

**THE MANIFESTATION OF STEREOTYPES AND
PREJUDICES AS THE CAUSES OF RACIAL CONFLICT
BETWEEN WHITE AND BLACK AMERICANS IN JOHN
GRISHAM'S *A TIME TO KILL***

THESIS

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THESIS

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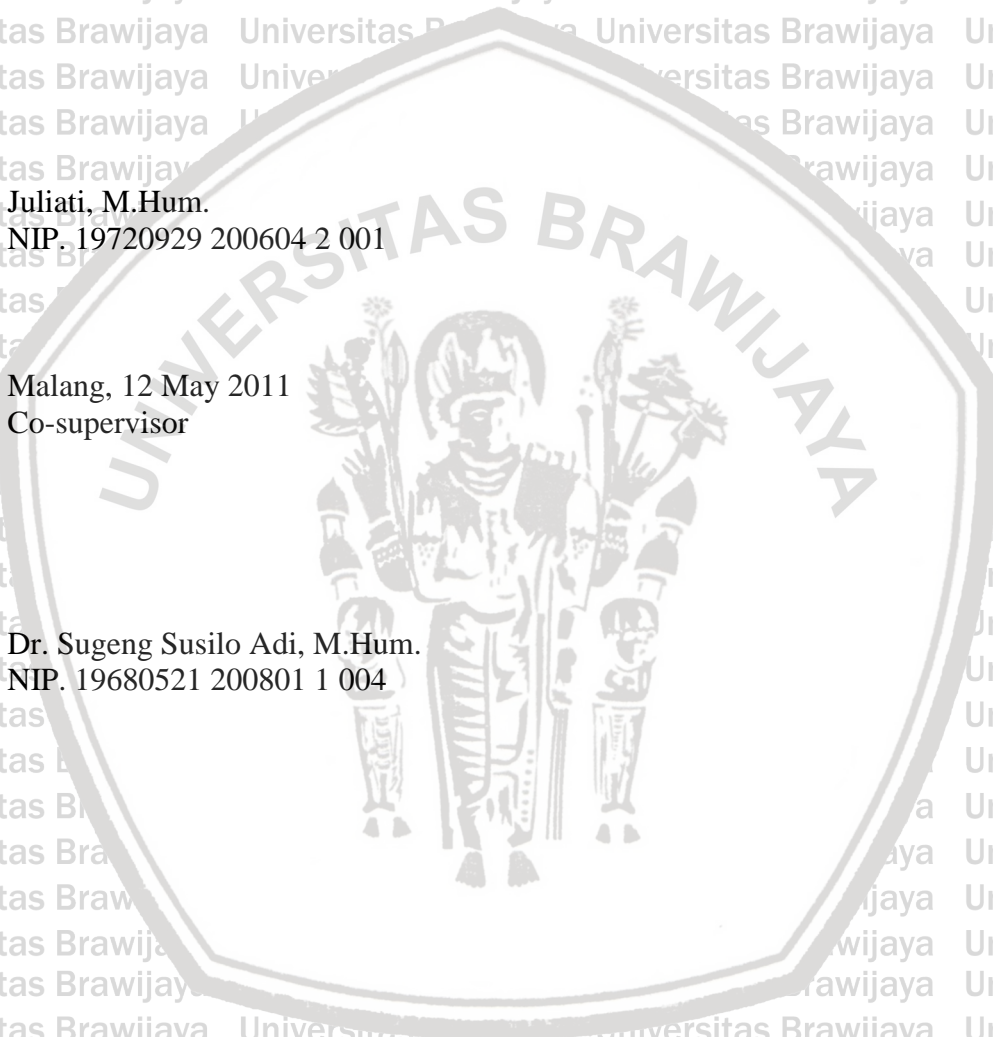
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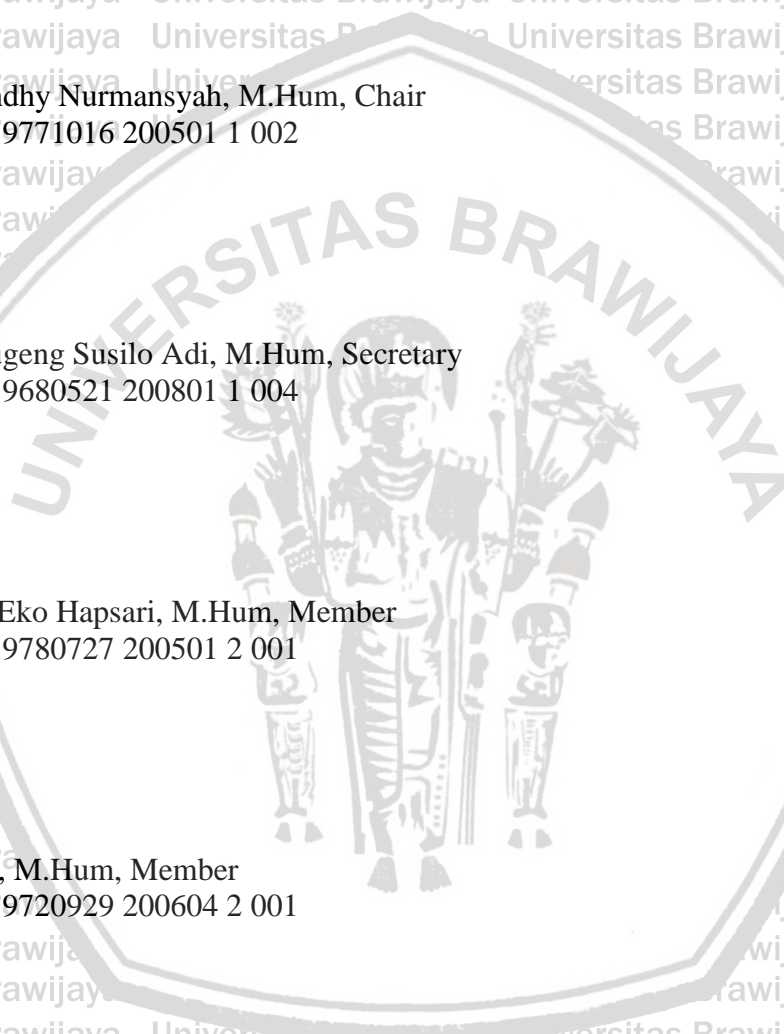
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1. Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi

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ABSTRACT

Ningtyas, D. Kartika, 2011. **The Manifestation of Stereotypes and Prejudices as the Causes of Racial Conflict between White and Black Americans in John Grisham's *A Time to Kill***. Study Program of English, Department of Language and Literature, Faculty of Culture Studies, University of Brawijaya. Supervisor: Juliati; Co-supervisor: Sugeng Susilo Adi

Keywords: stereotypes, prejudices, conflict, white Americans, black Americans.

America is well-known to have many ethnics and races in its society. Two races that are easily found are white and black Americans. Many times, conflicts occur between them due to various reasons. Two most notable reasons are stereotypes and prejudices. These factors are issues that are also reflected in John Grisham's *A Time to Kill*. Therefore, the writer writes this thesis in order to describe the manifestation of stereotypes and prejudices that occur in the novel. The writer uses sociological approach since the main theme of the study is related to sociological topic.

The analysis discovers that stereotypes and prejudices do exist in creating the conflict between white and black Americans. White Americans have stereotypes towards black Americans and vice versa. White Americans are stereotyped as the ruler and the controller of everything, while black Americans are stereotyped as stealers, rapists, and killers. Besides these stereotypes, prejudices also play an important part. Black Americans blame the courthouse as the institution that is ruled by white Americans and they treat black Americans unfairly. Conversely, white Americans prejudice that their life is not safe because of black Americans.

Each of their prejudices has certain feelings behind them. White Americans' prejudices bring feelings of threat and hatred towards black Americans. Having experienced as black Americans' master makes them insecure that black Americans now are seeking their equality. On the other hand, black Americans show that they distrust and hate white Americans in general. Their historical experience results in their distrust and hatred towards white Americans. Concisely, the existence of stereotypes and prejudices from both white and black Americans is proved as a crucial issue that causes the racial conflict in *A Time to Kill*.

ABSTRAK

Ningtyas, D. Kartika, 2011. **Manifestasi Stereotipe dan Prasangka Sebagai Pemicu Konflik Orang Amerika Kulit Putih dan Kulit Hitam dalam Novel John Grisham Berjudul *A Time to Kill***. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Departemen Bahasa dan Sastra, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: (I) Juliati (II) Sugeng Susilo Adi

Kata Kunci: Stereotipe, Prasangka, Konflik, Orang Kulit Putih Amerika, Orang Kulit Hitam Amerika.

Amerika dikenal memiliki banyak suku bangsa dan ras dalam masyarakatnya. Dua ras yang mudah ditemui adalah kulit putih dan kulit hitam Amerika. Seringkali terjadi konflik diantara mereka dengan berbagai alasan. Dua alasan paling kentara adalah stereotipe dan prasangka. Dua hal ini merupakan permasalahan yang juga ditemui dalam novel John Grisham yang berjudul *A Time to Kill*. Oleh karena itu, penulis menyusun skripsi ini dengan tujuan untuk mendeskripsikan manifestasi stereotipe dan prasangka yang terdapat di dalam novel. Penulis menggunakan pendekatan sosiologis karena topik utama dalam skripsi ini berhubungan dengan permasalahan sosiologi.

Penelitian ini mengungkap bahwa stereotipe dan prasangka ada dan berperan memicu konflik antara orang kulit putih dan hitam Amerika. Orang kulit putih Amerika memiliki stereotipe tertentu terhadap orang kulit hitam Amerika dan begitu juga sebaliknya. Orang kulit putih Amerika dicap sebagai pemimpin dan pengendali segalanya. Sebaliknya, orang kulit hitam Amerika dicap sebagai pencuri, pemerkosa, dan pembunuh. Selain stereotipe ini, prasangka juga berperan dalam memicu konflik rasial di dalam novel ini. Orang kulit hitam Amerika cenderung menyalahkan pengadilan karena menurut prasangka mereka, pengadilan dipimpin dan dikendalikan oleh orang kulit putih Amerika, sehingga mereka memperlakukan orang kulit hitam Amerika tidak adil. Sebaliknya, orang kulit putih Amerika berprasangka bahwa kehidupan mereka tidak aman karena keberadaan orang kulit hitam Amerika.

