CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presented finding and discussion. The researcher analyzed the data after the data were collected. The first part presented the findings of the text structure and the social context of racial injustice issue in Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird* novel. The text structure analyzed based on the Critical Discourse Analysis theory used three level of text (macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure) that proposed by Teun A. van Dijk. The second part presented of the discussion of racial injustice issue in Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird* novel.

4.1. Findings

4.1.1. The Text Structure of Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird* novel

Van Dijk divided the text structure into three levels: Macrostructure, Superstructure, and Microstructure. First, the macrostructure, this is a global meaning or general from a text that can be observed by looking at the topic or theme is emphasized in the news. Second, the superstructure is a discourse structure associated with a text frame or scheme, how the parts are arranged in a news text as a whole. Third, the microstructure is the meaning of discourse that can be observed from the small part of a text that is a word, phrase, paraphrase and others (cited in Eriyanto, 2001:227).

4.1.1.1. Macrostructure of Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird* novel

Macrostructure focuses on thematic element. Topic or theme represented in one several sentences which is the main idea. Topic also described as *"semantic macrostructure"* (van Dijk, 1985:69). Semantic macrostructures of topics define what is called the global coherence of discourse (van Dijk, 1980:136). Theme shows dominant concept and central point of text. The theme of Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird* novel is racial injustice against black people.

Harper Lee in her novel focuses on racial injustice against black people in Southern especially in Maycomb, Alabama. Some black people worked as domestic servants or had poorly jobs. And the worst thing that happened was that if they were charged for doing something to a white person and it was not true, the court would find the black person guilty over the white person. Lee uses each character to expose each type of injustice and how they correspond with the story line of the novel. There are lot of reasons why racial injustice happened. A person discriminates because it is his/her nature or character to oppress and discriminate others. One of the reasons is the culture of particular society that prejudice against other races. They have a bad perception towards the black, a black people must be an evil person. In this novel, the black is the minority and the white is the majority.

Atticus Finch is a lawyer and resident of the fictional Maycomb County, Alabama, and the father of Jeremy Atticus "Jem" Finch and Jean Louise "Scout" Finch. Atticus is a central character in the novel. Atticus is appointed by the court to defend Tom Robinson, a black man who has been accused of raping a young white woman, Mayella Ewell. Although many of Maycomb's citizens disapprove, Atticus agrees to defend Tom to the best of his ability. So, during the trial the town people, family members, and friends show prejudice against Atticus for defending Tom, and toward Tom for just being black.

Many times people of Maycomb are prejudiced against Atticus. They mock him with the word to be more insulting or intimidating. Francis, Scout and Jem's cousin, yells to Scout that Atticus is running the family that no one of Finch's family will be able to walk the streets of Maycomb again because he turns out as nigger-lover. Francis yells to Scout that Atticus turns out as nigger-lover:

"If Uncle Atticus lets you run around with stray dogs, that's his own business, like Grandma says, so it ain't your fault. I guess it ain't your fault if Uncle Atticus is a nigger-lover besides, but I'm here to tell you it certainly does mortify the rest of the family—" "Francis, what the hell do you mean?" "Just what I said. Grandma says it's bad enough he lets you all run wild, but now he's turned out a nigger-lover we'll never be able to walk the streets of Maycomb again. He's runnin' the family, that's what he's doin'." (Lee, 1960:84)

Mr. Dubose, the white, consider black as "trash", regard blacks to be socially inferior. Not only are those who are black, but also those who affiliates with blacks, considered inferior. Atticus, a lawyer, who defends blacks in court, is considered inferior too. Mrs. Dubose Atticus' neighbour also mocks him by defending the black man: "Your father's no better than the niggers and trash he works for!" (Lee, 1960:104)

The trial itself is the major controversy at Maycomb at that time. To the people of Maycomb, Tom Robinson is just a nigger, who committs an unthinkable crime. In the novel, Tom represents the black race in American society. Tom Robinson is characterized by what the people of Maycomb say about him. After being accused of rape, most of the people see him as an evil beast. During the trial while Bob Ewell testifies, he stands up and points his finger at Tom Robinson.

"I seen that black nigger yonder ruttin' on my Mayella!" (Lee, 1960:174)

Mr. Ewell may be barely literate, but he comes with offensive language when he used the phrase black nigger. He doesn't use Tom's name, or even the pronoun "he", it dehumanizes Tom. He emphasizes Tom's race over everything else (the redundancy of "black nigger"). The way he phrases his accusation forces the reader to believe that it is not a simple misunderstanding caused by seeing Tom and Mayella, but that there is racial injustice involved. Injustice and hate only worsen the effect of these misunderstandings and *To Kill a Mockingbird* shows this perfectly.

Tom Robinson is an innocent man yet the jury decided he is guilty before they even hear the case.

How could this be so, I wondered, as I read Mr. Underwood's editorial. Senseless killing – Tom had been given due process of

law to the day of his death; he had been tried openly and convicted by twelve good men and true; my father had fought for him all the way. Then Mr. Underwood's meaning became clear: Atticus had used every tool available to free men to save Tom Robinson, but in the secret courts of men's hearts Atticus had no case. Tow was a dead man the minute Mayella Ewell opened her mouth and screamed. (Lee, 1960:244)

The unfair trial here is due to injustice. It isn't a matter of what is right and what actually happens, but a matter of black and white, a clear difference that decided his fate in the end. The mere fact that he is black and give the towns people the sole excuse to accuse and prove his guilty of raping Mayella Ewell. Atticus Finch, Tom's lawyer, defends him and proves that Tom is almost incapable of committing this crime for he could not have caused those injuries on Mayella for reasons stated. The town of Maycomb is a typical racist, small, southern town, full of people afraid to stand up for what is right.

Atticus' closing statement talking to the jury about equality shows how serious prejudice and discrimination are during that time. He starts with this statement:

"I shall be brief, but I would like to use my remaining time with you to remind you that this case is not a difficult one... To begin with, this case should never have come to trial. This case is as simple as black and white. The state did not produce one iota of medical evidence to show or prove in any way that Tom Robinson's case ever took place." (Lee, 1960:206)

Without any medical or, reliable source for that matter of fact, the case is simply relied upon the testimony of two witnesses whose evidence has not only been called into serious question on cross examination, but has been flatly contradicted by the defendant.

Later, Atticus points out the faulty moral logic of racism that goes in the trial. Tom is black, black is bad, therefore Tom is bad, and tries to transform it into Tom is a man, some men are bad, some men are good, look at Tom and decide which group he falls into. Convicting Tom because he is black, Atticus argues, would be a silly as convicting him because he is a human being. So, why do the citizens of Maycomb (or at least some of them) prefer to believe that a black man rapes a white woman than that a white woman kisses a black man. The word "tempted" seems kind of strange here. "Tempted" does suggest that Mayella's not only being a "bad white person" here, but also a "bad woman" in being sexual at all, let alone choosing a forbidden object of desire. For her to desire a black man goes against the accepted order of things in both race (white is desirable, black is not). On his closing statement, Atticus says:

"What was the evidence of her offense? Tom Robinson, a human being. She must put Tom Robinson away from her. Tom Robinson was her daily reminder of what she did. What did she do? She tempted a Negro."

