

CHAPTER IV

THE ANALYSIS

This chapter presents the analysis of the research. In this analysis, the writer uses some theories of race which lies in the chapter II. The theory of race consists of the structural racism and the expression of prejudice. The analysis is conceptually as the following:

4.1 The Racial Discriminations suffered by Edgar Allan in John Neufeld's *Edgar Allan*.

The analysis below shows some racial discriminations which suffered by Edgar Allan. He gets some bad biases treatment done by the family of Mr. Ficket's and his social environment for instance his new school, the church of father's working and some children's parents from the nursery school. Wilson (1973) in Bulmer and Solomos (1999:242) demonstrates that:

A working definition of racism to be used as a starting point here is that racism is an ideology of racial domination based on beliefs that a designated racial group is either biologically or culturally inferior and the use of such beliefs to rationalize or prescribe the racial group's treatment in society, as well as to explain its social position and accomplishment.

Thus, the society contributions towards Edgar Allan are regardless for they make him being away from his new family. They force the family to leave him out and one of the children of Mr. Ficket's agrees with them. While discrimination is "a description of behavior" (Bulmer and Solomos,1999:242) which means the action of some people who do some racists to Edgar Allan are varied. It can be from the social, educational, institutional and etcetera.

4.1.1 Family's points of view

The writer analyzes first racial discrimination from the family's point of view.

They show as the following:

"Edgar Allan arrived about two weeks later, right on schedule: Early in the Afternoon. And he was cute.... When I walked in, Edgar Allan, Stephen, and S.A. were all on the floor, on hands and knees, "learning" S.A. was "reading" to them from a picture book.

I think I just stood there a minute. I was surprised. That was all. Just surprised. Maybe I never really expected exactly what we got."(p.17-18)

Edgar Allan: The reason why the name of Edgar Allan was Edgar Allan? It is because he came early in the Afternoon. That is it. It is supported by the data above which shows he comes right on schedule and the adoption agency named him as so and he was cute. Then, the first happen is about Michael who gets shock because his father brings a new different comer. He knows when Edgar Allan plays with Michael's younger brother and sister in the living room. His sister Sally Ann is giving them a learning and reading from a picture book. It can be seen that there is an equal strata between the black and the white people. Why? There are no differences of place, book or special treatment towards them, especially for Edgar Allan for he is black. In Kearney's view (2003:3) says that "American society was founded on principles of social equality, and today there is widespread support for racial equality and integration. It is through the process of racial socialization that these American ideals of racial equality and integration are transmitted."

Thus, it is seen from the social equality that the American people at that time did the equality of different people. Further, from the data above the Edgar Allan got his privilege even though his new brother has a white color. He has the same right to get something to learn and some information from a book read by Sally Ann. Besides, the next happening was about the Michael who felt worry by himself because he did not know first that his father got a black child. His expression shows that there is an unintentional expression shown by him towards Edgar Allan. This is an indication which the action of Michael can be called as an aversive racial attitude. Gaertner (1986) in Levin's view (2003:2) quotes:

Aversive racism refers to the unintentional expression of these anti-black feelings by people who sincerely endorse, on a conscious level, egalitarian values and principles. Rather than reflecting bigotry or hatred, the anti-black feelings held by aversive racists reflect fear and discomfort; their discriminatory behavior toward blacks is characterized more by avoidance than by intentional hostility.

Moreover, this behavior which is shown by him indicates the subtle form of prejudice. He is a white people and he does not realize that what he did is prejudice or racism. According to National Association and Social Workers' (2007:10) state that Aversive racism is another subtle form of prejudice. People who engage in the practice see themselves as non-racists, but they will do racist things, sometimes unintentionally, or they will avoid people without overt racist intent. What they believe about themselves and will attest to is the importance of fairness, equality, and justice, but because they have been exposed to the ever-present societal racism just by living in the United States, they will reflect it in their conduct (Durrheim& Dixon, 2004; Tatum, 1997). Finally, good people can do bad things to others in ways for

which there is no formal grievance, but still have negative sometimes unintentionally effect.