Pada masing-masing prasangka diatas, ditemukan perasaan yang melatarbelakanginya. Pada prasangka orang kulit putih Amerika, ada perasaan berupa ancaman dan kebencian terhadap orang kulit hitam Amerika. Sebabnya, mereka merasa bahwa orang kulit putih adalah majikan orang kulit hitam sehingga mereka merasa terancam ketika orang kulit hitam mencari keadilannya. Sebaliknya, orang kulit hitam Amerika merasa tidak percaya dan benci pada orang kulit putih. Pengalaman historis merekalah yang mengakibatkan kebencian dan ketidakpercayaan terhadap orang kulit putih Amerika. Pendeknya, manifestasi stereotipe dan prasangka baik dari orang kulit putih maupun hitam Amerika terbukti menjadi hal yang penting dalam memicu konflik rasial dalam *A Time to Kill*.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer discusses the background of the study, which includes the reasons why the writer chooses *A Time to Kill*, a novel written by John Grisham as the object of her study. She also states the problem of the study as well as the objective of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

American society consists of people from various ethnical backgrounds. Besides the white European descent people, who can be regarded as the majority, one can easily find African Americans, Hispanics, Chinese Americans, Indian Americans, Japanese Americans, or even Korean Americans. This diversity of ethnics makes the United States a multicultural country, known with its concept of social construction called salad bowl. According to James Farrer (2008, para. 6) salad bowl is “an ideal of multiculturalism and the coexistence of populations that retain their own customs and identities.” Yet, the two most well known races in the US, is the white and black Americans. By numbers, 79.8% of the total US population is white people, while the black American is around 12% (US Census Bureau, 2000).

As the two most well-known races, the relationship between the white and black American is in fact not as smooth as expected. The dark history of white and black American relationship has affected the present relationship. It is all started with the slavery. Many black Americans came to America as slaves for the

white Americans. The assumption that black Americans used to be slaves meaning that they were inferior seemingly became one of the reasons for white Americans to discriminate or segregate. As time went by, black American looked for their equality within American society at large by having the Civil Right Movement in the 1960s. However, black American's position in American society cannot be said equal enough. Even until today, they are struggling and facing conflicts to achieve equality in American society.

As two different groups, no wonder that conflicts may emerge between white and black Americans. Conflict is described as "a disagreement through which the parties involved perceive a threat to their needs, interests, or concerns" (Webne-Behrman, 2009, p.2). Therefore, a conflict is a matter of personal perception of what is important to an individual. Gudykunst in Baldwin (2010, para. 4) suggests that in intercultural or intergroup conflict, conflict can come from misinterpretation of the other's behavior, from perceived incompatibilities, or from differences in ours and the other person's attributions of one another's behaviors.

In racial conflict, particularly, there are two things that cannot be separated from it. They are stereotypes and prejudice. Many times, they are considered the same. Although they are similar, yet they have different meaning. Stereotypes are "judgments made about others on the basis of their ethnic group membership" (Lippman in Jandt, 2010, p.86). Whereas, prejudice is described as "any attitude, emotion, or behavior towards members of a group, which directly or indirectly implies some negativity or antipathy towards that group" (Brown, 2010, p.7). In

distinction, while stereotypes only give labels to certain people, prejudices cover the attitude, emotion, and behavior of a person towards others. As two different groups that have developed a long relationship, stereotypes and prejudices occur among white and black Americans.

In John Grisham's novel entitled *A Time to Kill*, stereotypes and prejudices also occur from both sides. These stereotypes and prejudices are likely involved in the racial conflict that happens in the novel as well. In this novel, John Grisham gives a whole new perspective of a legal case that involves white and black Americans. John Grisham was inspired to write this novel after witnessing a trial of 10-year-old rape victim at the De Soto County courthouse in Hernando in 1984. He also once stated that Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird* influenced *A Time to Kill*.

A Time to Kill essentially discusses white and black Americans conflict. This novel, which mostly set in the courts, is considered appropriate as the representation of the interracial conflict because of its setting of place and time. *A Time to Kill* is a story about a 10-year-old black American girl who is raped by two white men. Her father, Carl Lee Hailey, then take his own justice by murdering both rapists. The police arrest him immediately and accuse him for murder. Hailey then appoints Jack Brigrance, a young white American lawyer, to defend him after refusing a lawyer that was previously arranged by the NAACP or National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Hailey's case becomes the city issue as it happens in the southern city of Clanton, Mississippi, where the majority of the white American is still conservative. The trial

prosecuting attorney is Rufus Buckley, an ambitious district attorney who needs to win the case in order to run for governor. He plays a critical role in the selection of twelve all-white-American jury aiming to heat up the case. Fred Cobb, whose brother is the rapist, feels so outrageous, because of the murder, that he establishes KKK or the Ku Klux Klan in the city. They bring the tension of the case by doing violence. The city then splits into two sides; the whites who want Carl Lee Hailey to be punished and the black Americans who defend Carl Lee Hailey. In every trial, they always end up facing each other in front of the court building. The National Guard is alerted to prevent further fight, since there was a huge fight between the two sides previously. The case is closed with Hailey winning the case with a temporary insanity motive.

Racial conflict manifested in the novel *A Time to Kill* is the topic that is chosen. The writer will use the term white and black American to represent the two conflicted groups because the two terms are the most suitable to portray the two races. The focus will be on researching for the manifestation of stereotypes and prejudices as the reasons behind the white and black Americans racial conflict that happens in the story. Researching the topic is deemed very challenging because of the following reasons. Firstly, racial conflict has been a very crucial topic in the US up to now. In 2010, for example, the University of California, San Diego made a headline with the recent racially charged event called 'Compton Cookout', which involved white and black students regarding financial matter.

The Black Student Union (BSU) there then declared a state of emergency due to the hostile campus climate towards the Black community after some white

students called the black students as ungrateful n—— (Solomon, 2010, para. 1)

While the writer second reason to choose this topic is that racial conflict will be a continuous topic to be discussed because it is considered a latent conflict which can occur in multiracial nation, including Indonesia.

Sociological criticism will be used to help solving the problem of the study.

Sociological criticism is described as an approach to literature that examines social groups, relationships, and values as they are manifested in literature (Mark Lund, 1996). According to Catherine Wishart, Sociological critics examine expressions of specific areas in literary works, including economic conditions during which a piece was written, political arena and popular political beliefs, and cultural issues (n.d., p.3). This opinion occurs because it is believed that literature is produced in a social context. Two topics related to sociological criticism are race and ethnic relations and conflict. These themes of sociology mainly talk about racial discrimination as well as other complex social processes between different racial and ethnic groups. Therefore, sociological criticism is considered appropriate because the main theme of this thesis is about racial conflict.

At last, this thesis is hoped to be used as useful information and knowledge to get better understanding about the reasons of racial conflict, especially the conflict between the white American and the black American. Also, it is hoped that this thesis will be a good reference for further research about interracial relationship.

1.2 Problem of the Study

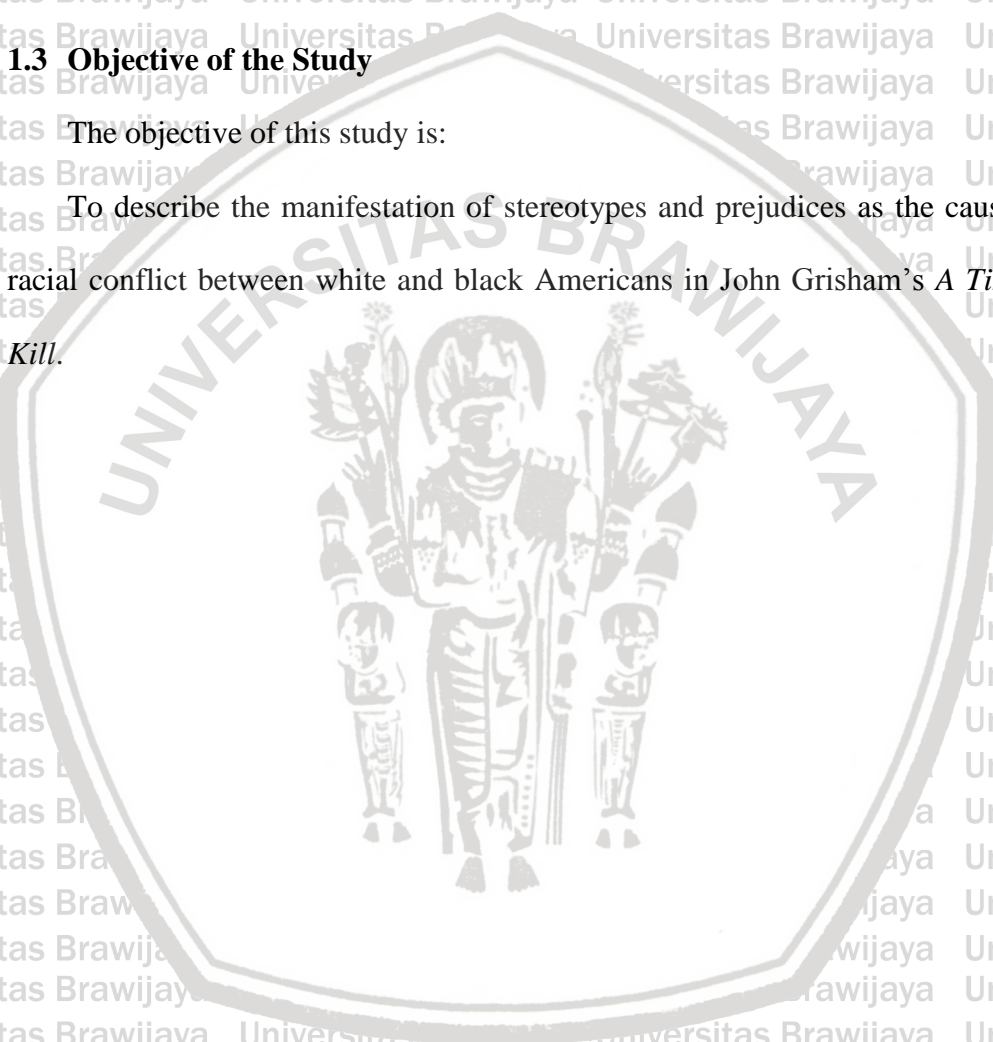
This thesis will analyze:

How are stereotypes and prejudices manifested in causing racial conflict between white and black Americans in John Grisham's *A Time to Kill*?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The objective of this study is:

To describe the manifestation of stereotypes and prejudices as the causes of racial conflict between white and black Americans in John Grisham's *A Time to Kill*.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer reviews the theory that will be used. The basic theory to solve the problem of the study is sociological criticism. This chapter also elaborates race and ethnic relation as well as conflict along with its main causes, which are stereotypes and prejudice.

2.1 Sociological Criticism

In analyzing literary works, there must be one or some criticisms used to help to decode a certain work. In general, literary criticism is defined as the study, analysis, and evaluation of imaginative literature (Lund, 1996, para. 1). In his article entitled *Literary Criticism: a Primer*, Lund said that there used to be only three humanistic fields that literary criticism referred to. Those fields were literature, history, and philosophy. However, since the 20th century, a new criticism has emerged. Sociological criticism has been used since the early 20th century because this criticism is able to show the link between the works the author produces and the society that consumes them (Lund, 1996, para.1).

