

**AN ANALYSIS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION TOWARDS UNCLE
TOM IN *UNCLE TOM'S CABIN* NOVEL**

THESIS



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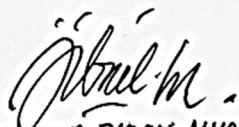
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

A racial discrimination is a discrimination of people towards another people based on their race. The idea of race refers to a human construct, an ideology with regulatory power within a society (Back, 2000, p. 7). Miles (1989) said that racial differentiations are always created in the context of class differentiation. It shows that a racial discrimination has differentiation in the social class. Furthermore, the black race is commonly living under poverty and in a lower status than white people.

Mostly, racial discrimination is shown by the white people's acts. The negro is commonly getting racial discrimination from white people. White people are commonly bullying and humiliating black people. The different skin color, social status, and life can lead white race to make discrimination toward black people. The white people do not like black people because they think that black people are cruel, stupid, and poor. Back, Les (2000, p. 35) cited Jordan's statement that black was an emotionally partisan color, the handmaid, and symbol of baseness and evil. It is also a sign of danger and repulsion.

The racial discrimination factors are slavery, human identity, and post-colonialism. It means that the racial discrimination factors appears because of negro as their black identity lives as a poor negro and becomes slaves in post colonial era. This era contains slavery and racial discrimination toward black

people. Many white people act brutally toward black people to show their superiority to black people. The racial discrimination can be seen in white people's behavior to black people. The racial discrimination appears when black people is as a minority or low class people. White people buy black people to be their slaves. Several owners act in negative attitudes toward black people. They hurt black people or black slaves when the black slaves make mistakes. They do not care about black people's life.

In addition, the racial discrimination effect in this story are rebellion, human trafficking, physical abused and family separation. It means that the effect of racial discrimination makes black people's rebellion to get freedom from white people or owner. Besides, the effect of racial discrimination is human trafficking which means many negro are sold to the planter or white people as slaves. The slaves also get physical abused from their bad owner. The bad owner's act increases slaves' rebellion. The bad owner's act increases slaves' rebellion. They want to be free from cruel attitude or physically abused from white owner.

The writer presents *Uncle Tom* as the main character of the novel who gets discrimination from white people. Tom is a Negro man and he is a religious man. Tom has children and lovely wife who always support him. However, slavery affects Tom and other niggers' life. Tom is a good man, religious man, calm, sensible and loyal. He is a good slave. In other words, Tom is a good Negro and he is a poor slave. He lives in poor condition. Tom is sold and sent down to the south. However, he sold by his owner to another planter who is a cruel person. Uncle Tom has physically abused when he helps other slaves to escape. The racial discrimination can be seen clearly in this story.

The researcher also finds that the research study has other previous researches before. The researcher finds that there are several previous research which analyze *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. However, those use different methods of analysis and theories. Those researches analyzed racial discrimination, human existence, and class struggle. The previous analysis effort to describe racial discrimination, the struggle and human existence in the novel of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. The theories also different because another one uses Rene Wellek to analyze racial discrimination and effect, the other uses Marxist theory to analyze the class struggle and the last research uses existentialism to analyze human existence. However, the researcher applies the theory of race and racism to analyze racial discrimination towards *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. It can be described that although there are many previous studies in analyzing *Uncle Tom's Cabin* novel, there have a differentiation in applying the theory and the issue of the story. It means that the main data is as the same as the researcher's data that is the novel of Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. However, the issue and the theory are different.

Novel is one of literary works which contains people's experience, thought, feeling, problems and moral value. James (2006: 22) states 'Novel' derives from the Italian word novella, which means 'tale', or 'piece. Novels were mainly concerned with the representation of everyday events or (generally) the fairly recent past. The researcher choses Stowe's novel entitled *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. The novel shows about racial discrimination and black people's life. The novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* expresses the phenomenon of black people and their discrimination's treatment. In other words, the phenomenon of discrimination also appears in literary work. Some literary work makes a racist theme for the topic of

the story. The literary work such as novel gives knowledge to the readers about race. It means novel gives the picture of reality life that happens in the world or our society. It can be assumed that literature has many lessons that are presents in the reality of life. Literature also gives some good lessons to one's understanding of life. By reading the literary work such as novel, one can take the messages and lessons that increase his understanding about life of human being and the environment. Literature expresses the life in society that contains human problems, thoughts, feelings and conflicts. In other words, literature presents the experience about human life. This opinion is supported by Graham little in his book *Approach to Literature* "The literature of people is the principal element of its culture. It contains the record of the people's values, their thoughts, their problems and conflicts-in short, their whole way of life" (1966: 1). It can be described that novel represents human life. The researcher would like to discuss novel which consists of characters' dialogues that make the novel more alive. Novel presents much knowledge about the reality of life and the aspects of human life. By reading novel one can enjoy getting a message that is presented by the characters through novel from the beginning to the end. Novel also presents vivid language and description through the actions and conflicts between the characters in the novel.

Based on the statement above, the researcher concludes that novel is a kind of literary work that is good to be studied because the readers can understand the dialogues more easily and clearly. The author describes the characters and conflicts clearly in the novel. The interesting topic in this study is about racial discrimination that is presented by one character named Tom. It is interested to be discussed because racial discrimination also presents the reality life that happens

in the world around us. It shows how racial discrimination develops, what the cause of racial discrimination and how racial discrimination gives impact to the main character. The researcher is interesting to discuss the racial discrimination because it adds our understanding about slavery or black race. Those phenomena happened around us in the society and also can be seen in the literary work.

In the literary works, there are many good writers such as Tennessee William, Ernest Hemingway, William Shakespeare, JK Rowling, Stephen King and many more who present some good messages in their works. One of the best writers is Harriet Beecher Stowe. Stowe was born in Hartford, Connecticut in 1811 in to a family of thirteen children. She has an ambition to write about slavery. She sees Pro-Slavery and Anti-Slavery forces collided in Cincinnati, a city of religious revivalism, temperance battles, and race. Stowe believes that slavery is a cruel behavior. Stowe's novel focuses on the slavery including the whippings, beating and forced sexual encounter. She wrote the novel to be a force against slavery. Stowe was the most famous writer in the world in 1860. Stowe was an American author and best known for Uncle Tom's Cabin. The researcher chooses Harriet Beecher Stowe because she is the greatest author who presents the literary works about racial discrimination. She picks the topic of slavery in her novel. It means that she criticizes slavery through her literary works. She finds cruelty or crime among the slaveholders. In addition, she presents the cruel planters of Louisiana. Stowe is the most bravery author who describes slavery and racial discrimination in 1952 through her works. That is the most influential of Stowe as a writer and the researcher is interested in choosing Stowe as the best writer

The researcher chooses Stowe's novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* because it is a slavery novel. The novel is the most popular and sensational novel in 1852. It is a novel of anti-slavery. Stowe's novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* as a symbol of cringing submission and disgraceful self-abasement in a black, a figure Lionel Trilling blamed on the stage adaptations that had little to do with Stowe's creation. The novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* gives the phenomenon of slavery in the real life. Stowe describes slavery and racial discrimination to show how racial discrimination happened. The novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* describes the soul of the slaves and slaveholders alike. Stowe's novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was first published in a serial form. The novel published in March 1852 and sold ten thousand copies in the first week. The novel also had been sold three hundred thousand within a year and nearly one million in England. Stowe's novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* also swept across the European continent. It is the most popular novel which presenting the slavery with racial discrimination among white readers. The increase of the literacy rate in the United States was also crucial to Stowe's success which had made culture more democratic. The role of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* is as a cause of the American Civil War.

The novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* describes about slavery and racial discrimination. The researcher is interested in analyzing the racial discrimination of slavery based on the novel. The researcher is interested to choose a topic of racial discrimination in this novel because *Uncle Tom's Cabin* describes black people's racial discrimination clearly. The novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* tells black people's life and their discrimination. The story also presents the slaves' rebellion and physically abused by the planter. The black people lives as slaves and sold to planters who are white people. The discrimination appears because of the race or

1.4 Scope and Limitation

To avoid too broad discussion, the researcher limits the discussion on racial discrimination as depicted to Uncle Tom to answer the research problems about the cause, effect of racial discrimination and the author description about racial discrimination in the novel.

