

An Analysis of Prejudice in Tayari Jones's Novel *An American Marriage*

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Abstract

In this study the researchers analyze the forms of prejudice namely stereotype, social distance, and discrimination. This study aims to reveal that literary works reflect to social reality. The object of this study is a novel entitled "An American Marriage". In this study the writers has three problems to discuss: how is the stereotype as form of prejudice portrayed in Tayari Jones's novel *An American Marriage*, how is the social distance as form of prejudice portrayed in Tayari Jones's novel *An American Marriage*, and how is the discrimination as form of prejudice protrayed in Tayari Jones's novel *An American Marriage*. This study used a qualitative descriptive method. Data is obtained from words, phrases, clauses or sentences that relate to stereotype, social distance and discrimination.

Keywords: Prejudice, Stereotype, Social Distance, Discrimination, Sociology.

1. INTRODUCTION

In this study, the writer is intrested to analyze the topic about the forms of prejudice because the forms of prejudice as follllow stereotype, soscial distance, and discrimination still be the happening phenomenon that exist in society nowadays. This topic is related to social life, so in this study the writer uses sociology approach. In living a social life we often find social problems such as, prejudice against a race, ethnicity, religion, social class or the other status. Social problems are very interesting problems to continue to be discussed in every life even in their own literary works because literary works will never be able to escape from society. One of the interesting social problems to discuss is the issue of racism which has long been unconsciously mastered the human mind. Racism that occurs due to prejudice towards certain races does not only damage inter-racial relations, but it also results in many of the disadvantages gained in the social life of people who get negative prejudices from certain races.

In the Latin root the word of "prejudice" means "judging before". Prejudice refers to beliefs, thoughts, feelings, and attitudes someone holds about group. A prejudice is not based on experience; instead. it is a prejudgement, originating outside actual experience. Prejudice is a happening phenomenon that still exist in some countries. One of them is in the United States. When we think of prejudice, we tend to

think of Blacks in America today. It is important to remember that prejudice goes beyond just today's issues, and beyond race. In the United States, white people's prejudice towards blacks is a permanent social problem. This raises a number of major city setbacks and bankruptcies to destitute, increasingly short life expectancies, higher rates of crime and drug abuse, and various miseries among black people themselves.

The majority or dominant group is in this case American whites. The minority or subordinate group is the American Negro. White people in the United States have generally and consistently shown a preference for the lighter shades of brown, in so far as they have made any distinctions among Negroes. This has also been true among Negroes, but not without some important counter currents that create a strong ambivalence of feeling in many Negroes. Many white people take expressions of lack of solidarity among Negroes as another sign of their inferiority, instead of seeing them as natural personality consequences in the members of a suppressed group struggling to work out some adjustment to the hostile environment. Self-hatred and feelings of inferiority are not, of course, rational or effective responses, but they are among the natural results of the pressures acting upon a minority group.

This study aims to find out the forms of prejudice as portrayed in the Novel Tayari Jones entitled *An American Marriage*. *An American Marriage* talked about Newlyweds Celestial and Roy are the embodiment of both the American Dream and the New South. Roy is a young executive, and Celestial is an artist on the brink of an exciting career. But as they settle into the routine of their life together, they are ripped apart by circumstances neither could have imagined. Roy is black man arrested and sentenced to twelve years for a crime Celestial knows he didn't commit. The fact that Roy and Celestial's upward mobility cannot shield them from the criminal justice system's prejudicial assumptions about black people allows Jones to specifically highlight the insidious reach of racism.

Tayari Jones is a writer whose stories and literary imagination center on Georgia and its capital city. She was born and raised in Atlanta, Jones has written a number of short stories and articles but is best known for her novels, *Leaving Atlanta*, *The Untelling*, *The Silver Sparrow*, and *An American Marriage*. In her fourth novel, *An American Marriage*, Jones's explores the inequalities of the criminal justice system through its impact on a single family. Set in present-day Atlanta, the novel follows the diverging narratives of newlywed protagonists Roy and Celestial, whose upwardly-mobile, middle-class lives are upended when Roy is wrongfully convicted and incarcerated.