Sociological approach emphasizes the nature and effect of social forces that shape relationships between groups or classes of people. This approach treats literature as either a document reflecting social conditions or a product of those conditions (Lund, 1996, para. 45). The former view, which is seeing literature as a document reflecting social conditions, brings into focus the social background.

While the latter view, which is considering literature as a product of social condition, emphasizes the work.

A Time to Kill is a novel that focuses on sociological matters. The novel is considered a product of social condition. As explained in the previous chapter, John Grisham was inspired in writing this law novel with racial conflict in it after he witnessed a similar trial. Therefore, *A Time to Kill* is a novel that perfectly fits to be observed using the sociological criticism.

2.2 Race and Ethnic Relations

Race and ethnicity are two things that play an integral part in categorizing a person in a society. Sometimes, they are defined even as the same thing. In this section, however, the writer will distinguish race and ethnicity because each has its own uniqueness.

Satalkar defined race as “human population that is believed to be distinct in some way from other humans based on real or imagined physical differences” (2010, para. 4). The same opinion was also expressed by John H. Relethford in his book *The Fundamentals of Biological Anthropology* (cited by Kareem, n.d., para. 2). He said that race is “a group of populations that share some biological characteristics.” Therefore, the concept that can be drawn from both definitions is that race is related to human’s physical characteristics (such as skin color or facial characteristics) that differ one from others.

Race can be a very important tool in classifying people. As an example, every country statistics always include their citizens’ race. It is rarely find a country statistics that does not include this classification.

The second term, ethnicity or ethnic group, is defined as culturally ascribed identity groups, which are based on the real expression of a real or assumed shared culture and common descent (Jones, 1997, p.84). Cragun also states that ethnicity refers not to physical characteristics but social traits that are shared by human population (2010, p.115). To make it more understandable, the highlight of ethnicity does not lie in human's physical characteristics but more in its social traits. According to Isajiw as cited by Bhugra and Bahl, there are 12 characteristics that are commonly shared by a group, but the most common four are: common ancestral origin, same culture or customs, religion, and language (1999, p.3)

Concisely, it can be said that race is nature, whereas ethnicity is nurture. In other words, it is birth characteristics as opposed to cultural heritage. Amazingly, often we find these two ideas as the main criteria to put someone in a social hierarchy. Obviously, this is not a wise thing to do because it is unfair. At times, this attitude can lead to frictions or conflicts in the society. When two big races involve, the friction can be a lot more complicated than usual, which can be called as racial conflict.

America as a superpower nation today has had many experiences dealing with racial conflict. Historically, in the middle of the 19th century, the economy of the southern states of the United States was largely based around cotton and a colonial style of life. White families owned vast plantations while black slaves worked these whites' land. This way of life was ended by the Civil War of 1861–1865, which was won by the Northern states. Slavery was made illegal and all

slaves were freed. However, the discrimination did not stop instantaneously.

During the segregation era, the black American people were forced to have different places in public area. After the Civil Right Movement in the 1960s, the discrimination and segregation got a little better. The segregation was banned and black American people tried to blend in the society. Yet, their position cannot be said equal. The white American still wants their superiority and they also have negative sentiments against black American people. This eventually triggered disharmony between the black and white American people. Deep inside their relationship is a latent conflict which can occur only by such a trivial trigger.

In relation to the previous explanation, *A Time to Kill* seems to depict the racial conflict in the society. It is a novel which revolves in the conflict between white and black Americans. A touch of white Americans superiority and black Americans struggle can also be found. Therefore, it is interesting to analyze the work further.

2.3 Conflict

As two different ethnic groups living in the same area, the rise of friction between white and black American is unavoidable. This can be called as conflict.

By definition, conflict is “the process which begins when one party perceives that the other has frustrated, or is about to frustrate, some concern of his (or hers)”

(Thomas in Baldwin, 2009, para. 2). Further, there is a definition provided by Zander as cited by Raharjo (2009, p.46). It is stated that conflict is a disagreement of value or property rights, status, or region claim in order to neutralize, harm, or even eliminate their opponents.

According to Charles Lewis Taylor and Michael C. Hudson (cited by Suhardi and Sunarti, 2009, p.59), there are several signs of conflict. They are:

1. Demonstration

Demonstration implies the existence of a number of people without the use of violence organized themselves to protest. Parties that are usually being the target of the demonstration are the government, employers, managers, or other social groups. Demonstrations can also be a protest against the ideology, policies, policy plans, injustice, or the execution of a particular policy.

2. Riot

In terms of its goals and objectives, riot is similar to demonstration. However, riot involves physical violence, destruction of goods, and anarchist action. These brutal actions at times may trigger the security forces to take actions to ease the atmosphere. The difference between riot and demonstration also lies in its spontaneity. Riot is particularly triggered by an incident or a group of chaotic behavior as well.

3. Armed attack

Armed attack can be performed by any social group, either by the government or security forces or by non-government parties, with the aim to weaken or destroy another group. Physical attacks always involve physical violence, bloodshed, or destruction of goods. The difference between armed attack and riot lies in their nature that armed attack is organized and is usually used for political purposes.

4. Casualties of political violence

Any conflicts in the community will cause casualties and losses. Casualties and losses are suffered by the party not only the one that is involved in the conflict, but also the surrounding community. The more number of casualties caused by demonstrations, riots, and armed attacks are, the greater the conflict is.

Howard M. Guttman, in his book entitled *When Goliaths Clash: Managing Executive Conflict to Build a More Dynamic Organization*, states one of the causes of conflict is individual differences (2008, p.10). Individual differences include wants and needs, values and beliefs, assumptions and interpretations, degrees of knowledge and information, expectations, as well as culture. The point of assumptions and interpretations is closely correlated to prejudice and stereotypes which can be the base of common racial conflict in the society.

2.3.1 Stereotypes

Stereotypes are as old as human culture itself. They reflect ideas that groups of people hold about others who are different from them. A stereotype can be embedded in single word or phrase (such as, "jock" or "nerd"), an image, or a combination of words and images. The image evoked is easily recognized and understood by others who share the same views.

By definition, stereotype is "judgments made about others on the basis of their ethnic group membership" (Lippman in Jandt, 2010, p.86). When someone has certain stereotypes towards other person, for instance, it is inferred that person has a whole range of characteristics and abilities that he/she assumes all members

of that group have. From here, it can be said that to stereotypes is also to generalize.

Stereotypes can be either positive ("black men are good at basketball") or negative ("women are bad drivers"). Nevertheless, most stereotypes tend to make people feel superior in some ways to the person or group being stereotyped.

Stereotypes ignore the uniqueness of individuals by generalizing all members of a group.

Television, books, comic strips, and movies are sources of stereotyped characters (Grobman, 1990, para. 5). Just as portrayed for sometime, the movie industry exposed black Americans as being unintelligent, and lazy. Also, physically attractive women (or now called sexy) have been and continue to be portrayed as unintelligent or unintellectual. Stereotypes also evolve out of fear of persons from minority groups (Grobman, 1990, para. 6). For example, black American people who tend to have stronger body built, has been assumed as people who like to fight.

One of the famous studies of racial stereotyping was published by Katz and Braly in 1933 when they reported the results of a questionnaire completed by students at Princeton University in the USA. Most students at that time described Jews as shrewd and mercenary and Negroes as lazy and superstitious. (Plous, n.d., p.14)

Not surprisingly, racial stereotypes always seem to support the majority race and belittle the minority. It is probably true to say that every ethnic group has racial stereotypes of other groups, which can be seen to benefit each group

because it helps in the long-run to identify with one's own ethnic group, find protection, and promote the safety as well as the success of the group. There is no evidence for this view, however, and many writers argue that it is merely a way of justifying racist attitudes and behaviors.

As said by Allport in Kawakami, et. al, (1998, p.1) stereotypes can lead prejudice. Prejudice is also an essential part in conflict within the novel of *A Time to Kill*. Therefore, the writer will explain about prejudice in the next part.

2.3.2 Prejudice

Human tends to give impression to others. When a person is left alone in a room full of strangers, for example, he will unconsciously classify people into their gender, age, or physical appearance. He will start categorizing people around him based on their ethnicity. This categorization then leads into prejudice.

According to Rupert Brown (2010, p.7) prejudice can be defined as "any attitude, emotion, or behavior towards members of a group, which directly or indirectly implies some negativity or antipathy towards that group." However, prejudice can also be positive or negative. Gordon Allport says, "...the term acquired also its present emotional flavor of favorableness or unfavorableness that accompanies such a prior and unsupported judgment" (1991, p.6). Nonetheless, later he stated that most prejudices especially ethnic prejudices are in fact negative.

Máire A. Dugan (2004, para. 3) once stated that negative prejudice is a result of threats. The sources of threats that lead to prejudice are: strong identification with one's own group; the degree to which a policy has negative ramifications for that individual; the quantity and, especially, quality of the individual's previous

contact with the group; the individual's knowledge of the group; prior intergroup conflict; the degree of status differential between the individual's group and the other group. The higher these factors are, the more likely the individual will feel threatened. Therefore, the more likely she or he will be prejudiced toward members of that group.

Related to Dugan's opinion about knowledge of a group, Allport points the relation between prejudgment, prejudice, and knowledge of a group. Allport believes that "prejudgments become prejudices only if they are not reversible when exposed to new knowledge" (1991, p.9). Somehow, there are many examples of this case in the society. Most Javanese people who have never lived in Papua, for instance, tend to prejudice Papuans do not get good education. They have tendency to have this opinion because it is clearly that they never have experience of living in Papua.

Still related to the matter above, it is interesting that most people who have prejudice are the older generation. A new research has found a new conclusion that it is true that older people tend to have prejudice but there is a particular reason why they act that way (Melville, 2000, para.2). The older people tend to prejudice because they have lost their inhibitory ability, a capacity to suppress unwanted or irrelevant information. They might grow in the time when prejudice was far worse than today's, yet they want to change this but can not help the interference of their age disability.

In general, there are four main theories of prejudice. They are scapegoat theory, authoritarian personality, cultural theory, and conflict theory of prejudice.

Related to the study, the writer will only discuss two of them, which are the scapegoat theory and the authoritarian personality (Macionis, 2008, p.24-25).

Scapegoat theory is a theory proposing that prejudice occurs because members of dominants group use discrimination against members of weak target groups to vent their frustration and disappointment (Breckler, et. al., 2006, p.359).

Scapegoat itself refers to a person or category of people typically with little power, whom people unfairly blame for their own troubles. In scapegoat theories, members of the subordinate groups become the scapegoat. They usually do not engage directly in the dominant group's frustration, but they still become the target of the frustration.

The second theory is authoritarian personality. Adorno in Andersen and Taylor stated, "Authoritarian personality is characterized by a tendency to rigidly categorize other people, as well as tendencies to submit to authority, rigidly conform, be very intolerant of ambiguity, and be inclined to superstition." (2005, p. 281). Someone with tendency of having strong prejudice is usually also intolerant of all minorities. Typically, they feel that they are 'better' people, so it is inevitable for them to dominate those who are weaker.