1.5 Significance of the study

Theoretically, the researcher expects that this thesis gives some contributions to the readers who are interested in analyzing *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and the researcher also hopes that this study can give contribution to the lecturer to develop the knowledge of the students.

Practically, in the society, there are many cases of racial discrimination. It means that people who are under estimate of other race will bring a problem to other person in the society or environment. The action of racial discrimination will give bad impact to others. Someone who is always bullying about his race will become introvert person and afraid to make a social intercourse. In short, the researcher gives the attention to the topic of discussion that is racial discrimination. The researcher wants to show the cause and the effect of racial discrimination in environment. Besides, it also shows that racial discrimination can bring the problem in one's society. It is also expected that the readers will be more respect toward other people who have different race in their social intercourse after reading their thesis.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

1. Racial discrimination is conceptualized as a psychosocial stressor that has negative implications for mental health (David, 2017)

2. Racial discrimination's factor is the role of prejudice or racial animus as the key underpinning of discrimination with feelings and beliefs about the inferiority or undersirability of certain racial groups associated with subsequent disadvantages behavior (Allport, 1954)
3. The effect of racial discrimination is the form of reaction of the racial discrimination (Qureshi, 2015)

1.7 Research Methodology

1.7.1 Research Design

The researcher used a qualitative research method in this study to analyze the data. A qualitative research is an approach to analyze and describe the meaning of the text without survey and experimental research (Creswell 2014, p. 183). In the qualitative research method, it focused on the description and interpretation of data because the data collection was in the form of dialogues or quotations in the novel of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

1.7.2 Data Sources

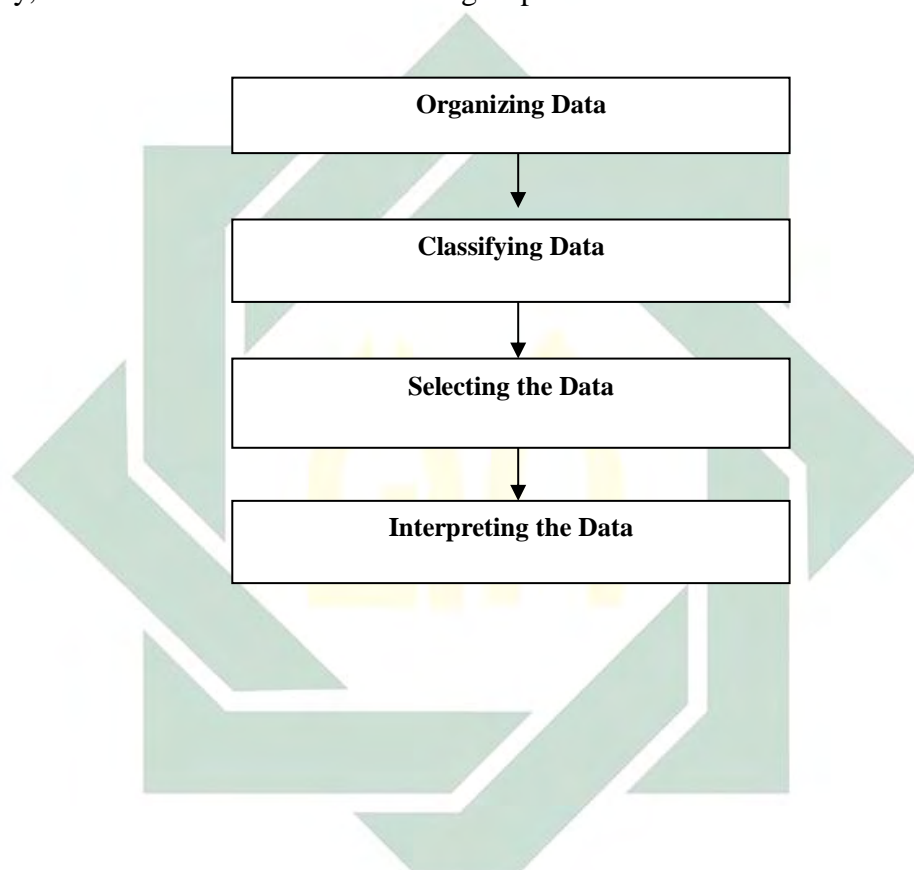
In this research, the data was taken from Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel entitled *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Specifically, the data needed was taken from the dialogue or quotations in the novel.

1.7.3 Data Collection Technique

In this sub-chapter, the researcher used several steps of collecting the data in this study. The researcher taking note of the important data from the novel and references. The researcher tried to understand the content of the story in the novel. Data was derived by close reading particularly after reading several times, the data had been collected and selected based on the purpose of the study.

1.7.4 Data Analysis Procedure

In analyzing data, the researcher employed descriptive qualitative research in which the researcher just collected the data, classified the data and analyzed it and the last made conclusion. In order to make it easier in applying the racial theory, the researcher takes the following steps:



CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, the researcher presents the further explanation of racial discrimination and other theories as below:

2.1 Racial Discrimination

The phenomenon of race and racism appears in colonial and post-colonial era. Most black people, who are primitive people, become slaves. The white people have superior power in this era. The white people are more dominant than black people. Racial discrimination refers to unequal treatment of people or group based on their race or ethnicity (Pager, 2008). Back and Solomos stated, "this has been reflected in important and valuable accounts of the impact of colonialism on our understanding of race and culture" (2000: 13). In addition, Chae (2003; 1079) states "racial discrimination is a pervasive phenomenon in the lives of many racial minorities."

Les's book quotes Gilman's statement that "in the nineteenth century, in the age of expanding European colonies, the black becomes the primitive per se, a primitivism mirrored in the stultifying quality of his or her dominant sense, touch, as well as the absence of any aesthetic sensibility" (1991: 20). He also states "the perspective of colonized with images of the "primitive" was the product of complex historical process and it took different forms in specific colonial situations. A case point is the impact of "scramble of Africa" on images of the people of the "dark continent" and the circulation of these images in the metropolitan societies. European images of Africa had taken shape over some

centuries. It is also the case that the expansion of colonial power during the nineteenth century helped to invent new images and to institutionalize specific forms of class, gender and racial relations" (1991: 14). Chae states African American reports the high level of racial discrimination in housing, employment and in daily interactions. The media also reports exclusively among African American men which experiencing racial discrimination. The racial discrimination gives impact to poorer mental health among African Americans such as a greater risk for depression, anxiety, substance use and global psychological distress.

Todorov (in Back, 2000) stated that racism designates into two different things. The first is a matter of behavior. It is the manifestation of hatred or contempt for individual who well defined physical characteristics different from our own. The second is a matter of ideology. It is a doctrine which is concerning human races. The two are not linked. In order to make these two meanings separate, Todorov obtains "racism" as a term designed behavior and racialism as a term reserved for doctrines. Racism is an ancient form of behavior that is probably found worldwide; racialism is a movement of ideas born in Western Europe whose period of flowering extends from the mid eighteenth century to the mid-twentieth (2000: 64).

Winant (in Back, 2000) states that before World War II, before the rise of nazism, before the end of great European empires and particularly before the decolonization of Africa, before the urbanization of the U.S black population and the rise of the modern civil rights movement, race was still largely seen in Europe and North America as an essence, a natural phenomenon (Back, 2000: 181). There

is a conflict between races of White and Black. Most colored people are under control of white people. The racial discrimination appears in the slavery phenomenon. The colored people lives in bad condition as a slave. The white people acts brutally to colored slaves. Hooks (385-386) states that the conflict between black and white women did not begin with the twentieth century woman's movement. It began during slavery. The social status of white women in America has to large extent been determined by white people's relationship to black people. It was the enslavement of African people in America's colonial that marked the beginning of a change in the social status of white women. The subjugation of Black people allowed White people to the role of a superior.

