

## CHAPTER IV

### ANALYSIS

In this chapter, this study is going to analyze the racial discrimination on main character, Tom Robinson in *Harper Lee's To Kill a Mockingbird*. To answer the statement of problem in chapter one, the writer focuses to use theory that has been explained in chapter two to analyze this study.

Moreover, this analysis also discuss about Atticus's character and Bob Ewell because those character relate to the depicted of racial discrimination to Tom Robinson as Black America (Negro) that is discussed in this thesis. Atticus Finch is the supporting character who is White America but he defends Tom Robinson as Black America from the accused of raping Mayella Ewell.

#### 4.1 The Depiction of Racial Discrimination

To analysis how is the racial discrimination depicted in the "*Harper Lee's To Kill a Mockingbird*", it can be seen in two sides. Firstly, racial discrimination appear in the differences of society's action to black and white America. Lastly, racial discrimination also appear in the differences of juridical's' action to black and white America.

##### 4.1.1 The differences Of Society Action to Black America

*(...) Atticus sighed. "I'm simply defending a Negro—his name's Tom Robinson. He lives in that little settlement beyond the town dump. He's a member of Calpurnia's church, and Cal knows his family well. She says they're clean-living folks. Scout, you aren't old enough to understand some things yet, but there's been some high talk around town to the effect that I shouldn't do much about defending this man. It's a peculiar case—it won't come to trial until*

*summer session. John Taylor was kind enough to give us a postponement..." (Harper Lee: 2000: 41).*

*"I'm simply defending a Negro—his name's Tom Robinson. He lives in that little settlement beyond the town dump. He's a member of Calpurnia's church, and Cal knows his family well"*

The dialog above was taken place in Scout's house exactly in her porch. She feels upset on her father because her father defends Tom Robinson as black America. Inspect on society give bad respond on Atticus, Scout cries because of her father defends Negro. The conversation is done by Atticus and Scout. Considering that, Atticus tries to comfort by giving an explanation that defending Tom Robinson is not a mistake.

Moreover, the dialog above is also demonstration that Tom Robinson is kind of good man because he includes the person who obligate to the god it prove by Calpurnia who often meet Tom Robinson when she prayed in church. Furthermore the other utterance shows "*some high talk around town to the effect that I shouldn't do much about defending this man*" it illustrates that the society disallow whenever Atticus defend Negro. A refuse is owned by the society of white people. Considering theory chapter two, white people keep the concept of racism. Basically, Racism comes from traditional, custom and culture. Atticus defends Tom Robinson (Negro), the society dissents on Atticus' doing. That is because what Atticus' doing is contradiction with culture, custom and tradition, therefore, the society protest that Atticus should defend him.

Moreover, the white people also clasp the concept that black people never bring advantages, based on this case, white people do racial discrimination in other to white people can be avoided from negro's disadvantages.

The dialog above can be concluded that Tom Robinson gets racial discrimination in society because the society judge guilty on Tom Robinson duo to the different skin color. The different color make white America believes that white people bring disadvantages. Because of that concept, it can be superpower to do racial discrimination in society.

Racial discrimination in society is influenced to Atticus' children. One of them is Jean Louise (Scout). She always protests about Atticus defend Negro. It proves in the dialog below:

*"If you shouldn't be defendin' him, then why are you doin' it?" (...)*

*"For a number of reasons," said Atticus. "The main one is, if I didn't I couldn't hold up my head in town, I couldn't represent this county in the legislature (ibid, 2000: 41).*

The setting of dialog above is taken place in scout's house exactly in the porch. It is done by Atticus and scout. In additional, the context of dialog above show that Scout always protest when she see her father defends Negro.

Moreover, the dialog above also exhibit that *"If you shouldn't be defendin' him, then why are you doin' it"* that utterance illustrates that being white people, Atticus must hold the concept of racism because the concept of racism refers on culture, tradition and

custom. When, Atticus defends Tom Robinson, most of the white society imagines that what Atticus' doing is amiss. In addition to Atticus also finds that most of white society protests on Atticus' doing.

*"The main one is, if I didn't I couldn't hold up my head in town, I couldn't represent this county in the legislature"* that utterance indicates that Atticus is motivated to defend Tom Robinson because Atticus wants to give new concept to the society that not all Negro is bad. Taking an example of Calpurnia, she is a Negro woman and she is Atticus' servant but she loves his children and never hurt them. It can be viewed the dialog below which show that Calpurnia is kind.

*It was not often that she made crackling bread, she said she never had time, but with both of us at school today had been an easy one for her. She knew I loved crackling bread. "I missed you today," she said. "The house got so lonesome 'long about two o'clock I had to turn on the radio."*

*"Why? Jem'n me ain't ever in the house unless it's rainin'."*

*"I know," she said, "But one of you's always in callin' distance. I wonder how much of the day I spend just callin' after you. Well," she said, getting up from the kitchen chair, "it's enough time to make a pan of cracklin' bread, I reckon. You run along now and let me get supper on the table." Calpurnia bent down and kissed me (Lee, 2000: 15).*

*"Calpurnia bent down and kissed me"*

The conversation above shows that Calpurnia love Scot. So, by looking at the example of Calpurnia's attitude, it makes Atticus not doubt to defend Negro. Moreover, Atticus wants to give the

concept to society that not all Negro is bad. Moreover, Atticus wants to repair the legislature that the legislature can hold the concept that Negro need right as white people because black are also the citizen.