Prejudice also has several components. The components of prejudice as proposed by Mendatu include feeling, behavioral tendencies, and beliefs (2010, p.2). Prejudice can bring the first component, feeling, along side with it. For example the feeling towards the doctors is positive or at least neutral. If the prejudice is negative, it can bring negative feeling of dislike or even worse, hatred.

The second component, behavioral tendency that comes up in prejudice can be in the form of discrimination, verbal harassment such as gossiping, or other negative actions. As an example, 'a' prejudices 'b' that 'b' is trying to indoctrinate him just because he has different religion. The behavioral tendencies that would normally be done by 'a' are avoiding 'b', refusing the help from 'b' when 'b' offers help, or even spreading bad rumors about 'b'.

The third component is beliefs. Beliefs are usually in the form of information, often unfounded, about objects that is prejudiced. Most of the information is just a mere of stereotype. Though indeed, sometimes these beliefs are true. The belief that transsexuals always do free sex is one of the examples. Such belief is a form of stereotyping, although some of the transsexuals actually do it.

A similar idea about the component of prejudice is also given by Allport. He gave two essential components that shape prejudice. They are attitude of favor or disfavor and belief (Allport, 1979, p. 13). The first sentence of this chosen example indicates the attitude and the second sentence indicates the belief.

I can't abide Negroes.

Negroes are smelly.

The above example clearly describes the components of prejudice provided by Allport. From the example, it can also be seen that belief leads to attitude. The attitude then becomes the rationalization of belief. From both theories, Allport and Mendatu, it can be concluded that stereotypes are merely an excuse to prejudice. Therefore, it can also be said that stereotypes are only a small part inside prejudice.

The two opinions on the components of prejudice will be a great help to decode the prejudices in *A Time to Kill*. Since the difference between stereotypes and prejudices is not so obvious, the writer will use these components to determine prejudices as well as to differentiate them from stereotypes.

2.4 Previous Studies

There are three theses that discussed similar topic. The first is entitled *The Blacks' Stereotypes as the Manifestation of the Ideology of Racism in Crash* by Aisyi Nur Indahsary. This thesis focuses on explaining black American stereotypes in the US that lead to racial discrimination. The second is *Racism and Slavery Manifested in a Film Entitled Radio* by Hedi Anggraini. This thesis reveals how the film entitled *Radio* manifests racism and slavery through script reading. The third thesis is *The White's Domination over the Indigenous African in Rayda Jacobs' Eyes of the Sky* by Elok Tri Wahyuni. This thesis focuses on describing the white people domination in the South African society.

In distinction with these theses, the aim of this thesis is not to reveal mainly on black stereotypes, racism, or white's domination. The focus will be on the causes of conflict between white and black Americans. Even so, those theses can be good references for this thesis.

2.5 Synopsis

One May in the early 1980s in northern Mississippi, two white men are repeatedly raping the young black girl they have kidnapped. When finished with her, the men throw her in a shallow valley. After she is discovered and

hospitalized, the black sheriff quickly take the two worthless white men into custody as the girl, Tonya Hailey, lies in surgery.

Carl Lee Hailey (Tonya's father) along side with his brother, Lester, plan the revenge. Lester knows the courthouse, having been acquitted of murder a few years ago, represented by Jake Brigrance. On Monday morning, Cobb and Willard appear in court, and as they are escorted down the back stairs, Carl Lee Hailey emerges from a closet and opens fire on them with an M-16, accidentally wounding a deputy. A few minutes later, Carl Lee surrenders peacefully at his home and is taken into custody.

Jake Brigrance, a young "street lawyer" takes on the case of Carl Lee Hailey, realizing that he will earn less than \$1,000 for his efforts but hoping for great publicity. As the press descends on Clanton, the town becomes a media circus and death threats begin arriving. All people concerns with the case are intimidated and frightened. On the other hand, Carl Lee can get the death penalty since he is accused on three charges.

Over the next two months, an old friend named Cat Bruster offers Carl Lee a Memphis lawyer, all expenses paid. Carl Lee temporarily fires Jake who, in turn, escalates his deception and manipulation to win back the case. In the other hand, local black pastors raise funds for the Hailey family's needs and defense expenses and they bring in the NAACP to ramp up the racial tension. The Klan responds by burning a cross in Jake's front yard.

As the trial date nears racial tensions is increasing. The confessed murderer, now a hometown hero to the black American population, emerges as the player

with integrity. Having turned down the case away from both the rich Memphis lawyer and the NAACP, Jake Brigrance now becomes a serious target of the Klan.

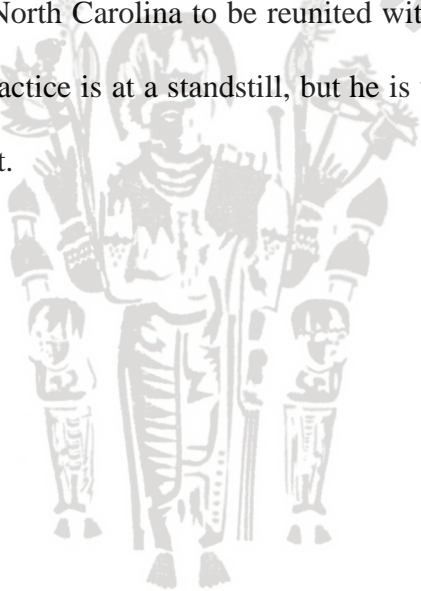
When a would-be bomber is apprehended just outside his bedroom window, Jake sends his wife and daughter away for safety.

Jake then prepares by surrounding himself with a colorful team of intelligent but eccentric advisers who share one common interest: drinking. One of these is a twenty-five-year-old third-year law student named Ellen Roark, who has handled a capital murder before. Meanwhile, the Klan burns crosses in the yards of prospective jurors. They assaults and seriously injures the husband of Jake's secretary. As the defense team becomes intoxicated on margaritas, hundreds of black American citizens hold a candlelight vigil across the street. The next day, the Klan arrives on the courthouse lawn to counter the rally of the black Americans, and a furious clash erupts.

Now the National Guard takes up residence on the courthouse lawn. The all-white jury of ten women and two men is protected and sent out of town. The state's key witness, who is the deputy accidentally shot by Carl Lee, is sympathetic with Carl Lee. He makes an excellent case for Carl Lee's temporary insanity. Near the end of the brief trial, as Jake enters the courthouse under heavy guard, a sniper make an attempt on Jake's life, severely wounding and paralyzing a National Guardsman. That night his clerk, Ellen Roark, is kidnapped by the Klan and severely injured. She is finally hospitalized through the trial's end. The defense's expert witness, a wicked, semi-retired psychiatrist, is discredited during the trial, rendering the insanity plea nearly hopeless. Lucien Wilbanks, in

desperation, has initiated an attempt to "buy" one degenerate juror. As testimony ends, Jake's house is burned to the ground as he slept safely at Lucien's house. The next day, though, delivering his closing arguments in borrowed clothes, Jake enjoys his finest hour.

As the jury deliberates, busloads of black American people are brought in, thanks to Lucien's efforts. They protests loudly, actually frightens the Klan away, and intimidates the all-white jury. After several excruciating days, following a near deadlock, the jury returns a miraculous not-guilty verdict. Thrilled by his winning, Jake flies to North Carolina to be reunited with his family. He is broke, without a home. His practice is at a standstill, but he is victorious in this case and riding a wave of respect.



CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter essentially discusses stereotypes and prejudices. Therefore, it is divided into two parts which will be discussed consecutively. In the first part, the writer explains the stereotypes and prejudices of white Americans towards black Americans and the second part will be vice versa.

3.1 Stereotypes and Prejudices of White Americans towards Black Americans

A Time to Kill is a novel written by John Grisham which sets in the 1980s. During that period, the transition from segregation era to desegregation era was not over yet. Having been pressed for such long time and then getting their right through Civil Right Movement will not immediately erase piles of problem within those years. Thus, latent problems such as conflicts have not yet ended as well. This racial conflict can also be found in the novel of *A Time to Kill*.

As stated by Webne-Behrman, conflict is “a disagreement through which the parties involved perceive a threat to their needs, interests, or concerns” (2009, p.2).

The conflict between white and black Americans also shows threat towards each other. Each of them has different ideas of threat that eventually cause the racial conflict.

The threat itself can occur in many ways, yet in *A Time to Kill* the threat appears in the form of stereotypes and prejudices, which actually also act as the causes of the racial conflict in the novel. The stereotypes and prejudices that will

be discussed in this part are the ones that actively involved in creating the racial conflict within the novel.

First of all, the initial issues occur in the novel is the rape of Tonya Hailey and the murder of Billy Ray Cobb and Pete Willard by Carl Lee Hailey. However, the involvement of stereotypes and prejudices cannot be removed from these issues. The participation of white and black Americans in both issues has also dragged stereotypes and prejudices in each of their motives.

The first issue, which is the rape, is apparently based on sexual grounds. But interestingly one of the rapists has a stereotype towards black Americans. He clearly states that black Americans are not easily dead. He says that black Americans will not die from beating or raping and thinks that they will die only if someone shoots them with a gun or suffocates them with a rope. This can be seen from the following quotation.

... She was not dead because niggers generally could not be killed by kicking and beating and raping. It took much more, something like a knife or a gun or a rope to dispose of a nigger... some of the whites were beaten and raped, and some of them died. But none of the niggers. Their heads were harder (Grisham, 1992, p.2-3).

The rapist, namely Billy Ray Cobb, clearly shows the idea of stereotypes, which implies that black Americans are strong people. The stereotype is in line with an opinion proposed by Allport. He said stereotype is fixed ideas or indications of category (1991, p.191-192). For Cobb's perspective, the idea or indications of black Americans are not easily hurt and people that are not easily die. In other words, white Americans implicitly acknowledge that black Americans are strong people. However, Billy Ray Cobb uses this stereotype to

justify his action towards his black American victim namely Tonya Hailey. Tonya Hailey is only ten years old when she is raped. Like other children, either white or black, she is very fragile and does not deserve such act. Using a stereotype as his own justification shows that the rapist is a racist. However, this stereotype is merely a stereotype because there is no action following this stereotype. Therefore, there is no significant prejudice that goes along with this stereotype.

As mentioned by Mendatu, three components that shape prejudice are feeling, behavioral tendency or attitude, and stereotypes (2010, p.2). The next evidence found shows two components of prejudice. It is all set when a group of white Americans is having a conversation. They talk about how black Americans' life now is getting easier because of the government. They believe that the government now is looking after black Americans because the government issues some acts that protect black Americans. Moreover, they believe that now black Americans do not understand their social position and no white Americans can change the situation. Their conversation can be seen from this quotation.