So, this anti-black feeling can make the Edgar Allan feels discomfort rather than happy. Michael's discriminatory behavior towards Edgar Allan is only more characterized by avoidance than by intentional action or hostility. First, he has a little bit unbelievable towards the father. Yet, he just cannot say anything. He is not the principle of the family he has. The point is that he just follows the usual rule at his house. However, Edgar Allan still does not get his feeling what has happened to him for he is almost three years of age. He just listen everything he heard.

"... So I just sat there a while, watching. And I was still there when M.N. came here."

*"She walked in the door, turned towards where the noise was rising every minute, and stepped into the room."
"She stood there. Her mouth opened. Her face reddened. And then she walked out. Just like that."(p.18)*

Right after that, when Michael stays away from Edgar Allan, in sudden his elder sister came home. She has just returned back from school and looked happy before she arrived at home. But, after arriving at her house, she has been shocked by the noise which is coming from the living room. She was actually almost at her room. She turned to it and her mouth opened then her face reddened. Finally, she could not stand it; she just walked out and came towards her room. It is not easy being an Edgar Allan because as the different child, he is also new not only for Michael or Marry Nell's family but also for his surroundings. Well, it is hard for receiving this action which is shown by Marry Nell as the elder sister of Michael. It is because she has shown an interpersonal racism directly when she knows him at first. Lawrence and

Keheler(2004:2) conclude that “interpersonal racism occurs between individuals. Once private beliefs come into interaction with others, the racism is now in the interpersonal realm. Examples include public expressions of racial prejudice, hate, bias and bigotry between individuals.”

Meanwhile, Marry Nell also does avoidance towards him. She hates him because he has a different color of skin. She expresses a fury and movement to leave the Edgar Allan. It is supported to the theory of Allport (1979) in Ponterotto (2006:14) states that avoidance occurs when the individual moves beyond just talking about a certain group to avoid an individual from others group. Further, this individual expresses avoidance behavior that it will tolerate inconvenience for the sake of avoidance. Thus, the Marry Nell has the most hatred towards him. The writer sees from the action of her which can be analyzed by looking at her behavior.

Besides, the more expression of racism is able to look at Marry Nell. She has shown an individual racism as well. Lawrence and Keheler(2004:1) says that the individual racism includes prejudice, xenophobia, internalized oppression and privilege, and also beliefs about race that influenced by the dominant culture. Thus, the expressions of Marry Nell show that she has seen doing racism as she is the white people who give affliction towards Edgar Allan. Moreover, Lawrence and Keheler (2004:2) says that the “white supremacy is a historically based on pertuted system of exploitation and oppression of continent, nations and peoples of color by white peoples.” In this case the Marry Nell gives an oppression feeling towards Edgar

Allan. Just as usual, he cannot feel it first for he is enjoying playing with his new family.

“.... Dinner wasn't much fun, for four of us. M.N. wouldn't say a word. She wouldn't look at Edgar Allan who had Stephen's old high-chair now. And she ate hardly anything on her plate.”(p.19)

It is the first time for Edgar Allan having a dinner with his new family. The dinner was not fun for the children of Mr. Ficket because one of them namely Marry Nell did not want to say anything towards Edgar Allan. According to the writer's opinion says that she used to be happy before the Edgar Allan came to her house. But, when he comes, everything starts to be very different as usual. From the Marry Nell's behavior, the writer can see that she does not want to look at Edgar Allan who has Stephen's old high-chair. It is because she has hatred to him so that she does so. For Stephen, it cannot say much because both of them are almost the same ages. It means that, it is no problem for Edgar Allan to have his seat. Being an Edgar Allan, it is going to be very hard to say for he just only can listen as good as possible. He stays with a white family which there will be much racial discrimination suffered by him. Unless he can speak enough, he will against the racism itself. However, it will not happen because of his ages. When the white people adopt a colored child, even though there is no any such of prejudice, as an Edgar Allan, he just can receive it.

