STARR CARTER'S BRAVE DECISIONS AGAINST INSTITUTIONAL RACISM IN ANGIE THOMAS' *THE HATE U GIVE*

THESIS



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ENGLISH DEPARTMENT FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES UIN SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA 2019

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Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the *Sarjana* Degree of the English Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

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ABSTRACT

Yanti, N. R. (2019). Starr Carter's Brave Decisions against Institutional Racism in Angie Thomas' The Hate U Give. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Abu Fanani, M.Pd.

Keywords: racism, institutional racism, African American literary criticism.

This thesis tries to analyze a novel written by Angie Thomas entitled *The Hate U Give* and focuses on the main character named Starr Carter. The purpose of this thesis is to know institutional racism that occurs in the novel and the way Starr has to deal with it.

The method that used in this study is qualitative research or library research, it means the data are concerned with texts, written words, phrases or symbols. Primary data source of this research is taken from the novel while secondary data sources are taken from articles, journals, websites, and books that relate with this analysis. The collected data are analyzed by applying institutional racism theory in African American literary criticism. Then dealing with the issue, this research also analyzed Starr Carter's brave decisions against institutional racism in Angie Thomas' *The Hate U Give*.

As the result of the analysis it is found that there are five parts of institutional racism portrayed in this novel, those are ignorance toward Black Panthers' Ten-Point Program, the shooting in license checking, physical punishment in police patrol, justifying White officer in detective investigation, and injustice in grand jury announcement. Furthermore, Starr's brave decisions against institutional racism are telling the truth in a TV interview and joining the protest chant. The conclusions are institutional racism that has been done by police institution toward Black people is inhumane and this experience makes Starr decides to keep fighting to get justice for Black people in America.

ABSTRAK

Yanti, N. R. (2019). Keputusan Berani Starr Carter terhadap Rasisme Institusional dalam Novel The Hate U Give karya Angie Thomas. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Abu Fanani, M.Pd.

Kata Kunci: rasisme, rasisme institusional, kritik sastra Afrika Amerika

Skripsi ini mencoba untuk menganalisis sebuah novel yang ditulis oleh Angie Thomas dengan judul *The Hate U Give* dan memfokuskan pada karakter utama bernama Starr Carter. Tujuan dari skripsi ini adalah untuk mengetahui rasisme institusional yang terjadi dalam novel dan cara Starr harus berurusan dengan itu.

Metode yang digunakan dalam studi ini adalah penelitian kualitatif atau penelitian kepustakaan, itu berarti data berkaitan dengan teks, kata-kata tertulis, frase atau simbol. Sumber data utama dari penelitian ini diambil dari novel sementara sumber-seumber data tambahan diambil dari beberapa artikel, jurnal, situs, dan buku yang berhubungan dengan analisis ini. Data yang terkumpul dianalisis dengan menerapkan teori rasisme institusional dalam kritik sastra Afrika Amerika. Kemudian terkait dengan isu, penelitian ini juga menganalisis keputusan berani Starr Carter terhadap rasisme institusional dalam novel *The Hate U Give* karya Angie Thomas.

Sebagai hasil dari analisis ditemukan bahwa ada lima bagian dari rasisme institusional digambarkan dalam novel ini, antara lain pengabaian terhadap Sepuluh Program Pokok dari Black Panthers, penembakan saat pengecekan surat izin, hukuman fisik saat patroli polisi, pembelaan terhadap polisi ras putih dalam investigasi detektif, dan ketidakadilan dalam hasil grand jury. Selanjutnya, keputusan berani Starr terhadap rasisme institusional adalah mengatakan kebenaran dalam sebuah wawancara televisi dan mengikuti unjuk rasa. Kesimpulannya adalah rasisme institusional yang dilakukan oleh institusi polisi kepada orang-orang kulit hitam adalah tidak berperikemanusiaan dan pengalaman ini membuat Starr memutuskan untuk tetap berjuang hingga mendapatkan keadilan bagi orang-orang kulit hitam di Amerika.

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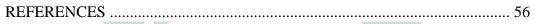
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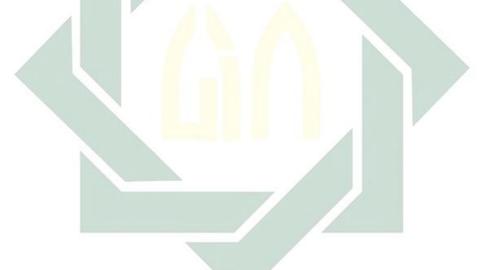
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In original idea from the worth of literary understanding that highlights its ability for education or development, literature functions as a probable basis of values, perceptions, or living habits that may be better than someone or those presented in current civilization (Bruns, 2011, p. 13). Positive books allow a reader to embrace on or remembrance an emotional municipal or position, vital for creating that municipal obtainable to awareness for assumed and consideration which can bring to other potential improvements of self-experience and vision (Bruns, 2011, p. 19). Literature can mark the world by manner of its readers definitely over the marked experiences that reading facilitates (Bruns, 2011, p. 22). So, literature has important role in human development because of its values, experience, and reflection that the reader got while reading.

Further, Wellek and Warren (2010, p. 95) state that the connection between literature and society is usually discussed by opening with the phrase that literature is an expression of society. Furthermore, Scott (2009, p. 126) states that the relationship between literature and society is mutual. Literature does not only function as the influence of social reasons, but it is also the reason for social influence. So, literary work expresses human life in society. There is a strong connection between literature and society.

Novel, poetry, drama, and short story are types of literary works. Out of these different forms of literature, the researcher choses to analyze a novel because a novel is worth to be a subject in research. Novel is in its widest meaning a personal, a direct impression of life: that, to begin with, changes its worth which is greater or less based on the intensity of the impression (Miller, 2010, p. 33). Another definition, a novel is a book-length story in prose, whose author wants to make the similar that during we read, we experience a real life (Kennedy, 2009, p. 312). So, we can take a lesson from the novel and apply it in real life.

Novel originates from the Italian word novella, which means tale, or part of updates. In the early eighteenth century, novels were mostly focused on the representation of daily events or commonly the properly current past, rather than with the universal truth to which poets and scriptwriters often seemed to want. Another definition, novel is a fictional prose narrative or fiction of significant length in which characters and actions depict of the actual life of past or present times are represented in a plot of more or less complexity (Rawlings, 2006, p. 22).

There are many famous novelists and they also have good works, like J.K. Rowling with her *Harry Potter*, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle with his *Sherlock Holmes*, and Stephenie Meyer with her *The Chemist*. But the researcher prefers to choose a novel entitled *The Hate U Give* written by Angie Thomas. Angie Thomas is a Black American author. She writes this young adult novel entitle *The Hate U Give* which has debuted at number one on the New York Times best-seller list for young adult hardcover books in 2017 (Thomas, 2017, para. 6). John Green, the author of *Looking for Alaska*, states that Angie Thomas has written a striking, excellent, good twisting novel entitled *The Hate U Give* which makes the readers remind it as the best story of this modern era (Thomas, 2017, para. 7).

The researcher choses *The Hate U Give* because Angie Thomas as the author in the novel has writes about the real reflection of Black people's problem in American society and it can raise awareness about race issues for the reader. *The Hate U Give* is a novel about the fighting of the main character to get justice over racism case. This novel is entertaining and delightful with an interesting plot and it makes the reader get good lessons for life.

The Hate U Give tells about a teenager named Starr Carter and she is sixteen years old. Starr is the witness when White police does the fatal shooting toward her Black friend named Khalil. After that, this racism case becomes public attention on headline news in their country. White people judge Khalil as a thug, a drug seller or a gangbanger. Meanwhile, Black people do protest on the street of this unfair case. People want to know the facts on Khalil case and the only person who can tell the truth is Starr.

It is interesting to discuss racism. Racism is discrimination to one group in society by another group. In 1903, W. E. B. Dubois said that the matter of color or race is important in the United States of America in the 20th century. Dalton and Duster as quoted in Solorzano stated in dealing with the issue of color or race, the United States of America is conscious with color and it makes an American point of view based on color. This statement shows that the United States of America is a country that still has a problem with racism. The way of American view the world is influenced by color and race. Racist activities happen in many forms in society, such as in institution (Solorzano, 2012, p. 8). In this case, racism is done by the police institution. The study of racism has become an important aspect of people in America. Meanwhile, the researcher realizes that there are so many problems in society and one of them includes racism. We must be aware of it and it is important to know how to deal with it.

Recently, there has been growing interest in choosing racism (Agami, 2016; Kartika 2016; Wijannarko 2017) as a topic to discuss in this study. Racism is an issue that is still going on today. The issue of racism is still happening everywhere especially in the United States of America. Here, the researcher is interested in analyzing this novel because it tells about facing racism based on Black people's point of view that showed by Starr Carter, the main female character in the novel.

So, based on the discussion above, the researcher wants to study racism in Angie Thomas' *The Hate U Give*. To analyze the work, she used African American literary criticism approach especially theory of institutional racism.

1.2 Research Problems

The research problems are compiled as follows :

- 1.2.1 How is institutional racism portrayed in Angie Thomas' The Hate U Give?
- 1.2.2 How are Starr Carter's brave decisions against institutional racism described in Angie Thomas' *The Hate U Give*?

1.3 Significance of the Study

This study is expected to give benefit both theoretically and practically.

Theoretically, this research is hoped to contribute towards future research

focusing on institutional racism by applying African American literary criticism. Practically, the researcher does hope that this study will provide any valuable information for literary students, teachers, and readers about (1) literary works that talk about institutional racism and (2) how institutional racism is portrayed in the 20th century so that it may give a lesson in facing racism in daily life.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

In the direction to make this research focus and avoid larger discussion, scope and limitation are needed. This research will concentrate on institutional racism that happens in the story and focuses on Starr Carter as the main female character in the novel *The Hate U Give*. This research is also limited to Starr Carter's decisions against institutional racism.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

1.5.1. Black Power : the mobilization of Black people that has aim to gain political power and bring an end to civil rights abuses.
 (Palmer, 2006, p. 136)

1.5.2. District Attorney : the prosecuting officer of a judicial district. (Palmer,

2006, p. 82)

1.5.3. Grand Jury : group of people in a law court of Anglo Saxon country who decide whether the accused person is guilty or not guilty. (Bell, 2008, p. 363)

1.6 Research Method

1.6.1 Research Design

To answer the problems of the study, this research used library research or it is called qualitative research. Laurence Neuman (2003, p. 72) says that library research is also called qualitative research that the data are not in the form of number, but the data are concerned with text, written words, phrases or symbols.

