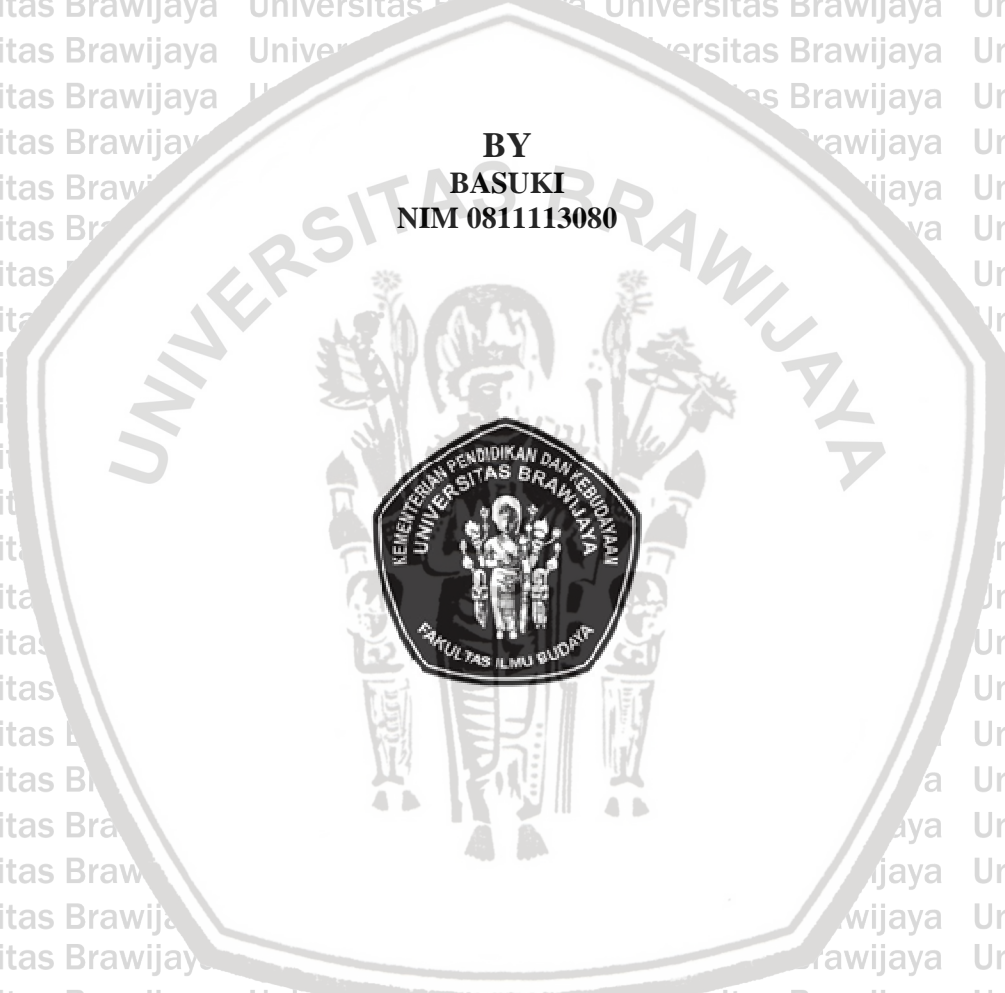


**BLACK WOMAN SEGREGATION IN WHITE SOCIETY
IN *THE HELP***

THESIS

**BY
BASUKI
NIM 0811113080**



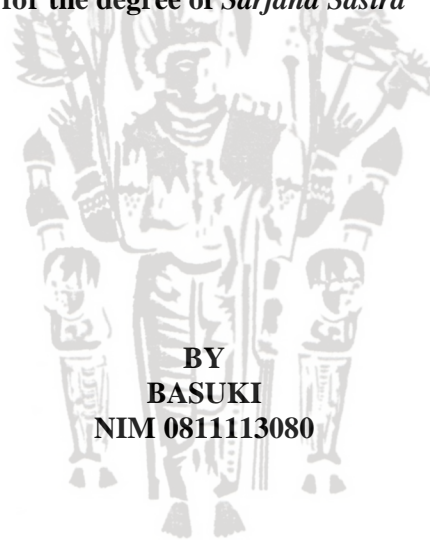
**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

2012

**BLACK WOMAN SEGREGATION IN WHITE SOCIETY
IN THE HELP**

THESIS

**Presented to
Universitas Brawijaya
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of Sarjana Sastra**



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**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
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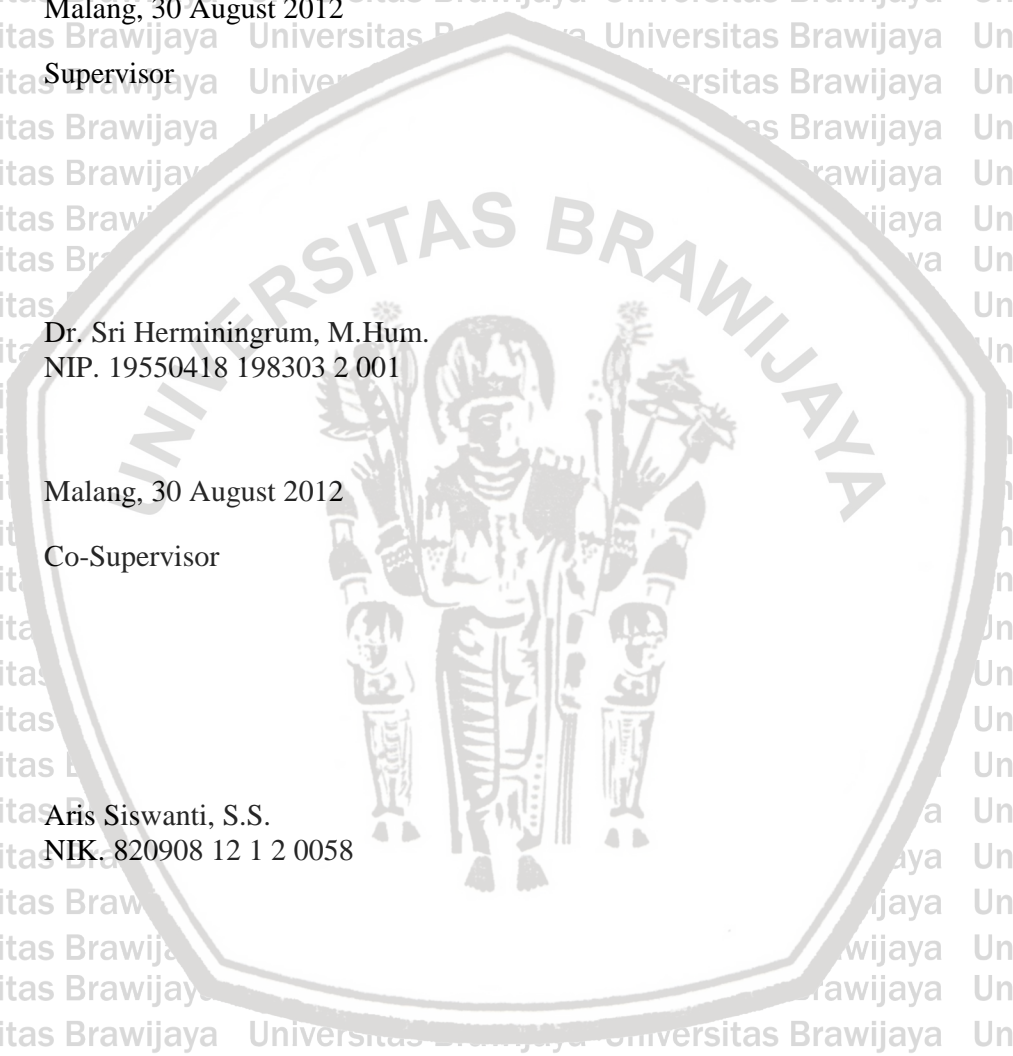
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Malang, 30 August 2012

The Writer

ABSTRACT

Basuki, 2012. **Black Woman Segregation in White Society in *The Help***. Study Program of English, Department of Languages and Literature, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Sri Herminingrum; Co-supervisor: Aris Siswanti

Key Words: Black woman, Segregation, White society, *The Help*

Film has become one of the most popular media which often elevates literary work to be visualized. Film becomes a medium to reveal social phenomena in a society. One of the social phenomena in America is shown in *The Help* the film. *The Help* movie clearly portrays the segregation problem faced by Black women in 1960's when the *Civil Right Movement* was performed to end discrimination.