When Marry Nell did it towards Edgar Allan, she has shown much racial discrimination. The one is the internalized racism which has a meaning of developing of ideas, beliefs, actions, and behavior that support or collude with racism against oneself and is conceptualized as a person's race prejudice based on biological considerations and involving actual behavior that is discriminatory in nature, National

association and Social Workers (2007:11). Thus, in this case, it can be found that Marry Nell has a special treatment towards Edgar Allan without thinking the feeling of him. She just did it. Besides, according to Jones in Ponterotto (2006:16) states that one who considers the black people as a group or other human groups defined by essential racial characteristics are inferior whites because of physical genotypical and phenotypical traits. Normally, as the white people has a sort of bad feeling to black people. In another word, what Marry Nell did is like the example of interpersonal racism. It means that someone has expressed the antagonism or hatred to others. It happened to Edgar Allan as the only child who is black in Mr. Ficket's family.

Further, in Lawrence and Keheler(2004:2) states that the interpersonal racism are lies within and between the individuals. It is include public expression of racial prejudice, hate, bias and bigotry between individuals. This is the condition where the white person does racism in public then everyone surrounding him or she can give more attention. It is similar to what Marry Nell did towards Edgar Allan. She did it when she got a dinner with all his family. While the object of suffering is unable to against this for he is still very young. Finally, the expression of racism arises everywhere surrounding us. Besides, while Marry Nell was eating hardly anything on her plate, her other siblings and her parent did not give much attention to Marry Nell and Edgar Allan. Hence, the Edgar Allan suffered discrimination from his new step parents. According to the National Association and Social Workers (2007:10) reports people who mingle together in the practice that they see themselves as non-racist, but they did it. It happened to Edgar Allan. They do not realize it and do not have intention to do that. However, it implied aversive racial attitudes.

“I just don’t see how you could do it.” M.N. was saying. “ A Chinese or a Mexican, or anything else. But not this! Without even asking us, Mother!.”(p.21)

Right after that, the Marry Nell and her mother has a serious talk in the study. Marry Nell would like to ask about the decision of their parents how they got the black child without asking her first and Michael. She really does not believe it and she cannot receive because she thinks that their parents get a Chinese or a Mexican or anything else except this. In this case, she expresses a sort of denying towards their parents decision and also Edgar Allan. She has one step to exclude Edgar Allan from her family. thus, it is similar to the theory of Allport (1979) in Ponterotto (2006:14) reports that during the discrimination process, when the individual takes an active step to deny or exclude someone based on race, gender, religion, ethnicity, age, and so forth is illegal. Furthermore, they say that discrimination practices in the past and currently have many kinds of leading to segregation in education, employment, politics, social privileges, and recreational opportunities (see, D’Andrea & Daniel, 2001, and Jones, 1997, for specific). Thus, it shows that Edgar Allan suffered this discrimination even though he is still too young.

Moreover, in Garner (2010:104) states that:

Discrimination can occur at a level beyond the individual, and as part of a set of procedures that are unfairly loaded against some groups, while favoring others. In this way, by following the set procedures of an organization, an agent can be performing an act that has racist outcomes, even if that agent has no intention of doing so (see more on this topic in Chapter 7).

Thus, based on those quotations above, the discrimination is sometimes occur at the low level beyond the individual which has a set of procedures that

disadvantages someone and against some groups, further, the doer can perform to be an act that has racist outcomes, unless the doer has no intention of doing so. It has similar to the utterances of Marry Nell that it shows the procedure to outcome the Edgar Allan from her real family. Besides, it same with the analysis before that Marry Nell has both interpersonal racism and internalized racism as well. It can be seen from the high voice when she tells her mother about doing discriminatory in nature towards Edgar Allan. She tries to oppress her mother how she could do it. According to Lawrence and Keheler(2004:6) states that:

An oppressor is one who uses her/his power to dominate another, or who refuses to use her/his power to challenge that domination. An oppressed is one who is dominated by an oppressor, and by those who consent with their silence. Oppression is the power and the effects of domination. In the U.S., there are many forms of (often) interlocking oppressions: racism, sexism, classism, heterosexism, anti-semitism, ablism, ageism, and etcetera.

