

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND ANALYSIS

This chapter discusses the analysis of *The Help* Novel by Kathryn Stockett. It means that statements of the problem are answer in this chapter. The process of analysis, the researcher divides it into two main parts. The first part explained about background of white people's stereotypes over black women and how racial discrimination is described toward black women. Those are presented into part which can be seen as follow:

4.1 Background of White People's Stereotypes over Black Women

Macrae, C., Charles, & Miles (1996) explain there are some factors become fundamental stereotypes for white people against black women, those are:

4.1.1 Different Physical Characteristic

People have opinion about other people based on their appearance or physical characteristics. Based on the difference factors, they lead white people have stereotype toward black women. Plous and Tyrone (1995:802) define whites have less body hair than blacks, whites have thinner skin than blacks, whites are more sensitive to physical pain, and blacks tend to have curlier hair, boarder noses and thicker lips than white. It is clear that physical characteristic between blacks and whites is different.

Stockett tries to give examples of stereotypes due to the differences in the characteristic of other members.

Miss Leefolt is skinny, her legs are so spindly, she looks like she done grewed em last weeks. Twenty three years old and she lanky as a fourteen years old boy. Her hair is thin and brown (Stockett, 2009:3).

Minny short and big, got shinny black curls...her thick arms crossed (ibid:10).

Minny does not smile back. She is fat, short and strong. Her skin is blacker than Aibileen's by ten shades, and shinny and taut, like a pair of new patent shoes (Ibid: 77).

Based on the quotation above, it can be seen that there are differences of physical characteristic between blacks and whites. Characteristic of Miss Leefolt's body as whites is beautiful, shinny, tall and her brown hair is not dense. Whereas, Minny as black woman who works as maid in household's white people is fat, strong, dark skin, and her hair is curly. The differences based on characteristics of physical in black women become fundamental assumption that lead to stereotypes of whites toward black women. The differences of body characteristic cause white people see their own group as "we", it means individual in same group and other group as "they", it means individual in different group. Individuals in the category of "we" is seen as someone is loved, while in the category of "they" is assumed to have negative traits, for example it raises an assumption of whites toward black women are dirty and disease. It occurs often out of awareness.

Another factor can be seen as follow:

Miss Skeeter real tall and skinny. Her hair be yellow and cut short above her shoulders.(Ibid: 7)

"Five-eleven," I cried. I'm already taller than the boys' basketball coach." (Ibid: 33)

Pascagoula is as tiny as a child, not even five feet tall, and black as night. Her hair is curly around her head and her white uniform dress has been tailored to fit her short arms and legs (Stockett, 2009: 31).

In this case, Stockett gives strong evidence about the differences of characteristic between blacks and whites. Pascagoula is a maid in the Skeeter's house. Her characteristic is tiny as a child, black as night, her hair is curly, short arms and legs. As stated in the previous sentence of "tiny as a child", it may be inferred that the body of Pascagoula is not tall. She has short body. On the other hand, the word of "not even five feet tall", it can be inferred that one feet is 30.48 cm, while five feet is 152.4 cm. Thus, her tall is only 152.4 cm and American people consider 152.4 cm is very short. Besides, Stockett says that Pascagoula is "black as night", it is an illustration that is used to emphasize that Pascagoula is black woman who has dark skin. Meanwhile, Miss Skeeter is girl white. Her body is really tall and slim and she has short yellow hair. She says "Five-eleven", it explains her tall is between five until eleven feet. Thus, her tall is between 152.4 until 335.28 cm. So, it is very clear that Skeeter is higher than Pascagoula.

It is also strengthened with these sentences:

Mother rises from her chair, comes close so I'll look her in her smooth, pretty face. She's wearing a navy blue dress, narrow along her slim bones (Ibid: 29).

What you noticed first about Constantine, besides her tallness, were her eyes. They were light brown, strikingly honey-colored against her dark skin. I've never seen light eyes on a colored person. In fact, the shades of brown on Constantine were endless. Her elbows were absolutely black, with a dry white dust on them in

the writer. The skin on her arms and neck and face was a dark ebony (Stockett, 2009: 33).