... The men talked about niggers in general, and chewed Red Man and sipped whiskey, and reminisced about the other days when niggers knew their place. Now they were just pampered and protected by the government and courts. And there was nothing white men can do (Grisham, 1992, p. 90-91).

In their conversation, a prejudice about black Americans has occurred. The white Americans here believe that black Americans are now protected and do not realize their position in American society. The conversation also implies that those white Americans hate black Americans. This hatred can be said as the feeling, which is also a component of prejudice. The next component, which is

behavioral tendency, is connected with their belief that there are no white Americans that can change the social position of black Americans now. They react to their feeling by having thought that they have to do something to change the situation, in this matter by ensuring the death penalty for Carl Lee. As a matter of fact, the above conversation is the initial scene when the extremist white Americans decides to create the Ku Klux Klan. Therefore, the white Americans action following their feeling and behavioral tendency, which is so extreme, is by creating the Klan.

The writer thinks that creating Ku Klux Klan is an extreme reaction because Ku Klux Klan is an organization that is well known with its harshness. Historically, it was first founded in 1865. Later, its goal was to destroy Congressional Reconstruction by murdering black Americans, and some whites, who were either active in Republican politics or educating black children (Wormser, 2002, para.2). Overall, the Klan's focus was to terrorize black Americans by race riots, lynching, and other killings (The Associated Press, 2007, para.11). Lynching is a particular type of killing which was often used by the Klansmen. Lynching was used as a type of public punishment by hanging (on a tree) and torturing the convicted black Americans in public places. Interestingly, the Civil Right Movement also plays a role in awaking Ku Klux Klan in the 1960s though it was so overwhelmed by the movement intensity (Bermanzohn, 2003, p.181). From the beginning of its formation, their actions were proved extreme and inhumane that established their title as a terrorist organization.

Also, the hidden mission of Ku Klux Klan's brutal action is to spread white supremacy idea (Wormser, 2002, para.2). White supremacy sees equality as a threat to white men's privilege and power (Ferber, 1998, p.69). Therefore, white supremacists, which mainly refer to white Americans, believe that such equality should not be established. Racial identity is also important for white supremacists.

They only acknowledge a person as 'the white' if he or she visibly has fairly white skin (Ferber, 1998, p.71). This idea of white supremacy is closely attached to Ku Klux Klan's mission as well. A recruitment pamphlet of the Klan member offers, "The KKK is a fraternal movement. We are actually building today our new Community of White Racial brotherhood" (Ferber, 1998, p.139). It suggests that the Klan mainly points out the racial brotherhood. Supposedly, this is in line with the white supremacists idea.

This white supremacy is also connected to a theory proposed by Macionis, which is called the authoritarian personality theory (2008). Adorno defines this theory as, "Authoritarian personality is characterized by a tendency to rigidly categorize other people, as well as tendencies to submit to authority, rigidly conform, be very intolerant of ambiguity, and be inclined to superstition" (in Andersen and Taylor, 2005, p.281). The base of white American's prejudice towards black Americans is relevant with the authoritarian personality theory. For centuries, white Americans, particularly in the southern part of the United States, have been enjoying being 'the master' of black Americans. They obviously think that they are better than black Americans in many ways; therefore they use their prejudice and stereotypes to dominate the black Americans.

Back to the conversation in the quotation earlier, creating the Klan implies that the white Americans also feel threatened by black Americans. Their white pride is hurt because they believe that the black Americans are treated nicely by the government, and the law has been on the black Americans' side as well. After the Civil Right Movement, many organizations emerged as a subtle resistance against white supremacy. Among them, the two most well known is the NAACP and ACLU. NAACP is the shortening of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It was established in 1909 and aimed to "fight for black civil and political rights and an end to racial discrimination" (Wormser, 2002, para.2). Further, it also raises the awareness about anti-segregation, the brutality of lynching, and movement to end the discrimination in housing, education, employment, voting, and transportation (Wormser, 2002, para.2). Whereas, ACLU, which stands for American Civil Liberties Union, is an organization that supports the individual liberties protected by the Bill of Rights, which include separation of church and state, freedom of speech, racial equality, reproductive rights for women, and many others (Schultz, 2009, p.25). The ACLU is a bit different from the NAACP because the ACLU mainly fights in legal matters, while the NAACP copes with social issues. The following is the evidence found in the novel when the white Americans feel that black Americans are now heavily assisted with the existence of social organizations such as NAACP and ACLU.

The niggers have plenty of protection nowadays-the NAACP, ACLU, a thousand other civil rights groups, plus the courts and the government. Hell, white folks ain't got a chance, except for the Klan. Who else would march and stand up for white people. All the laws

favor the niggers, and the liberal nigger-loving politicians keep making more laws against white people. Somebody's got to stand up for them (Grisham, 1992, p.140).

The white Americans' view above is in line with Dugan's opinion that negative prejudice is a result of threats (2004, para.3). The white Americans think that the government is more protective towards black Americans. Related to Carl Lee's case, it seems that they are afraid that Carl Lee will be free from the charges.

Since in white Americans' perspective, the government has created some acts that benefit black Americans. For sure, they want the jury and the court to hang Carl Lee because of his crime. Their idea is based on a US law, that a planned murder or a willful killing which premeditation is involved is categorized as a first-degree murder (Smith, 2011, para.1). Carl Lee's murder is obviously planned therefore it is a first-degree murder which most severe sentence is death penalty.

By having the above idea, forming the Ku Klux Klan is considered a reaction towards the threat. In addition, they use the Klan to ensure their aim because of the Klan's nature that will use violence to attain their goal.

Further in the novel, the white Americans show another prejudice. Carl Lee's case is very famous in Clanton because of his murder motive and victims.

Although Carl Lee has a prejudice in his motive, yet his primary reason to kill is to take revenge on his daughter rapists. However, some white Americans take Carl Lee's case as a kind of symbolism of black Americans brutality. A white American even daringly presumes that if Carl Lee is acquitted then the other black Americans will be braver to show their brutality. He thinks that the black Americans will even dare to shoot white Americans in public without particular

reason. He assumes that black Americans will be having fun by shooting all white Americans. It is all can be seen from the next quotation.

... Our system won't survive if we allow people, especially niggers, to take the law into their own hands. That's what really scares me. Suppose this nigger gets off, walks out of the courthouse a free man. Everybody in the country will know it, and the niggers will go crazy. Everytime somebody crosses a nigger, he'll just kill him, then say he was insane, and try to get off. That's what's dangerous about this trial," "You gotta keep the niggers under control," agreed Joe Frank. "You better believe it. And if Hailey gets off, none of us will be safe. Even nigger in this country'll carry a gun and just look for trouble (Grisham, 1992, p.322-323).

Interestingly, that white American's assumption contains a specific prejudice towards the black Americans. The prejudice that is sensed is that black Americans will be more brutal if Carl Lee is being acquitted. However, the prejudice that is implied in the quotation is slightly different from the previous prejudice of white Americans. The previous prejudice displays the feeling of hatred, while in this case the white Americans shows a feeling of threat. Here, a white man has a prejudice that black Americans will be the town troublemaker if Carl Lee wins the case. This kind of prejudice appears when, again, white Americans feel threatened.

As it is said by Burden in his book entitled *Uncertainty in American politics*, "White Americans identify as a group and feel threatened whenever blacks endanger the wealth and political power of the white community, then white Americans are likely to respond negatively to black incumbency" (2003, p.218).

Carl Lee's case is regarded as a political case, because the result of his case may determine the future attitude of white and black Americans towards each other.

For that reason, the reaction of that white man as seen above is negative by saying that white Americans should take control of the black Americans. His saying is

considered as a kind of urge that functions as the attitude or the behavioral tendency as Mendatu said.

However, the hidden meaning behind white Americans' threat might be simple. The white Americans are afraid of black Americans. This might be true, since they have many reasons to be afraid. One that may come up is that the black Americans have been suppressed for years. This definitely creates grudges and anger in black Americans' mind. White Americans are afraid that someday the black Americans will release that anger violently. Therefore, a radical organization like Ku Klux Klan is established in order to keep suppressing the black Americans, so that they will keep being afraid of white Americans, as well as retaining their white supremacy.

The white man's statement above is also regarded as a provocation done by a Klan member to persuade some prospective jury for the trial. He is clever, though, by only provoking old people in town. As it is said by Kate Melville, older people tend to have prejudice (2000, para.2). Older people who grew up in the time of when black Americans were still treated unjustly are the perfect target of the Klansman. Since they are used to see black Americans being oppressed by the white Americans, they will voluntarily agree to think that the Klan actions are indeed necessary.

On another situation, the Klan boldly states their mission by having a demonstration in front of Clanton court building. They march without screaming but their presence could silence the black Americans' yell because they walk with their frightening uniform, white robe with a white cone head cover which also

hides their faces. Also, during their demonstration they shout words that are intentionally meant to belittle black Americans who are also present in front of the court building.

... and the spectators strained to get a glimpse of the marching Klansmen as they strutted importantly from a small street onto Washington Avenue, the north border of the square... “You niggers were not invited to this rally!” Stump screamed into the microphone, pointing at the blacks, “This is a Klan meetin’, not for buncha niggers! (Grisham, 1992, p. 337-338).

The number of the Klansmen in the demonstration is less than the number of black Americans. Yet, they still demonstrate to show their superiority to the black Americans. This matches the purpose of the Ku Klux Klan itself, which is known as a hard-line organization that believes that the white race is far more precious and dignified than the black race. It is seen for they clearly use the word ‘nigger’ instead of African American or black Americans. This indicates that they do not respect the black Americans and believe that the black Americans are lower than white Americans are.

It seems that the demonstration motive is prejudice. The feeling sensed from Sisson’s saying is the deep hatred of white Americans towards black Americans. Apart from their main mission to ensure Carl Lee get his punishment, they also want everyone in the town to know and acknowledge their idea too. Therefore, unintentionally their other mission is also to make sure that this kind of prejudice exists. In other words, the Klan uses this demonstration as a means to deliver their mission and prejudice.

On the other hand, the demonstration also points the racial conflict happened in A Time to Kill. As it is explained in the previous chapter, there are four signs

of conflict. They are demonstration, riot, armed attack, and casualties due to political violence (Taylor and Hudson in Suhardi and Sunarti, 2009, p.59). These signs are the indication of the visible conflict happening in a society. As it is mentioned in the previous chapter, conflict occurs from disagreement (Webner-Behrman, 2009, p.2). If the disagreement is not clearly expressed, then the conflict becomes personal conflict only. For that reason, having the indications of conflict will make a conflict which involve two parties become clearly visible.

Surely, it can be concluded that the demonstration that involve white people above is one indication of the conflict between the white and black Americans.