The reasons why the writer chooses this novel because *An American Marriage* has become a classic of modern American literature. In this novel is consist of problems that writer wants to prove and analyze, they are the forms of prejudice. This novel is one of the most anticipated novels of 2018 according to Entertainment Weekly, Goodreads, Esquire, Elle, Cosmopolitan, BBC, Huffington Post, Bustle, Southern Living, Newsday, Bookish, Nylon, iBooks Store. This novel also get the nobel prize in 2018 as best of the year selection of NPR, The Oprah Magazine, The Dallas Morning News, and Amazon.Com.

In this study the writer needs some review of literature as guidelines in writing such as a journal by Marilea White from Illinois Wesleyan University entitled: *An Analysis of The Effects of Prejudice and Discrimination on Members of the Negro Minority Through the Study of Richard Wright's Native Son and The Long Dream* (1963). This journal contributes in giving information about prejudice and discrimination toward the Black people. A journal by Madalla A. Alibeli, PhD from United Arab Emirates University entitled: *Allevating Prejudice against Muslims in the United States* (2013). This journal contributes in giving explanation about prejudice. A journal by Tanmoy Bhattacharaya from University of Delhi entitled: *Prejudice, Stereotype and Devaluation: An Analysis of Discourse around Disability*. This journal contributes in giving explanation of the relationship between stereotype and prejudice. A journal by Mas Muhammad Idris (2017:18) entitled *An Analysis Of The Racial Discrimination Suffered By Edgar Allan In John Neufeld's Edgar Allan*. This journal helps the writer how to work in analyzing the data that related to the problem of study.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Sociology of Literature

Sociology of literature is one of the multidisciplinary fields of literary studies, is an approach (extrinsic approach according to Rene Wellek and Austin Warren., or mimetic approach according to Abrams) that is how to approach literary work as a product of society, and sociology of literature is a theory that tries to examine literary works in relation to their social relevance.

According to Wellek and Warren (1993) in Sehandi (2016:218) state that extrinsic elements are the state of subjectivity of individual authors who have attitudes, beliefs, and views of life that they have created. Psychological conditions, both author psychological, psychological readers and the application of psychological principles into literary works. Environmental conditions of the writer, such as economics, social history, and politics. The last one of extrinsic element is the view of life of a nation, religion, habits, including various works of art that live in society. While according to Abrams in Sehandi (2016:218) mimetic approach is an approach that focuses on the literary community. Literature is seen as a product of equality that has a close relationship with the background of community and environment that produces it.

The concept of the theory of sociology of literature is based on the proposition that literary work is created by an author where the author itself is a sentient being, that is, beings who experience and become part of their social life. Thus, literature is formed by its people, literature is in a network of systems and values in its society. From this awareness comes the understanding that literature has a reciprocal relationship in a certain degree with its society. And sociology of literature seeks to examine the connection between literary work and the reality of society in sharing its dimensions. The basic concept of the theory of sociology of literature has actually been developed by Plato and Aristotle who introduced the term mimesis which alludes to the relationship between literature and society as a mirror (Taum, 1997:48).

Taum (1997:49) in Sehandi (2016:172) state that in the days of scientific positivism, the most important figure of literary sociological theory emerged, namely

Hypolite Taine (1828-1893). Taine was born on April 21, 1828, and died on March 5, 1893. He is a historian and critic of French naturalists who are often seen as the founders of the foundations of the theory of sociology of modern literature. Taine wants to formulate a literature on sociology that is entirely scientific by using methods such as those used in natural sciences and uncertain.

According to Taine in Sehandi (2016:172) state that a literary work can be explained according to three factors, namely race (tribe), moment and environment (milieu). If we know the facts about race, time and environment, we can understand the spiritual climate of a culture that gave birth to a writer and his work. According to him, the factors that produce the mental structure of the author are further manifested in literary and artistic works. Race is what humans inherit in their souls and bodies. The moment is the socio-political situation of economic culture in a certain period. Environment that includes natural, climate, and social conditions. It was Taine's concept of milieu (environment) which later became the link that connected literary criticism with the social sciences.