In this condition, even though Marry Nell is her mother's daughter, she still shows her power to dominate both her mother and Edgar Allan. She wants her mother to do something for her such as telling first about Edgar Allan's arriving and of course discussing together before taking a decision.

"Marry Nell," said Mother sort of slowly, "I don't think you've given Edgar Allan an honest chance---"

"Mother, I am giving him the exact same chance he's going to get with everyone else in this town. He is black! It's that easy. He's visible, and he's different, and he is not ours! Michael and I have a bad enough time, but think what this will do to Stephen. They're both about the same age. They'll always just be to odd-balls together. Is that fair?"(p.22)

Then, Marry Nell's mother asks her to give Edgar Allan the same chance like other people who live in. But, she denies it. She further says that he can live with

others in this town. She does not want him to live in her house because he is different, he is black and he is not her family's. She and her younger brother, Michael have a bad time every day because of him. He ruined their life especially Marry Nell's. However, she also gives another example if Edgar Allan stays with her family. She says that the two boys Edgar Allan and Stephen are almost the same ages. They will always just be to odd-balls together. As the writer knows, it means that they have been made as equal balls but have different colors. So, when they are played together by the football player, they are just like just an old-ball. The one is white and black for the second. She does want to have a different color child in her family. She thinks that it is unfair. Why? It is because all her family is white but he is not. If someone has a power to exclude someone, he or she does a sort of discrimination. According to Allport (1979) in Ponterotto (2006:14) statement that:

During the discrimination phase, the individual takes active steps to exclude or deny members of another group access to or participation in a desired activity. Discrimination practices in the past and currently have led to segregation in education, employment, politics, social privileges, and recreational opportunities (see D'Andrea& Daniels, 2001, and Jones, 1997, for specifics). Thus a White member of a cooperative housing board may vote against a Mexican American family attempting to secure housing in the co-op building. Families in a particular neighborhood may pressure the local real estate agent not to show houses to families of color. Qualified job candidates of color may be turned down in favor of less qualified White candidates. In the United States, discrimination based on race, gender, religion, ethnicity, age, and so forth is illegal; nonetheless, it happens every day.

Moreover, in Garner (2010:104) states that:

Discrimination can occur at a level beyond the individual, and as part of a set of procedures that are unfairly loaded against some groups, while favoring others. In this way, by following the set procedures of an organization, an agent can be performing an act that has racist outcomes,

even if that agent has no intention of doing so (see more on this topic in Chapter 7).

So, discrimination is about action, utterance, and step that make someone moves from first member to another group. Besides, Marry Nell also the one who has bad bias towards Edgar Allan, she still does an individual and interpersonal racism. It is because she really hates him and she cannot receive the fact that she has to have in her family. The individual racism means that someone who has a prejudice to another one and has a bad-feeling or hatred, Lawrence and Keheler (2004:1) While the interpersonal racism is almost the same meaning as the individual racism.

Furthermore, Marry Nell also expresses antilocution of prejudice. It is because she just solely says something about Edgar Allan. It is similar to the theory of Allport (1979) in Ponterotto (2006:14) antilocution is the mildest form of prejudice and is characterized by prejudicial talk among like-minded individuals and the occasional stranger. This is a rather controlled expression of antagonism that is limited to small circles. As an example, a group of White neighbors may express fear that the neighborhood is becoming too integrated and not only will their property values go down; their children will be more likely to be exposed to aggressive peers. As another example, we turn to the high school setting. A group of White students sitting together at lunch comment negatively about a group of Asian American students who sit together, stating, "Look at those Asian Americans all sitting together at that table; they always do that at lunch; they are so antisocial."