The other Klansmen's plan to spread the stereotype and prejudice can also be found when the Klansmen leader Stump Sisson delivers his speech. He intentionally states a stereotype by saying that black Americans are stealers, rapists, and killers (Grisham, 1992, p.338). This stereotype is not fully true, because not all the black Americans are criminal. Surely, it is the characteristic of stereotypes which tend to generalize group of people. Apart from the fact that there are stealers, rapists, and killers who happen to be black Americans, it does not make that all black Americans as criminal.

On the other hand, Sisson's stereotype is considered as a booster and a political tool. The stereotype is used to boost the Klansmen's spirit because at that moment the black Americans are also having their demonstration. The Klansmen are outnumbered, so they might feel a bit intimidated by the black Americans number. Therefore, Sisson as the leader feel that he has to keep encouraging his men not to feel afraid of black Americans. Sisson also uses the stereotype as a

political tool to spread the particular stereotype to the other white Americans so that all white Americans in Clanton will also fight the black Americans.

A prejudice can also be found in an armed attack which is initiated by the Klansmen aiming to frighten and intimidate the jury candidate in Carl Lee's trial. They use their notorious trademark which is burning crosses as their weapon. The plan is to put the burning crosses at night in front of each prospective juror's front yard.

The plan of attack was simple: a truck would stop a few hundred feet down the road, out of sight, no headlights, and the driver remained with engine running while the other three carried the cross to the front yard, stuck it in the ground, and threw a torch on it. The pickup then met them in front of the house for a quiet getaway and joyride to the next target (Grisham, 1992, p. 343).

The Ku Klux Klan plan perfectly fits to describe the purpose of armed attack which is made for political purposes (Taylor and Hudson in Suhardi and Sunarti, 2009, p.59). The plan is intended to intimidate the possible jury in Carl Lee's trial. They intentionally put their symbol as a mark of their identity. Moreover, they want to show the jury the significance of their goal. They take this step to influence and intimidate the jury so that they will not acquit Carl Lee.

However, it cannot be denied that prejudice play an important role here. Though the attack is aimed at the white Americans too, yet it implies that the Klansmen want to spread the prejudice that black Americans should not be given chances in any way. It also reflects that this prejudice is very deep-rooted because they will do anything to react to that prejudice. In this case, how they react to their prejudice is by putting burning crosses in front yard of prospective jurors intentionally. This signifies that the Klansmen will dare to do anything, even if it

means to trespass people's property to attain their major plan which is to weaken or, even, destroy the black Americans.

Another dangerous armed attack found in the novel is the assassination attempt of Carl Lee's attorney, Jake Brigrance. He is a white American yet bravely takes the case because he needs the publicity of the case. Seeing this, the Klan labels him as a traitor to his own group. The Klan then takes many kinds of threat to make Jake release this case. One of their attempts is by kidnapping and torturing Jake's assistant namely Ellen Roark (Grisham, 1992, p.432-433). Their attempt gets more and more severe when eventually they burn down Jake's house (Grisham, 1992, p.454). Nevertheless, Jake's assassination attempt is the most significant attempt done by the KKK. This assassination attempt on Jake relates to the conflict in the novel as well because it shows another sign of conflict.

From his position inside an abandoned silo, the marksman had a clear but distant view of the rear of the courthouse. He crouched in the darkness and aimed through a small opening, confident no one in the world could see him.... Through the scope he could barely see the head of the nigger's lawyer as it bobbed and weaved awkwardly among the sea of green, which was surrounded and chased by a dozen reporters. Go ahead, the whiskey said, create some excitement. He timed the bobbing and weaving as best as he could, and pulled the trigger as the target approached the rear door of the courthouse (Grisham, 1992, p.425).

The attack is done by the Klansmen though it is not clearly stated in the novel. The writer comes to this conclusion, because there are series of event that is also aimed at Jake. Apart from the attempts mentioned earlier, the events started when two white men put dynamite under Jake's bedroom window (Grisham, 1992, p. 276). Then, things are worsened when a group of white men boldly attack Jake's secretary's husband, Bud. He is heavily beaten and gets heart attack

(Grisham, 1992, p.313). From these accidents, the writer concludes that the white men that perform all of them are in fact the Ku Klux Klan. Therefore, the next action, which is the assassination attempt, is also one of the Klan's plans.

Then, the motive of this attack also deals with stereotype and prejudice. Again, the Klan wants to emphasize their prejudice and stereotype towards black Americans to all Clanton residents. Therefore, this attack plays as the statement to their stereotype and prejudice. Nevertheless, it can be seen that the attack is aimed to eliminate those who has relationship with Carl Lee. They will do anything to make Carl Lee be punished. Jake Brigance, who is clearly a white American, is considered a traitor for the Klansmen since he helps Carl Lee as his lawyer. Therefore, he also becomes the target for the Klansmen to be eliminated.

Another interesting matter to notice throughout the novel is the usage of 'nigger' instead of 'African American'. 'Nigger' has been shown up many times. One example is when the Klan leader delivers his speech he says, "This is a Klan meetin', not for buncha niggers!" (Grisham, 1992, p.337-338). Another time it is said by a police officer, namely Marshall Prather that involve in Tonya Hailey's investigation. He is asking Jake Brigance about Jake's relationship with the Haileys. Marshall then says, "You remember that Hailey nigger you got off in that murder trial a few years ago?" (Grisham, 1992, p.23).

From both evidences, it means that the white Americans who use the term 'nigger' are aware and consciously agree that black Americans are lower than they are. Historically, the word nigger is from Latin word 'niger' meaning black. However, according to Pilgrim and Middleton, the word 'nigger' which refers to

black Americans has become the major symbol of racism by the white Americans for nearly two centuries (2001, para.2). They also stated, “Nigger is the ultimate expression of white racism and white superiority” (2001, para.16). However, according to The Titi Tudorancea Bulletin, nigger became a taboo word after the Civil Rights Movement in the 1960s. Back then, the word 'black' is the common word used to refer black Americans. In addition, African American or Afro-American became the most popular choice of words in the early 1970s (2010, para.6).

Surely, white Americans in the quotation above want to show their superiority because they believe that they are better than black Americans are. Regarding this opinion, Kivel adds, “‘white’ and ‘black’ have long correlated with ‘good’ and ‘bad’” (cited by Doane and Bonilla-Silva, 2003, p.136). The white Americans, then, label black Americans as bad people, and the usage of ‘nigger’ become their means to deliver this message.

3.2 Stereotypes and Prejudices of Black Americans towards White Americans

As it is known for years, black Americans have become white Americans target of stereotypes and prejudices. These stereotypes and prejudices have been around ever since slavery. One reason that plays an important part of the creation of those stereotypes and prejudices is white supremacy. Being the majority and ‘the master’ of black Americans makes them believe that they have reasons to treat black Americans badly. Black Americans could not help but to accept those stereotypes and prejudices because of the suppression given by the white

Americans. Although they could not avoid and reject all stereotypes and prejudices that exist, eventually they also begin to have stereotypes and prejudices against white Americans.

The racial conflict happens in the story also involve stereotypes and prejudices. As one of the conflicting sides, black Americans in *A Time to Kill* also have certain stereotypes and prejudices that shape the racial conflict in the novel.

Therefore, in this sub-chapter the writer will elaborate stereotypes and prejudices that are directly causing racial conflict in *A Time to Kill*.

As stated in the previous sub-chapter, the two initial issues that shape *A Time to Kill* are the rape of Tonya Hailey and the murder of Billy Ray Cobb and Pete Willard by Carl Lee Hailey. Tonya Hailey and Carl Lee Hailey are black Americans who live as middle-class family in Clanton suburb area. Their life was peaceful before Tonya is raped by two white men. As a father, Carl Lee is devastated to see his little daughter raped by two reckless white Americans. His life changes when he eventually decides to kill his daughter's rapists. After he is arrested, Carl Lee meets Jake Brigance to ask him to be his lawyer. When Jake asks him why he kills the rapists himself instead of handing it to the court, Carl Lee's answer implies a prejudice. He says, "I have no choice, Jake. I'll never sleep till those bastards are dead. I owe it to my little girl, I owe it to myself, and I owe it to my people. It'll be done" (Grisham, 1992, p.48).

Carl Lee's statement portrays his personal purpose about the murder. When he says that he had no choice but to kill the rapist himself, his true intention is

actually personal reason. His true intention actually personal reason. His pure personal reason can also be found in the next quotation.

"It ain't sunk in yet. I mean, twenty-four hours ago everything was fine. Now look at us. My little girl' layin' up in the hospital with tubes all over her body. My wife's carzy and my boys are scared to death, and all I think about is gettin' my hands on those bastards" (Grisham, 1992, p.46)

From the above quotation, it can be seen that Carl Lee cannot think clearly and rationally after her daughter's rape because the rape turns his world upside down. Therefore, he thinks that the only thing he can do for his family is to kill the rapists himself because he wants them to pay for their actions.

On the other hand, the word 'I owe it to my people' is interesting. It seems that he uses his action as a means of his dedication to his racial group because of white Americans' cruel actions towards them. Seemingly, Carl Lee wants to present this murder to all black Americans. The writer thinks that there is a prejudice that causes him to think so even though it is vague. Carl Lee, as a black American, undoubtedly has stereotypes and prejudices towards white Americans just like the other common black Americans. Although there is no specific prejudice implied in the statement, the feeling that can be captured from the statement is distrust and hatred. The hatred then implements in Carl Lee's will to show black Americans that they are also capable of creating their own justice. He thinks that it is the time for black Americans to start thinking that there will be no more white Americans who can act as their wishes. Tonya Hailey's rape is the perfect example of how the white Americans still treats black Americans arbitrarily. In the presence of Carl Lee's case, he wants to emphasize to his people

that black Americans can now act and respond to what has been done by the white Americans.

Nevertheless, Carl Lee's statements above imply that he kills the rapist because he does not believe in the court. This distrust is the feeling of his prejudice. By not trusting the court, it means that Carl Lee has prejudice to the court that it will not give fair sentence to the rapists. He is afraid that the rapists will get minimum punishment or even an acquittal from the conviction. Therefore, he believes it is better for him to kill the rapists himself rather than not getting the fair sentence from the court. This prejudice, interestingly, is also supported by some white Americans. One of them is Jake Brigance. As a white man he says,

People are tired of raping and robbing and killing. I know white folks are... My point is that there'd be a lot of sympathy for a father who took matters into his own hands. People don't trust our judicial system. I think I could at least hang a jury. Just convince one or two that the bastard needed to die (Grisham, 1992, p.63)

Jake Brigance is a white man who plays an important role as Carl Lee's defendant. Jake points that generally people no longer trust the court. Therefore, this can act as one of the reasons why Carl Lee distrusts the court. It has to be noted here that, white Americans themselves do not believe the court moreover the black Americans who think that the court is owned by white Americans.