Hooks (2000: 385-387) states that slavery is no way altered the hierarchical social status of the White male but it created a new status for the white female. The only way that her new status could be maintained was through the constant assertion of her superiority over the black woman and man. All colonial of white women, particularly those who were slave mistresses, chose to differentiate their status from the slaves by treating the slave in a brutal and cruel manner. Besides, in the colonial of America, black women also being raped or seduced by white man to show his power as racial imperialist and sexual imperialist. The white woman directed her anger and rage at the enslaved black women. Severe beatings were the method of most white women to punish black female slave. The mistress might cut off her breast, blind her eye or cut off another part of the body. Those treatments naturally caused by the hostility between white women and enslaved black women. It represents the act of racial discrimination. It can be said that

racial discrimination focus on behavior. Discrimination is distinguished from racial prejudice (attitudes), racial stereotype (beliefs), and racism (ideologist) that can be associated with racial disadvantages (Quillian, 2006). Discrimination may be motivated by prejudice, stereotypes or racism but the definition of discrimination does not presume any unique underlying cause. Discrimination is an important explanation for why blacks do worse than whites in income, housing and jobs (Pager, 2007).

2.1.1 Religion

Defining the meaning of religion is problematic with some definitions threatening to drive theories. In the history of social science, Tylor (1871) made a minimum definition that would prevent categorizing primitive religions with spiritualism which was in disrepute in Europe. Tylor uses "religion" which has favorable connotations to refer to a "belief in spirit being." Ross (1901: 197) saw religion as something that would exert a certain social control but he defined it as belief about the Unseen; with such attendant feelings are fear, wonder, reverence, gratitude, love and such institutions as prayer, worship and sacrifice. Similarly, Parkson's early work (1937) uses a substantive concept of religion. Religious beliefs defined to the supernatural. Luckman (1967) states that "religion would be transcending of human biological nature and the formation of a self-an inevitable occurrence that all societies affect in individuals". Yinger (1970) states religion is a social but relativizes evils and desires for individuals; he defines religion as a system of beliefs and practices with a group struggles with ultimate problems of

human life. Geertz (1966: 4) states religion is a system of symbols that establishes powerful, pervasive and long-lasting moods and motivations by formulating conceptions of a general order of existence and by clothing those conceptions with an aura of factuality.

Simmel, who is the founder of formal sociology, related religion to a moral imperative rather than to knowledge. He observed that religion, like morality, resided in the person's response to an object and it was key to religious form as he saw it. Wach (1951) specified the religious response elicited by an experience of ultimate reality, response by the whole person and not merely affective response, an experience having the potential of becoming the most intense of all and leading to an urge to act. He maintained that religion was a human universal. In addition, so long as religion would be a response, a particular content such as the holy, it would be a secondary and non-defining feature. Berger states religion is "the human enterprise in which a holy universal is created" (p. 536). A holy or sacred means a quality of mysterious and awesome power, other than man and it is related to God who is believed to live in certain objects of experience. A holy or sacred is antonym of profane. It is realized as "sticking out" from normal routines of everyday life and on the deeper level is in opposition to another category named "chaos." Yinger (p. 537) gives clear example of a functional definition of religion. He states that religion is defined as a system of beliefs and practices by means of which a group of people struggles with...ultimate with problems of human life. It is the refusal of capitulate to death, to give up in the face of frustration, to allow hostility to fear apart one's human associations. Yinger

way altered the hierarchical social status of the white male but it created a new status for the white female.

2.2.2 Human Identity

According to Todorov (in Back, 2000, p. 64), the word racism designates into two different things. The first is a matter of behavior. It is the manifestation of hatred or contempt for individual who well defined physical characteristics different from our own. The second is a matter of ideology. It is a doctrine which is concerning human races. The two are not linked. In order to make these two meanings separate, Todorov obtains "racism" as a term designed behavior and racialism as a term reserved for doctrines. Racism is an ancient form of behavior that is probably found worldwide; racialism is a movement of ideas born in Western Europe whose period of flowering extends from the mid eighteenth century to the mid-twentieth.

Back, Les cited K. Anthony Appiah's quotation (2000, p. 607) that in American colonies and the United States, there are two labels of people. Both labels of people are labeled black and labeled white. The racial label is applied to people, ideas about what it refers to. The idea may be much less consensual than application of the label. It comes to have their social effects. In particular, the labels can operate and shape what people want to call "identification": the process through which an individual intentional shapes the projects and the plans for people own life by reference of available label and identities. In addition, Appiah states that race is the major forms of identification that are central or temporary identity such as white, yellow, black, Japanese, Korean-American (2000: 609).

2.3 Effects of Racism

2.3.1 Rebellion

Lacey cited Frederick Douglass's statement that "I did not know I was a slave until I found out I could not do the things I wanted: He states about slavery concisely defines the effect that such an institution had on the entire shape of a nation: without slavery, one cannot understand freedom. The United States thrived economically at the expense of millions of men and women for hundreds of years who were not permitted to realize the freedom and rights of their country. (Lacey, 2010)

In addition, there was a fire on Kensington estate in St. James. A slave rebellion swept the Western parishes of the island in 1831. It was one of the most important sugar growing parishes in Jamaica with Negro slave rebellions in the United States. The Jamaican rebellion was characterized by the fact that missions were the source of the slaves' philosophy and the missionaries themselves were cast in the role of the slaves' allies. Further, a network of independent religious meetings which had developed round the mission churches served the slaves as a ready-made political organization and thus supplied an element for which there is no parallel in American slave revolts

The violent protest against slavery in the form of rebellion had been endemic in eighteenth-century Jamaica. The outbreaks occurred on average every five years. The abolition of the slave trade in 1808 and the stabilization of areas of settlement produced more settled conditions; the Negro villages were no longer dominated by immigrant Africans and a creole slave society emerged. It was not

until in 1820s under the influence of the anti-slavery agitation in England. The most important was in Demerara in 1823; in Jamaica, the slave conspiracies were discovered in 1823 and 1824.

2.3.2 Human Trafficking

The history of slave trade in New York spans several centuries. It began in 1646 when the Dutch West India Company faced the imminent loss of its foothold in Pernambuco. The company sent a ship from Brazil with a full complement of bond people to be sold in northernmost colony. Despite of a federal government decree abolishes the trade in 1807. It revived in New York in the 1850s. The final expression at the end of decade involved fitting out vessel for sale of human merchandise in the lucrative Cuban market. It began with Brazil and ended with Cuba. The other intriguing interlude came during the first half of the eighteenth century. The period resembles no other in the long history of New York slave trade. In the first place, it rises to the New York professional, the few wealthy merchants who concentrated on the trade in chosen carefully the geographical range for supply and sale of captives. The second group is unique to the period which consisting in merchant and traders who had abundant Caribbean contacts from long ears in the provisions trade. In addition, now it began either dipping in and out of the slave trade or receiving bond people from Caribbean on consignment for sale on the mainland. The trade spread out broadly across the Americans. As a result, a considerably larger proportion of captives sent to New York which destined for sale to residents of the province. It was the case of other northern slave trading colonies. The market fluctuations had immediate impact on

white mistress did not envy the black female slave as sexual object; she feared that her newly acquired social status might be threatened by white male sexual interaction with black women. His sexual involvement with black women (even if that involvement was rape) in effect reminded the white female of her subordinate position in relationship to him. He could exercise his power as racial imperialist and sexual imperialist to rape or seduce black women, while white women were not free to rape or seduce black men without fear of punishment. The white woman directed her anger and rage at the enslaved black women. Severe beatings were the method of most white women to punish black female slave. The mistress might cut off her breast, blind her eye or cut off another part of the body. Those treatments naturally caused by the hostility between white women and enslaved black women. It represents the act of racial discrimination.