The other dialog “*shouldn’t be defendin’ him*” shows that it is included the racial discrimination in society because there is a prohibition by white society that white people damage to defends Negro.

The desire of Atticus to make legislative better does not run well. That is because; Jean Louse has been influenced by white society about racism. Thus she always gives protest on Atticus that defending Negro is a mistake. Such the dialog bellows:

(.....)*“You gotta make me first!” he yelled. “My folks said your daddy was a disgrace an ‘that nigger oughta hang from the water-tank!” (ibid: 2000: p.41).*

The conversation above is taken setting in Atticus’ house. The conversation is done by Atticus and Scout. Moreover, it is taken context that Scout cries because she is mocked by one of her friend in her school.

*“My folks said your daddy was a disgrace an ‘that nigger oughta hang from the water-tank!”* it is illustrated that defending Tom Robinson is a mistake. The reason is because, negro is rejected by society thus considering what Atticus’s doing, the white society think that Atticus’ doing is disgrace for white group because being

white people, Atticus is not obedient on the concept of racism which must be held by white people.

Based on the dialog above, racial discrimination in the society appear when the society give opinion that what Atticus's doing is disgrace and what Atticus' doing does not relate to the concept of racism which is owned by white people.

Although, Atticus' attitude is very disgrace on white people's view but Atticus still settles to defend Negro as the lawyer he must defend all people without thinking who need Atticus's help. That reason is brought by Atticus to do the best for everybody. It can be proofed in conversation bellow:

*“Most folks seem to think they're right and you're wrong”  
(lee, 2000: 57).*

Based on the dialog above, it is described that what Atticus' doing is mistake. As the theory chapter two, white people hold the concept of racism therefore white people oppose if Atticus defends Negro. Based on the conversation above, racial discrimination in society appears when the society rejects if Atticus defends Tom Robinson. That is because; there is culture and tradition to do racial discrimination to Negro which must be done by white people. The reason why Atticus contacting defend Tom Robinson because Atticus is a kind of good man who always obligate to God. Thus, when, Atticus finds Tom's case, he is motivated to help him because as a human being who obligate to God, they must help each other

without thinking who she or she is. It can be evidence in the dialog below:

*This case, Tom Robinson's case, is something that goes to the essence of a man's conscience—Scout, I couldn't go to church and worship God if I didn't try to help that man (ibid, 2000: 57).*

Based on the dialog above, it can be stated that Atticus as human who has god must help people without thinking Negro or white people are. Thus, the dialog above is kind of Atticus' reason why he defends Negro.

There is another dialog which shows that Tom Robinson gets negative terror by white people. The result of Tom Robinson is not declared yet by the judge. White society almost hurt Tom Robinson in the prison. That is because, white people are irritated on judge and the juries because they do not give decision to Tom Robinson's punishment yet, and therefore, it makes white people fell ambitious to try to hurt Tom Robinson. Reviewing the theories on chapter two, black people never brings advantages. Thus, it can be the power by white people to do racial discrimination to black people. The dialog below show that white people try to hurt Tom Robinson:

*"Mr. Finch?" A soft husky voice came from the darkness above: "They gone?"*  
*Atticus stepped back and looked up. "They've gone," he said. "Get some sleep, Tom. They won't bother you anymore."*  
*(Lee, 2000:82).*

The setting of conversation is taken in the prison. The conversation is done by Atticus and white society. Tom Robinson is

there but he hides from squabble between Atticus and white society. The context is about white group who want to hurt Tom Robinson but Atticus save him.

Moreover, the dialog above indicates that Tom Robinson is afraid if white group hurt him therefore he hides from squabble between Atticus and white society. In United States there is law which separated white people and black people. The law is Jim Crow law; as stated in chapter two, according to Jackson and Weidman's the Jim Crow Law is the system of segregation that existed in the south from the civil war to the mid-1960s (2004: 249). "*Segregation* "means that white people and black people are separated in the public places such as white people and black people have different school or different church. By looking Atticus's attitude who always help Negro, white people fell passionate therefore white group try to hurt Atticus although the judge doesn't give the decision yet. White people try to hurt Tom Robinson because white people are not willing to see Tom Robinson gets free. According to Ferris States University's article that many whites claimed that although lynching was distasteful, they were necessary supplements to the criminal justice system because blacks were prone to violent crimes, especially the rapes of white women. (Retrieved, 12 April 2014). Based on Ferris States University's article the quotations can be the reason why white people were ambitious to treat Negro unfairly. Based on Ferris States University's view, "*lynching*" motivate



white group to hurt Tom Robinson because white people think that “lynching” is suitable punishment for Negro although the decision hasn’t been given. Moreover, white people also have the concept that Negro have relations of doing violent crimes therefore white people think that lynching” is suitable punishment for Negro.