In this data, there is a very noticeable difference between black women and white women. The word of “mother” is used to show that Mrs. Phelan is Skeeter’s mother and also as Constantine’s boss. Mrs. Phelan has pretty and enchanting face. The word “smooth” is used to indicate that she is a patient person. She looks elegant when she is wearing a navy blue dress. Meanwhile, Constantine is Skeeter’s first maid who has passed away when Skeeter is childhood. Constantine has dark skin in all part of her body. It is showed through the word “*The skin on her arms and neck and face was a dark ebony*”. On the other hand, the author says “*absolutely black*”, that indicate Pascagoula is a woman who has real black dark skin.

4.1.2 Social Learning

In addition, stereotypes is influenced by social environment. As stated in previous chapter, according Macrae, C., Charles & Miles (2000: 10) explains background stereotypes is caused people get less information about other people. This knowledge only comes from our parents, society, and media. But in the analysis, background of stereotypes is only found from parents and society. It can be seen in following:

4.1.2.1 Parents

Parents are the primary people who have a strong influence on the process of receiving information on the growth of children. Thus, parents have a very strong relationship against the background of stereotypes because various actions and

assumptions are learned by children is a learning process. The children usually imitate the actions and assumptions which are expressed by parents. It can be seen background of stereotypes is influenced by parents as follow:

Miss Sketer....."Maybe we ought to just build you a bathroom outside, Hilly."

Miss Hilly say, " I don't think you ought to be joking around about the colored situation..."I will do whatever I have to do to protect our town (Stockett, 2009: 9)

Based on the conversation above, Miss Hilly indicates the seriousness of her assumption. In addition, she shows that she accepts and follows her parents' assumptions that had been thought since her childhood that black women is squalid and have diseases. She also noticed that black women have been separated from all aspects. Moreover, she is not easy to accept the other opinion such as when Skeeter tries to change her thinking on the assumption is so deeply. Besides, Miss Hilly applies what has been learned from her parents and society. Miss Hilly is a closed minded person and does not want to interact more closely with other group. Besides, Miss Hilly does not allow blacks to prove that her belief is wrong. It describes how Miss Hilly does not want to use same bathroom and make assertion that their relationship is only maid and boss. This is a reason Miss Hilly uphold her thought that blacks are slovenly and disease. The lack of interaction with other group causes onset stereotype against blacks.

It is also strengthened with this conversation:

I want to yell so loud that Baby Girl can hear me that dirty ain't a color, disease ain't the Negro side a town. I want to stop that moment from coming-and it come in ever white child's life-when

they start to think that colored folks ain't as good as white
(Stockett, 2009: 47).

Based on the statement above, Aibileen wants to cry out so loud to explain that black women is not dirty and carry disease in Jackson, Mississippi. In addition, she wants to stop baby girl's thought about black women ain't as good as white. As stated in previous sentence of "baby girl", it is used to explain May Mobley is Miss Leefolt's baby. In other hand, Aibileen says "*moment from coming-and it come in ever white child's life-when they start to think*", it may be inferred that May Mobley start to assumption since she was childhood. She was born and grew up influenced by her parents. She hears and does as same her parents' thought. So, it can be lead the assumptions are coming and she gets negative assumptions about Aibileen as black woman are disease and dirty. But, Aibileen tries to keep Mae Mobley's mind from their taught.

It is also strengthened with this conversation:

They raise a white child and then twenty years later the child becomes the employer. It's that irony, that we love them and they love us, yet.." I swallowed, my voice trembling. "*We don't even allow them to use the toilet in the house.*" (Ibid: 51).

In this data, the conversation between Sketeer and Mrs. Stein in the telephone. Sketeer explained to Mrs. Stein as an editor who worked in New York that white child born. Before, white people love black women and black women love white people too. When they were twenty years old, they worked as employer and they do not like black people. They have negative assumptions, so they do discrimination toward black people especially black women. As stated the previous

sentence of “they” may be inferred that black women and the word of “we” may be inferred white people. As stated the previous sentence “It’s that irony” it conveyed Sketeer disappointed toward white people’s negative assumption.

Based on the analysis above, Sketeer disappointed with the real. White people are raised by black women. But, when baby white grew up and were twenty years old, they see their parent do discrimination toward black women and their parent teach them that black women is different. Then, they imitate and apply what they get from childhood. It is clear that background stereotype white people over black women is from their parents.