2.3.4 Family Separation

Enslaved people lived with the perpetual possibility of separation through the sale of one or more family members. Slave owners' wealth lay largely in the people they owned, therefore, they frequently sold or purchased people as finances warranted. A multitude of scenarios brought about sale. An enslaved person could be sold as part of an estate when his owner died, because the owner needed to liquidate asset to pay off debts or because the owner thought the enslaved person was a troublemaker. A father might be sold away by his owner while the mother and children remained behind or the mother and children might be sold. Enslaved families were also divided for inheritance when an owner died or because the owner's adult children moved away to create new lives, taking some of the

enslaved people with them. The decisions were beyond the control of the people whose lives they affected most. Sometimes an enslaved man or woman pleaded with an owner to purchase his or her spouse to avoid separation. The intervention was not always successful. Michael Tadman is a historian who has estimated that approximately one third of enslaved children in the upper South states of Maryland and Virginia experienced family separation. The family separation can be caused by three possible scenarios such as sale away from parents, sale with mother away from father or sale mother or father away from children. The fear of separation haunted adults who knew likely it was happening. Young children innocently unaware of the possibilities and learn quickly of the pain that the separation could cost. (Williams, Heather Andrea. 2019)

In addition, family separation gives an impact to children. Douglas (2004, 6) cited Bowlby's statement that children begin to experience grief over the loss of their caregivers. Bowlby affects the pain which is expressed by children who are removed from parents or family. Children are removed or separated from their parents' care and put or placed in unfamiliar environment. Bowlby's observation of children who had experienced separations from their family led them to research regarding the sequence of emotional stages. Children express their emotion or protest by doing all they can do to be reunited with their family. Children express a sense of 'despair.' It occurs when children begin to fear that they may not be reunited with their mother or family but they still long for them. Finally, children give up all their hope of reunification. They get an experience of a

'detached' (Bowlby, 1973). Children's level of pain is extreme that they lose their hope of having a secure and loving relationship (Bowlby, 1988).

2.4 Previous Studies

Before conducting this research, the researcher found three studies related to racial discrimination. The three of the previous studies are used as the references in the research Amarta's study and Cipta's study. However, it does not mean that this research is as the same as the previous studies. The explanation of the difference between this research and the previous researchers are shown in the following paragraphs.

The first previous study is derived from Amarta (2010) from University of Muhammadiyah Surakarta. He also analyzes Uncle Tom's Cabin novel. Amarta's study entitled *Class Struggle in Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin": A Marxist Approach*. The main data has the similarity with the researcher's study that analyzes Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Besides, the similarity is that he also uses qualitative descriptive analysis as the researcher's method of analysis. The differentiation of Amarta's study is analyzing a class struggle in Harriet Beecher Stowe "Uncle Tom's Cabin" by using Marxist approach. In other words, the differentiation of Amarta and the researcher' study is that Amarta uses Marxist approach and the researcher uses sociological approach. Amarta focuses on two objectives which are to analyze the moral in term of structural elements and to analyze the moral based on Marxist perspective. The result of his analysis is that the moral illustrates a class struggle at Harriet Beecher Stowe's period and the condition of the upper class and lower

class in the eighteenth century. In addition, the last result of his analysis shows the solution to solve the problem of class struggle is equalizing both the upper class and lower class symbolized by a marriage. A marriage can erase the exploitation and create a classless society.

In addition, the second related study is derived from Cipta (2004) from University of Muhammadiyah Surakarta. Cipta's thesis entitled *Human Existence in Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin": An Existentialist Approach*. She analyzes the structural elements of Uncle Tom's Cabin and analyzes the literary work based on the existentialist perspective. She uses existentialist approach and uses qualitative method in her research study. The object of her research is the aspect of existentialism in Stowe's novel. The result of Cipta's research study is human existence in Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. The research study gives a conclusion that Stowe gives the biggest attention on human freedom to decide their choice. Stowe and existentialist also believe that the freedom is important to reach existence because freedom is the core of human existence. It can be concluded that two previous studies above have a similarity with the researcher's research study in analyzing Stowe's novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. However, the research studies has differentiation with the researcher's research study approach. The researcher uses extrinsic approach of sociological approach by Les, Back and John Solomos because the study focuses on racial discrimination in society. The researcher also has the similarity with Cipta's research study in the main data which is Stowe's novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and uses qualitative method.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the researcher analyzes Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel entitled *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. To analyze the novel, the researcher uses sociological approach. It deals with *The Theories of Race and Racism* by Back, Les and John Solomos (2001) to analyze Uncle's Tom in the novel of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

3.1. The Depiction of Racial Discrimination in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*

The researcher found that there are some evidences of the racial discrimination towards Uncle Tom and other characters in the novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. The researcher finds that the depiction of racial discrimination expressed by the white race towards black race. The novel shows how Uncle Tom and other characters get a racial discrimination from their master. A racial discrimination happened to black race or nigger who has tyrannical master and other white people. The white people argue that nigger looks as lazy, deceiver and bad race. In addition, the black people' religion also becomes the kind of discrimination. The white people's way to give discrimination towards Negro or black people are by humiliating nigger based on their color, poor life and religion; forbidding the nigger to get their right as human; and torturing black people because of their wrong doing or any reasons.

The white race shows their identity as the superior race. The white race shows how superior they are. Many black people live under white's power as slaves. They show their high social status to the lower class. The lower class is a

In this general movement, unhappy Africa at last is remembered; Africa, who began the race of civilization and human progress in the dim, gray dawn of early time, but who, for centuries, has lain bound and bleeding at the foot of civilized and Christianized humanity, imploring compassion in vain
(*Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 3*)

The following quotation proves that African race exists between people living in society. Most Africans become slaves and can not have their right. Many African slaves live and suffer. They must obey their master and probably their master have tyrannical character. They must obey and work for their bad masters. Besides, the good masters also exist in Africa. Many slaves can work for a good family or bad family. They can not choose which master is. They are only following the trader's decision. The masters choose their slaves and those slaves must accept their decision. They must work for their masters. The slaves make money for their master. It means the masters use slaves to work in order to get advantages such as getting much money. However, some of master have cruel attitude to their slaves. The following quotation proves the statements before.

For African race, as they exist among us; to show their wring and sorrows, under a system so necessarily cruel
(*Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 3*)

Many slaves are not seeing as human based on the law. The white people have high social status and commonly have cruel character. Many masters have cruel character or tyrannical character. They do brutally attitude to their slaves. In the eye of law, slaves is not human. It means no law has protect slaves at the time. The high status is hold by white people. The masters demand their slaves to work over their capacity under their masters' order. The superior characteristic refers to

the white people or the plantation masters. The following quotation can be the evidence of tyrannical planters or master to the slaves in the novel.

this young man was **in the eye of the law not human, but a thing**, all these superior qualifications were subject to the control of a vulgar, narrow-minded, tyrannical master.
(*Uncle Tom's Cabin*, 2008: 17)

The tyrannical master can be proved by George's words below. He describes about his master who has tyrannical character. Most planters have bad character to show his superior character. George's master is the example of the bad master. He shows his superior to George in order to prove his place or level. The master will punish his slaves when his family has a trouble with slaves. It does not mean that the slaves are doing bad thing or make a trouble; it is sometimes caused by the other member of master's family who makes a provocation. The master does not look for the truth and decides to punish his slaves. The master does not care about his slaves' condition. The master proves his superior by punish his slaves. The master wants to show his position is higher than the slaves. The master does cruel action by whipping the slaves when he realizes that the slaves do some mistakes. It also happened to George who is tied and whipped by the master. The evidences of cruel master can be seen in the following quotation. The bold sentences show the master's action to the slave. It shows the master's superior character.

As I was busy loading stones into a cart, that young Mas'r Tom stood there, slashing his whip so near the horse that the creature was frightened. I asked him to stop, as pleasant as I could,--he just right on. I begged him again, and then he turned on me, and began striking me. I held his hand, and then he screamed and kicked and run to his father, and told him that I was fighting him.
He came in a rage, and said he'd teach me who was my

escaping. The slaves will live in poor life with fear, hungry and suffer when they decide to escape. The niggers are commonly the poor people who have no job except to be a slave. The poor condition leads them to be sold to get a job. However, they cannot live well there. They cannot choose whether belong to good or bad master. They must accept the condition after being sold by the trader. In addition, there is no law to protect niggers. All power is in the white people's hand. All superior powers handle by the master or rich people there. The niggers must accept it without complaining. The following quotation supported the statement above.