Based on the dialog above, racial discrimination in society is illustrated when white people try to hurt Tom Robinson. White people are not willing to see Tom Robinson gets free therefore white people try to hurt Tom Robinson.

There are some witnesses who explain how the accused of raping Mayella happened. The witnesses’ statement is mostly needed in order to the society know what actually happened. Firstly, it will be explained by Mr. Tate as the witness by Mr. Ewell’s family, Mr. Bob. Ewell as the Mayella’s father, Ms. Mayella as victim and Tom Robinson who accused of raping Mayella.

In the dialog below will be explained by Mr. Tate. Look the dialog below:

*The witnesses explain that he does not call a doctor. Basically, Mayella need a doctor in order to Mayella can be investigated what the actually happened on Mayella. Moreover Mayella is beaten in her right face in more bruise(...)*

*—asked her if he beat her like that, she said yes he had. Asked her if he took advantage of her and she said yes he did. So I went down to Robinson’s house and brought him back. She identified him as the one, so I took him in. That’s all there was to it.” (Harper Lee, 2000: 88-89).*

The dialog above is taken place in the court. The conversation is done by Mr. Tate as the witness the statement of

Ewell's family and Atticus. being the lawyer of Tom Robinson, Atticus tries to give some questions to Mr. Tate in order to inform the society what the real happened on Mayella.

*"He does not call a doctor"* means that there is hesitance on Mr. Ewell's testimony. It can be indicated that Mr. Ewell doesn't care on his children because the first step is done by Mr. Ewell to just give report on Mr. Tate. As a father he should go to doctor in order to make Mayella get investigation more. *"Mayella is beaten in her right face in more bruise"* illustrates that Mayella is also beaten by someone in regularly. *"She identified him as the one, so I took him in"* describes that Mayella show that the person who rapes and beat her is Tom Robinson as Negro man. Mayella indicates that she is beaten by one of her family's member in regular because it impossible if Tom Robinson's do that it is caused that Tom Robinson goes to Mayella's house only if Mayella need his help. According to Lee that "Miss Mayella," said Atticus, in spite of himself, "a nineteen-year-old girl like you must have friends (2000: 97). It shows that in her nineteen years old, she has no friend; Tom Robinson is black man moreover a black people is reputed to bring disadvantages and Tom Robinson is only the person who she knows therefore those reason make Tom Robinson as Negro becomes the object racial discrimination.

Based on the dialog above racial discrimination in society happened on Tom Robinson. He became accused even he doesn't do

the raping to Mayella. There is no evidence from the doctor whom claimed that Mayella have been raped or beaten by someone. Tom Robinson is accused of raping Mayella because Mayella doesn't have other friends to be mistaken. besides that, it is also because Tom Robinson is a Negro that has direct relation to the Mayella's family that can be mistaken. As White people think that the Negro has great change to do violent crimes.

After getting Mr. Tate's testimony, Mr. Bob Ewell's testimony is needed so it can be seen as comparison between Mr. Tate's testimony and Mr. Ewell testimony. Look the sentence bellow:

*(...)“Mr. Ewell,” Atticus began, “folks were doing a lot of running that night. Let's see, you say you ran to the house, you ran to the window, you ran inside, you ran to Mayella, you ran for Mr. Tate. Did you, during all this running, run for a doctor?”*

*“But there's one thing I don't understand,” said Atticus. “Weren't you concerned with Mayella's condition?”*

*“I most positively was,” said Mr. Ewell. “I seen who done it.”*

*“No, I mean her physical condition. Did you not think the nature of her injuries warranted immediate medical attention?”*

*“What?”*

*“Didn't you think she should have had a doctor, immediately?” (...) (Lee, 2000: 93).*

The dialog above is happened in the court and the conversation is done by Ewell and Atticus.

Moreover, the dialog above describes that there is a doubt in Mr. Ewell's statement. He goes to the Mr. Tate's house as the sheriff to report that Mayella have been raped by Tom Robinson but Ewell

prefers to go to the doctor to investigate the real condition of Mayella. “*The nature of her injuries warranted immediate medical attention*” indicates that Mayella needs to go to doctor because her injury needs to be investigated more. Besides, the aim of doctor is needed because it can become evidence what the injury of Mayella. According to Lee, it is said, “*what happened to you on the evening of November twenty-first of last year*” (2000: 102) shows that the problem of Mayella and Tom Robinson was happened in a year ago. it is add, why this case is reported in next year. It can be indicated that Ewell make Tom Robinson become object of racial discrimination.

Based on the dialog above, racial discrimination in society show that Ewell’s family accuses that Tom Robinson has been raped Mayella without giving evidence. Moreover this case had happened in year ago.