This study uses historical approach to connect the African-American history in America in 1960's and the condition of Black woman in that time. The theory of stereotype, discrimination, and prejudice is applied in this study to gain the interpretation of Black women's segregation in *The Help*. The data are classified into two categories: the segregation in work places and the segregation in public places.

The result of the study shows that in *The Help* there are discrimination, stereotype and segregation in work places and public places. The Black women in *The Help* cannot freely express their feelings. Therefore, they manifest them by writing "The Help", as their way to escape from the discrimination.

ABSTRAK

Basuki, 2012. **Segregasi Perempuan Kulit Hitam dalam Masyarakat Kulit Putih dalam *The Help***. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing 1: Sri Herminingrum, Pembimbing 2: Aris Siswanti

Kata Kunci: Perempuan Kulit Hitam, Segregasi, Masyarakat Kulit Putih, *The Help*

Film merupakan salah satu media paling populer yang sering mengangkat karya sastra untuk divisualisasikan. Film menjadi medium untuk mengungkap fenomena sosial di dalam masyarakat. Salah satu fenomena di Amerika ditunjukkan dalam sebuah film *The Help*. Film *The Help* menggambarkan tentang masalah pemisahan yang dihadapi oleh perempuan Kulit Hitam pada tahun 1960-an ketika pergerakan *Civil Right Movement* sedang berlangsung untuk mengakhiri diskriminasi.

Studi ini menggunakan pendekatan sejarah untuk menghubungkan sejarah orang Kulit Hitam di Amerika pada tahun 1960-an dan juga kondisi perempuan Kulit Hitam pada saat itu. Teori stereotipe, diskriminasi, prasangka diaplikasikan dalam studi ini untuk mendapatkan interpretasi tentang pemisahan perempuan Kulit Hitam di dalam *The Help*. Data diklasifikasikan menjadi dua kategori, yaitu pemisahan ditempat kerja dan pemisahan ditempat umum.

Hasil studi menunjukkan bahwa di dalam *The Help* ada diskriminasi, stereotipe, dan juga ada pemisahan ditempat kerja dan tempat umum. Perempuan Kulit Hitam di dalam *The Help* tidak bisa mengekspresikan keinginannya secara bebas. Maka dari itu, mereka mencurahkan perasaannya dengan menulis “*The Help*” sebagai jalan keluar dari diskriminasi.

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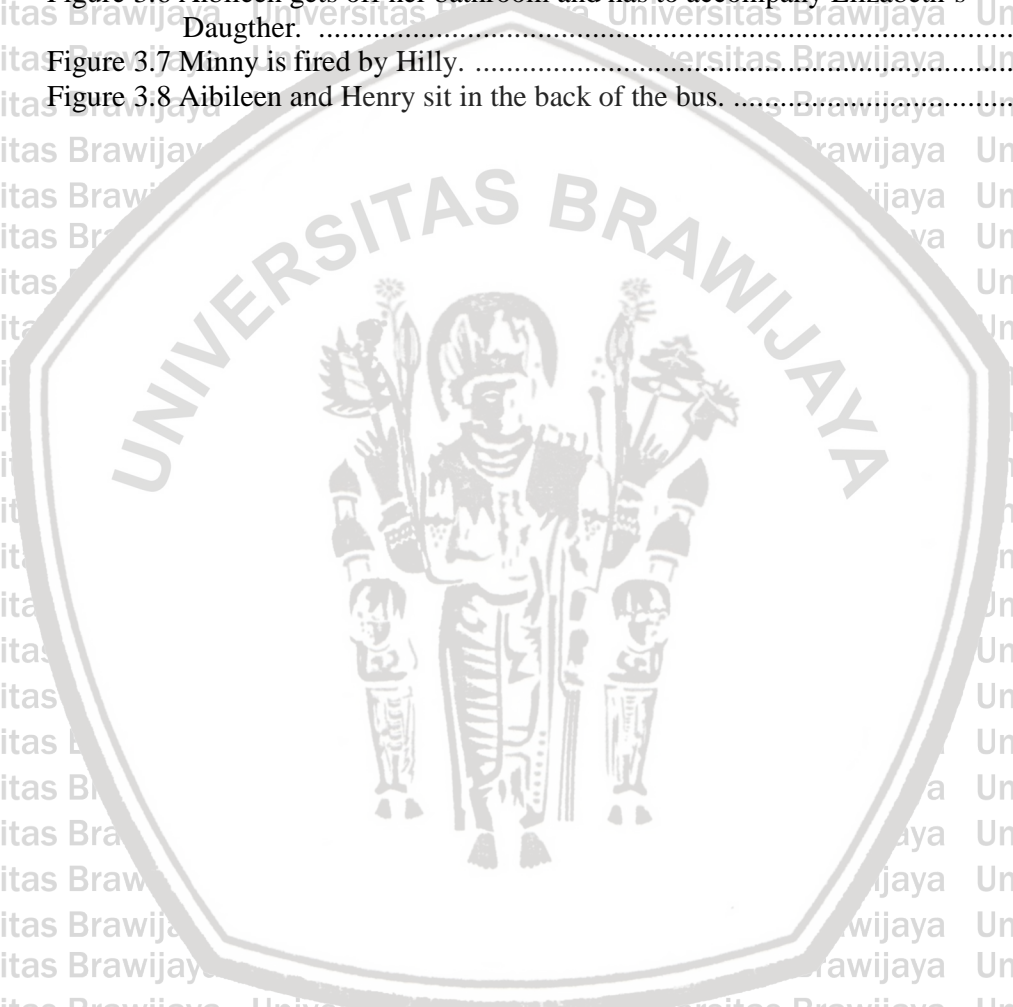
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Film is a form of entertainment that creates a story with sound and a sequence of images giving the illusion of continuous movement. In the others side film, also considered to be an important art form, a source of popular entertainment and a powerful method. As described by Brooks (1997, p.163) “film is made by recording photographic images with cameras, by creating images using animation techniques and visual effects”.

1.1.1 Film and Literature

Film has become one of the most popular media which often elevated literary work to be visualized. Many novels and autobiographies have been filmed to give a new way in enjoying literary works. As a other product of art, films can be adapted from many literary works such as true story, short story, novel and many others. Film which is adapted from novels also has elements of literary work such as plot, setting, theme, character, and others to give the clear images.

Film is also used as a media to show social phenomenal and a society. Many film directors present the historical facts in a film, because it creates a certain setting which historical facts similar to the setting in that era. So, a film director should have knowledge in history. For example, if the film director wants to tell a story about American culture, he should observe the historical background of

America in the past, also, there are examples of successful adaptations of novel to cinema, including such classics as *Gone with the Wind*, *The Grapes of Wrath*, *Gettysburg*, *Huckleberry Finn*, *The Scarlet Letter*, or the modern ones such as *The Color of Purple*, *Percy Jackson & the Olympians*, *The Lightning Thief*, *The Golden Compass*, *The Lovely Bones*, *The Da Vinci Code*, *New Moon* and many others. Those films have successfully lifted the social phenomena in a certain era.

Although the novels have successfully touched the heart of the readers when those films launched, they are more famous than the novels as original version.

1.1.2 Film and Society

Film is one of the products of popular culture. In the twentieth century people tended to watch film in television more than before. Jack Nachbar and Kevin Lause states that, “*The Beverly Hillbillies* had a record of popular success in the 1960s which was every bit as impressive as that of *The Cosby Show* in the 1980s and *Cheers* in the 1990s” (1992, p.105). It is evident that people are interested in the condition and situation shown in the movie. Film is the easiest media to show the people about the social condition in America. Jack Nachbar and Kevin Lause (1992, p.7) suggest that “popular culture is a funhouse mirror because it reflects our image”.

There are some genres in America films such as comedy, drama, action, horror, and thriller. And nowadays, there are a lot of films in America that reflect some issues about racism, gender, environment, children welfare, anti-war and others, but one of the most phenomenal issues adapted in film is about racism.

In terms of the issues of racism, most of the problems depicted in a film is always concerning with discrimination whether it is racial prejudice or stereotype. One of the film concerning racism on Black woman in America is *The Help*. The Black maid in *The Help* film is shown as poor, unintelligent and ignorant by the White, although the maid is capable to handle the household. She was not greeted well by the White people because of the history of slavery that in that time mostly the Black people are considered as the inferior. The Whites judge that “the Blacks are poor, lazy, violence prone, unintelligent, live off welfare, and ignorant” Feldman (2001, p.97).