The researcher emphasized on explaining institutional racism and analyzed the main character's decisions in facing racism.

1.6.2 Data Source

There are two kinds of data source, primary and secondary data source. Primary data source of this research was taken from a novel entitled *The Hate U Give* written by Angie C. Thomas. While the secondary data source of this research was taken from articles, journals, websites, and books that relate with the novel and description about African American literary criticism about theory of institutional racism.

1.6.3 Data Collection

The steps of collecting data are listed below :

- 1.6.3.1 Reading the novel entitled *The Hate U Give* as the main data.
- 1.6.3.2 Finding out the problems and issues.
- 1.6.3.3 Collecting the data from the novel *The Hate U Give* by classifying the citation and dialog in the novel to get the accurate data.
- 1.6.3.4 Selecting the data appropriate with the research questions about institutional racism and Starr Carter's brave decisions against it.

1.6.4 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data with institutional racism theory. Library research is applied in data analysis. In presenting the analysis, this research mainly used descriptive-qualitative method. The research follows the following steps :

- 1.6.4.1 Analyzing institutional racism portrayed in the novel *The Hate U Give* from the data that have been collected.
- 1.6.4.2 Next, analyzing and explaining Starr Carter's brave decisions against institutional racism from the data that has been collected.
- 1.6.4.3 The last is taking conclusion from some main points of data analysis.



CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, the researcher reviews some literary theories and concepts which are going to be used in the study. It clarifies the whole theory relating to issues in the statement of the problem. It includes the discussion of previous studies. The researcher applies African American literary criticism as an umbrella of the whole discussion in her study. The discussion goes on the social matter about racism in the novel. Due to the applied of African American literary criticism and institutional racism will be useful to apply in this thesis, that the perspective is used to identify racism which is faced by Starr Carter and how she deals with it. Those theories are explained as follows:

2.1 African American Literary Criticism

People in America especially Whites regard African Americans or Blacks as secondary. Many Blacks of South America are isolated. African Americans are unsatisfied that Whites never offer full freedom to them (Bailer, 2015. p. 19). Cruelty toward African Americans becomes a matter, mainly in the South. Whites frequently do not get punishment after they commit criminalities toward African Americans. The assassination of African Americans occurs frequently. Sometimes African Americans confront violence and persecution by police too (Rissman, 2015. p. 6). Some African Americans become unsatisfied with this phenomenon. African Americans still regard unethically in the United States. Violence toward African Americans is not processed seriously by law institution (Rismann, 2015, p. 8-9). The problem of African Americans as Blacks is the criminality of Whites toward them that ignored by the government.

African American literary criticism studies some methods whether literary works weaken or strengthen the ideology of racism which makes Black Americans oppress in political way and lose in economical way. This approach becomes a key part of African American literary criticism nowadays (Tyson, 2006, p. 365). African American literature concentrates on repetitive topics of sociology and history that reveal issues about politics, truths of social, and economic power of Black Americans (Tyson, 2006, p. 385). Amiri Baraka, as quoted in Tyson, assumes about the duty of Black authors is to support their race by literary works, such as portray the troubles of racism, give the good reputation of African Americans, and provide alternative answers of problems in society that provoke their community (Tyson, 2006, p. 364). Oppression, social reality, and racism problem of Black Americans are studied in African American literary criticism.

African American literary criticism can be a subject matter or a theoretical framework. A subject matter means that it is a study of literature form which written by marginalized people in a particular group which includes some analysis of that literary work. Nevertheless, as a theoretical framework that becomes a principal concern, African American literary criticism analyzes race as the center object since American race notifies about an individual, cultural psychology, and literature in insightful ways (Tyson, 2006, p. 394). The study of African American literary criticism is focused on race as the object of the research.

African American literary criticism as a theoretical framework also analyzes any literary works that tell about African American issues, not too concern about the author's race but the main concentration is on literary work that creates by African American authors. African American literary criticism has aim to acquire and perceive several significant characteristics from literary work which unable to be understood before using theory in literary criticism and to recognize the difficulties, reactions, and possibilities of life in the society that have various culture (Tyson, 2006, p. 394-395). The goal of African American literary criticism is to know the characteristic of literary works created by African American author and it has result to explain the racism problem in society.

Based on those definitions of African American literary Criticism, this study only focuses on racism that happened in Angie Thomas' *The Hate U Give*. This theory used to answer the first and the second statement of research problems. This study employs the concept of racism toward Black people to support the analysis in order to find the way of the main character take decisions to face institutional racism in Angie Thomas' *The Hate U Give*.

2.1.1 Racism

Racism definitely means predictive of judgments and rules on race thoughts that has aim to subordinate and uphold the power of a racial group (Pilkington, 2011, p. 4). Berdichewsky (2012, p. 27) states that the word racism is used to mean acts of discrimination based on racial prejudice. Discrimination is definite manners, the repetition of differential and unequal action of other groups of people, usually about racial, religious or cultural shapes (Parillo, 2014, p. 78). Discrimination act that done by Whites as a dominant group toward Blacks as the subordinate group is studied in racism.

Another definition, racism can define as the connection of the biological condition of a human organism with its socio-cultural competences and manners (Parillo, 2014, p. 18). Racism means different control associations that develop from sociopolitical control to the systematic discriminatory acts, such as separation, supremacy, and harassment (Tyson, 2006, p. 360). Whites often do racism because they have power to control Black people in society.

Racism defines as selfish principles and practices that depend on a misconception that the discriminatory of group association becomes acceptable on natural lands (Miles & Brown, 2003, p. 66). Racism describes typical appearances and skills of an individual that depend by race (Miles, 2014, p. 344). Nonetheless, racism remains immoral, unfair, and destroys the rules of essential principles (Miles & Brown, 2003, p. 14). Human is seen based on their skin color and people are separated according to their race in racism. So, it is inhumane because racism breaks the sense of equality of human being.

2.1.2 Institutional Racism

Institutional racism is a measure of the majority which establishes and perpetuates toward the minority. Institutional racism is more cunning but no less vicious. Institutional racism includes polices, habits, and actions of institutions that have an incomparably negative effect on racial minorities access and quality of properties, facilities, and chances. (Carmichael & Hamilton, 2009, p. 137-138). The definition of institutional racism is a racist act of the majority who works in the institution that has a negative effect to the minority as a civilian. Institutional racism is divided based on its rule and practice.

2.1.2.1 The Rule of Institutional Racism

Institutional racism relies on a combination of racist rules and performs in institutions that control the community such in education, federal, state, and local governments. For example is a law that written on books and how the courts practice it. This kind of racism can be done by companies on their employment and advertisement (Tyson, 2006, p. 361). Every institution in the state is the place where institutional racism can happen.

Nevertheless, Institutional racism defines as the custom of an institute that unintentionally racist because of the ignorance about how the decision makes impacts on the people of African generation. It can be realized in structural ways that have a bad effect on people causes by their race or customs (Brennan, 2017, p. 65). The way institution ignores the bad effect as a result of the racist action is presented in institutional racism.

Paul Wilson, as quoted in Grieve and French, in the latest article emphasizes that rather easily, the maintenance of institutional racism is dependent on the main racial group in every institution maintaining their power background. Hence, the exposure of institutional racism trust toward the main racial group either freely liberate several of that power, or be force or obligate to do so. (Grieve & French, 2015, p. 19). The existence of institutional racism depends on Whites who have power in institutions to do racist as they want.

Institutional racism is an action of the dominant group that has done racial

oppression toward the subordinate group in the institution networks. A significant process of institutional racism is on the control of racial hierarchy, and regardless of changes in historical development and racial-ethnic group structure. So, institutional racism is common if a country has dominant and subordinate racial groups (Moore, 2008, p. 180). The common thing in institutional racism is the subordinate group that oppressed by the control of the dominant group.

Institutional racism continues because of the mistake of the institute overtly and effectively to identify and forward its presence and sources by rule, pattern, and guidance. It involves action of the dominant group that has broaden the different level positions toward the subordinate group (Miles & Brown, 2003, p. 70). The pattern of institutional racism is Whites as the dominant group that have higher-level positions than Blacks as the subordinate group.

2.1.2.2 The Practice of Institutional Racism

Institutional racism can work with or without the responsiveness of principal group members, or their deputies, and does not need hateful commit. However, while institutions need not work in an obviously racist way for the influences of their activities to be intolerant, the perseverance of institutional racism does depend on the active exploration of negative manners toward people of color in the society (Moore, 2008, p. 182). Whites as member of institution are influenced by institutional racism to do negative action toward Blacks.

Nonetheless, institutional racism is a type of racism that includes the universal action of anti-Black manners and performs. A perspective of racial group position obtains that White people are superior if compare with Black people. It is a kind of racist perspective that pervades society, secretly or openly (Rattansi, 2007, p. 132). In institutional racism, Whites feel superior and they dislike Black manners.

However, Institutional racism involves the cooperative failure of an institution to offer a proper service to persons because of the color, culture, or racial origin. It often notices in practices, manners, and habits that extend to discrimination by unknowing prejudice, unawareness, inattention and racist stereotypes that do not give benefit to minority racial group (Gillborn, 2014, p. 16). In relation to racist stereotypes, institutional racism is unsuspect, an exception, misunderstand of an invention by White people that Black people perceive to be a matter (Grieve and French, 2015, p. 14). Discrimination in institutional racism leads to racist stereotypes as a misunderstanding of Whites.

