

Every and
discriminatory beliefs,
actions, desires,
projects,

[Family](#), [Parenting](#)



Every human born as different individual, some have differences in their physique and some have differences in their psychology. Discrimination comes as the result of differences, some people who cannot accept the differences they will do anything to make other people who do not same as them feel uncomfortable. There is so much discrimination, and racism is the branch of discrimination. Racism is discrimination based on racial, racial identical with skin color, shape of eyes, language, religion, and may just from our origin. Today, the term of racism is used more broadly to apply to racial unfairness and discriminatory beliefs, actions, desires, projects, persons, groups, social institutions, and practices (Garcia, 1997: p. 1436). Racism has been hereditary from generation to generation, recurrent feature of the social sciences has been efforts to prove that there are inherited racial and gender differences these efforts, although earlier debunked, become reincarnated under different guises (Fairchild, 1991: p. 101). People who do not accept the differences between each other, create the gap and social classification based on race and put them self in top of classification. This social classification inherited from generation to generation and makes the great depression in America society. Since the social classification exist in society, people who felt himself and his races better and at the top of the classification will doing racial discrimination to the other races. It was because they felt that they were more powerful and civilized than other races. When discussing racism, according to Joseph in (Srivanto, 2001: p. 13-15), there are two conflicting perspectives, the first is racism in the scientific perspective of human effort to identify both of

ethnological and anthropological about the origins of man and classify humans based on patterns physical possession.

Racism is also understood as the non-scientific perspective that is a form of prejudice. In this case racism is a belief (belief) that human beings can be differentiated into various races and a member of a race will be inferior to other races. Basically the term racism is used to identify people and not to classify people based on their physical condition, but at the field people use racism to classify people and as a reason to deal inappropriate action toward other races. There is much contradiction between *das sollen* and *das sein* in this novel. *Das sollen* means everything that is necessary, or that required us to think and act in particular in the face of certain problem or reality.

Das sollen also can be interpreted as everything that should happen or something based on theory and based on the rules should occur. *Das sollen* determine every human to respect each other, every religion also teach us to respect each other. Any religion said that every human has same value in the presence of God, religion never distinguish human depend on their skin color, racial, or tribe but depend on their faith and piety, so no matter you are God only see you based on your faith and piety. It was not only determine by religion but also determine by government. Every government has their own rule to prevent discrimination and punish offender of discrimination. *Das sein* in *To Kill A Mockingbird* novel is different with *Das sollen*, the notion of *das sein* is anything that is execution of everything that set in *das sollen*.

In this novel there are so much racial discrimination between white skin people and black skin people. The examples of this are people always called them as negro. not only called them as negro but they also seeing them as human with lowest degree, in education black skin people have small chance to study, in job opportunity black skin people also considered inappropriate to work in office, they only get job from the field as laborers with low payment, and in living environment they also get different place with white skin people.

In this research, the researcher would like to present the condition or the representative of racism on the novel "To Kill a Mockingbird" by Harper Lee. The researcher will analyze Harper Lee's novel using sociology of literature approach. Racism viewed as a problem that not only derived from individual psychology or pathology, but also from the pattern of cultural representations embedded with practice, discourse, and the subjectivity of Western society (Barker, 2004: 266). According to Oliver C.

Cox (1948) that all the values that they have "unacceptable", "right", and "good"; and conversely all other public values "unacceptable", "wrong" and "ugly". The only difference between ethnocentrism and racism ethnocentrism is that the difference not based on the grooves of a racial or skin color.

This study chosen because the researcher interested to study about literature, and the researcher wants to know about the effect of racism in that era, so the researcher try to study and to understand, and try to present the condition of racism in United State in that era. Racism always be an interesting problem to discuss, and from the novel "To Kill a Mockingbird" by

Harper Lee the researcher want to feel the social and political condition, and to feel the racism that know as great depression in 1930th through character of Calpurnia and Tom Robinson.

The novel tells the story that represents a situation that thought to reflect real life, or to stimulate the imagination (Danesi 2010: 75). Many novels, tells about life in the past. The novel take the theme of racism have also been many published, as in the novel *To Kill a Mockingbird*, written by Nelle Harper Lee. The novel is set in the 1930s when Recession Massive (Great Depression) in the town of Maycomb, Alabama. A.

Previous Study There have been relevant previous researchers investigated Harper Lee's " *To Kill A Mockingbird*" novel, their research support this research paper as follow: Winarni, B. (2013) investigated Affection and Prejudice In *To Kill A Mockingbird* Novel By Harper Lee (1960); A Psychoanalytic Approach. The study examined the affection and prejudice in *To Kill A Mockingbird*.

The study reveal the major character reflects his affection and prejudice in this novel based on the psychoanalytic analysis. The study was descriptive analysis used *To Kill A Mockingbird* as primary data source and other sources as secondary data sources, the study applied some approaches, structural analysis approach used to analyze the element of novel, and psychoanalytic approach used to analyze the structure of major character's personality in *To Kill a Mockingbird* novel. The study found that the problem of the major character causes the conflict, it resulted prejudice because of the struggle to

find the fact about the case of his client, after all his change of social status makes him be respected by society. Second, Hatmani, W. (2014) analyzed Parenting Style of Atticus Finch in Harper Lee's *To Kill A Mockingbird* novel through behaviorist perspective. The study was a qualitative research using descriptive analysis. The study found that the author illustrated psychological phenomenon that influenced by environment, parenting style was the environment that gave impact on child's personality. Parenting style could forming habit, behavior, and provide model, which bereference of child's.

Third Fitriari, M. N. (2016) on her study titled *READER RESPONSE TO RACISM IN HARPER LEE'S NOVEL: TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD*. The study analyzed racism by using reader responses to show reader responses about racism on the GoodRead website.

The study was a qualitative research, used GoodRead website as primary data, and other resources as secondary data. The study found that there are 18 issues on reader responses. Gender, age, race, country, and religion as background of the readers. Racism victim will lost their human right as the causes of the readers disagrees' reason. The readers interested in racism issue because it was showed that Tom Robinson rape white people despite him never do that.

B. Problem Statements Problem statement is significant for any research. It makes the research become more understandable. Based on the title and

the background of the study, this study takes the problem of “ How is racism reflected in Harper Lee’s To Kill a Mockingbird?” C. Objectives a.

To analyze the novel based on its structural elements. b. To analyze racism in the novel based on the Sociological approach D. Limitation of the Study In this study, the researcher’s focuses on the analysis of Racism in Harper Lee’s To Kill A Mockingbird novel (1960) based on the Sociological approach. E.

Benefits of the Study 1. Theoretical Benefit The result of this study is expected to be useful for the readers about the story of To Kill a Mockingbird, thus they may know the causes and the impact of racism in human life. 2.

Practical Benefit The researcher also hopes it can give contribution to the further researchers who want to conduct the similar term of study with different topic. F. Paper Organization The research paper of “ Racism Reflected in Harper Lee’s To Kill A Mockingbird (1960): A Sociological Approach” is divided in thirty-one chapters. The details of paper organization are; Chapter I is introduction, it consist of background of the study, limitation, research question, significance of the study, and paper organization.

Chapter II is literature review, it consist of underlying theory and previous study. Chapter III deals with the social background of America society in early of twentieth century. Chapter IV is structural analysis. It consist of structural analysis of the work, which include structural elements of To Kill A Mockingbird such as the character and characterization of the novel, setting, plot, and other elements of the novel. Chapter V is Sociological analysis.

It consists of the sociological analysis of the major character in ToKill A Mockingbird. Chapter VI is conclusion and suggestion.