1.1.3 The History of Black People and *The Help*

As stated by McCain (2000, p.32), “in America, racism has a long and varied history, and the dramatic strides against it that came in the 1960’s”. African-American has been fighting racism ever since they were brought to America against their will to be slaves. They fought for emancipation from slavery again and again.

African-Americans are people in the United States, but their ancestors are from the Negroid race in Africa. Most African-Americans are the descendants of captive Africans held in the United States from 1619 to 1865. They come to America as slave and work in tobacco farm in Southern. As what Anderson (1993, p.1) has identified that:

African Americans, over thirty million citizens of the United States of America are descendants of the continent of Africa. Identified principally by skin color and differentiated mostly socio-politically and economically, they are, indeed, Africans in America or at most African Americans.

Much of African-American history is based on the Blacks' struggle to achieve the equality and get the rights promised by the founders of the nation's democratic government. It happened because the Blacks were considered as slave and inferior. The Whites always felt that they were more superior than the Blacks.

So, they treated the Blacks as a slave.

Slavery had encouraged a false assumption that the Blacks were inferior to the Whites. Despite emancipation, discrimination against the Black people continued to pull out the African-Americans of their legal rights. Fundamental democratic privileges, such as the right to vote, were routinely denied from them, and they were set apart from the mainstream society by laws designed to keep the races socially separate and politically unequal to the Whites. Their frustrations finally erupted in a *Civil Right Movement* from 1963 to 1965 when African-Americans began demanding their proper and equal place in society. In this *Civil Right Movement* there were many leaders who struggled for freedom, "Martin Luther King, Jr. and other Blacks leaders staged a protest rally and March in Birmingham ... demanding equal rights and access in employment, housing and public accommodation" (Anderson, 1993, p. 102).

However, social segregation after the 1960's movement still flourished.

Public areas and public facilities in South, Montgomery city, were regulated by

Segregation Law. Rhea (1997, p.94) states that:

During the nearly century-long battle against segregation prior to the 1960's, black cultural resistance often involved resisting the white vision of the past. To understand why the Race Pride Movement began with blacks, it is important, then to review these early expressions of the Race Pride dream.

This segregated condition in the South is also portrayed in *The Help*, the film. *The Help* was launched in August 2011 and has time setting in 1963. The maids in the film are influenced by the injustice of Black-White race relations in the South at the dawn of the *Civil Rights Movement*. The film is paradoxically describes how the Black women in America suffer from the oppression of the White people. It is such a reflection of racism in 1960's when the *Civil Right Movement* happened.

1.1.4 *The Help* : Synopsis

The Help is a 2011 drama adapted from Kathryn Stockett's best seller novel and directed by Tate Taylor. However, after becoming one of the nominations on the Academic Award in 2012, and Minny Jackson won for actress in a supporting role, *The Help* seems to be more popular than the novel itself.

Mississippi is the setting place of the film. This film is about Black maids in the segregated world of the sixties Mississippi at the height of the civil rights struggle. Eugenia "Skeeter" Phelan is a White writer of the manuscript about her friend's two Black maids, during the *Civil Rights* era in the early 1960s in America. She rejects the virulent inbred racism of her old school friends. The first Black maid name is Aibileen Clark. She is a middle-aged Black woman who has spent her life by raising children of her White master's. The second Black maid is Minny Jackson, whose outspokenness has gotten her fired many times and built up a reputation for being a difficult employee, but she makes up for this with her phenomenal cooking skill.

6

Minnie has an employer named Hilly Holbrook. She is a childhood friend of Skeeter's. Hilly tries to push through a sanitation initiative so that all the white homeowners have a separate bathroom (outside, like an outhouse) for the Black domestics. Minny, deliberately disobeys Hilly's order not to use the family's bathroom. Despite the fact that a violent thunderstorm rages outside, going to the outhouse is dangerous. Hilly then fires her when there is a meeting in Elizabeth Leefolt's house. Leefolt is Aibileen's employer, who is also best friends with Hilly and Skeeter. Hilly influences Elizabeth to make a separate bathroom for her maid. She explains that Black people carry many diseases. Elizabeth is successfully persuaded. So, she makes a separate bathroom for Minny.

The segregation does not only happen in the bathroom but also in the public transportation. It is shown when Aibileen and her friend have to sit in the back of the bus. As Black people, they cannot mingle with the White people although it is public transportation.

The research on *The Help* is worth conducting because this film provides rich data about the existence of *Segregation Law*, the problem faced by Black women when the *Civil Right Movement* happened. *Segregation Law* has created such a big problem in the Black community. Therefore, it is always important to learn about how racism affects African-American's life, especially that of the Black women who become maids of the Whites.

1.2 Problem of Study

Jim Crow Law, the law of segregation which regulated the different rights between Blacks and Whites had become a controversial issue in the American history. This depiction can be clearly seen in *The Help*, the film.

1.3 Objective of the Study

The study of *The Help* aims:

- (1) to observe *Segregation Law* which still existed in the Southern states when the *Civil Right Movement* was performed to end discrimination
- (2) to trace back the impact of *Segregation Law* upon the Black women especially on work places and public places

1.4 Significance of the Study

Studying social phenomena in 1960's in America, especially in relation with the Black woman segregation from the Whites, through this film is revealing the impact of *Jim Crow Law* for Black women life in America. That is why, by doing this research, the understanding about the *Jim Crow Law* in the 1960's in the South hopefully will be improved.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE
AND RESEACRH METHOD

2.1 Theoretical Framework

Devereux (2003, p.9) states that "film is important agent of socialization in that they reproduce dominant (and other) social norms, beliefs, discourses, ideologies and values". Film is the product of human works and thoughts which are accepted and approved of by a large community and population. Besides that, film is important since it is one of the mass media that functions as a social equipment to promote value and belief to people. Value and beliefs appear when the viewers of the films understand and interest what their favorite film show. Film is one of the most of art that important and interest to be learned, and it is very crucial for comprehend it. There are three characteristic of film by Nichols, (2008). First, film has the social impact on specific field of study, for example it influences the way of thinking of society. Second, as an art form, film is always tied to a social and historical context where different responses and interpretations occur. And the third, the history of film is the story both of its rise as an art and its social impact and political significance as mass medium. Therefore, understanding film can start form sociological perspective.

According to Anderson (1993, p.114), "sociology began to take root in the United States at the height of racial segregation, violence, and oppression near the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of twentieth centuries". It influences the

social phenomena in America because African-American has a bad experience in the White society. And they think that they are the stronger than the Blacks.

That social phenomenon which is related with segregation, violence and oppression toward the Blacks in *The Help* movie is a true story and many people admitted that. The movie review by Owen Gleiberman (2011) confirms that this film shows complex, compassionate and nuanced of Black people's life in America. Like its characters, it has its faults. But overall, it is a movie of imaginative sympathy that gets into the skin of its characters.

2.1.1 Racism: Blacks in American Society

Based on some research, the racial problem between Black and White American still exists. It is commonly accepted that racism is as old as human society itself. As long as human beings have been around, the argument goes; they have always hated or feared people of a different nation or skin color.

Racism is a particular form of oppression. It stems from discrimination against a group of people based on the idea that some inherited characteristic, such as skin color, makes them inferior to their oppressors. Yet the concepts of "race" and "racism" are modern inventions. They arose and became part of the dominant ideology of society in the context of the African slave trade at the dawn of capitalism in the 1500s and 1600s (Selfa, 2006, para.5)

So, slavery in America has its own history. No one really knows how many men, women and children left Africa in the holds of slave ships. The trade was supported by a racist ideology that saw White people as being the most perfectly developed and the Blacks as being at the bottom of the ladder. Slavery is a part of American history.

2.1.2 Stereotype, Prejudice, and Discrimination

In terms of racism, the conflict involves majority and minority groups. In this case, White Americans become a majority group and have a big power to control Black Americans. As a minority group, Black Americans have significantly less power, control, and influence over their own lives than White Americans as the members of a dominant group. So, the Black Americans always suffer from a hard oppression from the White Americans. And it shows that African-American as more visible and overt forms of prejudice and discrimination.