2.2. Review of Related Studies

The first previous study is from an undergraduate thesis at Airlangga University written by Muhammad Agung Wijannarko (2017), entitled "Internalized Racism as Experienced by Jefferson in Ernest J. Gaines's *A Lesson Before Dying*". This previous study analyzes the main character named Jefferson, a 21-year-old Black man. To face racism, Jefferson gets support from people in his Black community. However, the previous study in this field applies critical race theory and African American Criticism which is the theory of internalized racism by Suzanne Lipsky to explore the portrayal of racism that experience by Jefferson, and the way he deals with it. This previous study concludes that togetherness is the key for people of color to fight back racism, and through writing they can speak up the unspoken things.

The second is from an undergraduate thesis at Airlangga University written by Ovriza Dien Kartika (2016), entitled "Racial Oppression Experiences by African American Slaves in Harriette Gillem Robinet's *Forty Acres And Maybe A Mule*". This previous study analyzes the main character named Pascal, a young Black boy. To face the racism Pascal has raised racial awareness. However, the previous study in this field uses African American Criticism which is the oppression theory by Feagin to shows the influence of racism toward Pascal. This previous study concludes that some types of oppression happen in the story and have an impact on marginalizing White race as the oppressor group and Black race become the oppressed group.

The third previous study is from an undergraduate thesis at State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya written by Vandilia Setiyaning Agami (2016), entitled "Racism in Marlon James's *The Book Of Night Women*". This previous study analyzes the main character named Lilith, a Black woman. Lilith as a slave must fight against racism in Jamaica during the 18th century. However, the previous study in this field applies African American Criticism which is some elements of African American Criticism to know the forms of racism in the story and the effect toward Lilith as the main character. This previous study concludes that there are a lot of forms of racism and the effect toward Lilith's life is she dare to revolt.

Although the previous studies dealing with racism in some cases, to the best of the researcher's knowledge, none has been done by making institutional racism as the main focus wherein racism previously mentioned as internalized racism, racial oppression, and racism toward the slave. In conclusion, all of those previous studies and this study both analyze the main character and have the same issue which is racism but in different novels. Moreover, all previous studies and this study use African American Criticism but have different theories of literature and the aim of analysis are also differ.

The present study is conducted to complement the previous researches. This study analyzes the main character named Starr, a 16-year-old Black girl who faces racism. In this study, racism happens in the United States of America during the 20th century. This study uses a theory of institutional racism in African American literary criticism to portray institutional racism and describe Starr's brave decisions against institutional racism in Angie Thomas' *The Hate U Give*.



CHAPTER III

STARR CARTER'S BRAVE DECISIONS AGAINST INSTITUTIONAL RACISM IN ANGIE THOMAS' *THE HATE U GIVE*

In this chapter, the study presents an analysis of racism that happens to Starr Carter as the main character in *The Hate U Give* novel by using African American Literary Criticism that is theory of institutional racism. The researcher divides the discussion into two parts. The first part discusses how institutional racism is portrayed in the story and then the second part discusses Starr's brave decisions against institutional racism. The discussions are taken from both the direct and indirect conversations.

3.1 Institutional Racism Portrayed in the Novel The Hate U Give

The story in the novel starts with license checking by White officer towards Black person that ended tragic. After this kind of racism, the story in the novel continues with another racism case that still happens following the first case. In this session, the entire part discusses institutional racism that happens to Starr in the novel *The Hate U Give*. Institutional racism in this novel is divided into five parts, those are ignorance toward Black Panthers' Ten-Point Program, the shooting in license checking, physical punishment in police patrol, justifying White police in detective investigation, and injustice in grand jury announcement.

3.1.1 Ignorance toward Black Panthers' Ten-Point Program

Blacks are often treated racist by police institution. There is Black Panthers' Ten-Point Program as the rule of institutional racism. It used to protect Blacks' civil rights that ignored by Whites and it becomes the base of Blacks in

facing racism in society.

"Black people, minorities, poor people. Everybody at the bottom in society."

"The oppressed," says Daddy.

"Yeah. We're the ones who get the short end of the stick, but we're the ones they fear the most. That's why the government targeted the Black Panthers, right? Because they were scared of the Panthers?"

"Uh-huh," Daddy says. "The Panthers educated and empowered the people. That tactic of empowering the oppressed goes even further back than the Panthers though. Name one."

Is he serious? He always makes me think. This one takes me a second. "The slave rebellion of 1831," I say. "Nat Turner empowered and educated other slaves, and it led to one of the biggest slave revolts in history."" (Thomas 81-82)

Black Panther or the Panthers is a nickname for Black who educated the other Blacks as oppressed people in society. Government as an institution in the state has done racist act by targeted the Panthers because they were scared if the slave revolts happen again. To prevent it happen again, the government controls the Panthers by prohibiting their activity. This kind of racist rule and performs make the activity of empowered Blacks is difficult to do by the Panthers. It is the consequence of being the Panthers.

"Point one of the Ten-Point Program. Say it."

My brothers and I learned to recite the Black Panthers' Ten-Point Program the same way other kids learn the Pledge of Allegiance.

"We want freedom," I say. "We want the power to determine the destiny of our black and oppressed communities." (Thomas 151)

The Black Panthers' Ten-Point Program contains the demand of Blacks in facing racism. Freedom is mentioned in point one, it shows that the control of Whites as the dominant group makes Blacks as the subordinate group becomes

oppressed. In institutional racism, Blacks can not determine their destiny, so they

need the power to do that.

"Point seven."

"We want an immediate end to police brutality," I say, "and the murder of black people, other people of color, and oppressed people." (Thomas 151)

Point seven of Black Panthers' Ten-Point Program is the reaction toward polices who used their power background in racist action. Polices that mostly Whites are often do criminality toward Blacks as civilian, for example of their cruelty in racist action is the murder of Blacks. In this case, the polices are over in using their power. The murder of Blacks is the criminality as the result of racist action. And this police brutality must be ended.

"And what did Brother Malcolm say is our objective?"

Seven and I could recite Malcolm X quotes by the time we were thirteen. Sekani hasn't gotten there yet.

"Complete freedom, justice, and equality," I say, "by any means necessary." (Thomas 151)

Brother Malcolm refers to Malcolm X, a Black activist who has an impact

on the policy about equality between Whites and Blacks. The mistake of

American society is that Whites as the dominant group that have higher level position than Blacks as the subordinate group. This inequality leads to injustice toward Blacks and they do not have freedom as Whites have. So, Malcolm X makes goal for Blacks to do possible ways in fighting to get equality.

'Because the Ten-Point Program didn't work for the Panthers. Huey Newton died a crackhead, and the government crushed the Panthers one by one. *By any means necessary* didn't keep Brother Malcolm from dying, possibly at the hands of his own people. Intentions always look better on paper than in reality.' (Thomas 151)

By structural ways, Ten-Point Program is still ignored by Whites in

practice. Whites' custom toward Ten Point Program is they keep racist action in

the institution. The impact of this Whites' manner toward Blacks as people of African generation is bad experience based on history that makes Blacks pessimist. It indicates that the goals on Ten-Point Program are difficult in the realization.

3.1.2 The Shooting in License Checking

Shooting is one of the examples of institutional racism in Angie Thomas' *The Hate U Give.* In this novel, institutional racism is done by police institution toward Black people who become minority in US society. Black people in this case are Starr and Khalil who get bad treatment when the officer checking the license.

'The officer approaches the driver's door and taps the window. Khalil cranks the handle to roll it down. As if we aren't blinded enough, the officer beams his flashlight in our faces.

"License, registration, and proof of insurance." (Thomas 16)

While checking license, the officer named Officer Cruise does racist acts by beams his flashlight in Starr's and Khalil's face. His action shows anti-Black behavior. The flashlight makes them glare. The officer does uncommon thing. In appropriate treatment, the officer just asks license without beams the flashlight. What the officer does make Starr and Khalil as civil people become uncomfortable and disturbed by his action. The officer takes unnatural actions.

"Your taillight's broken."

"So are you gon' give me a ticket or what?" Khalil asks.

"You know what? Get out the car, smart guy."

"Man, just give me my ticket—"

"Get out the car! Hands up, where I can see them."

Khalil gets out with his hands up. One-Fifteen yanks him by his arm and pins him against the back door.

I fight to find my voice. "He didn't mean—"

"Hands on the dashboard!" the officer barks at me. "Don't move!"" (Thomas 16-17)

Institutional racism was noticed on officer's manner in this checking license practice. First, the officer snapped at Khalil and Starr before they ended their talk. The second, he treats Khalil unreasonably in which he asks Khalil to raise his hand then the officer yanks Khalil by his arm and pins him against the back door. What Officer Cruise does is violating the license checking procedure. This officer's manner extent to discrimination is because this racist actions are done towards Khalil and Starr as Black people. It is impossible if the officer does this rude action when checking the White race. One Fifteen is White officer, he does racist action because he does not aware that Black people as minority have the same rights as White people as majority to treat properly in license checking by the officer.

'He pats Khalil down. "Okay, smart mouth, let's see what we find on you today."

"You ain't gon' find nothing," Khalil says.

One-Fifteen pats him down two more times. He turns up empty.

"Stay here," he tells Khalil. "And you." He looks in the window at me. "Don't move." (Thomas 16)

Institutional racism is a misunderstanding of White people that Black people perceive as matter. The officer or One Fifteen as White person considers Khalil to be a guilty Black person. The officer dubs Khalil with the call of smart mouth, assuming that Khalil was just a liar teenager. This misunderstanding of White people is the main cause of institutional racism against Blacks. The officer is sure he will find something bad like drug or sharp tool or gun on Khalil. Therefore, he pats Khalil down two more times to prove his guess. But he finds nothing and forbid Khalil and Starr to go. Officer Cruise's suspicion was increasingly visible when he decides return to his patrol car for retrieve his detector.