Taine's view opened up a new horizon that was different from the rigid anatomical horizon (structuralism) that was developing at that time, and brought a fresh new aroma to the American model of literature in the future

According to Gill and Gilbert (1988) in Liliweris (2009:19) race is a biological understanding that describes a group of people that can be distinguished according to the physical characteristics produced through reproductive processes. Race is often a social status defined by cultural terms rather than race in biological terms. Sometimes, differences between ethnic groups include more than one culture. Racial and racial classification includes physical appearance, which also forms the basis for distinguishing ethnic groups.

According to Kottak (1991) in Liliweris (2009:19) understanding race can be viewed from two aspects: (1) Social construction, and (2) biological construction. In general, experts use these two approaches when studying biological or biological diversity, namely grouping things racially and specifically explaining the differences in something. as well as the way scientists pay attention to races that are theoretically. Race as biology is a different group because its members have genetic temperaments and are inherited from their ancestors. They believe that the existence of race exists and is very important, to distinguish many people in the togetherness of a society that is biologically the same.

According to Grosse in Daldjoeni (1991:1) race is a group of humans which is a unity because it has the same physical and spiritual traits that are derived, so that based on it can be distinguished from other entities. Kohlbrugge in Daldjoeni (1991:1) states that race is a group of people who have similar physical characteristics because they are lowered; so spiritual characteristics are not taken into account here. According to Haldane race is a group which shares in common a certain set of innate physical characters and geographical origin with a certain area. Most of the countries in this world consist of various races. Those various races can be a big power for those countries if the people can accept the varieties which exist among them because they

have their own resources or skills to increase their life and their country. On the other hand, it can be cause of a big problem if they can not regard one to another.

2.2 Brief Description of Prejudice

Johnson (1986) in Liliweris (2009:200) state that prejudice is a positive or negative attitude based on our stereotypical beliefs about members of a particular group, such as attitudes. Prejudice includes the belief to describe the type of differentiation against others in accordance with the rating we give to others. Race-based prejudice is called as racism, whereas ethnic-based is called as ethnicism. The idea of race refers to superficial physical differences that a particular society considers significant, while ethnicity describes shared culture.

Gordon Allport in *The Nature of Prejudice* (1954:9) state that the term prejudice is derived from the word “praejudicium”, which is a statement or conclusion about something based on feelings or superficial experiences of a particular person or group of people.

Prejudice is inevitable, if it can be said only certain ethnicities or tribes who have prejudices, of course, this statement is wrong. All ethnicities or tribes must have prejudiced. Prejudice is an assessment carried out by a group of other groups. Prejudice is related to inner and outer groups. Assessment of the group itself (inner group) tends to be more positive and assesses other groups (external group) tend to be negative. Prejudice comes in various forms, namely race, ethnicity, religion, gender, age, occupation, and sexual interests. Why is it said that every ethnic or tribe has prejudice because with differences with other ethnic and ethnic groups, it will cause feelings of superiority.

Prejudice arises because of stereotype. With prejudice, discrimination arises, namely negative behaviors that are based on prejudice against other ethnic or ethnic groups. This discrimination gives rise to unpleasant experiences for those who experience causing negative emotions and very strong memories. The impact of social distance between ethnic and ethnic groups is getting bigger. Social distance is physical and social closeness between groups, in this case it can be social distance between ethnic groups, ethnic groups, or other groups. There are various social distance categories, one of which can be measured by the Bogardus Scale which indicates social distance in several levels, namely the willingness to accept other group members as school friends, the willingness to accept other group members as office friends, accept other group members as neighbors, accept other group members as a brother, and accept other group members as partners.

