



**THE STRUGGLE OF BLACK PEOPLE  
TO AVOID STEREOTYPES IN ANGIE THOMAS'  
*THE HATE U GIVE***

**A THESIS**

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for  
the Bachelor Degree Majoring Literature in English Department  
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University**

**Submitted by:**

**Suryaningrum Ayu Irawati**

**NIM: 13020114130060**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY  
SEMARANG**

**2018**

## **PRONOUNCEMENT**

The writer honestly confirms that she compiles this thesis by herself without taking any results from other researchers in S-1, S-2, S-3, and in diploma degree of any university. The writer ascertains that she does not quote any material from other publications or someone's paper except from the reference mentioned.

Semarang, May 2<sup>nd</sup> 2018

Suryaningrum Ayu Irawati

## MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“Life can give everything to whoever tries to understand and is willing to receive new knowledge.”

**Pramoedya Ananta Toer**

*This thesis is dedicated to  
my beloved family and  
to everyone who always encourage the writer.*

**THE STRUGGLE OF BLACK PEOPLE  
TO AVOID STEREOTYPES IN ANGIE THOMAS'  
*THE HATE U GIVE***

**Written by**

**Suryaningrum Ayu Irawati**

**NIM: 13020114130060**

is approved by the thesis advisor

On May 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2018

Thesis Advisor

Dra. Christina Resnitriwati, M. Hum.

NIP. 195602161983032001

The Head of the English Department

Dr. Agus Subiyanto, M. A.

NIP. 196408141990011001

## **VALIDATION**

Approved by

Strata 1 Thesis Examination Committee

Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University

On May 30<sup>th</sup>, 2018

Chair Person

First Member

Drs. Siswo Harsono, M.Hum.

Hadiyanto, S.S., M.Hum.

NIP. 196404181990011001

NIP. 19740725200801013

Second Member

Third Member

Dra. R. Aj. Atrinawati, M.Hum.

Dwi Wulandari, S.S., M.A.

NIP. 196101011990012001

NIP.197610042001122001

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Praise be to Allah SWT, who has given blessing, faith, and strength in life. Hence, this thesis entitled *The Struggle of Black People to Get Justice in Angie Thomas' The Hate U Give* came to a completion. On this occasion, the writer would like to thank all people who have contributed to the completion of this thesis and have encouraged the writer.

The deepest appreciation and gratitude are extended to Dra. Christina Resnitriwati, M. Hum. as the thesis advisor who has given continuous guidance, helpful correction, moral support, advice, and suggestion, without which it is doubtful that this thesis came into completion.

The writer's greatest thank also goes to the following;

1. Dr. Redyanto M. Noor, M.Hum, as the Dean of Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University.
2. Dr. Agus Subiyanto, M.A., as the Head of the English Department of the Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University.
3. All lecturers of English Department Diponegoro University. The writer gives thank to them for the valuable knowledge and guidance during her study at English Department.
4. The writer's parents, Sunaryo and Tumiati, and her beloved brother, Bagus Desna Mukti and Asyraf Zaky Fadhil Bahtiar who always give endless encouragement for her education. Words can hardly describe the love and gratitude that the writer has for them.

5. All of best friends in college, Dyah, Rahma, Mayang, Yanda, Anita, Tuti, Ika, Mutia, Fira, Ravita, and Widi who always listen. The writer also gives thanks to Rendayu Lindung Bulan and Michael Ivan Hartono who help the writer a lot.
6. Beloved friends from LPM Manunggal, Anissa Dyah Pertiwi, Jazaak Firdaus Syafaat, Putri Rachmawati, Faqih Sulthan, Lilis Sujianto, and others who teach me a lot of things. Thank you for sharing happiness together.
7. Friends from KKN Pondowan Pati who have given priceless moment.
8. All fellow friends at English Department 2014 who have given unforgettable days during the study at the university.
9. The writer expresses gratitude for all people who always support and encourage the writer to complete this thesis.

The writer realizes that this thesis is still far from perfect. Therefore, the writer will be glad to receive any recommendation and constructive criticism to make this thesis better.

Finally, the writer expects that this thesis will be useful to the reader who wishes to learn something about racism towards black people and the struggle against it.

Semarang, May 2<sup>nd</sup> 2018

Suryaningrum Ayu Irawati

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

PRONOUNCEMENT .....	i
MOTTO AND DEDICATION.....	ii
APPROVAL .....	iii
VALIDATION .....	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	vii
ABSTRACT.....	ix
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION .....	1
1.1. Background of the Study .....	1
1.2. Research Problem .....	3
1.3. Objectives of the Study .....	3
1.4. Methods of the Study .....	3
1.4.1. Study Approach .....	3
1.4.2. Method of Data Collection .....	4
1.5. Organization of the Thesis .....	4
CHAPTER II BIOGRAPHY OF THE AUTHOR AND SUMMARY OF THE NOVEL.....	6
2.1. Biography of Angie Thomas.....	6
2.2. The Summary of The Hate U Give .....	7
CHAPTER III THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK.....	11
3.1. Intrinsic Theory.....	11
3.1.1. Character.....	11
3.1.2. Setting.....	12
3.1.3. Conflict .....	12



3.2. Extrinsic Theory .....	13
3.2.1. Racism, Stereotypes, and Prejudice .....	13
3.2.2. Discrimination .....	15
3.2.3. Recovery from Fear and Bereavement .....	16
CHAPTER IV ANALYSIS .....	20
4.1. Intrinsic Elements .....	20
4.1.1. Character .....	20
4.1.2. Setting .....	25
4.1.3. Conflict .....	30
4.2. Extrinsic Elements .....	34
4.2.1. The Difference between Black People and White People .....	35
4.2.2. Racial Injustice in <i>The Hate U Give</i> .....	36
4.2.3. The Struggle of Black People to Avoid Stereotypes .....	46
4.2.4. The Role of Black People in Changing the Society.....	55
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION .....	57
BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	58

## ABSTRACT

This thesis deals with racism in *The Hate U Give* written by Angie Thomas. This thesis aims to analyze the impacts of racial discrimination and the struggle of black people against racism to avoid stereotypes in the novel. The method applied in this thesis are intrinsic and extrinsic approach. Character, conflict, and setting are used as the intrinsic elements for getting understanding of the story. As for extrinsic theory, this thesis analyzes the racism which exist in the novel and how to deal with it, including the kinds and effects of racial injustice, the struggle of the black people, and the role of black people. In the novel, the main character witnesses their friends killed by white people. She and people around her struggle to get justice and fight for racism. The result of this research is that modern racial problems and the presence of anti-black attitudes and discrimination are clearly exist and cannot be denied. Furthermore, the existence of racism gives impacts such as oppression and the death of black people. Psychological problems can also be formed when black people suffer from discrimination. However, a small act given by black people to fight against racism can influence on the changes in the society. There will be a movement which unites black and white people who want to combat racism.

**Keywords:** blacks, racism, racial discrimination, psychology, struggle

## ABSTRAK

*Penelitian ini membahas mengenai rasisme dalam novel The Hate U Give oleh Angie Thomas. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis pengaruh diskriminasi ras dan perjuangan orang berkulit hitam untuk melawan rasisme dan stereotip. Metode yang digunakan dalam skripsi ini adalah pendekatan intrinsik dan ekstrinsik. Teori mengenai karakter, konflik, dan latar digunakan sebagai unsur intrinsik agar pemahaman mengenai cerita bisa didapatkan. Sebagai teori ekstrinsik, penelitian ini menganalisis rasisme di dalam novel dan cara untuk melawannya, termasuk mengenai jenis dan dampak ketidakadilan ras, perjuangan masyarakat berkulit hitam, dan peran orang berkulit hitam. Di dalam novel, tokoh utama dalam novel tersebut menjadi saksi atas terbunuhnya dua temannya oleh orang berkulit putih. Dia dan orang-orang di sekitarnya mencoba untuk memperoleh keadilan sebagai perlawanan melawan rasisme. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa masalah ras dan diskriminasi terhadap orang berkulit hitam masih ada. Rasisme memunculkan dampak seperti penindasan dan kematian orang berkulit hitam. Masalah psikologis juga dapat terbentuk ketika orang berkulit hitam mengalami penderitaan praktik diskriminatif. Namun, aksi kecil yang dilakukan orang berkulit hitam untuk melawan rasisme dapat memberikan perubahan dalam masyarakat. Sebuah gerakan yang menyatukan orang berkulit hitam dan putih yang ingin melawan rasisme akan hadir.*

**Kata kunci:** ras kulit hitam, rasisme, diskriminasi ras, psikologi, perjuangan

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background of the Study

After the arrival of blacks from Africa from 17<sup>th</sup> onwards, enslavement started to force them. They had to be suffer under that system. Racial discrimination had happened for a long time, especially because of the legalization of segregation by US Supreme Court in 1883 (Rattansi, 2007: 44). This law made black and white people lived in two separate societies including different public amenities, and white people got more easiness in their lives. The legality was also known as Jim Crow Law. Jim Crow is a blackface character played by the whites who illustrate the blacks as lazy and idiotic people. This situation encouraged the emerging of Civil Rights and Black Power Movement in 1960 which then omitted the racism legally (Rattansi, 2007: 104). However, in the practice of life, racism towards black people still exists.

Injustice and difficulty which always cover black people happened until today. These days, killings of black people by vigilantes and police have happened many times in United States of America. These killings lead to a movement of the society to resist the acts, called Black Lives Matter. According to Jelani Cobb in *The Matter of Black Lives* which is published in *The New Yorker* magazine (2016), this movement became wider after an activist named Alicia Garza had posted her thoughts on Facebook. She was anger since George Zimmerman was free from the accusation of killing a black young man, Trayvon Martin which happen in 2012.

George Zimmerman is a white American who was also a neighborhood watch volunteer in the area where Martin was visiting his relatives. The post by Alicia Garza was posted again by Patrisse Cullors, and she added hashtag #BlackLivesMatter. Then, this hashtag became very popular around the world. Starting from social media, Black Lives Matter became a real movement to support black people from 2012 until today.

Besides the killing of Trayvon Martin, there was a lot of killings of black people. There were more than a thousand-black people who died because of white police. In addition, the murder was not triggered by clear factors. For example, based on *Timeline: The Black Lives Matter Movement* in ABC News (2016), John Crawford was killed by police in Ohio just because he brought a toy gun.