'It's not smart to make a sudden move.
Khalil does. He opens the driver's door.
"You okay, Starr—" *Pow!*One. Khalil's body jerks. Blood splatters from his back. He holds on to the door to keep himself upright. *Pow!*Two. Khalil gasps. *Pow!*Three. Khalil looks at me, stunned.
He falls to the ground.' (Thomas 17)

The officer shoots Khalil without any suspicion made by Khalil. Khalil just does a sudden move that is open the driver's door but the officer immediately shoots him. This is because institutional racism includes universal action of anti-Black manners and performances. What Khalil did must be hated by the White officer. Without knowing what Khalil actually did, the police immediately shoots Khalil without think deeply. Even before Khalil finish his talk, the police shoots him brutally. The officer does not give Khalil the chance to defend himself. Starr also can not do something because the shooting that was done suddenly, Starr only can see Khalil die slowly after the officer shoots him three times. What the officer does is inhumane.

'I blink through my tears. Officer One-Fifteen yells at me, pointing the same gun he killed my friend with. I put my hands up.' (Thomas 17-18)

The officer performs racist actions that remain inhumane, unfair, and destroys the rules of essential principles. His act that points the gun to Starr

spontaneously after shooting Khalil breaks the rule of essential principles as human being. The officer points a gun as he will shoot Starr like he does to Khalil. The officer is unfair when points the gun to Starr because Starr does not threaten him, instead the officer makes Starr frightened. The officer also destroys the rule of essential principle as human being. By pointing his gun to Starr, he threatened Starr without care about Starr who still shocked by the death of his friend, Khalil. Here, Starr is powerless to resist the officer who has killed Khalil. Starr also can not defend herself. The officers' action is very barbaric.

'The cops rummage through Khalil's car. I try to tell them to stop. *Please, cover his body. Please, close his eyes. Please, close his mouth. Get away from his car. Don't pick up his hairbrush.* But the words never come out. One-Fifteen sits on the sidewalk with his face buried in his hands. Other officers pat his shoulder and tell him it'll be okay. They finally put a sheet over Khalil.' (Thomas 19)

The polices come there after shooting incident but they focus to check Khalil's car and evidence things for investigate the case. They ignore Khalil's corpse which they must care first. This institutional racism involves the cooperative failure of police institution to offer a proper service to Khalil because he is Black race. This institutional racism called cooperative failure because it involves several officers who do racist acts together. One of the officers closed Khalil's corpse a long time after he shows his care to One Fifteen, the shooter. Another officer tells One Fifteen that this shooting is not a serious problem and guarantees that this case will not cause One Fifteen to go to jail. A perspective of officers as White that they are superior if compare with Black people. It is the type of racist perspective that pervade society openly because it is done in place of crime scene where everyone can see include Starr.

3.1.3 Physical Punishment in Police Patrol

The next example of institutional racism in Angie Thomas' *The Hate U*

Give is physical punishment in police patrol. In this case, institutional racism is done by two officers while patrol in Black neighborhood. These two police officers act racist to Starr's father who is Black.

'A familiar *whoop-whoop* sound alarms us. Oh God.

The patrol car with flashing lights cruises down the street. It stops next to Daddy and Mr. Lewis.

Two officers get out. One Black, one White. Their hands linger too close to the guns at their waists.

No, no, no.

"We got a problem here?" the Black one asks, looing squarely at Daddy. He's bald just like Daddy, but older, taller, bigger.

"No, sir, officer," Daddy says. His hands that were once in his jeans pockets are visible at his sides.

"You sure about that?" the younger White one asks. "It didn't seem that way to us." (Thomas 92)

White officer as part of the dominant group acts racist toward Starr's father who is Black person as part of subordinate group. Black officer looks directly at Starr's father, and the White officer denies Starr's father's statement. White officer does not believe what Starr's father said that there are no problems between him and his White neighbor, Mr. Lewis. White officer also stressed that his partner Black officers have the same opinion. This is because these two officers are in the same institution, and have the same principle of treat White as superior and discriminate against the Black person. Black cop ignores the reality that he should defend Starr's father who is in the same race with him. Police institutions dominated by White officers, so Black officers must follow the majority rule.

"We were just talking, officers," Mr. Lewis says, much softer than he was minutes ago. His hands are at his sides too. His parents must've had the talk with him when he was twelve.

"To me it looks like this young man was harassing you, sir," the Black one says, still looking at Daddy. He hasn't looked at Mr. Lewis yet.' (Thomas 92)

Black officer accuses that Starr's father harassed Mr. Lewis, although Mr. Lewis says that he and Starr's father are only do usual talk. Black officer follows what White officer does in discriminating Starr's father. The Black officer acts discriminately by looking at Starr's father with suspicion. This institutional racism involves actions of officers that broaden the different level position toward the subordinate group that Whites are upper Blacks. Mr.Lewis as White person get privilege while Starr's father who is Black is accuse without any evidence. The officers show their position which is higher than Black by discriminates Starr's father. The institutional racism that occurs in this case is to make Whites as the dominant group that have privileges and free from bad prejudices, while Blacks are positioned as subordinate group that can be harassed and Whites can act arbitrarily to them.

"You got some ID on you?" the Black cop asks Daddy.

"Sir, I was about to go back to my store—"

"I said do you have some ID on you?"" (Thomas 92)

Black officer does racist act by cut off Starr's father's talk, he does not care about what Starr's father will say. Black officer asked Starr's father to show his ID by force. This racist way in checking ID has influence Black officer to be intolerant. Black officer does it based on institutional procedures and ignores the fact that he has done racist act to his own race. The racist act of the Black officer has prompt him to be intolerant toward Starr's father. Officers just asked to check ID of Starr's father, they do not check Mr. Lewis' ID. This action is clearly racist.

'Daddy's hand slowly goes to his back pocket, and I look from his hands to theirs, watching to see if they're gonna make a move for their guns. Daddy removes his wallet, the leather one I bought him for Father's Day with his initials embossed on it. He shows it to them. "See? My ID is in here."' (Thomas 92)

Perseverance of this institutional racism depends on the active exploration

of negative manners by the officers. Their exploration is discriminate against

Starr's father who is suspected of making a mistake. It makes Starr's father feel

oppressed as an effect of negative manner by the officers. Starr's father is

powerless, the only thing he can does is to obey the officers' command.

'The Black officer takes the wallet and opens it. "Oh," he says. "Maverick Carter."

He exchanges a look with his partner.

Both of them look at me.

My heart stops.

They've realized I'm the witness.

The Black officer looks at him. "Get on the ground, hands behind your back." "But—"

"On the ground, face-down!" he yells. "Now!" (Thomas 92-93)

Institutional racism can work with responsiveness of principal group members or their deputies. When see Maverick Carter on Starr father's ID, the officers spontaneously signaled that they are deal with the father of witness in Khalil case. The Black officer immediately discriminates Starr's father by asking him to lie down with a forced tone. This physical punishment is inhumane because the officers do not have reason to do this. The officers increasingly show their racist attitude by discriminates against Starr's father. Institutional racism is done with a response to the physical victim.

"Now, wait a minute, Officer," Mr. Lewis says. "Me and him were just

talking." "Sir, go inside," the White cop tells him. "But he didn't do anything!" Seven says. "Boy, go inside!" the Black cop says.' (Thomas 93)

The maintenance of institutional racism is dependent to the main racial group that maintaining their power background. As work in police institution, these two officers have power because they are under official institutions in yhe state. They use their power background to control society so no one can prevent them from doing racism. Mr. Lewis as a privileged person and Seven, Starr's brother has defended that they are not proper to discriminates Starr's father but the officers forbid them from interfering the officers' business. Their power background ignores the race that prevents them from racist act. Whether Black people who surely not impact them nor White people who are their same race, it can not stop the officers to do racist.

'The Black cop keeps his knee on Daddy's back as he searches him. He pats him down once,twice, three times, just like One-Fifteen did Khalil. Nothing.

"Larry," the White cop says.

The Black one, who must be Larry, looks up at him, then at all the people who have gathered around.

Larry takes his knee off Daddy's back and stands. "Get up," he says. Slowly, Daddy gets to his feet.' (Thomas 93)

The exposure of institutional racism is trust by force or obligates to do so. Black officer obligate to do racist while pats Starr's father until three times. This shows that he suspected Maverick as White officer does. Black officer is forced to do this because he gets command from his White partner. White officer stopped his racist act in barbaric ways. Institutional racism is done clearly and attacks physically. The officers stop their physical punishment when realize that their racist act become public concern that Black neighborhood.

'Larry glances at me. Bile pools in my mouth. He turns to Daddy and says, "I'm keeping an eye on you, boy. Remember that." Daddy's jaw looks rock hard. The cops drive off. The car that had stopped in the street leaves, and all of the onlookers go on about their business. One person hollers out, 'It's all right, Maverick."' (Thomas 93)

Institutional racism caused by mistake of the institute overtly and effectively to forward its presence by pattern. The officers' mistake are done their racist act overtly in open place where everyone in that neighborhood can see. Larry as White officer effectively forward his racist presence by glance at Starr then say his last words for Starr's father before leave. It indicates that White officer gives a signal to Starr that he threatened Starr's father because Starr included in Khalil case, a case that involves both White race and Black race. The pattern in this institutional racism is when the officers leave, the problem is over and as someone at that Black neighborhood says, everything will be fine as before. It indicates that the officers' presence is source of Black race's problems.

3.1.4 Justifying White Police in Detective Investigation

Another example of institutional racism in Angie Thomas' *The Hate U Give* is justifying White police in detective investigation. In this case, institutional racism has been done by two detectives from police institution. Starr treated racist by two detectives when the investigation took place.

"One-Fifteen put his brights on. He approached the window and asked Khalil for his license and registration."

"Did Khalil comply?" Gomez asks.

"He asked the officer why he pulled us over first. Then he showed his license and registration."

"Did Khalil seem irate during this exchange?"

"Annoyed, not irate," I say. "He felt that the cop was harassing him."

"Did he tell you this?"

"No, but I could tell. I assumed the same thing myself." (Thomas 50)

A significant process of institutional racism is on the control of racial hierarchy. Detection investigation is a process of Khalil case before the grand jury. White detectives who work in police institution have control to Starr as a Black person in this investigation. This racial hierarchy shows that Whites have full control over the Blacks who become their object. Detectives can trust or doubt Starr's statements as a witness in Khalil case. Starr said the fact that occurred before the shooting and detective Gomez gives a question that doubt Starr's statement. The detective's attitude looks racist because it indirectly accuses that Khalil are complied and seem irate when officer checking his license. Detective should ask neutral questions that do not favor any race.

