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

### **THESIS**



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

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### **ABSTRACT**

Jibril Ahmad Mubarroq. (2020). An Analysis of Racial Discrimination towards

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Discrimination can have devastating effect. Racial discrimination occurs because the white race feels more dominant and superior than the black race. As result, the Negro or black race lives under the dominance of whites. They live in poverty, slavery, human trafficking, and physical abuse. Many black race members struggled to live under poverty and torture. There were no laws governing black rights at the time so that the dominance of whites and their treatment of black people could not be stopped.

In this connection, researchers are interested in raising topics related to racial discrimination in Harriet Becheer Stowe's novel Kabin Paman Tom. The researcher analyzes three problems, namely the way the novel illustrates discrimination and the causes and effects of racial discrimination that are told.

This thesis uses descriptive qualitative research method. Data taken from quotations in the novel and linked to racial theory and racism of Les Back and John Solomos are then used as evidence for analysis. The results of this study are that the causes of racial discrimination presented in the novel are slavery and human identity. Human identity refers to racial identity. While the impact of racial discrimination in the form of human trafficking, family separation, physical torture, and rebellion.

### **ABSTRAK**

Jibril Ahmad Mubarroq. (2020). An Analysis of Racial Discrimination towards Uncle Tom in Uncle Tom's Cabin's Novel. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Pembimbing: Abu Fanani M.pd

Kata kunci: diskriminasi ras, ras, racism, negro

Diskriminasi dapat memberikan dampak buruk. Diskriminasi ras terjadi karena ras kulit putih merasa lebih dominan dan superior daripada ras kulit hitam. Akibatnya, Negro atau ras kulit hitam hidup dibawah dominasi kulit putih. Mereka hidup dalam kemiskinan, perbudakan, perdagangan manusia, dan mengalami siksaan fisik. Banyak warga ras kulit hitam yang berjuang hidup di bawah kemiskinan dan penyiksaan. Tidak ada hukum yang mengatur tentang hak-hak kulit hitam pada saat itu sehingga dominasi kulit putih serta perlakuan mereka pada kulit hitam tidak bisa dihentikan.

Sehubungan dengan itu, peneliti tertarik untuk mengangkat topik terkait diskriminasi ras pada novel *Kabin Paman Tom* karya Harriet Becheer Stowe. Peneliti menganalisis tiga masalah, yaitu cara novel ini menggambarkan diskriminasi serta penyebab dan dampak diskriminasi ras yang diceritakan.

Skripsi ini mengunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Data diambil dari kutipan-kutipan dalam novel dan dihubungkan dengan teori ras dan rasisme Les Back dan John Solomos kemudian dijadikan bukti untuk analisa. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah bahwa penyebab diskriminasi ras yang dipaparkan dalam novel adalah perbudakan dan identitas manusia. Identitas manusia mengacu pada identitas ras. Sedangkan dampak dari diskriminasi ras berupa perdagangan manusia, pemisahan keluarga, penyiksaan secara fisik, dan pemberontakan.

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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 discimination 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 postcolonialism. 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 superioriority 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 Tennesse 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

their black identity. White people are under estimate to black people and in post colonialism era, many black people lives in a lower status or poverty. Black people's poor condition leads them to be sold as slaves. They are sold to be slaves and sometimes they have physically abused by their owner.

In conducting this research, the researcher uses *The Theories of Race and* Racism by Les Back and John Solomos (2000) to analyze Uncle's Tom in the *Uncle Tom's Cabin* novel. Using this theory, hopefully the researcher can give proofs of Uncle Tom and other niggers' racial discrimination in the novel of Uncle Tom's Cabin.

### 1.2 Research Problems

In this research, the researcher gives the attention to three main problems as follows:

- 1. How does racial discrimination is depicted to Uncle Tom in *Uncle Tom's* Cabin?
- 2. What are the factors that cause racial discrimination to Uncle Tom in Uncle Tom's Cabin?
- 3. What are the effects of racial discrimination in *Uncle Tom's Cabin?*

### 1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the research problems above, the researcher attempts to find the objectives of the study such as:

- 1. To describe racial discrimination depicted to uncle Tom in *Uncle Tom's* Cabin;
- 2. To find out the factors that cause racial discrimination to uncle Tom in Uncle Tom's Cabin novel: and
- 3. To find out the effects of racial discrimination in *Uncle Tom's Cabin* novel

### 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 impications 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**

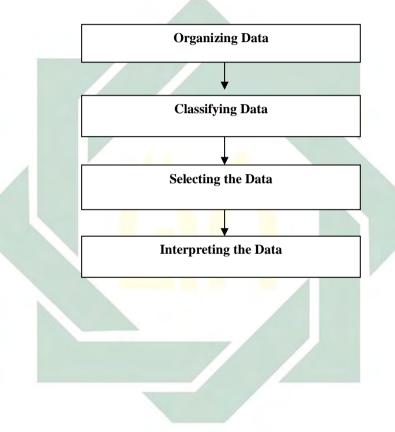
In this research, the data was taken from Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel entitled *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Specifically, the data needed was taken from the dialogue or quotations in the novel.

#### 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, classifiedd 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 Europian 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 midtwentieth (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 distincted 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 rscism but the definition of discrimination doesnot presume any unique underlying cause. Discimination 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

defines religion as a certain kind of effort to perform various functions. He shows an element other than function into his defiitions; not every effort performs various functions but a certain kind of effort. Yinger's statement shows a given system of beliefs and practice that is generally thought to be religion is not performing the functions by which religion has been defined. Areligion is an effort to perform certain functions for man. It is a certain kind of effort which is grenerallythought to be religion by society (p. 540).

### The Factor of Racial Discrimination

### 2.2.1 Slavery

In early 1800's of Virginia, slavery was an integral part of Southern life. John Floyd is a Virginias's governor who disapproved of the institution for an economic reason namely tariff reductions that was given to free states. In addition, many plantation owners and farmers owned slaves as a status symbol. Beyond the societal implications, slavery served as a "racial control". It means that if blacks were kept busy in serving masters, they would not have the time to revolt. Virginia allowed such freedoms as slave schools and slave churches but at the same time enforced slave behavior with military guard. (Lacey, 2010).