Carl Lee's brother, Lester Hailey, who helps to plan the murder, states that white Americans are the owner and the controller of everything (Grisham, 1992, p. 210). Clanton is a city with seventy-four percents inhabited by white Americans (Grisham, 1992, p.9). From this statistic, Lester's statement makes sense. His statement also implies a stereotype. He unconsciously labels white Americans as

the controller of the society. His stereotype also means that he is pessimistic about the case. Since white Americans are the ruler, he thinks that it is impossible for a man who murders two white Americans to get an acquittal.

Meanwhile, Reverend Agee, who is the reverend in a church where the Haileys usually attend, feels that he needs to take action regarding Carl Lee's case.

When Carl Lee is arrested, he tries to seek help to the NAACP or the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He says, "The NAACP must become active in the Hailey case. He would not be on trial if he was white. Not in Ford County. He was on trial only because he was black, and this must be addressed by the NAACP" (Grisham, 1992, p. 177). Surely, his statement is a prejudice. One thing that can be perceived from his statement is the feeling of distrust. This prejudice is particularly addressed to the judicial system in the city.

It is inferred that Agee believes that the ruler of the city judicial system is white Americans. Thus, he argues that Carl Lee is on trial is on the base of racism instead of justice. Andrews in *The Political Economy of Hope and Fear: Capitalism and the Black Condition in America* also stated similar opinion. He said,

Blacks have well-founded reasons not to believe that the police, the courts, or the legal profession will treat them fairly. Black distrust of a white monopoly on power in criminal justice and politics is quite legitimate, in light of American history and the white majority's sorry inability to abandon its belief in black inferiority (2001, p.171).

This distrust, according to Robinson in her book entitled *Psychology for social workers: Black perspectives*, is rooted from white Americans' bad treatment, such as: slavery, racism, and discrimination (1995, p.37). Robinson and

Andrew's opinion about the distrust causes is somewhat true because the pain of black Americans piles up and eventually become distrust of the white Americans.

Similar to Agee's action, another fictional priest in the novel also wants to help Carl Lee. He is Reverend Isaiah Street. He is a well-known priest in Clanton because of his connection with the NAACP and the Civil Right Movement. The

following citation is the proof from the novel that describes who is Reverend

Isaiah Street. "In his heyday in the sixties, the Reverend Isaiah Street had been the moving force behind civil rights activity in Ford County. He walked with Martin

Luther King in Memphis and Montgomery" (Grisham, 1992, p.207). As an

influential person in Clanton, he feels necessary to help Carl Lee. Sharply, he

makes a comment on Carl Lee's accusation. He says that Carl Lee is in jail

because he is black and thinks that Carl Lee would not get acquittal easily. Since

there will be higher chance to get an all-white-jury panel, Street believes that in

this kind of case, a white father will attract sympathy among the white jury. A

black father will not get the same chance as the white father. His statement can be

seen from the next citation.

"If you were white, you would most likely go to trial, and most likely be acquitted. The rape of a child is horrible crime, and who's to blame a father for rectifying the wrong? A white father, that is. A black father evokes the same sympathy among blacks, but there's one problem: the jury will be white. So, black father and a white father would not have equal chances with the jury..." (Grisham, 1992, p. 208)

Street's statement implies another prejudice. In his statement, the feeling of distrust also occurs. Street judges that white jury in the trial will not understand the feeling of a black American father who kills two white men because they rape

his daughter. Street has this prejudice, on the basis that no white American will care about black Americans.

His prejudice may be based on the history when black Americans were oppressed by white Americans. Thus, he implicitly states that there are no white Americans who can understand the pain of black Americans. Douglas Flamming in his book entitled *Bound for Freedom: Black Los Angeles in Jim Crow America* stated,

... something linked to centuries of American slavery, to the trauma of Jim Crow, to the historical disconnect between the ideal of freedom and the realities of racism. In the America we live in, I have no doubt that any white person, or any nonblack person for that matter, can fully understand the African American experience (2006, p.13).

Flamming's opinion supports Street's idea that black Americans can only feel the same among themselves, because they feel the same. They are black American, a brotherhood that was hurt by white Americans since the implementation of slavery.

Therefore, it is obvious how miserable the life of black Americans were. They were not regarded as human beings. They were not given rights as free men. Whereas the independence declaration clearly stated that, "We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness..." These lines, ironically, did not see black Americans as 'man'. Apparently, 'man' only means white Americans.

Back to the discussion about the statement quoted from Reverend Street, he implicitly does not believe in the judicial system in Clanton because he assumes

that the judicial system in the city is still dominated by white Americans. This is reasonable, because the judicial system in the United States still relies on the jury's decision that is randomly selected. As it is stated earlier by Grisham, Clanton is a city with a composition of 70% more inhabited by white people (1992, p.9). Therefore, it is reasonable to think that the jury selected will be an all white jury panel. However, this guess should not be the basis of prejudicing an institution, particularly a judicial institution.

Meanwhile, apart from the fact that Clanton's majority is white people, it does not suggest that black Americans will not have equal chances. Street thinks that the opportunity to attract the attention of jury will be very different for a white father and black father. A white father will be advantaged because he is white. White jury would understand why he kills her daughter's rapist. It is different from the black American father. White jury will be difficult to understand the feelings of a black father who demands revenge because his daughter is raped. Moreover, the target of his revenge is white Americans. In this case, it can be concluded that Washington argues that black American and white American's way of thinking are different.

Further, Reverend Street also gives strong statement, "Your conviction would be another slap at us; a symbol of deep-seated racism; of old prejudices, old hatreds. It would be disaster. You must not be convicted" (Grisham, 1992, p. 209).

This quotation is a strong remark that also contains prejudice in it. A strong feeling of rage and hatred can be sensed from the statement. His reason might be quite strong. Since struggling hard for Civil Rights Movement, the guilt verdict

for Carl Lee will make the Civil Right Movement pointless. As it is known, the purpose of the Civil Right Movement is to seek equality for black Americans in the United States. After being hurt for nearly two centuries, having the Civil Right Movement is like a gift for them. Therefore, if Carl Lee is accused guilty, it means that once again the white Americans hurt black Americans' pride. And this means, an embarrassment for all black Americans.

Reverend Street's thought is also a result of blending justice and racial matter. This happens when his racial pride is violated so he reacts by having prejudice. The writer realizes that racial bond is strong because people tend to feel more comfortable around the people with the same race (Gerstein, 2010, para.3). Yet, this should not be biased with judicial issue. It is obvious that court is made to bring justice. Therefore, it is unwise to mix judicial issue and racial matter.

Nevertheless, Reverend Street's statement represents how deep black Americans' prejudice is. It is true that their rights have been violated and racism happens everywhere, even after the Civil Right Movement. Still, it is unwise to conclude from a single criminal case that the case is a sign of deep-seated racism.

Carl Lee's case is a very complicated case because it is intertwined with racial matters. Certainly, this kind of case attracts people's attention. Reverend Street is a well-known priest in the area. Having an influential person commenting on Carl Lee's case means, that Reverend Street is using Carl Lee's case and his prejudice as a political means to gather black Americans' attention. It seems that Street's remark that Carl Lee's conviction will be the sign of racism is used only to heat up the case and to provoke a lot more black Americans. This prejudice is clearly

used as a political tool to convince people particularly to gather black Americans.

Thus, the sympathy from black Americans will be a good booster to fight back white Americans. And this is what Street truly wants. He wants every black Americans to fight back the white Americans because Street thinks that blacks have been oppressed in Carl Lee's case. This intention is also emphasized in the next quotation,

Your acquittal by a white jury for the killings of two white men will do more for the black folks of Mississippi than any event since we integrated the schools. And it's not just Mississippi; it's black folk everywhere. Yours is a most famous case, and it's being watched carefully by many people (Grisham, 1992, p. 208)

On another situation, a hidden prejudice comes up when a press conference in Springdale Church is held. The press conference is essential because it is intended to show support to Carl Lee and to announce the establishment of the Carl Lee Hailey Legal Defense Fund. The conference is also special because the national director of NAACP himself is present and plan to hand over a five thousand dollar check to the fund. While giving a speech in front of the church followers, the national director enliven the atmosphere with a statement that he was deliberately for stirring up the congregation. He uses statistics to make his prejudice. He says that by statistics the number of crime, conviction, and prisoner in all US is mostly filled by black Americans. He also states that the cause of this statistics is because of the white people who unfairly persecuted black people. This can be seen from the following quotation.

...He delivered a thirty-minute oratorical condemnation of racism. He seized the moment and spouted national statistics on crime and arrests and convictions and inmate population and summed it all up by declaring that the criminal justice system was controlled by

white people who unfairly persecuted black people (Grisham, 1992, p.231-232).

Director's statement is a hidden prejudice that claims that the judicial system is controlled by white Americans who unjustly mistreats black Americans.

Clanton is in fact mostly inhabited by white people. Therefore, it is reasonable that the court will be dominated by white people. However, the quotation shows

how the black Americans are still angry and hate white Americans. They also seem to blame white Americans for their condition. An opinion is proposed by Farrakhan, "As long as we beat up on white people and make the world is due to them and we had nothing to do with this... there was a time when you could blame the white men" (in Subotnik, 2005, p.47). Farrakhan's opinion suggests that in some points, black Americans still blame white Americans for their life.

The reason for this prejudice might be the same as the previous prejudices. The mistreatment of white Americans has developed distrust, hatred, and rage in every black Americans mind. However, these feelings do not necessarily arise in a short time. The feeling of distrust could develop into hatred must take quite a long time and very cruel treatment. As stated by Pulera, "The phenomenon of black rage is interesting in this regard. This, basically, is the notion that some blacks get so angry over America's mistreatment of African Americans in the past – and, to them, at least, in the present – that they go around in a state of continual anger" (2003, p.121). This kind anger is supposedly become the reason of the NAACP director to state his prejudice.

Other thing that is interesting in *A Time to Kill* is the demonstration done by the black Americans. At the first process of Carl Lee's trial, which is the

preliminary hearing, the black people have shown their supports for Carl Lee.

They arrange to demonstrate in front of Clanton courthouse. They arrive in buses and come from various congregations. Reverend Agee, which is a church priest where the Hailey family usually come to, become the motor of this demonstration.

He is shouting orders and handing out 'Free Carl Lee' placards tirelessly. Their action can be seen from this quotation.

A convoy of converted school buses, each with an original paint job of white and red or green and black or a hundred other combinations and the name of a church emblazoned along the sides under the windows...After three trips around the courthouse, the lead bus stopped by the post office and thirty-one doors flew open. The buses emptied in a frenzy. The people were directed to a gazebo on the courthouse lawn, where Reverend Ollie Agee was shouting orders and handing out blue and white Carl Lee placards. (Grisham, 1992, p.326)

This demonstration is obviously directed to the courthouse. The implicit meaning about this demonstration is that black Americans feel it is necessary because they feel that the chance of freeing Carl Lee is little. They assume that the judicial institution is greatly influenced and controlled by white Americans. This assumption can be called as prejudice. As said by Mendatu, three components of prejudice include feeling, behavioral tendency, and belief (2010, p.2). The above demonstration is an action of behavioral tendency, while the feeling is that black Americans have little, or almost no, trust to the Clanton courthouse. Also, the belief that initiates the two previous components of prejudice is that white Americans are the controller of everything in Clanton. They also believe that there are no white Americans who can really understand what black Americans feel.