To understand such acts and assumptions, social psychologists have required clarifying the basic concept of stereotype, prejudice, and discrimination.

2.1.2.1 Stereotype

Stereotypes are qualities assigned to groups of people related to their race, nationality and sexual orientation. Feldman (2001, p.81) states that:

Stereotype is a set of beliefs and expectations about members of a group ... Stereotypes increase the chance that discrimination will occur. Discrimination, the behavioral manifestation of stereotypes and prejudice, refers to negative actions taken toward members of a particular group because of their membership in a group.

In this case, stereotypes applied to a racial group become inconsistent when members of that group are broken down by national origins. The stereotype becomes a problem faced by African-Americans. And the effect is the discrimination towards Black People in their daily life.

2.1.2.2 Prejudice

Feldman (2001, p.81) states that “prejudice refers to the negative or positive evaluation or judgments of members of a group that are based primarily on membership in the group and not necessarily on the particular characteristics of individuals”. In general, prejudice includes negative feelings, stereotyped beliefs, and a tendency to discriminate against members of the group. Besides, prejudice can be based upon a number of factors including sex, race, age, sexual orientations, nationality, socioeconomic status and religion.

2.1.2.3 Discrimination

According to Feldman (2001, p.81), “discrimination such a differential treatment on the basis of race that disadvantages a racial group and treatment on the basis of incapably justified factors other than race that disadvantages a racial group (differential effect)”. Manifestation of stereotype and prejudice can be positive or negative. Positive discrimination is to be understood as discrimination that is beneficial and the negative discrimination can be taken to be any harmful discrimination. For example, positive discrimination happen when a man is married, and people assume that he is more trust worthy. It is not necessarily true, but that is discrimination. In negative discrimination, if a person is shopping while wearing old clothes they, may not be helped because they seem like they could not afford anything.

2.1.3 Segregation Law

In 1960's African-American especially Black women have not got the equality because the Black people struggle of their right under *Jim Crow Law*.

During the segregation era in America, it was found that *Segregation Law* became a big problem for Black people. As described by Anderson (1993, p.39), "segregation is a policy of forced apartness (apartheid) under the control of an oppressor or dominant race. Segregation in the America included the racial segregation of facilities, services, and opportunities such as housing, medical care, education, employment, and transportation along racial lines". Besides, the segregation happened to separate other racial or ethnic minorities from the major society and communities.

Around 1890-1918, the lives of Blacks Americans were complicated. They faced *Jim Crow Law*, segregation between the Whites and the Blacks in public places, like buses, railroads, hotels, and hospitals. Blacks were free but they had to deal with the White supremacy.

The origin of the expression "Jim Crow" has often been related to "Jump Jim Crow", a song and dance caricature of Blacks performed by white actor Thomas D. Rice in *Blackface*, which first surfaced in 1832 and was used to deride Andrew Jackson's populist policies. As a result of Rice's fame, *Jim Crow* had become a judgmental expression meaning "Negro or Black" by 1838 and when the laws of racial segregation were passed at the end of the 19th century they became known as *Jim Crow law*.

However, *Jim Crow Law* was passed to limit the freedom of Black (African Americans). As identified from the article by Pilgrim (2000), *the Jim Crow* system was undergirded by some beliefs or rationalizations: Whites were superior to the Blacks in all important ways. As the result, there were two kinds of *Segregation Law* based on *Jim Crow*:

2.1.3.1 Segregation in Public Places

Thompson and Bigsby (1998, p.158) states that “the Blacks were not only to inferior money-starved school system but also to wide-ranging ‘Jim Crow Laws’ segregating buses, railroads, schools, hotels, hospitals, restaurants, lavatories, theaters, trade unions, and many other institutions and facilities”. Therefore, it was the basic rules for the Whites to violate the Blacks in the whole sectors of life.

2.1.3.2 Segregation in the Work Places

Segregation does not only happen in public places but also in work places. Wills (2009, p.3) says that “there are some companies in America where African-American maid becomes routinely excluded from direct client contact”.

2.1.4 Civil Right Movement

The segregation resulted in *Civil Right Movement* among the Blacks. It is the struggle established by the Blacks because of the oppression they experienced.

Anderson (1993, p.2) states that “The *Civil Right Movement* of the sixties signaled a rebirth of African-Americans’ pride in their race, history and culture that was reflective of the Harlem Renaissance”. Black Americans needed to be admitted as the part of America and gain the same rights like the White because there was a

notion that all men are created equal as stated in the Declaration American Independence. As described by Hine et.al (2000, p.502) “The *Civil Right Movement* would be long and bloody and it would not lead to the promised land, but it would profoundly change America”. In addition, Hine et.al (2000, p.501) argues that “the heart of the story of the modern *Civil Right Movement* is the remarkable courage and tenacity people in their own communities showed in their determination to attack segregation and exclusion and exclusion from political process”.

2.2 Previous Study

In general, the research on movies is often conducted. Previously, there were some researchers using a movie on African-American as the object of study. One of the research is *The Pursuit Of Happiness: A Black Man’s Struggle To Gain American Dream* by Ivan Chandra (2011). The study focuses on a Black man who wants to gain happiness in his life. The study reveals that because of their historical background, the Blacks always face discrimination. However, *The Pursuit of Happiness* shows there are some counter actions from the Black people to seize equality as mostly shown by Chris Gardner, as the main character, as he struggles to survive under the Whites majority society. In order to reach American dream he successfully disproves negative stereotypes of Blacks as lazy, stupid, and poor. The second study is *The Blacks’ Stereotypes As The Manifestation Of The Ideology Of Racism In “Crash”* by Aisyi Nur Indahsary (2008). The study is on the Blacks’ stereotypes shaped by the Whites’ collective consciousness that construct the ideology of racism in *Crash*. In the number of

findings will be elaborated based on the purpose the study. There are three Blacks' stereotypes in crash supported by some scene from the film. First, Blacks are financially inadequate. Second, Blacks are ignorant; low intelligence. And the third, Blacks easily commit crime. As the ideology in crash, the ideology of racism is by some means dominating the whole story. Based on the ideological models of the films theory, the films is categorized into film with ideological critique.

In this research, *Jim Crow* is applied as grounding theoretical framework to observe *The Help*. As until now there has not been any research using historical approach focusing on *Jim Crow* as *Segregation Law* against Black Americans especially woman. This study will be different from other research done before.

2.3 Research Method

In conducting the research, there are two steps taken:

