

**DEPICTIONS OF VIOLENCE RACISM IN RON STALLWORTH'S
NOVEL BLACK KLANSMAN**



THESIS

**Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of Requirement for the Bachelor Degree at
Faculty of Letter Bosowa University**

**RIFYATUL AZIZAH
4517051007**

**ENGLISH LITERATURE DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS
BOSOWA UNIVERSITY
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THESIS
DEPICTIONS OF VIOLENCE RACISM IN RON STALLWORTH'S NOVEL
BLACK KLANSMAN

Arranged and Submitted by

RIFYATUL AZIZAH

4517051007

Has been defended In front of the Skripsi Examination Committee

ON

August, 30th 2021

Approved By

Supervisor I



Dr. Sudirman Maca, S.S.,M.Hum
NIDN. 09 01077002

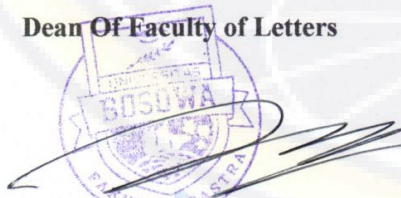
Supervisor II



Andi Tenri Abeng, S.S.,M.Hum
NIDN. 09 08068601

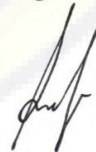
Known By

Dean Of Faculty of Letters



Dr. Sudirman Maca, S.S.,M.Hum
NIDN. 09 01077002

Head of English Department



Andi Tenri Abeng, S.S.,M.Hum
NIDN. 09 08068601

Date of Approval.....

PAGE OF APPROVAL

Title : **DEPICTIONS OF VIOLENCE RACISM IN RON
STALLWORTH'S NOVEL "BLACK KLANSMAN"**

Name : **RIFYATUL AZIZAH**

Register Number : **4517051007**

Faculty : **FACULTY OF LETTERS**


Study Program : **ENGLISH DEPARTMENT**

Approved by:

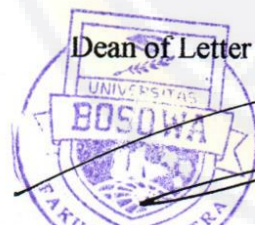

Supervisor I


Supervisor II


Dr. Sudirman Maca, S.S., M.Hum.
NIDN : 0901077002


Andi Tenri Abeng, S.S., M.Hum.
NIDN : 0908068601

Known by


Dean of Letter Faculty

Dr. Sudirman Maca, S.S., M.Hum.
NIDN : 0901077002

Head of English Department

Andi Tenri Abeng, S.S., M.Hum.
NIDN : 0908068601

Date of Approval : 26/08/2021

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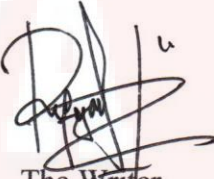
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The Writer, August 30th 2021



The Writer
Rifyatul Azizah

STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

The writer here declares that the content in this thesis **DEPICTIONS OF VIOLENCE RACISM IN RON STALLWORTH'S NOVEL *BLACK KLANSMAN*** stating that this thesis is truly my own work. The writer take full responsibility for the content of this thesis. The opinions or other findings of the authors included in this thesis are cited or quoted in accordance with ethical standards.

Makassar, August 30th 2021



Writer
Rizyatul Azizah

ABSTRACT

Rifyatul Azizah . 2021. Analyze *The Depiction of Violence Racism in Ron Stallworth Novel “Black Klansman”*(Supervised by Sudirman Maca and Andi TenriAbeng).

The objectives of this study were to identify the depictions of violence racism and identify the impact of violence racism on African-America society in “*Black Klansman*” novel by Rons Stallworth.

The data source used in this research is Black Klansman novel. In analyzing the data, the writer used a qualitative descriptive research method through sociological approach. The data were obtained by using reading, identified, noting and quoting, and collecting data techniques to classify the racism and the impact of racism in the novel Black Klansman by Swingewood and Setiadi theories with his classification of violence in narrow and broad sense.

The result of this research there were 13 data that depicted of violence racism in “*Black Klansman*” novel by Ron Stallworth. 5 data contained the violence racism in narrow sense, 8 data of the violence racism in broad sense, and there were 9 data which include the impact of violence racism.

Keywords: Racism, Sociological Approach, Novel.

ABSTRAK

Rifyatul Azizah . 2021. Analisis Penggambaran Kekerasan Rasisme Dalam Karya Ron Stallworth Novel “Black Klansman” (Pembimbing oleh Sudirman Maca and Andi TenriAbeng)

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi penggambaran kekerasan rasisme dan mengidentifikasi dampak kekerasan rasisme pada masyarakat Afrika-Amerika dalam novel “*Black Klansman*” karya Rons Stallworth.

Sumber data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah novel Black Klansman. Dalam menganalisis data, penulis menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif melalui pendekatan sosiologis. Data diperoleh dengan menggunakan teknik membaca, mengidentifikasi, mencatat dan mengutip, serta mengumpulkan data untuk mengklasifikasikan rasisme dan dampak rasisme dalam novel “*Black Klansman*” menurut teori Swingwood dan Setiadi dengan klasifikasi kekerasan dalam arti sempit dan umum.

Hasil penelitian ini terdapat 13 data yang menggambarkan kekerasan rasisme dalam novel “Black Klansman” karya Ron Stallworth. 5 data yang memuat kekerasan rasisme dalam arti sempit, 8 data kekerasan rasisme dalam arti umum., dan ada 9 data yang termasuk dampak dari kekerasan rasisme.

Kata Kunci: Rasisme, Pendekatan Sosiologi, Novel.