Right after that Michael and his father get along walk around their home. They are talking while walking and once they mention about how can they adopt a

different boy and the father does not tell their old-enough children yet. And their parents actually are not certain getting him too. It is for he is a Negro child.

“What are you thinking so deeply about, Michael? “Father asked me suddenly. “I was thinking about Edgar Allan, “I said. “What about him?”, “Why didn’t you tell M.N. and me about him? I mean, that we were really going to get a Negro? I thought you always wanted us to know everything.”(E.A. 1968:27)

Thus, the action of them while they are having a walk together and talking beyond the anti-black feeling are they just do a sort of prejudicial talk. In Gordon Allport’s in Ponterotto (2006:14) says that antilocution is the mildest form of prejudice and is characterized by prejudicial talk among like-minded individuals and the occasional stranger. Moreover, it can be analyzed that there is a private manifestation of racism, even though they just talk. According to Gaertner and Dovidio in Levin’s view (2003:2) propose that many people harbor negative feelings about blacks or members of other minority groups on an unconscious level. These biased judgments against blacks result from childhood socialization of the dominant racial biases in society and from the typical way in which individuals categorize people into social groups rather than expend limited cognitive resources to judge each person individually. Moreover, in National Association and Social Workers’ (2007:10) say that People who engage in the practice see themselves as non-racists, but they will do racist things, sometimes unintentionally, or they will avoid people without overt racist intent.

So, when they have a talk towards Edgar Allan, they try not to do any kinds of prejudice. But, they just talk about him and a little bit biases judgments against blacks result. In this case is they are talking about Edgar Allan. Even though they just talk

about him, what they do can be called as racism. Moreover, for Michael, he still cannot receive what their family did to him and of course to his family itself.

The next day, while the mother of the children goes shopping, there are four ladies come to her house. They are welcomed by Mr. Ficket. In sudden, the four ladies say that the black boy who plays in the backyard must be belonging to the servants in the neighborhood. Thus, the sentences of the ladies' towards Edgar Allan show that they do a sort of aversive racial attitudes. They just have a negative feeling about black and they do it unintentionally rather than reflecting bigotry. It is supported by the theory of Gaertner and Dovidio (1986) in Levin's view (2003:2) that many people harbor negative feelings about blacks or members of other minority groups on an unconscious level. These biased judgments against blacks result from childhood socialization of the dominant racial biases in society and from the typical way in which individuals categorize people into social groups rather than expend limited cognitive resources to judge each person individually. Aversive racism refers to the unintentional expression of these anti-black feelings by people who sincerely endorse, on a conscious level, egalitarian values and principles. Rather than reflecting bigotry or hatred, the anti-black feelings held by aversive racists reflect fear and discomfort; their discriminatory behavior toward blacks is characterized more by avoidance than by intentional hostility.

Further, according to National Association and Social Workers' (2007:10) state that Aversive racism is another subtle form of prejudice. People who engage in the practice see themselves as non-racists, but they will do racist things, sometimes

unintentionally, or they will avoid people without overt racist intent. It is proven by the data as the following:

“One Saturday morning, while mother was out shopping, some ladies from one of the church groups stopped by.... then, she went to get father, who was working in his study. He came out and offered to the four ladies coffee, and took them into the kitchen, which is big enough for people just standing around talking.

I was finishing a book about the wars of the roses in the living room, so I could sort hear everything when things began to get interesting. What happened is that one of the ladies looked out into the backyard and saw Edgar Allan playing with Stephen. Oh, “she said, “Isn’t that sweet!”....he must be belong to one of the servants in the neighborhood.”(p.37)

Thus, from the explanations and the datum above, the writer can conclude that there are many racial discrimination which are received by the main character of this novel namely Edgar Allan. he got first from the family’s point of view. It means that when he first came to his new family, he almost did not get any comfortable for he is black. However, he did not realize it. He just a kid who only can listen and give more attention to someone surrounding him.

