subject is the subject of the paradigm to the subject of social facts (historical). This subject was also referred to the subject of trans individual.

Goldmann said that the social revolution, politic, economic and the great cultural works are social fact (1980: 19). Individual subject cannot create social fact because of their libido. It can be created by transindividual subject. The position of transindividual subject is higher than individual subject. Individual subject is just a part of it. Transindividual subject is a collection of individuals who do not stand on their own, they unite each other, and they are collective.

2.2.4 Significant Structure

Goldman said in “*The Concept of The Significant Structure in The History of Culture*” that Genetic Structuralism does not consider literature only as a structure (structure), but also the meaningful structure (significant structure) (Manuaba, 2009: 12). Significant structure is the depiction of social history into the form of literary work. Social history is changeable from time to time. It means that the literary work not only about internal coherence, but every element also has a relationship with the global structures of meaning, the world, or the social and natural environment. The central part of structure in literary works is the relation between the character and the object surrounding the characters.

Goldmann stated that the concept of structuralism which relates to Genetic structuralism is Claude Levi 'Strauss's structuralism. In this case, Strauss's structuralism centered on the concept of binary opposition or opposition pairs. According to Faruk, Strauss saw the construction of social and cultural world of human as something that is structured on the principle of binarisme, which is built from a set unit that has opposite meaning. It means that the structure in the literary work is not totally the same with the structure in the society. The structure in the literary work is formed more artistic.

The structure of literary works, in this case is a novel, become something important. Novel structure is a key point that should be known and analyzed first before analyzing the author's world view. The structures of novel are the key things that includes the intrinsic elements. The interaction and the relationship between human and the environment can cause structuring process. Structuring is the process of structure formation as the result of human interrelationship to the surrounding environment. The social condition surrounding the author will influence the author's ideology and it will influence her works. It happens because of the homological relationship between the structure of the society and the structure of literary work. It means that the structure of the literary work and the structure of society is influenced by human's behaviour. Human's behaviour also can cause destructuring process because the behaviour can change the social thought in making judgment. Destructuring process is the new perspective that

cause the reforming of structure because it is influenced the process of adaptation. In the process of adaptation, human's thought will change and it will cause destructuring process. Therefore, in analysing Octavia Butler's *Kindred*, the researcher uses genetic structuralism theory.



CHAPTER 3. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

Research design and methodology is the essential aspect to start a research. It happens because the research method will guide the researcher to conduct the research. In this research, I use a certain method that is considered to be an appropriate way to solve the research problem.

3.1 Type of Research

This research uses qualitative research as the basis of research. Qualitative research is concerned with collecting and analysing information in as many forms, chiefly non-numeric, as possible (Blaxter, 2006: 64). It means that qualitative research is a research method which focuses on data of non-numerical format of textual data. It means that this research tries to dig up the deep interpretation of meaning or the content of literary works and describes it without using statistic data. In this research, the researcher uses qualitative method because the novel is a textual data, not numerical data. Using this method, the researcher tries to dig up the particular and general idea presented in the novel.

3.2 Data Collection

Data collection is an important term to describe a process of collecting and preparing data which is divided into two types of data: primary data and secondary data. The primary data is the significant structure or the facts and the information about racism in the novel entitled *Kindred* written by Octavia Butler. The secondary data are some information about the theory, socio-historical context about the condition of American society and the history of racism from books, internet, articles, journals, and previous research.

The type of data is qualitative data. It can be gotten from the quotation in the novel, theory, books and the other sources. The quotation can be direct quotation and indirect quotation such as paraphrasing. When the researcher uses the direct quotation, the researcher has to give some explanations about the statements that have been quoted. When the researcher does paraphrasing, the

researcher has to write the idea that the researcher get from the sources using their own words.



statements that have been quoted. When the researcher does paraphrasing, the researcher has to write the idea that the researcher get from the sources using their own words.

3.3 Data Processing and Analysis

Data processing and data analysis are the important term to be described after collecting the data. There are several steps in processing and analysing the data collected. First, doing close reading on the novel. It means that the researcher read the novel more than once. It is done to get some information and understanding about racism. Second, categorizing the whole information acquired. In this process the researcher has to categorize the data into two parts. The first data deal with racism taken from the novel *Kindred*. Second data are taken from books, articles and internet deal with the historical background talking about racism in America in 1800's, and another sources such as biography of the author.