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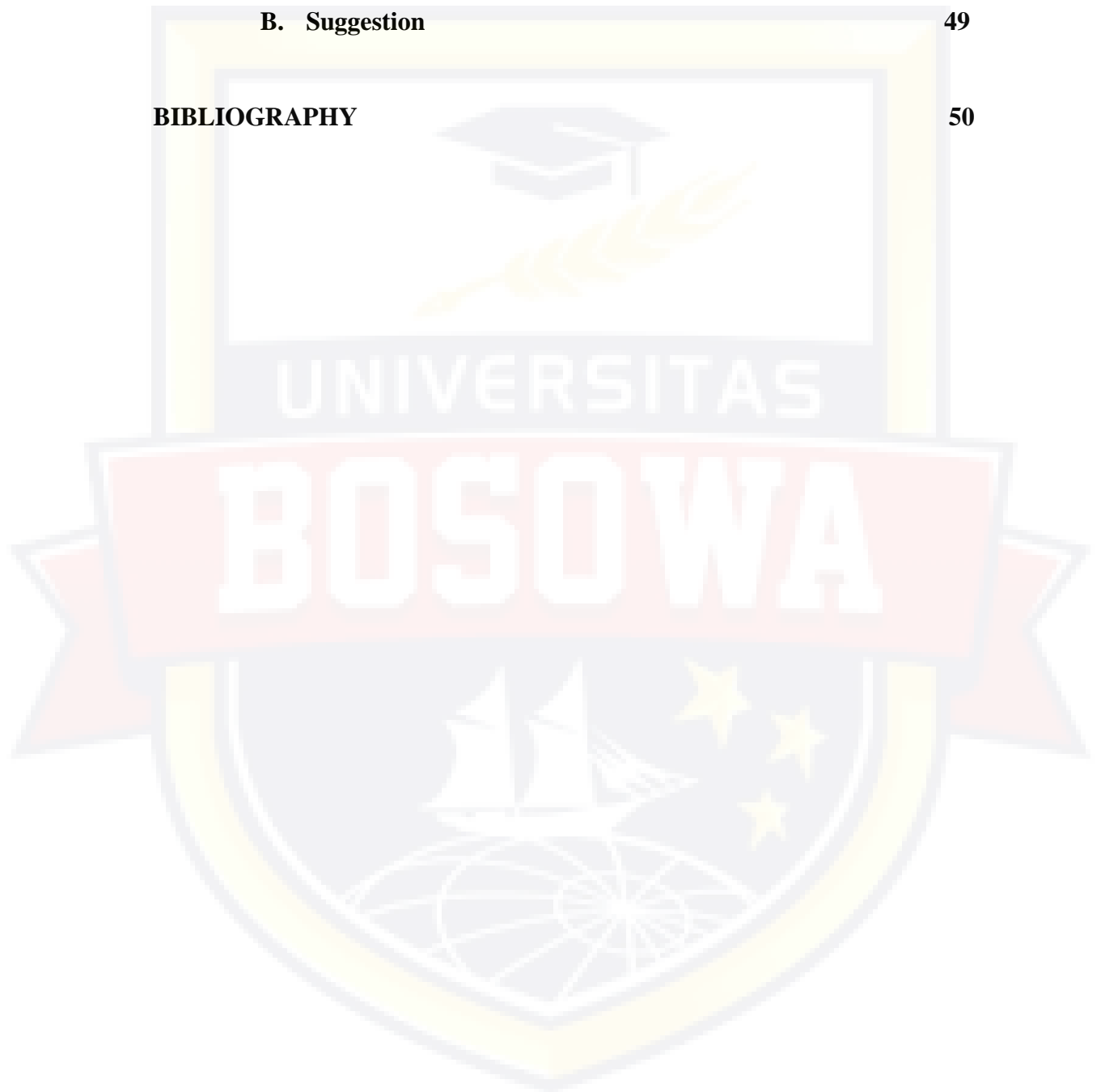
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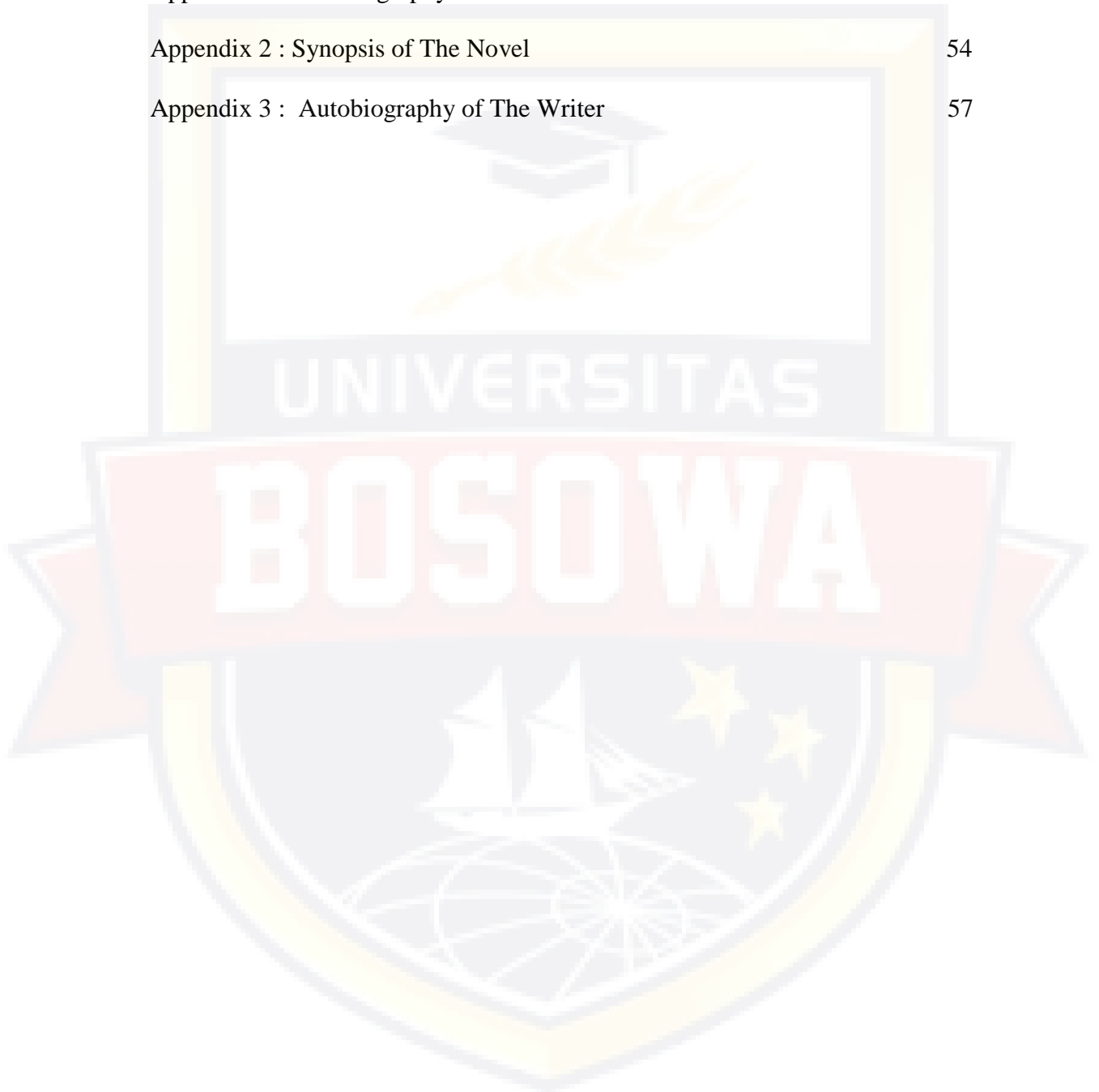
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background, reason for choosing the title, identification of the problems, question of the research, objective of the research, scope of the research, and also about the significance of the research.

A. Background

In literary research there are some perspectives or approaches to analyzing them. Literary work is trying to create the values of life that are located in literary works. Many values of life can be found in these literary works. Literature as a cultural product contains values that are alive and well within the community. Literature, as the result of the soul processing of the author is produced through a long process of reflection overriding the essence of life and life. Literature is written with a deep appreciation and soul touch which is deeply encapsulated about life. The language factor is the characteristic of differentiating literary works from other works of art (Rokhmansyah, 2014 : 3). Thus it can be said that in essence literary works are works of art with media or language as the main ingredient.

Literature is a form and an artificial creation of creative art in the form of humans and activities that use language as the intermediary. A literary work that trying to channel human needs and produce beautiful creations, as a creative work. As a result, literary works cannot produce the exact same results even with the same object or vice versa. Literary works has its own

meaning, bound by the world in words created by the author based on the author's social reality and experiences.

One of the popular form of literature is a novel. Novel is a rather long and simple prose because it only tells the purpose of an incident that led to a conflict resulting in a change in the fate of the perpetrator. Novels reflect on and describe the reality that is seen, felt in a certain form with certain influences or ties associated with the achievement of human desires. A novel is a story with a long plot filling one or more books, which composes human life, which is imaginative, tells human life until conflicts occur that can lead to changes in fate for the perpetrators (Sumaryanto 2019: 39). The results of novel literary works contain beauty that can cause pleasure, touching, attracting attention, refreshing readers' feelings, mental experiences contained in literary works enriching the inner life of humans, especially readers. In understanding the literary works related to society or social elements contained in literature, an approach or review is needed, namely the sociology of literature.

Sociology of literature seen from reality, the extent to which literary works reflect reality. The reality implies a fairly meaning broad, namely everything that is outside the literary work and which is referred to by the literary work. Literary work is a product of life that contains social and cultural values of a phenomenon in human life. Thus, the sociology of literature approach pays attention to the documentary aspects of literature, on the basis of a view that literature is an image or portrait of social phenomena.

Social and moral themes could be divided into tragedy, revenge, humor, love, racism and etc. In essence, phenomena that are concrete, happening all around us day by day, can be observed, photographed and documented. This phenomenon is brought back into a new discourse with creative processes in the form of literary works into observation, analysis, interpretation, reflection, imagination, evaluation, etc, (Nasution, 2016:17).

Racism is the belief that groups of humans possess different behavioral traits corresponding to physical appearance and can be divided based on the assumption that one race is superior to another. The people will find the differences between one race and another. The differences between communities in society including religion, economy, social class status, and others. Issues of racial violence are still an interesting theme for story ideas in films and in novels. Racism violence itself is a form of action, intimidation either verbally, non-verbally, symbolically, physically, psychologically, by individuals or groups to other individuals and groups of different races (Fredrickson, 2015: 137). This happens because issues of racial violence often occur in all parts of the world and without our being aware of it or being aware that it is very close to the lives of black Americans, especially African-American.