The black family in the Carribean as disorganized will be traced to slavery and the plantation system. Some sociologist applies a historical interpretation and sees the link with slavery as a direct one. The functionalist sees in modern economic and demographic conditions an adequate explanation of the family system. However, they agree that similar forces operated in the period of slavery

and there is a general consensus among sociologists regarding the nature of the slave family. Smith holds that slavery involved the fragmentation of elementary families and encouraged alternative forms of union which were neither obligatory nor stable. Greenfield, in his study of Barbados, concludes that "the slaves mated, but the plantation system denied them any family life." In general, the view of the slave family which emerges is one of residential units dominated by mothers and grandmothers, in which the father or husband's place was always insecure. (Higman, 1975)

Winant 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 (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 in 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.

### 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 Doughlass'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 slaver, one cannot understand freedom. The United States thrived economically at the expense of millions of men and women for hundreds of ears who were not permitted to realize the freedom and right b 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 read made political organization and thus supplied an element for which there is no parallel in American slave revolts

The violent protest against slaver 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 condition; 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 countries. 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 eighteeth 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 broadlyacross 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

African trade. In 1698 an Act of Parliament finally banned the Madagascar slave trade after years of pressure. It is happened in both the East India Company and the Royal Africa Company. It brought a temporary halt to the unique and very lucrative African of New York traders. (Chase, Jeanne. 2003. "New York Slave Trade, 1698-1741". The Geographical Origins of displaced People.

https://journals.opendition.org/histoiremesure/870)

### 2.3.3 Physical Abusion

Les, Back cited Hooks's statement (2000: 385-388) states that in the post-colonialized era, the white race maintained the social status through the constant assertion of the superiority over the black woman and man. The black women workers were exploited to enhance the social standing of white families. 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. When the enslaved black woman expressed contempt and disregard for white female authority, the white mistress often resorted to brutal punishment to assert her authority. However, even brutal punishment could not change the fact that black women were not inclined to regard the white female with the awe and respect they showed to the white male.

Besides, in the colonial of America, black women also being raped or seduced by white men to show their power as racial imperialist and sexual imperialist. In flaunting their sexual lust for the bodies of black women and their preference for them as sexual partners, white men successfully pitted white women and enslaved black women against one another. In most instances, the

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, therefor, 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 live 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 Marryland 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 happened. 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. Doughlas (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 puts or places in unfamiliar environment. Bowlby's observation of children who had experienced of separations from their family led them to research regarding the sequence 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 it 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 Amartha'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 Amartha (2010) from University of Muhammadiyah Surakarta. He also analyzes Uncle Tom's Cabin novel.

Amartha'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 Amartha'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 Amartha and the researcher' study is that Amartha uses Marxist approach and the researcher uses sociological approach. Amartha 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 black race. Most of the black race lives in poverty and bad condition. They must be as slaves and sell to the white master. The racial discrimination is also shown by the white race's act towards black race. The racial discrimination also describes how the white people give a discrimination towards the black people' religion. The black people also do not have any right as human. There is no law to protect and help the black people from the white people' cruel behavior.

The researcher also finds that the factors of racial discrimination are slavery and human identity. In addition, the effects of racial discrimination are rebellion, human trafficking, physically abused and family separation. To give a data of racial discrimination in this novel, the researcher gives the summary of the racial discrimination evidences based on Uncle Tom's Cabin novel in the following table.

### 3.2 Discussion

### 3.2.1 The Depiction of Racial Discrimination in Uncle Tom's Cabin

The researcher presents the evidences of racial discrimination in this novel. The racial discrimination can be seen through the master's way in talking and responding black people or slaves. The following quotation shows how people in Africa in this novel express race. Many African slaves live in poor condition and suffer. The quotation *Africa*, who began the race of civilization and human progress in the dim, gray dawn of early timeproves how dimness clearly appears in Africa. It shows that race is still the main problem there. The racial discrimination to black people or Negros makes African' slaves suffer.

In this general movement, unhappy Africa at last is remembered; Africa, who began the race of civilization andhuman 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 necessaily 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

master; and he tied me to a tree, and cut switches for young master, and told him that he might whip me till he was tired:--and he did do it!

(*Uncle Tom's Cabin*, 2008: 22)

The slaves also do not allow to have a dog. The master does not like those slaves take care of dogs. It can be proved by George's master. George's master does not allow him to take care of a dog and feed the dog. The master orders him to tie the dog because the master's opinion that slaves or niggers could not have a dog. The master can do unpredictable action through the dog. However, in this case George must tie the dog and throw him to the pond by the master's request. The evidence shows how cruel the master not only to the slave but also to the animal.

"You know poor little Carlo, that you gave me" added George; " the creature has been about all the comfort that I've had. He has slept with me nights, and followed me round days, and kind o' looked at me as if he understood how I felt. Well, the other day I was just feeding him with a few old scraps I piced up by the kitchen door, and Mas'r came along, and said I was feeding him up at his expense, and that he couldn't afford to have every nigger keeping his dog, and ordered me to tie a stone to his neck and throw him in the pond"

(*Uncle Tom's Cabin*, 2008: 22-23)

In addition, the racial discrimination also can be seen through the dialogues between characters in the novel that talk clearly about the master. Most slaves live in poor condition. They cannot refuse the master's cruel behavior. The gossip of the master's cruel behavior is appeared by the slaves' dialogues. They realize that they do not happy with their master. Besides, if they are happy, the will not escape from the master. The master will protect the slaves in order not to escape from the plantation. The master will keep the slaves from running away or

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.