4.1.2.2 Society

On the other hand, stereotypes are influenced by parents. The society cannot be ignored in the process of formation of stereotypes. The development of knowledge and information about the group differences with other groups that may also be derived from the information is disseminated by society. It can be seen the conversation, “I see her listening to Miss Leefolt call me dirty, diseased” (Stockett, 2009: 47).

In this data, the word of “I”, it can used to explain a black woman is called Aibileen. She listens Miss leefolt who is her boss called her is dirty person and diseased. As stated the previous sentence of “*Miss Leefolt call me dirty, diseased*”, it is used to indicate Miss Leefolt has an assumption that Aibileen is Negro woman who have disease and dirty. This assumption is causes she gets information from her friend, Miss Hilly. She was only influenced by Miss Hilly’s thought. In fact, she does

not have clear information about black women. It is also strengthened with this conversation, “Mother.” I say, shutting my eyes tight. “I want to be with girls as much as you’d like to be with..Jameso.” (Stockett, 2009: 38).

In this data, the conversation Skeeter and Mrs. Phelan who is her mother took place at her home. In this case, Skeeter said that she wanted to be with girls as much as her mother would like to be with Jameso. As stated previous word “Jameso” it is used to explain name of her gardener. It can be inferred Sketeer explains she may not liked other women like her mother also may not like Jameso who is her gardener. The word of “Jameso” is as comparison impossibility Sketeer like other women. It is used to emphasize that she knows black women are considered inferior by her society and she also says her mother may not like her gardener to indicate that her mother is also influenced by her society’s thought. First, her mother love black women, after she sees her environment about society’s treatment against black women. She follows to have negative assumption about black women.

Based on the all analysis above, the writer use reflective approach that black women as an object that describe the life of black women in Jackson, Mississippi in 19th century.

The stereotypes have a strong relationship with racial discrimination. Stereotypes can lead to racial discrimination against a person like as white people who have stereotypes toward black women that arise racial discrimination treatment against black women. It can be seen in following:

4.2 Representation of Racial Discrimination

Racial discrimination is demeaned and disadvantage for black women in American. It is caused white people's perception toward black women as lesser beings. Racial discrimination uses unfair treatments toward group or individual differences based on race. Problem of racial discrimination is long history in America and arise until now. This problem also occurs in *The Help* novel by Kathryn Stockett. The explanations about the representation of racial discrimination as follow:

Based on the novel, the black women in America become victim from white people. White people always deemed that themselves were superior and in a higher position than other races. Black women must be follows the rules of white people. The racial discrimination toward black women are done by white people in many aspects in daily life such as segregation. It is separation of differences racial group or individual. Black women are not permitted to use same facilities as white people that can be seen in public service, such as housing, public transportation, education, hospital, bathroom and others. The ideas of segregation are called Jim Crow Laws. As stated the previous chapter, Salvatore (2009) explains different access like as public transportations, accommodations, hospitals, churches, schools, and prisons between blacks and whites.

In this analysis, the writer is only found different access in accommodations, public transportation, hospital, education but obvious differences

occur in the separation of bathroom. Stockeet describes those differences access can be seen in following:

4.2.2 In Housing

Stockett illustrates treatment racial discrimination toward black women with segregation in housing. The blacks and whites live in the same city but they live separately from each other. The author can illustrate segregation in the housing in following:

Six days a week, I take the bus across the Woodrow Bridge to where Miss Leefolt and all her whites friends live, in a neighborhood call Belhaven. Right next to Behalven be the downtown and he state capital. Capital building is real big, pretty on the outside but I never been it.

Down the road from Belhaven is white Woodland Hills, then Sherwood Forest, which are miles big live oaks with the moss hanging down. Nobody living in it yet, but it's there for when the white folks is ready to move somewhere else new.....So Jackson's just one white neighborhood after the next and more springing up down the road. But the colored part a town, we one big anthill, surrounded by state land that ain't for sale. As our numbers get bigger, we can't spread out. Our part a town just gets thicker (Stockett, 2009: 10).