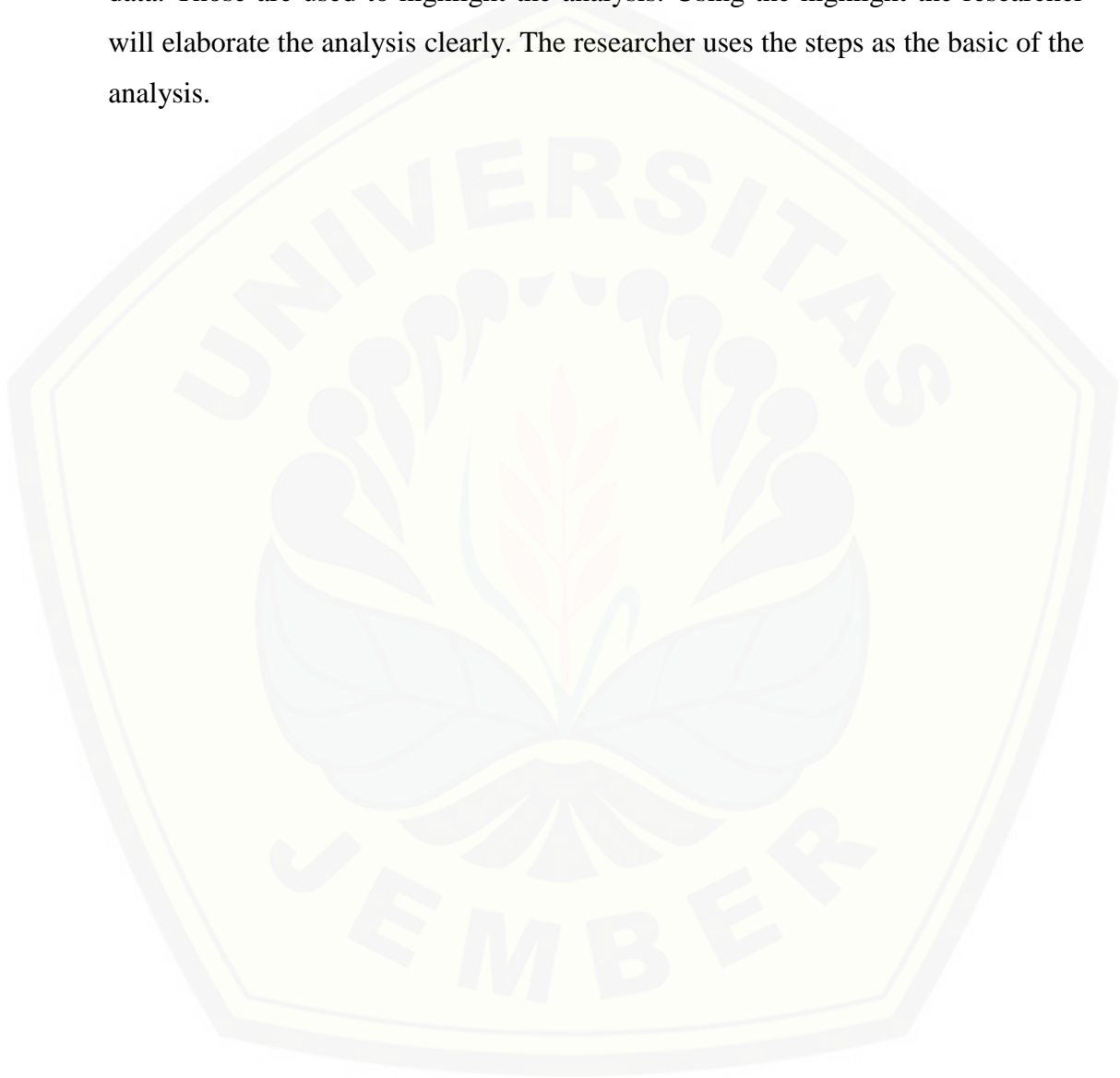
The researcher continues to select the information or the data. The researcher select the data. This process is used to help the researcher answers the research question. After classifying and selecting the data collected, the researcher begins to analyze the data. In this process, the researcher tries to answer the research questions. It is done by analysing the data that is collected from the novel using the theory and relates it to the other sources such as finding the relation between the significant structure in the literary work and the significant structure in the real life, finding the author's social background (why, where and when the author created the novel) that can create the author's world view, and finding the construction of racism in American society in 1800's. The structure in the novel and the structure in the society become the important information that will be analyzed and it lead us to find the world view at it is presented in the novel. It is done by quoting the statement in the novel and then it will be analyzed using the theory. Therefore, the researcher will give some explanation about the quotation and relates it to Genetic Structuralism Theory.