"My country again! Mr Wilson, you have a country; but what country have I, or any one like me, born of slave mothers? What laws are there for us? We don't make them,--we don't consent to them,--we have nothing to do with them; all they do for us is to crush us, and keep us down. (Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 128)

A racial discrimination can be seen through how white master treats niggers. The white master treats niggers in cruel and inhuman treatment. It can be seen through the way they tie slaves with chains in feet and hands. The master thinks that niggers are slaves and they must be chained. According to the master's opinion that is the good way to avoid slaves to escape. The following quotation proves the master's treatment to niggers They live and work in inhuman condition. They cannot work and live normally. They must live under white masters and obey them. The niggers feel that their life is full of sorrow. They do not have a freedom when they do not escape. However, they also can not ecape from the plantation because of the situation at the plantation is protected by the masters. If they decide to escape and fail to do that, they will be punished or killed. The masters do not allow the nigger to have a freedom.

that whereas other men chained their "niggers" hand and foot both, he only put fetters on the feet, and left Tom the use of his hands, as long as he behaved well; and he sighed to think how ungrateful human nature was, so that there was even room to doubt whether Tom appreciated his mercies. He had been taken in so by "niggers" whom he had favored; but still he was astonished to consider how good-natured he yet remained! (Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 135)

The racial discrimination makes niggers to live in fear, poor, helpless and full of sadness. They do not know where to look for a protection. There is no law

to protect the slaves. Most of niggers are poor people who need money and they can get money when they become slaves. The slavery is common in this country. The differentiation of racial identity breaks the nigger's heart and life. They take many bad treatment from other race. They must be separated from their family when they become slaves. They must be follow their master when they work with white people. Many inhuman treatments hurt nigger's heart. They cannot stand and escape from this bad situation. They are only obey the master although their believe cannot accept it. The quotation the tears of the oppressed, the sighs of the helpless, the bitter prayers of poor, ignorant heartsprove niggers' poor life.

a country whose products embrace all between the tropics and the poles! Those turbid waters, hurrying, foaming, tearing along, an apt resemblance of that headlong tide of bussiness which is poured along its wave by a race more vehement and energetic than any the world ever saw....the tears of the oppressed, the sighs of the helpless, the bitter prayers of poor, ignorant heartsto an unknown God,---unknown, unseen, and silent, but who will yet "come out of his place to save all the poor of the earth!"

(Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 163-164)

A racial discrimination also can be seen by the way of white race to show their status. The white people do not want to be equal with niggers or black people. The white people always under estimate to niggers. They believe that white people are the higher race and has the higher social status in this country. Although there is a controversion between white people who is good and bad person. A good white person belives that niggers also have the same blood with them but another person disagree about that. Marie is a white person and she dislikes niggers. Marie thinks that niggers are a degraded race. Marie believes that

her race is more good and in high level than black race. Marie's words But as to putting them on any sort of equality with us, you know, as if we could be compared, why, it's impossible! Prove the different level of race in her opinion. She believes that her race cannot be compare with black race. She believes that black race is lower than her race.

"Don't you believe that the Lord made them of one blood with us?" said Miss Ophelia, shortly!

"No, indeed, not I! A pretty story, truly! They are a degraded

"Don't you think thy've got immortal souls?" said Miss Ophelia, with increasing indignation.

"oh, well," said Marie, yawning, "that, of course—nobody doubts that. But as to putting them on any sort of equality with us, you know, as if we could be compared, why, it's impossible!..

(Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 199)

The white people do not like black people because they think that niggers are lazy people, bad and deceiver. Marie also thinks about that and it can be seen through the following quotation. Marie's opinion about niggers still refers to under estimate statements. She really dislikes niggers and her action refers to a racial discrimination in the novel. A racial discrimination clearly can be seen through Marie's speech and action. She is one of the characters in the novel who really hates niggers. The racial discrimination cannot be avoided because in this country the niggers are a lower class. The lower class is probably got bad treatment from white race as a high class. A lower class is also having nothing because they are poor people.

"but you will find, when you come to manage, that there's no getting along without severity,--they are so bad, so deceitful, so lazy."

(Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 200)

The following quotation still show Marie's opinion about niggers. She thinks that niggers are doing bad thing because they are different race. The evidence of a racial discrimination proves how white person dislike niggers. A racial discrimination clearly represents by Marie who has black servants. She does not like her serants' work and she feels that her servants are doing worse. It is probably caused by her caharacter which dislikes niggers. If someone doesnot like other person, she cannot see the good side of that person The hatred feeling covers her good feeling and mind. Marie is the example of a racial person. She represents many white people who dislikes niggers so much. She is also a tyrannical master. She can punish her servants when the slaves or servants make a mistake. A racial discrimination can be seen through the quotation below.

"For my part, I don't see any use in such sort of talk," said Marie. "I'm sure, if anybody does more for servants than we do, I'd like to know who; and it don't do 'em a bit of good,--not a particle, they get worse and worse I have talked till I was tired and hoarse, telling them their duty, and all that.....but as I said before, they are a degraded race, and always will be, and there isn't any help for them; you can't make anything of them, if you try.

(Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 202-203)

The racial discrimination also shows how the white people think that the black people do not have a religion. The white people think that because of bad image of black people, the white people assumed that black people have no religion. The white people believe that the black people do not have religion and it

makes the black people act badly. The white people believe that the black race or the black people do not have religion because they are niggers. The niggers probably do not have the main religion to be their guidance of life. That the white people's mind thinks about the black people which shows many black people live in bad condition and act in bad behavior.

"That's just the way he's always talking," said Marie; "you can't get any satisfaction out of him. I believe it's just because he don't like religion, that he's always running out in this way he's been doing"

"Religion!" said Clare, in a tone that made both ladies look at

(Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 202-203)

Tom's cruel master always humiliates him as a nigger and his religion.

Legree is a white master who has bad character and he dislikes Tom. He shows his position as Tom's master and he shows Tom how superior he is. Tom is a religious man and his master does not recognize it. Legree believes that Tom's religion is not helping him from his authority. Tom gets physically and orally abused by the master. It probably shows the evidence of the master's discrimination towards Tom's religion. He dislikes Tom and his way to serve his God. Legree believes that as a nigger, Tom's religion cannot help him from any humiliation and punishment. The following quotation shows a racial discrimination towards Tom's religion.

"Well, old boy," he said, "you find your religion don't work, it seems! I thought I should get that through your wool, at least!" The cruel taunt was more than hunger and cold and nakedness. Tom was silent.

"You were a fool," said Legree.... (Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 442)

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* cabinare 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 controlof 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 kiling 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 animalscan be killed. If the master dislike his slaves, he shows his power to them. They kill and torture their slaves. The human identity of white and black race is distinguised by the social status. It is common by the master to do anything he wants. The quotation I believe you mean to kill us clar, horses and all shows the master's ability to use his superior.