“Duty John! Don't use that word! You know it isn't a duty,--it can't be a dity! If fols want to keep their slaves from running away, let 'em treat 'em well,--that's my doctrine. If I had slaves (as I hope I never shall have), I'd risk their wanting to run away from me, or you either, John. I tell you folks don't run away when they are happy; and when they do run, poor creatures!
They suffer enough with cold and hunger and fear, with-out everybody's turning against them; and, law or no law.....
(Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 94)

The racial discrimination also shows by white people in the novel. George proves the niggers' destiny. The niggers seem that they do not have a country. It means that the niggers live in the same country and place with other race such as white race. However, they take discrimination between citizens. The niggers do not protect by the law in this country. The racial discrimination can be seen clearly through the dialogues. The niggers feel that they only get discrimination from other race and white race always make them down. The country does not give them a protection to live equally with other race.

Another prove of racial discrimination can be seen from the following quotation. Another white person talks about niggers. A discrimination can be seen when Miss Feely says niggers are sinners and the niggers also sinful people. The quotation *I spects niggers is the biggest ones* prove Miss Feely's racial character. She believes that niggers are more sinful than white people. The racial discrimination happened when white people show their unrespect speech and action. It happens to young until old person. A racial discrimination doesnot distinguish between young and old person. All genders can get a racial discrimination from white people.

“Law, you niggers,” she would say some of her auditors, “does you know you’s all sinners? Well, you is—everybody is. White folks is sinner too,—Miss Feely says so; but **I spects niggers is the biggest ones**; but lor! Ye an’t any on ye up to me. It’s so awfu; wicked there can’t nobody do nothin’ with me.
(*Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, 2008: 285)

3.2.2 The Factors of Racial Discrimination in *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*

The researcher presents the factor of racial discrimination in *Uncle Tom’s cabin* novel. In this sub chapter, the researcher describes several factors which are caused a racial discrimination. The causes of racial discrimination in *Uncle Tom’s cabin* are human identity and slavery. The researcher finds the cause of racial discrimination in this novel which classifies into human identity and slavery factor. Back, Less cited K. Anthony Appiah's quotation (2000: 607) that in American colonies and the United States, there are two labels of people. Both labels of people are labeled black and labeled white. In otehr words, there are two kinds of race. The white race and black race are commonly races. Both races liv together but have conflicts between those races. The white race do not like black

race. The white race is a high social level than black race. The human identity refers to both races. The white identity seems to make a distance between the black race. The white identity shows the superior character in this country. The white identity shows how superior and cruel the white people are. Most of them play victims such as slaves as their victims. The slaves get bad action from the white people. The white people' action refers to a racial discrimination.

3.2.2.1 Human Identity

The following are the evidences of the factors of racial discrimination. The first evidence shows that human identity can be the cause of racial discrimination. It is caused by the white people and black people identity. Those human identities have different appearances, characters and behaviors. The human identity of white race is dominantly cruel and inhuman. There are both good and bad white people in Kentucky. The researcher gives the prove of cruel or bad master in this sub chapter. The bad or cruel master shows the racial discrimination among slaves. The following quotation shows that black slaves are nothing in the master's eye or opinion. The white masters feel that they are in high level of status. They are white race in which the superior race. The white people believe that they are in a high status. The following quotation shows white people's opinion about niggers; *this young man was in the eye of the law not a man, but a thing*. The quotation proves a racial discrimination statement. The white people do not see niggers as human but a thing. If we talk about human, it refers to a good characteristic of people in the world. However, the word 'a thing' do not represent 'a human'. The racial discrimination can be seen in the following sentence which show white people'

superior qualification. It also shows white people's tyrannical character. It means that a superior person will do anything to show his power. A superior person will act cruelty and brutally to niggers or black race.

this young man was in the eye of the law not a man, but a thing, all these superior qualifications were subject to the control of a vulgar, narrow-minded, tyrannical master...
(*Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 15*)

To show the superior character, the white people show their power to the slaves. It can be seen in the master's way to show his superior to the slaves. The master punished or do bad thing to the slaves. The quotation *his determination to keep the power he possessed over his victim* show how George's master shows his superior. George is another slaves who is Tom's friend. The master is tyrant. The master puts him to the meanest drudgery of the farm and it makes him more disappointed. George is as a slave cannot do anything and control his disappointed with his master.

The tyrant observed the whisper, and conjectured its import though he could not hear what was said; and he inwardly strengthened himself in **his determination to keep the power he possessed over his victim.**

George was taken home, and put to the meanest drudgery of the farm. He had been able to repress every disrespectful word; but the flashing eye, the gloomy and troubled brow, were part of a natural language that could not be repressed,--indubitable signs, which showed too plainly that the man could not become a thing.
(*Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 18*)

The white race shows the superior by killing niggers. The white master can do anything to show his superior. The slaves can be punished and kill anytime when they make mistake or because of any reasons. The quotation below shows how slaves and also animals can be killed. If the master dislike his slaves, he shows

slave commonly has black race and it can be seen through the quotation *There was the impress of despised race on her face.*

A young and slender woman, with garments torn and frozen, with one shoe gone, and the stocking torn away from the cut and bleeding foot, was laid back in a deadly swoon upon two chairs. **There was the impress of despised race on her face,** yet none could help feeling its mournful and pathetic beauty, while its stony sharpness, its cold, deathly aspect, struck a solemn chill over him.
(*Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 94*)

A slavery also uses children. It can be described that a poor child named Topsy in the following quotation proves how slavery is. A slavery does not choose only old man or woman but also a child. Topsy is a little funny slave. He does not get any education as a slave. He does not smart because he have no educational background. He does not know how old is he, how long has he live. He also can not be counting. Becoming a poor slave, he only can answer “Dunno” when someone asks him. The words “Dunno” mean “don not know. The law doesnot manage about education for children. The bold sentences below prove how poor slave is. It show how poor the child is. He doesnot know anything. All slaves doot know anything if they do not educate well.

“How long have you lived with your master and mistress?”
”Dunn, Missis,”
“Is it a year, or moe, or less?”
“Dunno, Missis”
“Laws, Missis, those law Negroes,--thry can’t tell; they don’t know anything about time,” said Jane; “they don’t know what a year is; thry don’t know their own ages.”
(*Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 275*)

In phenomenon of a slavery, the white people make niggers to work for them. The white people make niggers to make money for them. They use niggers as slaves to do anything in order to get money from that activities. The niggers work in a plantation of a white master. Most niggers works in the plantation with accepting bad behavior from heir master. The slaves are not working as human being. They accept many hard treatment from their master. Becoming slaves are not the best decision for niggers because they must leave their family and works under the master's control. They do not have a freedom if they become slaves. They spend all the time to work hard in the plantation. Sometimes they must hide their sorrow and pain from others. However, it does not happen and they must finish their work as the good slaves. In addition, sometimes the slaves get brutally action from their master and the master's controller or assistant.

the fact was, it was, after all, the THING that I hated,---the using these men and women, the perpetuation of all this ignorance, brutality, and vice, --just to make money for me!
(Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 263)

The slavery is also happened to uncle Tom. He belongs to another master. Uncle Tom has the first master named Shelby and he gets any problem about the debt. After Master Shelby sells Tom, finally Tom belongs to another master. The second master is cruel and Tom must accept this fact. The second master is not good as the first master named Mister Shelby. Becoming a slave, uncle Tom must be chained in both hands and feet. The slavery shows how inhuman still exist. The slaves are chained and it refers to inhuman act. It means that the slavery represents the bad phenomenon about slaves. The slaves' appearance is quite bad to be seen. The human cannot be seen as human because both hands and feet are chain

Still she thought she heard the trader make an offer for her boy;-- could she be mistaken? **Her heart swelled and throbbed**, and she involuntarily strained him so tight that the little fellow looked up her face in astonishment
(Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 14)

The only hope to prevent Eliza's young boy to be sold is telling to her Missis. She hopes her Missis can help her. Eliza hopes that Missis can talk to her husband. She hopes her husband can hear her advise. Eliza cannot imagine if her son will be gone. The human trafficking in slavery is selling niggers both young and old people. Eliza is affraid that her son will be sold. The human trafficking is usual for white people. They sell niggers and the buyer will use niggers as their workers or slaves. The human trafficking can not be avoided by niggers.