In this research with many racist issues, some people who are sensitive to this problem finally make a work, for example making a novel about racism. The novel can become mass media and a tool of entertainment, but at the same time it has become a means to learn and understand things that

happened in the past such as history and biography. *Black Klansman* is a novel based on a true story written by Ron Stallworth. The novel is set in the 70's where it follows the story of a young black man (African-American) named Ron Stallworth, the first black in the history who being subjected to the racist after joined the police department of colorado springs, Colorado and tells the brutality of members of the extreme racist organization Ku Klux Klan (KKK) in eradicating blacks and minorities in the United States such as Jews, Asians and Roman Catholics by spreading terror through various violence to the murder of black people.

Based on the background, the Writeris interested in conducting research on the novel *Black Klansman* to learn and understand things that happened in the past to prevent risks that can occur in the future with the research title "*Black Klansman*" novel.

B. Reason for Choosing the Title

In this study, analyze about *Depictions of Violent Racism in Black Klansman novel by Ron Stallworth (A Sociological Approach)* ". This topic is still urgently investigated to see how violent racism is depicted in the *Black Klansman* novel and based on a true story, thus describing the actual social conditions. *Black Klansman* is unique in its depiction of the character of the KKK group which allegedly depicts violent racism against blacks.

C. Identification of the Problems

There are two problems that the Writer finds in Rons Stallworth's novel in "*Black Klansman*". The first problem is racism that occurred in Colorado. The story of a young black man (African-American) named Ron Stallworth who was subjected to the racist after joined the police department. And the second problem is the impact from the brutality of members of the extreme racist organization Ku Klux Klan (KKK) in eradicating blacks and minorities in the United States such as Jews, Asians and Roman Catholics by spreading terror through various violence to the murder of black people and The impact of racism in "*Black Klansman*" by Rons Stallworth.

D. Question of the Research

Based on the background above, The Writer defines a research questions as follows:

1. What are the violence racism depicted in "*Black Klansman*" novel by Ron Stallworth?
2. How are the impact of violence racism on African-American society in "*Black Klansman*" novel by Rons Stallworth?

E. Objective of the Research

It is necessary for the writer to gain more description and information from the formulation of the problem. Here are the answers to the questions above, the objective of the research are mentioned as follows:

1. To identify the depictions of violence racism in “*Black Klansman*” novel by Ron Stallworth.
2. To identify the impact of violence racism on African-America society in “*Black Klansman*” novel by Rons Stallworth.

F. Scope of the Research

Based on the identification problems, the writer will focus on analyzing how is the racism causes in Ron Stallworth’s novel “*Black Klansman*”. The scopes of the research are mentioned as follows:

1. The depictions of violence racism against the characters in “*Black Klansman*” novel by Ron Stallworth.
2. The impact of violence racism on the characters of African-America society in “*Black Klansman*” novel by Rons Stallworth.

G. Significance of the Research

The significance of the research are to obtain the benefits. The benefits in this study are divided into two namely theoretical and practical benefits. The two benefits can be explain as follows:

1. Theoretically, this research will have contribution to develop the theory of literature especially characters analysis study.
2. Practically, this study is expected to provide readers with an understanding of the violent racism and how bad the impact of those violence to humans who are experiencing them in Ron Stallworth's *Black*

Klansman novel. This research is also expected to be a reference for further writers in the field of literature in order to broaden their horizons, especially those who concentrate on literary studies in relation to sociological approaches.



CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter presents the previous studies, literature, racism, also discuss about theoretical approach.

A. Previous Studies

To support this thesis, few researches in analyzing racism have been conducted by some research:

Iqlil (2015) investigated racism in the title of “*Racism in Novel Hanas Koffer by Levine*”. This thesis describing events that indicate deep racist acts and the kind of racism that depicts deep acts Levine’s Hanas Koffer Novel, use qualitative methods. The results of the research are events that describe the existence of racist acts and types of racism in Levine's Hanas Koffer novel, shown by torture and murder of the Jewish race.

Tawang (2015) in her title “*12 Years of Slaves in Solomon Northup’s Novel*”. Described racism and the struggle of slaves or black people to gain freedom in Solomon Northup's 12 years a slave novel, using a literature research method through a sociological approach. By using a qualitative descriptive method. The results of this study indicate that the racism that occurs in the novel 12 years a slave is in the form of prejudice and discrimination committed by white people against black people, especially slaves. In addition, racial discrimination in the novel 12 years a slave is basically a result of the slavery system at that time and to get freedom, slaves

have their own ways such as running away, writing letters to relatives, fighting slave owners, and even lie and keep up the good work.

Hidayatullah (2016) under his thesis title “*Slavery in steve mcqueen’s movie 12 years a slave*”. This thesis about how to comprehend around society and result of consideration would provide commitment to perusers in understanding almost subjugation and either to know more almost servitude framework in America. The author uses descriptive methods and a sociological approach in describing the types of slavery and ideological representations. The author found that this type of slavery, they are the slavery of property that must be controlled by full authority to control their slaves, forced slavery is treating both physically and mentally, forced marriage is a reflection in the film like female slaves who are free to marry by them do not have official documents about marriage and representation ideology is the ideology of capitalism has a struggle between the inferior and superior classes going on. Therefore the authors concluded that the masters had authority over the rights of slaves, slaves were not given freedom.

Ndiba (2016) under her title review of paper “*Race Discrimination in Joseph Conrad’s Novel Heart of Darkness*”. This paper describing the reflection of racial discrimination by white people in novels and to analyze the social effects of racial discrimination against black people in Africa using descriptive methods. The results show that discrimination exerts a great influence on black people in Africa who face barbarity and violence.

Taufik et. al (2016) In the title “*Racism in 12 Years a Slave Movie*”. Describes using paradies et al and liliweri to analyze the types of racial injustice and uses the theory of Utsey et al. This research uses descriptive qualitative. Writers found the definition of racial injustice and also the impact of racial in justice in the film.

Rahmatillah et. al (2020) in their title “*The Reflection of Racism Towards African American in Selma Movie*”. This research is focused on examining racism using Jones and Day's theory about the level of racism and how the effects of racism on African Americans are seen in the film Selma. The method used is descriptive qualitative and Mikos data analysis for the film.

Rikki (2020) in his title “*Racism Issue in Jericho Brown’s Selected Poems*”. From the analysis concluded about found racism issues contained in the poem and found the impact of racism on black people that is contained in the poem, using a descriptive method with a social approach. The results showed that in Jericho Brown's poetry there were many racism issues that occurred both from the past and the present. In this study, it is explained that racist acts have a bad impact on those who experience them and there are many types of racist acts that can be understood.

Based on some previous studies, this study analyze *Black Klansman* novel “*Depictions of Violence Racism in Black Klansman by Ron Stallworth (Sociological Approach)*.” This study is a depiction of violence racism of the white KKK group eradicating African-American black people

and impact on the city of Colorado from the perspective of black people. While previous studies are about racist discrimination by white people against African-American black people in carrying out daily activities and the psychological and mental effects of black people from this treatment.

This topic still needs to be researched because Ron Stallworth is the creator of the novel *Black Klansman*, Based on a true story that occurred in 1979 based on his personal experience of writing about social and literature and published in 2014, and this research is expected to influence society or society to understand cultural elements as a value system. The values that exist are considered as the implementation of real rules, so that the people's mindset can be formed through literary works. In addition, Writers want to increase knowledge about social material against racism so that it can be useful to add insight into racism itself through the work of Ron Stalworth.

B. Literature

Talking about literary works, the relationship between literary works and social problems based on literary works as realistic portraits. Therefore, literary works can show symptoms that the author can describe through language about conditions that indirectly receive influence from the broad public, even the existence of the community can also show a reflection on the social symptoms that exist around them, Ardias et. al. (2019:47).