"Because we weren't doing anything wrong," I say. "Khalil wasn't speeding or driving recklessly. It didn't seem like he had a reason to pull us over."
"I see. What happened next?"
"The officer forced Khalil out the car."
"Forced?" she says.
"Yes, ma'am. He pulled him out."
"Because Khalil was hesitant, right?" (Thomas 50-51)

Institutional racism is a measure of the majority which establishes discrimination toward minority. Detective Gomez established the institutional racism by building an assumption by her question as if Khalil did not obey what the officer command in checking the license. Detective Gomez gives a question that provokes Starr to justify the detective's allegations that Khalil is hesitant during checking the license. What she does is not appropriate with procedure, because detective in the investigation must be neutral. Detective Gomez establishes discrimination toward Starr as Black minority.

"No, ma'am," I say to Gomez. "He was getting out on his own, and the officer yanked him the rest of the way." She says "I see" again, but she didn't see it so she probably doesn't believe it. "What happened next?" she asks. "The officer patted Khalil down three times." "Three?" Yeah. I counted. "Yes, ma'am. He didn't find anything. He then told Khalil to stay put while he ran his license and registration." "But Khalil didn't stay put, did he?" she says. "He didn't pull the trigger on himself either." (Thomas 51)

In this case, institutional racism is seen when Detective Gomez responses

Starr's answers. Detective Gomez also perpetuated discrimination by doubting Starr's testimony again when Starr revealed the facts. It can be seen from word choice she uses and she also accuses Khalil of not stay put. Khalil is always accused of do bad things to the officer. Until Starr seem annoyed by giving checkmate response to Detective Gomez that Khalil did not pull the trigger.

Detective Gomez does not respect Starr's answer, in order detective should consider Starr's answer to be proof, not doubt it. Because Starr is the only witness

who knows what really happen during the shooting.

'She smiles and says in that same sugary, sympathetic tone, "Now, do you know if Khalil sold narcotics?"

All the sympathy, the smiles, the understanding. This chick was baiting me.

Investigating or justifying?

But what the hell does that have to do with him getting murdered? Is that supposed to make all of this okay?' (Thomas 52)

Institutional racism is more cunning but no less vicious. Detective Gomez

is cunning when she gives questions that are focused on sensitive things for Starr.

Questions that should not be asked are about Starr's knowledge of Khalil who sold

drugs. This made Starr realize that there was something wrong in this investigation. Detective Gomez also vicious because her question seem justify Khalil is the drug dealer that means he is okay to be shoot. Detective should focus on Khalil as a shooting victim, not blame his status as a drug dealer so that the officer is innocent if they shoot him. Detective does victim blaming to Khalil. The fact that Starr is still in a sad situation after the death of his best friend Khalil, those questions are truly unethical.

'I straighten up, look Gomez dead in her eyes, and say, "I never saw him sell drugs or do drugs." "But do you know if he sold them?" she asks. "He never told me he did," I say, which is true. Khalil never flat-out admitted it to me. "Do you have knowledge of him selling them?" "I heard things." Also true.' (Thomas 52)

Institutional racism is an action of dominant group that has done racial expression toward subordinate groups in the institution network. Detective Gomez is White, she portrays an action of the dominant group that oppresses Starr as a member of the subordinate group in the police institution network. Gomez's question has direct Starr to acknowledge Khalil as a drug dealer. First, Starr says that she does not know, until Gomez manages to make Starr oppress. After being pressured by Detective Gomez regarding Khalil who was a drug dealer, Starr admits that she knew about Khalil as drug dealer. This is shows the racial oppression that Detective Gomez done through her questions to Starr is successfully done.

"Did you consume any alcohol at the party?" she asks. I know that move from Law & Order. She's trying to discredit me. "No. I don't drink." "Did Khalil?" "Whoa, wait one second," Momma says. "Are y'all putting Khalil and Starr on trial or the cop who killed him?"

Wilkes looks up from his notes.

"I—I don't quite understand, Mrs. Carter?" Gomez sputters.

"You haven't asked my child about that cop yet," Momma says. "You keep asking her about Khalil, like he's the reason he's dead. Like she said, he didn't pull the trigger on himself."" (Thomas 52)

Institutional racism includes actions of institutions that have an incomparably negative effect on racial minority access and quality of chances. Action of Gomez who constantly asks Khalil and looks for his bad shows her racist act in this investigation. This makes Starr have no chance to tell the truth, give the fact about the officer who is clearly guilty. Detective discredits Starr so Starr could only defend Khalil without notifying the officer actions that were very barbaric for kill Khalil for no apparent reason. Gomez actions to put Khalil and Starr on trial, give negative effect on Starr as racial minority. Without Starr's testimony of the police, her hope is little to be able to defend Khalil until he gets justice in this case. Star's mother realizes the negative effect of this investigation, so she interrupts Gomez's question before Starr answers it. This interruption makes Wilkes as detective who writes, gives attention to Starr's mother. Detective Gomez speechless find out that Starr's mother objection to this investigation because detective Gomez evades when accuse of doing racist act.

"We just want the whole picture, Mrs. Carter. That's all."
"One-Fifteen killed him," I say. "And he wasn't doing anything wrong. How much of a bigger picture do you need?"
Fifteen minutes later, I leave the police station with my mom. Both of us know the same thing: This is gonna be some bullshit.' (Thomas 52-53)

Institutional racism is common in the United States because this country has Whites as the dominant group and Blacks as a subordinate group. This case ever happens and ends by victory to Whites. Get racist treat is something that Black as the subordinate group often faces. Starr and her mother feel that the investigation is useless for them. Starr can not say any facts about the officer who shoots Khalil. This investigation is not fair for Black people because it benefits White race.

3.1.5 Injustice in Grand Jury Announcement

The last example of institutional racism in Angie Thomas' *The Hate U Give* is injustice in grand jury announcement. In this case, institutional racism has been done by law division in police institution. Grand Jury is the last phase in Khalil case. The result of grand jury announcement will have impact on Black society.

'The room has wood-paneled walls and no windows. About twenty or so men and women occupy a U-shaped table. Some of them are Black, some of them aren't. Their eyes follow us as Ms. Monroe leads me to a table in front of them with a mic on it. One of Ms. Monroe's colleagues swears me in, and I promise on the Bible to tell the truth. I silently promise it to Khalil too.' (Thomas 156)

African American criticism recognizes the difficulties, reactions, and possibilities of live in society that has various cultures. It is difficult for Starr to get justice in Khalil case because Ms.Monroe as DA is White people. Khalil case becomes an important case in the United States. The reaction of grand jury members that their eyes follow Starr shows that this case is a matter for both races, White and Black race. There are two possibilities in Khalil case, the first is Khalil get justice because from all evidence that Khalil is not wrong. The second possibilities is One Fifteen as shooter is not jailed because grand jury is racist, grand jury do privilege to One Fifteen who is White race. For this case, from Starr's side it pretends the second possibilities.

"The mic is only recording you, not projecting your voice," Ms. Monroe says. "As we have our conversation, we need you to speak loud enough for everyone to hear, okay?"

"Yes—" My lips brush the mic. Too close. I move back and try again. "Yes, ma'am."" (Thomas 156)

Racism describes on typical appearances and skills of individual that

depend by race. Starr as Black person usually has hard voice, so Ms.Monroe thinks it is okay if there is no speaker. Ms. Monroe as DA has been racist by asking Starr to speak loud enough for everyone in the grand jury room. Ms. Monroe as White sees Starr in stereotype that Black person has a loud voice. Depend by her race, Ms.Gomez believes that Starr has the skill to speak in grand jury room without mic. It is not ethic when a witness must speak loudly, gives the impression that White as DA not treat Black properly.

"Good. You came here on your own free will, is that correct?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"You have an attorney, Ms. April Ofrah, correct?" she says.

"Yes, ma'am."

"You understand you have the right to consult with her, correct?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"You understand you're not the focus of any criminal charges, correct?" Bullshit. Khalil and I have been on trial since he died. "Yes, ma'am."

"Today, we want to hear in your own words what happened to Khalil Harris, okay?"

I look at the jurors, unable to read their faces and tell if they really want to hear my words.

Hopefully they do. "Yes, ma'am."" (Thomas 156)

Institutional racism defines as a custom of the institution that is unintentionally racist because of the ignorance about the way in which the decision makes impacts on the people of African generation. Institutional racism from this grand jury is at the opening question, when DA ensures that Starr understands that she and Khalil are not the focus of criminal charges. This situation makes Starr oppressed to answer yes so she can start her talk about evidence in Khalil case. The fact is Starr and Khalil are on trial since Khalil dead. The way DA asks in opening question ignores what Starr feels. Starr hopes that grand jury members want to hear about what happens to Khalil at the shooting. The grand jury is important, because the result of this process will make impact on the people of African generation that they will fight to get justice although they knew that justice is only in favor of Whites.

'The song fades off. "This is the hottest station in the nation, Hot 105," the DJ says. "If you're just tuning in, the grand jury has decided not to indict Officer Brian Cruise Jr. in the death of Khalil Harris. Our thoughts and prayers are with the Harris family. Stay safe out there, y'all."' (Thomas 181)

The decision aired on the radio that grand jury does not indict Officer Cruise. It clearly shows that in the United States White do not get punishment after they commit criminal that is the shooting toward Khalil as African American who is Black people. It is the common thing in United States that the cruelty of institution toward African Americans become a serious matter for Blacks. Blacks as minority must fight desperately against institutional racism that happens to them. While Whites as minority arbitrarily act racist, because the law is always on their side. The DJ on radio said stay safe, it indicates that he assumes Black people will make riot. It is a racist statement on media. Certainly Blacks do not accept this unilateral grand jury announcement.

'I told the truth. I did everything I was supposed to do, and it wasn't fucking good enough. Khalil's death wasn't horrible enough to be

considered a crime.

