



**RACIAL CONFLICT BETWEEN THE
MISTRESSES AND AFRO AMERICAN MAIDS
IN TATE TYLOR'S *THE HELP***

A FINAL PROJECT

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement

For S-1 Degree in Literature

In English Department, Faculty of Humanities

Diponegoro University

Submitted by :

Luci Marcelina Sinabariba

13020110141019

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY
SEMARANG**

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PRONOUNCEMENT

The writer states truthfully that this project is compiled by herself without taking the results from other research in any university, in S-1, S-2, and S-3 degree and in diploma. In addition, the writer ascertains that she does not take the material from other publications or someone's work except for the references mentioned.

Semarang, June 15th 2017

Luci Marcelina Sinabariba

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“There are only two ways to live your life. One is as though nothing is a miracle.

The other is as though everything is a miracle “. –**Albert Einstein**

“Keep moving forward” -**Anonym**

This final project is dedicated to my beloved big family

APPROVAL

Written by:

Luci Marcelina S

13020110141019

Is Approved by Thesis Advisor,

On June 15th, 2017

Thesis Advisor,

Ariya Jati, S.S, M.A

NIP. 197802282005021001

Head of the English Department

Dr. Agus Subiyanto, M.A

NIP. 196408141990011001

VALIDATION

Approved by

Strata 1 Final project Examination committee

Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University

On June 2017

Chair Person

First Member

Dr. AgusSubiyanto, M.A.Drs.

Jumino, M. Lib,M.Hum

NIP. 196408141990011001

NIP. 196207031990011001

Second Member

Third Member

Drs. Siswo Harsono, M. Hum

Dra.R.AJ.Atrinawati,M.Hum.

NIP. 196404181990011001

NIP.196101011990012001

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Luci Marcelina Sinabariba

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ABSTRACT

The Final Project is entitled “Racial Conflict between the Mistresses and Afro American Maids in Tate Tylor’s *The Help*”. The aim of this final project is to describe conflict in *The Help* movie. The theory is used to figure out the social and ideological situation in the movie. The method used in this study is textual analysis. To get the data, the writer watched the movie, reads books and took some notes that are related to the topic, both are taken from the library research and the internet. The conclusion of this final project shows the struggle of a white woman and the Afro-American maids in order to get the same degree of life,

I. INTRODUCTION

The movie review in this final project concerns a conflict among female caucasians and female African Americans. This kind of conflict is viewable in the Tate Tylor's *The Help*. The movie is touching as it portrays the conflict realitically.

The movie and the novel tell the story of young white women named Eugenia "Skeeter" Phelan, she wanted to be a journalist. The story focuses on her relationship with two black maids , Aibleen Clark and Minny Jackson. Skeeter want to be a legitimate writer, and Skeeter decides to write a book from the true story about the maids experience on doing their job with the Caucasian.

The movie is interesting to be analyzed because it shows about the struggle of Skeeter for the Afro-american maids to get the same degree during the civil rights movement in the 1960's. She decided to write a book detailing the African American maids. Skeeter point of view is on the Afro-america for whom they work and the hardship they go through on daily basis.

The central issue in this movie lies in the equality perspective toward races. The writer found the movie interesting because there is a conflict among the caucasians about their black maids.

1. SYNOPSIS OF THE HELP

The Help is a 2011 American period drama movie directed and written by Tate Tylor, And adapted from Kathryn Stockett's 2009 novel of the same title.

The movie and the novel recount the story of young white woman and aspiring journalist Eugenia "Skeeter" Phelan. The story focuses on her relationship with

two black maids. Aibileen Clark and Minny Jackson, during the Civil Rights Movement in 1962 Jackson, Mississippi. In an attempt to become a legitimate journalist and writer, Skeeter decides to write a book from the point of view of the maids, exposing the racism they are faced with as they work for white families. The story is set in Jackson, Mississippi in 1963. Aibileen Clark is an African American maid who works for Elizabeth Leefelt, a white woman suffering from postpartum depression. Aibileen's best friend is Minny Jackson, a plain spoken African American maid known for her culinary skills who works for Hilly Holbrook's senile mother, Mrs. Walters.