Black Lives Matter began as #BlackLivesMatter. The hashtag was created in 2013 by Patrice Cullors, Alicia Garza, and Opal Tometi—California and New York-based organizers active in incarceration, immigration, and domestic labor campaigns—after the acquittal of George Zimmerman for the murder in Florida of seventeen-year-old Trayvon Martin. The slogan's deeper significance as the rallying cry for an incipient movement crystallized in 2014 during the Ferguson, Missouri uprisings against police brutality (Rickford, 2016: 36).

Peniel E. Joseph in his *Why Black Lives Matter Still Matter* (2017: 19) states that Black Lives Matter holds complex problems of black identity. The people behind the movement creates broad and democratic ways than its predecessors, either the Panthers or civil rights activists ever intended. He added that BLM has made complete usage of the power and potential of social media. In addition, it also organized local chapters and expressed a broader political agenda.

From these cases, although it has reached a modern world, racism toward black people still appears. Angie Thomas has written a novel based on these

situations. The novel entitled *The Hate U Give*. In the novel, she explains that *The Hate U Give* has acronym *thug*, which refers to the criminal.

*The Hate U Give* moves the readers to understand the struggle of black people to get justice. Based on the explanation above, the study will be focused on the role of black people and white people, the effect of racism, and the struggle of the characters in Angie Thomas' *The Hate U Give*.

## **1.2. Research Problem**

There are several problems that will be discussed. The problems are listed as follows.

1. What are the kinds of racism in Angie Thomas' *The Hate U Give*?
2. How does racial injustice affect black people in Angie Thomas' *The Hate U Give*?
3. How do the black people struggle against racism to get justice and what is the role of black people in *The Hate U Give*?

## **1.3. Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of the study are connected to the research problem. The objectives are presented as follows.

1. To explain the kinds of racism in *The Hate U Give*.
2. To analyze the effect of racial injustice in *The Hate U Give*.
3. To analyze the struggle of the characters against racism to get justice and the role of black people in Angie Thomas' *The Hate U Give*.

## **1.4. Methods of the Research**

### **1.4.1. Research Approach**

The study approach used in this study is sociological and psychological approach. The sociological approach focuses on the social condition in the novel.

On the other side, the psychological approach is done to fulfill the research about the psychological condition of the character in the novel.

The writer uses the close reading method. The method is done by reading the text accurately and thoroughly to understand the literary work. In this case, the writer has done close reading method in order to analyze *The Hate U Give*.

#### **1.4.2. Method of Data Collection**

The method of data collection used in this thesis is library research. According to Jorge Marx Gomez and Sulaiman Mouselli in their *Modernizing the Academic Teaching and Research Environment* (2018: 8), library research is a type of research that is gotten principally using written materials located in libraries, World Wide Web, and in virtual databases.

In this thesis, theory of race and discrimination are applied in order to analyze the novel. The writer also uses the theory of recovery from fear and bereavement. These theories are applied to analyze the extrinsic elements. Meanwhile, characters, settings, and conflict are applied to analyze the intrinsic elements of the novel.

#### **1.5. Organization of the Thesis**

The thesis consists of five chapters. Some of them are divided into several subchapters. The five chapters are listed as below.

##### **CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION**

Chapter I contains the background of the study, research problems, objectives of the study, methods of the study, and organization of the thesis.

## CHAPTER II : AUTHOR AND HER WORK

Chapter II contains the biography of the author, Angie Thomas. The summary of the novel entitled *The Hate U Give* are also presented.

## CHAPTER III : THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Chapter III includes the explanation of the theories which are used to analyze the novel. The writer applies intrinsic and extrinsic approach to analyze the elements of the story. The intrinsic elements are limited to characters, conflict, and setting. With regard to the extrinsic elements, the writer explains how blacks and whites are differentiated, the kinds and effects of racism and discrimination, the struggle of the characters against racism to get justice, and the role of black people.

## CHAPTER IV : ANALYSIS

Chapter IV contains the analysis of the novel which refers to the theoretical framework. The analysis is focused to answer the problems which have already mentioned in the research problem.

## CHAPTER V : CONCLUSION

Chapter V contains the deduction of the analysis. The writer concludes the analysis into several paragraphs.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **BIOGRAPHY OF THE AUTHOR AND SUMMARY OF THE NOVEL**

#### **2.1. Biography of Angie Thomas**

Angie Thomas was born, raised, and still resides in Jackson, Mississippi. Her debut novel *The Hate U Give* is a #1 New York Times Bestseller and was acquired by the Balzer + Bray imprint of HarperCollins Publishers in a 13-house auction. It has received starred reviews from 8 literary journals, one of the highest amounts received for a young adult novel and will be published in over 20 countries. Film rights have been optioned by Fox 2000 and Temple Hill Productions with George Tillman attached to direct and Hunger Games actress Amandla Stenberg attached to star. Inspired by the Black Lives Matter movement, Thomas's searing debut about an ordinary girl in extraordinary circumstances addresses issues of racism and police violence with intelligence, heart, and unflinching honesty.

Thomas holds a BFA in Creative Writing from Belhaven University and an unofficial degree in Hip Hop. She is an inaugural winner of the Walter Dean Myers Grant 2015, awarded by We Need Diverse Books. Thomas is a former teen rapper whose greatest accomplishment was an article about her in Right-On Magazine with a picture included.



## 2.2. The Summary of The Hate U Give

*The Hate U Give* written by Angie Thomas is a novel about Starr Carter, a sixteen-year-old black girl who lived in the poor neighborhood, Garden Heights. Most people who lived there were black people. On the other hand, Starr and her brother went to school in Williamson Prep, a posh private high school where most of the students were white. She kept living in two different surroundings and tried to adapt herself. She even had a white boyfriend.

One day, Starr went to a party and met her childhood friend, Khalil. A fighting happened in the party and Khalil asked Starr to go out. However, on their way to go home, the car was stopped by a white police officer. The officer asked for Khalil's license, but then they had a debate. Khalil made a sudden move and that made him being shot and murdered in front of Starr. Starr shocked. This situation made Starr remembered when her friend, Natasha was also shot and died a few years ago. Khalil's death soon became a national headline. Many people called him a thug like a drug dealer or a gangbanger. She was the only one who could tell the truth of the accident. However, all of her family protected Starr and did not let anyone know that she was the witness. They knew that it could endanger their lives because they might get death threats and be targeted by cops. Such situation had happened for many times and they could imagine what would happen. Starr got dilemma, and she was too afraid to speak.

Then, Starr's Uncle, Carlos convince her that she would help Khalil to get justice if she came to the investigation. Starr agreed, and she answered questions by detectives about the case, accompanied by her mother. However, Starr realized that

the investigation became bullshit since the detectives did justifying towards Khalil all the time. After the investigation, an advocate and attorney, April O'rah from Just Us for Justice offered help to make sure Starr's voice was heard without being exploited. Starr and her mother denied as they wanted to have peace.

On the news, Starr saw that the police chief admitted that there was no reason to arrest the officer. Starr blamed herself because she did not tell all of things of the incident, such as that the cop pointed out the gun towards her. On the other side, friends of Starr also talked about the case thoroughly. They called Khalil as a drug dealer, without knowing that Starr was connected to.

Once, the district attorney called and asked Starr to talk with them. Starr's parents said she could reject it but Starr was willing to do it. It turned out that the case was turned over to the DA, and they were preparing to take the case to a grand jury. Before meeting the DA, Starr discussed with Ms. O'rah. Ms. O'rah explained that Starr would testify to the grand jury, then the grand jury would decide whether charges should be brought against the officer. While waiting for the DA meeting, Starr found out that the father of the officer did an interview on TV. She was extremely shocked because most of the statements were not true.

After that, Ms. O'rah arranged an interview with a national news program called *Friday Night News Special*, a week before Starr testified the grand jury. In there, Starr's face was not being shown to keep her peace and safety. Starr told everything about the case on the interview, including the fact that she hid from her parents, that the cop pointed his gun to her. The interview hit some people who did not like it. Some cop harassed Starr's family in the Garden Heights. Moreover, the

night before testifying to the grand jury, when all of Starr's family were in the house, they got couples of gunshots. This attack broke the house through the front window. This situation made Starr decided not to go to the grand jury. However, her father reminded her about point one of the Ten-Point Program that they wanted freedom. The father supported Starr that her voice was significant to get justice.

The day came. Starr went to the courthouse. The media frenzy fulfill the air and Starr needed to go in through back door to avoid the cameras. In the room, about twenty grand jurors sat. Then the night of the shooting was being discussed in details for three hours. The decision was announced seven weeks after the testifying. At the time, Starr's family moved to a new house to get peace and stay away from riots. The decision hit them all because the grand jury decided not to indict Officer Brian. On the streets, Starr saw some teenagers shouted "Justice for Khalil!". She also wanted to do protest. Starr joined the crowd at Magnolia Avenue and yelled together. The protest became a riot. The police shot and pop after pop fill the air, along with smoke and shattered glass. Then they moved to the east side, yet the police blocked off many routes. In a four-way intersection, people stood around and shouted that a hairbrush was not a gun. Ms. O'Frah was also there. Starr wanted to do something, so that Ms. O'Frah asked her to fire her as the attorney. Hence, Ms. O'Frah was no longer represent Starr. On top of the car, Starr began to introduce herself as the witness. She invited the crowd to fight against injustice. Then, the cops threw a can of tear gas. It explodes and the crowd ran. Ms. O'Frah told Starr to go to the bus.

Starr and her friends went to the store, hoped that they would be safe there. Nevertheless, someone burn the store. They all were panicked. The smoke filled their lungs. They intended to go out through the back door but it was locked. They screamed for help and finally they could go out safely.

In the end, the decision of the grand jury was not changed. However, Starr realized that all of the struggle of her and people around her was more than just about Khalil, the cop, or the case. It was about all people, including other victims who also killed. She would not stop and believe that there would be a change one day. She just needed to be ready to fight because it was her turn. She would never forget and never be quiet.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **3.1. Intrinsic Theory**

Some intrinsic theories will be discussed in this chapter. The theories are character, setting, and conflict.

##### **3.1.1. Character**

According to James Potter in *Elements of Literature* (1967: 3), characters become the rudimentary component in the imaginative literature. Holman in *A Handbook to Literature* (1960: 79) states that character is a concise descriptive picture of a personage who has some certain quality. He adds that characters can be divided into several types. Protagonist and antagonist characters are some kinds of characters. The protagonist is the chief character who dominates the story. The morality of the protagonist can be good or bad because the protagonist is not always a hero. When the conflict comes in the fiction or drama, the protagonist will have an opponent who is an antagonist (Holman, 1960: 25).