Simply, the step of analysis can be formulated as follow:

1. Doing close reading

2. Selecting the data
3. Analysing the data
4. Making conclusion

Several steps above are done to make the researcher easy in analyzing the data. Those are used to highlight the analysis. Using the highlight the researcher will elaborate the analysis clearly. The researcher uses the steps as the basic of the analysis.



CHAPTER 5. CONCLUSION

Kindred is one of Butler's novels that has been chosen in doing this research. This novel tells more about racism which occurs in America in 19th century. Using genetic structuralism theory, the structure of the novel, the structure of the society and the world view of the author as the collective subject have been analyzed.

Octavia Butler as the author of this novel tries to deliver the idea of certain class in America in 19th century, in which the practice of extreme racism becomes the most popular issue at that time. There are so many practices of racism appear in America in 19th century such as slavery system, prejudice and the other maltreatment that the whites do to the blacks. The black people do not get the opportunities in all aspects of life. This real condition makes some writers, especially Octavia Butler, write such kind of novel. She gets the inspiration from the blacks' history in the past. She builds the discourse mostly concerning to the darkness side of racism. The black people get maltreatment such as whipping, beating, raping and the other cruel treatments. By looking at this phenomena, Butler tends to reject the practice of racism even though she does not experience it directly.

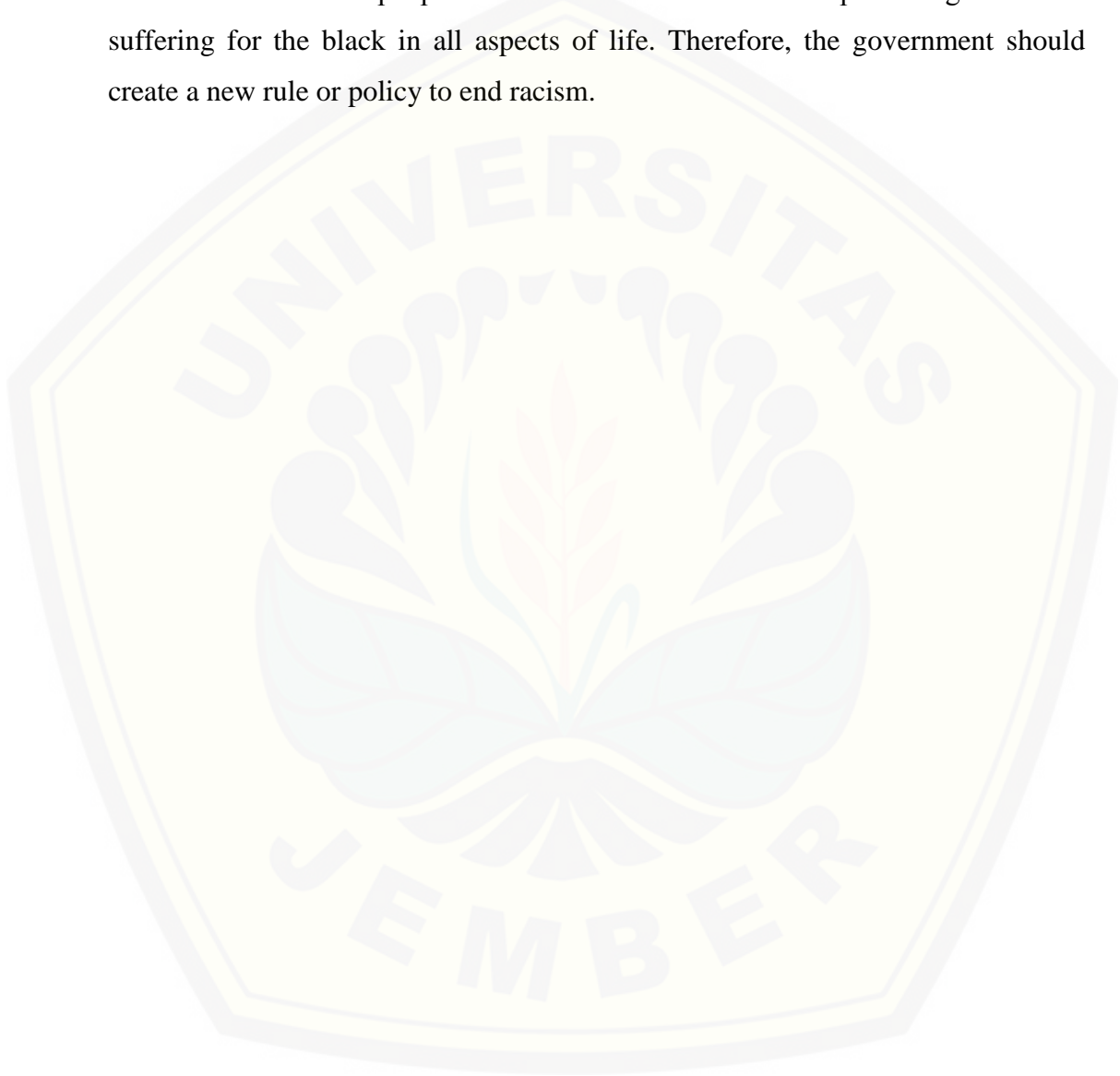
The narrative structure in the novel shows the practice of racism which take place in America in 19th century. Several events which are shown in this novel are the depiction of the real condition in America at that time. This novel tells about the main character, Dana, as the black who came from the society in 1976. She experiences the time travel to Antebellum South where the practice of extreme racism happen. Even though she is a free black from the future who has gotten the rights to get the education, the rights to marry the whites and the other rights that the whites get, but when she comes back to the past, she also experiences the practice of extreme racism. She sees directly the suffering of black people such as the cruel punishment, raping and the difficulties to get the education. Her struggle