In additional, Atticus gives another question to Bob Ewell. The dialog can be seen in the below dialogue,

*“You do?” asked Atticus mildly. “I just want to make sure.” He went to the court reporter, said something, and the reporter entertained us for some minutes by reading Mr. Tate’s testimony as if it were stock-market quotations: “...which eye her left oh yes that’d make it her right it was her right eye Mr. Finch I remember now she was bunged.” He flipped the page. “Up on that side of the face Sheriff please repeat what you said it was her right eye I said—” (lee, 2000: 94).*

The dialog above is taken place in the court, and then the dialog is done by Ewell and Atticus. Atticus feels stranger on Ewell's testimony thus Atticus gives strangers question

Based on the dialog above, there is something stranger on what Ewell's testimony because the testimony of Mr. Ewell is different with Mr. Tate's testimony. Mr. Tate says that Mayella gets injury in right side but Mr. Ewell say in left side. At the time, Atticus protest on Ewell that Mr. Tate's testimony say that Mayella get injury in right side, Ewell is being forget and directly, Ewell says in right side.

The dialog above appears that Tom Robinson is the only one who is accused raping and hurt Mayella. Racial discrimination in society shows that Tom Robinson as black people is accused of raping Mayella without investing previously. Moreover, based on Ewell's testimony, it is shown that Ewell is a kind of liar man because it appears in uncertain his testimony. Furthermore, white people believe on Ewell's testimony that Negro rape and beat Mayella although Ewell's testimony is uncertain because white people hold concept of racism.

Besides witnesses' of Sheriff and Bob Ewell, Mayella's witness' also need to know what happened on the evening of November twenty-first. It can be Looked the dialog below:

*"It's an easy question, Miss Mayella, so I'll try again. Do you remember him beating you about the face?" Atticus's voice had lost its comfortableness; he was speaking in his*

*arid, detached professional voice. "Do you remember him beating you about the face?"*

*"No, I don't recollect if he hit me. I mean yes I do, he hit me."*

*"Was your last sentence your answer?"*

*"Huh? Yes, he hit—I just don't remember, I just don't remember... it all happened so quick." (Lee, 2000: 94).*

The dialog above shows that it is in the court. The conversation is done by Atticus and Mayella. The context, there is something strange on Mayella. That is because, she felt difficult when she gives testimony whereas Atticus gives easy testimony.

*"No, I don't recollect if he hit me"* means that a stranger appears when Mayella give testimony uncertain. Moreover, Mayella as the victim but she does not give what the true happened on herself. It seems that Mayella hides something which is not reported in public.

*"How long did you go to school?"*

*"Two year—three year—dunn (Lee, 2000: 97)*

The dialog above shows that Mayella as white people has badly in economical. It shows, Mayella who doesn't continuous her education in the school. Moreover, in less education make Mayella does not have friend.

Based on the dialog above, Tom Robinson can be called as the victim of racial discrimination in society because there is no evidence that shows, how Tom Robinson hurt Mayella but the society are constants believe that Tom Robinson is guilty.

When Mayella gives testimony, the something strange that is shown when she sees her father in railing such in the conversation bellow:

*Mayella looked at her father, who was sitting with his chair tipped against the railing (Harper lee's novel 40<sup>th</sup> edition, p.97).*

The dialog above is in the court. There is stranger on Mayella that show when se see her father in railing.

Based on the context above, the something stranger appears when Mayella sees her father by giving filing afraid and railing to her father. "Railing" indicates that Mayella hates her father moreover it shows that there is a hide by Ewell's family when Mayella look her father.

A few minutes later she becomes articulate and she does not nervous and not doubt then she starts to explain what happened in evening of November twenty-first. The dialog bellow is the quotation which explained happened in evening of November twenty-first.

*That nigger yonder took advantage of me an' if you fine fancy gentlemen don't wanta do nothin' aboutit then you're all yellow stinkin' cowards, stinkin' cowards, the lot of you (lee, 2000:97).*

The context, Mayella is angry at Tom Robinson thus Mayella give bad word to Tom Robinson. The conversation is done by Atticus and Mayella. Mayella explain to Atticus that the person who rapes her is Tom Robinson as black America. It is done in the court.

Based on the quotations about, *“That nigger yonder took advantage of me”* it describes that, the man who rapes her is Tom Robinson who is Negro man. Mayella gives that testimony because there is no evidence show that Tom Robinson rapes her because of this, she try looks the other reason in other to the society or the people in court believe that Tom Robinson is the one who rapes and beats her. *“stinkin’”* shows that being white people who are reputed well than black people, she shouldn’t say that because it is contradiction on custom of white people is better than black people.

Based dialog above, racial discrimination in society appear when Tom Robinson is accused of raping Mayella without give real evidence. That is because when the incident it happened, there is no witness see what the incident between Mayella and Tom Robinson but the society

The last witness also expressed by Tom Robinson as the object of accused of raping Mayella to make sure what happened in the evening of November twenty first.

