

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this second chapter, the study will discuss some theories used to analyze the data. It clarifies the whole theory relating to issues in the statement of the problem. It includes the discussion of previous studies, expressive approach and theory racial discrimination. Those theories are explained as follows:

2.1 Expressive Approach

How is a poem born? To answer that question we have to notice is that actually every action there is must be a reaction. So does the poem itself. As individual and as member of society someone must have such a mental experience. Through it then he reacts. The way of reaction of each people is different and here the poet draws his reaction by creating poems, the creation has a very special characteristic. It means that the poet creates a poem just when he felt such a pressure in his soul. He has to set it free. Then it is called as individual that nobody can replace it but he by himself.

A cultured man and also a famous art critic of Indonesia: Ashadi Siregar said, "... An artist especially a scribe will only create his work of art if there is such a motivation and a pressure which comes from his soul and the characteristic of that motivation is very individual". (qtd in Muhsonati 14). So it is conclude that the characteristic of poem is very personal.

And just because of that personal characteristic, the matter of analyzing poem itself, basically that activity, it just to try come to the nearest meaning as poet

means. The activity is only limited in touching, because to say that our analyzing is exactly same to the real meaning is impossible. The reasonable and logical answer is that there is nobody who can know exactly the same as like as the poets means.

Whatever we do is just guessing. Prof. A. Teeuw even said "... it is possible in one poem there are many interpretations or poliinterpretations" (16). For the matter of interpretation or analyzing, here the writer takes expressive theory which is hoped that this will help us. It is important, especially when we face an unknown poem, and for student of literary class who do still need help for analyzing activities.

In analyzing the expression of Langston Hughes, the expressive theory is used to find the perception, feeling, and thought of the author depicted in it. Also, it is used to explore the life experiences of the author as found in the poem. By utilizing the expressive theory, the expression of the author in the poem can be analyzed and explained. In *The Mirror and the Lamp*, M.H. Abrams states that Wordsworth announced in his Preface to the *Lyrical Ballads* of 1800 that "poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings."

Moreover, Abrams continues asserting that "Poetry is the overflow, utterance, or projection of the thought and feeling of the poet; or else (in the chief variant formulation) poetry is defined in terms of the imaginative process which modifies and synthesizes the images, thoughts, and feelings of the poet" (21-22). Furthermore, M.H. Abrams summarizes the expressive theory in this way:

"A work of art is essentially the internal made external, resulting from a creative process operating under the impulse of feeling, and embodying the combined product of the poet's perceptions, thoughts, and feelings" (22). According

to Merriam-Webster Dictionary Online, perception is” the way you think about or understand someone or something, and/or a result of perceiving.” Moreover, thought is “an idea, plan, opinion, picture, etc., that is formed in your mind, and/or the act of carefully thinking about the details of something.” Furthermore, feeling is “an emotional state or reaction” expressive theory, which centers on the feelings of the artist and the art resulting from the outpouring of those feelings; and last, the objective theory that calls for a work of art to be viewed as a closed system to be considered apart from the "externals" of object imitated, audience reaction, or artist intention.

Furthermore, it is show the impulse within the poet of feelings and desires seeking expressions or the compulsion of the creative imagination which has its internal source of motion. The propensity is to grade the arts by the extent to which their media are amenable to undistorted expression of the feeling or mental powers of the artist and to classify the species of an art, and evaluate their instances, by the qualities of mind of which they are a sign. Of the elements constituting a poem, the elements of diction, especially figures of speech, becomes primary and burning question is no longer, is it true to natural utterance of emotion and imagination of poetic conventions.

2.2 Theory of Race, Racism, and Racial Discrimination.

The main theory in this study is theory racial discrimination. To support this main theory the writer needs the other theories such as theory of race and racism.

Theory of race and racism is supporting of racial discrimination theory. Without these both theories, the writer cannot catch the main theory, racial discrimination.

2.2.1 Theory of Race

Race is the world classification human based on the physical characteristic. Base on those classifications, those human join with the human who have same characteristic, they make group base on those characteristics.

“This establishment of the other as other as promoted by the initial drives to establish self-identity by identifying with the other. Negating other, denigrating them, becomes in part, thus, also self negation, and self effacement” (Goldberg 60)

2.2.2 Theory of Racism

Racism and racial discrimination as seemingly same, but actually these two terms that use the same word “race” are different. There are closed relations between racism and racial discrimination. Firstly, the researcher would like to define the racism. Rothenberg (12) said that racism is any policy, practice, belief or attitudes characteristics or status to individual based upon their race. She adds that racism is belief in the inherent superiority of one race over all others and thereby the right to dominant (402).

This racism has two forms of racial relation; they are the form of acceptance and the form of rejection. The forms of acceptance are assimilation, accommodation, amalgamation, and pluralism. The forms of rejection are prejudice, segregation, and discrimination. (qtd. In Bintan 18)

Lincoln declared “My paramount object of struggle is to save the union, and it is not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slaves, I would do it”.