"Well' well!" said Haley "you're lost me near three hours, with your cursed nonsense. Now let's be off, and have no more fooling,"

"Why, Mas'r," said Sam, in a deprecating tone, "I believe you mean to kill us clar, horses and all. Here we are all jest ready to drop down, and the critturs all in a reek of sweat... (Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 57)

In addition, the white identity has superior character which can be seen through a slave trader. Haley is a slave trader. He buys Tom from Mr Shelby who is Tom's first master. Haley tells Tom that if slaves has good manner and nice to him, he will be nice too. However, if slaves do bad thing to him, Haley will treat them badly. He thinks that it is not his fault if he punishes his slaves. Haley tries to explain his superior character to Uncle Tom. He wants to show Tom where is his position. Haley emphasizes his superior position to Tom in order to make him to be nice person. Haley can do anything to give his slaves punishment.

"Now, I tell ye what, Tom," said Hale, as he came up to the wagon, and threw in the handcuffs, "I mean to start fa'r with ye, as I gen'ally do with my niggers; and I'll tell ye now, to begin with, you treat me fa'r, and I'll treat you fa'r; I an't never hard on my niggers.....and not be tryin' no tricks; because niggers' tricks of all sorts I'm up to, and it's no use. If niggers is quiet, and don't try to get off, they has good times with me; and if they don't, why, it's thar fault, and not mine". (Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 118)

## **3.2.2.2 Slavery**

The other cause of racial discrimination is slavery. The researcher gives the proof of slavery in this sub chapter. A racial discrimination appears when one race cannot be accepted by another race. It can be caused by the identity of lower race which is different position or social level to other race. The white race believes that black race is a lower race or a lower social level and white race does not like a lower race. They believe that black people or niggers are bad people. Black people always become slaves because of their poor condition. Black people can not live in good condition because they are a lower class. A lower class does not live in a good condition such as having money, good job and good life The lower class always lives in poverty. They become slaves to get money in order to live in good condition. The slavery becomes one of causes of racial discrimination. The following quotation shows the prove of slavery. George is a slave and has a cruel master. George's son will be sold as a slave too. Becoming a slave is not George's need and also others niggers too. However, as a nigger, he trapped to be a slave and has bad master. A slavery is a common phenomenon in this country. Niggers are usually sold and can not do anything to refuse it although they do not imagine to be slaves. The following quotation shows how poor and sorrow a slave is. A slave cannot choose whether belong to good or bad master. They must obey and follow the master's need. However, a slave doesnot comfortable with this bad condition.

my life is bitter as wormwood; the very life is burning out of me. I'm poor, miserable, forlorn drudge; I shall only drag you down with me, that's all. What's the use of our trying to do

anything, trying to know anything, trying to be anything? What's the use of living? I wish I was dead!"

"Oh, no, dear George, that is really wicked! I know how you feel about losing your place in the factory and you have a hard master....

(*Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 21*)

In addition, slaves are also forbidden to get married. There is no legal law which manages about it. That is the cause of George's decision to leave his wife and child because they will be separated later by the master. George does not want to take his family with him because the situaton will be getting worse. The master cannot accept his family to work together in the same place. The fact is that no nigger can work together with the family member. The niggers will be separated later. They will be sold and separated to different masters. It will hard for George to take the family member with him. That is why he decides to go alone to Canada. He decides to buy back his wife and son in order to get their freedom.

"Don't you know a slave can't be married? There is no law in this country for that; I can't hold you for my wife if he chooses to part us. That's why I wish I'd never seen you,--why I'd never been born; it would have been better for us both,--it wouldhave been better for this poor child if he had never been born. All this may happen to him yet!." (Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 24)

The other proof of slavery comes from Eliza. She is a slave. Eliza's appearance is not good as a woman. Eliza's appearance looks so bad. The appearance of a poor slave woman can be seen through this quotation 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. A slave is not wearing good or suitable cloths. Several slaves do not use good clothes for their daily life because they must work hard. Their appearance represents their real poor condition. A

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.

(Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 275)

<sup>&</sup>quot;How long have you lived with your master and mistress?"

<sup>&</sup>quot;Dunn, Missis,"

<sup>&</sup>quot;Is it a year, or moe, or less?

<sup>&</sup>quot;Dunno, Missis"

<sup>&</sup>quot;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."

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 quitely bad to be seen. The human cannot be seen as human because both hands and feet are chain

like animal. The white master does bad thing to his slaves. The slaves seem to be a prisoner. This is the bad evidence of a slavery.

On the river part of a small, mean boat, on the Red River, **Tom** sat,--chains on his wrists, chains on his feet, and a weight heavier than chains lay on his heart. All had faded from his sky,--moon and star; and had passed by him, as the trees and banks were passing, to return no more... (Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 381)

From the master's way in talking and responding black people or slaves, we can see the evidences of racial discrimination in this novel.

# 3.2.3 The Effect of Racial Discrimination in Uncle Tom's Cabin

# 3.2.3.1 Human Trafficking

The effect of racial discrimination also describes in this sub-chapter. The effects are human trafficking, family separation, physical abused and rebellion. The researcher describes the evidence of those effects of racial discrimination as follows:

The first cause of racial discrimination is human trafficking. The evidence is taken from the other character in the novel. The proof of human trafficking is takenfrom Eliza's experience. She is a slave and she hears about the master's conversation with a trader. The master decides to sell Eliza's son named Harry. Eliza is hurt when she hears about the master's plan. She can not be left by her son. She has lost her child before and she only has Harry to accompany her in the world. Harry is her lovely son and she can not lose him. A human trafficking is usually happened to niggers. They are sold to work for white people. The quotation Her heart swelled and throbbed expresses Eliza's poor heart and sorrow. She will lose his young boy.

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 lokked 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, theys 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

race. The niggers must be sold to make money for white master. The sentences he may be sold to nobody knows who. What pleasure is it that he is handsome, and smart, and bright? shows that niggers still will be sold although they have good characteristic of human. The niggers are niggers who are lower class. The white race is still under estimate to black race which is lower class. The white race does not care the niggers' advantages on physical appearance or good face. The master still continues to sell them as slaves.

he may die and then he may be sold to nobody knows who. What pleasure is it that he is handsome, and smart, and bright?

(Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 24)

The human trafficking happens on Uncle Tom and Harry. Harry is Eliza's son. The human trafficking is represented by the trading in this country. The sentence I have agreed to sell Tom and Harry bothprove how human trafficking is. Tom's master has a plan to sell him and Harry together to save the plantation. Tom's master has difficulty in paying the loan and it affects to his slaves. The two of slaves must be sold to solve the master's problem. Although the master doesnot want to sell his slaves, he has no way to save his plantation. The trader is offered by the master two slaves who are Tom and Harry to keep the plantation still operated. The only way is selling two slaves rather than sold all slaves and property.

"Well, since you must know all, it is so.I have agreed to sell Tom and Harry both; and I don't know why I am to be rated, as if I were a monster, for doing what every one dies every day"

(*Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 40*)

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.

Either they must go, or *all* must. Haley has come into possession of a mortgage, which, if I don't clear off with him directly, will take everything before it. I've raked, and scraped, and borrowed, and all but begged,--and the price of these two was needed to make up the balance, and I had to give them **up**. Haley fancied the chikd; he agreed to settle the matter that way and no other. I was in his power, and had to do it. If you feel so to have them sold, would it be any better to have all sold?

(Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 41)

The following quotation supports the first quotation above. It means that Tom's master has reasons to sell him because the master has many debts. The master does not do anything to help Tom and Harry because he really must pay the loan. In order to save the master's plantation from the bankruptcy. The master releases two slaves than all slaves to pay the loan. He must protects his plantation to survive. Tom knows it well and has no complain about it Tom agrees to be sold although his heart full of sorrow. He cannot stop the master's need and also cannot help the master. He only follows the master's order to make the plantation still operated. Tom knows that the master is under pressured from the trader and the master must make a decision. Tom obeys his master because he knows his master's big problem. To avoid moving from the plantation, the master must decide the solution quickly. The following quotation proves the reason of the master to sell his slaves.

"He hasn't done anything,--it isn't for that. Master don't want to sell; and Missis,--she's always good. I heard her plead and beg for us; but he told her 'twas no use; that he was in this man's debt and that this man had got the power over him; and that if he didn't pay him off clear, it would end in his having to sell the place and all the people, and move off. Yes, I heard him say there was no choice between selling these two and selling all, the man was driving him so hard. (Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 46)

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 colonal 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 traffickinghurt the childrens' parents. The proof of human trafficking affects to Eliza. Eliza's young boy will be

sold with Tom. Eliza cannot stand alone without her son. The bold sentence proves the effect of human trafficking to the child. The woman nigger can not allow her son to be sold. She promises herself to save her boy.

"Poor boy! Poor fellow!" said Eliza; "they have sold you! But your mother will save you yet!"

No tear dropped over that pillow; in such straits as these the heart has no tears to give,--it drops only blood, bleeding itself away in silence.

(Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 44)

The rumour of Tom is blowed up in the plantation. Many slaves or niggers talk about Tom's destiny. They do not believe that Tom will be sold soon. Eliza tells other niggers about poor Tom and Harry. Eliza also talks with uncle Tom about his condition. The master goes to the trader in the morning and it indicates the master's serious decision. The human trafficking can not be avoided and it is the master's decision. The slaves can not complain about everything. The slaves must do the master's order and must follow the master's instruction The human trafficking is the problem for niggers but it is the solution for the master's problem. The following quotation shows the proof of human trafficking.

"I'm running away,--Uncle Tom and Aunt Chloe,--carrying off my child,--Master sold him!

"Yes, sold him?" echoed both, lifting up their hands in dismay.
"Yes, sold him!" said Eliza, firmly; "I crept into the closet by
Mistress's door to-night, and I heard Master tell missis that he
sold my Harry, and you, Uncle Tom, both, to a trader; and
that he was going off this morning on his horse, and that the
man was to take possession to-day"

(Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 46)

Uncle Tom is sad when he knows and hears about his destiny. He must sell to the trader and it cannot be refused. The following quotation support the

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 traffickingcannot 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

sad when she must loose all her children. The human trafficking hurt every niggers. The trading gives many pains to niggers. Many parents are hurt when they lost their children or family in trading. The bold quotation proves how cruel this business.

"Why am I not a man, as much as anybody? Well, Mr Wilson, hear what I can tell you. I had a father—one of your Kentucky gentlemen—who didn't think enough of me to keep me from being sold with is dogs and horses, to satisfy the estate, when he died. I saw my mother put up at sheriff's sale, with her seven children. They were sold before her eyes, one by one, all to different masters; and I was the youngest. She came and kneeled down before old Mas'r, and begged him to buy her with me, that she might have at least one child with her; and he kicked her away with his heavy boot. I saw him do it; and the last I heard was her moans and screams, when I was tied to his horse's neck, to be carried off to his place" (Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 129)

The human trafficking separates many niggers from their family. Many niggers are sold and separated from their father, mother, children and brother. The quotations below prove the human trafficking's evidence. The niggers can not get safety life. They also do not get a good life. The lower class will be not allowed to be free. The niggers' life is under control of white people as the superior race. The lower race such as black race must obey the white people. The black people or niggers work for them and get money from them. That is why the niggers must obey the masters. The niggers must be obey their purchaser as their slaves. The following quotations show how niggers' life is.

Then you shall be courteously entreated to call and examine, and shall find an abundance of husbands, wives, brothers, sisters, fathers, mothers, and young children, to be "sold separately, or in lots, to suit the convenience of the purchaser;" (Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 370)

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.

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"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)
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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.

from childhood to old age, lying now asleep. Here is a fine bright girl, of ten years, whose mother was sold out yesterday, and who tonight cried herself to sleep when nobody was looking at her. Here, a worn old Negress, whose thin arms and callous fingers tell of hard toil, waiting to be sold to-morrow,...... (Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 372-373)

In the auction, the slaves will get new masters with different characters.