2.3 The Forms of Prejudice

According to Liliweri (2009:207) state that the forms of prejudice is consists of three forms as follow:

2.3.1 Stereotype

According to Liliweri (2009:207) stereotype is one form of ethnic or racial prejudice. People tend to categorize the appearance of other people's behavior

characteristics by category, gender, nationality, and display of verbal and nonverbal communication. Stereotypes are one of the main forms of prejudice that show different categories:

- (1) "We" with "them", where we are always associated with the superiority of groups of in groups and they are the infinity or group out group;
- (2) Social category processes that produce "us" and "them", or in groups and out groups. In groups usually tend to please groups themselves, and instead tend to evaluate others based on the views of our "group". This will result in attribution of certain behaviors.

Stereotype is an attitude and even characters that a person has to assess the characteristics, negative or positive traits of others, solely based on that person's membership in a particular group.

Stereotype is a person's belief to generalize certain traits that tend to be negative about others because they are influenced by shared knowledge and experience. That belief leads people to estimate differences between groups that may be too high or too low as a characteristic of an individual or target group.

Stereotype is the result of the categorization that we do, for example in describing other types of racial or ethnic characteristics. Like racism, ethnocentrism and prejudice, stereotyping is a result that is sometimes very natural in the process of relations or communication between races or ethnicities. So many of the stereotype is unique and based on personal experience, but some of them are the result of our experiences and associations with other people and with group members themselves.

According to Baron & Paulus in Sobur (2009:391) there are two factors that cause stereotype namely:

1. Humanity's tendency to divide the world into two categories: us and them. People who we perceive as groups outside us are seen as more like each other. Because we lack information about them, we tend to generalize them and consider them homogeneous.
2. Our tendency to do cognitive work is as little as possible in thinking about others. In other words, stereotypes lead to selective perceptions about people and everything around us. By including people in groups, we assume that we know a lot about them (their main characteristics and behavioral tendencies), and we save our job of understanding them as individuals.

2.3.2 Social Distance

According to Liliweri (2009:213) social distance is another aspect of social prejudice that shows the level of one's acceptance of others in the relationships that occur between them.

Sometimes life between people is always marked by psychological feelings, for example, which comes out in the phrase "I am very close to Fred, but not too familiar with Jeffry." The phrase illustrates that human relationships are often influenced by certain emotional feelings. This is what is called interpersonal social distance. In literary sociology, social distance has the following approaches:

1) Affective social distance

This approach to social distance that focuses on affective. According to this approach, social distance is related to distance affective, i.e. how sympathetic members of a group are towards other groups.

2) Normative social distance

This second approach emphasizes social distance as a normative view. Normative social distance refers to the acceptance of collective agreements and statements about norms that consider a person an "insider" or an "outsider/foreigner." These norms, in other words, determine the difference between "us" and "them." Therefore, normative social distance is different from affective social distance.

3) Interactive social distance

The third approach argues that social distance focuses on the frequency and intensity of interaction between two groups, claiming that the more members of the two groups interact, the closer they will be socially close. This concept is similar to the approach of network sociology theory, that the frequency of interaction between two parties is used as a measure of the "power" of social ties between them.

2.3.3 Discrimination

According to Liliweri (2009:218) Discrimination is an act that usually carried out by those who have a very strong prejudice due to certain pressures, such as the pressure of culture, customs, or law.

Discrimination is treatment that is not balanced with individuals, or groups, based on something, usually of a nature categorical, or distinctive attributes, such as based on race, ethnicity, religion or membership of social classes. The term usually to describe, an act of the dominant majority party within its relationship with a weak minority, so it can be said that behavior they are immoral and immoral democratic.

Discrimination often begins with prejudice. With prejudice, we make a distinction between ourselves and others. In everyday life we often say "we" and "them". This distinction occurs because we are social beings who naturally want to gather with people who are similar to us. Prejudice is often based on ignorance, indifference to "their" group, or fear of difference. With this lack of understanding, we often make generalizations about 'them', and make everyone in the 'their' group definitely the same.