In fact, there were in which people who were apparently white were suddenly found to have a Negro ancestry and then became ostracized as racially inferior. This meant that someone defined as white in one state might be classified as Negro in another and could, therefore, dramatically change their status simply by crossing a state boundary. This repression depended on the Negroes being denied the vote, which meant that they were without any political influence. This way achieved by a multitude of tricks and deceptions. In some cases the vote was only available to people who could satisfy the local registrar that they understood the Constitution or were of good character and the local registrar always took care that no blacks were so qualified.

2.2.3 Theory of Racial Discrimination

Simple definition, racial discrimination refers to unequal treatment of persons or groups on the basis of their race or ethnicity. According to Rothenberg (9-14), when an action limits opportunities available because of their race, sex, or racial origin the problem the discrimination arise. Thus, it can be said that discrimination means the prejudice treatment of different groups to the other group based on certain characteristics. It is supported by Stanfield that discrimination refers to differential treatment of otherwise equally qualified person (Stanfield 176).

Based on the explanation above, people often put race in wrong way. This term often makes a group of people feel higher than any other group. Discrimination appears when dominant and minority groups are created in the

society. The dominant group will dominate and regulate the minority groups. According to Racial and Ethnic Groups by Scafer, “discrimination is an unfavorable action toward people because they are members of a particular racial or ethnic group” (108). The dominant group becomes the superior class and hold the minority groups with their own ideas and regulations. The doctrine of White supremacy made by the “Whites” group says that “all members of the white race are superior to or “better than” all members of the nonwhite races” (qtd in Zuamah 17). The Whites claim their race as “higher” superiorities in the society and do not want to blend with others.

Furthermore, Martin N Marger (Marger 27) says that racism is a belief system, or ideology design to justify and rationalize racial and ethnic equality.

Racism is structured around three basic ideas, there are:

“Human is divided naturally into different physical types. Such physical traits as they display are intrinsically related to their culture, personality, and intelligence. On the basis of their genetic inheritance, some groups are innately superior to others”.

He also adds that humans are subdivided into distinct hereditary groups that are innately different in their social behavior and mental capacities and that can therefore be ranked as superior or inferior. Those who are more powerful, more wealth are called the dominant or superior, while those who do not have a great power as the superior and do not have wealth as inferior do called the subordinate or inferior. It is supported by Rothenberg that dominant group usually impedes the development of the subordinates and blocks their freedom of expression and action. (22)

“If groups are effectively portrayed as inferior, they can be not only denied equal access to various life chances but in some cases enslaved, expelled, or even annihilated with justification”(Merger 29)

Rothenberg supported this statement by saying that once a group is defined as inferior; the superiors tend to label it as defective or substandard in various ways (22).

2.2.3.1 Types of Racial Discrimination

According to Jones (13-14), racism as one kinds of racial discrimination divided into three types:

First is *Individual racism* is the closest to race prejudice and suggest a belief in the superiority of one’s own race over another and in the behavior enactment that maintain those superior and inferior positions.

Second is *Institutional racism* is the institutional extension of individual racist beliefs, consisting primarily of using and manipulating duly constituted institutions so as to maintain a racist advantage over others. It is also the product of certain institutional practices that operate to restriction on a racial basis the choices, rights, mobility and access of groups of individual.

Third is *Cultural racism* can generally be defined as the individual and intuitional oppression of the superiority of race’s cultural heritage over that of another race. The point of cultural racism is that, when one group enjoys the power to define the cultural values and the individual forms. Those values should take and to reward those who posses them and punish or ignore those who do not the extent that they claim cultural heritage and diverge from these care cultural beliefs.

The theory of racial discrimination brought by both Jones and Marger has been explained above. But, Marger's theory of racial discrimination toward which says that "Native Americans are discriminated by their education, occupation or work place, employment, public facilities including health care, religion, law and housing, seems to be more specific to use in analysis, since it has represented Jone's theory. Yet, this study only focuses on discrimination on education, work places and public facilities.

2.2.3.2 Aspect of Racial Discrimination

Racial discrimination in this subject has some effects in life. Most of it happens in our ordinary activity, for example in work, in our society, or even in our family itself. According to some theories that related to it, racial discrimination is classified in to some aspects, at workplace, education, and social society.

2.2.3.2.1 Racial Discrimination in Workplace

The Journal of Economic Perspectives volume 12, No 2 (Spring 91-100 in Bintan 24) said that "racial discrimination in economic did with someone in their job" its mean that the economic is depend on people job. That discrimination is against the law for an employer to discriminate against on grounds of race when choosing someone for a job and when deciding which staff will be promoted, given benefits at work, such as training, disciplined, dismissed and made a redundant.

Racial discrimination is happen again when they are applying for a job. It is against the law for an employer to discriminate in the several cases, when deciding who should be offered a job. This includes the job description, the person specification that are description of the skills, experience and qualifications needed to do the job, the application form, the short-listing process, interviewing and final selection. Other terms about the employment contract, such as pay holidays or working condition and by deliberately not considering the applications.