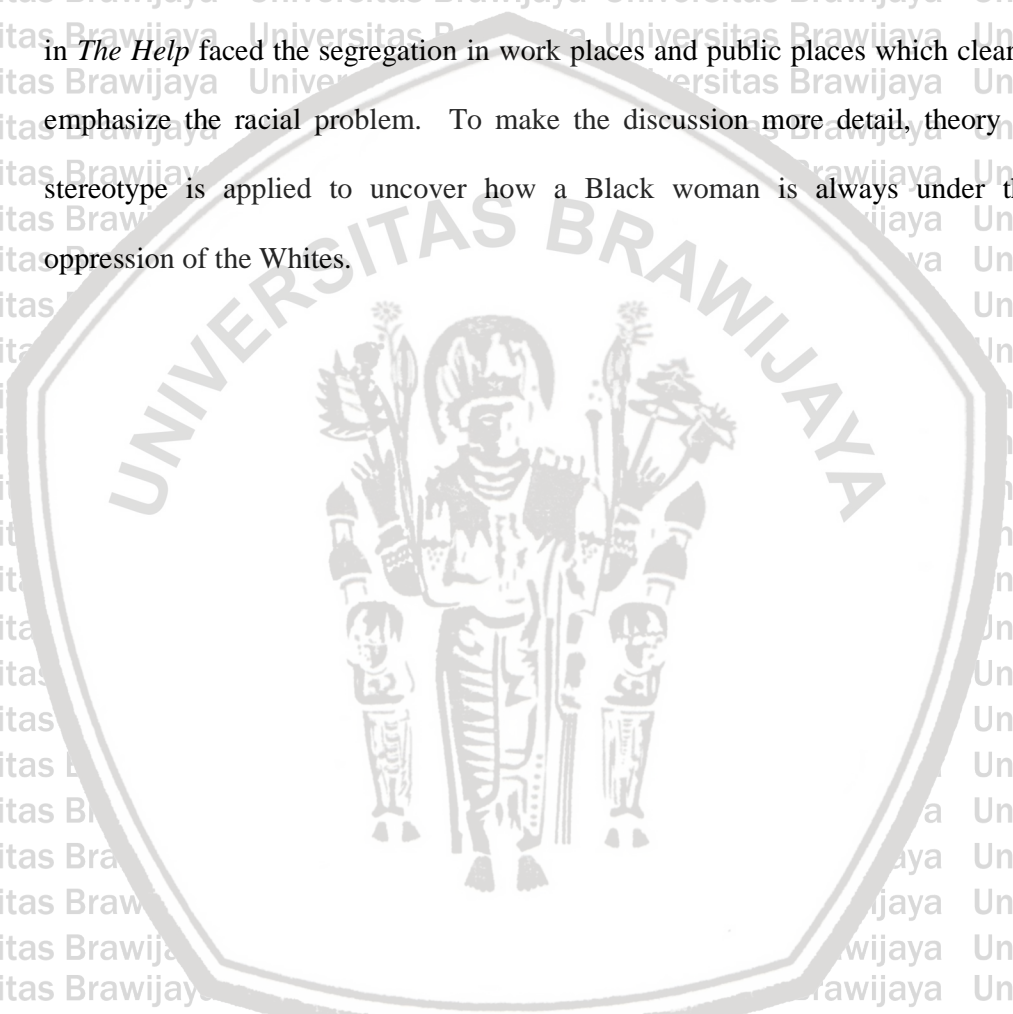
2.3.1 Deciding the Object Material

The film entitled *The Help* is chosen as the material object of the study. This film depicts how a Black woman faces the segregation problem in her life as a maid of the Whites. Therefore, the problems of segregation against Black women in public places and work places as regulated by the *Segregation Law* serve as the formal object.

2.3.2 Analyzing and Interpreting the Data

The discussion of the research is to figure out the *Segregation Law*, in the 1960's during *Civil Right Movement* was struggled to end discrimination. In this

activity, *The Help* is watched several times to observe the character of the maids in the movie, Aibileen Clark and Minny Jackson. The observation is conducted based on historical approach to identify the segregation by Aibileen and Minny. From this analysis and interpretation it can be seen that Black women characters in *The Help* faced the segregation in work places and public places which clearly emphasize the racial problem. To make the discussion more detail, theory of stereotype is applied to uncover how a Black woman is always under the oppression of the Whites.



CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Film, as a part of popular culture, is said by Nachbar (1992, p.4) as “a mirror of the spirits of age”; therefore the situation of films often refers to scientific, political, social and economic condition at the same time. *The Help* proves that the setting of time represents the American condition in 1960's. This film is about the real life the Black maids set in racist Jackson, Mississippi, around the period 1960 to 1964; during of the *Civil Rights Movement*. However, there still were many African-Americans who became slave especially maids in the Southern state. Based on their history, the slaves' work were very difficult and sometimes they did not get salary. Most women cooked, cleaned the house and raised the children of their White masters. Men were trained to be carpenters or masons. As noted by Anderson (1993, p.1) “slavery is one group of humans subjugating other humans for the purpose of forcing them to perform labor work or services without pay or compensation”. Therefore, in terms of their different race, African-American worked as slaves and were always commended by the White people.

The Help movie shows about the slavery, in different version because slavery was abolished in 1865 especially in the Black woman as the maids by the White masters. However, in this film, Aibileen Clark, one of the maids has a family history as a slave and she knows that one day she will become one. “My mama was a maid. My grandmamma was a house slave” (*The Help*, minute 00:01:39).

From this sentence, it can be shown that both of Aibileen's Grandmothers and Aibileen's mother are slave, therefore Aibileen has to be slave or maid. It suggests that from the experience, from generation to generation Black people have always worked as slaves for the Whites. However, Aibileen dreams that she wants to be different from their family, by not becoming a maid. As an African American, Aibileen is not only in an improper situation in the Whites society but, is also under stereotypes which become the main cause of discrimination. Besides, the big problem in this era is the segregation between the Blacks and the Whites.

3.1 Stereotype and Discrimination in *The Help*

In *The Help*, there are many examples showing that Black Americans do not live easily in the society where the Whites are the majority. The Black women in this film, Aibileen and Minny, are representatives of the Black Americans living with negative stereotypes and discrimination.

3.1.1 Stereotype

Stereotypes of African-Americans have been around since the slavery period. In *The Help*, it is a negative attitude toward a group of people who have some characteristics in common that are not shared by all people. Besides, it has some basis in fact, usually an overly simplistic and inaccurate belief that all member of certain group reflect the behave of one member or some members.

People believe that African-American stereotypes have been imposed upon them and while partly right, African-American reinforce stereotype from White people through acceptance (Mc.Cain, 2000; Fiske, 1999). African-American

stereotypes are often used to mask real issues. For example, it is said that it is twice as hard as an African-American to get a job, when the fact is that these men are severely marginalized. Historically, this condition cannot be separated from the African-American background which is always connected with the experience in the South, skin color, and social status (Plous and Williams, 1997, p.796).

Every Black who is born and grown in the South is always connected with slaves.

This condition is also portrayed in *The Help*. *The Help* is one African-American movie that describe about the two Black women as maid in the South state, especially Mississippi. The dialogue between Aibileen and Skeeter indicates that Aibileen is a part of past history-slavery.

Aibileen : I was born in 1911, Chickasaw Country, Piedmont Plantation

Skeeter : And did you know, as a girl growing up? That one day you'd be a maid?

Aibileen : Yes, mama, I did

Skeeter : And you knew that because...?

Aibileen : My mama was a maid.
And my grandmamma was a house slave

(*The Help*, minute 00:01:24)

Slavery was an existing institution in the Chickasaw state at the time of and prior to the treaties of 1830 and 1837, and the same general rule regarding the status of the generation of slaves seemed to have prevailed there as in the neighboring States. Aibileen Clark is born in Chickasaw Country, plantation area in the South where the African-American descents were generally presumed to be slaves.

By the early nineteenth century, when over half a million Africans were enslaved in the South, the five southern states including Chickasaw practiced

slavery. According to Richard (2002, p.5), slave status is an inheritance; “where one parent was the Blacks (male or female) and the other had the status of a slave.

If she or he were a slave their children would also be slaves, as was the rule generally in slave holding States”. Therefore, this condition is also experienced by Aibileen. In *The Help*, Aibileen grows up in 1911 in Chickasaw and one day she knows that from her family history, she will become a maid because as she said “my grand mama was a house slave”.

The African-American stereotypes create negative stigmas and since then these stereotypes unfortunately have been expanded. Stereotypes represent a coherent picture of what a social category or group is like. African-American is a member of a group of Black people which in there are varieties of negative stereotypes such as stupid, prone and poor, referring to slave.

Along with information about what a group is and does, stereotypes also provide information about why group members are the way they are or why they are in their present state. Stereotypes provide explanation of the cause of a particular state of affairs regarding a group. The stereotype of Blacks is also revealed in *The Help*. Although it is not directly or radically, stereotypes of being dirty and having infectious diseases pass from the Whites anticipation. As noted by Richard (2002, p.7) “stereotypes of Blacks include: lazy, poor, dirty, dishonest and addicts”, and this can be found in the following conversation between Hilly and Skeeter.

Hilly : That's why I drive to the Home House Sanitation Initiative.

Skeeter : The what?

Hilly : A disease preventative pill that requires every white

home to have a separate bathroom for the colored help.

It's been endorsed by the White Citizens Council.

Skeeter : Maybe we should just build you a bathroom outside, Hilly.

Hilly : You ought not to joke about the colored situation.

I'll do whatever it takes to protect our children.

(*The Help*, minute 00:15:45)

When Aibileen hears Hilly's conversation with Skeeter in next room, as a Black woman she feels that the Whites consider her as a dirty person. Hilly

suggests that Skeeter have a separate bathroom from Black. Having separated bathroom from Black maid is "for the colored help", as Hilly said.

Skeeter who seems to be a non-racist White, indirectly insinuates Hilly to build a bathroom in outside Hilly's house, "Maybe we should just build you a bathroom outside, Hilly". Though Hilly accepts Skeeter is suggestion to have separate bathrooms reluctantly, she pays attention to the Home House Sanitation Initiative. It is regulation even a kind instruction for White family to anticipate disease infected by Blacks, "A disease preventative pill". That is why, Hilly finally believes that separate bathroom will protect her family and children from disease "it takes to protect our children".