4.1.2 Institution’s point of view

The mother drops both her children, Stephen Paul and Edgar Allan to Nursery School. The teacher welcomes them well especially for Edgar Allan; she does not care about his skin. Right after school, when the mother takes them, there is something from the park cars looking at her. Then she tells this to her husband.

“....You’re imagining things, Eleanor,” my father said. “And that’s understandable. But I can’t believe that those women would think a three-year-old is a threat their own children.”

“He’s not just any three-year-old, Robert. He’s black. That’s the threat,” my mother said. “I will give you five to one that by tomorrow afternoon you’ll have three calls from three separate mothers, each wanting to know exactly what that child is doing in that school.”(p.41)

According to Allport (1979) in Ponterotto (2006:14) namely the theory of Antilocution of Prejudice which the mildest form of prejudice and is characterized by prejudicial talk among like-minded individuals and the occasional stranger. This is a rather controlled expression of antagonism that is limited to small circles. It happens to the mother of Marry Nell which she says to her husband that because of Edgar was black so her husband will get a call from three different mothers, why there is a black child at school. The words *“He’s black”* and *“you’ll have three calls from three separate mothers”* mean that she does any sort talking about negative feeling to Edgar Allan while the other one is there any kind of step which is done by the mothers of nursery school to deny him as the student of it. What they do are antilocution and discrimination prejudice that in Gordon Allport’s many lasting contributions to psychology was to delineate clearly the various forms and escalating expressions of prejudice. Specifically, Allport (1979) in Ponterotto (2006:14) state that the discrimination phase, the individual takes active steps to exclude or deny members of another group access to or participation in a desired activity. Discrimination practices in the past and currently have led to segregation in education, employment, politics, social privileges, and recreational opportunities (see D’Andrea& Daniels, 2001, and Jones, 1997, for specifics). Then, the data of the mothers of the nursery school who have steps to exclude the Edgar Allan from the school is as the following:

“By four o’clock that day, father had had not three but four calls, and had done his best to explain and to soothe people. This happened at school, in his office, and I was sorry about that. Because when I heard all about this, that mean stomach thing grumbled again, and I wondered a little what father had said to those people.”(p.42)

The next analysis happens when the men come to Mr. Ficket’s house. They two people have serious discussion in the study room and then the mother also has a serious talk with father. But afterwards, the mother walks out of the study. She shows her sadness and seems angry. Then, Michael, asks to the father what happens in the study till makes mother feels so. At last, the father answers that the men who come from the church want to know whether we are going to keep Edgar Allan or not. Yet, the father convince to Michael that it must be to be remembered which it is only a testing period.

“...one afternoon, when two men who belong to our church came by to talk to father. I don’t think I have ever heard mother and father argue, but I suspect they came pretty close to it that afternoon. I don’t know exactly what the men said to father, but afterwards, after the serious talk between him and mother; I had the feeling that things were really getting kinds of tense. Mother walked out of the study and her face was set in a way I’d never seen before she looked determined about something, and sort of angry and sad at the same time.”(p.47)

“What did those men want, who came this afternoon?” I asked. Father turned to look at me a moment, sort of studying me. “You are a big fellow for your age,” he said. “In your thinking, I mean.”.... “What those men wanted, “said father, “was to know whether we’re going to keep Edgar Allan or not.”, “what else would we do with him?” I wanted to know. “Well, Michael,” father said, “E.A. isn’t really ours yet. Remember the testing period? Well....” (p.48)

Thus, from the data above, it shows that the two men from a church has plan to exclude Edgar Allan smoothly, the first action is they come to Mr. Ficket’s house then they ask him whether he keeps Edgar Allan or not. Unless, Mr. Ficket still does it, the two men from the church might ask Mr. Ficket to leave the church. This action

is similar to the theory of Allport (1979) in Ponterotto (2006:14) namely extermination of prejudice. It says that the extermination involves the systematic and plan destruction of a group of people based on their group membership. In this case, the Edgar Allan now is one of Mr. Ficket' family. Another data presents below so support the explanation of the writer above.