A person or group that is discriminated against will experience a reduction, deviation, or elimination of the recognition, exercise or fulfillment of their basic human rights. History has shown that acts of discrimination make each individual no longer a human being or lose his humanity, both perpetrators and victims of discrimination.

In *Memahami Diskriminasi* (2009:5) the various types of discrimination that often occur in society include but are not limited to:

- 1) Discrimination based on ethnicity / ethnicity, race and religion/belief.
- 2) Discrimination based on sex and gender (social roles due to sex).

For example: boys are preferred for get access to education compared to women; women are considered husband's property after marriage; and others.

3) Discrimination against people with disabilities.

For example: a person with a disability is considered sick and not accepted to work in a government agency.

4) Discrimination in people with HIV / AIDS.

For example: HIV / AIDS sufferers are ostracized from the community and are considered community trash.

5) Discrimination due to social caste.

For example: in India, the lowest caste is considered the social trash and is impoverished or marginalized so that it lacks access to enjoy their human rights.

Discrimination is variety of categories of threats that are not balanced against others. If prejudice cares about certain attitudes or beliefs, discrimination refers to certain behaviors. Prejudice and discrimination are "the vicious cycle". It is said that in our society there is always prejudice and discrimination. Both of them strengthen each other; as long as there is prejudice, there will be discrimination. Discrimination is a factor that undermines human cooperation and communication between them.

3. METHODS

In conducting this study, the writer uses descriptive qualitative method. because the data in this study are words and phrases instead of the numbers as statistical calculations. The data that the writer found like a quotation and explanation from the novel *An American Marriage* and some sources such as journals and books to support this study.

Bogdan and Taylor (1975:5) in Moleong (2002:20) state qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from people and observable behavior. The qualitative analysis, in general, can be named as the method of understanding the phenomena about what happened with the analysis subject, for example, attitude, behaviour, perception, motivation, habit, etc, holistically, and by the descriptive method that applied as the words and language, in specific context naturally, and using the scientific method.

The data source of this study is the novel *An American Marriage*. A novel by Tayari Jones which consist of 314 pages that published in 2018 by Algonquin Books. While the data of this study are the quotations that relate to stereotype, the quotations that relate to social distance, and the quotations that relate to discrimination.

In the process of collecting the data the writer has several steps such as the first step is writer reading the primary data which is the novel by Tayari Jones entitled *An American Marriage*. The second step is gathering data source from books, thesis, journals and articles related to forms of prejudice. The last step is underlining important data which are related to each of the research problems that have been determined, as a form of evidence of what is stated in answering the research problems.

In the process of analyzing the data, the writer has some steps to analyze the data such as follows:

1. Re-reading the data source. In this step, the writer re-reads the novel *An American Marriage* by Tayari Jones.
2. Selecting the data. In this step, the writer selects the quotations from the novel which shows the relation to the problem of study as follow the quotations of stereotype, social distance, and discrimination.
3. Interpreting and analyzes the data. In this step, the writer interprets the novel by Tayari Jones entitled *An American Marriage* which deals with the topic is Prejudice. And then the writer analyzed the forms of prejudice by Liliweri that consists of stereotype, social distance, and dsicrimination onto writing.
4. The last step is making conclusion.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Prejudice exists in a person because of the existence of stereotype where after the existence of a stereotype will surely cause social distance within a person even with the existence of prejudice can lead to discrimination which is usually done through an act or negative treatment of people who are victims of prejudice.

After analyzing the data in the novel *An American Marriage* the writer found the forms of prejudice, they are stereotype, social distance, and discrimination. The researcher can conclude that prejudice happened toward the main character in the novel is Roy because he is a black man. Everyone are aware that there are some races that are always prejudiced against the black race. Black men are always seen as evil, fugitive, lack of education, and other negative views. This phenomenon of prejudice causes Roy as the main character in the story to experience the impact of the three forms of prejudice, namely stereotype, social distance, and discrimination.