Eliza started "Oh, Missis!" she said, raising her eyes; then, bursting into tears, she sat down in a chair, and began sobbing. "Why Eliza, child! What ails you?" said her mistress. "Oh, Missis," said Eliz, "there's been a trader talking with Master in the parlor! I heard him." "Well, silly child, suppose there has." "Oh, Missis, do you suppose Mas'r would sell my Harry?" And the poor creature threw herself into a chair, and sobbed convulsively
(Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 14)

Eliza's husband named George who has the opinion of slavery. George believes that how handsome, smart and good niggers are, they still will be sold as slaves. He thinks that slaves are still slaves. There are not any interesting thing because the niggers still be sold by the master. The human trafficking is selling niggers which do not see their capability. It means that whether the niggers are smart or not, beauty / handsome or not; they will be sold. The white people do not see their advantages aspect clearly because the niggers must be sold to help white

To keep the plantation operated, the master sell Tom and Harry. Tom can not refuse the master's need. He only feels of sorrow in her heart. He loves her master and love his jobs but he must be sold to another master. There is no all both good or bad white master. It can be seen through Tom's first master who is a good man named Mister Shelby. However, the other niggers have bad master. Most of masters are cruel and have tyrannical character. The niggers cannot choose the bad or good master because they are sold to different characteristic of master. The solution of the master's loan is selling his two slaves. The bold sentence below proves Uncle Tom's feeling when he knows about the trading. The human trafficking is the solution to minimize the master's problem of money.

for the sake of a little creature as poor Tom, and tear from him in a moment all we have taught him to love and value? I have taught them the duties of the family, of parent and child, and husband and wife; and how I bear to have this open acknowledgment that we care for no tie, no duty, no relation, however sacred, compared with money?
(*Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 41*)

Uncle Tom's master has a reasonable reason to sell Tom and Harry because he cannot sell all the slaves. The price of selling Tom and Harry is enough to cover the loan. The master borrows some money to operate the plantation but he has a problem to pay the loan. That is why he sell his slaves and tries to operate the plantation. The master does not give up when he faces the problem. The master is under pressured of the trader and he decides to sell the slaves. The master sells the slaves without any power to refuse the trader's need. The human trafficking cannot be avoided because the master's problem.

The human trafficking is a cruel business. The sentence *I'll be in no sense accomplice or help in this cruel business* support the statement. This cruel business happens in Colonial and Post colonial era. Many niggers are sold to be slaves for white people. The white people has power to sell and buy niggers. They have much money than black people who live in poverty. The human trafficking is still continued and becomes the main income for the white people. In selling human to a trader, there is allowed by law. There is no warning from the law to stop this human trafficking business. They enjoy to join the slave trade. Most white people who have enough money come to look for niggers. They look for niggers to be their slaves in their plantation or houses. The niggers are bought to help the white people to handle the plantation and houses. Most of women niggers work in the houses as servants. In addition most women and men also work in the plantation.

“I'll be in no sense accomplice or help in this cruel business.
 I'll go and see poor old Tom, God help him, in his distress! They shall see, at any rate, that their mistress can feel for and with them. As to Eliza, I dare not think about it. The Lord forgive us! What have we done, that this cruel necessity should come on us?”
(Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 43)

The cruel business also sells children. Many children are sold to work in the white people' houses. Most children take to the master's house to be servants too. However, the human trafficking affects children to lost their family. They cannot meet their family and parents. The effect of human trafficking hurt the childrens' parents. The proof of human trafficking affects to Eliza. Eliza's young boy will be

evidences of Tom in trading. The slave trading makes him full of sorrow but he still accepts it. The sentence *Tom slowly raised his head, and looked sorrowfully* proves Tom's sorrow. The sentence *If I must be sold or all the people on the place, and everything go to rack, why, let me be sold* represents Tom's decision to accept the trading. Tom accepts the master's need rather than destroys the master's property and slaves. It means that the property and slaves can be sold to pay the loan and also they can be moved from the plantation. The following quotation supports the statement.

Tom slowly raised his head, and looked sorrowfully but quietly around, and said,--
 "No, no,--I an't going, Let Eliza go,--it's her right! I wouldn't be the one to say no,--'t an't in *natur* for her to stay; but you heard what she said! **If I must be sold or all the people on the place, and everything go to rack, why, let me be sold.** I s'pose I can b'ar it as well as any on 'em'.....
 I never have broke trust, nor used my pass no ways contrary to my word, and I never will. It's better for me alone to go, than to break up the place and sell all. Mas'r an't to blame, Chloe, and he'll take care of you and the poor"--
 (*Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 47*)

In the post colonial and colonial era, the human trafficking cannot be avoided by niggers. It is common to be happened at the time. It means that it is common to see niggers in trading. In human trafficking, a mother can not see her missing children. Eliza can not be isolated from her child. She can not be isolated from her son who never lives far away from her. She has been lost her children before and she does not want to lose another one. Eliza's words *I have lost two, one after another,--left 'em buried there when I came away; and I had only this one left* proves her sadness. Eliza's words *I never slept a night without him; he was all I had. He was my comfort and pride, day and night* shows her love to her son.

“then you will feel for me. **I have lost two, one after another,-- left ‘em buried there when I came away; and I had only this one left. I never slept a night without him; he was all I had. He was my comfort and pride, day and night;** ma’am, they were going to take him away from me,--to sell him,--sell him down south, ma’am, to go all alone,--a baby that had never been away from his mother in his life! I couldn’t stand it, ma’am. I knew I never should be good for anything, if they did; and when I knew the papers were signed, and he was sold..
(*Uncle Tom’s Cabin, 2008: 97-98*)

The following quotation shows how Negro’s destiny is. The quotation shows that niggers’ destiny becomes slaves. The sentences *selling to the south is set before the Negro from childhood as the last severity of punishment* express how niggers will become slaves since childhood. The sentence *In order to appreciate the sufferings of the Negroes sold south, it must be remembered that all the instinctive affections of that race are peculiarly strong* show that Negro’s sorrow caused by the strong of racial discrimination. The discrimination is strong enough in the south and the niggers trafficking is happened as common trading. The niggers always get punishment when they have mistakes as slaves. The slavery is not the best choice for them but the niggers must work as slaves. This phenomenon seems as the niggers’ destiny to be slaves forever. The black race can not live in high social status. They must struggle to continue their life as slaves.

In order to appreciate the sufferings of the Negroes sold south, it must be remembered that all the instinctive affections of that race are peculiarly strong. Their local attachments are very abiding....that **selling to the south is set before the Negro from childhood as the last severity of punishment.**
(*Uncle Tom’s Cabin, 2008: 110*)

One of the character in the novel named George does not like the trader who tries to buy Tom. The trader needs Tom and Harry to be the warrantee of the master's loan. George hates him and says that the trader must be ashamed to sell women and men. George states that the trader must be ashamed to waste his time by selling niggers. George's sentences *I should think you'd be ashamed to spend all your life buying men and women, and chaining them, like cattle! I should think you'd feel mean!* proves how hate George is. The human trafficking affects niggers as the same as prisoners. The niggers must be chained both feet and hands. The fact hurts niggers' feeling because they are human. It means that niggers like cattles which is chained and can not be free. The white trade's act represents racial discrimination.

buying men and women, and chaining them, like cattle! I should think you'd feel mean!" Said George.
(*Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 118*)

The human trafficking gives a bad impact to the slaves. George explains about his family background. George's mother has seven children. George's brothers are sold to the different masters. It means that George's brothers are sold separately. They do not sell to the same master. The niggers always sell to several master. They can not choose to be sold with their brother. George's mother begs to the trader to stay with George because George is the younger son. George's mother wants to live and stay with her last child and probably sell together. However, George's mother hope is not happened. The trader kicks his mother. George hears that his mother is screaming. George's mother screams when she sees George's body is tied on the horse's neck. George's mother feels so

The other prove of human trafficking is Tom's life. Tom is sold for second times. The first master is Mister Shelby and the second master is Mister Haley. Tom is bought in the auction. The following quotation shows how Tom's feeling when he will sell tomorrow morning. Tom's friend is shocked when he hears about the auction. He does not realize that this good friend will sell tomorrow in the auction. The human trafficking or slaves trafficking is shocked every niggers. The niggers are surprised when they know about the human trafficking. Most niggers are surprised that their friend can be sold again to the auction. They think that there is a problem there when other niggers are sold in the auction. Tom's case also proves the human trafficking.