"She was white, and she tempted a Negro. She did something that in our society is unspeakable: she kissed a black man. Not an old Uncle, but a strong young Negro man. No code mattered to her before she broke it, but it came crashing down on her afterwards." (Lee, 1960:206)

Atticus is implying here that the real violation here is Mayella's breaking

of the code that says she can't do anything sexual with a black man. Accusing

Tom of rape is the closest the law can get to dealing with this transgression of society's unwritten code. But Mayella is not really to blame. Being attracted to Tom is not in itself wrong, though her society thinks it is, but perhaps what is wrong is acting selfishly without any concern for the situation she is putting Tom in, and the consequences it would have for him. But discrimination does not end here, as Atticus says:

"The witnesses for the state, with the exception of the sheriff of Maycomb County, have presented themselves to you gentlemen, to this court, in the cynical confidence that their testimony would not be doubted, confident that you gentlemen would go along with them on the assumption— (Lee, 1960:207)

Putting forward of an innocent black man in a trial on case that he does not commit of with success in mind that the testimony would not be doubted. This is clearly prejudice and discrimination. And this time, not just one young white girl but it is rather all the white people who go to the court. In their mind, there is just that 'evil assumption':

"the evil assumption-that all Negroes lie, that all Negroes are basically immoral beings, that all Negro men are not to be trusted around our women, an assumption one associates with minds of their caliber.

"Which, gentlemen, we know is in itself a lie as black as Tom Robinson's skin, a lie I do not have to point out to you. You know the truth, and the truth is this: some Negroes lie, some Negroes are immoral, some Negro men are not to be trusted around women—black or white. But this is a truth that applies to the human race and to no particular race of men. There is not a person in this courtroom who has never told a lie, who has never done an immoral thing, and there is no man living who has never looked upon a woman without desire." (Lee, 1960:207)

Atticus appeals to a common humanity over divisive racial stereotypes, and argues that Tom's blackness is itself evidence of his guilt. Arguing that crime is not limited to one race, black men are not the only one who lie or rape or do immoral thing. Harper Lee choose to use Atticus' closing statement to talk about equality, discrimination and injustice because not only does it show that Atticus is trying to change the Jury's unfair decision, but also, Atticus is trying to change the view of white people who have injustice in that court during that time. His final appeal to the jury to acquit the defendant and show moral courage is presented with dignity and eloquence:

"In this country our courts are the great levellers, and in our courts all men are created equal. I'm no idealist to believe firmly in the integrity of our courts and in the jury system—that is no ideal to me, it is a living, working reality. Gentlemen, a court is no better than each man of you sitting before me on this jury. A court is only as sound as its jury, and a jury is only as sound as the men who make it up. I am confident that you gentlemen will review without passion the evidence you have heard, come to decision to his family. In the name of God, do you duty." (Lee, 1960:208)

Several hours later, the jury returns to the courtroom. Despite a convincing defence, the case is hopeless from the start, the accused black man is convicted by the prejudiced white jury. Atticus proves Tom to be innocent but yet, he is still convicted because he is black. Although Tom is convicted, the jury took a while to come to their decision, showing that they actually think about stating him innocent.

As the trial through, Dill, Scout's friend also picks up on the subtle cues Mr. Gilmer uses to influence the jury against Tom, and recognizes that they aren't fair play. He sees that Mr. Gilmer isn't acting that way because Tom is inferior, but because he wants to remind the jury every second to think Tom is inferior and a likely criminal. That's the prejudice against Tom for just being black.

"It was just him I couldn't stand," Dill said. [...] "That old Mr. Gilmer doin' him that away, talking so hateful to him— [...] It was the way he said it made me sick, plain sick. [...] The way that man called him 'boy' all the time an' sneered at him, an' looked around at the jury every time he answered—" "Well, Dill, after all he's just a Negro." "I don't care one speck. It ain't right, somehow it ain't right to do 'em that way. Hasn't anybody got any business talkin' like that – it just makes me sick." (Lee, 1960:201)

Dill's sensitivity to Maycomb's intolerance gives Scout, and the reader, a different model of how to respond to what's happening. The contrast between Dill's angry tears and Scout's justification of Mr. Gilmer's attitude with the surprisingly statement "he's just a Negro" suggests that Scout has already been hit with Maycomb's ugly racism, that neither being a child nor being Atticus's daughter has been enough to shield her entirely from her community's prejudices. Or maybe she's just trying to comfort Dill.

The jury's unfair decision upsets Jem so much. He says to Atticus that Tom isn't guilty in the first place and the jury say he is. Atticus replies that when a white man's word against a black man's, the white man always wins. The one place where someone ought to get a square deal is in a courtroom, but in fact the jury could not be fair, that's the facts of life.

"If you had been on that jury, son, and eleven other boys like you, Tom would be a free man," said Atticus. "So far nothing in your life has interfered with your reasoning process. Those are twelve reasonable men in everyday life, Tom's jury, but you saw something come between them and reason. [...] There's something in our world that makes men lose their heads – they couldn't be fair if they tried. In our courts, when it's a white man's word against a black man's, the white man always wins. They're ugly, but those are the facts of life. [...]

"The one place where a man ought to get a square deal is in a courtroom, be he any color of the rainbow, but people have a way of carrying their resentments right into a jury box." (Lee, 1960:223)

In this society black people are almost thought of as completely different creatures in comparison to white people, but Atticus treats them all equally with respect and fairness, like they should have been. When talking to Jem about how white people treat coloured folk unfairly, Atticus says:

"As you grow older, you'll see white men cheat balck men every day of your life, but let me tell you something and don't you forget it—whenever a white man does that to black man, no matter who he is, how rich he is, or how fine a family he comes from, that white man is trash." Atticus was speaking so quietly his last word crashed on our ears. I looked up, and his face was vehement. "There's nothing more sickening to me than a lowgrade white man who'll take advantage of a Negro's ignorance." (Lee, 1960:223)

Atticus's words suggest that cheating someone who already systemically screwed over is even worse than just plain old cheating. This statement is made all the more powerful by Atticus's general mild-manneredness and refusal to, well, trash people throughout the novel, showing just how important this principle is to him, or at least how much he wants to impress it on his kids.

Prejudice runs deep in Maycomb County. Although many classes exist within the black community, the black community must always be in the lowest class. And although they may be as educated and economically stable as those in the second or even first rank, because of their skin they are immediate outcasts and can obviously never move out of their strata. The blacks live apart from the whites in their own section of town and seem to have a society separate from the whites. This specific structure has influence in certain events in this novel. Segregation exists in the town of Maycomb based on skin color. During the Tom Robinson trial, black people in the town must sit up in the balcony away from the proceedings while the white people are to sit below them where the trial is taking place, they could get a better view of the trial.

The Negroes, having waited for the white people to go upstairs, began to come in. "Whoa now, just a minute," said a club member, holding up his walking stick. "Just don't start up them there stairs yet awhile." (Lee, 1960:165)

The whites are given a better seat than the blacks because the whites in Maycomb are considered more superior to the blacks. They are expected to have better treatment than the blacks, as the whites are the first to enter the room, later on the blacks could enter too. The blacks are thought to be the lower classes while the white the upper class.