The Race Relation Act protests employees and contract workers. It also makes it unlawful for recruitment agencies, unions and partnerships to discriminate. Harassment at work could be happen in some case in other work. It is against the law for the employer or a colleague to racially harass other race people. If the people harassing, it does not stop after another people have asked them to, it's mean that you should complain to your employer. Many employers treat racial harassment by their staff as disciplinary offense, and they should discipline the person who harassing. If the employer does not do anything or does not do enough to prevent it, he can take claim against them to an employment section.

Discrimination or harassment after leaving the job in some case to related with employer. An employer must not racially discriminate against or harass after have left the job. An example of this might be refusing to give a reference when other employees of a different racial group are given such a reference. The Race Relations Act says employers are responsible for acts of

racial discrimination or harassment by their employees and agents, unless they have taken reasonable measures to prevent it. It can take a case to an employment tribunal if suffer discrimination or harassment.

When an employer is allowed to discriminate there are a few cases when an employer is allowed to discriminate, when a person's race, color nationality or ethnic or national origin is a genuine requirement or qualification for the job and only a person from that group may do the job. There is a rule that restricts employment to people of a particular nationality or national origin. This applies only to employment by the Crown or a public body, the matter is not covered by the Race relations Act.

2.2.3.2.2 Racial Discrimination in Education

The division of schools according to the race of the students is one kind of racial discrimination in education. In more critical condition, they people can be discriminated in getting their right to education and training for racial reasons, whereas education is regarded as right of all people without any exception, even for the racial causes. It is against the law for a school or college to discriminate against or harass the student in the terms on which it offers to admit student and when deciding whether to exclude student. And some cases when in the way child is taught. The school or college must deal with any racial harassments or abuse by staff.

Racial discrimination in education is also called academic racism was pushed by white supremacists during period when white people garnered great profits from slavery and ancestry from the victims of the profitable slave and

colonial systems. It is also against the law for a local education authority to discriminate when assessing a child's special needs. If the people their child is facing racial discrimination, they should first try to discuss the problem with the teacher or head teacher. The Department for Education and Skills has information about dealing with this.

2.2.3.2.3 Racial Discrimination in Social Life

The black is minority occupies a low position in the stratification system. As minorities, they have some characteristics which the lower class has. Even they achieve higher socioeconomic levels still face various disadvantages and assaults on their dignity. The disadvantages are not always due to biased individuals. The term institutional racism was coined to refer to the fact established policies and practices so social institutional tend to perpetuate racial discrimination. It means whether or not the people involved are prejudiced or deliberate in their discriminatory behavior, the normal practice and policies themselves guarantee that minorities will be short changed.

The portrayal of minorities in the media has tended to perpetuate various negative stereotypes. The Black as minorities still does not receive equitable treatment in the media like television and radio. In Education, four primaries and secondary education practice that perpetuate discrimination are segregated school, so called IQ testing, ability grouping of children, and differential treatment of children based on racial identity. In economy, institutional racism has pervaded the economy in the tree ways; they are exploitation of minority labor, exclusion of minorities from full participation in

the economy and exploitation of minority consumers. And the governments who are supposed to protect and help its citizens equally do not always give its advantages to the blacks as much as the white are given. The social structure has tended to create and perpetuate superior and inferior partners of interaction because of the clustering of minorities in low status, low power roles in institutions. The minorities have lacked the power to exercise control over institutions and have failed to receive the full benefits to participation in that institutions.

The policies and practices of the economic institutions, like government, tend to maximize and persuade the well being of those who are dominant. Social psychological factor which support the racism becomes racial discrimination is prejudice. Prejudice is emotional attitude toward a human group (Simpson and Yinger in Laurer 227).

Prejudice legitimates different treatment of group members and helps to perpetuate white dominance. Prejudice is an individual characteristic, but it's causes lie outside the individual because no one is born with prejudiced person, they are on welfare which caused them do not want to work, they have more children than they can properly care for, therefore they show themselves to be immoral, they do not speak proper English, therefore they are intellectually inferior.

2.3 Review of Related Studies

This analysis is based on the previous analysis which has been done earlier. A study about the society in this poem with the title "*A sociological*

approach on Langston Hughes poem “which has been written in 2009 by Ade Agung Sahida from The State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. That previous research focuses on attempt to present of Langston Hughes correlate the poem to African American life in 1930 in America. The previous research uses qualitative method using sociological approach by Hippolyte Taine Theory. And the analysis unit of focus of this research is the poem entitled: Negro, Cross and I Too by Langston Hughes.

Whereas, in this research the writer focuses on expression of the author who is describes racial discrimination in this poem. Then, the writer intends to use expressive approach using elements of diction figures of speech and racial discrimination theory in this analysis. The difference between this research and the previous research is that this research not concern of social relationship between the author and society, but the writer analyze experiences of racial discrimination in Black American which depict by the author with using the diction which correlation with the era.