“What you doin' here?” said Sambo, coming up to Tom, and poking him facetiously in the side. “Meditatin', eh?
 “I am to be sold at the auction, to-morrow!” said Tom, quietly.
 “Sold at auction,--haw! haw!
 (*Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 371*)

In order to wait an auction time, many slaves wait together. They wait for the announcement of the auction. All slaves wait for the result of the auction. They wait together in the bed room. They are waiting for tomorrow morning. The slaves sleep together in the bed room from young children and old people. It means that the slaves are from childhood to old age. The auction will sell all genders and ages. They will sell to the new master tomorrow. They wait the auction together. The following quotation proves the human trafficking which affect many niggers from children to old age. They will be selected tomorrow. The new master will choose one of them. Many new master will arrive to the auction tomorrow.

master's speech and behavior or action. The evidence is taken from George who states that the white people' authority and law are more strong. They want to sell an old woman and her child who is abused before. The child can not be abused by white people and finally they are abused his mother. They hurt his mother's feeling. The white people do this bad action to show their power. The abusive is given to the lower class or niggers. The white people mak down the niggers' mental and feeling. Besides, the white master also gives George physically abused. They are whipped and tortured George and Jim. The white master do cruel action to their slaves. The following quotation proves the physically abused to slaves.

“I know very well that you've got the law on your side, and the power,” said George, bitterly. “You mean to take my wife to sell in New Orleans, and put my boy like a calf in a trader's pen, and **send Jim's old mother to the brute that whipped and abused her before, because he couldn't abuse her son. You want send Jim and me back to be whipped and tortured,** and ground down under the heels of them that you call masters; and your laws will bear you out in it...
(*Uncle Tom's Cabin*, 2008: 225)

The slavery's abused commonly hurts niggers. They are slaves and can not defend themselves from any abuses. It can be said that becoming slaves is not their choice. To be slaves makes them to get any abuses from white people. The white race does not care about black slaves. Some of the white people have bad character and behavior. The most cruel and bad masters always do brutally to slaves. They show the slaves' position is under their high position. The white masters feels that they are the big boss for slaves. The quotation *Talk of the abuses of slavery* proves the white master's abusive. It proof the slavery's condition when join the white master, they will get abusive behavior.

to physically abused to a slave. It can be seen through the sentence *I was trying on Miss Marie's dress and she slapped my face; and I spoke out before I thought, and was saucy, and she said that she'd bring me down* prove Rose's mistake. That is Rose's fault which puts her into a trouble with Miss Marie. Rose's fault leads her to be tortured by the master of whipping. The following quotation shows the reason of Miss Marie to punish her slave.

“You know Miss Feely, I've got such a bad temper; it's very bad for me. **I was trying on Miss Marie's dress and she slapped my face; and I spoke out before I thought, and was saucy, and she said that she'd bring me down**, and have me know....she wrote this, and says I shall carry it. **I'd rather she'd kill me, right out**
(*Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 363*)

Marie's reason to punish Rose is to give her a lesson and makes her down. Marie wants to make Rose ashamed there. The sentence *I mean to shame her; that's just what I want* proves Marie's intention. To shame nigger, there is no difficult thing for white person She has power and money. She can do anything for abusing nigger. If she does not like nigger, she will make the nigger ashamed. The punishment is not the last prove of racial discrimination. The physical abused becomes the effect of racial discrimination. It means if one race hates another race, she will try to hurt that person. It is as the same as Rose's case that Marie hates niggers. She hate slaves and she has a slave. When the slave has a little mistake, she will brutally punish her. As a human being, if there has a problem, one should not torture and shame other easily. A human has a moral quality which should show other a god behavior. However, this criteria of morality can not be found on Marie. She is a cruel white person and it can not be changed.

“I mean to shame her; that’s just what I want. She has all her life presumed on her delicacy, and her good looks, and her lady-like airs, till she forgets who she is;--and I’ll give her one lesson that will bring her down, I fancy!”
(Uncle Tom’s Cabin, 2008: 365)

However, there is a good white person named Miss Ophelia who disagrees with Miss Marie. Miss Ophelia knows that sending women and girls to the whipping houses is a common thing. The whipping houses are used to give slaves’ lesson and do not do the wrong thing again. The white people give niggers or slaves the worse or bad lesson. The lesson is whipping them to shame niggers. The bold sentences prove the physical abuse on slaves. The racial discrimination is clearly appeared because only niggers or slaves will be punished if they make a mistake. They will be whipped and felt of sorrow. The white people do not act cruel and brutal behavior to the white race. It shows the white race’s racial discrimination to black race.

Miss Ophelia well knew that it was the universal custom to send women and young girls to whipping-houses, to the hands of the lowest of men,--men vile enough to make this their profession, there to be subjected to brutal exposure and shameful correction. She had *known* it before; but hit her to she had never realized it, till she saw the slender form of Rosa almost convulsed with distress.
(Uncle Tom’s Cabin, 2008: 364)

Tom also has physically abuse from the white race. The white race kicks uncle Tom. The white race show his superior. He wants to show Tom that Tom is only his servant. A servant is a lower level in his mind. The sentences “*servants, obey yer masters’? an’t I yer master?...an’t yer mine, now, body and soul?*” he said giving Tom a violent kick with his heavy boot; “*tell me!*” show his arrogant speech and act. The white person talks in bad speeches. He wants to make his

servant to obey him and if the servant does not hear his words, he will punish the servant. This action represents a racial discrimination.

“Well, here’s a pious dog, at least, let down among us sinners!...here, you rascal, you make believe to be so pious,-- didn’t you never hear, out of yer Bible, “servants, obey yer masters’? an’t I yer master?...an’t yer mine, now, body and soul?” he said giving Tom a violent kick with his heavy boot; “tell me!”

In the very depth of physical suffering, bowed by brutal oppression, this question shot a gleam of joy and triumph through Tom’s soul. He suddenly stretched himself up, and, looking earnestly to heaven, while **the tears and blood that flowed down his face mingled, he exclaimed,**-(*Uncle Tom’s Cabin, 2008: 405*)

Tom’s master commands two his bodyguards to torture Tom. The two gigantic men comes to uncle Tom. They try to torture uncle Tom. They do brutal behavior to uncle Tom and hurt him. The physically abused clearly described in this quotation *Here, Sambo, Quimbo, give this dog such breakin’ in as he won’t get over, this month!*.”Mister Legree talks in harsh voice to uncle Tom. He calls Tom as a dog. It is one of abusive speech which can hurt others. Uncle Tom clearly hurts when he hears the hars speech. The racial discrimination can be seen through the master’s speech and the bodyguard’s action in this novel. They do physically and orally abused. It means that the white race give niggers both ophysucally and oral abused. The white master speaks cruelty and does brutally action. It can be proven by the following quotation.

“I can’t!” said Legree, with a sneer; “we’ll see,--we’ll see! Here, Sambo, Quimbo, give this dog such breakin’ in as he won’t get over, this month!”

The two gigantic Negroes that now laid hold of Tom, with fiendish exultation in their faces, might have formed no unapt personification of the power of darkness. The poor woman screamed with apprehension..

slaves to escape and does not tell the master where they go. Tom still does not tell about the two slaves and the master decides to torture him. George hears it sadly. The master's words *"the most rebellious, saucy, impudent dog! Set up my niggers to run away; got off two gals, worth eight hundred or a thousand dollars apiece* show how angry he is. The master's harsh voice and words express the racial discrimination too. He calls Tom as a dog. The word "dog" is commonly out from his mouth if he calls Tom. The words of "a dog" represent a tyrannical character of a master.