4.1 Stereotype

Stereotype is a shortcut of thought or belief that is done intuitively by humans to assess things that are complex and is done in an effort to provide assistance in making decisions quickly. Stereotype can be negative and positive. The most common stereotype in our society is usually about gender and membership in certain ethnic groups or occupations.

In the novel *An American Marriage* the situation happened in Roy as the main charater become a victim of stereotype by people in the neighborhood he lived because Roy was a black man. As we know black men are always underestimated and negative in the United States. Black ethnicity did not have a good character in the social environment of the United States. Regarded as a criminal, drunkard, killer, fool, and others.

“Dre,” she said. “What do you want me to do?”

“I want to get married, make everything legit, aboveboard. You have to tell me, Celestial. You can’t leave me hanging.”

“The timing’s not right, Dre”

“Just tell me what you want. Either you want to marry me, or you don’t. Either we’ve been playing

*house for almost three years, or weve been here
building something real."*

"Is this an ultimatum?"

"You know me better than Roy. He is a prisoner.

Celestial, You should know that I love you"

(Jones 2018: 93).

From the quotation above Andre as a speaker. This conversation tells that Andre wanted to marry Celestial but Celestial said the time was not right, because she was still Roy's wife. Andre wanted to get married with Celestial because Roy, Celestial's husband was still in prison. Andre considered that Celestial must marry a second time and would not be loyal to Roy. From the quotation above Andre considered himself better than Roy because Andre already has a negative view of Roy because Roy is a black man and become a prisoner. Andre believed in himself that he was a proper man to marry with Celestial because Andre was a friend of Celestial when they were children. Their family also had a very close relationship. In general, the characteristic of a man who deserves to be a husband are men whose relationship with his parents, especially his father. Andre always looked familiar to Celestial's Father. In terms of characteristic to be a good husband Andre thought that Roy did not exist because Roy as a black man was serving a sentence. If Roy had been released from prison and when Roy and Celestial's married life continues Andre considered Celestial not getting comfort, security in carrying out the domestic life of an ex-convict. This illustrate the stereotype carried out by Andre to Roy.

4.2 Social Distance

It is another aspect of social prejudice that shows the level of one's acceptance of others in the relationships that occur between them. This statement can be prove from the quotation below:

*I never imagined that he would ever turn his
inflexible nature agianst me and Dre. After all,
Dre had been my father's first choice. **Roy, with
his aspirations raw and pink like the skin
underneath a scab, made my father like him as a
person but not as a husband for me.***

*"I bet he showers in a coat and tie," my father
said.*

***"I respect his ambition; I had mine. But you
don't want to spend the rest of your life with a
man who has something to prove"."***

(Jones 2018: 98-99)

From the quotation above illustrates the social distance was done by Celestial's father to Roy it can be seen from the sentences "made my father like him as a person but not as a husband for me" "I respect his ambition; I had mine. But you

don't want to spend the rest of your life with a man who has something to prove". In this quotation, Celestial as a speaker. From the beginning Celestial's father did not like Celestial's choice to marry Roy. The level of acceptance in Celestial's father is clearly illustrated. Roy as a black person has been proven to get a negative view of American culture where black people are always considered bad, evil to commit criminal acts and others. Celestial's father reminded Celestial not to spend the rest of Celestial's life with people who have been proven or deemed not good from the surrounding environment or country. In general, when parents try to warn their children not to approach things that are considered to bring bad things, forbid their children not to be friends or associate with the opposite sex who are not liked by parents, it is better as a child to listen and follow the will of the parents. Parents can give warnings and even make a ban on their children because parents have first run a life, are familiar with all the events that often occur in the social environment in life. Proven in this story, Roy as a black man has been considered a crime that was the accusation of raping a woman in a hotel. Celestial's father had reminded Celestial from the very beginning not to become Roy to be her husband.

Celestial's father does not like Roy it can be supported by the statement "Roy, with his raw and pink aspirations like the skin underneath a scab" that it means that Roy has ambitions that describe as human skin which is dry sores on the outside like scab. This explains that scab wounds like the views of people including Celestial's father towards Roy are bad even though Roy is someone who has a strong ambition to make his dream come true but Roy has gotten a bad image from his environment.