Figure 3.1 Aibileen listens to the Whites' conversation about their Black maids.

Source: *The Help*, minute 00:15:52

Stereotypes represent a coherent picture of what a social category or group is like. However, stereotypes also serve an explanatory function, as described by Allport (1979, p.190) “long with information about what a group is and does, stereotypes also provide information about why group members are the way they are or why they are in their present state”. And one of the stereotypes upon Blacks is that they like to steal things. However, in *The Help*, this stereotype is unproven when Aibileen is suspected to steal Hilly’s-ring. She bravely proves that she is not thief. This can be seen in the following conversation.

Aibileen : I didn’t steal no silver.

Hilly : Maybe I can’t send you to jail for what you wrote.
But I can send you for being a thief.

Aibileen : I know something about you.
Don’t you forget that.
From what Yule Mae says, there’s a lot of time to write letters in jail.
Plenty of time to write the truth about you and the paper is free.

Hilly : Nobody will believe what you wrote!

Aibileen : I don’t know!
I been told I’m a pretty good writer.
Already sold a lot of books.

(*The Help*, minute 02:14:24)

Hilly accuses that Aibileen has stolen her things. It is also one of her motives to express her anger because of the publication in the “The Help” book, like she said, “Maybe I can’t send you to jail for what you wrote. But I can send you for being a thief”. “The Help” book express oppression from White to Black in *The Help* movie. Aibileen answer Hilly statement, “there is a lot of time to write letters in jail”, “plenty of time to write the truth about you and the paper is free”, it is reflected that in this movie African Americans cannot freely express their

feelings; however, they find a way to show their condition in writing the truth about their community.

Aibileen's statement refers to the *Harlem Renaissance* in America. In the reality, the birth of *Harlem Renaissance* in America indicates that African-Americans literature and art have a goal to critic the unfair condition in America.

As noted by Rhea (1997, p.101), "the problem of American collective memory appear in the writings of virtually every major Black intellectual before 1970".

Though Aibileen is a maid, she also expresses her feeling by writing a book about her position as minority, who cannot struggles anymore against the Whites. The impact of this Black consciousness partly, can be seen in *The Help*.

Even though Aibileen tells to write the truth about Hilly, Hilly under estimates her is writing, by saying; "Nobody will believe what you wrote!". It is an evidence that Aibileen as Black are really marginalized in this movie.

Most of African Americans have to work hard to support their poor family. African Americans are always portrayed as poor, living in a slum and crowded circumstances. As described by Shipler (2003, p.78), "the current African-American stereotypes include poor, unintelligent, untrustworthy, and violent".

The Help shows that African-American lives are very poor, as a result Blacks are requiring the Black to work hard. When Minny gives the instructions to her daughter before work, she says:

Minny : You cooking white food, you taste it with a different. They see you putting the tasting spoon back in the pot, might as well throw it all out. Spoon too. When you are serving white folks coffee, sit it down in front of them. Don't hand it to them. Last thing, come here. Look at me. No sass-mouthing. (*Sugar looks away and Minny pulls*

her face towards her again)

Minny: No sass-mouthing.
(*The Help*, minute 00:47:52)

Minny describes to her daughter, Sugar, about how to be a good maid for the White master. Sugar must study from Minny to be a good maid, because it is the first time for her to be a maid. Minny explains to Sugar, if she wants to cook in the kitchen for the the Whites, she must use a different spoon to taste it. If the White master knows that the maid uses their spoon, the White will throw the spoon all out, “they see you putting the taste spoon back in the pot, might as well throw it all”.



Figure 3.2 Minny gives instructions to Sugar on how to act as a maid.

Source: *The Help*, minute 00:48:30

In the picture above, Minny give instruction to Sugar, Minny’s dialogue “Look at me” stress training from a Black maid mother to her daughter. Minny tries her best to teach Sugar how about attitude as a maid in the White master.

Not only when Sugar cooks, but also Minny explains to Sugar how to serve a cup of coffee for the White master, “When you are serving white folks coffee, sit it down in front of them. Don’t hand it to them”. The maid must put the coffee in front of their White master because the maid hand is forbidden to touch White master’s hand. And in the last before Sugar takes a bus, Minny gives a notice to Sugar for not doing sass-mouthing to the Whites. The example of the sass-mouthing expose in the dialogue of Minny to Hilly, “eat my shit”. Other example is Minny dialogue to Aibileen when she prepare food for their White master party,

“She (Hilly) looks like the winning horse at the Kentucky Derby, all flowers and bows”. This explanation shows the sass-mouthing by Minny to Hilly.

Sugar is the oldest daughter of Minny’s. She has to drop out from school and her father Lorey is required to work as White’s maid, because her mother is fired by Hilly and having gotten a new job. It shows when Aibileen refers to Minny's oldest daughter

According to Richard (2002, p.9), “work is a mandatory requirement for the Black people to meet their needs because of their poor condition”. However, the Black people order their children to drop out from school to work and to help their family’s economic condition. It is also reflected in *The Help* movie, when Minny’s daughter, Sugar, drops out from the school and starts working as maid in the White society.

Aibileen Clark: *(Voice over)* Leroy had made Sugar quit school to help them with the bills.

And every day Minny went without a job, might have been a day Leroy took her from our world. But I knew, I knew the only white lady Miss Hilly hadn't gotten to with her lies.

(The Help, minute 00:48:50)

From Aibileen's monologue about her best friend, Minny, shows that after Minny gets sacked from her job, she cannot get a new job. Minny's family is poor. That is why, to help her economic condition Sugar should work, "Leroy had made Sugar quit school to help them with the bills". Lorey, Minny's husband does not have other choices to stay live. He feels that Sugar must quit from school and help her family to continue their life. Also Lorey force Minny to work expressed in, "might have been a day Leory took her from our world", but the truth Minny always rejected because the last accident with her White master, Hilly.

African Americans are always identified as brutal, deliberate, unintelligent, and uneducated. This situation can be seen when Aibileen is going home from work with the other maids, suddenly they have to get off the bus because there is a fight between Black and White, and Ever, the Black, is killed in this incident.

We view this as a cold, brutal, deliberate, killing in a savage, uncivilized state. There is no state with a record that approaches that of Mississippi in inhumanity, murder, brutality, and racial hatred. It is absolutely at the bottom of the list. Fifteen minutes past midnight, ever got out of his car beside his home in a Negro residential area. In a vacant lot about 40 yards away, a sniper fired a single shot from a high-powered rifle at Evers' silhouette.

(The Help, minute 01:21:57)

It can be seen that violence between Blacks and Whites can happen in any circumstances. Ever, Aibileen and Minny's friend, is shot to death by a White in the Black's car beside his home. This situation shows that Black is identified with

negative stigma by the Whites; for example, the city that Black people live in is viewed as “uncivilized state”, referring to Mississippi which is known as the city of “inhumanity, murder brutality, and racial hatred”. Mississippi is the Southern part of United States where there are descendants of Native American tribes including the Chickasaw and Choctaw live. Blacks also live in this state and create a great deal of history for African-Americans.

Therefore, *The Help* proves that Black in Mississippi is identical with the stereotype problems. White people in Mississippi tend to be racist, and that also portrays in *The Help* movie.

3.1.2 Discrimination

As stated by Anderson (1993, p.117), “slavery and discrimination have brought ever miseries to the African-American such as being treated as animals, losing their human right, and subjecting to violence”. Because Blacks are slaves, Whites consider them as half human. The Whites think they are more superior than Blacks. African-American women as part of African-American society also cannot free from the miseries.

The Help highlights the different social statuses between Black and White, especially in the Black women and White. Black women frequently face improper treatments in the work places as maids or in the public places. Aibileen and Minny as maids suffer from the discrimination from their White master.

In *The Help*, there are three pictures showing how discrimination always follows Black women in every situation. Figure 3.4 depicts when Aibileen is ordered by Elizabeth to prepare food for the members of the Bridge Club.



Figure 3.3 Aibileen accepts orders from her employer.

Source: *The Help*, minute 00:09:28

This picture shows while Aibileen is accompanying Elizabeth daughter's in the toilet, Elizabeth gives another order. The employer does not care about how busy Aibileen is. At first, Aibileen is confused, whether she has to continue her work to accompany the child or to leave for a moment to prepare the food for the Bridge Club. Then, she decides to go to the kitchen and prepares for the party.