Based on the explanation from Sandrine Sorlin in *Language and Manipulation in House of Cards: A Pragma-Stylistic Perspective* (2016: 34), a scientist Greimas states about his mythical actantial model. He says that a hero knows to get adjuvant or helper to facilitate the hero's desire. However, this hero needs to face an opposant who can obstruct the progress.

### **3.1.2. Setting**

According to Holman in *A Handbook to Literature* (1960: 453), setting is the physical and spiritual background of a narrative where the plot of the story takes place. He explains that there are four elements that can bring up a setting. The first element is the definite geographical location, including its scenery, typography, and physical arrangements. The second element is the way of living or the manner of the characters. The next element is the time in which the action happens. The last element is the atmosphere and general environment of the characters. It includes social, religious, moral, mental, and emotional situations.

### **3.1.3. Conflict**

C. Hugh Holman in *A Handbook to Literature* (1960: 105) states that the conflict is the struggle of two sides or forces which oppose each other in a plot. In addition, a plot is a series of interconnected actions resulted by the interaction between a character and another person which leads to a climax and a denouement (Holman, 1960: 356).

The presence of impetus which motivates the conflict or some targets that is looked for are also implied in the conflict. Conflict involves the suspense and interest in order to build and develop the story of the fiction.

A plot may contain single conflict or more complex conflicts. The character of any form of fiction, including drama, novel, or short story may get conflicts in four basic types of conflicts. The struggle of the protagonist against the forces of nature is the first type of a conflict. Next, the protagonist may struggle and fight against another character. It is usually the antagonist who opposes the protagonist.

The third conflict is the conflict between the protagonist and the force of the society. The last conflict is between two inner elements within the protagonist which emerge to master and dominate each other.

In addition, Holman adds that there may be the fifth possible type of conflict, which is the struggle of the protagonist against destiny or fate. However, he thinks that such conflict can be represented by one or more of the basic types of conflicts that have been discussed above. The fifth type can only be applied when the gods actively appear in the story (Holman, 1960: 105).

### **3.2. Extrinsic Theory**

The extrinsic theories that are discussed in this thesis are theory of racism, including the explanation of stereotypes and prejudice, theory of discrimination, and theory of recovery from fear and trauma.

#### **3.2.1. Racism, Stereotypes, and Prejudice**

Based on Hans Bartens in his *Literary Theory: The Basics* (2001: 217), there are three political instruments of analysis that can be used, which are class, gender, and race. Those three instruments hugely influence the Western culture in constructing the culture itself.

According to Richard J. Perry in *“Race” and Racism: The Development of Modern Racism in America* (2007: 2), racism is the way of grouping people because of their physical appearance which leads to social discrimination. It is intensely rooted in numerous societies, mainly in Western Europe and North America. However, racism is a recent phenomenon, particularly with respect to the assumption of genetic boundaries.

Racism gives ominous, concrete social consequences related to its role as cultural pattern. It affects people life in real time and in specific places. Racism is also a part of a belief system which arises from cultural and social dynamics (Perry, 2007: 2).

Bartens even states that there is the black construction. It means that foremost white culture and all literary products have constructed black females and males to be diverse from whites. Black people have to live up to the roles formed by white-dominated society. Practically, white society have forced black people to be drowned in the stereotypes that have been created (Hans Bartens: 2001: 111).

Racism can be seen in any part of life. In literature, formerly most of writers were white female and male. This had happened until the twentieth century, before Harlem Renaissance overwhelmingly affected American literature. The cultural movement which happened between 1920s and 1930s emerged African-American writers. Moreover, African-American writers have also started to write and discussed racial discrimination which has really happened. (Hans Bartens, 2001: 104). Hence, Black Power movement in 1960s also had its own impact to the existence of racism.

John R. Feagin in his *Racist America* (Feagin, 2000: 106) states that racism includes anti-black stereotyping and prejudice. Racial prejudice is the antipathy of faulty generalization toward other races, meanwhile stereotypes can be defined as negative belief of a racial group which becomes rationalization of racist behavior. These acts emerge based on faulty generalization. White people even have racist terms to call blacks, as if all of them are same, such as ghetto, slum, gangs, the poor,



violent criminals, and drug pushers. By using this hidden racial meaning, they openly denigrate black people (Feagin: 2000: 120). Despite somewhat diminished, the gap between black and white people is still large. Racism even can be the major cause of death of many African-Americans (Feagin, 2000: 196).

### **3.2.2. Discrimination**

The theory of discrimination is discussed below. The first topic is about the types of discrimination, and the second topic focuses on the racial discrimination.

#### **3.2.2.1. Types of Discrimination**

According to Fishbein in his *Peer Prejudice and Discrimination: The Origins of Prejudice* (2002: 6), discrimination is harmful actions toward others who come from different group. This is led by their membership in a certain group. He adds that discrimination can be both mild and extreme. Ignoring someone and calling someone a derogatory name behind his or her back are parts of mild discrimination. However, discrimination becomes extreme if involves killing, like the mutual killing by ethnic groups in the 1990s in what was formerly Yugoslavia.

Fishbein describes some types of discrimination. The first one is discrimination towards deaf individual. Next, Fishbein explains about discrimination toward mentally retarded individuals (Fishbein, 2002: 125). The third discrimination he explained is discrimination against the opposite sex or discrimination because of gender. The opposite-sex discrimination is the outcome of three factors which are the genetic predisposition, cultural norms, are the socialization of sex-typing (Fishbein, 2002: 142). The last is race discrimination, which is led by racial differences.

### **3.2.2.2. Racial Discrimination**

Racial discrimination can be defined as harmful attitudes toward those who come from different race. Todd D. Nelson in *Handbook of Prejudice, Stereotyping, and Discrimination* (2009: 6) states that discrimination is influenced by social norms. He adds that either attitude or action builds relationship which gets higher and influences people. The act of discrimination impacts the physical and mental health of those who experience it.

Feagin explains that discriminatory practices in life underlie racial hierarchy (Feagin, 2001: 20). He adds that the lifetimes of discrimination faced by people have certain patterns. In political and legal institutions, for example, there may be discrimination in justice system, discrimination in voting, police malpractice, and court discrimination. Some images and attributes are also given to black people, such as laziness, deviance, and drugs. In addition, violence, shooting, and another act also strengthen the existence of racial discrimination.

### **3.2.3. Recovery from Fear and Bereavement**

The theory of recovery from fear and stages of bereavement are presented in this section.

#### **3.2.3.1. Fear**

Robert Plutchik in Dennis Coon's *Introduction to Psychology: Exploration and Application* (1983: 294) divides emotions into eight primary lists, which are fear, surprise, sadness, disgust, anger, anticipation, joy, and acceptance. Based on his research, each emotion can differ in intensity. For instance, fear may vary from terror to apprehension. Anger can also vary from rage to simple annoyance.

Fear or anxiety is a part of inner conflict. John Altrocchi, in his book *Abnormal Behavior* (1980), writes that psychoanalytic theory is the basic concept to explain inner conflict. Nevertheless, the present model of inner conflict improves imperative interpersonal and learning features.

According to him, fear or anxiety is a painful emotional state which is signed by and escorted by alarm, dread, or disquiet of autonomic nervous system arousal. This arousal is marked by some signs such as shallow and rapid breathing, strong and fast heartbeat, sweating, trembling, dryness of the mouth, and muscular tension (Altrocchi, 1980: 41). This feeling is the distinctive and innate response when there is the awareness of danger or physical pain. The emotional and cognitive development proceeds and leads the individual to experience specific feeling. The organism overcomes the awareness of physical pain and danger by building fear and anxiety as the innate response.

One aspect that gives impact in recovering from fear and trauma is anger. Anger is undoubtedly power. It is true that anger can give serious effects and may destroy the survivor to do bad things. However, in positive ways, holding anger up as the light of courage can be the significant issue in recovery. People have a choice to do what they want. They can either develop meaning or develop nothing for their suffering (Larsen, 2003: 40).

From these explanations, it can be concluded that anger can be the emotional response when people get injustice. The deep of the anger is along with the deep of the hurt, the damage, and the injustice.

#### **3.2.3.2. Stages of Bereavement**

People who have experienced something bad often get fear and trauma. They feel difficult to get recovery from their fear. According to Earnie Larsen in her *Destination Joy: Moving Beyond Fear, Loss, and Trauma in Recovery* (2003: 33), recovery is the process of overcoming the damage gradually and step by step. Larsen adds that there are three stages of recovery. Each stage relates to the depth of the damage.

The first stage is Stage I Recovery. It means doing detention the addiction or dealing with the crisis. In this stage, a lot of energy and attention is needed to get focus on the issue. Stage II Recovery is managing life and work. Larsen says, “the focus of Stage II is not the addiction itself, but the habits and patterns at work beneath the addictions. Stage I Recovery is about stopping. Stage II Recovery is about asking why (Larsen, 2003: 35). By asking the reason, people learn to understand the triggers that push them to be helpless in facing the similar stuff. In addition, Stage III Recovery is about making others aware that early trauma and abuse give serious effect and deep implications for people who seeks recovery (Larsen, 2003: 36). People need to understand and face the damage that they had before stepping forward to the joy.

According to Dennis Coon’s *Introduction to Psychology: Exploration and Application* (1983: 309), a period of grief follows a bereaved person. It is a usual and natural reaction which is needed to adjust to death. The grief begins with initial shock along with dazed state because of the loss. The bereaved will show little emotion until the funeral is hold. In that moment, the bereaved may unleash tears.

Sharp pangs of grief follow the stages. The mourners yearn the dead person and hope to have him or her back. They may encounter with the dead person in dreams. In some occasion, there is anger which displaces the silent despair. Weeks or months of apathy, dejection, and depression may damage the mourners. They see that life has decreased meaning. Their spirit to do activities usually comes back after two or three weeks. Nevertheless, their depression, including their loss of energy and appetite, may haunt them (Coon, 1983: 309).

Then, the mourners start a new beginning. There is a realization that the situation cannot be changed. Pangs of grief are less frequent. The good thing is that the memories of the dead person bring forward positive pictures and nostalgia. The survivors are succeeded to release their agony.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **ANALYSIS**

This chapter analyzes the novel entitled *The Hate U Give* written by Angie Thomas on its intrinsic and extrinsic elements. The intrinsic elements that will be analyzed are characters, setting, and conflict. Meanwhile, the extrinsic elements are about the racism in the novel and the struggle to fight against it.

#### **4.1. Intrinsic Elements**

Intrinsic elements which will be discussed in this chapter are characters, setting, and conflict.

##### **4.1.1. Character**

The analysis of the characters in the novel will discuss the protagonist and the antagonist characters in the novel. The analysis will be focused on three characters: Starr Carter, Officer Brian Cruise Jr., and King.