Based on the quotation above, Aibileen works as maid in white's house for six days a week and she always take a bus if she wants to go to Miss Leefolt's house in Belhaven. In the sentences of "...I take the bus across the Woodrow Bridge to where Miss Leefolt and all her whites friends live" it can explain that the author gives us an example that there is different regions between black women and white people. In addition, Black women are living far away from area of white people, thus Aibileen have to take a bus if want to arrives in whites region. Further, she says

“Capital building is real big, pretty on the outside.” It explains the condition of region white people which is big and pretty. It contrasts for the region black women are dirty as stated previous sentence *“but I never been it”* it can indicate that Aibileen never see a clean, good, and big place, because every day she stays unclean and tiny place. The sentence is suitable with explanation by Salvatore (2009: 10). It describes condition how black residence, located in dilapidated part and isolated from country areas. Besides, the word of “like anthill”, it can be inferred that black women have smaller region than white people area. Although, blacks population are the bigger and develop every one year. Further, the word of “six days a week” describes that white people does not allow black women to enter their region every day, exception when black women have schedule to work in region of white people. The explanations are strengthened by Goldstein (2006: 162), he said most maids lived in the home, worked every day but Thursday or every other day, watched the children, cooked and did all the housework. The black maids had no options other than to work as domestics in white communities far from their own children, who were left behind in poor areas of the South. It is clearly that Aibileen is a poor person who works as maid in the Miss Leefolt’s house. She lives with her son in maid’s communities. She stays with poor areas in South and her house is far away where she worked.

It also strengthened with these sentences:

I drive the Cadillac through the darkness, turning on Gessum Avenue, Aibileen’s street. I’d rather be in the old truck, but mother would’ve been too suspicious and daddy was using it in the fields. I

stop in front of an abandoned, haunted looking house three down from Aibileen's, as we planned. The front porch of the spooky house is sagging, the windows have no panes. I step into the dark, lock the doors and walk quickly. I keep my head lowered, my noisy heels clicking on the pavement....

Even with the single lamp on, the front room is dark, full of browns and shadows. The curtains are pulled and pinned together so there's no gap. I don't know if they're like that all the time, or just for me. I lower myself onto the narrow sofa. There's a wooden coffee table with hand-tatted lace draped over the top (Stockett, 2009:68).

In this data, the sentences explained about a young white, Skeeter the first time arrived in black women community. She went to Gessum Avenue which was Aibileen's house by Cadillac and she passed dark streets. She arrived in Aibileen's house with condition spooky house and the window had not panes. In this case, there is separate area between black women and white's house, it shows with the sentences "*I drive the Cadillac through the darkness, turning on Gessum Avenue*", it used to emphasize the black women part of town seems so far away from the white part of town, thus Skeeter goes to Aibileen's house by car in Gessum Avenue. On the other hand, she says "*I don't know if they're like that all the time, or just for me*", it describes Skeeter has never experienced to enter this part of town. Besides, the words "*haunted-looking, spooky, sagging, and dark*", may be inferred that she does not really know the area because she only knows how big her live. In addition, Aibileen as black woman has poor facilities in her house. The sentence "*the windows have no panes, Even with the single lamp on, the front room is dark, and narrow sofa*", it used to describes Aibileen has only one lamp in her house, thus it looks darksome house. Besides, she has small sofa and there is no panes in Aibileen's house. The sentence

“*There’s a wooden coffee table with hand-tatted lace draped over the top*”, it explains she has table which made from wood, lace handmade and little coffee in the top of table.

It also strengthened the sentences follows:

Constantine lived about a mile from our house, in a small Negro neighborhood call Hotstack, named after the tar plant that used to operate back there. The road to Hotstack runs along the north side our farm, and for as long as I can remember.... (Stockett, 2009:31).

In this data, Constantine lived about a mile from white’s house. She lived in small area which is black community, it called Hotstack. The road to Hotstack for as long as the north side white’s farm. In this case, the sentences “*Constantine lived about a mile from our house*”, it used to emphasize between Constantine and white women lives separately although they live together in one city. In addition, the sentences “*The road to Hotstack runs along the north side our farm, and for as long as I can remember*”, it used to indicate that the distance between Constantine’s house and whites is far away. If she wants to go to white’s house, she must walk as long as north side white’s farm.