The whites live with the whites and the blacks live with the blacks. Blacks couldn't go to the same school as whites and public rest rooms have separated facilities for blacks and whites. The most evident example of segregation in the novel is before the trial begins, when black and white people sit separately, where the whites seem enjoyed their meal rather than

the blacks.

It was a gala occasion. There was no room at the public hitching rail for other animal, mules and wagons were parked under every available tree. The courthouse square was covered with picnic parties sitting on newspapers, washing down biscuit and syrup with warm milk from fruit jars. Some people were gnawing on cold chicken and cold fried pork chops. The more affluent chase their food with drugstore Coca-Cola in bulb-shaped soda glasses. Greasy-faced children popped-the whip through the crowd, and babies lunched at their mother's breasts. In a far corner of the square, the Negroes sat quietly in the sun, dining on sardines, crackers, and the more vivid flavors of Nehi Cola. (Lee, 1960:161)

The strong prejudice of Maycomb County and the negative effects of its social strata are demonstrated by the trial of Tom Robinson. Tom is a hardworking, warm-hearted. He is a Negro who goes out of his way to be kind and helpful to poor white trash. He helps Miss Mayella because he feels sorry for her. His major shortcoming is the fact that he is black. Bob Ewell, a white drunk, who has an eyesore and problem to the town, accused Robinson of raping his daughter Mayella. Atticus Finch, Tom Robinson's lawyer, makes it immensely clear to the jury that Tom is innocent. It is actually Mayella who makes sexual advances towards Tom, and as a result is beaten by her father for kissing a black man. During the trial, substantial evidence is presented in favor of Tom Robinson's innocence. However, while the deliberation is taking place, Reverend Sykes warns Jem not to be so confident.

"Now don't you be so confident, Mr. Jem, I ain't ever seen jury decide in favor of a colored man over a white man..." (Lee, 1960:211)

In examining the case, the two lowest classes in Maycomb are involved. It is the Ewells who are white trash against Tom Robinson, a kind, black man. Sure enough, when the jury comes out of deliberation after three hours, they pronounce Tom Robinson guilty. By their logic, he is a black man, and black men cannot be trusted, because the stereotypes that the jurors have against Tom Robinson's social class cloud their judgment. Black men are liars, they are rude, and they cannot be trusted. The jury's decision proves one sad, undeniable fact-when a black man's word go against a white man's word, the white man, regardless of his background, would always be victorious. Despite the jury's doubts pertaining to the Ewell's accusations against an innocent black man, they have to find in favor of Mayella because she is white. In spite of the jury's knowledge of Tom Robinson's character, they could not allow Mayella's accusations to go unanswered. To do so would have made the two races equal. There is no justice or mercy for a Negro, even one as upstanding as Tom Robinson.

Readers know that racial injustice existed in the midst of society in Maycomb could result conflict among the member of society. The racial injustice does not result conflict between black and white people only, but it could make conflict in white people circle also if there is among them known as black people defender. It is clear that racial injustice appeared because the white people still claimed that they were in the higher prestige than the black people.

4.1.1.2. Superstructure of Racial Injustice in Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird* novel

Schematic structure or superstructure illustrates the general form of a text. Schema or superstructure consists of several categories: headlines, lead, main events, previous events, background and verbal reaction (Sobur, 2009:76). Schema refers to the framework of a discourse or schemata, such as the prevalence of a conversation or writing that starts from the introduction, followed by the main contents, followed by conclusion, and ended with the closing. Which part comes first, and which parts hidden, will be regulated in the interest of making discourse (van Dijk, 1985:70). There are no headlines, lead, main events, previous events, background and verbal reaction used in Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird* novel.

4.1.1.3. Microstructure of Harper Lee's To Kill a Mockingbird novel

Microstructure of a discourse can be observed by analyzing the words, sentences, propositions, clauses, paraphrasing. There are four elements of microstructure which are observed to understand the text; syntax, semantic, stylistic, and rhetoric.

4.1.1.3.1. Semantic Analysis

Semantic style deals with the meaning of the text discourse. The elements that classified in the semantic style are background, detail, purpose, presupposition, and nominalization elements.

Background element placed in the text story that explains the event. The theme of Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird* novel is racial injustice against black people. Here were the backgrounds that support the theme of the novel.

 Black people are put into the lowest level in the society, as Scout narration:

"There was indeed a caste system in Maycomb, but to my mind it worked this way: the older citizens, the present generation of people who had lived by side for years and years, were utterly predictable to one another: they took for granted attitudes, characters shadings, even gestures, as having been repeated in each generation and refined by the time. (Lee, 1960:131)

The main cause of the social class in Maycomb's society is different types of the bodies and historical background. White people feel that their ancestor is better than black people, came from the highest level physically, thus they do not want to have the black people. They regard themselves more advanced than the black people. That is why they never treat black people as a human being, in turn, since their ancestor actually is a slave and it has been repeated in each generation and refined by the time. Therefore, they should be put at the lowest level in the society. The Black community is the lowest social class. Having black skin automatically puts them on the bottom of the class chain. Blacks were considered dirty and sanitary; therefore, people did not want them live next to their houses. They have their own section of town.

(2) Black people cannot get formal education.

Calpurnia laughed. "Wouldn't do any good," she said. "They can't read." "Can't read?" I asked. "All those folks?" "That's right," Calpurnia nodded. "Can't but about four folks in First Purchase read... I'm one of 'em." "Where'd you go to school, Cal?" asked Jem. "Nowhere." (Lee, 1960:124)

Scout and Jem are visiting Calpurnia's church. There is a group of Black people children who are singing religious songs. Jem asked Calpurnia, a black people woman who becomes a servant in their house whether they could read or write. The reality is they cannot read or write. It is very ironic, since black people cannot send their children to school, most of their children are illiteracy. It has made them underdevelopment because they cannot develop their ability and share the information among them. What they can do only praying or singing. It means that they cannot get education formally. The education which they get only from their parents who teach them at home, a small world bounded by a few houses and composed of only a few people and it is limited only about religious knowledge. The prohibition made by white people for black people to send their children to the school as one effects of racial injustice have made them cannot improve and increase their life.

(3) Black people cannot join with white people.

I told him in detail about our trip to church with Calpurnia. Atticus seemed to enjoy it, but Aunt Alexandra, who was sitting in a corner quietly sewing, put down her embroidery and stared at us. "You all were coming back from Calpurnia's church that Sunday?" Jem said, "Yessum, she took us." I remembered something. "Yessum, and she promised me I could come out to her house some afternoon. Atticus. I'll go next Sunday if it's all right, can I? Cal said she'd come get me if you were off in the car." "You may *not*." Aunt Alexandra said it. (Lee. 1960:136)

From Aunt Alexandra's answer it can see that white people does not want to have any kind of relationship white black people. White people actually do not want to live together with black people because black people are different from them. Therefore, they forbid their children to visit black people's house. They are afraid their children of being contaminated by black people.