".... That's silly," I said quickly. "They can see E.A. is happy with us. What would they want to take him away for?", "they wouldn't, unless we wanted them to." You mean if we wanted to give him back, we could?" that's right, "said father. "if we wanted to, we could give E.A. back.".... "What will the men from the church do if we give him back?", "nothing. It's what they will do if we don't," he said. "What the men from the church said, Michael was that if we decided to keep Edgar Allan, the church might ask me to leave." "Oh," I said. "What did you tell them?", "nothing." "Nothing?", "no. I listened. I let them tell me how they felt about E.A. and the church and the town we live in...."(p.48)

So, additionally, when the father of Michael has been asked by the two men from the church about his decision, the father does not answer yet. It makes his wife seems angry when she walks out from the study room. The writer finds some steps done by the two men from the church, they do a systematic plan by first coming to Mr. Ficket's home and then asking whether he still keeps Edgar Allan or not. Moreover, the actions of those men indicate that they force Mr. Ficket to exclude the Edgar Allan not only from his house but his church as well. Those explanations which the writer mentions are similar to the institutional racism. Besides, in this data the writer finds that the two men have the power and privilege to control the institution. These individuals within the institution control the system and operate to foster discriminatory outcomes, National Association and Social Workers (2007:11). Moreover, in Charles E. And Wilson, Jr. (2005:xii) say that:

Institutional racism is synonymous with subtle racism. As such, it refers not to the traditional displays of racist behavior, but rather to the more contemporary and more obscure examples.... Institutional racism exists because flawed individuals still control the system. For the most part, individuals prefer to work with other individuals who make them feel comfortable, and those who make them feel comfortable are those who look like them. That is a human condition most cannot deny. The problem is, of course, that when only one racial or ethnic group enjoys a position of power, then that group will welcome to its ranks only those persons with similar qualities. A minority person can never hope to advance in such a system wherein the institution becomes an extension of individual prejudice.

While, it is coherent with Lawrence and Keheler (2004:1) that Institutional racism occurs within and between institutions. Institutional racism is discriminatory treatment, unfair policies and inequitable opportunities and impacts, based on race, produced and perpetuated by institutions such as schools, mass media, and etcetera. Individuals within institutions take on the power of the institution when they act in ways that advantage and disadvantage people, based on race. More details, it can be support to the theory of Jones in Ponterotto (2006:17). They say that those established laws, customs, and practices which systematically reflect and produce racial inequalities in American society. If racist consequences accrue to institutional laws, customs, or practices, the institution is racist whether or not the individuals maintaining those practices have racist intentions. Institutional racism can be either overt or covert (corresponding to *de jure* and *de facto*, respectively) and either intentional or unintentional. (p. 438)

Then, the next analysis is about the father says to Marry Nell that she still does not understand towards Edgar Allan, he is coming here to her family is only because he cannot stay alone or even there is no family can take care of him. But,

Marry Nell does not care much about it. She just says he would not be white and he could not help being black. The sentence was *“He won’t be white, and he can’t help being black”* Showing that she does a sort of discrimination. And the similar theory of this, is discrimination of prejudice by Allport (1979) in Ponterotto (2006:14) during the discrimination phase, the individual takes active steps to exclude or deny members of another group access to or participation in a desired activity. Discrimination practices in the past and currently have led to segregation in education, employment, politics, social privileges, and recreational opportunities (see D’Andrea& Daniels, 2001, and Jones, 1997, for specifics). The sentences are proven as below:

“That’s just swell, for now,” M.N. said. “But when he gets older, what happen then? He won’t be white, and he can’t help being black. What sort of life will he have then?”

Edgar Allan will never doubt who or what he is,” said Mother, sort of strong now.