Both of them have different places, but it also has different condition in their house. It also strengthened with these sentences about the condition of Aibileen and Celia’s house:

The doorbell rings a long bing-bong, fine and fancy for this big mansion out in the country. It looks like a castle, gray brick rising high in the sky and left and the right too. Woods surround the lawn one every side. If this place was in story book, there’d be witches in those woods. The kind that eat kids (Ibid: 18).

I live on Gessum Avenue, where I been renting since 1942. You could say Gessum got a lot a personality. The houses all be small, but every front yard's different-some scrubby and grassless like a bald-headed old man (Stockett, 2009:12).

In this data, the author describes all physical facilities in housing between black women and whites. The first is about the Minny's explanation. Minny is also a black maid; she describes about Celia's home which has white woman. She cannot believe about Celia's house because of the big size. She describes the place like a castle in storybook. Celia has big house, doorbell and woods surround her lawn. While, the second is about description from Aibileen. She is a black maid in Miss Leefolt's house who has lived in Gessum Avenue, Jackson. She explains about her house and how she is lived in Gessum Avenue. She mentions that she rent her house since 1942. The sentence is suitable with the argument by Parker (1990), that is most black women were maids, cooks, servants, and other service workers lived in rented housing (61.9 percent), while 69 percent of all white families owned their own homes. It shows black women get low paying, thus they stay in rent a house and cannot buy their own homes. In addition, she describes condition in Gessum, there are a lot of people and they have small house. There is some scrubby and little grass in her yard.

4.2.3 In Public Transportations

Beside in housing, black women going to work routinely faced segregation in public transportation that supported with theory by Salvatore (2009: 8) Negroes

generally could not enter hotels and restaurants, and in some locations faced discrimination in public transportations, such as in the bus. It can be seen from the conversation below:

I get on the number six bus that afternoon, which goes from Belhaven to Farish Street. The bus today is nothing but maids heading home in our white uniforms. We all chatting and smiling at each other like we own it-not cause we mind if they's white people on here, we sit anywhere we want... (Stockett, 2009: 10).

In this data, the conversation of Aibileen took place at the bus when she went to Belhaven where white people area to Farish Street which was her house. In this case, she *gets on the number six at the bus* (Stockett, 2009:10) as stated in the previous sentence. It shows Aibileen as black woman do not allow sit in the front. The conversation above is in line with Salvatore theory as follows blacks sat in the back in the colored section and whites sat in the front and more whites boarded the bus (2009: 41). It strengthened in Domestic Workers in the South 1865-1960 by Sharpless (2013: 95), she explains that without exception, the maid would have to sit in the back seat. It is clearly that Aibileen as maid in the white's household get insulate treatment in the bus' seat, finally she sit in the rear section. This statement is used to ensure segregated seating in the bus. At the same time, there are no white folks and only black women passengers. Thus, she feels free, can smile and talk with each other, besides she can sit anywhere. It is clear that Aibieen is afraid with rules of white people.

It also strengthened in the sentence *"I spot Minny in the back center seat"* (Stockett, 2009:10). In this data, the sentence describes Minny was on the bus. In

this case, the sentence “*Minnie in the back center seat*” It is used to emphasize that Minny gets unfair segregation seat in the bus. The first seats are reserved for white passengers. Thus, Minny must sit at the back and leave the front seats to white passengers.

It is also strengthened with this conversation that Aibileen as black woman has separated in bus. The bus drivers prefers to take the white passengers and do not care with black women.

Driver turns the bus round on Farish Street. At the nest corner, he stop. “Colored people off, last stop for you, he holler in the rearview. “White people lemme know where y’all need to get to...(Stockett, 2009: 90).

In this data, the conversation of Aibileen was still on the bus. In the case, the driver asked to Aibileen down from the bus as stated in the previous sentences “*..colored people off, last stop for you, he holler in the rearview*”. It explains that the driver only wants to take whites passenger and rejected black women passenger, besides the driver say “*White people lemme know where y’all need to get to.....*It seems that all white people also know that the bus is not for black women. It is strengthened by McLafferty and Preston (2000, 357) he says there are women’s access to and use of various transportation options. The mode of transportation used in travelling to work varies by gender, race, residential location, and direction of commuting trip. The African-American women used mass transit, including the dense subway and bus networks. All African-American women use mass transit primarily for commuting trips within the center and for trips from the suburbs to the

center. It explains that in 1960s, there is rule for black women in the bus network. Black women used different transportation. Black women go to work in white's house that use special bus network, it is called mass transit.