Much to her mother's chagrin, Skeeter aspires to be a writer. After spending time with Aibileen, Skeeter becomes increasingly disgusted with the shameful way her white socialite friends treat their "Help", especially when Hilly forwards a letter to the Home Help Sanitation Initiative to install separate bathrooms for the help, and decides to write about the housekeeper's experiences. The maids are initially reluctant to comply, afraid of retribution from their employers, but Aibileen eventually agrees, becoming emotionally

attached to the project as it allows her to find closure after the death of her son four years earlier. Minny also complies after Hilly fires her for refusing to go outside in inclement weather to use the help's toilet and subsequently makes false claims that Minny was fired for stealing, making it nearly impossible for her to find another job.

Minny eventually finds work with Celia Foote, wife of wealthy socialite Johnny Foote, Hilly's former beau. Celia is starved for friendship due to Hilly's efforts to ensure she remains a social pariah. Celia befriends Minny during cooking lessons and informs Minny that she is pregnant. Their relationship deepens after Celia miscarries.

Skeeter submits a draft of her book to Harper & Row. Her editor, Elaine Stein, advises her that more maids' stories need to be included. Following the assassination of Medgar Evers and the arrest of Yule May, the maid hired by Hilly to replace Minny, more maids decide to offer Skeeter their insights. As the writing continues, Skeeter, Aibileen, and Minny worry that some maids and their families will be recognized in the book. Minny, as a form of insurance, reveals the "terrible awful thing" she did to Hilly. In a fit of pique over being fired and having her reputation damaged by Hilly's lies, Minny baked her own excrement into a chocolate pie for Hilly, who ate two slices before being informed by Minny of the pie's ingredients. Minny predicts the story will keep the maids safe from retribution, as Hilly will wield her influence to convince her social circle that the story did not take place. With

the book almost finished, Skeeter confronts her mother about Constantine's firing. Charlotte reveals that during a lunch with the local chapter of the Daughters of America, Constantine's daughter Rachel arrived and embarrassed Charlotte by disobeying her order to enter through the kitchen. To save face, Charlotte fired Constantine and ordered her and Rachel to leave immediately. Rachel subsequently took Constantine to live with her in Chicago. Charlotte had every intention to bring Constantine back to Jackson, but Constantine died before she could do so.

The book, published anonymously, is a success. Hilly does everything in her power to protect her reputation after reading about Minny's "terrible awful thing". She becomes unhinged when a check from Celia for one of Hilly's charitable works is made out to "Two Slice Hilly." She drives intoxicated to the Phelan plantation to confront Skeeter and inform Charlotte about her daughter's "hippie ways". Charlotte implies she knows that Hilly is the subject of the pie anecdote and orders her off the property. Charlotte and Skeeter reconcile, and Charlotte offers to help her prepare to move to Manhattan, where Skeeter has been offered a job with Harper & Row. Due to the friendship between Minny and Celia, Johnny tells Minny she has a job with them for as long as she wants. This kindness gives Minny the courage to leave her abusive husband and take her children to live with the Footes.

Because Hilly cannot expose herself as the recipient of Minny's excrement-filled pie, she attempts to frame Aibileen for theft and, after pressuring weak-

willed Elizabeth into silence, fires her. Aibileen condemns Hilly as a godless, vindictive woman. Defeated and humiliated, Hilly breaks down in tears and leaves. After saying farewell to Mae Mobley, Elizabeth Leefolt's physically and verbally abused daughter, Aibileen leaves Jackson with the hope of becoming a writer.

2. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The objective of study is :

1. To describe the caucasians misteresses' view point on the Afro American maids;
2. To describe the Afro American maids' view point on the caucasian misteresses;
3. To describe the conflict between the mistresses and the maids;

3. REVIEW

3.1 REVIEW OF THE *HELP* MOVIE

The authors include reviews of The Help movie from several sources including David Edelstein (New York Magazine), Kirk Honeycutt (Hollywood reporter) and Dyane Jean Francois Writer (TV Producer in Washington D.C)

3.1.1 David Edelstein / New York Magazine

From a dramatic standpoint, the most compelling vantage might well be that of the young white woman, "Skeeter" Phelan, presumably Stockett's alter ego. She's wracked with guilt over having essentially been raised by a black woman too poor to stay home with her own children. If *The Help* exploits black experience, it does so partly out of a need for penance. (David Edelstein / New York Magazine)

As a journalist, Skeeter does her job well, and she is also a good friend for Hilly her friend since elementary school. Skeeter feels things change after she finishes college. Their ideas and opinions are always different, Hilly's priorities are being housewife, Skeeter becomes increasingly disgusted with the shameful way her white socialite friends treat their "help", especially when Hilly forwards a letter to the Home Help Sanitation Initiative to install separate bathrooms for the help, and decides to write about the housekeepers'

experiences about Skeeter. She becomes lonely after Hilly talk to all her other friends about Skeeter. Causes her to immerse herself, very sick losing good friends, but Skeeter also does not want to get into the silly rules that Hilly invented.

In an attempt to become a legitimate journalist and writer, Skeeter decides to write a book from the point of view of the maids referred to as "*The Help*" exposing the racism they are faced with as they work for white families, the hardships routinely inflicted on them by the wealthy families whose food they cook and whose children they raise. The book written by Skeeter is very dangerous because at that

Skeeter actually wants to be a writer, but applications she mailed out came back rejected. She does not see the rejection the other people do way. Since the publisher wants her to get more experience, she sees it as an opportunity. Now she is back and her mother is wondering what she does with her life. Then things change, she gets a job at the Jackson Journal writing a "domestic maintenance column," but she knows nothing about keeping a house, so she must get advice from her friend's maid. But Skeeter always acts like journalist time there was a civil rights war, but if this book could be to help intimidated blacks to make their voices thereby winning them a valuable step towards true racial equality.

Skeeter's character in *The Help* is very interesting and she has a very strong character, a rebel and is not afraid of the possibilities that will happen. Even though she was in the mocks of his social friends, she got a special spot from the black servant. After *The Help* was published, Hilly became very angry, because she got the chapter that suited her. She started cursing Skeeter and threatened to do something to the blacks, but no fear came to Skeeter, as did Aibileen the black aide who worked for Elizabeth, they dared to speak up and fight their master thanks to the book Skeeter had published.

Her guilt over Constantan made Skeeter dare to take any risks to come, for what she felt it was not fair to intimidate the whites, who had served them since they were small, loved the blacks in the same degree. So, Edelstein's review is in line with the writer's review.

3.1.2 Kirk Honeycutt/ Hollywood reporter

With a name like Skeeter, you can expect this 22-year-old to be a rebel and troublemaker. Nothing accounts for her color-blindness other than that she is right-minded—and a writer. For, naturally, a novelist would assume a fellow writer is above such pettiness as racism and class snobbery. (*Kirk Honeycutt/ Hollywood reporter*)

Skeeter is a rebel, at first she acts the same as her other social friends, but she still has different opinions and values. She opposes Hilly by changing the content of the article Hilly made for Skeeter in

Jackson's daily news, and she was kept away from all his social friends. She realizes that she can be anyone without having to think about other people's words, can do anything she likes, including writing a book about a black experience working as a white maid. Skeeter becomes more confident when Aibleen and Minny are willing to share their experiences with Skeeter, as well as other black servants. This becomes very interesting; because Hilly and other social girl friends are starting to get suspicious with Skeeter, they are wondering what Skeeter is planning with the Afro American aides who work for them.