African-American women are also discriminated in public places. For example, when Aibileen misses the bus that will take her to work, she feels afraid and panic. She is shocked when she sees Sketeer, a White, invites her to have chat and then Sketeer gives her phone number. It is very rare when a White woman like Sketeer wants to have a chat with a Black woman like Aibileen.

Aibileen thinks that due to the *Segregation Law*, it is a crime when, she as a Black woman, talks to the White lady. In fact, Aibileen and Sketeer should not talk like friends at all.



Figure 3.4 Aibileen and Skeeter talk in the park.

Source: *The Help*, minute 00:36:56

Then, Skeeter offers a ride home to Aibileen, but Aibileen refuses it “My car’s here. I could take you home”. “No, ma’am” (*The Help*, minute 00:37:00).

This refusal shows Aibileen is afraid of accepting Skeeter’s offer to go home together. Because of the *Segregation Law*, Black and White are prohibited to

have the same places or facilities. Actually Aibileen realizes that a chat between

Black and White in public area is not common, whereas Black maid and White

lady sitting in one car is not socially acceptable, either.

The discrimination does not only happen to Aibileen but also to Minny.

Figure 3.5 shows Minny has lunch in a separate table from her White master. She cannot join lunch with the family to whom she works.



Figure 3.5 Minny has lunch alone in the kitchen.

Source: *The Help*, minute 01:05:50

Having discrimination from the Whites unconsciously affects Minny mindset that Black is an inferior. She has no power or control over herself.

3.2 Segregation in *The Help*

As noted by McCain (2000, p.48), “the sense of superiority among others created the concept of segregation; the legal or social practice of separating people based upon their race or culture”. As a result, segregation often become a culture.

Although segregation in America is always perceived to occur in the South, the unjust concept is found in every section of the United States from one time to time.

Segregation was a major impediment to unity throughout the country during the 1950's and 1960's. Jones (2007, para 2), notes that “the Blacks in the South faced segregation or outright exclusion from schools, taverns, and other public places”.

In *The Help*, there are shown two kinds of segregation that has experienced by the Black women, represented by Aibileen and Minny; the segregation in the work places and segregation public places.

3.2.1 Segregation in the Work Places

After the slavery period in America, in the 1960's there were still many oppressions from the White to the Black in indirect way. It is known as segregation. Segregation was an attempt by White Southerners to separate the races in every sphere of life and to achieve supremacy over Blacks. This condition was connected to the *Civil Right Movement* which attempted to create equality between Blacks and Whites in American society, as stated in the Declaration American Independence. The most important purpose of African-American *Civil Rights Movement* is to gain the constitutional amendments to end slavery and establish the citizenship status of Blacks to be equal to the White.

The segregation in the work places condition in the South is also portrayed in *The Help*. In *The Help*, the problems of segregation emerges when the Whites have Club Bridge party, Aibileen listens to Hilly's suggestion to her employer to separate the bathrooms or toilet, for Elizabeth family and the maid. This can be seen in the following conversation.

Elizabeth : Just go use mine and Raleigh's.

Hilly : If Aibileen uses the guest bath, I'm sure she uses yours too.

Elizabeth : She does not!

Hilly : Wouldn't you rather them take their business outside?
(Skeeter sees Aibileen can hear their conversation and she tries to change the subject)

Skeeter : Have you all seen the over of Life this week?
Jackie's never looked more regal.

(Hilly ignores Skeeter and continues the same conversation)

Hilly : Tell Raleigh, every penny he spends on a coloreds bathroom he'll get back in spades when you all sell. It's just plain dangerous. They carry different diseases than we do.

(*The Help*, minute 00:14:55)

The conversation between Hilly, Elizabeth and Skeeter above shows that Hilly has discriminated the Blacks. Hilly thinks that the Black people are always dirty and carry disease, so, do not let the White people infected by them. Hilly states, "If Aibileen uses the guest bath, I'm sure she uses yours too" express her disgusted feeling with the Black people. Basically, Elizabeth as Aibileen employer does not believe it, but Hilly tries to influence her. Besides, in the Whites conversation Hilly adds that "every penny he spends on a coloreds bathroom he'll get back in spades when you all sell". Here Hilly talks about the disease brought by Black that is dangerous for White.

At the same time, Hilly tries to send her article to the government to order every house in Mississippi to have a different bathroom, so that the Black maid cannot use her White master bathroom that "a disease preventative pill that requires every white home to have a separate bathroom for the colored help. It has been endorsed by the White Citizens Council" (*The Help*, minute 00:48:50).

And government legislation law is included in the *Segregation Law* to govern the separation between the Blacks and the Whites. This separation is surely not applied in toilets only but also in other public places.

Based on Hilly's suggestion, finally Elizabeth has two the bathrooms in her house, one for her family and one for her maid, Aibileen. According to Elizabeth

and Hilly, Aibileen deserves to be separated from the White masters because the Blacks are always identical with dirty things.



Figure 3.6 Aibileen gets off her bathroom and has to accompany Elizabeth's daughter.

Source: *The Help*, minute 00:34:10

. Aibileen is nervous when she goes out of the bathroom because her employer is waiting outside. Elizabeth's daughter wants to go to the bathroom, but her mother forbids her and promises that her daughter will never go in there.

In this time Elizabeth says "No, no. no honey. Promise me you won't go in there?"

OK. Isn't it so nice to have your own, Aibileen?" (*The Help*, minute 00:34:20).

Elizabeth thinks that Aibileen is happy with her own new bathroom. She says,

"Isn't so nice to have your own Aibileen?" (*The Help*, minute 00:34:27). Aibileen

cannot say that she do not feel comfort with the bathroom.

Based on the dialogue and picture, Aibileen experiences the segregation in the workplace, Elizabeth's house, obvious show that Black people have experienced problems due to racial segregation based on their race and history.

It is not only Aibileen but also her best friend Minny, who faces segregation problem. Minny works in Hilly's house, but she deliberately disobeys Hilly's order not to use the family's bathroom. One day, Minny needs to use the bathroom, but there is a heavy storm outside the house, so she cannot use her toilet. When Hilly finds out that Minny uses the master's toilet, she gets very angry and she shouts, "Get off my toilet! Ooh! The toilet! You are fired Minny Jackson!" (*The Help*, minute 00:31:01). Finally Hilly punishes fires Minny, "Go on!" to drive her directly out from her house in the middle of the storm.



Figure 3.7 Minny is fired by Hilly.

Source: *The Help*, minute 00:34:10

Based on the *Segregation Law*, the segregation in the work places also experienced by all of the maid in Mississippi in *The Help* especially Aibileen and Minny. As Black women, they cannot do anything except face the reality of the discrimination in their daily life.

3.2.2 Segregation in the Public Places

The segregation does not only happen in the work place but also in the public place. As described by Scoot (2002, para 5), “*Jim Crow Laws*, were passed in the late 1800’s by the legislatures of the Southern states that discriminated against the African-Americans in the south ... The Blacks and the Whites never sit together in the same publics transportation, ate in the same restaurants, and used the same public facilities but didn’t hang out with each other socially”. This indicates that there are many types of segregation in public place.

The Help shows about segregation between the Blacks and the Whites, especially the Blacks maids, Aibileen and Minny, in public places. These two Black maids have to accept the segregation as their fate, even though they do not feel comfort with that. Being discriminated and embedded negative stereotype, of course, is not easy for Blacks to be equal with White.

No person shall require any white female to nurse in hospital or rooms in which Negro men are placed. Books shall not be interchangeable between a white and colored school, but shall continue to be used by the race first using them. No colored barber shall serve as a barber to white women or girls. Any person printing, publishing or circulating written matter urging for public acceptance or social equality between whites and Negro's is subject to imprisonment.

(*The Help*, 2011, minute 00:37:20)

From this monolog, Aibileen describes the segregation in her society. First, when there are Negro patients, White female nurse is not accepted to treat them, by her described that “No person shall require any white female to nurse in wards or rooms in which Negro men are placed”. Second, “Books shall not be interchangeable between a white and colored school, but shall continue to be used by the race first using them”, reflects the segregation has also infuse to the education. Next, even the White should uses the different barber from the Black; “No colored barber shall serve as a barber to white women or girls”. Segregation law creates the difference space between Black and White. In the next sentence “publishing or circulating written matter urging for public acceptance or social equality between whites and Negro's is subject to imprisonment” means that when someone write an article or journal about equality between Blacks and Whites, he will be jailed.