But damn, what about his life? He was once a walking, talking human being. He had family. He had friends. He had dreams. None of it fucking mattered. He was just a thug who deserved to die.' (Thomas 182)

Starr has gone through all procedure in Khalil case, including come to detective investigation and testify in the grand jury. Khalil case finally is not considered to be a crime. Violence toward Khalil is not processed seriously by law division in police institution. Police institution regards Khalil unethically because he is a thug. Whites considers Khalil deserve to die, also justify and not make what One Fifteen does to Khalil as a serious matter. This is the inhumanity of police institution that only concerned White race.

"Just before the start of this service, I was informed that, despite a credible eyewitness account, the police department has no intentions of arresting the officer who murdered this young man."

"What?" I say, as people murmur around the sanctuary. Everything I told them, and they're not arresting him?

"What they don't want you to know," Ms. Ofrah says, "is that Khalil was unarmed at the time of his murder." (Thomas 64)

Institutional racism realize in structural ways that has a bad effect on

people causes by their race or custom. After Detective Investigation Officer Cruise should be indict from that time. But Ms.Ofrah knows the irregularities in this Khalil case and know this structural ways in crime that police institution hidden the fact about Khalil is unarmed during the shooting. The bad effect to Black race is they cheated by police institution. Institutional Racism shows in the grand jury that hidden the key fact, and legalize all ways to win their case, even though they are proven to be fault.

"That's the so-called gun," Ms. Ofrah explains. "Officer Cruise claims he saw it in the car door, and he assumed Khalil was reaching for it. The handle was thick enough, Black enough, for him to assume it was a gun."" (Thomas 104)

Institutional racism relies on the combination of racist rules and performance in the institution that controls the community in the state. Racist rule on this case is Black accused of being armed, making Khalil guilty of threatening the police. So the action of the police who shot Khalil is not a criminal act. Racist performed on this case is the police claiming as if he saw Khalil's weapon threatening his life. A combination of this racist rule and perform control of the Black community in state by the decision of the grand jury that Officer Cruise is not guilty, so Blacks do not get justice.

3. 2 Starr's Brave Decisions against Institutional Racism

Starr Carter as the main character in the novel The Hate U Give has to deal with institutional racism. It forces her to make decisions against institutional racism that happens to her. The analysis below explains some actions that considered her to be brave in facing injustice over institutional racism. Starr's actions are telling the truth in a TV interview and joining the protest chant.

3.2.1 Telling the Truth in a TV Interview

Starr has to face institutional racism, so she makes decision that considers her to be brave. Tell the truth in a TV interview is her brave decision before the grand jury. As the witness of Khalil case, Starr has important role to reveal the truth in front of the public. Starr has a choice to show up this case so everyone, both White race and Black race can clearly know the truth from her.

'Ms. Ofrah arranged for me to do an interview with one of the national news programs today—exactly a week before I testify before the grand jury next Monday.' (Thomas 133)

Duty of Black author is support for their race by literary works such as providing alternative answers to problems in society that provoke their community. This TV interview shows Ms.Ofrah's effort in media and Starr must speak in front of the public to tell Black assumption and tell the truth. The problem for Starr is media that controlled by White who sided with Officer Cruise in the Khalil case. Have an interview with one of the national news is an alternative answer for problem of media. Angie Thomas as the author of the novel *The Hate U Give* done her duty, she shows the important of media to share the news to people and the news will make an influence in society. It is not easy for Ms. Ofrah to get interview and can convince the TV station that gives her and Starr the opportunity to talk through her TV station. Angie Thomas as the author points out the need for more effort for Blacks who are facing cases with White skin, considering they are subordinate groups who often get racist treatment from Whites.

"All right now, Starr," one of our neighbors calls out. I get that just about every day in the neighborhood now. Word's spreading around the Garden that I'm the witness. "All right now" is more than a greeting. It's a simple way people let me know they got my back.' (Thomas 133)

Starr's neighbors show their support to Starr in struggling to get justice by calling her with not a usual greeting. All right now means more than just words, it is powerful. It makes Starr realize that all people in Black society support her in Khalil case because this case is also their problem as Black race. They have a sense of belonging as the same race. This support is helpful for Starr to increase confidence in dealing with this case. This is a kind of the truth of social in Black Americans.

'Still, he somehow manages to open the limo door and shake our hands when we get out. "John, the producer. It's a pleasure to meet you." He shakes my hand a second time. "And let me guess, you're Starr." "Yes, sir."

"Thank you so much for having the bravery to do this." (Thomas 134)

Khalil case becomes national media attention. It makes Starr well known as the witness in Khalil case. It is not easy for someone who becomes witness to tell the public about what happen during the shooting. But Starr proves that she could do this interview to get justice for his best friend, Khalil. Meanwhile, John, as the producer of TV interview compliments Starr about her bravery. This is how society works. When in a good environment that supports her, this supports can grow Starr's confidence that she can certainly deal with this case. John's gesture by shakes Starr's hand second time shows his excitement to Starr, the presence of Starr in this interview is highly expected by the TV.

'I sit in the loveseat across from Mrs. Carey. I've never been able to cross my legs, for whatever reason, so that's out the question. They check my mic, and Mrs. Carey tells me to relax. Soon, the cameras are rolling. "Millions of people around the world have heard the name Khalil Harris," she says, "and they've developed their own ideas of who he was. Who was he to you?" More than he may have ever realized. "One of my best friends," I say.' (Thomas 135)

Whites and Blacks have different perspectives on Khalil. In this interview

Starr will express her perspective on representing Blacks as the closest person to

Khalil. Of course, Starr knows more about Khalil than anyone. To say Khalil is

her best friend, what Starr said in the interview will be more trust by audience.

Starr tries to give good reputation of Khalil in front of the public.

"He had a big heart," I say. "I know that some people call him a thug, but if you knew him, you'd know that wasn't the case at all. I'm not saying he was an angel or anything, but he wasn't a bad person. He was a . . ." I shrug. "He was a kid." (Thomas 135)

Khalil is Black person and unfortunately he is a thug. But it is not simply as the perspective of White that thug is a criminal. Thug is not an angel, and also not a bad person indeed. Khalil is a kid, human in common. One fact about Khalil that public must know is that Khalil had a big heart. Starr conveys her Black perspective in terms of humanity. As a kid, Khalil is an ordinary human who has the right to get justice as a civilian.

"What do you think about people who focus on the not-so-good aspect of him?" she asks. "The fact that he may have sold drugs?" Ms. Ofrah once said that this is how I fight, with my voice. So I fight. "I hate it," I say. "If people knew why he sold drugs, they wouldn't talk about him that way."" (Thomas 135)

Starr hates people who focus on bad aspects of Khalil. Everyone should know the reason first before judge someone. The way Starr says indicates that she knows how to speak in the public about a sensitive thing. Starr's attitude in the way she talks is a good thing. But Starr understands about people who often judge Khalil as a drug dealer. Starr says it happens because those people do not know the actual reason of Khalil as a drug dealer. Starr fights to straighten out the Whites views that wrong because it always considers Blacks relate no negative things. This is the difficulties of live in society that have various cultures so different point of view is possible to happen.

'Mrs. Carey sits up a little. "Why did he sell them?"

I glance at Ms.Ofrah, and she shakes her head. During all our prep meetings, she advised me not to go into details about Khalil selling drugs. She said the public doesn't have to know about that. But then I look at the camera, suddenly aware that millions of people will watch this in a few days.' (Thomas 135)

At this time, Starr takes a risk to act according to her heart and does not

follow her lawyer's advice. Starr believes that what she said in this TV interview will have an impact on million people. Starr already has high confidence in decides what she will does. She knows what is good to do and she is brave to do according to her choice. This TV interview is her last chance to defend Khalil in front of the public before the grand jury.

"Khalil's mom is a drug addict," I tell Mrs. Carey. "Anybody who knew him knew how much that bothered him and how much he hated drugs. He only sold them to help her out of a situation with the biggest drug dealer and gang leader in the neighborhood."" (135)

"His mom's life was in danger," I say. "That's the only reason he'd ever do something like that. And he wasn't a gang member—" "He wasn't?"

"No, ma'am. He never wanted to fall into that type of life." (Thomas 136)

Khalil is in a difficult choice. His choice is good for him that clarifies a

bad view in White's perspective who does not know the truth. Negative thinking

of White people toward Khalil that he is a dealer drug is a problem. By take this

problem, Starr studies the value that it is important to share Blacks perspective

and let White people know the truth about the reason why Khalil sold drug.

"I don't understand how everyone can make it seem like it's okay he got killed if he was a drug dealer and a gangbanger."

A hook straight to the jaw.

"The media?" she asks.

"Yes, ma'am. It seems like they always talk about what he may have said, what he may have done, what he may not have done. I didn't know a dead person could be charged in his own murder, you know?"" (Thomas 136)

Starr knows different perspective in society that Whites perspective is

wrong and explains in a good way. Society is complex, because every person has

their own perspective. Starr reveals the fact about news on media that framing

Khalil as drug dealer and it makes the shooting by the officer is okay. Media also

does victim blaming on Khalil. Starr says her own perspective that this shooting is

a crime act, like a murder. The audiences on TV interview will know this kind of

social life from Black people.

'I tell her how afraid I was, how Khalil was so concerned about me that he opened the door and asked if I was okay.

"So he didn't make a threat on Officer Cruise's life?" she questions.

"No, ma'am. His exact words were, 'Starr, are you okay?' That was the last thing he said, and—"

I'm ugly crying, describing the moment when the shots rang out and Khalil looked at me for the last time; how I held him in the street and saw his eyes gloss over. I tell her One-Fifteen pointed his gun at me.

"He pointed his gun at you?" she asks.

"Yes, ma'am. He kept it on me until the other officers arrived."" (Thomas 136)

Cultural context in this case is when Black people meet White cop is kind

of danger situation. Starr is afraid at the shooting, but now in TV interview she

shows her bravery. She is brave to share the new fact that the officer pointed a

gun to her. This is first time she says that. She never told anyone about this, even

to her attorney, Ms.Ofrah.

"Has this situation made you fearful of cops?" she eventually asks.