*He kissed my shoulder and up toward my neck.
"Please".*

"We have to use protection," I said. "Because I was in Prison? I was innocent. You know I was innocent. When that lady got raped, I was with you. So you know I didn't do it. Don't treat me like a criminal, Celestial."

(Jones 2018 : 227)

From the quotation above illustrates that Celestial has the social distance to Roy. Celestial refused to have sex with Roy when Roy was released from prison. Celestial asked Roy to use "a safety" because Celestial was afraid of contracting venereal disease from Roy even though Celestial knew that Roy was not the perpetrator of the rape that occurred in the hotel where they were staying. Image Roy is already negative as a former criminal, making it difficult for Celestial to believe in her husband, for example by asking Roy to use "a safety" if he wants to have sex. On one hand Celestial did not want to have children from Roy because later their descendants would become descendants of the black race. Celestial has doubts about having offspring from a husband who was once a suspect in a rape case. Roy was aware of the Celestial doubts because Roy's statement was directed by saying "Don't treat me like a criminal,

Celestial". He felt cornered by the attitude of people who accused him of being a rapist and even his own wife began to distrust him.

4.3 Discrimination

Discrimination is an act that usually carried out by those who have a very strong prejudice due to certain pressures, such as the pressure of culture, customs, or law. Discrimination is an attitude of unjust or unbalanced behavior and actions committed by individual or groups against other individual or groups. There are many forms of discrimination carried out in the life of society and the state one of which is ethnic and racial differences. This explanation can be seen in this quotation below:

*I was expecting a scientist to come and testify about DNA. I was looking for a pair of good looking detectives to burst into the courtroom at the last minute, whispering something urgent to the presexutor. **Every one would see that this was a big mistake, a major misunderstanding.** We would all be shaken but appeased. I fully believed that I would leave the courtroom with my husband beside him. Secure in our home, I would tell people **how no blackman is really safe in America. Twelve years is what they gave him.** Roy understood that twelve years was an eternity because he sobbed right there at the defendants table.*

(Jones 2018:35).

One of the factor that causing discrimination is prejudice. From the quotation above shows discrimination against Roy because of prejudice which shows that Roy had raped a woman in a hotel. This incident occurred when Roy and Celestial stayed at a hotel. Suddenly there was a woman from room number 206 asking Roy to help repaired the water faucet in her room. After Roy fixed the water tap in her room, Roy returned to his room where he and Celestial were staying. In fact Roy didn't do it, because Roy and Celestial had been together when Roy repaired the water faucet in her room. Celestial told to the prosecutors about the Magic Fingers that wouldn't work, about the movie that played on snowy television. But they didn't believe Celestial. Even though Celestial had testified the prosecutor continued to accuse or presume that Roy raped the woman in room number 206 because Roy was a black person. Roy was sentenced to 12 years in prison and the sentence is a form of discrimination committed against Roy.

5. CONCLUSION

After interpreting and analyzing, the writer needs to make conclusions in this part. In this study, the writer has three problems to be discussed. Based on the first

problem, the stereotype is not only aimed at the main character, Roy, but also refers to Celestial where the stereotype is carried out by Roy's mother. All the stereotypes that exist in the first problem lead to negative views of each race, namely blacks and whites. Based on the second problem, Social distance created by Celestial's Father and Celestial herself to Roy. Celestial's father likes Roy who has an ambitious figure but because Roy is a Black Celestial's father asks to Celestial does not to make Roy as his daughter's husband and after Roy was a determined as a prisoner, Celestial creates the social distance that she wants to divorce with Roy and Celestial does not want to do a "biological relationship" with Roy. Based on the third problem, Discrimination is always directed at the main character in the novel, Roy. Discrimination is not only done by giving a sentence of detention for twelve years but discrimination is also illustrated through negative direct actions by prosecutors against Roy such as injuring several parts of Roy's limbs.

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