(4) Black people do not have rights in the law, as Reverend Sykes said:

"Now don't you be so confident, Mr. Jem, I ain't ever seen any jury decide in favor of a colored man over a white man..." But Jem took exception to Reverend Sykes. (Lee, 1960:211)

"Tom Robinson's a colored man, Jem. No jury in this part of the world's going to say, 'We think you're guilty, but not very,' (Lee, 1960:222)

"I don't know of any law that says they can't talk... (Lee, 1960:158)

Injustice is a problem which everyone faces. The injustice is seen from the statement above. The quotation shows how the society distinguishes them according to skin colour. When black people get trouble, the jury would be faced into two choices, sentenced prisoner guilty or not. That is impossible white juries sentenced the black's right although the proof is already given. There is no justice or mercy for a Negro, even one as upstanding as Tom Robinson. Nobody likes to suffer from injustice included Tom Robinson who has been accused of raping a White woman in this novel and finally given death punishment. Tom Robinson is convicted in his trial. Tom was convicted because he is black man and his word was not considered as important or truthful as a white man's word. Tom should never have been accused of the crime, but because whites do not trust blacks he was found guilty. It means that whatever they do, although they are honest, they will never get their right in the law.

Details element is an additional information which able to support the background of the story. The detail talked about the condition of black people in Maycomb County who always damaged by white people. These are the details in the *To Kill a Mockingbird* novel in the case of racial injustice against black people.

 In the social class stratification black people belong to the lowest class. It is shown in detail bellow:

Mrs. Dubose lived alone except for a Negro girl in constant attendance, two doors up the street from us in a house with a steep front steps and a dog—trot hall. (Lee, 1960:102)

"Were you acquainted with Mayella Violet Ewell?" asked Atticus. "Yes suh, I had to pass her place goin' to and from the field every day. "Whose field?" "I picks for Mr. Link Deas.""Were you picking cotton in November?" "No suh, I works in his yard fall a wintertime. I works pretty steady for him all year round, he's got a lot of pecan trees'n things." (Lee, 1960:192)

The black people worked as domestic servants or poorly paid job like white people cotton farming worker. In the social class stratification black people belong to the lowest class. White people are still considered something of an upper-class and have higher incomes and education than black people.

(2) The attitude of white people who do not want to join with black people are shown when Tom's trial. Black people have to sit in a separate section of the courtroom, away from the white people:

Reverend Sykes came puffing behind us, and steered us gently through the black people in the balcony. Four Negroes rose and gave us their front-row seats. The Colored balcony ran along three walls of the courtroom like a second-story veranda, and from it we could see everything. (Lee, 1960:165)

White people really do not want to join with black people. They are very difficult to accept them in their society. This condition almost happened in every daily life in which black people are treated differently from white people.

(3) Black people's words cannot be trusted. Basically, white people never accept the existence of black people in America because according to white people, black people are only an outcast race so that they should not be regarded even their words.

"You know the truth, and the truth is this: some Negroes lie, some Negroes are immoral, some Negro men are not to be trusted around our women-black or white. But this is a truth that applied to the human race to no particular race of men," Atticus said. (Lee, 1960:207)

The Atticus's statement means that Atticus wanted to emphasize that Atticus believed that no race is better than another. However, the other white people reject it since most of black people are uneducated people, are only slaves or servant. Therefore, they think that black people are liars, immoral, and cannot be trusted even their words.

(4) The injustice easily appears in the black's life. The prejudice as the first factor that supports the development of racism in the society makes the black people only get a bit of law in security. There is no problem when the white is poor or rich, honourable or not, from the city or countryside, when they get trouble with black they always win.

"And so a quiet, respectable, humble Negro who had the unmitigated temerity to 'feel sorry' for a white woman has had to put his word against two white people's. [...] confident that you gentlemen would go along with them on the assumption—the evil assumption—that *all* Negroes lie, that *all* Negroes are basically immoral beings, that *all* Negro men are not to be trusted around our women, an assumption one associates with minds of their caliber. (Lee, 1960:207)

The explanation shows that the society has the mindset outs of reasonable. Bad opinions such as blacks are trash, blacks are dangerous, and it is a kind of prejudice that makes injustice to the life of blacks. The wrong assumptions influence white is prejudice to blacks. The white society believes every reason that blacks are wrong. It shows the life of black people and white people in 1930s toward racial injustice that at the end of the case damage the life of blacks. Because of racial injustice, whites take the advantage of their prestige in the fault they made. The blacks cannot do anything to get the justice because they defeat the whites' mindset.

Purpose or meaning is the message conveyed by words, sentences, and symbols in a context. The title of *To Kill a Mockingbird* has very little literal connection to the plot, but it carries a great deal of symbolic weight in the book. In this story of innocents destroyed by evil, the 'mockingbird'' comes to represent the idea of innocence. Thus, to kill a mockingbird is to destroy innocence. The longest quotation about the book's title appears in Chapter 10, when Scout explains:

"Remember it's a sin to kill a mockingbird." That was the only time I ever heard Atticus say it was a sin to do something, and I asked Miss Maudie about it. "Your father's right," she said. 'Mockingbirds don't do one thing but make music for us to enjoy. They don't eat up people's gardens, don't nest in corncribs, they don't do one thing but sing their hearts out for us. That's why it's a sin to kill a mockingbird.' (Lee, 1960:92)

Mockingbird: The mockingbird represents innocence. Like hunters who kill mockingbirds for sport, people kill innocence, or other people who are innocent, without thinking about what they are doing. Atticus stands firm in his defence of innocence and urges his children not to shoot mockingbirds both literally and figuratively. The mockingbird motif arises four times during *To Kill a Mockingbird*. First, when Atticus gives Jem and Scout air guns for Christmas and instructs them not to kill mockingbirds. Second, when B.B. Underwood writes about Tom Robinson's death in his column. Third, a mockingbird sings right before Bob Ewell attacks Jem and Scout. Finally, Scout agrees with Atticus that prosecuting Boo for Ewell's murder would be like killing a mockingbird. act eccentric and fail to adhere to social rules they too will end up like Boo, isolated and remembered as a grotesque monster. It is this fear that supports the social status quo and keeps individuals from standing up for that which they believe. Until people can understand and accept Boo, as Scout does at the end of the book, they will always be stuck in a world filled with fear, lies, and ignorance. Guns: Guns represent false strength. According to Atticus, guns do not prove manhood or bravery. Manhood and bravery come from a man's ability to persevere and fight using his wits, his heart, and his character. Neighbors use and venerate guns to the detriment of developing their own personal strength.

Hudson (2000:321) states that a **presupposition** is something assumed (presupposed) to be true in a sentence which asserts other information. Presupposition is used to explain all assumptions toward the utterance and the expression that is produced by the speaker.

"Which, gentlemen, we know is in itself a lie as black as Tom Robinson's skin, a lie I do not have to point out to you. <u>You</u> know the truth, and the truth is this: some Negroes lie, some Negroes are immoral, some Negro men are not to be trusted around women—black or white. But this is a truth that applies to the human race and to no particular race of men. There is not a person in this courtroom who has never told a lie, who has never done an immoral thing, and there is no man living who has never looked upon a woman without desire." (Lee, 1960:207)

The quotation above is the closing statement of Atticus in Tom Robinson trial. Atticus talks about the mindset of the society in Alabama of black people. Presupposition that can derive from the quotation above came from the utterance "You know the truth, and the truth is this: some Negroes lie, some Negroes are immoral, and some Negro men are not to be trusted around women— black or white. But this is a truth that applies to the human race and to no particular race of men." that is Atticus try to make clear about the wrong assumption of society that, Negro are trash, Negro are liars, Negro are dangerous, it is a kind of prejudice that makes injustice to the life of black people.