"I don't know," I say truthfully. "My uncle's a cop. I know not all cops are bad. And they risk their lives, you know? I'm always scared for my uncle. But I'm tired of them assuming. Especially when it comes to Black people."

"You wish that more cops wouldn't make assumptions about Black people?" she clarifies.

"Right. This all happened because he"—I can't say his name—"assumed that we were up to no good. Because we're Black and because of where we live. We were just two kids, minding our business, you know? His assumption killed Khalil. It could've killed me."" (Thomas 136)

In human civilization, Blacks have a problem with the assumption of

Whites to them. Starr responses to the problem of Black people caused by police

in a good way. She still believes not all cop are bad. She is brave to share her

opinion about what is wrong in One Fifteen's mind so it makes the shooting to

Khalil happen. Wisdom of this case are Blacks has rights to live, to be treat equally because Blacks is common human like White race, and do not judge person by its race.

"If Officer Cruise were sitting here," Mrs. Carey says, "what would you say to him?"

I blink several times. My mouth waters, but I swallow. No way I'm gonna let myself cry or throw up from thinking about that man.

If he were sitting here, I don't have enough Black Jesus in me to tell him I forgive him. Instead I'd probably punch him. Straight up.

But Ms. Ofrah says this interview is the way I fight. When you fight, you put yourself out there, not caring who you hurt or if you'll get hurt.

So I throw one more blow, right at One-Fifteen.

"I'd ask him if he wished he shot me too."" (Thomas 136-137)

Starr also response problems by giving the reaction of how to face the case

but not forgive the shooter. This is a serious case for Starr but she can control her

emotion well, and ignore that One Fifteen get hurt. Starr is totality in fight to get

justice. Starr surely hates what fifteen does to Khalil, but Starr did not feel fear of

him. Star remembers what her attorney said. Starr obeys her lawyer's

recommendation and she does what Ms.Ofrah recommends to her. Starr is brave

to say honestly about what she wants to say to Officer Cruise. She fights by her

voice at this TV interview.

'My interview aired yesterday on Diane Carey's Friday Night News Special. This morning, John the producer called and said it's one of the most-watched interviews in the network's history.

A millionaire, who wishes to remain anonymous, offered to pay my college tuition. John said the offer was made right after the interview

aired. I think it's Oprah, but that's just me because I've always imagined she's my fairy godmother and one day she'll come to my house saying, "You get a car!"

The network's already got a bunch of emails in support of me. I haven't seen any of them, but I received the best message in a text from Kenya. Bout time you spoke out.

Don't let this fame go to your head tho.

The interview trended online. When I looked this morning, people were still talking about it. Black Twitter and Tumblr have my back. Some assholes want me dead.' (Thomas 138)

In this cultural context, Starr successes to give impact, it is the first TV interview that gets a lot attention from people in society. There are positive and negative reactions as feedback. Positive reactions mostly come from Black people who support her, meanwhile negative reactions come from some White people who hate her. Starr also get compliment from Kenya, her niece that she has done something right.

'The Saturday news programs discussed the interview too, dissecting my words like I'm the president or something. This one network is outraged by my "disregard for cops." I'm not sure how they got that out the interview. It's not like I was on some NWA "Fuck the Police" type shit. I simply said I'd ask the man if he wished he shot me too.

I don't care. I'm not apologizing for how I feel. People can say what they want.' (Thomas 138)

In this case, Starr is not caring for negative reaction from White people.

Starr believes that she has done the right thing for Black people. What Starr said on TV interview about One Fifteen raises a misunderstanding to White people. White people are out of context. Starr expresses her displeasure with the police in a subtle way, while the White people considered what Starr says is disregard for the officer. The response of White people is contrary to the intent of the actual message from Starr to One Fifteen.

3.2.2. Joining the Protest Chant

After grand jury announcement, Starr must facing injustice and it is another kind of her brave decision. Starr is the only one witness of Khalil case, so she knows what actually happen at the shooting. This brave decision leads her to join a protest chant with Black people on her society, make her family proud of

her action at the protest chant, and get new point of view toward injustice in her

country.

'Three hours. That's how long I was in the grand jury room. Ms. Monroe asked me all kinds of questions. What angle was Khalil at when he was shot? Where did he pull his license and registration from? How did Officer Cruise remove him from the car? Did Officer Cruise seem angry? What did he say?

She wanted every single detail. I gave her as much as I could.' (Thomas 159)

Starr has does anything to defend Khalil in the grand jury. The critical power of fiction in this novel is shows by Starr when she gives full effort in the grand jury. Starr gives a detailed explanation to DA, Ms. Monroe. Three hours is

the length of Starr's struggle in the grand jury.

'It's been over two weeks since I talked to the grand jury, and now we're waiting for their decision, which is similar to waiting for a meteor to hit. You know it's coming, you're just not exactly sure when and where it'll hit, and there ain't shit you can do in the meantime but keep living. So we're living.' (Thomas 159)

In observe a fiction, it has function of fiction that attached, chained or

embedded in real life. This novel provides the function of fiction that is to give

value to people who are in waiting. Keep living is the best solution. This value

reflects a solving problem in real life when waiting something uncertain.

'We just got off the phone with Ms. Ofrah, who said the grand jury will announce their decision in a few hours. She claims only the grand jurors know the decision, but I've got a sinking feeling I know it. It's always the decision.' (Thomas 175)

Observe a fiction novel makes the observer recognize social reality better.

About the decision, a sinking feeling from Starr shows that she recognizes social

reality for Black people as minority in US. It is possible that she will lose in

Khalil case. Starr feels sink because she thinks this I her mind but this is a reality that she must face.

"I did everything right, and it didn't make a fucking difference. I've gotten death threats, cops harassed my family, and somebody shot into my house, all kinds of shit. And for what? Justice Khalil won't get? They don't give a fuck about us, so fine. I no longer give a fuck."" (Thomas 182)

In observe fiction, the observer also becomes concern about an actual issue like racism. More specific issue in this novel is injustice toward Black people. A cultural context in this racism is Blacks as a minority which is powerless from the point of view by White people. Whites frequently do not get punishment after they commit criminalities toward African Americans. Violence toward African Americans is not processed seriously by law institution. Starr is brave to express her anger over the injustice that happens in Khalil case. Starr's statement in anger shows that she has bravery to fight the police for the injustice experienced by Khalil in his case.

"Cars are up and down Magnolia like it's a Saturday morning and the dope boys are showing off. Music blasts, horns blare, people hang out car windows, stand on the hoods. The sidewalks are packed. It's hazy out, and flames lick the sky in the distance.

I tell Seven to park at Just Us for Justice. The windows are boarded up and "Black owned" is spray-painted across them. Ms. Ofrah said they would be leading protests around the city if the grand jury didn't indict.

We head down the sidewalk, just walking with no particular place to go. It's more crowded than I realized. About half the neighborhood is out here. I throw my hoodie over my hair and keep my head down. No matter what that grand jury decided, I'm still "Starr who was with Khalil," and I don't wanna be seen tonight. Just heard.' (Thomas 183)

The truth of social that must be faced by Starr and Blacks is the injustice

of Khalil case. And do protest chant is the way to show their denial of the decision

on the grand jury. Angie Thomas as author writes this novel as literary works

which connects to social reality in the United States. Protest chant is often happening by Black people of their disappointment to the institution that act racist to them.

'The protestors are on Carnation. Where it happened. I haven't been back here since that night. Knowing this is where Khalil . . . I stare too hard, the crowd disappears, and I see him lying in the street. The whole thing plays out before my eyes like a horror movie on repeat. He looks at me for the last time and— "A hairbrush is not a gun!" The voice snaps me from my daze.' (Thomas 191)

Black people know the unfairness of grand jury. At the shooting Khalil bring a hairbrush, not a gun. Social reality that appears is the issue of racism which still be the common thing for the government, especially for police institution. Injustice is often happen to Blacks and it makes Black people are mad of this situation. They already know that grand jury has made wrong decision.

'Ahead of the crowd a lady with twists stands on top of a police car, holding a bullhorn. She turns toward us, her fist raised for Black power. Khalil smiles on the front of her T-shirt.

"Ain't that your attorney, Starr?" Seven asks.

"Yeah." Now I knew Ms. Ofrah was about that radical life, but when you think "attorney" you don't really think "person standing on a police car with a bullhorn," you know?' (Thomas 191)

According to her job, Ms.Ofrah works as an attorney for Starr in Khalil case so she can not reject the result of the grand jury announcement. But Ms.Ofrah also has another side of her radical life. In social system of Black community, she is an activist in fight the injustice. She has a different role between the duty of her job and her duty as a member of Blacks' community. Ms.Ofrah has appropriate arrangement of this different kind of life.

'The crowd lets her through, and Ms. Ofrah heads toward another coworker who's standing near the bus at the intersection. She spots

me and does a double-take.

"Starr?" she says, making her way over. "What are you doing out here?" "We . . . I . . . When they announced the decision, I wanted to do something. So we came to the neighborhood." (Thomas 191)

When grand jury announces the decision, Starr wants to do something. Starr has critical thinking of the grand jury announcement, she does not give up with this bad situation. Starr realizes that she has the responsibility as the only witness at the shooting, so she comes to the protest chant by herself. It is pure her initiative without command neither pressure from anyone. This injustice is the social reality that Starr must be facing.

"But we did get caught in the riots on Magnolia. It got crazy over there. Looters took over."

Ms. Ofrah purses her lips. "Yeah. We heard."

"Just Us for Justice was fine when we left," Seven says.

"Even if it's not, it's okay," says Ms. Ofrah. "You can destroy wood and brick, but you can't destroy a movement.' (Thomas 191)

Riots in Magnolia are the reaction of grand jury announcement that is unfair and harm Black people. But they can unite in protest chant to voice injustice and show their Black power in front of the police and public. Black people face injustice together. From Ms.Ofrah, Starr knows the social reality that the movement of Black people is still stand in any situation even in riots that destroy office of Just Us for Justice. What Ms.Ofrah said makes Starr realizes about the strength of Black people in facing racism together.

"Please? During the other protests, I watched. And talked. So now I wanna do something."