###### **4.1.1.1. Starr Carter**

Starr Carter is a protagonist character in the novel. She is the chief character and plays dominant role in the story. Starr is not really tall, but it is told that she is taller than Maya, one of her friends. She is described as a beautiful girl with his dark skin. She has big brown eyes and long eyelashes. She calls herself having a little too much forehead, like her mother (Thomas, 2017: 35).

Starr is a tough girl who cares very much about people around her. At first, she is not a dauntless girl, yet she tries to cover her fear. She is terrified of any possibilities and danger that may happen to her and her family. Her effort results in bravery to face anything in order to attain justice. She changes herself to be a brave and strong girl.

The story of the novel is told by Starr's point of view. All of the plot revolves around her life. Starr is a sixteen-year-old black girl who witnesses her friends killed by a cop. The first one is Natasha, and this situation happens when she has been a child. Then, she sees Khalil shot by a police officer. Khalil is Starr's friend who is killed by a cop when he and Starr are on the way to go home after running away from a riot in Big D's party. Starr becomes the only witness to this accident.

Starr lives in two different surrounding. She lives in a poor neighborhood of black people called Garden Heights. However, she goes to school in Williamson, a private preparation school which is allocated to white people. Starr even dates a white boyfriend named Chris who does not know that Starr is the sole witness of the booming incident. Thus, Starr often pushes herself to act differently in those two places. She gets plenty of times when she feels ashamed of her life in black area which is full of problems and disturbances.

I just have to be normal Starr at normal Williamson and have a normal day. That means flipping the switch in my brain so I'm William'son Starr. Williamson Starr doesn't use slang – if a rapper would say it, she doesn't say it, even if her white friends do. ... Williamson Starr is approachable (Thomas, 2017: 73-74).

Starr experiences lots of conflict in order to build her own courage to speak and get justice. With the help of her parents, family, friends, and all colleagues, Starr can remove her hesitation. She keeps fighting for racial injustice until the end of the story, ignoring the fact that the cop who kills Khalil is not indicted. She knows that she must not stop trying, because the struggle is not only for Khalil and her family but also many people in the world.

#### **4.1.1.2. Officer Brian Cruise Jr.**

Officer Brian is the antagonist character in the novel since he is the opponent of the protagonist. Officer Brian Cruise Jr. is the white cop who shoots Khalil. Starr often calls him as One-Fifteen because he has that number in his uniform. When he pulls Khalil over, he asks for his license, registration, and proof of insurance. He also states that the taillight of Khalil's car is broken. Hence, he feels that he needs to stop the car.

At that time, Starr is also in the car with Khalil. She describes Officer Brian that he has a brown buzz cut and a thin scar on his face. Starr thinks that he is in his middle thirties to early forties.

With the flashlight following Khalil's hands, I make out the numbers on the badge—one-fifteen. He's white, midthirties to early forties, has a brown buzz cut and a thin scar over his top lip.

Khalil hands the officer his papers and license (Thomas, 2017: 26).

Officer Brian and Khalil argue each other for some times. Then, Khalil makes a sudden move when the cop has his back to Khalil. Their arguments are ended by three times of shots because of that sudden move. Actually, Officer Brian does not



find anything dangerous in the car yet, but he kills Khalil because of his distrust towards him.

On another part of the novel, the story about Officer Brian is represented by his father who appears on the television. They are playing the victims since the father defends his son and says that the decision to shoot is triggered by Khalil and Starr. They accuse Khalil and Starr that they are rough because of cursing him out and keeping glancing at each other like planning something (Thomas, 2017: 243).

#### **4.1.1.3. King**

King is the leader of a local gangbanger in Garden Heights who is often called as King Lord. King is born with the same name of the gang he joins, King Lords. They have a code name which is Gray Boys. King has three-hundred-pounded of weight and six feet of height. On his face, there are tattoos of two tears under his left eye. Those symbolize two lives that he has taken (Thomas, 2017: 51). King also loves smoking.

King is the father of Kenya and a stepfather of Seven, Starr's brother. Seven has his real mother, Iesha, who lives with King. Maverick, Starr's father is used to be the former King Lord but then he leaves the gang stuff.

Of course, he does. "His name King, and he live right here in Garden Heights. Probably the biggest drug dealer in the city. He over that King Lords gang. Come get him if you wanna get somebody. Wasn't nobody but his boys who did that to them cops anyway. We sick of this! Somebody march 'bout that!" (Thomas, 2017: 186-187).

King has certain revenges for Starr and her family. He is a bad and wicked person. Once, King warns Maverick and Starr to be careful when giving statement about the case. This warn is caused by King's worry that the district attorney or other officers may find out about King Lords. Even there are some death threats gotten by Starr and her family which are assumed as the tricks done by King Lords.

“These cases always interesting,” King says. “They dig for information. ... They already saying Khalil sold drugs. That could mean problems for anybody who may have been involved in his hustle. So people gotta be careful when they talking to the DA. Wouldn't want them to be in danger 'cause they ran their mouth.” (Thomas, 2017: 268-269).

King is also sly and tricky. He does manipulation to keep the reputation of him and his gang. At the Khalil's funeral, King and some of his boys shows up. This situation results in issues that Khalil is a King Lord too, because a King Lord only shows up at other King Lords funerals. Moreover, they put a folded bandana on Khalil's body, as if Khalil is their fallen comrades who has great honor. Nevertheless, the true fact is that Khalil refuses to join the gang. In order to keep the pride of the gang, they pretend to have Khalil as the King Lord.

He and his gang members set fire to burn Starr and her friends when they hide from riots and protests happening in Carnation. In the end, King is arrested. DeVante, an ex-member of the gang is willing to help giving evidence in order to keep the King and other criminals in the jail.

To make it easy in understanding the characters of the novel, including the protagonist, the antagonist, the helper, and the opposant, the tables are presented below.

	<b>The Protagonist</b>	<b>The Antagonist</b>
<b>Black</b>	Starr Carter	King
<b>White</b>		Officer Brian Cruise Jr.

**Table 1. The Protagonist and the Antagonist**

	<b>The Helper</b>	<b>The Opposant</b>
<b>Black</b>	Maverick Carter Lisa Carter Seven Carter Carlos DeVante April Ofrah Lewis	King's boys/the member of the gang The Black Officer
<b>White</b>	Chris	Hailey The White Officer
<b>Other Races</b>	Maya (Oriental)	Detective Gomez (Latina)

**Table 2. The Helper and the Opposant**

#### **4.1.2. Setting**

There are three kinds of setting which will be analyzed: setting of places, setting of time, and setting of social environments.

#### **4.1.2.1. Setting of Place**

Some places which become the setting of the novel are presented below. These places strongly give influence to the story.

##### **4.1.2.1.1. Williamson**

Williamson is a private school where Starr studies at. It is far from Starr's neighborhood and it has rare black students in there. Starr's parents are afraid of troubles made by gang members and the case of killing of Natasha. Thus, they send Starr to Williamson.

A couple of gang members who were up to no good made trouble in my neighborhood and killed Natasha. My parents got scared, and although they didn't send me to my aunt and uncle in a rich neighborhood, they sent me to a bougie private school (Thomas, 2017: 38-39).

In the United States of America, there is a city called Williamson in West Virginia. There is also William Street in Madison where a young black man got shot. The author seems to adjust the setting with those facts to strengthen the sphere since the novel exposes the black movement which also spread widely in the USA.

##### **4.1.2.1.2. Garden Heights**

Starr's family and their store are located at Garden Heights, a black neighborhood. This place often gets riots and disturbance. Garden Height gives Starr's family so many troubles that they want to move to another place.

Garden Heights has been a battlefield for the past two months over some stupid territory wars. I was born a "queen" 'cause Daddy used to be a King Lord. But when he left the game, my street royalty status ended. But even if I'd grown up in it, I wouldn't understand fighting over streets nobody owns (Thomas, 2017: 20).

#### **4.1.2.1.3. Carnation**

Carnation is the place where the shoot of Khalil happened. Starr and Khalil run away from the riot through this street. They went through Carnation, a street at which most of the houses are uninhibited and the street-lights are broken (Thomas, 2017: 25). Then, they are stopped by a cop. Khalil and the cop have an argue, and it is ended by the death of Khalil.

After the grand jurors decides not to prosecuted Officer Brian, a great mass of people fill the street and do protest. Starr also joins this protest because she wants to get justice.

A red, green, and yellow school bus is parked on the street to our right. It says Just Us for Justice on the side. A large crowd is gathered in the street to our left. They point black hairbrushes into the air.

The protestors are on Carnation. Where it happened.

...

“A hairbrush is not a gun!” (Thomas, 2017: 402).

#### **4.1.2.1.4. The Court**

The courthouse is the witness and the trace of Starr’s struggle. In this place, Starr testifies to the grand jury about the case of Khalil. On the day of testification, plenty of people including reporters gather near the courthouse. Starr goes to the grand jury room and is interviewed for three hours in there.

The room has wood-paneled walls and no windows. About twenty or so men and women occupy a U-shaped table. Some of them are black, some of them aren’t.

...

Ms. Monroe says from the back of the room. “Could you please introduce yourself to the grand jurors?” (Thomas, 2017: 328).

#### **4.1.2.2. Setting of Time**

Setting of time of *The Hate U Give* are discussed on this section.

##### **4.1.2.2.1. At night**

Killing of Khalil happens at the night after Big D holds a party in his place. At first the party is going well, but then some unknown people shoot and make up disturbances. Starr and Khalil run away. However, they meet a cop and Khalil gets killed. “Cars speed away outside, and people run into the night in any direction where shots aren’t firing off. Khalil leads me to a Chevy Impala parked under a dim streetlight” (Thomas, 2017: 19).

Nights after the incident happens, Starr gets nightmares over and over again. Natasha and Khalil come to her dream and made her cannot sleep well. Sometimes, her mother stays all night beside her to calm her down.

Darkness crawls toward them. I try to warn them, but my voice doesn’t work. The shadow shallows them up in an instand. Now it creeps toward me. I back away, only to find it behind me....

I wake up. My clock glows with the number: 11:05 (Thomas, 2017: 53).

The night before Starr testifies to the grand jury, Starr and her family have gotten threat as there are gunshots directed to their house (Thomas, 2017: 315). The suspects also throw bricks to them. Because of this situation, they need somebody to protect their house and safety.