According to Nasution (2016:15), Literary work is a form and work of art whose object is humans and their lives by using language as the medium.

Literary work in the form of creativity in a beautiful language contains a series of inner experiences and imaginations that come from the appreciation of the author's social reality. Literary work is an expression of inner self one's through language in a way of describing. This description can be description in the form of the life facts author's, the author's insight into the realities of life, it can also be the pure imagination author's that is not related to the realities of life (recorded), or the intuition desire author's, and it can also be a mixture of the two. However, literature is more important.

Based on the description above related to the relationship between literary works and social life, people can criticize everything in a literary. One can criticize with many approaches in the form of study analysis, such as sociological analysis and psychological analysis.

1. Novel

Payuyasa (2019:74), state that a novel is a literary work that becomes a creative place to tell a story for the author. A long prose which has a layer of the story of the life of a person who lies around it. A novel is a form of work that is contained in a type of literature. When viewed in terms of content, novels have longer and more environmental content. Novels broadly describe life and human interactions, as well as human interactions with their environment.

Novel, an invented prose narrative of considerable length, and a particular complexity that deals imaginatively with human experience,

usually through a connected sequence of events involving a bunch of persons in an exceedingly specific setting. Within its broad framework, the genre of the novel has encompassed an in depth range of types and styles such as gothic, romantic, realist, historical to name just some of the more important ones.

The Writer concludes that a novel is a literary work which has two elements, namely: intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements which are interrelated because they are very influential in the presence of a literary work. The intrinsic element consists of the theme, setting, point of view, plot, and characterizations, while the extrinsic element includes the background, creation, history and author's biography.

2. Intrinsic And Extrinsic Element of Novel

According to Nurgiyantoro (2018:29), the intrinsic factors of a novel are the elements that directly follow and build the story. The combination of various intrinsic factors is what makes a novel tangible. Or vice versa, when viewed from the point of view of our readers, these elements that are to be found when the reader reads a novel. The factors that are interpreted, to mention only a part of it, for example, events, stories, plots, characterizations, themes, settings, storytelling points of view, language or language style, and others. On the other hand, extrinsic factors are elements that lie outside the literary reading, but indirectly affect the structure or system of the reading organism. Or, more specifically, it can be said the elements that influence the story building of a literary work,

but does not take part in it. However, extrinsic factors quite influence to the overall figure as a whole.

According to Nurgiyantoro (2018:14), The intrinsic elements of a novel, such as the plot, theme, characterization, and setting universally can be said to be more detailed and the environment, which is interpreted as stated in the following discussion;

a. Plot

Novels have no attachment to the length of the story which gives freedom to the author, usually having more than one plot: consisting of more than one main plot or one main plot and sub-subplot. The main plot contains the main conflict which is the core of the cases that are told as far as the story goes, while the subplots an additional form the emergence of conflict which has the character of sustaining, affirming, as a background, and intensifying the main conflict to its climax. The bonus plots or subplots contain conflicts which may not have the same meaning or position as the main plot. Each subplot runs independently, moreover, it may also have its own solution, but must always be related to one another, and always in relation to the main plot.

b. Theme

Novels can offer more than one theme, one or a part of the main theme as well as several bonus themes. This matter with the existence of the main plot and subplot above which shows one main

conflict as well as supporting conflicts. This condition is in line with the novel's expertise that can state various life problems, all of which the author wants to inform through type of work. This is something that cannot be tried in a short story. However, as is the case with the subplots position on the main plot, these bonus themes must play a supportive role as well as relate to the main theme to achieve the impact.

c. Characterization

Characters in the novel basically those related to physical identity, social conditions, behavior, character and routines, etc., it states how the ties between the characters are, whether these are described directly or indirectly. share a clearer and more concrete reflection of the condition of the characters in the story but. That's why novel characters can be more impressive.

d. Background

The background painting in the novel depicts the background conditions in detail so as to share a broader, more concrete, and definite reflection. However, a good story only wants to describe certain details that are seen as necessary and functional. The story does not want to fall into a continuous painting so that it actually feels boring and reduces the tension in the story.

e. Setting

A good novel must meet the criteria of coherence, unity. That is, everything that is told has a character and plays a role in supporting the main theme. The appearance of the various events that followed that formed the plot, although not chronological in nature, must always be logically related. Both novels and short stories, can be said to introduce a coherent world. A novel is a world on a larger scale and an environment that includes a variety of life experiences that are actually stared at but all of them are always intertwined. Novels usually consist of several chapters, each of which contains a different story. Bonds between chapters, sometimes, are bonds of effect, or simply chronological ties, one chapter is a continuation of another. The bonds between the chapters can only be recognized after we have read them all. If we read just one chapter of the novel at random, we don't want to get a complete story, it's just like reading a fragment. The integrity of the story of a novel includes the totality of chapters.

C. Racism

According to Fredrickson, (2015:139) state that racism in broad can be defined as attitudes, tendencies, statements and actions that promote or are hostile to community groups, especially because of racial identity. Racism is

a notion that is seen as foolishness because it is not based on any knowledge, and is contrary to ethical norms, humanitarianism, and human rights.

Racism develops rapidly in a country along with the development of technology and a trade which results in the development of a level of diversity in that country. Myths about superior races and lower class races are factors in the increasing complexity of the problem of racism in the field.

Racism is the belief that groups of humans possess different behavioral traits corresponding to physical appearance and can be divided based on the superiority of one race over another. The people will find the differences among them. The differences among people in society including religion, economy, social class status, and others. Issues of racial violence are still an interesting theme for story ideas in films and in novels. Racism violence itself is a form of action, intimidation either verbally, non-verbally, symbolically, physically, psychologically, by individuals or groups to other individuals and groups of different races. This happens because issues of racial violence often occur in all parts of the world and without our being aware of it or being aware that it is very close to the lives of black Americans.

Many racist issues, racism from the past until now continues to exist and something that is hard to get rid of in society because it has become a myth in the midst of the world community. Some people who are sensitive to this problem then make a work. This is manifested in various ways, one of which is through representations in novels. The novel can become mass media and a tool of entertainment, but at the same time it has become a means

to learn and understand things that happened in the past such as history and biography. *Black Klansman* novel tells of the representation of white racism against blacks in America as a form of depicting the state of America in the 1970s, also this story is based on a true story.

1. History of Racism in America

A world that the black people deemed a nigger. Where whites see the world and are treated as human beings while blacks are the opposite, the relationship between the two is fundamentally very different (Yancy, 2018:25).

America's systemic racism begins with slavery and various state or federal codes or laws that codify the inhuman practice of chattel slavery into law. South America is a "slave society", not just a society with slaves. However, after the abolition of slavery, laws similar to the slave code continued to oppress black people.

After the Civil War, this "black code" had the explicit aim of depriving the newly freed black Americans they had won. Black codes vary from country to country, but their legal basis centers on homelessness laws that allow an African-American to be arrested if he is unemployed or homeless. They applied to countless blacks because housing and job opportunities for liberated blacks in the South were almost non-existent after the war. Police departments across America are responding with more black codes and aggressive policies of black

communities. Black life has always been criminalized and inhumane in America.

2. Depiction of Violence

When the word of violence is heard, the thing that comes to mind is about acts of violence. Whereas, violence does not always take the form of violence. Arguments between individuals can also be said as conflicts. Between conflict and violence has a very close relation. There can be no violence without first symptoms of conflict. Even so, the symptoms of conflict do not necessarily lead to violence. Violence will occur when the conflict experienced by the parties involved are unable to be resolved.

Setiadi (2020:162), states that there are two definitions of violence, namely : a) Violence in the narrow sense, Violence in the narrow sense refers to action in the form of attack, destruction, destruction of one's physical itself or property or something that potentially belongs to someone else. It means, in this definition, violence refers to physical action that are personal in nature, which refers to certain people or groups that are tried in a planned, direct, and actual manner. For example, beating one person to another that causes injury to the body, this violence can also be in the form of threats or terror from a group that causes fear and psychological trauma. b) Violence in broad sense, violence in broad sense refers to acts of violence that are planned even unplanned, directly even

indirectly by a person or group of people in physical or psychological acts.