*“Tom, what happened to you on the evening of November twenty-first of last year?” (.....)*

*“Tom, go back once more to Mr. Ewell,” said Atticus. “Did he say anything to you?”*

*“Not anything, suh. He mighta said somethin’, but I weren’t there—”*

*“That’ll do,” Atticus cut in sharply. “What you did hear, who was he talking to?”*

*“Mr. Finch, he were talkin’ and lookin’ at Miss Mayella.”*

*“Then you ran?”*

*“I sho’ did, suh.”*

*“Why did you run?”*

*“I was scared, suh.”*



*“Why were you scared?”*  
*“Mr. Finch, if you was a nigger like me, you’d be scared, too.” (Lee, 2000:100-104).*

The conversation above is done by Atticus and Tom Robinson. Atticus tries to ask the real condition on Tom Robinson and he answers all Atticus’ question well.

Based on the dialog above *“Mr. Finch, if you was a nigger like me, you’d be scared, too”* it indicates that there is difference right between white people and black people. In the United States, there is Jim Crow law which is separated white people in law or public places. Law means that white people have privilege in the citizen but black people do not get privilege. Moreover, the dialog above show that Tom Robinson is disagree about accuse or rape Mayella because it is contradiction on Tom Robinson.

Based on the explanations above, racial discrimination appears in this quotations *“if you was a nigger like me, you’d be scared, too”* because this quotation show that only white people get privilege in the citizen. Racial discrimination show there is different right between white people and black people in the citizen.

Furthermore, the other dialog is explained which show the event of twenty first of November.

*(...)The witness swallowed hard. “She reached up an’ kissed me ’side of th’ face. She says she never kissed a grown man before an’ she might as well kiss a nigger. She says what her papa do to her don’t count. She says, ‘Kiss me back, nigger.’”*

*I say Miss Mayella lemme outa here an' tried to run but she got her back to the door an' I'da had to push her. I didn't wanta harm her, Mr. Finch, an' I say lemme pass, but just when I say it Mr. Ewell yonder hollered through th' window." (Lee, 2000: 104)*

"*She says what her papa do to her don't count*" indicate that Mr. Ewell often treat his daughter immoral. "*She says she never kissed a grown man before an' she might as well kiss a nigger*". This means that Mayella does that because she indicates often do intimate with her father therefore Mayella is interesting to Negro. "*I say lemme pass*" it illustrates that Tom Robinson doesn't hope on Mayella's kiss. There is a possible that Tom Robinson is afraid on Mayella's doing. Moreover, Tom Robinson is kind good man who obligate to god therefore when Mayella kiss him, he reject on Mayella. "*When I say it Mr. Ewell yonder hollered through th' window.*" This means that there is witness who looks the true incident that Mayella kiss Tom Robinson, he is Ewell but, unhappily Ewell doesn't admit if tom Robinson doesn't rape his daughter. The possible, Ewell will shy if Mayella is known the society that she is interesting a Negro man. Therefore, Ewell gives the wrong statement that who rapes Mayella is Tom Robinson. Because, the society hold concept of racism, the society directly believe on Ewell's statement without investigating who does mistake.

The dialog above appears that Tom Robinson get racial discrimination in society because the dialog above shows if Tom Robinson doesn't rape Mayella but also Mayella herself who kiss

Tom Robinson. Based on theory in chapter two views' that in Jim Crow Law explain that white and black people are segregation. Looking Mayella's action is disgrace on white group because as white woman, she is interesting Negro man. Mayella's father try to slander's Tom Robinson if Tom Robinson is a Negro man who is accused of raping Mayella. Because most of white people hold concept that black people never bring advantages. Mr. Ewell takes this opportunity to accuse that the person who rape his daughter is Tom Robinson (Negro).

Atticus gives stranger question which people think that Atticus's question doesn't relate on Mayella problem. Atticus asks to Mr. Ewell to write his name in the envelop. This is one of trick which is done by Atticus to investigate who does mistake. After that, Mr. Ewell gives the paper to Atticus. Atticus tries to read that people and try to show in audience.

*I didn't think so: Atticus was trying to show, it seemed to me, that Mr. Ewell could have beaten up Mayella. That much I could follow. If her right eye was blacked and she was beaten mostly on the right side of the face, it would tend to show that a left-handed person did it. Sherlock Holmes and Jem Finch would agree. But Tom Robinson could easily be left-handed, too. Like Mr. Heck Tate, (lee, 2000: 95).*

Based on the quotations above, Mr. Ewell write in that envelop that the person who hurt Mayella is Mr. Bob Ewell himself. In firm, what Tom Robinson's testimony that Mr. Ewell often kisses not count, it can be concluded right. And it can be indicated that

Ewell himself treat Mayella immoral. In envelop, show that who hit Mayella is Mr. Ewell himself.

Based on the dialog above, Racial discrimination in society appears when Mr. Ewell himself who beat Mayella but he make Tom Robinson as the object of racial discrimination. It is done by Ewell because Ewell takes opportunity that black people is bad and always brings disadvantages.