#### 4.1.2.2.2. 21<sup>st</sup> century

The setting of time is 21<sup>st</sup> century since the characters talk about a popular social media, *Twitter*. It is also appropriate to the fact that Black Lives Matter movement in America has started from social media. They use hashtags to spread out the same idea. "*People from the neighborhood are already talking about it on Twitter,*" Seven says" (Thomas, 2017: 37). They talk not only about Twitter, but also about Tumblr, a kind of platform for blogging. Starr, as the main character, uses Tumblr mainly to post and reblog pictures about black matters.

I've seen it happen over and over again: a black person gets killed just for being black, and all hell breaks loose. I've tweeted RIP hashtags, reblogged pictures on Tumblr, and signed every petition out there. I always said that if I saw it happen to somebody, I would have the loudest voice, making sure the world knew what went down (Thomas, 2017: 38).

#### 4.1.2.3. Setting of Social Environment

The social environment in the novel are still affected by the existence of racism so that there are bad assumption and judgement towards black people. This may be one of the factors that people easily belief that Khalil deserves to be killed. They also distrust Khalil and think that he has done inappropriate manners such as being a gang member.

"... I sat there in the street as he took his last breath. I've had to listen to people try to make it seem like it's okay he was murdered. As if he deserved it. But he didn't deserve to die, and I didn't do anything to deserve seeing that shit!" (Thomas, 2017: 339).

The different atmosphere of two surrounding, black and white area, is also still clear. White people area is safer without riots. On the other side, living in the

black people area means that the riots and disturbance become friends. “There was a drive-by around the corner, and the gunshots scared her” (Thomas, 2017: 39).

Nevertheless, the strength of struggle to get justice in the modern era is had by plenty of people. The significant influence is social media, which nowadays becomes a life style that can never be separated from people. From a little movement, they started to give change.

### **4.1.3. Conflict**

There are many conflicts in *The Hate U Give*. These conflicts involve the antagonist character, the society, and the main character herself.

#### **4.1.3.1. The Conflict between the Starr Carter against Herself**

Starr gets dilemma to decide whether she shall speak out or not. Starr does not want Khalil is seen as a bad person, but she is also afraid of the possibility that it can destroy her family if she speaks out. “Now I am that person, and I’m too afraid to speak,” (Thomas, 2017: 38).

However, after being convinced by Uncle Carlos, Starr tries to be brave and becomes a willing participant to be investigated. She even speaks out with the help of activist. She talks as the witness at the court and is interviewed by the media, even though the media only plays her voice to keep her identity.

The conflict strengthens when Starr and her family get many threat and disruption. Their house is being shot until the window glass is shattered. Somebody also throws bricks which can endanger them. This terror results in Starr’s



willingness not to go to the courthouse to testify to the grand jury. She is scared and worried about the safety of people around her.

“I said I’m not going!” I shout.

They finally hear me. My stomach holds a rolling boil. “Yeah, it could’ve been King Lords, but what if it was the cops?” I look at Daddy and remember that moment weeks ago in front of the store. “I thought they were gonna kill you,” I croak. “Because of me.” (Thomas, 2017: 315).

This leads Starr to get strongest conflict within herself. A part of her wants to stop the injustice, yet there is something inside her which prevents her not to push their family in danger. In the end, Starr can build her own courage to struggle to get justice.

#### **4.1.3.2. The Conflict between the Starr Carter against the Antagonist**

There are two antagonists that oppose Starr Carter as the protagonist. The conflicts happen between Starr Carter against Officer Brian and against King.

##### **4.1.3.2.1. Starr Carter against Officer Brian**

The conflict begins with the story when Starr comes to a spring party which is held by a black boy living in her surrounding, Big D. Then, a riot happens in the party. The sound of shot fulfilled the air, and Starr’s friend, Khalil grabs Starr to go out from the party. When they are on the way, a cop stops their car. He asks for Khalil's license, registration, and proof of insurance. Khalil does not like the way the cop treats them, and he gives many protests to the cop. However, when Khalil makes a move to open the driver's door, the cop shoots him.

Khalil does. He opens the driver’s door.  
“You okay, Starr—”

*Pow!*

One. Khalil's body jerks. Blood splatters from his back. He holds on to the door to keep himself upright (Thomas, 2017: 27).

The cop also points out his gun to Starr and yells at her. To keep herself safe, Starr puts her hands up. She leaves the place when her father comes and asks her to go home.

After this incident happens, Starr starts to fight against the cop. Starr wants to get justice, that the cop will get his own punishment because of killing Khalil. To fight him, Starr becomes a part of the investigation as the witness, joins protests, and also testifies to the grand jury in the courthouse.

#### **4.1.3.2.2. Starr Carter against King**

Starr also has to struggle against King, the leader of the gang in Garden Heights. Actually, the problem of King and her family is started because Starr's father was an ex-leader of the gang. Their family also do not like the bad manners of him. On the other hand, King does not like their family because the case which involves Starr may reveal the existence of the gang and disturb the activity of the members. Moreover, Starr and her family helps to keep DeVante safe. DeVante is a former member of King Lords who wants to be free. Because of this situation, King thinks that Starr and her family meddle in his business.

The worst thing is that when Starr and her friends stays in the store of Starr's father after being in a riot and chaos, the store gets burned by King Lords. They almost cannot go out from there. However, finally King and his gang member go to the jail because of their crime.

The guys join in. The smoke strangles our voices. The flames dance feet away, but I swear it's like I'm standing in them.

Mr. Lewis limps toward the store, squinting his eyes. ...

He limps into the street faster than I've ever seen him more. "Help! These kids stuck up in here! Help!" (Thomas, 2017: 415).

#### **4.1.3.3. The Conflict between Starr Carter against the Society**

Plenty of people believes that Khalil is really a thug and a gangbanger who sells drugs. They do not care that Khalil is dead because they think he deserves it. This is proved by the questions proposed by the detectives when Starr is firstly being investigated. They do not ask Starr about the cop and keep asking about Khalil although he did not pull any trigger (Thomas, 2017: 105).

The struggle that has been done by Starr is not only towards the detectives. She also needs to face her friends who really thinks that Khalil is a drug dealer. When their classmates are protesting for Khalil, Starr even knows that they are not sincere as they only want to get free day from class. To fight against this, Starr does not join the false protest (Thomas, 2017: 181).

People also can get influenced by television program which examines the case. Starr once watches a program which had Officer Brian's father as the guest. What is seen on television looks like blaming Khalil for his rough manners, which is not really true. To get justice, Starr also resists this kind of situation.

"Has your son told you why he made the decision to shoot?"

"Brian says he had his back to the kid, and he heard the kid say, 'I'm gon' show your ass today.'"

"No, no, no. Khalil asked if I was okay (Thomas, 2017: 243).

Starr's personal life also has a problem. Because she has a white boyfriend, she is worried if their family find out their differences. Starr also does not tell Chris

about the case that happens to Khalil and herself because she feels that there are too many differences around them, and they cannot be together. She separates herself from him. Her decision pulls over a dispute between her and Chris.

“You’re white, okay?” I yell. “You’re white!”

Silence.

“I’m white?” he says, like he’s just hearing that for the first time. “What the fuck’s that got to do with anything?”

“Everything! You’re white, I’m black. You’re rich, I’m not.” (Thomas, 2017: 160-161).

In the society, Starr is also vacillating between black society and white society. She feels ironic because she is being cool and gets attention easily in Williamson. She is one of the few black kids in the school. On the other side, Starr is hard to get attention in Garden Heights. Most people only know her as the girl from Maverick store.

It becomes worse when the grand jury has decided not to indict the cop. Starr turns out mad, and so other black people do. Activists do protests on the road to criticize the decision. Starr intends to join and spoke out in there, admitting that she is the sole witness. The police throw gas, and Starr throws them back. The protests are restless. Starr and her friends run and they need to struggle against the chaos. Nevertheless, this struggle has no end. Starr will not quit to get a better ending in future, although she does not know how long the situation will change.

#### **4.2. Extrinsic Elements**

The analysis of the extrinsic elements will be performed by applying the theories that has been presented in the previous chapter.

#### 4.2.1. The Difference between Black People and White People

There is a general thinking of white and black. Most of the characters feel that there is a great deal of differences between black and white. At first, blacks point of view, which is represented by Starr as the main character, supports the concept. Starr often lowers her position and feels oppressed by white people. Once, she invites her friends from Williamson, Starr's school which has the majority of white people. A friend of her comes. However, then Starr's friend goes home because of feeling scared. This is the time when Starr realizes that her life and white people life are truly opposed. In addition, Starr's family and her friends are also hard not to regard Chris as different kind of person because he is white (Thomas, 2017: 228).

However, since Starr intends to build justice to Khalil, Starr gives something different. The story asks the readers to know the life of black people from a new perspective. One new perspective is that black people are not inferior, rough, and do oppression. They are oppressed because of the system designed against them, the hate they're giving them. Maverick called it as *Thug Life*.

“Right. Lack of opportunities,” Daddy says. “Corporate America don't bring jobs to our communities, and they damn sure ain't quick to hire us ...

“... How did the drugs even get in our neighborhood? This is a multibillion-dollar industry we talking 'bout, baby. That shit is flown into our communities, but I don't know anybody with a private jet. Do you?” (Thomas, 2017: 168).

Through blacks' point of view, white people also have the weakness. Officer Brian's family realizes their position is unsafe because of the accusation. In the TV interview, Brian's father tries to play a role as victim and tells people that Officer

Brian only wants to save her life (Thomas, 2017: 241). He feels that the kids curse him and are going to get the gun, which is actually a hairbrush. At this moment, white people look like to have an inferior position because they cannot dominate all people well.

Once, black people also debate white people related to their discussion of perspective. The general concept is that white people think they are normal and others are not. Chris asks, “Why do some black people give their kids odd names? I mean, look at you guys’ names. They’re not normal.” (Thomas, 2017: 395). Seven, who is black, changes the question. He thinks that normal or not normal is only based on perspective. The meaning of normal can be different because there are lots of perspectives, and no one can define ‘normal’ exactly. The thought of normal or less normal is built by the trap of the society standard (Thomas, 2017: 396).

#### **4.2.2. Racial Injustice in *The Hate U Give***

Racial injustice happens in the novel because there are stereotypes and racial prejudice towards black people. In this section, the types of discrimination and anti-black attitudes and the impacts of racism are discussed.

##### **4.2.2.1. Discrimination and Anti-black Attitudes in *The Hate U Give***

There are plenty of discrimination and anti-black attitude appearing in the novel. They are presented below.