to reject racism and her effort to encourage her people to be literate are clearly shown in this novel.

The characters's struggles such as Alice's, Carrie's, Sarah's and Issac's show that the meaning of freedom for each person are very important and it should not be tied by the culture or law. The struggle of Dana as a free black woman who came back to Antebellum in 1815 shows that wherever she comes from and whatever her status, it does not change the culture in the certain place. Even though she is a free black woman who comes from the future she still experiences maltreatments from the whites because she is in the culture and condition where the extreme racism still occurs. What she has to do to live in the middle of racism era is making adjustment to her thinking and behaviour to get balance in her new environment. As a time traveler she has to accept the new culture and adjust her self to society even though it is very different from her culture in 1976. In this part we can see the binary opposition perception between the blacks as the inferior subject and the whites as the superior subject.

Several explanation above lead us to to find the world view of the author as the collective subject. The world view can be found by knowing the narrative structure in the novel which shows the practice of racism and the information about the condition in the real life, in this case America in 19th century. Then, the relation of both aspects are related to the author's life. The social class, the education and the ideology of the author should be found to find the world view of the author as the collective subject. Octavia Butler as the author wants to deliver the way of thinking, the aspiration, the feeling of her social group which opposed with the other social group through this novel. This world view is as the medium to show the way of thinking of a certain group. In this case, Butler wants to show the racism world view of her social group. She wants to show that the practice of racism can happen to every black person like what she experiences when she was a child, even though what she experience is not as extreme as what black people experienced in 19th century.

Racism is a thing that cannot be erased from American society. It always exists in the black's life. Despite the President of America, Abraham Lincoln, has declared the Proclamation of Emancipation which ends the slavery system, it does not end the practice of racism until now. It can be seen from the existence of Klu Klux Klan and white people's treatment to the black. This practice gives much suffering for the black in all aspects of life. Therefore, the government should create a new rule or policy to end racism.



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APPENDICES

Biography of Octavia Butler

Octavia Butler was born on June 22, 1947 in Pasadena, California, The United State of America. She was born into a humble family and lost her father while still an infant. Her mother worked as a maid to support the family financially. As a child, she was rather shy but she loves reading and writing science fiction. She grows up in the racially integrated community of Pasadena. It makes her experience cultural and ethnic diversity in the mids of racial segregation. She accompanied her mother work in whites' house. Her mother was treated poorly by her employer.