Based on all quotations above, there is the different a social's action between black people and white people. It appears when black people as citizen, they do not get the same right in society as white people. White society keep concept of racism. The concept comes from the custom, tradition and culture therefore those can be the reason why white society do racial discrimination on black America. Derrick states that Black people will never gain full equality in the United States (2008: 68). Based on derrick statement, it can be used as the other reason why black people get racial discrimination. in addition, It also express that white people do racial discrimination because white people want to avoid Negro's disadvantages. Moreover, according to Lee that the sheriff hadn't the heart to put him in jail alongside Negroes (2000: 6). It shows that the society is rigid reject black people live in one place with white people because he doesn't want get disadvantages of black people.

#### 4.1.2 The Differences of Juridical Action to Black America

There is difference action which are done by white people to the black people in America; one of them is the differences of juridical's action. The differences of juridical's action can be done in some places such as in the court.

After Atticus all witnesses gives testimony, the jury gives their decision.

*A jury never looks at a defendant it has convicted, and when this jury came in, not one of them looked at Tom Robinson. The foreman handed a piece of paper to Mr. Tate who handed it to the clerk who handed it to the judge... I shut my eyes. Judge Taylor was polling the jury: "Guilty...guilty...guilty...guilty..." I peeked at Jem: his hands were white from gripping the balcony rail, and his shoulders jerked as if each "guilty" was a separate stab between them.(lee, 2000: 112)*

The dialog above is taken place in the court. The dialog above, it indicates that Tom Robinson gets racial discrimination in institutional. It shows that Tom Robinson still gets guilty although the juries know that the person who hurt Mayella is Ewell. Tom Robinson gets guilty because juries are from white people and the juries also hold concept of racism. The different of juridical action between white people and black people show that the person who hurt Mayella is Ewell but Ewell is still saved by the juries because Ewell is from white people.

Based on the dialog above, there is different juridical's action between white people and black people. White people get privilege

but black people do not get privilege although black people are also citizen. Most of white people hold the concept of Jim Crow law therefore, although the society or the juries know that Tom Robinson doesn't do mistake. Tom Robinson constant get guilty because of concept of Jim Crow law, moreover the society who hold the concept racism reject if Tom Robinson get free. Racial discrimination in institutional happened on Tom Robinson in the court because most of the people in the institutional are from white people. So it can be the power of white people constant do racial discrimination on Tom Robinson.

## **4.2 The Influence of Racial Discrimination**

This part will answer the statement of problem number two which is the impact racial discrimination on Tom Robinson. To answer that statement of problem numbers two there is some part. Firstly, The Influence of Racial Discrimination on Tom Robinson's family. Lastly, The Influence of Racial Discrimination on Atticus finch's family.

### **4.2.1 Tom Robinson's Family**

Tom Robinson is a Negro man who has a wife named Helen and some children. Tom Robison is in prison because he is accused of raping Mayella; therefore he cannot collect money for his family. Tom Robinson's family gets effect about Tom

Robinson's case. Kind of effect which is happened to tom's family is in economic problem.

*"You all know of Brother Tom Robinson's trouble. He has been a faithful member of First Purchase since he was a boy. The collection taken up today and for the next three Sundays will go to Helen—his wife, to help her out at home." Said Reverend Sykes (Lee, 2000: 64).*

The conversation above is taken place church. The setting, Reverend Sykes invite the black society to help Tom Robinson's to give some coins to help Helen's economy because Tom Robinson's case influence on tom's family in economy.

*"The collection taken up today"* the dialog above indicates that Tom Robinson's family gets effect of economy in his family. Tom Robinson is the only person who collects money in his family. Because, he is accused of raping Mayella, so that he cannot collect money because he must stay in the prison. *"Next three Sundays will go to Helen—his wife, to help her out at home"* this dialog means that, racial discrimination influence Helen's economy because she doesn't work therefore her family get less in economy when Tom Robinson prison. Helen doesn't work because the Tom Robinson's children are still young therefore, Helen cannot leave them to work. Because of this case, Reverend Sykes as the reverend in Tom Robinson's surrounding try to invite the member of church to collect money for Helen.

After the juries give decision of *"guilty"*, Tom Robinson is hopeless about the differences of social action and juridical's action

between white people and black people. Basically, based on the testimony appear that Tom Robinson is only accused of raping Mayella because there is no witness who give rule evidence indicate that Tom Robinson has raped Mayella. Moreover, based on Ewell's writing show that he as father who hurt Mayella.

Because of tom Robinson's hopeless; although he is in exercise period, he decides to run a way, unluckily, the police shoot him and it makes him die.