Besides that there is also the segregation in public transportation, which regulates the different seat between Black and White. Other example of the segregation in public places condition is portrayed in *The Help*, when Aibileen and her friend Herny go home by a bus after work. They cannot sit together with the Whites in the bus because *Segregation Law* also regulates the seat in public transportation. The Blacks have to sit in the back of bus, and the Whites can sit in front seats of the bus.

Figure 3.8 shows that Aibileen and Henry, as African-American, have to sit in the back of the bus. Aibileen looks tired and as friend, Henry tries to comfort her.

Her greeting “Thank you. How you doing?” shows that Aibileen is happy because she cannot her problem with Henry.

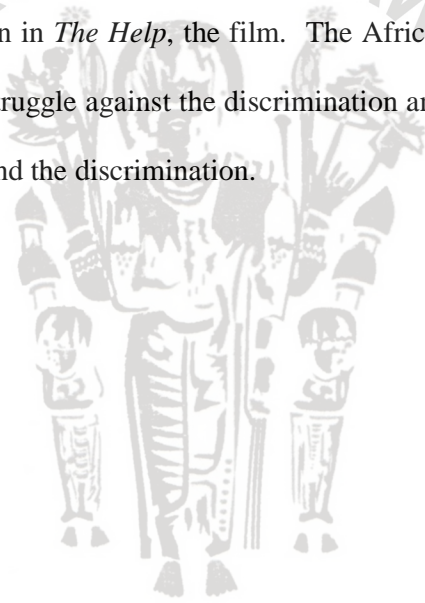


Figure 3.8 Aibileen and Henry sit in the back of the bus. Source: *The Help*, 2011, minute 01:20:35

Based on the *Segregation Law*, the Black cannot do everything in White society. They should be separated by the White in public facilities and places, for example in the restaurant, transportation, hotel, cinema, and others. This *Segregation Law* gives a bad effect to the Black people in America. This law is also applied in *The Help*. It is experienced by Minny and Aibileen, especially in their position as maid.

As a minority group, Blacks do not have any power to control their own lives. Therefore, they have to accept the segregation like in this movie. They grow up with negative stereotype, so it is unconsciously embedded in their minds and they unconsciously accept it.

In *The Help*, the Black maid ends the discrimination by publishing a book entitled “The Help”. “The Help” is written by Sketeer based on the true story of Aibileen Clark and Minny Jackson. Other Black maids in Jackson Mississippi, joins with Aibileen and Minny to tell their experiences to Sketeer who writes it in the book. The unfair condition in this town towards the Blacks makes African-American community always cornered in the society. The film also portrays the *Civil Right Movement* which is exposed in Sketeer’s television. Yet, the *Civil Right Movement* does not touch the life of African-American community in a small city like Jackson in *The Help*, the film. The African-American community in this movie has to struggle against the discrimination and publish “The Help” as one of their ways to end the discrimination.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

Blacks are always associated with their history in the past as slaves.

Consequently, Blacks as the minority in the White-dominated society have lower social status. Their negative stereotypes such as lazy, like stealing, poor, and dirty become the main reason why they are discriminated by White.

The Help is one of the African-American films. This film is set in 1960s Jackson, Mississippi during the *Civil Right Movement* era. The film tells how two the Black maids', Aibileen and Minny, hardships routinely inflicted on them by the wealthy families whose food they cook and whose children they raise—thereby winning them a valuable step towards true racial equality. This film shows the existence of stereotype and discrimination in the form of segregation in the public places and work places between the Black and the White in America.

In their daily life, Blacks often face unfair treatment. Because of poverty they should have to work hard. Besides, Black women in *The Help* also experiences segregation in two kinds, there are segregation in the work places and segregation in the public places. In the work place, the Blacks have segregation experience where their bathroom should be separated with the White master, because of their background that “Black are dirty” stereotype. As their master, the White feels that dirty identic with the disease and it can influence for their family. In the public place, segregation also happen when the Black and the White cannot chat together

in the public places and as the Black in the public transport they should sit in back and the White can sit in front of them. They seem to be subordinated, and inevitably have to obey the regulations of the Whites. It explains why African-Americans should strive very hard in order to survive in White society.

In this film, it is seen clearly how Aibileen and Minny as African Americans struggle to survive in segregated atmosphere. They experience some treatments which are more directed to stereotype and discrimination in the White society.

Aibileen and Minny's decision to collaborate with Skeeter to write about the experiences of the Black maids reveals the discrimination and stereotype in their society. They finally publish a book entitled "The Help" which makes a significant contribution to the unfair condition that they live in. The book makes the Black becomes more brave and the book also gives insight to the White about the existence of their Black maid.

Aibileen Clark and her best friend Minny Jackson can be said as a hero in this film for all of the Black people. She is able to keep and protect herself in any hard situation. For the Black people, she represents as a Black who successfully fights the negative stereotype.

4.2 Suggestion

The conflict between Black and White in America in 1960's when the *Civil Right Movement* which appears in *The Help* shows several interesting cases to discuss. The racial problem in this movie is obviously seen and also, the development of the characters, especially Black women, is quite interesting to study further. That is why, it is recommended for the further researchers to use

psychological approach because this movie deals also with the psychological influence of Black characters. This perspective can be used to identify the psychological condition of Black women and how it can affect their behavior.



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Appendix 1. Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi

1. Nama : Basuki
2. NIM : 0811113080
3. Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra
4. Jurusan : Sastra Inggris
5. Judul Skripsi : Black Women Segregation in White Society
in *The Help*
6. Tanggal Mengajukan : 28 Februari 2012
7. Tanggal Selesai Revisi : 23 Agustus 2012
8. Nama Pembimbing : I. Dr. Sri Herminingrum, M.Hum.
II. Aris Siwanti, S.S.
9. Keterangan Konsultasi :

No.	Tanggal	Materi	Pembimbing	Paraf
1.	1 Maret 2012	Draft BAB I	Pembimbing I	
2.	6 Maret 2012	BAB I	Pembimbing I	
3.	14 Maret 2012	BAB I	Pembimbing I	
4.	20 Maret 2012	BAB I, Draft BAB II	Pembimbing I	
5.	26 Maret 2012	BAB I	Pembimbing I	
6.	2 April 2012	BAB I, BAB II	Pembimbing I	
7.	8 April 2012	BAB I (ACC)	Pembimbing I	
8.	10 April 2012	BAB I	Pembimbing II	
9.	12 April 2012	BAB I	Pembimbing II	
10.	19 April 2012	BAB II	Pembimbing I	
11.	2 Mei 2012	BAB II	Pembimbing I	
12.	10 Mei 2012	BAB II (ACC)	Pembimbing I	
13.	12 Mei 2012	BAB I, BAB II	Pembimbing II	
14.	14 Mei 2012	BAB II	Pembimbing II	
15.	24 Mei 2012	BAB I, BAB II (ACC)	Pembimbing II	
16.	5 Juni 2012	BAB I, BAB II (Revisi Sempro)	Pembimbing II	
17.	8 Juni 2012	BAB III	Pembimbing II	
18.	13 Juni 2012	BAB III	Pembimbing II	
19.	18 Juni 2012	BAB III	Pembimbing I	
20.	29 Juni 2012	BAB III, BAB IV	Pembimbing I	

21.	3 Juli 2012	BAB III, BAB IV	Pembimbing I
22.	12 Juli 2012	BAB III, BAB IV, ABSTRAK	Pembimbing I
23.	17 Juli 2012	BAB III, BAB IV	Pembimbing II
24.	24 Juli 2012	BAB III, BAB IV (ACC)	Pembimbing II
25.	26 Juli 2012	BAB I, BAB II, BAB III, BAB IV, ABSTRAK	Pembimbing I
26.	31 Juli 2012	BAB I, BAB II, BAB III, BAB IV, ABSTRAK	Pembimbing II
27.	3 Agustus 2012	BAB I, BAB II, BAB III, BAB IV, ABTRAK, COVER (ACC)	Pembimbing II
28.	6 Agustus 2012	BAB I, BAB II, BAB III, BAB IV, ABSTRAK, COVER (ACC)	Pembimbing I

10. Telah dievaluasi dan diuji dengan nilai :

Malang, 30 Agustus 2012

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Appendix 2. The cover of *The Help* the movie