"Who said talking isn't doing something?" she says. "It's more productive than silence. Remember what I told you about your voice?"

"You said it's my biggest weapon."

"And I mean that." She stares at me a second, then sighs out her nose. "You want to fight the system tonight?" I nod. "C'mon then."
Ms. Ofrah takes my hand and leads me through the crowd.
"Fire me," she says.
"Huh?"
"Tell me you no longer want me to represent you."
"I no longer want you to represent me?" I ask.
"Good. As of now I'm not your attorney. So if your parents find out about this, I didn't do it as your attorney but as an activist.' (Thomas 192)

Starr no longer wants Ms.Ofrah to represent her, Starr accept negotiation

from her attorney. Ms.Ofrah has an appropriate arrangement from being a lawyer at Just Us for Justice when accompanies Starr in Khalil case, and being an activist who leads and initiates the demonstration of Blacks on Carnation street. The social system of Blacks makes Starr join the protest and be the one of speakers in the protests. Starr follows Ms.Ofrah's action because she realize that her voice is needed and important in this protest chant.

'She takes me to the patrol car and motions at her colleague. The lady climbs off and hands Ms. Ofrah the bullhorn. Ms. Ofrah passes it over to me.

"Use your weapon," she says.

Another one of her coworkers lifts me and sets me on top of the cop car.' (Thomas 192)

Starr uses this possible involvement to participate in protest chant. Starr

has a chance to speak on top of the cop car and lead the protest. As the main character in the novel, Starr has relationship with society. She is part of Blacks who has important role as a key witness of Khalil case. What Starr does on the protest chant will influence Blacks. The author makes Starr as the main character to give example in provide alternative answers of this racism problem.

'I turn toward the crowd. They watch me expectantly.

The bullhorn is as heavy as a gun. Ironic since Ms. Ofrah said to use my weapon. I have the hardest time lifting it. Shit, I have no idea what to say. I put it near my mouth and press the button.

"My—" It makes a loud, earsplitting noise.

"Don't be scared!" somebody in the crowd yells. "Speak!"

"You need to exit the street immediately," the cop says.

You know what? Fuck it.

"My name is Starr. I'm the one who saw what happened to Khalil," I say into the bullhorn. "And it wasn't right."

I get a bunch of "yeahs" and "amens" from the crowd.' (Thomas 192)

Starr said she is the one who saw what happened to Khalil, and the

decision was not right. Black power in this case is a unity of Black people who are

ready to fight for justice in Khalil case. Support from Black people makes Starr

has spirit and lose her fear to speak in front of the public. Starr is brave to speak

the truth to the Black people as participants of protest chant and also to the police

there that mostly White. Black power in this case is shows by Black people as

participants in protest chant. They ignore the police's command to disperse and

stop the demonstration. Starr begins to confidence when one of participants

supports her by yells to not be scared.

"We weren't doing anything wrong. Not only did Officer Cruise assume we were up to no good, he assumed we were criminals. Well, Officer Cruise is the criminal."

The crowd cheers and claps. Ms. Ofrah says, "Speak!"

That amps me up.

I turn to the cops. "I'm sick of ths! Just like y'all think all of us are bad because of some people, we think the same about y'all. Until you give us a reason to think otherwise, we'll keep protesting."

More cheers, and I can't lie, it eggs me on. Forget trigger happy—speaker happy is more my thing.

"Everybody wants to talk about how Khalil died," I say. "But this isn't about how Khalil died. It's about the fact that he lived. His life mattered. Khalil lived!" I look at the cops again. "You hear me? Khalil lived!"" (Thomas 192-193)

In this case, Angie Thomas as author portrays the troubles of racism by giving details about situation at protest chant and she also gives the good reputation of African Americans by Starr's character. Starr leads the protest and burn Black spirits to the participants of protest chant. She also convinces them that Officer Cruise is guilty and must be punished. Gand jury announcement is very unfair. Starr's bravery is clearly appears at protest chant. She shouts loudly in front of participants and dares to look and scream to the polices.

'The can of tear gas sails toward us from the cops. It lands beside the patrol car.

I jump off and pick up the can. Smoke whizzes out the end of it. Any second it'll combust.

I scream at the top of my lungs, hoping Khalil hears me, and chuck it back at the cops. It explodes and consumes them in a cloud of tear gas. All hell breaks loose.' (Thomas 193)

The demonstration is often be held by Blacks but the police institution is constantly on White people side. Starr shows her anger is by threw the tear gas sails back to the police. She took a tear gas which can explode at any time. She does it because of injustice that will not Khalil get. Starr dares to take risks in danger. This social value of Starr's bravery will have specific branches for the unity of work in fiction. The author creates literary work which is nonfiction novel that concerns about racism that have theme about face injustice of institutional racism that occur in this modern era.

'The decision may not have been right, but it's not your fault. Remember what I said? Sometimes things will go wrong—"

"But the key is to keep doing right." My eyes drift to my Timbs again.

"Khalil still deserved better than that."

"Yeah." Her voice thickens. "He did."' (Thomas 200)

The author is a portion of the world they tell. Angie Thomas as the author of this novel give a message to the readers for keep does positive thing whatever the result. Family is a support system for Starr. Starr's mother stressed that Starr has done the right thing, and even though the grand jury's decision was not as she expects it was not Starr's fault. Starr does not have to be sorry and she must continue to do the right thing without caring on the decision. Khalil has the rights to get more than just win the grand jury.

'Ms. Ofrah does apologize for putting me in a bad situation and for the way things turned out with Khalil, but she says she's proud of me. She also says she thinks I have a future in activism.' (Thomas 202)

Appropriate arrangement from Ms.Ofrah is by says her fault to Starr's

mother honestly and then she compliments that Starr has the ability to be activist

for Blacks. Ms.Ofrah is succeeded in negotiates with Starr's mother because what

she does has the result of Starr's bravery at protest chant. Starr's mother

understands that Ms.Ofrah is in a difficult situation between being an attorney and

activist in the same time. And her choice for being an activist at protest chant is

not a matter for Starr'smother.

'Daddy nods toward the newspaper on the counter. "Yeah. Check it out, Li'l Black Panther."

I'm on the front page. The photographer caught me mid-throw. The can of tear gas smokes in my hand. The headline reads "The Witness Fights Back"

Momma rests her chin on my shoulder. "They've discussed you on every news show this morning. Your nana calls every five minutes, telling us a new channel to watch." She kisses my cheek. "I know you better not scare me like that again."

"I won't. What are they saying on the news?"

"They calling you brave," Daddy says. "But you know, that one network gotta complain, saying you put them cops in danger."

"I didn't have a problem with those cops. I had a problem with that tear gas can, and they threw it first." (Thomas 203-204)

The author often provides alternative answers of problems especially

racism in a society that provokes the Blacks' community. Angie Thomas deals

with the problem of racism by ignoring the negative people who mostly Whites,

and focus on positive people who support her. What Starr did in protest chant is a

success in attracting the attention of journalists to publish it in articles on the newspapers. Starr's reason of threw back tear gas to the polices is indicates that she is mad to them.

'The messed-up part? There are so many more.

Yet I think it'll change one day. How? I don't know. When? I definitely don't know. Why?

Because there will always be someone ready to fight. Maybe it's my turn. Others are fighting too, even in the Garden, where sometimes it feels like there's not a lot worth fighting for. People are realizing and shouting and marching and demanding. They're not forgetting. I think that's the most important part.' (Thomas 207)

The truth of social in this novel is fight to get justice for Black people.

What Starr has been done is not perfect but it is important to remember all cases

about institutional racism, how to deal with it together as the Black community.

As minority Blacks must fight for their rights in deal with institutional racism that

often occur and justice for Blacks must continue to fight for.

'Khalil, I'll never forget. I'll never give up. I'll never be quiet. I promise.' (Thomas 208)

Starr's character represents the optimism of a Black person as the subordinate group who has a bad experience in racism. Although Khalil case ended tragic, she has promise to keep fighting for Khalil and all Black people to get justice. Starr will always remember this case in her mind so she will voice her support for Blacks. Author makes readers understand the case of institutional racism which seen from the perspective of Black people who become the victim of injustice. Starr represents as black person who manages to keep fighting for justice as encouragement to continue to speak up against unfairness.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

In this chapter, there are two points based on the whole analysis in the previous chapter. First is institutional racism portrayed in the novel and the second point is Starr's brave decisions against institutional racism. These two points as a conclusion is explained below.

The first point contains five different types of institutional racism that happen in the novel. For the first type of institutional racism is ignorance of Black Panthers' Ten Point-Program. It is the base rule of Blacks to get justice in law over the cruelty racist act by Whites to them, but institutional racism still exists. The second institutional racism that happens in the novel is proof by the shooting in license checking that done by White police toward Khalil as a Black person without any exact reason. Third, there is physical punishment in police patrol toward Starr's father by forcing him to get on the ground because of the misunderstanding of two polices. Next, in Detective Investigation Starr tried to defend Khalil but she is discredited by Detective Gomez who justifying White police who shoots Khalil. The last is injustice in grand jury announcement that not indict One Fifteen even there is enough evidence to punish him, and it indicates that the cruelty of institution becomes a serious matter toward Black. So, there is detective investigation and grand jury as the law process in Khalil case but this case ended by injustice toward Black.

The second point is about brave decisions that Starr did against institutional racism. First, Starr was helped by Ms. Ofrah as her lawyer to get a

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TV interview so she could tell the truth to the public about Black perspective in Khalil case. Starr in TV interview aimed to reveal the facts about what actually Officer Cruise did when the shooting happened to Khalil and let the public know the truth. Starr was brave to appear in front of the public because she got support from her family and her neighbors and it made her more confident to show up in front of the public for the first time. Second, Starr joined a protest chant as action toward injustice after grand jury announcement. In this protest chant, Black people in the society showed how Black power works to face the injustice of Khalil case together. Starr was brave to participate in protest chant by speaking loudly in the crowded, and she also did dangerous things by threwing a tear gas can to polices. At the end of the story, Starr could accept the reality that Khalil case ended tragic and unfair. But she would never stop to get justice for Black people.

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