## 1. Assumption towards Black People

Racism is shown in the novel *The Hate U Give* written by Angie Thomas. The way the cop killed Khalil shows that black people are considered bad. People tend to group other people and discriminate them. Khalil is not even a threat. Nevertheless, his black brush is assumed as the gun so that the cop easily uses it as the reason. It shows that the bad assumption is a part of racism. Black people are being seen as the one who made trouble, while white people have domination.

“That’s the so-called gun,” Ms. Ofrah explains. “Officer Cruise claims he saw it in the car door, and he assumed Khalil was reaching for it. The handle was thick enough, black enough, for him to assume it was a gun.”

“And Khalil was black enough,” Daddy adds (Thomas, 2017: 214-215).

Officer Brian Cruise is also drowned in his assumption too much since there is not any threat that night. There are only two kids who do not have any weapon. However, the cop shoots Khalil and points his gun at Starr. There is no reason to do that except the cop’s assumption.

“Right. This all happened because *he*” – I can’t say his name – “assumed that we were up to no good. Because we’re black and because of where we live. We were just two kids, minding our business, you know? His assumption killed Khalil. It could’ve killed me.” (Thomas, 2017: 285).

Some of the media also indirectly affect people to believe everything that the media have talked about. The worst thing is that some media only show the story from the perspective of white people. When the father of Officer Brian has interviewed, he said that Brian heard the kid say “I’m gon’ show your ass today” (Thomas, 2017: 243). However, the truth is that Khalil asked Starr whether she was fine. Like what happened to Michael Brown, a black boy who is killed by a white

people in USA, in *The Hate U Give* Thomas shows how people talk about what Khalil do during his life, not about the officer who shoots him. It looks like that it is only to tell he deserves to die. Something shown on the media is not always the truth.

Starr herself also realizes the wrong assumption put by white people to black people. She is tired with it. All of assumptions only bring out bad situations into black people.

Mrs. Carey gives me Kleenex and a moment to get myself together. “Has this situation made you fearful of cops?” she eventually asks.

“I don’t know,” I say truthfully. “My uncle’s a cop. I know not all cops are bad. And they risk their lives, you know? I’m always sacred for my uncle. But I’m tired of them assuming. Especially when it comes to black people.” (Thomas, 2017: 285).

## **2. Generalization of Black Image: Deviance and Drug**

Because of racism, people also generalize black people. They think that black people are the same as ghetto who are trapped in drugs, gangbanger, or crime. This is also shown the novel because Starr’s friend even called Khalil as thug and drug dealer.

“Yeah,” Hailey says, all giddy and shit. “Perfect timing too. I so did not study for that English exam. This is, like, the first time Remy actually came up with a agood idea to geat out of class. I mean, it’s kinda messed up that we’re protesting a *drug dealer’s* death, but—” (Thomas, 2017: 181).

When the case firstly appears in the public, most of people call Khalil as drug dealer although it has not been revealed whether he sells it. People do not care that



he is still suspected of doing it (Thomas, 2017: 115). Starr even wonders what people will call her if they know that she has been in the car with Khalil.

Later, it is known that although Khalil sells drugs, he sells that to pay the debt of his mother. Even it is true, plenty of people in Garden Heights like Starr and her brother do not sell drugs. Besides, a lot of people also think that Khalil is a gang member. However, it is not true. Khalil is asked to join, but then he refuses. The leader of the gang does not like that, and he tries to save his face by acting as if Khalil is part of the member.

### **3. Mocking Black People**

Another thing that points out racism is the jokes that can easily appear between white people. It is shown by the statement of Starr's friend at Williamson, Hailey. Once, she mentions fried chicken in front of Starr. Fried chicken is a phrase related to bad stereotype of black people. That food is cheap, easy to feed, and have been the meal for slaves. In addition, it can be said that we do not need certain manner in eating fried chicken, along with the fact that people often use hands when eating it.

Though Hailey gives denial statements and disowns that she does not intend to be racism, it makes Starr as a black person becomes hurt.

“Dammit, Starr!” Haily yells, recovering the ball. She passes it to me. “Hustle! Pretend the ball is some fried chicken. Bet you’ll stay on it then.”

...

Her eyes widen. “Oh my God. You think I was being racist?”

I look at her. “You made a fried chicken comment to the only black girl in the room. What do you think?” (Thomas, 2017: 113-114).

#### 4. Injustice System

The justice system in the novel is seen to be racially biased. When Maverick Carter and Carlos get a conversation while trying to persuade Starr to meet investigator, Maverick states a thought that the justice is tremendously different.

“Why does it always have to be about race with you?” Uncle Carlos asks. “Other races aren’t killing us nearly as much as we’re killing ourselves.”

“Ne-gro, please. If I kill Tyrone, I’m going to prison. If a cop kills me, he’s getting put on leave. Maybe.”

“You know what? There’s no point having this conversation with you.” (Thomas, 2017: 42).

Injustice also indicates racism because white people are still considered as the higher one. When the cop investigates Starr for the first time, they only talk about Khalil and never mention the officer who shoots Khalil. The decision of the police chief and grand jury also shows that racism still exists. The appearance of racism is not as clear as in the past, like segregation, but there is a thought that black people are bad. Equality is not built yet.

The police chief appears onscreen and says what I was afraid he’d say: “We have taken into consideration the evidence as well as the statement given by the witness, and as of now we see no reason to arrest the officer.

...

“There are multiple reports that a gun was found in the car,” the anchor claims. “There is also suspicion that the victim was a drug dealer as well as a gang member. Officials have not confirmed if any of this true.” (Thomas, 2017: 140).

Killing someone may be a part of criminal behavior. Meanwhile, Officer Brian who kills Khalil does not get any punishment (Thomas, 2017: 382). He gets his freedom. Tragically, he has omitted not only the life of Khalil, but also his happiness and his future. Officer Brian can continue his life freely. This shows that justice system may be a problem.

The definition of criminal builds double standard. Khalil are assumed as criminal. On the other side, white people, who is the cop, has right to kill him to keep his life safe. Meanwhile, Khalil do not have any right to be assumed as the one who tries to save his and his friend life. Thus, the definition of criminal only leads to the one who are not the state apparatus, which is Khalil. There is a political message in the story that apparatus staff of country has certain position which differ from ordinary people.

#### **4.2.2.2. Impacts of Racism in *The Hate U Give***

The practice of racism in the novel turns out that there are some impacts which come as the result. They include oppression, death of black people, instability of the society, and change of psychological health.

##### **1. Oppression and Police Malpractice**

Police malpractice is shown in the novel through the attitude of the cops towards black people. A such behavior even has been done by black cop. Once, Maverick Carter and Mr. Lewis were talking in front of the store. Two cops park their car and their hands linger to their guns, asking whether there is a problem.

They think that Maverick harasses Mr. Lewis and keep their eye on him because of his appearance.

“To me it looks like this young man was harassing you, sir,” the black one says, still looking at Daddy. He hasn’t looked at Mr. Lewis yet. I wonder if it’s because Mr. Lewis isn’t wearing an NWA T-shirt. Or because there aren’t tattoos all on his arms. Or because he’s not wearing somewhat baggy jeans and a backwards cap (Thomas, 2017: 190-191).

From this quotation, it can be seen how the cops mistreat Maverick, triggered by the appearance of him. Maverick is a former lead of gang, and this explains his appearance. However, their attitude towards him is slightly not proper. They ask for Maverick ID. Then, when they realize that he is the father of Starr, the witness, they are suspicious of him. They force him to get on the ground and pat him down. They even ask him to keep his hand behind his like, as if he can do anything dangerous (Thomas, 2017: 190-191). When the cops try to search anything suspiciously, nothing can be found.

Police brutality is an effect of racism towards black people. The police feel that they have the higher position than citizen so that they need to do something. However, it will be awful when the police get sank into the assumption. They cannot see the real fact. This happens to Officer Brian who easily shoots Khalil although Khalil does not do anything dangerous.

On the other side, the oppression in the novel also influences another character who is close to Starr. Carlos, Starr’s uncle gets the impact of being involved with the case. The office put him on leave.

“Look, I’m on leave,” says Uncle Carlos. “You don’t have to worry about me getting information out of you.”

“Leave?” I say. That explains the sweats in the middle of the day. “Why’d they put you on leave?”

...

It’s so, so obvious. They put him on leave because of me (Thomas, 2017: 223)

## **2. The Death of Black People**

The oppression and brutality lead to the killing of black people. It is not enough to wound black people so that they can shoot many times and killed them. Therefore, black people get killed straightaway in the location where the cop shot them. This is what happened to a lot of black people in America, and also happens to Khalil in Thomas’ novel. Khalil gets shot three times even though he does not make any threat on Officer Cruise’s life.

In the end of the story, Angie Thomas also puts the name of the other victims who have been killed because of racial injustice. This part points out that other cases and death of black people happen as the impact of racism. Moreover, in this part, the main character emphasizes that all of them cannot be forgotten.

It’s also about Oscar.

Aiyana.

Trayvon.

Rekia.

...

Philando.

It’s even about the little boy in 1955 who nobody recognized at first – Emmett (Thomas, 2017: 437).

## **3. Instability of the Society**

Riots and disturbances also become the effect of racism. Those are triggered both by black people who do not like the situation related to racial discrimination

and the cops. However, the acts by the cops are not always done in the proper way since they can endanger people who are not guilty.

The riots particularly happen in black people surroundings, like Garden Heights. The situation has become worst since the case of Khalil happened. When there are more people who also want to defend Khalil, protests in the street cannot be avoided. It is true that the demonstrations may run peacefully, yet many of them have disturbances.

A gas station near the free-way gets looted, and the owner, this Indian man, staggers around bloody, saying he didn't have anything to do with Khalil's death. A line of cops guard the Walmart on the east side.

My neighborhood is a warzone. (Thomas, 2017: 138).

#### **4. Change of Psychological Health**

Psychological health of the characters changes because of the anti-black attitude. Painful emotional state eradicates the feeling of happiness and joy. These kinds of feeling are experienced by those who are discriminated or see the racist behavior. Starr Carter, after the case of Khalil, is drowned in her fear and anxiety because of seeing his friend killed in front of her without proper reason. This feeling comes as her response and awareness of danger and pain. Moreover, she has also experienced when the cop pointed his gun at her. Her memory leads her to be sank in worst feeling.

Actually, she is scared of what may be happened in the future, particularly after seeing her father is mistreated by cops. Her father assures Starr not to have fear.

“... Don’t fall for that trap. That’s what they want. If you don’t wanna speak out, that’s up to you, but don’t let it be because you’re scared of them. Who do I tell you that you have to fear?”