Skeeter attacked the troublemaker, she messed up Hilly's life when the book he wrote has been published, nobody knows if the book about Jackson is published with anonymous, but Jackson read the book, including Hilly, she reads about Minny's "brown pies" the maid she had fired Haney because Minny used Hilly's toilet. Hilly is angry and goes to Skeeter's house and scolds her, but Skeeter and her mother dismisses her disrespectfully. Skeeter is in the spotlight by her social friends, and Stuart's boyfriend Skeeter is also angry and undecided.

Skeeter's color blindness is figurative. It means that she thinks does not believe racism. She feels unfair if Afro Americans should always be humbled, they do get white affection but their degree remains the same. Even Afro Americans are not allowed to voice schools in white schools; the hospitals they use should not be the same as whites and

cut hair the same as whites. From the point of view of Skeeter it is too much to see from the struggles of blacks raising white children until they have no time to make their own children. But as the story progresses, Skeeter becomes more and more distanced from this safe social status and goes, as they say, rogue. She breaks all the rules and crosses dangerous lines – and we love her for it. What chances her new position of social outcast is the prank she plays on Hilly, who is trying to get a bill passed requiring Mississippi families to build outdoor bathrooms for their black employees.

As Skeeter's own friends shun her, the black community embraces her, though not openly, Skeeter starts writing her book and became very close to the blacks. The more Skeeter hears from the maids, the more aware she becomes of the legal, political, and social forces that are allowing these abuses to persist. Skeeter's real growth will probably take place after the novel ends, when she moves to New York. There she'll be exposed to a whole host of new ideas and perspectives that will help her understand the Jackson, Mississippi of her youth. The education she receives from her experience working on Help should be a good foundation.

So, Honeycutt's review is in line with the writer's review.

3.1.3 Dyane Jean François Writer/TV News Producer in Washington D.C.

Emma Stone played her role, Skeeter, faithfully, affecting an awkward walk that bespeaks her character's socially maladroit behaviors. She's a college-educated woman who is actively pursuing a writing career. She does not seem interested in marriage, has never been on a proper date. When she speaks to the Black maids about their hardships she has the innocent look of someone who knows she's landed on something big but doesn't know exactly what. She takes the fact that they are breaking the law at face value. Her ambition to produce "serious writing" about something "that makes her uncomfortable" overrides her fear. She is, as *The Washington Post's Express* columnist Kristen Page-Kirky puts it, "magically, emphatically not racist." (**Dyane Jean François Writer/TV News Producer in Washington D.C.)**

Skeeter has a unique character, all her social friends and her mother are also busy looking for a mate for her, but Skeeter is still busy with her career. She really wants to be a writer, but she cannot reach it yet. Finally she gets a job as a journalist in Jackson , Missisipi.

Skeeter is not wise in her social behavior. She give trouble to her white friends and open the way to the Afro American maids who were not appreciated by the white companies. She considers white trashes who treat their servants, Afro American which improperly, including their own social friends. Skeeter is very careless by writing a book which contains the experience of Afro American maids working for the whites. All of Skeeter's friends are away. Just because of the book project. This is very dangerous for Skeeter as well as for the helpers who tell their experience, but that does not happen.

After the book is published, many people are touched after reading the book. For Skeeter's white friends, she is a disaster, which poses many problems, but for Skeeter racism and gender issues do not apply.

So, Francois's review is in line with the writer's review.

4. ANALYSIS OF *THE HELP*

4.1 Describe the Caucasians mistresses' view point of the Afro American

The help is a novel adaptation movie with the same title by Kathryn Stockett. The movie is about a young woman named Eugenia Skeeter Phelan and her relationship to two black servants, along with a conflict against her white friends. Skeeter was a journalist but wanted to be a writer, then decided to write a book of controversy from the standpoint of Afro America's domestic worker working on whites. Skeeter has a close friend named Hilly and Elizabeth, they are friends from elementary school, Hilly and Elizabeth are married and have children, but not with Skeeter. They always held a Junior League meeting of high- social women.