Nominalization is potentially making the process and action of the investigation in that sentence into abstract thing, in other word, make a biased sentence (Fairclough, 1992:27). Nominalization is the conversion of a clause into a nominal or noun. For instance, the noun reduction derived from the verb reduce and obligation from obligate. The nominalization is one way to obfuscate agency. Actually there is no biased sentence used in Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird* novel.

Semantics analysis aims to find the meaning of the text. The meaning of the text can be seen from background, and details. Lee explains how far racial injustice constructed in the society. Through the novel, Lee describes the condition of black people in Maycomb County who always damaged by white people. She shows the readers about the trouble caused by white people. The mistakes made by whites defeat the black people in the court's trial. Whites' prejudice control their action and pursuer them to hurt black people.

4.1.1.3.2. Syntax Analysis

Syntactic aspects of a discourse are related to the ordering and structuring sentences and to build the systematically and logical ideas in sentences. Syntax aspects include forms of sentences (associated with a logical way of thinking that explains the proposition in a series of sentences), coherence (relation between word and sentence), and the selection a number of pronouns.

Sentence form of the text is not just a question of technical correctness of grammar, but determining the meaning, which is formed by the form of sentence. In the structure active sentence, somebody become the subject of a statement, whereas in passive sentences somebody becomes an object (Pateda in Sobur, 2012:80). The sentence structure that presented in *To Kill a Mockingbird* novel is both active sentence and passive sentence.

- "Now don't you be so confident, Mr. Jem, I ain't ever seen any jury decide in favor of a colored man over a white man..." But Jem took exception to Reverend Sykes. (Lee, 1960:211)
- (2) "You know the truth, and the truth is this: some Negroes lie, some Negroes are immoral, some Negro men are not to be trusted around our women-black or white. But this is a truth that applied to the human race to no particular race of men," Atticus said. (Lee, 1960:207)

The quotation (1) used both active and passive voice. The first statement "Now don't you be so confident, Mr. Jem," used active voice which clearly identifies the action and who is performing that action. The second statement "I ain't ever seen any jury decide in favor of a colored man over a white man", Reverend Sykes used passive voice because he want to stress the object (any jury decide in favor of a colored man over a white man). The quotation (2) also used both active and passive voice. The statement "You know the truth, and the truth is this: some Negroes lie, some Negroes are immoral," is active voice. Atticus used active voice to give stress to the subject, some Negroes. He explain that the truth is some Negroes lie and immoral. The statement "some Negro men are not to be trusted around our women-black or white" is passive voice.

Every text consist of sentence sequence that express sequence of proposition. The propositions of such sequence are related among each other. They are **coherence** between previous and next sentence. That must be coherent in meaning also. Coherent sentences in the text are easily analyzing by seeing the conjunctive cohesion (Brown and Yule, 1983:191). The varieties of cohesive device that *To Kill a Mockingbird* novel used are: the additive (and), the adversative (but), and the causal (if).

- "The main one is, if I didn't I couldn't hold up my head in town, I couldn't represent this county in the legislature, I couldn't even tell you or Jem not to do something again." (Lee, 1960:77)
- (2) She is the victim of cruel poverty and ignorance, but I cannot pity her: she is white. She knew full well the enormity of her offense, but because her desires were stronger than the code she was breaking, she persisted in breaking it. She persisted, **and** her subsequent reaction is something that all of us have known at one time or another. She did something every child has done—she tried to put the evidence of her offense away from her. (Lee, 1960:206)
- (3) In our courts, when it's a white man's word against a black man's, the white man always wins. They're ugly, **but** those are the facts of life." (Lee, 1960:223)

First quotation used the connective *if*, which has a hypothetical conditional relation. The hypothetical conditional relation expressed by if clause above is the past prediction. If Atticus did not defend Tom Robinson, he could not hold up his head in Maycomb. The statement (2) used the connective *and*, usually *and* used to express the additional information. Differently in that context, the *and* pragmatically express the cause-consequences relation. The cause is about Mayella Ewell broke a rigid and time-honored code of white society with tempted a Negro. So, she tried to put the evidence of her offense away from her. The statement (3) used the connective *but* to make a contrastive relation between two facts. The fact that white man has bad attitude against black man, the unexpected that bad attitude is the truly fact of life of white man. Whites in 1930s could not accept the life of black people although they are not made mistakes.

Pronoun was represented in *To Kill a Mockingbird* novel used to refers the people itself, people as members of society in Maycomb County; it can be white people or black people. The writer found five types of pronoun; personal pronoun, possessive pronoun, reflexive pronoun, relative pronoun, and demonstrative pronoun.

As you grow older, you'll see white men cheat black men every day of your life, but let me tell you something and don't you forget it— whenever a white man does **that** to a black man, no matter **who he** is, how rich **he** is, or how fine a family **he** comes from, **that** white man is trash." (Lee, 1960:223) From the statement above personal pronoun *you* refer to Jem and Scout. The possessive pronoun *your*, indicate close possession of the life of Jem and Scout. The personal pronoun *me* describe the person speaking that is Atticus. The demonstrative pronoun *that* point to the bad attitude of white man toward black man. The relative pronoun *who* describes a noun which is mention before and more information is to be given about it. The relative pronoun *who* refers to the noun (the person) which is already mention in the beginning sentence (it is the white man) and more information (he is) is given after using a relative pronoun *(who)* for the noun (white man). The quotation gives the idea that the prevailing racism at the era has been so attached deeply in the society, although Atticus believes that any white person mistreats any black man has no morality.

To Kill a Mockingbird is full of injustice that affects many characters. How each character copes and how each is successful varies. However all of them do find ways to cope. Harper Lee was successful in illustrating how different characters react to discrimination and injustice by used good sentence arrangement.

4.1.1.3.3. Stylistic Analysis

Stylistic is defined as the study of style, variation, or choice of word in speaking or writing to make a different connotation or effect as a result (Jacob, 2009:1046). The key to stylistic excellence is a wide vocabulary and a sensitivity of language using.

Racial injustice is a constant theme in *To Kill a Mockingbird* novel. Most of the outrage the book engendered was due to its focus on rape and not to its sympathetic portrayal of blacks. Ironically, there was outrage from the African-American community itself, for the novel's free use of the word *nigger*, though Lee portrays black characters in a sympathetic light. The word 'Nigger' is used 48 times in the novel.

"Do you defend **niggers**, Atticus?" I asked him that evening. "Of course I do. Don't say **nigger**, Scout. That's common." "s what everybody at school says." "From now on it'll be everybody less one—" (Lee, 1960:76)

Nigger is a word derives from Spanish Negro to refer a black person. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary 8th Edition (2010), the word nigger means a very offensive word for a black person. The novel is set in the 1930s but was written in the late 1950s. The dialogue is marked by frequent use of the word 'nigger'. This is a convenient way to indicate to the reader the racist attitudes of various characters. When she wishes to refer to African-Americans, Harper Lee uses the term 'coloured'. It is not only racist whites who say use the term 'nigger'.