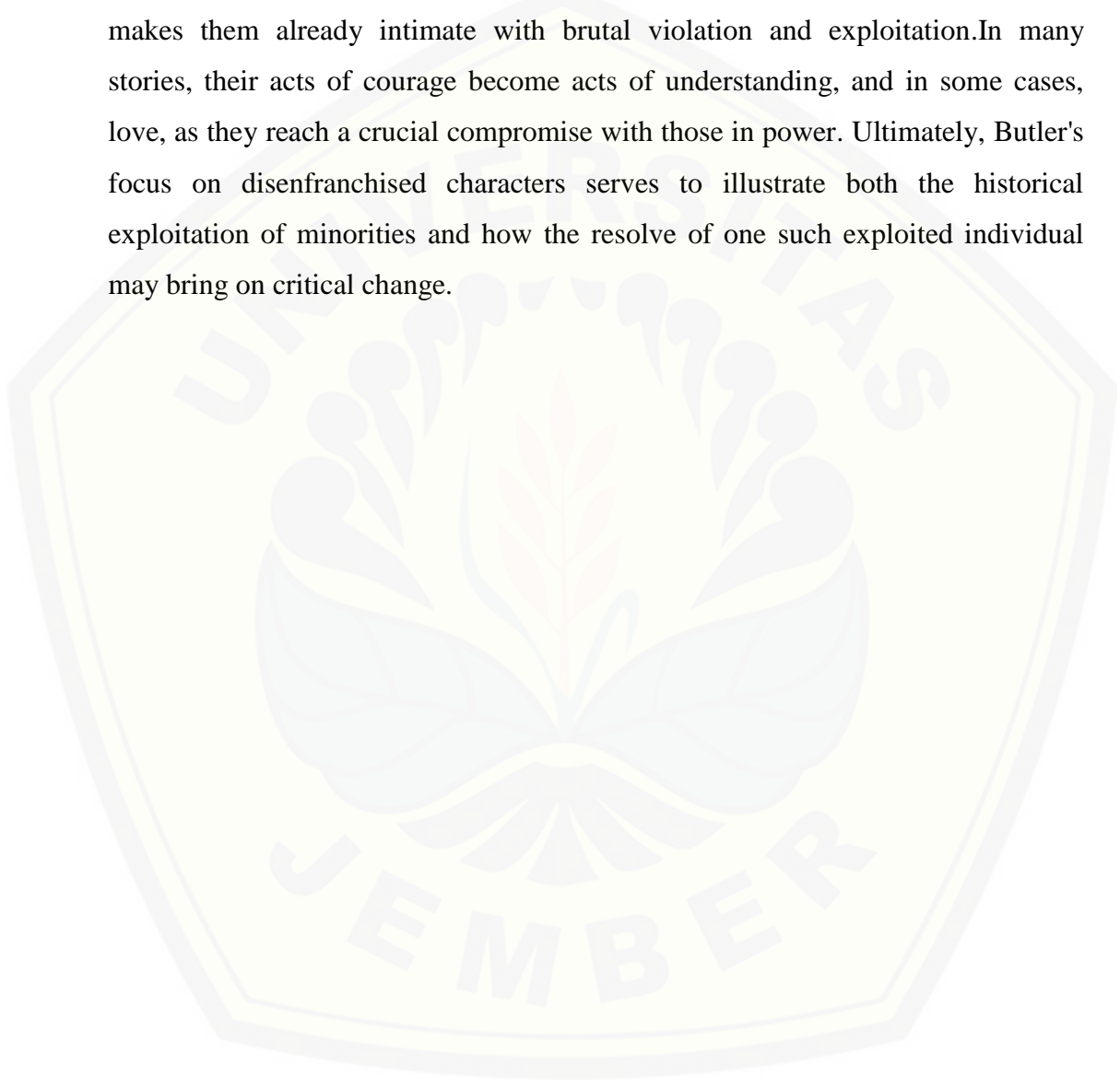
When she was a child, she was rather shy and could not socialize with the other children because of her dyslexia. She becomes "ugly and stupid, clumsy, and socially hopeless". It makes her become an easy target for bullies. As the result, she spent her time for reading and writing at the Pasadena Public Library. At age 10 she began to write and draft her stories but she became unsure at age 13 because her aunt conveyed the realities of segregation. Her aunt said that negroes can't write. Nevertheless, Butler preserved to publish her first story, even he asked her teacher to typer her first manuscript.

After graduating from John Muir High School in 1965, Butler worked at Pasadena City College (PCC) and she won a college-wide short story contest. After winning this contest, then she tries to write the other stories such as *Patternmaster* (1976), *Mind of My Mind* (1977), *Wild Seed* (1980), *Clay's Ark* (1984) and *Kindred* (1979). During her career, she won two nebula and three Hugo Awards or her writing. In 1995, she became the first science fiction writer.