“Nobody but God. And you and Momma. Especially Momma when she’s extremely pissed.” (Thomas, 2017: 197)

It is not that easy to get out from her fear. Oppression does not stop to push her and her family. Starr does not want to be drowned in fear, yet she hates the fact that she puts her family in nasty situation. Lots of people call her as a brave girl, whereas she feels that she has distance to attain bravery. She gets her legs shake, she feels like puking, and hard to breathe when remembering the case (Thomas, 2017: 280).

Along with the help of many people, slowly, but sure, Starr builds her courage. Her decision opens any possibilities in her future. She can meet any persons in the way getting justice for Khalil. She is also being told by Ms. Ofrah that she may be scared but she can still have bravery. “Brave doesn’t mean you’re not scared, Starr,” she says. “It means you go on even though you’re scared. And you’re doing that.” (Thomas, 2017: 327).

Another psychological change is that Starr is also filled with anger and resentment, especially when the decision of the grand jury comes up. It puts her on the mettle. However, her anger can be used in positive ways. Her anger becomes power which helps her to get bravery and fight for her fear. It is a part of significant issues of her recovery from fear. In the end, she takes away all of her fear and trauma. Then, she speaks out in front of crowd that she is the only witness. She does not care anymore with her fear.

“My—” It makes a loud, earsplitting noise.  
 “Don’t be scared!” somebody in the crowd yells. “Speak!”  
 “You need to exit the street immediately,” the cop says.  
 You know what? Fuck it (Thomas, 2017: 406).

### **4.2.3. The Struggle of Black People to Avoid Stereotypes**

Most of the struggle of black people is represented by Starr Carter as the main character. However, other black people also have their own roles.

#### **4.2.3.1. The Struggle of Starr Carter as the Main Character**

Starr Carter experiences two kinds of struggle which are struggle to recover from fear and bereavement and struggle to avoid stereotypes and get justice.

##### **4.2.3.1.1. The Struggle of Starr Carter to Recover from Fear and Bereavement**

Starr is enjoying the party at Big D’s place after seeing Khalil. They have a pleasing talk since they do not meet each other for some times. The happy moments of them suddenly disappear when Khalil gets killed. Starr comes to initial shock as she does not believe that the shoot really happens.

They finally put a sheet over Khalil. He can’t breathe under it. I can’t breathe.  
 I can’t.  
*Breathe.*  
 I gasp.  
 And gasp.  
 And gasp (Thomas, 2017: 29-30).

### **1. Dealing with the Crisis**

This shock is followed by Starr’s pangs of grief. She does not want to trust that Khalil who is with her a little moment ago is gone forever. She cannot accept the truth. “All of that blood, and it came out of him. Some of it is on my hands, on



Seven's hoodie, on my sneakers. An hour ago we were laughing and catching up. Now his blood..." (Thomas, 2017: 30-31).

Starr also constructs dejection on herself. Days by days have gone with her feeling of sadness. She gets nightmares for plenty of nights. She often wakes up in the middle of the night (Thomas, 2017: 31).

Her pain also leads her to the loss of energy. She can be easily triggered by such things and remembered Khalil. If so, Starr can hardly focus on what she needed to do. She makes every endeavor not to cry because she still thinks about him many times. She can easily get her tears. Tears and grief fulfill herself. She is often silent and quiet (Thomas, 2017: 48).

## **2. Managing Life and Works**

After experiencing the change of her psychological feeling, Starr begins to do activities normally. Then, she is given encourage by all people around her to be brave. She tries to accept everything and intends to do something useful to help her and Khalil.

## **3. Making Others Aware**

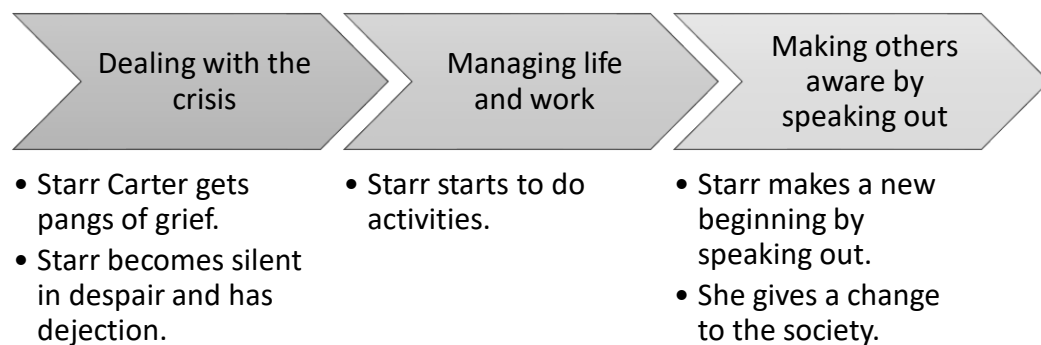
She starts a new beginning. She releases her agony by building intention to make other people aware of what have happened to Khalil which also influences her life. Roughly speaking, it is not that easy to get out from her fear. Oppression does not stop to push her and her family. Actually, sometimes she is scared of what may happen in the future, particularly after seeing her father is mistreated by cops. Her father assures Starr not to have fear.

“... Don’t fall for that trap. That’s what they want. If you don’t wanna speak out, that’s up to you, but don’t let it be because you’re scared of them. Who do I tell you that you have to fear?”

“Nobody but God. And you and Momma. Especially Momma when she’s extremely pissed.” (Thomas, 2017: 197)

She accepts the truth. In addition, Starr keeps her memories of Khalil as encouragement and a nostalgic pleasure which can help her to never stop struggling to get justice.

To make it easy understanding the struggle of Starr Carter in recovery from her fear and trauma, the stage of her process getting recovery is shown below.



**Picture 1. Starr’s Process in Getting Recovery**

#### **4.2.3.1.2. The Struggle of Starr Carter to Avoid Stereotypes and Get Justice**

With regard to the struggle against racism, the main character, which is Starr Carter, shows her effort. She decides to speak out in order to avoid stereotypes of black people, particularly Khalil. A lot of people may have think that Khalil is a thug or drug dealer who deserves to be dead, but Starr who knows the truth encourage herself to save Khalil. She wants the officer who kills Khalil gets his punishment since he has done that without proper reason.

The first thing that is done by Starr is admitting herself as the witness and has willingness to be asked by detectives in the investigation. Though it is hard for her to remember and talk about the case, she continues to give statements. People around her also help Starr to fight for racism. Starr's parents encourage her not to be afraid to speak. When Starr and her mother know that the investigation is useless because the detectives only ask about Khalil and not about what Officer Brian did, Starr's mother criticizes the investigators (Thomas, 2017: 105).

The oppression even endangers Starr's family. Somebody shoots using gun and throws bricks to their house. Making Starr be scared of the situation seems to be the goal of many people (Thomas, 2017: 315).

With the help of an activist which also becomes her attorney, Ms. O'Frah, Starr is being interviewed and appears in the national news program. Ms. O'Frah also gathers people to do protest in order to resist injustice. It is also a part of the struggle to resist the wrong statement from the Officer Brian's family that Khalil and Starr do rough manners.

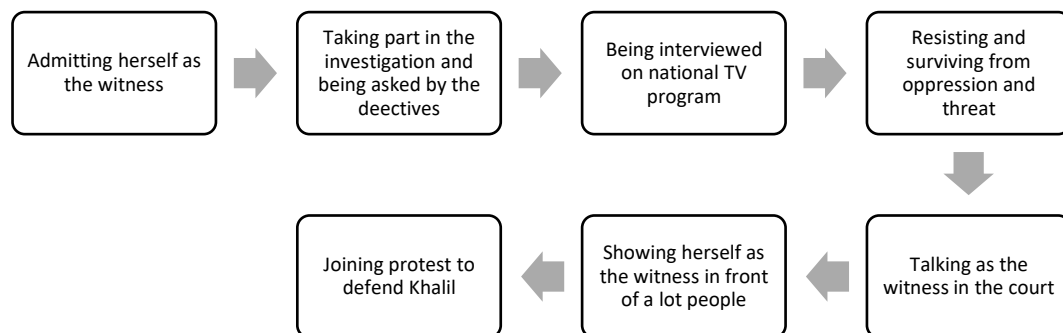
Starr also talks as the witness to the grand jury in the court. This is a part of her struggle. However, the grand jury do not indict Officer Brian. This condition also makes Starr feels mad because she gets troubles in order to build justice for Khalil.

“I did everything right, and it didn't make a fucking difference. I've gotten death threats, cops harassed my family, somebody shot into my home, all kinds of shit. And for what? Justice Khalil won't get? They don't give a fuck about us, so fine. I no longer give a fuck.” (Thomas, 2017: 384).

Nevertheless, Starr and many other people do not want to stop. She still tries to speak up. Starr shows herself as the witness in front of a lot of people, including the cops, and demonstrates with lots of people who are tired of injustice.

“Everybody wants to talk about how Khalil died,” I say. “But this isn’t about how Khalil died. It’s about the fact that he lived. His life mattered. Khalil lived!” I look at the cops again. “You hear me? Khalil lived!” (Thomas, 2017: 406-407).

The struggle of Starr Carter in avoiding stereotypes and getting justice can be clearly shown in the picture below.



**Picture 2. Starr’s Struggle in Avoiding Stereotypes**

#### 4.2.3.2. The Struggle of Other Black People to Avoid Stereotypes in

##### *The Hate U Give*

To avoid stereotypes, the struggle is done by not only Starr Carter but also other black people in the novel.