4.2.4 In Hospital

The segregation treatment is not only covers in the public transportation, but also in the hospital. The white people also do segregation in hospital for service healthy. The white doctors do not receive and help black women patient. It can be seen the following:

You need medical attention, Minny,"she says, picking the phone back up. Do I really have to say it? I grit my teeth to get it out. "Them doctors ain't gone work on no colored person, Miss Celia (Stockett, 2009:137).

In this data, the conversation between Minny and Miss Celia took place in the Celia's house. When Minny was sick, Miss Celia suggested Minny went to the doctor. But Minny asserted that white doctor did not work for black women. In this case, it is clear that there is segregation in hospital. It is showed by sentence "*Them doctors ain't gone work on no colored person, Miss Celia*", it may be inferred that white doctors treats and care only for white patients. It is suitable with Collins (2006: 86) explains some hospitals admitted African American women to segregated hospital wards, many of which were understaffed, poorly equipped. In addition, According to Dr. Levy in Collins (2006: 88), racism raises its ugly head when a white physician shows their disrespect for a black woman patient by attending to a white patient who arrives after them, or begins an examination without introducing

himself. The Minny's conversation is used emphasize that she knows there is segregation hospital between black women and whites. The whites doctor won't care and respect to black women patient because they have different skin.

It strengthened with the sentence "*I know who Doctor Tate is. He doctors most of the white women I've waited on*"(Stockett, 2009:106). In this data, the conversation Minny took place in the Celia's house. She described about Doctor Tate who was a white people and helped for white women. In this case, Minny says "*He doctors most of the white women*", it explains that Doctor Tate serve white people, especially for white women. It is clear there is obvious evidence that between black women and whites have different doctor.

4.2.5 In Library

Other aspect happen separate in library. The blacks women' library have incomplete books and facilities. The white is not allow to black women borrow their book and enter to their library. We can see in below:

Aibileen gives me a dry cough. "You know colored folks ain't allowed in that library." I sit there a second, feeling stupid. "I can't believe I forgot that." The colored library must be pretty bad. There was a sit in at the white library a few years ago and it made the papers. When the colored crowd showed up for the sit in trial, the police department simply stepped back and turned the German shepherds loose (Stockett, 2009: 72).

In this data, the conversation of Aibileen and Sketeer in the Aibileen's home. Aibileen told about a few years ago there is her friend tries to enter white library and sit in there. She made a paper and white police saw her, after while the white police ask her go out from the white library. In this case, the author explains

that the white police in library does not like if her friend enter or borrow their books in white library as stated in the previous sentence “*colored folks ain’t allowed in that library*”, it is a sentence used to emphasize that Abilieen is a clever person who wants to increase her knowledge but she cannot enter and borrow the book from the white library because she is black. Thus, the prohibition sentence is suitable with argued proposed by Phibbs, C., Fisher (2009: 5) that Blacks had separate entrances into courthouses and public buildings like libraries. This sentence is used to prove black women’s life under the Jim Crow Laws. Besides, the sentences of “*the police department simply stepped back and turned the German shepherds loose*” to indicate that when the white police knows black woman from German enter the library, he step back and approach black woman and tell her to get out from the library, so that the black woman go. In addition, the word of “*pretty bad*” is used to emphasize that the blacks’ library is not good as whites’ library. There is different in facilities. The blacks’ library does not have many books and fewer facilities.

4.2.6 In Education Institutions

In 19th century, the condition of education for black women is very bad. According Smith & Evans (2014:1) said that many African American girls and women face significant barriers to educational achievement. The black women get fewer opportunities to study than white people. The blacks get limited facilities and services. Black women can only study in some school with their folks. It can be seen from the conversation below:

“Separate but equal,” Miss Hilly say back to Miss Leefolt. “That’s what Governor Ross Barnett says is right and you can’t argue with the government.”

....But Miss Hilly shaking her head. “Aibileen, you wouldn’t to go to a school full of white people, would you?”

“No, ma’am,” I mumble. I get up and pull the ponytail holder out a Baby Girl’s head.Hilly and Miss Leefolt booth look at me. I look back down at the kids.