In several interviews, Butler explained her view about humanity as inherently flawed by innate tendency towards hierarchical thinking which leads to intolerance, violance and if it is not checked, it also leads to the destructuon of black's species. She wrote in her essay "A World without Racism", "is only the beginning of the kind of hierarchical behavior that can lead to racism, sexism,

ethnocentrism, classism, and all the other 'isms' that cause so much suffering in the world." Her stories often replay humanity's domination of the weak by the strong as a type of parasitism.

Butler's stories focus on minority characters whose historical background makes them already intimate with brutal violation and exploitation. In many stories, their acts of courage become acts of understanding, and in some cases, love, as they reach a crucial compromise with those in power. Ultimately, Butler's focus on disenfranchised characters serves to illustrate both the historical exploitation of minorities and how the resolve of one such exploited individual may bring on critical change.



The Summary of *Kindred*

On June 9, 1976, Dana's twenty-sixth birthday, she suddenly vanishes. She and Kevin are unpacking after moving into a house in Altadena, California. While shelving books, Dana becomes dizzy and nauseated. Just as Kevin reaches to help her, she disappears before his eyes.

Dana suddenly finds herself on her knees next to a river in a countryside that she does not recognize. A red-haired woman in a long, old-fashioned dress is screaming because her child, a red-haired boy about four years old, is drowning. Dana instinctively dives in and pulls the child to shore. As she is performing artificial respiration, the woman beats at Dana's back and cries that Dana has killed the child. Dana shrugs her off and continues rescue breathing until the child begins to cough and cry. The woman hugs her child, whom she calls "Rufus." Suddenly, a man appears and aims a strange, long rifle at Dana's head. She is sure he means to shoot her.

Just then, the dizziness and nausea return, and Dana is again back in her living room. Kevin is staring at the spot where she vanished, and he is bewildered to find her across the room, wet, muddy, and shaking. She tells him what happened to her, and he suggests that perhaps she was hallucinating—except for the tiny fact that he saw her vanish then reappear in a different part of their living room. Dana is afraid it will happen again. She does not feel safe. Kevin, who continues to doubt that what happened to her was real, tells her to simply put it behind her. Dana showers, while Kevin orders take-out food. Just as Dana sits down to eat, however, the dizziness and nausea sweep over her again, and the kitchen disappears from her view.

This time Dana finds herself in an old-fashioned bedroom at night. Rufus is there, only he is a few years older now, and he is holding a flaming stick, with which he has just set fire to his curtains. Dana rips the curtains down and throws them out the open window. She has saved his life again, and she waits to go back home. But nothing happens.

Dana talks to Rufus and discovers that the year is 1815. From Rufus's accent and his use of words like "nigger" and "master," Dana begins to understand that she is in the Old South, in Maryland, on the Weylin Plantation. Rufus is the son of Tom Weylin, the man who held a gun to Dana's head before. Rufus shows her scars from where his father beat him with a whip in the past. He was recently beaten for wanting a horse that his father sold to another man. In revenge for the beating, Rufus hoped to set fire to the house.

Slowly, Dana begins to piece some information together. She recalls that Rufus Weylin was "my several times great grandfather, but still vaguely alive in the memory of my family because his daughter had bought a large Bible . . . and begun keeping family records in it. My uncle still had it." She asks him if he knows Alice Greenwood, a free black girl, and Rufus does. "Alice," Dana recalls, was the name of Rufus' wife in the Bible records. Dana wonders how in the world Rufus, heir to a plantation, will come to marry a black girl. But she sees now that her link to Rufus has something to do with their kinship. "After all," Dana reasons, "what would have happened to me, to my mother's family, if I hadn't saved him?"

Rufus also tells Dana that he saw her before she appeared in his room. He saw her with Kevin, sitting in her kitchen. Dana does not want to worry about how Rufus can see her in the future. She needs to get out of the Weylin house before Tom Weylin wakes up and finds her there. "It was clear that whatever power had used me to protect Rufus had not provided for my own protection," Dana realizes.

Rufus gives Dana directions to the cabin of Alice and her mother. Being a black woman walking alone at night—in the pre-Civil War South—frightens Dana "more than the possibility of street violence ever had at home." She has nothing to prove that she herself is not a slave.

In the end of the story Dana kills Rufus before he can rape her and hold her in the past forever. After healing from the loss of her arm, Dana and Kevin fly

to Baltimore to try to find records to prove the existence of the people they met in the past. Eventually, they reinforce to each other that they are sane and safe from Rufus forever.