3. Background History of Racism in The Novel

History of the Ku Klux Klan is a legal organization founded in 1865 based on the principle of supremacy in the profile of heterosexual, Caucasian Protestant American members. A white-American supremacist terrorist hate group whose main targets are African-Americans and Jews, immigrants, leftists, homosexuals, Catholics, Muslims, and atheists.

According to Niplova, (2013:9) state the Ku Klux Klan has political objectives and is well structured. The members acted anonymously because they wore the distinctive uniforms of long white shirts and white hoods that symbolized the ghosts of Confederate soldiers. Organizations have their own governance, provisions and principles written in the constitution and their own economic and political structures. The name Ku Klux Klan comes from the Greek word kuklos which means group or roundabout and the word clan is added. The clan was active in 3 periods, from the time it was founded in 1865 to 1871s, after which it was revived in the early 20th century and functioned until the 1930s and there were light efforts to reborn the organization.

Under the platform of a white racial superiority philosophy, the racist group used violence as a means to push back the reconstruction and disenfranchisement of African-Americans. Their activity is especially prominent in the racially equal number of US states. The KKK carried out a terror attempt against African-Americans and white Republicans. Their terror efforts consist of intimidation, destruction of property, assaults and assassinations to achieve the goals. The KKK has rapidly grown from a secret social brotherhood to a paramilitary force determined to reverse the progressive Age of Reconstruction activities of the federal government in the South, particularly policies that enhance the rights of local African American residents, Niplova (2013:10).

Many Americans have an incomplete understanding of the role of the Ku Klux Klan in history. Ron Stallworth spied on the Ku Klux Klan, thirty-four years had passed since its official dissolution. The organization is known as the Ksatria Ku Klux Klan. Racism has always been a part of the fabric of America. With the cases of racism that has hit America until now, racist-themed novels have been made, one of which is the *Black Klansman* novel, Niplova (2013:11).

D. Sociological Approach

Sociological refers to humans in society, that is related to human social relations in society. Sociological theory according to Swingewood (1972:11) states that sociology is essentially the scientific, objective of study man in society, the study of social institutions and of social process. It means that sociology has a relationship with social society. This relation can happen on social phenomena or anything connected to society, including culture, religious, economic, political and artistic life. The statement means that human beings in society is objective study of sociology. It exists with all life aspects that cause the interaction of them based on their status in society.

Literary works are able to summarize events that can be described systematically and in detail through the sociological method, which is then referred to as the sociology of literature. In its position as a dialogue with the world outside itself, literary works are considered as socio-literary criticism. Literary works seem to be positioned as a direct reflection of various social structures, kinship relations, class conflicts, culture, etc. With various points of view, sociological figures of literature have emerged, among them Swingewood.

According to (Swingewood 1972 : 30) state that sociology is an objective human research into citizens, institutions, and social processes that tries to identify their existence and work patterns. Literary works, like sociology, also talk about human life, methods of adaptation, and their desire to change. However, as an aesthetic product, literary works cannot be

interpreted as merely sociological realities. Literary work goes beyond just descriptions of objective scientific analysis. literary work is able to penetrate the social surface, let alone show people's life experiences expressed in a group.

Sociology of literary works is considered as an attempt to re-create human relations with kinship, society, politics, religion, and others, because it allows it to become an alternative aesthetic aspect to adapt and make changes in a society. This further confirms that literary works are capable of summarizing events that can be explained systematically and in detail through the sociological method, which is then referred to as the sociology of literature (Swingewood, 1972: 12).

Literary works seem to be positioned as a direct reflection of various social structures, relations kinship, class conflicts, culture, and so on. Literary work connects characters imaginary in a novel to a situation created by the author based on the order or problems of society written for later reading by the public. This is caused by an event of a movement that encourages the emergence of literary works, the process of accepting literary works in society, and cultural patterns that are chosen to influence the public interest in reading literary works (Swingewood, 1972: 43).

The Writer applied sociological approach, to investigate the social element within a written material in order to seek out to determine the aspects of racism and the racism impact within the novel. The Writer find the info and elaborated the extrinsic element within the story to find the issues that

possibly occur. So as to adapt the supporting data and connect it to the extrinsic element of the novel, the Writer applied the sociological approach.



CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This chapter consists type of the research, object of the research, method of collecting data and method of analyzing data.

A. Type of the Research

The Writer used a descriptive qualitative research with sociological approach. Qualitative approach is more phenomenological in nature, emphasizing appreciation. A type of study in which the results are not derived from mathematical methods or other means of measurement. Attempting to comprehend and interpret the significance of a human behavior relationship occurrence in a specific situation from the Writer's point of view (Hennink et. al. 2020:11).

B. Object of the Research

The subject of the research is a novel entitled “*Black Klansman*” by Ron Stallworth. It is an inspirational and true story novel that tells about Ron Stalworth who was the first black detective in the history of the Colorado Springs Police Department in 1978. Always eager to be a policeman, Ron never embraced the black stereotype, largely discovering it as white apart from his physical black characteristics. It consists of 191 pages. It was published in 2014 America. The novel setting was in the USA, Colorado Springs. It was adapted as a film in 2018 directed by Spike Lee

and written by Charlie Wachtel, David Rabinowitz, Kevin Willmott and Lee.

C. Method of Collecting Data

The following are the procedures of collecting data that used by the Writer:

1. The writer read the novel several times accurately, which is equipped to encourage the essence of the story making it easier for writers to analyze everything related to the goals that the author wants to research.
2. The writer identified the data found may be in the form of sentences after readings the novel several times. The sentences may be highlighted or labeled with relevant information.
3. Noting and quoting. During this method, the writer take notes and quotes any expressions or statements that support the information analysis. This method focuses on the following aspects: a. What most characters say related to racism, b. What most characters doesis related to racism, c. What the main character thinks related to racism, and d. What the opposite characters say about the most characters related to racism.
4. Collecting a number of data of this research enriched that related with the topic of the research like interrelated news, the biography of the author, and therefore the other documents.

D. Method of DataAnalysis

The data analyzed with a sociological approach that refers to humans in society, that is related to human social relations in society. Sociology is essentially the scientific objective of studying man in society, the study of social institutions and of social process. It means that sociology has a relationship with social society. This relation can happen on social phenomena or anything connected to society, including culture, religious, economic, political and artistic life. The statement means that human beings in society are an objective study of sociology. It exists with all life aspects that cause the interaction of them based on their status in society, Swingewood (1972:11). The data used descriptive qualitative data.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer analyze the depictions of violence racism and the impact of violence racism on African-America society in “*Black Klansman*” novel by Ron Stallworth.

A. Findings

1. The Depictions of Violence Racism in *Black Klansman* Novel

The depiction of violence racism in Setiadi (2020:162), states that there are two definitions of violence namely, violence in the narrow sense and violence in broad sense :

a. Violence Racism in Narrow Sense

There were 5 data that concluded the analysis of violence racism through narrow sense as follows:

Data 1:

“This lieutenant measured my head size but did not take into account the amount of hair on the top and sides of my head. He deliberately pressed the measuring tape down as deep as he could to my skin, rendering a false hat size, about one and a half sizes too small. When he gave it to me and I Tried it on, I told him it was too small and showed it to him on my head. It literally sat on top of my Afro because I could not pull it down over the side of my head. I looked like one of those cartoon monkeys that wears a hat several sizes too small while amusing a crowd, begging for while the organ grinder plays music. “You can either wear this cap, or get a haircut,” he said to me, then laughed.”(Stallworth, 2018:12).

A lieutenant measured Ron Stallworth's head to be used as a police hat because his hair has a volume that tends to be thick so that the size of the hat broadly did not fit on his head.

The quote above showed us that the lieutenant's mockery of Ron Stallworth who thought his words were just a joke. Automatically, these actions were inappropriate because they include things that reproach someone.

The quote, ***"You can either wear this cap, or get a haircut," he said to me, then laughed.*** was a mockery of Ron Stallworth. It meant the choice lies with Ron Stallworth, if he did not want to take it, he had to cut his hair. Indirectly, the lieutenant was racism towards Ron Stallworth's hair.