“But Aibeelin” Miss Hilly smile real cold. “Colored people and white people are just so.... Different.” She wrinkle up her nose (Stockett, 2009: 86).

In this data, the conversation between Miss Hilly as white people and Aibileen is as black maid in the Leefolt’s home. In this problem, Miss Hilly says *“Separate but equal,”* Miss Hilly attempted to explain justification of white people in America about racial. White people still assert their position as a person who has power over black women from the words of separate. However, it shows contrast with the word of equal like as white people still recognize black women have the rights too but separate. The sentence is suitable with explanation proposed by (Phibbs, C.,Fisher, 2009:2) that blacks were not allowed to attend school with white children. In addition, it is strengthened (*Ibid*: 5) although there were separate public schools for blacks, they were educated with out of date curriculum and the facilities were inferior. In addition, according Rothstein (2013) says one day little black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers. Racial isolation of African American black girls in separate schools located in separate neighborhoods has become a permanent feature of our landscape. On the other hand, the Sarah’s experience in Smith & Janel (2014: 3), she tells that she suffered from racially segregate schools in Boston’s segregated school policy. All

white Boston public schools to get the closes for Africa American girls. It explains that black girls get isolation from white people in education. Black girls have separate school from white people and they do not take black women. Miss Hilly also added that the world of *“separate but equal is from Governor Ross Barnett”* as stated in the previous conversation. It is used to indicate that the word of separate but equal is very strong evidence from law of governor in Jackson, Mississippi. Further, she said *“Aibileen, you wouldn’t to go to a school full of white people, would you?”* which may inferred that she wants to forbid Aibileen as black maid accompany baby white who is May Mobley goes to white school. On the other hand, she also says *“Colored people and white people are just so....Different”*. She explains between Aibileen is a black woman and she is as white people have different place. In addition, the sentence of *“A course we different! Everybody know colored people and white people ain’t same”*. Miss Hilly replays her words to emphasize to Aibilen that every white people are already know that they are so different in all aspects.

Based on the analysis above, the word of “equal” explains black women have rights to get education like as white people. While, the word of “separate” explains they study in different school. Thus, they can’t study together with white people and get limited facilities. Besides, Miss Hilly assert that school for black women and whites must be separate, because they are so different.

4.2.7 In Bathroom

White people always believe that black women are lazy, dirty and unintelligent. As the consequent, white people considered that one is dirty who can

spread many kinds of diseases. The diseases are caused by the black color of skin. It makes white people worried if he or she is close with blacks. Thus, it causes Miss Hilly make announcement to make different bathroom. It can be seen the conversation below:

*Miss Hilly talk show..... All these houses they're building without maid's quarters? It's just plain dangerous. Everybody knows they carry different kinds of diseases than we do.
"That's exactly why I've designed the Home Help Sanitation Initiative," Miss Hilly say. "As a disease-preventative measure."
(Stockett, 2009: 9).*

Based on the conversation above, we can see that Miss Hilly assert that maid is dangerous. She considers blacks have more illness than white people. This assumption occurs because Miss Hilly only hear from her folk that black women spears diseases, without get truthful evidence. Miss Hilly is making an announcement of the avoidance of black diseases. She has a program of the Home Help Sanitation Initiative this explains the use of a separate bathroom in every house whites. The program is for the whites in order to be careful with their maids. The program of the sanitation hygiene program is designed by Miss Hilly will be published in the monthly Magazine of her club.

It can be seen about Hilly's program in following:

*It is one page, Written in Hilly's fat, curly pen:
Hilly Holbrook introduces the Home Help Sanitation Initiative. A disease preventative measure. Low cost bathroom in your garage or shed for homes without such an important fixture.
Ladies, did you know that:
a. 99% of all colored diseases are carried in the urine.*

b. Whites can become permanently disabled by nearly all of these diseases because we lack immunities coloreds carry in their darker pigmentation.

c. Some germs carried by white can also be harmful to coloreds too protect yourself. Protect your children. Protect your help. From the Holbrooks, we say, you're welcome!(Stockett, 2009: 74)

In this data, the letter of Miss Hilly to Skeeter who worked on the newsletter. Miss Hilly introduced her program which is called The Home Help Sanitation Initiative. Miss Hilly offered to white women constructions of bathroom service with low cost as stated on the sentence previous “...*Low cost bathroom in your garage or shed for homes.*” It is used to emphasize Miss Hilly effort to persuade her folks to build a separate bathroom in the garage the low cost for their help who carry disease from their urine, so that the whites do not worry about the cost of bathroom construction and the effort of Miss Hilly become reference to white people build different bathroom as soon as possible in order their folks protect from the disease.