Since the novel was published, attitudes have changed about what is acceptable to speak and write. In the trial of O.J. Simpson, the word 'nigger' was considered too offensive to repeat in court, and was described as the 'N-word'.

Not only were blacks referred to as 'nigger' but, anyone associated with them, except for slave masters, were called, nigger-lovers. An example of this is that a character named Atticus Finch is defending a black person named Tom Robinson in court. Because he is doing this, most people in town are calling him a nigger-lover.

"Atticus," I said one evening, "what exactly is a **niggerlover**?" Atticus's face was grave. "Has somebody been calling you that?" "No sir, Mrs. Dubose calls you that. She warms up every afternoon calling you that. Francis called me that last Christmas, that's where I first heard it." (Lee, 1960:111)

"Scout," said Atticus, "**nigger-lover** is just one of those terms that don't mean anything—like snot-nose. It's hard to explain—ignorant, trashy people use it when they think somebody's favoring Negroes over and above themselves. It's slipped into usage with some people like ourselves, when they want a common, ugly term to label somebody." (Lee, 1960:111)

Nigger-lover is a term that refers to a white man who likes black people over the whites. Nigger-lover is actually an insult to any white people who treats black people nicely. It is an offensive language used by prejudiced people. From those statement, it could be concluded that Nigger lover contained the negative meaning given to the white people who defended the black people, and the towns didn't like it especially the white one.

Nigger and Nigger-lover are the words used by Harper Lee in her novel to show the racial injustice against black people. The skin color makes white people discriminate colored folks. The effect of it is expulsion. Expulsion is not only sensed by black but also anyone related to them.

4.1.1.3.4. Rhetoric Analysis

Rhetoric is the art of speaking or writing effectively. Rhetoric style is expression when a person speaks or writes. How the speaker or author deliver the messages which will be delivered to public or audience.

Graphics is form of writing, whether capital letter, lowercase, big size or small size, italic, bold, underline, number, colour or not. Those writing form is used to reveal which parts of the text are highlighted or prioritized and which parts are marginalized (Eriyanto, 2001:257-258). Actually there is no special graphics used in Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird* novel.

Excerpts from the Tom Robinson trial provide opportunities for examining ways in which Lee's use of **repetition**, coupled with careful, deliberate word choice, creates specific rhetorical effect. The following quotation occurs in Chapter 17 toward the beginning of Tom Robinson's trial when Atticus is questioning Mr. Ewell:

"Mr. Ewell," Atticus began, "folks were doing a lot of **running** that night. Let's see, you say you **ran** to the house, you **ran** to the window, you **ran** inside, you **ran** to Mayella, you **ran** for Mr. Tate. Did you, during all this running, **run** for a doctor?" (Lee, 1960:176)

The used *ran* and *running* so many times, there seems to be a lot of commotion going on. The repetition of *run* shows that Mr. Ewell was in such hurry because he was worried, but not worried enough to run to the doctor. The repetition stressed Mr. Ewell's not running for a doctor definitely makes a strong point in Tom Robinson case. The effect these entire subject-predicate-object sentence stringing all those short sentences

together creates the drama of running back and forth and recreates the fastpaced action of what happened. Also, this creates a vision of where Mr. Ewell supposedly was running. It is mean a repetitive list of unnecessary activity that helps the jury picture everything that was happening.

Metaphors are present throughout. A main example of a metaphor is the mockingbird, which comes up a lot in the novel. It represents innocence, and the most important time it is mentioned is when Atticus tells Scout and Jem not to shoot the mockingbirds.

> "Remember it's a sin to kill a mockingbird." [...] "Mockingbirds don't do one thing but make music for us to enjoy. They don't eat up people's gardens, don't nest in corncribs, they don't do one thing but sing their hearts out for us. That's why it's a sin to kill a mockingbird." (Lee, 1960:92)

The mockingbird in the novel is the symbol of innocent man. It was proved by some evidences. First, the mockingbird and the innocent black man never cause harm to other people. Second, the mockingbird and innocent black man often becomes the object for bullying. The last, killing the mockingbird and putting the innocent black man into a bad situation are considered as evilness. In this story of innocents destroyed by evil, the "mockingbird" comes to represent the idea of innocence. Thus, to kill a mockingbird is to destroy innocence. Throughout the book, a number of characters (Jem, Tom Robinson, Dill, Boo Radley, Mr. Raymond) can be identified as mockingbirds—innocents who have been injured or destroyed through contact with evil. This connection between the novel's title and its main theme is made explicit several times in the novel: after Tom Robinson is shot, Mr. Underwood compares his death to "the senseless slaughter of songbirds," and at the end of the book Scout thinks that hurting Boo Radley would be like "shooting a mockingbird."

4.1.2. The Social Context of Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird* novel

The setting of *To Kill a Mockingbird* novel was 1930 where racial injustice became very close with human life. The era can be called Great depression, the most traumatic era as long as American history (Haggarety, 2010:81). The causes of the catastrophe were complex, but most historians agree that an unstable economic situation was devastated by the stock market crash in New York City in October 1929. Many people lost their life savings or their homes; unemployment soared to 25 percent. The Depression only ended fully with the advent of World War II. Many problems were changed American's life in economical, political, and social aspect at that time.

People who live in America majority are from Europe. When Great Depression happened, people who live in America consisted of European and African. Long time ago, African were slave. They were bought by white people to help them working in the farm. White people need a lot of people to help their production in agriculture because they are from Europe were new population in United States. Whereas white people accustomed to life well and never work hard. White people think that Africans are stronger than them.

The slavery period is started from here. The history stated that the first black person's landed at James Town in 1619, immediately after the first England colony was established there. The black people were involuntary immigrants who had been skipped by the slave traders to America. They were sold to the landlords. Some of them brought from West Indies, but most of them were taken directly from Africa to America.

These black people were mostly concentrated in the Southern, where the colonial farms were larger. The land and climate in the South were very good to support the plantation of cotton and tobacco. The Southerners developed their plantation in those good conditions, that many employees were needed for their plantation. They needed many workers to keep their farms. The strong black people seem to prove the most practical and profitable solution. As the time passed, exploring the black people as workers increased and their number in the South multiplied. The significant of development began with the success of tobacco and cotton plantation. This condition continually happened for centuries until slavery manners deleted in 1865. Whites' society has new mindset based on the history and blacks can do nothing to fight. Black people considered as competitor in looking for jobs. Moreover, there is a movement of white anti-black. Racist condition covers people life in Great Depression era. The society creates the code for white and black.

Racial injustice could walk in line with Great Depression era because black people in America still consider a lower class based on their history in the pass. It means when people were pressed by economy condition, they need a lot of worker to cultivate their left over crops. Black people did not have their own land which is why blacks always being worker and work for white people although they are not slaves like long time ago. In the middle of economy degradation, racial injustice is growing fast together with people's needs especially white people.