Data 2:

"When I was working parking enforcement, people would obviously become irate--cuss at me, rail at me, and I had to learn to hold my ground. Actually, if I'm being honest, I probably was more hurt when someone I was writing up a parking citation for would say I wasn't a real than I would have been if their anger had turned racial."(Stallworth, 2018:17).

The quotation above was the discrimination that occurred against Ron Stallworth due to when he was seen among whites, the actions their clearly abuse to corner him. This one of the things that made him learn and become an adult, so that he could become a police officer.

Data 3:

"The messages were typical of white supremacist rhetoric: "Wake up, white man! The black man wants your woman and job."

The Jew wants your money. The Zionist Occupied Government [ZOG] wants to take away your citizenship rights guaranteed under the U.S. Constitution and make you slaves to all mud people and their Jewish masters. Your only means of salvation is to join the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, the only group of patriots dedicated to preserving your heritage and rightful place in a white American society."(Stallworth, 2018:52).

ZOG was an Israeli-influenced policy that was controlled and dominated by Jews, the typical American white supremacist group. The message was used to incite white people who had not joined the KKK organization, to join the KKK organization.

The discrimination was that black rebels or the KKK organization blamed blacks who speculated that their jobs were being taken away, as did whites' treatment of Jews.

Data 4:

"In other words, from its very beginning the Ku Klux Klan and its members were dedicated to the cause of domestic terrorism. Though such superstitious beliefs no longer persist, the symbols are still used to induce terror in the hearts and minds of the Klan's victims. The notion of a hundred white-robed Klansmen marching in formation reported on by heavy media scrutiny would do just that--incite terror in the citizens, especially the black citizens of Colorado Springs and their young children, unaccustomed to such terrible actions."(Stallworth, 2018:64).

The quotation showed that the cause of domestic terrorism was actually the mission of the white supremacists of the KKK organization from the beginning. This caused fear and psychological trauma for the victims, even though this belief was believed to be superstition.

The discrimination that KKK organization carry out acts of attack, terror, destruction and also threatened and even physical actions,

especially against black people who had been prepared and planned by black rebels or the KKK organization.

The quote, *“the symbols are still used to induce terror in the hearts and minds of the Klan's victims.”* explained that whenever the KKK organization committed a crime, they deliberately flagged its existence. One of the actions they did was by means of cross burning, also wearing a white conical hat on the head.

Data 5:

“Their first Grand Dragon, a physician named John Galen Locke; and their activities, such as bombing the home of a black mail carrier who had moved into a white neighborhood, burning a black A.M.E.--African Methodist Episcopal-- church to the ground, boycotting Denver's Jewish businessmen and excluding them from being members of specific clubs such as the Masons, and making physical threats to Jews and Catholics.” (Stallworth, 2018:103).

Data from the KKK organization that was carried out during the founding of the organization is stored in a book from around the 1920s. actions taken such as burning churches, boycotting Jewish businessmen, making physical threats and many other actions were carried out by the KKK organization. In fact, the data stated that the KKK has formed many members.

The discrimination carried out by the white supremacist group was not half-hearted to get rid of the blacks to take the lives of the victims. Their goal was to eradicate blacks and Jews.

The violence in narrow sense described that refers to physical action that were personal in nature, which referred to certain people or

groups that were tried in a planned, direct, and actual manner. The results were five data, include attack someone physically about the black's hair, skin colour and also through verbal act could be seen in the data 3.

b. Violence Racism in Broad Sense

There were 8 data that started from data 6 until 13, the analysis of violence racism through broad sense as follows:

Data 6:

*"We have a lot of plans. With the Christmas holiday approaching we're planning a 'White Christmas' for needy white families. **No niggers need apply**," Ken said. (Stallworth, 2018:04).*

According to the quotation above showed that Ken technically explained the white-only Christmas celebration, the sentence "**No nigger need apply**" clearly refers to a violence racism in broad sense against blacks because it was not personal being judged directly.

Data 7:

*"We're also planning four cross burnings. To announce our presence. We don't know exactly when yet, but that's what we want to do." My pen paused over my notes as I heard this **Four burnings here in Colorado Springs? Terrorism, plain and simple.**" said Ken. (Stallworth, 2018:04).*

The quotation "**We're also planning four cross burnings. To announce our presence**". It is clear that the act of racism made by Ken's mouth representing the KKK organization planning cross-burning against blacks to announce the existence of the KKK organization

really existed. The act clearly referred to an act of violence that was planned indirectly by a group of people or violence in broad sense.

The quotation about *“Four burnings here in Colorado Springs? Terrorism, plain and simple.”* said Ken. It explained that the KKK organization simply said it would cross burning at four different points in Colorado Springs, with the intention of marking their presence. The expression was clear that the actions taken by white supremacists were a form of high level racism against blacks.

Data 8:

“As the interview progressed, the questions got more pointed to include the use of the pejorative “nigger,” and as to how I would respond to various scenarios if it were used in reference to me by department personnel or citizens during the discharge of my duties as an officer. Could I hold my tongue and instinct to lash out at those who crossed the line in this regard? What about my loyalty to the department? Being the sole black, once word got out to the black community that I worked for the department, efforts probably would be made to compromise me by appealing to my sense of “community” with my “black brothers.” Could I, the interview panel asked, withstand that pull? Such questions are racist when viewed in hindsight and in the light of today's laws governing employment interviews.” (Stallworth, 2018:10).

Ron Stallworth was cornered by the curse and utterly berated by the interviewers who the white people, and one of whom used the word *“nigger”*. He was presented with various angular questions. Even treated unethically by using *“black brothers”*.

The racist that happened since a job interview at the Colorado Springs Police Department, so that the niggers were humiliated and not tried fairly. Ron Stallworth was treated unfairly by interviewers simply

because he was the first black person to successfully work for the Colorado Springs Police Department.

The quotation, *“Being the sole black, once word got out to the black community that I worked for the department, efforts probably would be made to compromise me by appealing to my sense of "community" with my "black brothers.”* Meant Ron Stallworth's co-workers used the word Black brother instead of using the expression just jokingly, in fact they were consciously mocking Ron Stallworth and being racist towards him.

Data 9:

“Again and again they asked in one way or another if I could respond in the same fashion as Jackie Robinson, who did not fight back against those who baited him with racial insults and physical assaults during his first year in the big leagues. Could I, they asked, set an example that a black man was just as capable of wearing the uniform of the Colorado Springs Police Department as a white man, and that a man of color deserved to walk among them as an equal? My answers to their questions were that yes, I could do all that the job asked of me, and would be honored to do it at the same time.” (Stallworth, 2018:11).

From this statement the interviewer from police department who was white underestimated Ron Stallworth who one of the black residents. They thought black men could not afford to wear police uniforms in Colorado Springs as white men as equals. They did not think Ron Stallworth would fight back against the racism that happened to him the way Jackie Robinson did during his first year in the big leagues.

The next form of discrimination that whites consider themselves superior to the top, no one could compete them. Blacks did not deserve to walk among whites equally.

Data 10:

*"As I shook his hand he gave me one of his warm, infectious smiles with the whitest, most flawless teeth I had ever seen. I thought to myself, This is a pretty good- looking man. As we shook hands, I asked him if he truly believed an armed conflict between the black and white races was inevitable. He squeezed my hand tighter and pulled my face closer to his, eyes quickly darted around the room as he whispered, **"Brother, arm yourself and get ready because the revolution is coming and we're gonna have to kill whitey. Trust me, it is coming."*** (Stallworth, 2018:29).

Stokely Carmichael was a symbolic closed speaker for the Black Power segment which contains a typical philosophy of Pan-Africanism, which is an ideological movement that encourages economic, social, and political solidarity among African diaspora people.

The quotation above showed that Stokely encourages Ron Stallworth to be prepared at all costs because blacks would retaliate for what whites have done to them. This automatically caused psychological trauma by the victim so that white enemies were formed.