In the above capture shows how Skeeter (facing centered) meets with her friends Hilly

Halbrook (left) and Elizabeth Leefot (back). This is their first encounter after Skeeter graduates. In the capture they look happy, at the first all look fine, until Hilly tries to get legislation to build a special outdoor bathroom for their Afro American maids. Skeeter feels Hilly's behavior does not make sense. Skeeter is shown repeatedly as an independent quirky young woman with a mind of her own. Surely she can see that her friends are vile.



As the story progresses, Skeeter is more and more distanced from this safe social status and goes, as they say, rogue. She breaks all the rules and she

does risky activities, Skeeter changes the contents of Hilly's article which says " drop my ol coats on my house" to " drop my old toilet on my house" and Hilly gets a lot used toilets in her yard. Hilly becomes ashamed of the toilet tragedy, and she thinks Sjeeter as a pariah, since the Skeeter and Hilly's relationship goes bad.



Skeeter (front) begins to be shunned by her friends because of what Hilly experiences, and Skeeter gets a silly name from Hilly.

Skeeter seems to be no longer in front of her white friends, but that does not matter to Skeeter, and she still focused on the book project she is running.

Hilly's hypocritical nature which always wants to be the best in front



of women in Jackson makes Skeeter disgusted. Hilly thinks Afro American maids are so dirty, ignorant, lazy and unfit for decent wages, she (front) makes

The Poor Starving Children of Africa to portray herself and looks non racism.

Skeeter's book is accepted for publication and it is a success, much to the delight of Skeeter and Afro American maids. The Afro American maids seem to be to the opposite of the caucasian landladies, but they according to Skeeter actually act in support their landladies.



When the book comes out, Hilly (middle) immediately suspects the book is set in Jackson and begins campaigning against the Afro American maidsto whomshe suspects are involved.

But when she gets to the last chapter, Minny's chapter,and reads the pie story, she doest an abrupt turnaround and tells everybody that the book is not about Jackson.

Hilly is very angry and she goes to Skeeter's house to scold her, but Skeeter's mother even dismisses her disrespectfully. And Aibileen cruses Hilly as a kafir women.

4.2 To describe the Afro American maids' view point on the caucasian mistresses

The movie is about a white woman telling about the suffering of Afro American women. Aibileen is an Afro American maid who works on the white family of Elizabeth Leefot. Aibileen looks after seventeen white children, and Mae Mobley is the last child she looks after. I can see Aibileen's sad face when Skeeter gives her a question, "What's it like to take care of someone else's kid,

while your own child is raised by somebody else ...?" No answer comes from Aibileen's mouth. The white ladies leave their own young children at home - even when the children are sick. The Afro American women look after the white children.



In the capture we see Aibileen's face full of regret because her son died at his work place. She has great responsibility to take care for the white children,

while her son died miserably.

Aibileen says if Afro Americans do not have civil rights in Jackson, Missisipi, so they can do is only to continue to obey their mistresses, the white ladies, in order to survive. In the 1960s, Jackson Missisipi became a dangerous place for Afro Americans.



Mae Mobley (right) is Elizabeth's daughter, a fat, funny little girl who rarely gets a touch from her mother. Every day Aibileen always teaches her

good things, she does experiments, to find out what will happen if she teaches her every day.

Aibileen teaches Mobley that "she is kind, she is smart, she is important", Mobley will repeat the words and become their daily routine. What Aibileen does was dangerous, because she teaches Mae Mobley about racial equality and civil rights. If Aibileen is found, she will be fired as the best, but may also face considerable physical and social punishment and even death for her offense.

This lesson is born out of Aibileen's desire to stop the moment when the white's children will grow up and start thinking that the colored people are not as good as the whites. Aibileen's passion shows that people are not born with the idea of racism. This idea is taught, passed down from generation to generation. Aibileen tries to break this cycle, by presenting Mae Mobley with an alternative racist thought.



willing to fire her maid to make room for Minny.