To Kill a Mockingbird is fiction, but the trial of Tom Robinson is thoroughly plausible by historical standards. In the beginning of Great Depression era, the case of the Scottsboro Boys demonstrates this all too well. Despite much speculation that this was the source for Tom's story in the novel, Harper Lee has said it was not, although she did admit that "it will more than do as an example of deep-South attitudes on race vs. justice that prevailed at the time." Lee's biographer Charles Shields points out that the drama of the Scottsboro Boys affair took place on the national stage and, in this sense, does not quite fit with the kind of story Lee wanted to tell. After all, *To Kill a Mockingbird* is an intimate story of events that take place in just one small town. But the simple fact that the Scottsboro Boys' case unfolded as it did shows how easily an injustice such as the one that befalls Tom could have occurred.

In March of 1931 a group of nine black youths was "riding the rails" illegally jumping onto a freight car— from Chattanooga to Memphis, Tennessee. During the Great Depression this was a fairly common mode of transportation for the poor who were looking for work, or for escape. A smaller group of white youths was in the same car and a fight broke out; the white youths lost and were thrown from the train. However, they told the nearest stationmaster that they had been attacked, and he alerted the authorities at the upcoming station to board the train and arrest the black youths. Two white women who were also on the train accused the black men of raping them. That evening the governor of Alabama had to call up the National Guard to hold back a lynch mob bent on storming the jail. The nine boys were tried in the small town of Scottsboro and rapidly convicted. Eight of them were sentenced to death, the customary penalty for rape, especially the rape of a white woman by a black man. The prosecution requested "mercy" for the final defendant, thirteen-year-old Roy Wright. It only suggested life imprisonment because the boy was so young, although another of the accused Scottsboro Boys, Eugene Williams, also thirteen, was sentenced to death. However, eleven members of the jury insisted on the death penalty, while one held out for life in prison. The jurors believed unanimously in Wright's guilt, but were deadlocked regarding the appropriate sentence, so the case ended in a mistrial. The condition shows that race prestige defeat the law. Although blacks are not wrong, they are still sentenced wrong because they are colored. The important position in the government is majority occupied by white people.

The trial was a farce. As with Tom Robinson's trial, the jury was composed entirely of white men, all of them relatively poor farmers; townsfolk with professional jobs were routinely excused from jury duty at this time. The young defendants were not so fortunate as to be represented by an Atticus Finch. Instead their legal representation consisted of an alcoholic real estate lawyer from Tennessee who was unfamiliar with Alabama law and an elderly lawyer who was several decades removed from trying a criminal case. The two main witnesses were the two women, who, it soon emerged, had worked as prostitutes, and were terrified that they would themselves be arrested on morals charges if they had not claimed rape. There was no reliable forensic evidence to suggest rape had occurred, and no bruises or other signs of struggle.

The Scottsboro Boys trials took place between 1932 and 1938, and the controversy raged over decades. It became a national news story and an international embarrassment for the United States, showcasing the barbarism of Southern "justice" when it came to matters of race and sexuality. It did, however, result in an important Supreme Court victory, which essentially abolished the Southern institution of all-white juries in trials of this nature.

A law in the Great Depression era actually has the strength to force all of people in the Southern America to obey it. The case of Scottsboro Boys leads to describe how political condition at that time. It shows that law still influence by race. The fact that economy condition in 1950s is better than 1930s cannot change racist culture. Some factor such as class position and race became pursuer to keep justice. Their mindset about race influences each decision they made. Although at that time government system of United States was democracy and every people could deliver what's on their mind bit there was a changing in society. The issue of race impacts their way of thinking in Sothern America. Even the incident happened in 1930s was repeated again in 1950s which the condition of America was better than before.

In the novel the white people discriminate and prejudice to the black because they do not black people in their life. White people treat black people like trash and act like evil. White people cannot control their behaviour in hurting black people until blacks become a small part in society.

In political view, there is no difference between black and white in the government lens. The government system is democracy. It means everybody can deliver what in their mind to government. In fact, the system cannot protect the life of black people in the society. Racism defeats the law that the only wishing of black to get security and justice. The condition above makes the situation becomes very awful. If black people gets trouble with white people and the juries are white people, it is automatically makes whites win. The law is blind to solve the problem related to the race prestige. The mindset that white people is higher than black people, they always be over confident to do anything under humanity.

Racism makes the life of black people get injustice because the law is blind to defend the rights. Moreover, there is a group of white people that has different point of view about racial injustice. They know how to perceive this condition. This point maybe Lee want to show to the reader through she writes the novel. The strength from a group of anti racist cannot compete with a big community that has the same bad opinion and thought about black people. the community has strong passion to damage black people. here, the position of the writer as a part of anti-racist community (such as the main character Atticus and the supporting, Miss Maudie Akitson). The mindset of white people may be influence by the historical background. There is no reason can be accepted if the society has to ignore them from Southern American's life.

4.2.2. Discussion

After analyzing the novel *To Kill a Mockingbird* by Harper Lee using the text structure analyzed based on the three level of text (macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure) that proposed by Teun A. van Dijk, the writer found the theme, schemata, semantics, syntaxes, stylistic, and rhetoric used in the novel coverage. Then, the writer found the social context of the author through her writing.

The theme or macrostructure of Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird* novel is racial injustice against black people. There are no superstructure (headlines, lead, main events, previous events, background and verbal reaction) used in Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird* novel.

Analyzing the linguistic features of Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird* novel or microstructure, the writer found the semantic style; the condition of black people in Maycomb County who always damaged by white people, syntax style; Harper Lee was successful in illustrating how different characters react to discrimination and injustice by used good sentence arrangement, stylistic style; Nigger and Nigger-lover are the words used by Harper Lee in her novel to show the racial injustice against black people, rhetoric style; the author used metaphor of Mockingbird as the symbol as innocent men. The social context of *To Kill a Mockingbird* is the social condition which racial injustice becomes the most powerful issue in the Southern society. Moreover, the novel describes the people at Great Depression era. In the case, the black people become the victim of white mind's prejudice.

In addition there is different focus in this study among other studies done before. In this study, the writer focused in the text structure and the social context. Whereas, in previous study such done by Ningsih (2013) that focused on the meaning behind the text and ideological background underlying the text made, or studies done by Safitri (2015) and Nugraha, although they used different object for their study but both of them are same focus on the text structure of the text. While, study done by Prihandoko (2013) focused on the racism issue used critical discourse analysis belongs to Norman Fairclough.

To Kill a Mockingbird is a novel that much explores about moral. Moral is concerned with goodness or badness of characters, or a basic of human to distinguish among right and wrong intensions, thoughts or actions and to arrange of human conducts. In literature moral is a message conveyed or a lesson to be learned from a story or event. In *To Kill a Mockingbird*, Lee explores the morality about racial injustice, underestimate and slander that changes human's social status and destroy human's interaction. From the novel, the researcher found some goodness that can be learned, such as sympathy, understanding and love each other.