“It’s because she grows up,” Mother argued,” he will learn about himself and his country and his background.”(p.58)

At last, the writer may give a conclusion that from not only the family’s point of view but also from the institution’s point of view. The Edgar Allan gets sufferings from some people who are from different social strata such as he gets institutional racism, discrimination, extermination, antilocution, individual racism, interpersonal racism, aversive racial attitudes and avoidance. He gets all these racial discrimination, however, he still does not feel it yet for he is the youngest of all.

4.2 The effects which are caused by the racial discrimination towards Edgar Allan as the main character, Marry Nell's family and some mother's children of Nursery School in John Neufeld *Edgar Allan*.

In Heslin., et al (2005:842) say that “implicit theories can be domain specific, pertaining particularly to areas such as ability, morality, or personality”. Thus, the writer gets the implicit of much racial discrimination of some utterances that have been done by some characters in this novel. Moreover, they have shown an ability to control the situation which Edgar Allan involved in it. Every person in this novel who has done much racial discrimination towards Edgar Allan never think that they will do some mistakes. It implies that the racial discrimination appear in many condition and situation. Then, the impact of all these racial discrimination are not only to Edgar Allan but also to almost his new family or Marry Nell's family.

Right afterthat, the analyzing of the data above, the writer gets much racial discrimination which is suffered by Edgar Allan. Firstly, when he just arrived at Mr. Ficket's family, in sudden one child named Michael got shock because he did not believe that his family got a colored child. Then, for Marry Nell, she was the one who forced her family to take him away from her house. Beside that family, there are also two institutions which forced him to back to his agency by doing some steps such calling the father as the step father of Edgar Allan and coming to his house too. They were done by the two men from the church while others came from the mothers from the Nursery school. Because of these all, the Edgar Allan finally returned to the adoption agency.

The effect of this racial discrimination comes first to Marry Nell. She has a bad behavior right after Edgar Allan come to her house. Until one day she gives her parents a choice. If her parents still keep him, she will stay with her friend because her entire life will be ruined and she is shy to her friends for her parents adopt a Negro child. Besides, she also becomes someone who always argues with her parents such as when she got a dinner together or when she talked to her mother at study room. She against what her mother talks to with a high voice.

While for Michael, there is not much about the effect towards him for he actually loves Edgar Allan as his new step brother. Once at school, he just gets a called "Nigger Lover". He gets it many when he goes to school or fetch his younger brothers. Besides, he almost fight with other students at his school because he cannot stand it at that time and he also gets something that make him being pushed off sidewalk or something worse.

The next effect comes to mother. She loves him very much like she loves her husband. But, the worse thing comes after she fetches Edgar Allan and Stephen at Nursery School. The little problem was about there were parents of the Nursery School's students looked at her and her children. Right after that, Mr. Ficket has three calls from different parents. They just want to ask about what the colored child was doing at school.

For father, it is just a testing period. But, he failed because of the racial discrimination that has been done by some people surrounding him. There are two men from church who control him and come to his house. They give a choice, if Mr. Ficket still keeps him, he will lose his minister. Somehow, he tries hard but he cannot

pass it and he finally gets the air from his job as a minister. He does it by himself. On the other hand, he also gets a warning from the congregation that nobody will come to his church if he keeps him. The last is about the students of Nursery School finally moving two public schools.

It is different with Sally Ann and Stephen Paul. They just quite young enough to get or to do racism, it is due to their feeling is almost the same with Edgar Allan. They just feel happiness and little bit do not care about what is going on at their house. So, it cannot say much about them. Just, when Edgar Allan is gone, Sally Ann felt sorry to him because she could not say good bye or say hello to his parents. She did not know what the real happening to her family was.

According to Thus, as the data attached above, it can be concluded that the writer found many racial discrimination in Edgar Allan novel. It can be seen how many utterances appears there. Meanwhile, this novel is not only talking about racism but also keeping a child as good as possible. Even though, there are many obstacles that are faced by Marry Nell's family.