Characters	Kinds of Struggle
Maverick Carter	Maverick Carter has strong convenience with the power of black people. Maverick even often reminds Starr about Black

	<p>Panthers’ Ten-Point Program to help Starr be brave and has willingness to speak out.</p> <p>“We want an immediate end to police brutality and the murder of black people, other people of color, and oppressed people.”</p> <p>...</p> <p>“Complete freedom, justice, and equality,” I say, “by any means necessary.” (Thomas, 2017: 316).</p> <p>As the former leader of the gang, Maverick has his own dark past. However, he shows that he can change. He can be the one who is different and stay away from bad stuff such as gang, drug, and criminal behavior. Even though he still has tattoos on his arms and other kinds of appearance which make people distrust him, he shows that he is not a bad person. Maverick even intends to help DeVante, a former member of King Lords, to get out from the street game (Thomas, 2017: 175).</p>
Lisa Carter	<p>Lisa Carter always accompanies Starr wherever she intends to go. She also makes sure that Starr is safe. She convinces Starr every time she gets hesitation. She supports Starr’s decision. On the way to avoid stereotypes related to Khalil’s case, Lisa has also bravery to criticize any inappropriate situation which seems to impeach Khalil and not the officer.</p>

Carlos	<p>Carlos makes Starr sure that if she speaks out, it will help Khalil to get justice. He accompanies Starr and her mother when they go to the police to do the investigation. He also always helps Starr to deal with the case although he is also a cop. Because of his involvement to the case, he is asked to put on leave from his work. However, this situation does not influence him to stop helping Starr. By observing the role of Carlos, it is known that general concept of black people does not exist. Carlos shows that black people are not always trapped in negative behavior.</p>
April Ofrah and the Community members of Just Us for Justice	<p>As an activist of the black community called Just Us for Justice for two years, April Ofrah intends to support Starr and offers a help for her. April Ofrah makes Starr possible to get attention from plenty of people. Ofrah has role as the representation of the community members who feel burdened with the truth of the case. They want Khalil to receive justice.</p> <p>Ofrah and her community hold a peaceful march to the cemetery of Khalil and other marches. Other marches are also held by them. She also encourages Starr and her family not to be afraid to speak because she will help them to show the truth to the public. “Some of them are at Garden Heights High doing a roundtable discussion. Others are leading a march on Carnation where Khalil was murdered.” (Thomas, 2017: 212).</p>

	<p>Moreover, O'fray also discuss with Starr's family in order to prepare Starr to talk to the district attorney. O'fray realizes that the case is turned over to the office and they will take it to the grand jury.</p> <p>O'fray accompanies Starr to do the process of getting justice, including when Starr and her family go to the district attorney office to do the meetings and testifying.</p> <p>When Starr knows that the officer's father has a television interview which can help him to get attention from public, Starr hates it. April O'fray tries to help Starr by arranging an interview with a national news program before she testifies to the grand jury. It helps Starr to give statement to the society safely because the interview does not show Starr's face. The intention goes on Starr until another program dissects Starr's words in detail.</p> <p>April O'fray also gives lots of information about the development of the case to help Starr and her family. She even joins the crowd to do protest after the grand jurors decide not to punish the officer (Thomas, 2017: 403).</p>
Lewis	<p>Lewis does not like the act of gang members and any bad manners in Garden Heights. He is black, but his manners and behaviors show that black does not always mean bad. He is</p>

	<p>even brave to snitch King Lords on live television program because he thinks that speaking the truth is a must.</p>
The Society	<p>The society start the movement from social media. After the case has happened, they start to talk it on social media, particularly <i>Twitter</i>, giving RIP messages and fuck the police (Thomas, 2017: 37). The interview program which is starred Officer Brian's father attracts the attention of the society. Most of black people do not believe the statements.</p> <p>People on the internet are saying the same thing. Black Twitter's been going in on Officer Cruise's dad, claiming his name should be Tom Cruise with that performance he put on. Tumblr too (Thomas, 2017: 255).</p> <p>Then, Starr also joins a national television program. After the interview with a television program is finished, the interview goes to trend online. People talk about the interview and many black people support the witness, although some people want to Starr dead.</p> <p>In <i>The Hate U Give</i>, the discussion which are started from internet develop and leads black people to unite and speak out their thoughts, both via internet and via direct protest in the street. This kind of movement does not only happen once because lots of people hold marches at different places.</p> <p>Many black people agree that they need to fight against people who give nasty situation, even if that is a black person.</p>



	<p>They do not like stereotypes of black people, and hence they also oppose black people who is up to no good. If they can show that not all black people are same, they are successful to indicates that there are no stereotypes towards black people that are needed. One moment is shown when everybody reflexively snitches on King and his boys because of the disturbance (Thomas, 2017: 418-419). Black people ally to fight against injustice and stereotypes.</p>
--	---

**Table 3. The Struggle of Black People**

#### **4.2.4. The Role of Black People in Changing the Society**

In *The Hate U Give*, the black people give changes to the society. They modify the bad assumption and inferiority of black people into bravery and struggle. If they do not give their maximum effort, they know that a change will never come. Maverick Carter gives an instance by giving a case if the same situation, which is when a person killed by a cop, happens to a white boy from an advance area, the effect will be different (Thomas, 2017: 54).

“Everybody’s pissed ‘cause One-Fifteen hasn’t been charged,” I say, “but also because he’s not the first one to do something like this and get away with it. It’s been happening, and people will keep rioting until it changes. So I guess the system’s still giving hate, and everybody’s still getting fucked?” (Thomas, 2017: 169).

The same situation and case happened more than once. The system of the society also calls into question as there is believe that that system easily destroys black community. For instance, because there is a fact that some black people sell

drugs, the source of the drugs is called into question. Where did the drugs come from? Then, if the seller shall spend his life in prison, the situation will push him again to do another criminality. There is the hate that is designed to resist black people, and they intend to fight against it.

Black people realize that there is no easiness in giving change to the society. However, the intention to show the world that they cannot be silent is stronger than their hesitation. Not being silent is a kind of simple act, yet one simple act can also give change. In this novel, although the point of view is focused on Starr Carter as the main character, actually the struggle is made by plenty of people. The whole characters who is on the same side with Starr, helps her a lot to build her confidence and eradicate her anxiety. The change is proved by the big movement held by the society who has willingness to assemble and shout out their thought. All of them is protesting together, both black people and white people (Thomas, 2017: 409). This kind of act is held not only by those who know Khalil and Starr deeply, but also by people who never meet him. It can be denied that they sacrifice a lot of things in order achieving a change. Such effect is gotten by Starr's family and some people who lose their store because of the riots.

Without speaking out, the society will not change ever. Silently cannot gives movement. Moreover, Starr Carter also realize that the struggle matters more than just a movement for the dead persons and her. It is all about defend everybody who feels like them and has experienced the similar pain and sorrow. Nobody knows the day on which the change will really happen, but Starr and black people will keep struggling forever.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

*The Hate U Give* written by Angie Thomas expresses racism towards black people. The characters in the novel, especially Starr as the main character, fight for racism. She struggles to recover from her fear and bereavement. In order to avoid stereotypes, she also struggles to fight for racism. It is hard for her because she gets death threats, harassment, and oppression. Nevertheless, there are lots of people who also struggle, including her family and friends. In the end, Officer Brian, the cop who killed Khalil, is regarded as apparatus staff of the country who has right to keep his life safe. This builds double standard related to the meaning of criminal. Apparatus staff cannot be punished, but Khalil can be considered as criminal through he is not a threat.

Despite the fact that the cop is not punished, black people give changes to the society. Their intention not to be silent overcomes the hesitation and leads to one simple act which is followed by other efforts. Black people hold a big movement to show that they are not inferior. This movement is also gotten attention by some of white people who also help them to struggle. Starr Carter realizes that the struggle matters for plenty of people. Black people will struggle until racism is eliminated, even if they do not when it will happen.

In short, it can also be concluded that this novel has a happy ending since seventy five percent of the conflicts are resolved. The problems towards the protagonist herself, the antagonist, the society are mostly settled.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Altrocchi, John. *Abnormal Behavior*. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc., 1980.
- Bartens, Hans. (2001). *Literary Theory: The Basics*. London: Routledge.
- Cobb, Jelani. (2016). The Matter of Black Lives. *The New Yorker*.  
 <<http://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2016/03/14/where-is-black-lives-matter-headed>>  
 Retrieved on November 20, 2017
- Coon, Dennis. (1983). *Introduction to Psychology: Exploration and Application*. Minnesota: West Publishing Company.
- Demby, Gene. (2013). Where Did That Fried Chicken Stereotype Come From?.  
*Npr*.  
 <<https://www.npr.org/sections/codeswitch/2013/05/22/186087397/where-did-that-fried-chicken-stereotype-come-from>>  
 Retrieved on February 21, 2018
- Feagin, John R. (2000). *Racist America: Roots, Current Realities, and Future Reparations*. New York: Routledge.
- Fishbein, Harold D. (2002). *Peer Prejudice and Discrimination: The Origins of Prejudice*. New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Publishers.
- Fiss, Owen M. (2003). *A Way Out Americas Ghettos and the Legacy of Racism*. New Jersey: Princeton University Press.  
 <<http://bookfi.net/dl/1063570/05c06e>>  
 Retrieved on November 4, 2017
- Gomez, Jorge Marx and Sulaiman Mouselli. (2018). *Modernizing the Academic Teaching and Research Environment*. Zug: Springer.  
 <<https://books.google.co.id>>  
 Retrieved on May 24, 2018
- Hall, Stuart. (1997). *Representation: Cultural Representations and Signifying Practices*. London: SAGE Publications Ltd.
- Holman, C. Hugh. (1960). *A Handbook to Literature*. New York: The Odyssey Press.

- Joseph, Peniel E. (2017). Why Black Lives Matter Still Matters. *New Republic*. (Vol. 248, Issue 5, pp. 16-19). New York: New Republic.  
<<http://web.b.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=1&sid=06ce777e-03f7-4872-af47-19c985fc76bc%40sessionmgr120>>  
Retrieved on May 4, 2017
- Larsen, Earnie. (2003). *Destination Joy: Moving beyond Fear, Loss, and Trauma in Recovery*. Minnesota: Hazelden Foundation.
- Nelson, Todd D. (2009). *Handbook of Prejudice, Stereotyping, and Discrimination*. New York: Psychology Press, Taylor & Francis Group.
- Perry, Richard J. (2007). *Race" and Racism: The Development of Modern Racism in America*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.  
<<http://libgen.me/download.php?id=442949#>>  
Retrieved on May 4, 2017
- Potter, James L. (1967). *Elements of Literature*. New York: The Odyssey Press.
- Rattansi, Ali. (2007). *Racism*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Rickford, Russell. (2016). Black Lives Matter. *New Labor Forum*. (Vol. 25, Issue 1, pp. 34-42). Sage Publications Inc. New York: Routledge.  
<<http://web.b.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=1&sid=1b5d5f46-e2b3-49a1-9322-7ab30534ab4a%40sessionmgr102>>  
Retrieved on May 4, 2017
- Sorlin, Sandrine. (2016). *Language and Manipulation in House of Cards: A Pragma-Stylistic Perspective*. London: Palgrave Macmillan.  
<<https://books.google.co.id>>  
Retrieved on May 24, 2018
- Thomas, Angie. (2017). *Angie Thomas*. <<http://angiethomas.com/about>>  
Retrieved on January 29, 2018
- Thomas, Angie. (2017). *The Hate U Give*. London: Walker Books Ltd.
- Timeline: The Black Lives Matter Movement. (2016). *ABC News*.  
<<http://abc.net.au/news/2016-07-14/black-lives-matter-timeline/7585856?pfmredir=sm>>  
Retrieved on April 14, 2017