*"Tom's dead."*

*Aunt Alexandra put her hands to her mouth.*

*"They shot him," said Atticus. "He was running. It was during their exercise period (lee, 2000: 125).*

*"He was running"* this appears that Tom Robinson is hopeless so that he decides to run away. He runs away because he is not stronger confronted his problem about accused of raping Mayella. Actually, tom Robinson has opportunity to be free because he gets exercised period. Tom Robinson is hopeless so he decides to run a way, when he ran a way the police shot him. Because of that, Tom Robinson's died; it gives big influence to his family one of them is in economical aspect. Now they have to work to full fill their daily needs because there is no Tom Robinson again that will give money for them.

Helen is one of tom Robinson's members who works after Tom Robinson's died. Although, Tom Robinson has died but Mr. Ewell's revenge is still constant to Tom Robinson's family. One of



Tom Robinson's families who get influence of racial discrimination from Mr. Ewell's revenge is Helen. When, Helen goes to work in the morning, Mr. Ewell is almost hurt her.

*(...)Calpurnia said it was hard on Helen, because she had to walk nearly a mile out of her way to avoid the Ewell (Lee, 2000:125).*

The context is Calpurnia explain to Scout and Jem in Atticus' house. Because of Tom's death, it influence on his family, therefore, Helen must change Tom's position to collect money for her family. When, she goes to work, she walks nearly a mile out of her way to avoid the Ewell because she is afraid if she became object of racial discrimination such as Tom Robinson.

*"She had to walk nearly a mile out of her way to avoid the Ewell"* it is illustrated that Helen avoid Ewell because she is afraid if Ewell make Helen as object of racial discrimination such as Tom Robinson. The influence of racial discrimination can be seen when Mayella chose walk nearly a mile out in order to she can avoid the Ewell's house.

*Mr. Link Deas eventually received the impression that Helen was coming to work each morning from the wrong direction, and dragged the reason out of her (...)*  
*"Ewell?" he called. "I say Ewell!" The windows, normally packed with children, were empty.*  
*"I know every last one of you's in there a-layin' on the floor! Now hear me, Bob Ewell: if I hear one more peep outa my girl Helen about not bein' able to walk this road I'll have you in jail before sundown!" Mr. Link spat in the dust and walked home (ibid, 2000:125).*

The context happened when Mr. Link Deas carry out Helen to her house. When the middle of journey Mr. Link Deas meet

Ewell and Mr. Link Deas gives reminder to Ewell in other to he doesn't disturb Helen if she walks in front of his house when she goes to work.

This sentence "*Bob Ewell: if I hear one more peep outa my girl Helen about not bein' able to walk this road I'll have you in jail*" it indicate, although the problem of Ewell and Tom Robinson is done, Ewell still disturbs Helen.

Based on the dialog above, racial discrimination in individual is done by Ewell, it appears when Tom Robinson die, Ewell still have revenge on Tom Robinson's widow. Besides racial discrimination in individual, the dialog above shows that there is an influence on Tom's family. It happened on Helen.

Based on the all dialogs above, racial discriminate influence on Tom Robinson's family. His family gets influence of racial discrimination on Tom Robinson. Tom Robinson's family gets influence of racial discrimination in lees economy. Moreover, although Tom Robinson is died, Mr. Ewell still disturbs Tom Robinson's family. Helen is one of member tom Robinson's families who are always disturbed by Mr. Ewell.

#### **4.2.2 Atticus Finch's Family**

Atticus is white people but he gets influence of racial discrimination on Tom Robinson which is done by white society. Atticus gets influence of racial discrimination because he is reputed

always helps Tom Robinson. The dialog below appears that Atticus as white people get influence of racial discrimination.

*“You gotta make me first!” he yelled. “My folks said your daddy was a disgrace (ibid, 2000: 41)*

The dialog above is taken place in Atticus’ house. The condition, Scout cries because the society mock Atticus.

“Disgrace” shows that Atticus is hated by the society because of Atticus’ attitude who always defends Tom Robinson moreover, it can be concluded that Atticus get impact of hating by the society.

There is the other influence of racial discrimination is given to Atticus although he is white people. He gets influence of racial discrimination because Atticus is reputed disturbs white people do racial discrimination. Whereas, white people hold the concept of racism.

*Atticus got up from his chair, but he was moving slowly, like an old man. He put the newspaper down very carefully, adjusting its creases with lingering fingers. They were trembling a little (...)*

*“Son, I said go home.”*

*Jem shook his head.*

*“I’ll send him home,” a burly man said, and grabbed Jem roughly by the collar. He yanked Jem nearly off his feet.*

*“Don’t you touch him!” I kicked the man swiftly. Barefooted, I was surprised to see him fall back in real pain. I intended to kick his shin, but aimed too high.*

*“That’ll do, Scout.” Atticus put his hand on my shoulder.*

*“Don’t kick folks. No—” he said, as I was pleading justification (lee, 2000:81).*

The dialog above is in the prison. He keeps Tom Robinson in the prison. When he keeps Tom Robinson, Atticus is attracted by

white society. Reviewing, Atticus is attacked by white society, Scout and Jem try to save Atticus.