Data 11:

"So what exactly are the Klan's plans in Colorado Springs?" asked Chuck.

"Cross burnings. Four of them."

"Where?" asked Chuck.

"We're still planning exactly where, but up on the hills around town. Make a real presence." (Stallwort, 2018:45).

This was racism in which white supremacist groups wanted to signify their presence by means of cross-burning in four different

places. This quotation was the same as the meaning of data 7 mentioned before. The act clearly referred to an act of violence that was planned indirectly by a group of people or violence to black people in broad sense.

Data 12:

"Niggers," said Ken, "look at Christmas as a time to rip off white people, and the Jews look at it as a time to make money off the white population." (Stallworth, 2018:46).

Nigger was a word that contained elements of racism and directly insults or describes the black race (African-American) as a slave. The word Nigger came from the mouths of the masters and other majority people in America mocked and distinguished them from white people. So the words were very insulting and remind how black people got very inhuman treatment.

Christmas was the day that the KKK organization was looking forward to because it was a big day and of course people would gather and make a party. Christmas was a day that would be used by the KKK organization to carry out its action, namely terrorizing the black people.

Data 13:

"He spawned a new racism for the rightwing masses, one that melded the antipathy to blacks and other minorities to broad dissatisfaction with government and fear of an ever- changing complex world." (Stallworht, 2018:50).

The quotation above described that the white majority of America racially discriminated the blacks, as the minorities. Cornering them to

plant a negative perspective to commit acts that were inhumane and not appreciated for their existence.

The writer concluded the violence in broad sense described that refers to acts of violence that were planned even unplanned, directly even indirectly by a person or group of people in physical or psychological acts. The results were eight, of the data include the formation of the KKK organization to eradicate black people in a planned and organized manner. Some of their action took included cross-burning in various places.

2. The Impact of Violence Racism in *Black Klansman* Novel

There were 9 data started from data 14 until 22 about the analysis of the impact of violence racism in *Black Klansman* novel as follows:

Data 14:

"I knew from being called a nigger many times in my life, from small confrontations in everyday life that escalated to an ugly rhetoric, to being on the job when I was giving someone a ticket or making an arrest, that when a white to me, the whole dynamic would change. By saying "nigger" he'd let me know he thought he was inherently better than me. That word was a way of claiming some false power. That is the language of hate, and now, having to pretend to be a white supremacist, I knew to use that language in reverse. "Well, I hate niggers, Jews, Mexicans, spics, chinks, and anyone else that does not have pure white Aryan blood in their veins," I said, and with those words I knew my undercover investigation had begun. (Stallworth, 2018:03).

Based on the quotation above, the term nigger had a negative impact on Ron Stallworth. Being called nigger time to time molded his mind into bad rhetoric. The word is a rebuke of blacks that causes psychological trauma to its victims.

Data 15:

"How will we recognize you?" Ken asked. The same question I had been asking myself since I picked up the phone.

***How would I, a black cop, go undercover with white supremacists?** I immediately thought of Chuck, an under- cover narcotics cop I work with who was about my height and build .*

"Im about five foot nine, a hundred eighty pounds. I have dark hair and a beard," I said.

"Okay then. Nice talking to you, Ron. You're just the kind of person we're looking for. Looking forward to meeting you." And with that, the line went dead." (Stallworth, 2018:05).

Ron Stallworth was talking to one of the recruiters for the KKK organization. Because of his physical shape and skin color did not allow him to enter the KKK group, so Ron Stallworth mentioned his stature and directs his friend Chuck who had a white stature and was also tall.

Based on quotation above, KKK organization considered those groups was a group of the best races. This organization also continued to recruit members who were white and understand their group.

Data 16:

*"This was 1972, barely three years removed from the time when America's major cities were burning **as a result of racially fueled riots over the issue of civil rights and equality for America's black citizens.** Though a dying breed, the Black Panther Party, with its racially tinged rhetorical slogans of "Black Power," "Kill Whitey," and "Revolution Has Come, Time to Pick Up the Gun," was still a social force to be reckoned with ." (Stallworth, 2018:10).*

Based on the quotation above, for the last three years America has been hit by riots of whites against black people. A group of white supremacists or black haters committed inhumane acts. Taking black property rights.

The impact was that America's big cities experience problems that continue to occur due to the actions of black eradication. They did not hesitate away from destruction and killing, so that the white supremacy continues to survive.

Data 17:

*“What I didn't tell them was that as a child in the time period when I grew up, the 1960s, we had to literally fight for our self- respect. I was raised by my mother to do just about the opposite of what the CSPD was asking of me. My mother told me that if anyone called me a nigger I had better **“knock them in the mouth”** and teach them to call us the proper way. As a child I gotten in three fights with other children who had called pey me a nigger. All of those fights resulted in some trouble with school, and Thad to speak to my mother about them.”* (Stallworth, 2018:11).

Ron Stallworth's mother taught him to keep fighting for his pride. Each person had the right to himself. If people took us for granted, we have to prove it wrong. But growing up, Ron Stallworth did the exact opposite of what his mother told him to do. He hit everyone who called him a nigger.

The utterance showed that as a result of being provoked contracting bad behavior by acting with children at that time, Ron Stallworth got into some trouble at school and his mother found out. People with negative attitudes tended to drive other people around them crazy because of their unfounded actions.

Data 18:

*“The chief ordered me to advise the lieutenant to immediately issue me a hat that fit my head appropriately and that it was a **“direct order.”** I gave the lieutenant that message with a big smile on my face. **He was not very happy with it or my obvious enjoyment in delivering it.** He asked me the hat size I needed. I told him I didn't know. He angrily went*

and got a couple of different larger hats, and I finally settled on one that appropriately fit my Afro-styled head. I had beaten him at his own game. Jackie Robinson would have been proud, I think.” (Stallworth, 2018:13).

Ron Stallworth was subjected to racism by a lieutenant in the Colorado Springs Police Department. Head boss Ron Stallworth was a person who did not look at the physical or skin color, in his eyes they were the same. However, his superiors knew what the lieutenant had done to Ron Stallworth so the lieutenant's actions were not justified. In the end Ron Stallworth got his rights back.

As a result of the quotation above, some individuals consciously or unconsciously often had attitudes that could hurt others. Such behavior was like insulting speech and constant criticism. They usually gave negative comments to change the name calling that offends without consent. Maybe some thought that it was just a joke between friends. Unknowingly someone might disagree with the joke. This behavior had a very negative impact on a person and could affect his life. In some people, this action was difficult to prevent because it took refuge from the word joking or carrying feelings. However, Ron Stallworth was always silent in response to this, until his boss finally defended him.

“direct order” meant a chief executive Ron Stallworth has an open mind. It did not look at a person’s skin color race. As long as the person did his job properly and also a hard worker. Ron Stallworth one of those hard workers in spite of the racist actions his co-workers often commit.

He did not care what other people say about him, all he does is focus on doing his job. That was why Ron Stallworth's boss liked him.

Data 19:

*“Within a short period of time I had, quite literally, **made a pest of myself in their eyes**, but in doing so I achieved something much more tangible and important--I had begun to get myself noticed by members of the "good ole boys" network.” said Ron Stallworth. (Stallworth, 2018:16).*

The statement above showed that in the short time Ron Stallworth started his career in the Colorado Springs Police Department, often getting racist treatment from fellow coworkers. He had no right to express an opinion even the other white colleagues only saw Ron Stallworth being judged before their own eyes looking like a pest. Because, he was the first black person to work there. Ron Stallworth did not care and is used to these actions, so he preferred to carry out an important mission as a police officer and he succeeds. That was when he started getting noticed.

So from the statement above, it had a positive impact on Ron Stallworth doing good things as a police officer and even though he was underestimated by his white co-workers, he tried to show more things to make the image of black people be seen.

Data 20:

*“I loved the interaction with the public (**although maybe they didn't always love interacting with me** as I wrote parking tickets).” (Stallworth, 2018:17).*

Based on the quote above Ron Stallworth likes to share information with people. He loves interacting with new people. Have the opportunity to talk and share experiences with them.