Racial injustice is a negative attitude that makes a person judge another based on the color of skin without knowing her or his good attitude as a human beings. Racial injustice usually makes a person cannot see the equality that given to him since he was born. In this novel, people make a social class based on their color skin. Moreover, a black man was suffered and dead just because of racial injustice. A person who is a victim of racial injustice will be so suffer a disappointed. Racial injustice is a negative attitude that caused insulting and discriminating to other. Therefore, racial injustice is a negative attitude that should be avoid by people around the world. Underestimate is also a negative attitude that should be avoided. Underestimate that shown by some characters in this novel makes a person judge another people cruelly and lead it to a wrong judgment. This wrong judgment is the result of irrational judgment among one person to other. Slender is another negative attitude that found in this novel. Slender causes a person suffer and get his unpleasing situation because he accused of raping a woman. The people cannot see the real fact because of slender that arranged by other person to a weaker person. Slender reflects the novel's preoccupation with injustices inflicted upon innocents. In this unpleasant situation, a black person who was killed by slender be the represent of novel's title to kill a mocking bird. In other ways, Tom Robinson as a black person character is a mockingbird itself.

As a Muslim, the researcher wants to give Islamic point of view in respect and not to be arrogant to other people who black people or white people. The messages of being respect and not arrogant is delivered in the al-Qur'an Surah Al-Hujurat verse 13:

"O mankind, indeed We have created you from male and female and made you peoples and tribes that you may know one other. Indeed, the most noble of you

in the sight of Allah is the most righteous of you. Indeed, Allah is Knowing and Acquainted." (Q.S. al-Hujurat:13)

The tafsir of surah al-Hujurat verse 13, according to Jalalain tafsir is:

"O mankind! We created you from a male and a female) that of Adam and Eve (and We have made you a nation-state) Syu'uuban pronunciation is the plural form of pronunciation Sya'bun, which means the level of nasab the most high offspring (and tribes) position tribes are under the nation, after a tribe or tribes called the Emirate, then Bathn, after Bathn is Fakhdz and at the bottom is Fashilah. For example is Khuzaimah is the name of a nation, Kinanah is the name of a tribe or tribe, Quraishi is the name of an Emirate, Qusai was the name of a Bathn, Hashim is the name of a Fakhdz, and Al-Abbas is the name of a Fashilah (so you guys know each other-know) pronunciation Ta'aarafuu origin is Tata'aarafuu, then one of two letters Ta disposed so be Ta'aarafuu; meaning that most of you guys know each others instead of for each property in nasab altitude or descent, because the real pride was only assessed in terms of piety. (Verily the noblest among you in the sight of Allah are the most cautious. Indeed Allah knows) about you (again Most Know) what's stored in your mind."

The asbab al-nuzul narrated by Abu Mulaikah, at the time of Fath Makkah (8 H), Rasul sent Bilal bin Rabbah for a call to prayer, he climbed up the temple and cried out to the Muslims to prayer congregation. Ahab son of Usaid when saw Bilal went up the temple said, "Praise be to Allah who has died my father, so it was not witnessed today."

Harith bin Hisham said: "Muhammad found others all crows are black except this", these words are intended to download the scorn Bilal, Bilal because skin color is black. Then Jibril told the Prophet about what they do. So this verse came down, which forbids people to boast about his position, the stratification according to rank, wealth, lineage and booed the poor. Explained also that the glory associated with piety, because what distinguishes human beings from the sight of Allah is simply a person's piety.

God created man from a man (Adam) and the woman (Eve), and making the nation-states, tribes, and a different color for each kuligt not flout, but to know each other and help. God does not love those who show arrogance by descent, rank or wealth for noble among men with Allah only those who fear Him. Ascribes the human habit of it has nothing to do with nationality and wealth. Yet in the eyes of God, the noble it is that most people fear God. But there is no excess for anyone over another, except by piety.

Allah's Messenger, Prophet Muhammad exposed the relationship among people in the world in his first speech in Madinah and give four message for people who want go to heaven safely.

Hadith from Abdullah bin Salam ra, he said: "The first time the Prophet came to Medina, crowds swarm to him (and) I am among those who came to him when I watched his face and examined it carefully (he rate the faces of the Prophet), I that knew his face was not the face of a liar." Abdullah bin Salam ra said, "The first speech I've heard of him (the Prophet) was, "O people, spread the greeting, give dining, praying at night while people are sleeping (and) undoubtedly you go to heaven safely." [0949] Sahih. At-Timidzi history (Sahih Hasan), Ibn Majah and Al–Hakim, At Targheeb.

Rasul message contains four lessons:

The first is spread greetings. R.a of Abu Hurairah: The Messenger of Allah said, "You cannot enter heaven before you believe, and you can not say you love one another believer before one another. I much did you show me the way to courtship? Spread greeting between neighbors." (0042) Sahih Muslim

Spread the greeting can realize the harmony, increasing the sense of affection and can raise darjat of Muslims into believers. This is the main case in the community and the country namely, harmony and affection and with respect for their fellow human beings especially fellow Muslims. Do not be arrogant with the rank and knowledge that exists and duplicity manislah. Begins with greetings in advance and learn how to give and answer with the correct greeting.

The second message was give dining. Feeding the intention do well to the neighbors and the poor. It can circumvent the spirit of families and their fellow treasonous malice. This case appears to be trivial, but very, very important because the community is made up of a set of neighbors. If the neighbors mutual respect and compassion it will be realization of the harmony of society.

Hadith from Jabir bin Abdillah r.a: Messenger of Allah said, "All the good deeds is charity." [165] Sahih Bukhari - Adabul mufrad

Hadith: From Abu Dhar r.a said: My Beloved (the Prophet) intestate to me: "If you cook vegetables, then increase the broth and watch your neighbor."

[Sahih Muslim and others. Quoted from; courtesy be neighbors, writing Sheikh Ali Hasan Ali Abdul Hamid]

The third is midnight prayer. Midnight prayer brought a lot of good thoughts strengthen them (easy to focus, intelligent), strengthens the body, relieving lazy (cases which led to boredom, do not know why my son (a sense of 'blank'), feeling disoriented and so on. Between the impression is to create fear of the enemies of Islam when Muslims see that was always strong and powerful in terms of both physical (physical) strength mahupun psychological, emotional (spiritual) and for instance. Hadith from Abu Hurairah r.a: Messenger of Allah said, "When a person is sleeping, what the devil makes three vertices in the head. For every knot he (satan) said, 'Go to sleep you all night.""

Four Apostles message was so strong impression by his companions. Including, Abdullah bin Salam. Of the four, three related to human relations and one thing is related to a relationship with God Almighty. This is the first message of the Prophet to the Muslims in Madina and this is what so memorable and held fast is by Abdullah bin Salam.

Division of man into nations and tribes is also an expression of Allah's unique Attribute; 'al-Khaliq 'the Creator'', that He created infinite number of people with distinct features extending from one soul. Allah explained that these differences of color and language are a sign of His Greatness and Power, He said:

وَمِنْ اَيَنْنِهِ خَلْقُ ٱلسَّمَوَٰتِ وَٱلْأَرْضِ وَٱخْنِلَفُ أَلْسِنَنِكُمُ وَأَلُوَ بِكُرْ إِنَّ فِي ذَالِكَ لَأَيَنْتِ لِلْعَالِمِينَ ٢

"And among His Signs is the creation of the heavens and the earth and the difference of your languages and colors. Verily, in that are indeed signs for men of sound knowledge." (Q.S. ar-Rum: 22)

This verse tells about a lot of languages in this world and also diversity of colours. They should be able live diversely. No one has the similarities with others. Even they different from one another in their speech or attitudes, neither real nor hidden, it is only be seen through their contemplation.