Most of the slaves do not know whether masters will choose them. They do not know whether good or bad masters there. The slaves do not know whether the master kind person or cruel person. No body can choose to be purchased by good or bad masters. The must accept the result of the auction. When the auction begins, one of the auctioneer announces Tom's price. He is selected and has new master. Tom get cruel behavior from a man. He pushes Tom roughly by the shoulders to one side. He talks in a harsh voice to Tom. It is the evidence of the white race bad act to niggers. The white race feel that they have power to buy and control niggers or slaves. That is why the white people do not respect to niggers or slaves. They speaks in a harsh voice to slaves. It proves how cruel white people are. The bold sentences show the human trafficking happened.

Tom stepped upon the block, gave a few anxious looks round; all seemed mingled in a common, indistrinct noise,--the clatter of the salesman crying off his qualifications in French and English,...and almost in a moment came the final thump of the hammer, and the clear ring on the last syllable of the word "dollars" as the auctioneer anounced his price, and Tom was made over—He had a master

He was pushed from the block; the short, bullet-headed man, seizing him roughly by the shoulders, pushed him to one side, saying, in a harsh voice, "stand there, you!" .. (Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 379)

## 3.2.3.2 Family Separation

After presenting the proofs of human trafficking in this novel. The researcher begins to describe and present the evidences of family separation. One of the cause of racial discrimination is a family separation. The family separation is one of the effect of racial discrimination in the novel. It means that the racial discrimination of white people leads to the niggers' family separation because they must works for their own masters. The niggers live with their master and separate from their own family. If there is no racial discrimination, the niggers will stay and live with their family or parents. They do not have to work and sell to white master. The following quotation shows that Eliza will be separated from her child. Eliza is a slave and she worries about her son's life.

the loss of two infant children, to whom she was passionately attached, and whom she mourned with a grief so intense as to call for gentle remonstrance from her mistress, who sought with maternal anxiety....

(Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 18-19)

The family separation is also happened to George. He must go to Canada to get money and freedom. George's intention to go to Canada will make him to leave his family. This condition is called as a family separation. To get a freedom and good life, George must look for some money alone. He does not take his wife and son because he thinks that he will collect some money to buy back his wife and son. The slavery is still the main problem here. The sentence the husband and wife were parted proves a family separation. Living far away from husband or wife is not easy. The nigger must move to get the freedom. George goes to catch his dream. That is a freedom and much money to release his family and friend

named uncle Tom. George's intention to go to Canada proves his need of freedom.

The following quotation proves it

"Well, now, *good-by*," said George, holding Eliza's hands, and gazing into her eyes, without moving. They stood silent; then there last were last words, and sobs, and bitter weeping,--such parting us those may make whose hope to meet again is as the spider's web,--and **the husband and wife were parted** (Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 25)

A family separation is also happened to uncle Tom. Uncle Tom leaves his wife and children for along time. He misses his family but he cannot see them. He wants to write letter for his family but he can not do that. The last letter is not responded and uncle Tom feels that it is strange. However, he only can keep his sorrow lonely. Tom's tears comes and proves his sadness. The sadness is the accumulation of Tom's pain and sorrow. He can not see his family and can not know their news. It is difficult for a man when he does not know where and how his family is. The tears only become Tom's witness. The witness of his feeling and sadness. The following quotation shows Tom's feeling.

In such a case, you write to your wife, and send messages to your children; but **Tom could not write,--the mail for him had no existence**, and the gult of separation was unbridged by even a friendly word or signal.

**Is it strange, then, that some tears fall** on the pages of his Bible, as he lays it on the cotton-bale, and, with patient finger, threading his slow way from word to word, traces out its promises?

(Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 165)

The following quotation still presents Tom's feeling about his family. He tells his mistress about the letter. The bold sentence prove Tom's fear. He worries about his family because the letter is never replied. He wants to know his family's

condition. Tom does not know about his wife and children because they are separated. Tom is sold and belonged to good master. However, he still can not meet his family. The niggers can not meet their family easily. When the niggers are sold and worked to the masters, they will leave their family for a long time. That is the fact of a family separation which happened to slaves.

"I'm trying to write to my poor old woman, Miss Eva, and my little chil'en," said Tom, drawing the back of his hand over his eyes; "but, somehow, I'm 'feard I shan't make it out" (Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 269)

Another proof of family separation can be seen through Dodo's life. He is a young slave. Dodo is separated from his mother for a few months. He becomes a young slave. The family separation affects to young boy too. There is no exception of genders and ages to the slaves trading. The master buys the nigger if the master is interested in the slave's appearance, face and other characteristics. The master doesnot let the slaves to meet their family when he has bought them. They must focus to work and get more money for the master. The following quotation proves the family separation.

Dodo had been only a few months away from his mother. His master had bought him, at a slave warehouse, for his hadsome face, to be a match to the handsome pony; and he was now getting his reaking in, at the hands of his young master (Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 305)

## 3.2.3.3 Physical Abusion

The researcher gives the other effect of racial discrimination in this novel. The physically abused can be the effect of racial discrimination. The master is abusived the niggers as the effect of racial discrimination. It can be from the

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.

This I take to be about slavery is. I defy anybody on earth to read our slave code, as it stands in our law-books, and make anything else of it. Talk of the abuses of slavery! Humbug! The thing itself is the essence of all abuse! (Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 254)

Talking about abusive behavior, the following quotation proves the white race or the white master's behavior. A slave named Dodo gets abusive act from his master. The poor young slave gets the master's abusive speech. He calls Dado a little lazy dog. It is not polite speech to human whenwhite person talk to black person. Although Dodo is a young nigger, he should be not abused by the master. Dodo is a human, he is not an animal who can be judges like that. The bold squotation below prove how racial discrimination can be seen clearly. The white person talks violently to a young boy. The white person does not like to be interrupted when he speaks. He talks badly to a young slaves and act brutally. The young boy is punished and beaten by the master. The sentence *There*, you impudent dog! Now will you learn not to answer back when I speak to you? proves the master's violent speech. It refers to abusive speech and behavior. The white master's action shows the readers clearly about racial discrimination in this novel.

<sup>&</sup>quot;What's this, **Dodo**, you little lazy dog! You haven't rubbed my horse down, this morning,"

<sup>&</sup>quot;Yes, Mas'r," said Dodo, submissively; "he got that dust on his own self"

<sup>&</sup>quot;You rascal, shut your mouth!" said Henrique, violently raising his riding-whip. "How dare you speak?"