"the most rebellious, saucy, impudent dog! Set up my niggers to run away; got off two gals, worth eight hundred or a thousand dollars apiece. He owned to that, and, when I bid him tell me where they was, he up and said he knew, but he wouldn't tell; and stood to it; ...I b'lieve he's dying to die; but I don't know as he'll make it out"
(*Uncle Tom's Cabin*, 2008: 471)

Finally, uncle Tom is dead before George can buy him back from the master. Tom's words *"Oh, Mas'r George, ye're too late. The Lord's bought me, and is going to take me home* prove that he will die. The punishment is given to Tom and the effect is his dying condition. Tom's friend tries to buy him back but unfortunately, he is late. George is late to save Tom. Tom has suffered from any punishment from his tyrannical master. The master's anger can not stop the punishment. The effect of the master's punishment is the death of the good nigger named Tom. Tom or uncle Tom is ready to face the death as going to glory. Tom's words *I'm right in the door, going into glory! Oh, Mas'r George! Heaven has come! I've got the victory!—The Lord Jesus has given it to me! Glory be to his name!* prove his heart and soul are ready to go to heaven. Tom is ready to be taken

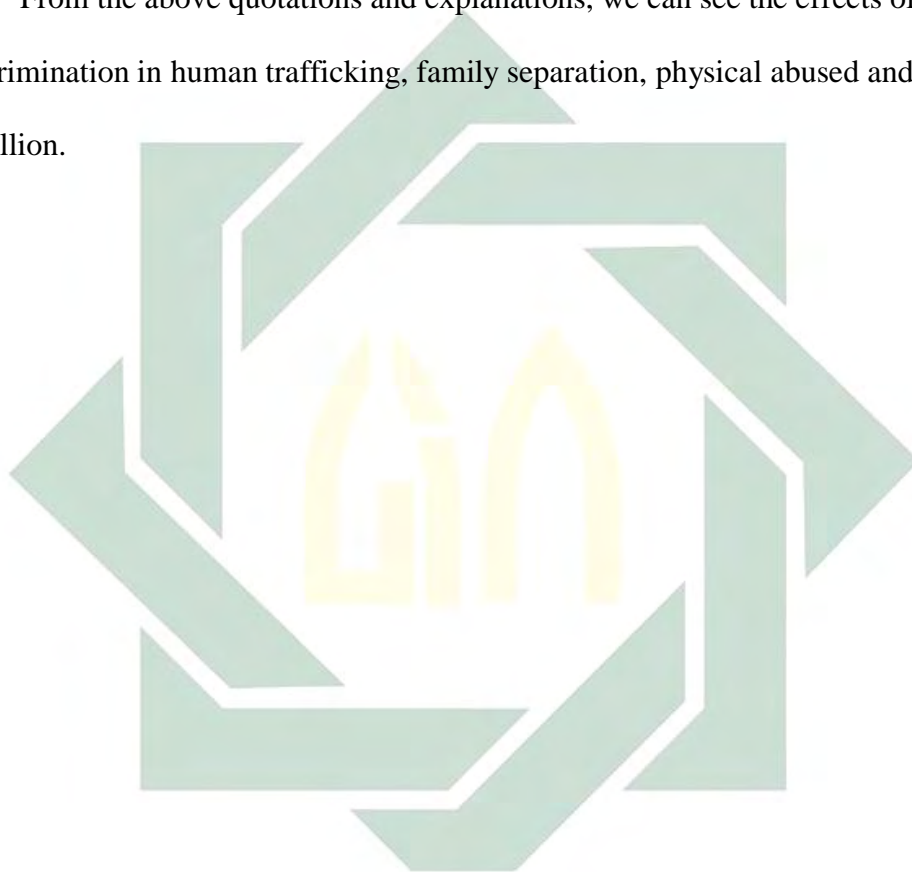
that whether the master is good or cruel, the niggers or slaves still need their freedom. The sentence *a doom which was hanging either over themselves or their husbands, their wives or children. This nerves the African, naturally patient, timid, and unenterprising, with heroic courage, and leads him to suffer hunger, cold, pain, the perils of the wildreness* prove niggers or slaves' poor life. They lost their family because of slavery and human trafficking. Besides, they also must struggle against the white race. They must be strong enough to face the cruel or tyrannical white master. In addition, they must fight against cold, pain, hunger and the perils of the jungle. The black race is a poor race which must fight against the poor condition and wild person such as white race.

A missionary among the fugitives in Canada told us that many of the fugitives confessed themselves to have escaped from comparatively kind masters, and that they were induced to brave the perils of escape, in almost every case, by the desperate horror with which they regarded being ild south,--**a doom which was hanging either over themselves or their husbands, their wives or children. This nerves the African, naturally patient, timid, and unenterprising, with heroic courage, and leads him to suffer hunger, cold, pain, the perils of the wildreness,** and the more dread penalties of recapture.
(*Uncle Tom's Cabin*, 2008: 111)

The rebellion also can be seen through Cassy. Cassy is a nigger and a slave. She works for Legree as the same as uncle Tom. Cassy offers Tom to escape with her. However, Cassy's proposal is refused by Tom. Casey convinces Tom to have a freedom with her. Cassy knows that Tom is a kind person and always helps her and other slaves. All slaves like Tom because Tom is a religious man and care each other. Tom disagrees to escape with his friends because he stands to be loyal to his cruel master until his last life. Cassy's sentence proves that she offers Tom

“No” said Tom; **“time was when I would; but the Lord’s given me a work among these yer poor souls, and I’ll stay with ‘em and bear my cross with ‘em til the end.** It’s different with you; it’s a snare to you,--it’s more’n you can stand,--and you’d better go, if you can.”
(*Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, 2008: 450)

From the above quotations and explanations, we can see the effects of racial discrimination in human trafficking, family separation, physical abused and rebellion.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

4.1 CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the researcher made a conclusion based on the analysis in the previous chapter. The researcher finds the proofs of racial discrimination based on the white people' act, behavior, speech which refer to a bad thing. The racial discrimination can be seen through the master's way in responding and talking to black people or slaves. The white people do not like black people because they think that niggers are lazy people, bad, deceiver and more sinful than white people. Besides, the niggers are poor and a lower class. The racial discrimination also refers to the black people' religion. The racial discrimination shows how Africa expresses race. Many African slaves live in poor condition and suffer. Besides, there is no law for niggers or slaves. The white people can do anything brutally to black slaves without punishment from the law. The white people or race does not care about slaves' life. Most white masters have tyrannical character and behavior. In addition, there are also good white people or masters. However, most masters or white masters are bad and cruel person. The slaves do not permit to have animal and freedom. The slaves are in the lower race and level. That makes white people show their superior character and action.

The explanation of those factors below are slavery and human identity. Talking about slavery means talking about niggers. In addition talking about human identity is talking about white and black race or niggers. Both factors of racial discriminations are related. The slavery happens to black race or niggers as their human identity and it affects to Uncle Tom, George, Eliza and other niggers.

Tom as a nigger must become a slave. In addition, human identity has two identities of race which is black and white race. The white race is a high class and has superior power than lower class. The white identity refers to white race who always gives black people suffer. The black identity always lives in poverty, gets cruel behavior from white race. Uncle Tom gets a racial discrimination from his cruel master. Uncle Tom's black identity is also the factor of the racial discrimination. The white race has power to their slaves and it also happens to Uncle Tom.

The last conclusion is the effects of racial discrimination. The effects of racial discrimination are human trafficking, family separation, physical abusion, and rebellion. In the colonial and post-colonial era, the human trafficking is commonly happened to slaves. The niggers are sold to the white people and work for the white people. The human trafficking commonly sold niggers to be slaves. Uncle Tom is sold to different masters. Finally he gets a physically abused because of his action in helping other niggers escape. In addition, the family separation also becomes the effect of the human trafficking. In the novel, Uncle Tom cannot see their family members such as his wife and children. The family separation is the second effect which hurt Uncle Tom and other characters in the story when they must be separated from their family members. The physical abusion is also commonly happened to slaves or niggers because they have tyrannical master. Uncle Tom gets physical abusion and humiliation from his tyrannical master. The last effect is rebellion. The slaves decide to escape from their cruel master because they need a freedom. Uncle Tom's friends try to escape from the plantation as the rebellion action because they cannot follow their bad master and cannot accept their tyrannical master. They need a freedom of life.

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