*"Don't you touch him!"* this means that white group hurt Atticus. Because, Atticus saves Tom Robinson. Moreover, that shows, Jem save his father by bad action of white group. Based on the dialog above, it can be called that Atticus gets influence of racial discrimination because the white group thinks that Atticus is reputed save Tom Robinson. One of them, when Atticus defends Robinson in the court and he can give evidence that the person who hurt Mayella is Ewell himself. Possible, white group felt that Atticus has been disgrace white group by giving the real happened.

Furthermore, the other conversation appears that racial discrimination influence on Atticus.

*(...)I was playing in it with the spoon. "I thought Mr. Cunningham was a friend of ours. You told me a long time ago he was."*

*"He still is."*

*"But last night he wanted to hurt you. (...)*

*Jem spoke. "Don't call that a blind spot. He'd killed you last night when he first went there (Lee, 2000: 83).*

The dialog above shows that Jem and Scout protest when Atticus defends Cunningham that Cunningham is kind of good man. It happened when they eat together.

The quotation above shows that Mr. Cunningham is one of Atticus friend from white people but he try to hurt Atticus. Mr. Cunningham is white people who hold the concept of racism and Jim Crow Law. Mr. Cunningham is one of white people who

disagree on Atticus' doing because Atticus' doing is included contradiction in the Law of United States, culture custom and tradition. Looking this case, Atticus gets impact of racial discrimination on Tom Robinson because as white people Atticus doesn't hold the concept of racism and the Jim Crow Law.

Besides racial discrimination is influence on Atticus, racial discrimination is also influence on his children.

*Shuffle-foot had not stopped with us this time. His trousers swished softly and steadily. Then they stopped. He was running, running toward us with no child's steps. "Run, Scout! Run! Run!" Jem screamed. (Lee, 2000:139).*

The dialog above describe that Scout and Jem get terror by someone. The terror is done by someone when Atticus' children walk from the school to their house.

The dialog above, it appears that Jem is caught by someone. Atticus's children get terror by someone who dislike on Atticus' doing when he defend Tom Robinson. Racial discrimination is influence on Atticus' children. Influence of racial discrimination appears when Atticus' children get someone's terror.

Racial discrimination in individual appears when there is someone almost hurt Atticus' children. Racial discrimination in individual can be indicated when there is someone hurt Jem and Scout.

The other dialog also shows the other terror by someone.

*From somewhere near by came scuffling, kicking sounds, sounds of shoes and flesh scraping dirt and roots. Someone rolled against me and I felt Jem. He was up like lightning*

*and pulling me with him but, though my head and shoulders were free, I was so entangled we didn't get very far. We were nearly to the road when I felt Jem's hand leave me, felt him jerk backwards to the ground. More scuffling, and there came a dull crunching sound and Jem screamed (ibid, 2000:139).*

Based on the dialog above, it shows that Jem is hurt by someone. Someone is possible one of person Atticus' children know. Based on the dialog above, there is possible if Atticus' children are hurt by someone. The possible, there is person who have revenge on Atticus's children therefore they get terror by someone. Maybe, Atticus' children get terror because there is someone revenge. Looking the society action that when Atticus defends Tom Robinson, the societies protest so it can be possible that the terror relates on Atticus' action that defends Negro. Because of Atticus' doing, Atticus' children get the impact of racial discrimination because the society dislike on Atticus' doing.

When Atticus 'children have been in the house, Mr. Tate give testimony about what he have done.

*Mr. Tate goes to Atticus' house and gives information that he found bob Ewell lying on the ground under the three down yonder with a kitchen knife stuck up his ribs, and bob Ewell is died. Scot gives testimony that Jem is hurt by someone in the place where bob is died. Scout hears that someone is hurt Jem and when Jem got up and yanked him off her- he probably gold hold of Ewell knife somehow in the dark (lee, 2000: 141-145).*

Based on the dialog above someone who hurt Atticus' children is Bob. Ewell. Unlucky for Bob Ewell, because when he wants to hurt Jem, he fall down and he is killed by himself.

Based on the dialog about, racial discrimination in individual appears on Bob Ewell. Bob Ewell has internal problem on Tom Robinson but he is motivated to hurt Atticus because Atticus always defense tom Robinson. Moreover, Ewell's revenge is high so Ewell's revenge influences Atticus's children.

Based on the all explanations above, racial discrimination is related on custom, culture and tradition. White people struggle to do racial discrimination. Although Atticus is from white people, he gets influence of racial discrimination on Tom Robinson which is done by white people. That is because, Atticus is reputed disturbed on white people to do racial discrimination. Besides Atticus get influence of racial discrimination, his children also get influence of racial discrimination because there is white people dislike on their father's action. Moreover, Atticus is being discriminated by the society when he defense Tom Robinson. It evidence that the society give assumption that what Atticus' attitude is disgrace.

Racial discrimination in individual appears when Bob Ewell has the internal problem. The internal problem shows in Bob Ewell do discriminated although they are from white people. It is done Bob Ewell because he desires to disturb the people which disturb on Bob Ewell's desire.