<sup>...</sup>Henrique struck him across the face with his riding-whip, and seizing one of his arms, forced him on to his knees, and beat him till he was out of breath.

<sup>&</sup>quot;There, you impudent dog! Now will you learn not to answer back when I speak to you? Take the horse back, and clean him properly. I'll teach you your place!" (Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 302)

The other proof of the white race's abusive as a racial discrimination can be seen in Rose's case. Rose is a slave who works for Miss Marie. Miss Marrie is a white race. She has cruel or tyrannical character. She punishes her slave to be whipped because doing a little mistake. Rose has a little mistake when she works for Miss Marie. However, Miss Marie does not care about her slave. She gives an order letter to punish her slave. Miss Marie gives her slave a lesson to be better in working. She signs a letter to the master of a whipping establishment. The letter is used to give an order to whip her slave for fifteen lashes. Miss Marie's action is a racial discrimination to the slave. The physical abused is one of the proves of the racial discrimination. The following quotation shows clearly about the racial discrimination. The physically abused is clearly seen in this quotation. The sentences It was an order, written in Marie's delicate Italian hand, to the master of a whipping establishment, to give the bearer fifteen lashes prove physically abused hapened to a slave.

"Oh miss Feely," she said, falling on her knees, and catching the skirt of her dress, "do, do go to Miss Marie for me! Do plead for me! She's goin' to send me out to be whipped,--look there!" And she handed to Miss Ophelia a paper.

It was an order, written in Marie's delicate Italian hand, to the master of a whipping establishment, to give the bearer fifteen lashes

(Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 363)

In order to prove the physical abused which affects nigger slave, the researcher gives the next evidence which shows Marie's cruel act to Rose. Rose realizes that she has a bad temper. Rose tries Marie's dress and it can not be accepted by Marie. Marie slaps Rose's cheek to punish her. Mari's cruel act refers 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 downprove 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 punishher 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 ladylike 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 gove slaves' lesson and do not do the wrong thing again. The white people give niggers or slavesthe 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 proffesion, 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 arogan 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 ver 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 streched 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 ohysucally 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..

(Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 406)

Tom's body really hurts after the physically abused. The sentence *It was late at night, and Tom lay groaning and bleeding alone* proves how hurt Tom is. The white master and his bodyguard hurt Tom physically, mentally and orally. The white race abused Tom with bad words and cruel behavior. Tom wounds in all his body after the white master and bodyguard torture him. The quotation *It was late at night, and Tom lay groaning and bleeding* alone shows how poor Tom is. He has cruel master and he must accept this pain alone. He can not imagine to work for the tyrannical master in the plantation because the first master is good person. However, now he must obey and work for the bad master. The master dislikes Tom and he gives Tom a punishment. Tom is a kind person and he also kind to all slaves in the plantation. The two slaves escape from the plantation and Tom helps them to escape. Tom's master knows it and does not like Tom. He tris to give Tom a lesson to be remembered forever. The lesson is a punishment. This is an evidence of physically abused to a slave as the effect of racial discrimination.

It was late at night, and Tom lay groaning and bleeding alone, in an old forsaken room of the gin-house, among pieces of broken machinery, piles of damaged cotton, and other rubbish which had three accumulated (Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 406)

The following quotation also proves Tom's cruel master. Legree's words

I'll conquer ye or kill ye!—one or t'other. I'll count every drop o blood there is in

you, and take 'em, one by one, till ye give up!" prove the tyrannical master.

Legree's words and actions express his cruelty behavior. The physically abused is

clearly seen in the following quotation. The white master often tortures his slaves

and does not like to see his slave to make a mistake. The quotation Legree drew in a long breath; and, suppressing his rage, took Tom by the arm, and, approaching his face almost to his, said in a terrible voice shows how cruel Legree is. He needs information about his slaves who escape from his plantation. Tom does not give him an answer. Tom knows well about the information which is Legree's need. However, he does not want to make his friends back to the plantation again. Tom's words "I know, Mas'r; but I can't tell anything. I can die!" prove that he keep the secret. The quotation proves that Tom chooses to die than gives information to his master. He lets his friends to run away from Legree's authority. Tom's decision to keep silent will give him such suffer.

"Speak!" thundered Legree, striking him furiously, "Do you know anything?" "I know, Mas'r; but I can't tell anything. I can die!"

Legree drew in a long breath; and, suppressing his rage, took Tom by the arm, and, approaching his face almost to his, said in a terrible voice, "Hark 'e Tom!—ye think, cause I've let you off before....I'll conquer ve or kill ve!—one or t'other. I'll count every drop o blood there is in you, and take 'em, one by one, till ye give up!"

(Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 467)

Tom's master named Legree has tortured Tom because he helps other slaves to escape. Tom knows where the slaves go but he does not tell his master. It makes the master really angry with him and decides to punish him. Tom is offered by other slaves to escape together but Tom refuses it. He lets his friends to escape as soon as possible and he still stays in the plantation as his destiny. Tom's decision to stay at the plantation leads another problem. The problem is his punisment. The master looks for his slaves and he can not find them. All bodyguards also help the master to find the slaves. Howeve, they can not find them and need Tom's

information. The master disappointed with Tom's words because he knows about the slaves. Tom knows about the slaves but he does not tell the master where they are. Finally, Tom's punishment is happened.

the instant Legree withdrew, they took him down, and, in their ignorance, sought to call him back to life,--as if that were any favor to him....

(Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 469)

After being tortured by the master and his bodyguards, Tom lays for two days. The sentence Tom had been lying two days since the fatal night shows how hurt Tom is. After the brutal night last two days, Tom laid down alone. He is dying. He can not stand alone. He only lays and waits for his death. He believes that he will die after his master tortured him. The master does not give him a mercy. The master does not help Tom to go to a doctor or gives him a medicine. The master lets Tom to lay there. However, Tom does not feel of suffer. Tom's suffer is destroyed by the master. The physically abused proves how the master's racial discrimination is.