Minny Jackson, an Afro American friend of Aibileen, who gives life to Aibileen when she is desperate, when she lost her son. Minny has skills in cooking, so Hilly is

Minny (right) is the best cook in Mississippi, and Hilly wants it. Minny and Aibileen are the two primary women representing "the Help" - the Afro American women who make life so nice and comfortable for their white employers. In many ways, they are the helpers of Jackson.

Minnie (right) works for Hilly Holbrook, Minny has a hard character. She says that



she wants to kill Hilly, because Hilly leaves a pencil mark on her toilet paper so she will not use Minny. Hilly assumes that Afro Americans are dirty and can

transmit disease, so she does not want to use the same toilet. Minny tells that to Aibileen (left) and it is a joke of both of them, because Hilly does not know that Minny is carrying her own toilet paper. Minny is unable to hold down a job as a maid because of her sarcastic mouth.

The Help has many aspects about racist themes. Through the movie it can be seen how the lives of Afro American servants in the 1960s, where they really had no civil rights, where they got the fair treatment of white people. Caretakers of the community, these domestics played a key role as "mothers" for blacks and whites. *The help* connected Southerners - both white and blacks - to each other. Despite their low pay and lack of personal education, some of them are willing to stand for their own right. If a woman does not hold her own ground, and defend herself, she will be more likely to "fear white people and do what they say." Obey their white mistresses.

The rules Hilly makes to build her own toilet for Afro American maids are approved by the local government in Jackson, and they do so.



Aibileen gets her own toilet from Elizabeth, and Elizabeth think it is a nice thing because Aibileen has her own toilet.

This sometimes does not make sense. The whites say that Afro Americans are dirty and can transmit disease, while their children are raised by the blacks. This will raise a logical question: If white people really believe that blacks are disease carriers, why do black women feed white babies in a private way?



Afro Americans do not really dare to express their opinions even to ask for their rights as citizens. What will happen if they speak up, maybe their lives will be lost.

That is what Aibileen tells Skeeter when Skeeter talks about the project she is going to work on. Initially Aibileen refuses but in the end Aibileen want and Minny as well, but on one condition, their original identity is not listed. The book project which Skeeter will work on runs smoothly and gets published.



Aibileen (right) gets a thank-you from the Reverend (left) and the whole church, for her courage to open a confession to the book Skeeter writes, until the book is

published. Upon the writing of the book, at least the Afro Americans have made their voices even though not directly. In the end Aibileen and Minny can breathe a sigh of relief, because the book already represents all their feelings towards the whites, the mistresses.

4.3 To describe the conflict between the mistresses and the maids

In *The Help* there are some conflicts, and among them are that between the mistresses and the maids.

Conflicts occur in Jackson, Mississippi, where the blacks are not treated fairly at all, and there is a lot of racism. This is basically what the whole movie deals with. Skeeter and the Afro American maids try to help solve some of this by writing the book sharing the stories of what these women have been through.

The second conflict is the way the black women are treated. Back then, women were not given the same rights as men. The movie talks about how women get paid less at doing the same job as a man, which happens to Skeeter. The women are also not provided with the same jobs, the majority of them stay at

home , and the black women can naturally be maids. Skeeter wants to be a write and become something for herself, which most other women look down on. Back then, people saw women as wives only.

The maids in this book deal with many internal conflict. The ones who decide to help Ms. Skeeter, had to go through the fear of getting caught. They have to decide if it is worth the risk. They also have to deal with being treated unfairly at work, which is where whatever white lady they were serving lived. They have to raise white kids, and watch them grow up just like their mothers. They have to deal with living in extremely poor conditions, and being looked at as dirt.

A very prominent conflict is the conflict between Afro American maids and their white mistresses. Every family in Jackson has a maid, so the white women will be like ancestors who never work.

The white ladies look terrible, their lives are useless, everything in their lives is done by the Afro American maids, even to look after their children. The movie has the appropriate moments when nature gets her revenge for their self-denial, but their response is usually more blind anger than tears of recognition. Surely the evil-doing ugliness of these female, middle-class lives is exaggerated, and the two most prominent of these women in the movie are presented as extreme cases. What drives the movie, more than anything else, is animosity against their kind.