From this perspective, they think that they will only get justice when the courthouse is totally run by black Americans themselves.

On the other hand, the demonstration itself shows a sign of conflict as proposed by Hudson and Taylor. One indication of conflict is demonstration, which is the existence of a number of people without the use of violence organized themselves to protest (Taylor and Hudson in Suhardi and Sunarti, 2009, p.59). This demonstration became a tool for black people to express their opinions.

This demonstration also proves that there has been disagreement of opinion so that a conflict could manifest.

During Carl Lee's trial process, black people in the community willingly present to support him. Black people who cannot get into the building, would wait outside while doing the demonstration and shouting for Carl Lee to be released. In this period, the Ku Klux Klan also has their demonstration. Until one day, the condition that was already horrifying heat up and a riot erupts. Initially, the riot is triggered by a group of black people who threw self-made bombs at the Ku Klux Klan leader who was delivering a speech. The Klansmen reacts and immediately hit back at black people. As if they are ready to fight, blacks also begin to attack all white people in front of them. Finally, a battle happens in front of the courthouse. The riot incident can be seen from the following quotation.

... and from the darkness within a crude firebomb was thrown onto the podium below. It landed perfectly at Stump's feet and exploded, engulfing the wizard in flames. The riot was on. Stump screamed and rolled wildly down the front steps ... The blacks charged, wielding sticks and knives and hacking at anything with a white face or white robe. Under each white robe was a short black nightstick, and the Klansmen proved ready for the assault. Within seconds of the explosion, the front lawn of the Ford County

Courthouse was a battlefield as men screamed and cursed and howled through thick, heavy smoke. The air was filled with rocks and stones and nightsticks as the two groups brawled in hand-to-hand combat (Grisham, 1992, p.338-339).

The riot, which is qualified as a sign of conflict stated by Taylor and Hudson, eventually becomes the peak of all hatred from both white and black Americans.

They release their anger in such awful way that ultimately hurt their own. This riot become the culmination of all the anger of blacks because they have buried their feelings in such a way that when a thing triggers it, that anger could arise in a form that is terrifying. Grisham boldly stated, "...The blacks charged, wielding sticks and knives and hacking at anything with a white face or white robe..." (1992, p.338). Such action might not happen if there is no rage inside them. It is implied here that, the black Americans might hold grudge for some deep reasons towards white Americans, so when something triggers them, it just blows right away.

However, the rage felt by black Americans might have a reason to be hidden.

One of the reasons is stated by Berry, Reynoso, and Anderson in their book entitled *Racial and Ethnic Tensions in American Communities: Poverty, Inequality, And Discrimination - A National Perspective*. It says,

It's been something that you've hidden. Black Americans have hidden this for good reasons, to make it in our society. We only see it occasionally in the riots, and my friend here that's a retired psychologist talks about how he spent 74 years repressing this rage. He says, "Now I am 74 years old, and the next white son-of-a-bitch who crosses me, I am going to kill the son-of-a-bitch. I don't care. I am 74; it doesn't matter any more (2004, p.37).

The above opinion shows that one reason for black Americans to hold their rage is to be able to live within the society with the white Americans. They endure

their pain and rage so that they could live peacefully in a society that is dominated by white Americans. It is commonly found in society, where the minority become the group that have to adapt to the lifestyle of the majority in order to be accepted by the majority. In the case of black Americans, this is the condition. They want to live side by side peacefully with white Americans. Thus, they are forced to bury all the hatred and anger towards white people.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion of the problem study. It consists of two parts. The first part covers the summary of the findings and the second part is the suggestion for future researchers.

4.1 Conclusion

A Time to Kill is a novel that is challenging enough to be analyzed in terms of its conflict. As it has been explained in the previous chapter, the conflict is complicated because it deals with some issues. The two issues, which is the rape of black American girl by two white Americans and the murder revenge of the black girl's father, are intertwined with other issues namely stereotypes and prejudice. As a result, they lead to a bigger problem, which is racial conflict.

Generally, the overall white Americans still have stereotypes and prejudices towards black Americans. From all of these stereotypes and prejudices, there are feelings of hatred, threat, and superiority. The hatred and threat are closely related because the white Americans hatred is rooted from the threat that they feel. For example, white Americans in the novel feel that black Americans are protected by the government and the civil right organizations, such as NAACP and ACLU.

This prejudice then makes them feel that black Americans position now is rising. They sense this as an insult to their dignity as white Americans. Therefore, they use many ways to shield these threats. One way that is clearly seen in the novel is

by spreading stereotypes and prejudices as well as setting up the Klan to threaten back black Americans.

The other prejudice that occurs in the novel is when the white Americans feel that black Americans should not be given chances, in particular Carl Lee. This implies the superiority motive, which is also in line with authoritarian personality theory as proposed by Macionis. White Americans who was 'the master' of black Americans think that they are better than black Americans in many ways. Therefore, they also use their prejudice and stereotypes to dominate black Americans.

On the other hand, black Americans also have certain stereotypes and prejudices towards white Americans. In *A Time to Kill*, the most influential stereotype of white Americans is that they are the owner and controller of everything. This stereotype becomes the core of all prejudices that comes after that.

Distrust is the main feeling of all the prejudices found in the novel. For instance, Carl Lee will not have equal chance to be free because he is black. This kind of distrust may be based on the history when black Americans were oppressed by white Americans. Other strong feelings that are captured from the prejudices are rage and hatred. The strongest prejudice is proposed by Reverend Isaiah Street. He claims that Carl Lee's conviction will be a shameful thing for black Americans. Other prejudice tends to blame white Americans when a black American state that all the number of black criminals in the US is resulted from the white Americans' mistreatment.

Concisely, the stereotypes and prejudices that have been revealed are proved crucial enough to cause racial conflict within the novel. The racial conflict in the novel will not arise if there is no element of stereotypes and prejudice in it. Hence, it can be concluded that in *A Time to Kill*, the racial conflicts are the result of all forms of stereotypes and prejudice that develops in the racial group, whether they come from white or black Americans.

4.2 Suggestion

There are some suggestions proposed for future researchers and readers.

Firstly, topic regarding black Americans is various. Often, researchers especially in Literature Department in the Faculty of Culture Studies are only interested in analyzing black Americans oppression and racism. Those topics are undoubtedly interesting. However, those are not the only interesting topics. Therefore, future researchers are expected to dig deeper and find more concerning about the topics.

Secondly, the causes of racial conflict between white and black Americans are not merely because of prejudice and stereotypes. For that reason, it is better to find other literary works that mainly talk about racial conflict and find the other causes. The literary works that might be worthy is Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird*.

At last, a different approach can also be used to analyze *A Time to Kill*.

Future researchers can use conflict theory, for example, as their base to analyze the conflict in the novel.

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Appendix 1: Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

1. Nama : Kartika Dian Ningtyas
2. NIM : 0811112008
3. Program studi : Sastra Inggris
4. Topik Skripsi : Stereotypes and Prejudices
5. Judul Skripsi : The Manifestation of Stereotypes and Prejudices as the Conflict Causes between White and Black Americans in John Grisham's *A Time to Kill*
6. Tanggal Mengajukan : 8 Februari 2010
7. Tanggal Selesai : 27 Mei 2011
8. Nama Pembimbing : I. Juliati, M.Hum
II. Dr. Sugeng Susilo Adi, M.Hum
9. Keterangan Konsultasi

| No | Tanggal | Materi | Pembimbing | Paraf |
|-----|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------|
| 1. | 11 Maret 2010 | Pengajuan judul | Pembimbing I&II | |
| 2. | 25 Maret 2010 | Pengajuan Bab I | Pembimbing I | |
| 3. | 9 April 2010 | Revisi Bab I | Pembimbing I | |
| 4. | 30 April 2010 | Pengajuan Bab I | Pembimbing I | |
| 5. | 25 Mei 2010 | Revisi Bab I | Pembimbing I | |
| 6. | 8 Juni 2010 | Pengajuan Bab II | Pembimbing I | |
| 7. | 8 Juli 2010 | Revisi Bab II | Pembimbing I | |
| 8. | 30 Juli 2010 | Revisi Bab II | Pembimbing I | |
| 9. | 3 Agustus 2010 | Pengajuan Bab I | Pembimbing II | |
| 10. | 9 Agustus 2010 | Revisi Bab I | Pembimbing II | |
| 11. | 8 September 2010 | Revisi Bab II | Pembimbing I | |
| 12. | 17 September 2010 | Pengajuan Bab II | Pembimbing II | |
| 13. | 30 September 2010 | ACC Bab I dan Bab II | Pembimbing I&II | |
| 14. | 7 Oktober 2010 | Seminar Proposal | | |
| 15. | 10 November 2010 | Pengajuan Bab III | Pembimbing I | |
| 16. | 14 Februari 2011 | Revisi Bab III | Pembimbing I | |
| 17. | 22 Februari 2011 | Pengajuan Bab III | Pembimbing II | |

Lanjutan Tabel Keterangan Konsultasi

| | | | | |
|-----|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--|
| 18. | 3 Maret 2011 | Revisi Bab III | Pembimbing II | |
| 19. | 3 Maret 2011 | Pengajuan Bab IV | Pembimbing I | |
| 20. | 14 Maret 2011 | Revisi Bab III | Pembimbing II | |
| 21. | 17 Maret 2011 | Revisi Bab IV | Pembimbing I | |
| 22. | 25 Maret 2011 | ACC Bab III dan Bab IV | Pembimbing I&II | |
| 23. | 31 Maret 2011 | Seminar Hasil | | |
| 24. | 7 April 2011 | Revisi Seminar Hasil | Pembimbing I | |
| 25. | 25 April 2011 | Revisi Seminar Hasil | Penguji I&II | |
| 26. | 12 Mei 2011 | ACC Revisi Seminar Hasil | Pembimbing I&II | |
| 27. | 27 Mei 2011 | Ujian Skripsi | | |
| 28. | 8 Juni 2011 | Revisi Setelah Ujian | Pembimbing I&II | |
| 29. | 9 Juni 2011 | Revisi Setelah Ujian | Penguji I&II | |

10. Telah dievaluasi dan diuji dengan nilai :



Malang, 15 Juni 2011

Dosen Pembimbing I

Dosen Pembimbing II

Juliati, M.Hum

NIP. 19720929 200604 2 001

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NIP. 19680521 200801 1 004

Mengetahui,
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Syariful Muttaqin, M.A.

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