Tom had been lying two days since the fatal night; not suffering, for every nerve of suffering was blunted and destroyed.

(Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 472)

In addition, Legree's anger is increased when George comes to release Tom. George does not know about Tom's problem there. He meets Tom's master and tells his intention there. The master looks so angry because George talks about Tom. Finally the master tells the truth that Tom is dying there alone after being tortured. The master still does not show his mercy to Tom by abusing Tom in front of George. The master tells George that Tom has a mistake that he helps two

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 apieceshow 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 mastr'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

by God. Tom believes that God is opening the heaven's door for him. The effect of physically abused is Tom's death.

"Oh, Mas'r George, ye're too late. The Lord's bought me, and is going to take me home, -- and I long to go. Heaven is better than Kintuck."....." I have been poor fellow; but that's all past and gone, now. 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! (Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 473)

## 3.2.3.4 Rebellion

After presenting the effect of racial discrimination above, the researcher will describe another effect of racial discrimination to slaves or niggers. The last prove is rebellion. The rebellion is happened when niggers or slaves want to be free. They need a freedom because they do not like to workfor a tyrannical master. The researcher will presents the evidence of niggers' rebellion one by one. The first is George's rebellion who wants to get his freedom in Canada. He decides to go to Canada because he wants to buy back his wife and son. The rebellion shows how slaves want to be a free people. They do not want to be slaves forever. They want to live together with their family members. George's words when I'm there, on't refuse to sell you. I'll buy you; that's all the hope that's left usprove his intention to buy back his wife. George's hope is lived together with his family and does not become a slave anymore.

"To Canada" said he, straightening himself up, 'and when I'm there, on't refuse to sell you. I'll buy you; that's all the hope that's left us. You have a kind master, that won't refuse to sell you. I'll buy you and the boy;--God helping me, I will!
"Oh, dreadful! If you should be taken?"
"I won't be taken, Eliza; I'll die first! I'll be free or I'll die!"

"You won't kill yourself!" "No need of that. They will kill me, fast enough; they never will get me down the river alive!" (Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 24)

The second prove of rebellion is happened to Eliza. She cannot be separated from her lovely son and she decides to escape with her son. Eliza takes her son to escape together in order to avoid the trader. Eliza tries to save her son to be sold by the master. Eliza worries that her son will be gone when he is sold. Eliza gets an instruction from a man that she should go to the white house. The man's words pointing to a large white house which stoof by itself, off the main street of the village. "Go thar; they're kind folks. Thar's no kind o' danger but they'll help you,--the're up to all that sort o'thing prove that he help Eliza to get safety place. He says that if Eliza goes to the white house, the family members of the white house will help and save her. The white house can be called as safety pace for Eliza and her son. Finally she goes there.

"My child! this boy! he'd sold him! There is his Mas'r," said she, pointing to the Kentucky shore. "Oh, Mr Symmes, you've got a little boy!"

"So I have," said the man, as he roughly, but kindly, drew her up the steep bank. "Besides, you're a right brave gal. I like grit, wherever I see it."

When they had gained the top of the bank, the man paused. "I'd be glad to do something for ye," said he; "but then there's nowhar I could take ye. The best I camn do is to tell ye to go thar," said he, pointing to a large white house which stoof by itself, off the main street of the village. "Go thar; they're kind folks. Thar's no kind o' danger but they'll help you,-the're up to all that sort o'thing:

(Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 71)

The other prove of rebellion shows the way of nigger who goes to Canada to escape from their master. Many slaves escape from their kind master. The fact is

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 ofrecapture. (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

to escape. Cassy's need is helping the poor Tom to be free. Cassy is a nigger and he also knows how poor and sorrow niggers are. The fact leads her to escape from the plantation. She decides to escape with Emmeline and also offers to Tom. However, they cannot escape together because the poor Tom refuses it. The following quotation clearly indicates Cassy's plan to escape and it can be an evidences of rebellion.

But come, the back door is unlocked; there's an axe there, I put it there,--his room door is open; I'll show you the way. I'd a done it myself, only my arms are so weak. Come along!" (Uncle Tom's Cabin, 2008: 449)

Tom stands alone in the plantation and refuses his friends' proposal to escape. The slaves' need to escape is a kind of rebellion. They do not comfort with their master and place. They feel that becoming slaves with cruel master is the terrible thing. Cassy and Emmeline cannot stand again in the plantation. The rebellion is their decision to be free. They run away from Legree's plantation. It is the right way to get a freedom. Tom's sentences if ye only could get away from here,--if the thing was possible,--I'd 'vise ye and Emmeline to do it; that is, if ye could go without blood-guiltiness, --not otherwise prove his decision to stay in the plantation. Tom's words 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 emphasize his believes that God gives him this poor destiny and he will work to this tyrannical master until the end.

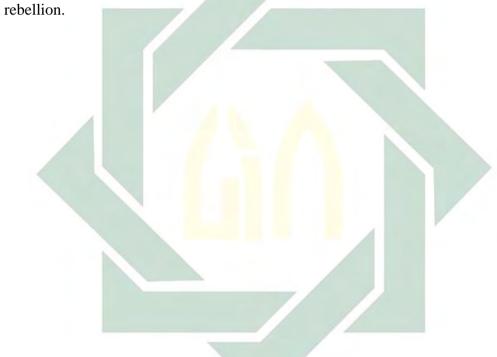
moment in silence, "if ye only could get away from here,--if '1w'1w the thing was possible,--I'd 'vise ve and Emmeline to do it; that is, if ye could go without blood-guiltiness,--not otherwise."

"Would you try it with us father 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



### **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.

### 4.2 SUGGESTION

The researcher gives some suggestions in this research study to the other researcher. The researcher hopes that this thesis can be an alternative reference to analyze another novel or literary works with has the same topic of race. Besides, the researcher hopes that the other researcher or the reader will select other aspects of novel that can be analyzed such as plot, theme, conflict, symbol, characterization and other aspect of discussion to be analyzed. There are so many amazing aspects that can be analyzed deeper from this novel and also with other theories. The researcher also hopes that there is no racial discrimination in our society. The discrimination will hurt other race. The researcher hopes that as human and as a good citizen in this country, we should respect each other and live in peace and love.

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