Hilly Holbrook is a very racist white woman, even she does not want to use the same toilet with Afro American maids, who works at her house.



In the capture, it can be seen that Hilly's mother says that Hilly is angry because her maid Minny uses the guest toilet at Hilly's house. Hilly assumes that every Afro American is dirty and can transmit disease if she is using the same toilet. She is utterly repulsed by a physical contact with the blacks, and their concern with hygiene is really a desire to have no emotional connection with those over the band without limits. Still, they turn their children over to Afro American maids and let their kids lavish love luck as if they were their own. What is especially striking is the utter lack of gratitude of the white women for what they have, for all the help they have received.



just because of it.

Minnie is forced to use Hilly's toilet, because outside the house there is a storm, and Minny's toilet is outside, but Minny is fired by Hilly



Hilly tells her friends if Minny is fired for stealing. Because of that Minny finds it hard to get a job. Hilly is a very cruel white woman, and she is able to foul the brains of her friends

to believe in all her words.

Several days later, Minny finds work at the home of Johnny and Celia Rae Foote. Johnny is Hilly's ex-boyfriend, and Celia Rae, a Marilyn Monroe look-alike, is from deep in the country. She is shunned by the high-society ladies throughout the novel. Celia makes Minny promise to keep herself a secret from her husband Johnny, causing Minny a lot of stress. Minny is so vindictive to Hilly and she is doing brilliant and dangerous things

Minny bakes a chocolate pie laced with her own poo, and that Hilly eats two slices of the pie. This is why Hilly is trying so hard to ruin Minny around town. Minny convinces Skeeter and Aibileen that their best protection against Hilly, if their book comes out, is to include the pie story in Minny's section. Even if Hilly recognizes the town as Jackson, she will not tell because it would mean admitting to eating poo.

The situation of Afro American maids in Mississippi is in some ways are more unbearable than ever. Their material situation is not horrible. As long as they work, they eat; they have their own very modest homes. And it is not like they are being worked to death as slaves sometimes are what has it. What

has gotten worse is the whites' indifference to their very being, their utter insensitivity to whom they are particular beings.

The upside of middle-class life is that people work for themselves, the downside is that the relationship among employer and employee becomes more all about the cash at expense of any sense of personal responsibility or affection. Life in middle-class Mississippi was all about the downside in the absence of the upside. There's little evidence among the middle-class white women of the aristocratic virtue of generosity or magnanimity or the Christian virtue of charity, especially when it comes to Afro American. There was amazingly little freedom of speech in Mississippi at this time. We learn that speaking against segregation was actually a crime, and nobody was doing it.

So the least it can say is that the federal government was way too slow in intervening in Mississippi, because things are not getting better on their own.

5. CONCLUSION

A book written by Skeeter can pose a great deal for herself as well as to Afro American maids. But Skeeter does not care about it. The book she completed and published with an anonymous. The book became a trending topic in Jackson, especially Hilly, she got a chapter about chocolate pie and she gets very angry. She tries to convince her friends that the book is not about Jackson.

In the Jackson, Afro American do not get civil rights and they live being a helper for the whites. If do not working they will be able to live.

Aibileen and Minny are Afro American maids who the first begin to recount their experiences while working to whites and they were also help Skeeter to complete then book written by Skeeter.

In *The Help* it can see the portrait of Afro American life around 1960's, they should receive any treatment from their mistresses, the whites. In this movie there are some rebellions. Skeeter write a book about Afro American maids and it is against the law in the Jackson, but she is do not care about it. Aibileen who opposed Elizabeth when she is dismissed, Aibileen ask Elizabeth to change and give over to her children as a mother. Minny with her "brown pie" is able to make Hilly angry.

The fear of Afro American maids turns into force for expression, when Skeeter comes to their lives.

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