Hilly implement the separation in bathroom in her house and invite his friends to create a separate bathroom. It is not only, she also influenced her friend's mind. We can see below:

“Oh Hilly, I wish you'd use the guest bathroom,” say Miss Leefolt, rearranging her cards. “Aibileen doesn't clean in the back until after lunch.”

“But the guest bathroom's where the help goes,” Miss Hilly say. Everywhere in town we get a colored bathroom, and most the houses do too (Ibid: 8-9).

In this data, the conversation between Miss Hilly and Miss Leefolt in Miss Leefolt's house. Miss Hilly wants to pee. She asked to Miss Leefolt because she

wanted to ensure bathroom for guest and the help. The sentence of “*But the guest bathroom’s where the help goes,*” *Miss Hilly say.*” It means Miss Hilly is doubt whether Aibileen who is elizabeth’s maid use the same bathroom or not. Therefore, Miss Hilly choose not to go to the bathroom although she wants to pee. In addition, she also says “*Everywhere in town we get a colored bathroom, and most the houses do too*” it can be inferred that Miss Hilly explains all place in Jackson, Mississippi build the different bathroom for their maid, including in white’s home. It also can explain she invites her friends to build separate bathroom for help.

It is also strengthened with this conversation:

She smiling big now. She don’t have no teeth showing, just a lip smile, kind you got to watch. “Mister Leefolt and I have decided to build you your very own bathroom.” She clap her hands together, drop her chin at me. “It’s out there in the garage (Stockett, 2009: 18).

In this case, Miss Leefolt’s conversation to her maid who is Aibileen in her home. Miss Leefolt seen smiling when she explained that she and her husband decide building different bathroom to Aibileen. The sentence of *She smiling big now* and *She clap her hands together*, it is used to emphasize that Miss Leefolt and her husband’s attitude are an illustrate the tremendous happiness with their decision. Besides, she says “*Mister Leefolt and I have decided to build you your very own bathroom.*” It can be inferred that Mister Leefolt and Miss Leefolt have been influenced and followed by the Hilly’s though about black women causes arise disease by their urine, thus they decide to build new bathroom especially for Aibileen. On the other hand, they also say “*It’s out there in the garage.*” It means

they build separate bathroom for Aibilen in their garage, in order to Aibileen does not use same bathroom again.

It is also strengthened with this conversation that the law has also agreed with separate bathroom for their maid, it can be seen in following:

“A bill that required every white home to have a separate bathroom for the colored help. I’ve even notified the surgeon general of Mississippi to see if he’ll endorse the idea.” (Stockett, 2009: 9).

In this case, the Miss Hilly’s conversation explained about a bill that required a separate bathroom. As stated in the previous the word of *“required”*, it can indicate that Governor has law obliges every white people to have a separate bathroom inside or outside at home for their domestic help. In addition, Miss Hilly says *“I’ve even notified the surgeon general of Mississippi to see if he’ll endorse the idea”*. It is suitable with the Jim Crow Laws that is explained by Phibbs, C.,Fisher (2009: 5) white only water fountains, restrooms,...It may be able to be inferred that the surgeon general of Mississippi wishes announce that he supports the idea of Governor Law and the law in Southern explains *“white only water fountains, restroom..”* it can be inferred there is different restroom. Blacks includes the help do not allow use white’s restroom. In addition, it is strengthened by with Salvatore theory (2009: 82) as the twentieth century came to a close law which is Gone is the fear that one might feel the need to use a toilet outside those few areas. Gone are signs distinguishing between restrooms for Negro women and White Ladies.

Based on the analysis above, the meaning of the Law Governor and statement of the surgeon general of Mississippi is strong evidence that the rules build separate bathroom for the help is not only Miss Hilly's thought, but it is also approved by Governor and the surgeon general of Mississippi.