

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

THESIS



BY:

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

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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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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 chooses *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

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.

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*.

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.

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

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.

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

“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. O’frah 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

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.

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 throwing 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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