Because of his skin color, the majority of the white population might perceive black people as a threat to them. Ron Stallworth thought that white people might not really like interacting with him. The way to go in that situation was just accept what they were saying and start walking away from it. Sometimes other people did not realize that such behavior can offend someone, but they could learn from what happened. So that person could make negative comments that could change a person's positive attitude.

Data 21:

“But to black revolutionaries like Stokely, because and others like me had chosen to wear a badge, gun, and blue uniform representative of the forces of an "oppressive" (their point of view) government and enforce what they perceived to be naturally unjust laws specifically designed to work against those victimized by that oppression, we had become modern-day "house slaves"-- house niggers,” (Stallworth, 2018:26).

“House slaves” means the black as an oppressed minority in America. The impact of the quote above explained that black people were middle to lower or did not have a special grip on themselves. The disenfranchisement of African Americans, whites racially enforced laws. Violence against black people was increasing. The state-sanctioned racial discrimination system was in effect, and the oppression was dominated by white people.

Data 22:

*“Because I was a city po-lice officer and not a sheriff's deputy, they refused to recognize my authority and openly challenged my right to stop them, much less talk to them. **The fact that I was black did not sit kindly with them** because, like the Klan, they took a dim view of anyone who did not have white skin.” (Stallworth, 2018:79).*

Based on the quotation above, just by looking at the color of the skin, people could easily discriminate againsted the victim indiscriminately. Most of them had done nothing wrong other than just being black people. That was why black people tend to have a hard time whenever they wanted to do something.

The writer concluded the impact of violence racism in “*Black Klansman*” described that the result of every decision was taken by someone usually has its own impact, both positive and negative impacts. The results were nine of the data concluded that the impact of negative racism violence that occurred on victims was causing fear and psychological trauma. While the positive impact was that victims of racism learn and become more mature.

B. Discussion

In this part, the writer identified the data which were taken from the Violence Racism in Ron Stallworth Novel *Black Klansman*. The writer identified the depictions of violence racism against the characters in “*Black Klansman*” novel by Ron Stallworth. The impact of violence racism on the characters of African-America society in “*Black Klansman*” novel by Rons Stallworth, based on the Setiadi and Swingewood theory.

1. The depictions of violence racism against the characters in “*Black Klansman*” novel by Ron Stallworth.

Based on the data analysis, depictions of violence racism provided the readers with an understanding of the violent racism and how bad the impact to humans who were experiencing them in Ron Stallworth's *Black Klansman* novel. The novel talked about Racism that happen in America. Racism that occurred in the white people majority against to the black minority. Sociological approach that Swingewood said as an art, literary works were considered to go beyond just objective scientific description and analysis, penetrate social surfaces, and explain human feelings about what they have experienced (Swingewood, 1972:11).

Race showed the biological comparison, almost as a kind of gender ratio innate that could not be rejected by the people. Socially growth that created stereotypes in society. The stereotype emerged as a need from residents to confirm one's identity. Furthermore, it is this stereotype that would later lead to prejudice after the judgments in society. Because it was continuously intertwined, the conclusion became a justification in society, let alone influencing such activities as reflected in the prevailing norms. So that the race becomes a description that could be called racism, as seen in the novel *Black Klansman* novel.

Black Klansman novel showed an example of human interactions and actions of racism that occur in society. This novel was a real example of what was happening in America until today, told how the oppression carried out by the white majority against the black minority indiscriminately. America, which was predominantly white, even has an organization to eradicate blacks also Jews, commonly known as the KKK organization. This organization was a collection of white people who felt their own race was the highest compared to other races. So that the KKK organization for the eradication of blacks was formed. The actions of the KKK organization were like carrying out murders in various places in America by burning or bombing. In the world view of race, the term was used for social and cultural comparisons between races. The culture and customs of every corner of the region or nation must be different which automatically affects the thoughts, images and feelings between different groups.

According to Setiadi's theory that depiction of violence is divided into two, namely the depiction of violence in the narrow sense and the depiction of violence in a broad sense. The depiction of violence in a narrow sense was violence perpetrated by individuals against a person or group, referring to actions in the form of attacks, destruction of property, physical destruction of oneself or something that has the potential to belong to others, in a planned, direct, and real manner that could cause fear and anxiety until psychological trauma (Setiadi 2020:

162). Depiction of violence in the narrow sense, contained in the data of 1 until 5, the violence in the narrow sense that occurred include express ridicule or criticism about the shape or size of a person's body, critical comments about the color of the body, criminal acts such as murder in several different places and eradicating minorities, namely blacks. These were actions that could cause fear until psychological trauma.

Meanwhile, violence in a broad sense is an act carried out by a person or group of people directly or indirectly, referring to acts of violence that were planned or even unplanned, in physical or psychological actions. Depictions of violence in the broad sense contained in data 6 to 13, violence in the broadest sense that occurs include acts of racism committed by groups against groups, premeditated murder in various places, special words against blacks which have different meanings such as the word "black brothers" or have a negative meaning.

The result of Setiadi's theory showed that there were 13 data. There were depictions of violence in narrow sense and depiction of violence in broad sense. The depiction of racism in the narrow sense are 5 data, from data 1-5 and the depiction of violence in the broad sense are 8 data from data 6-13.

2. The impact of violence racism on the characters of African-America society in "*Black Klansman*" novel by Rons Stallworth.

The impact of violence racism in “*Black Klansman*” expected to provide the readers that how bad the impact of those violence racism to humans who were experiencing then in Ron Stallworth novel “*Black Klansman*”. Committed acts of racism against victims occurred something that could cause about racism. For example the impact of racism that occurred in the data 14 into 22.

The data result there were 9 data, from data 14 to 22. The data had an impact on the racism that occurred in the novel. Every decision was taken by someone usually has its own impact, both positive and negative impacts. As contained in the data 19 told a positive impact black people tried to show more things to make the image of black people would be seen by judged white people. While one of the negative impacts found in data 14 which contained the term 'negro' which has a negative impact on Ron Stallworth. Called a nigger repeatedly molded people thoughts into bad rhetoric. The word constituted a warning to black people who caused psychological trauma for the victim.

The data analysis revealed that the impact of racism divided into two, there were negative and positive impact of violence racism. Negative impact that occurred on victims was causing fear and psychological trauma. While the positive impact was that victims of racism learn and become more mature.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the writer provides the conclusion of the research and suggestion for further research and references.

A. Conclusion

Based on the result that depicted of violence racism in Ron Stallworth novel *Black Klansman*. It could be seen the racism is a belief system or understanding of biological differences inherent in the human race, hatred of the black minority indiscriminately. The white minority who considered themselves to be the highest race above all else.

Depictions of racism violence are divided into two, namely, depictions of violent racism in a narrow sense and depictions of violent racism in a broad sense. The depiction of racist violence in a narrow sense was an act of racist violence that occurred against individuals or groups in a direct, planned, to actual manner. Violence acts of racism in a broad sense are acts of racist violence that occur against a person or group, either planned or unplanned, directly or indirectly. The data showed 13 data that depicted of violence racism. The depiction of racism in the narrow sense are 5 data and the depiction of violence in the broad sense were 8 data.

The impact of violence racism was a result of an event in any decision taken by a person who usually have impact, their own be it positive or negative impact. Positive impact that occurred that make

ridicule a reference to prove things to be superior. Negative impact that occurred could create fear and caused psychological trauma. The result of the impact of violence racism in "*Black Klansman*" novel there were 9 data which could be concluded.

B. Suggestion

The result of this study, the writer focuses on examining the acts of racism and also the impact of racism that occurs in the "*Black Klansman*" novel using Setiadi and Swingewood theory. A lot of knowledge could be taken from this research, especially for literary program or activists, hopefully the existence of racist research in literary works will further convince readers that literature was something that could open the world's thinking from all unnatural thoughts so that literary works can continue to be developed and be more loved. For writers, hopefully this research can be an intense source for further research so that this research can continue to be developed, because this research is still far from ideal, the writer hope that other researchers can improve to produce more specific research on the KKK organization so that readers can find out what the KKK organization is in the novel.

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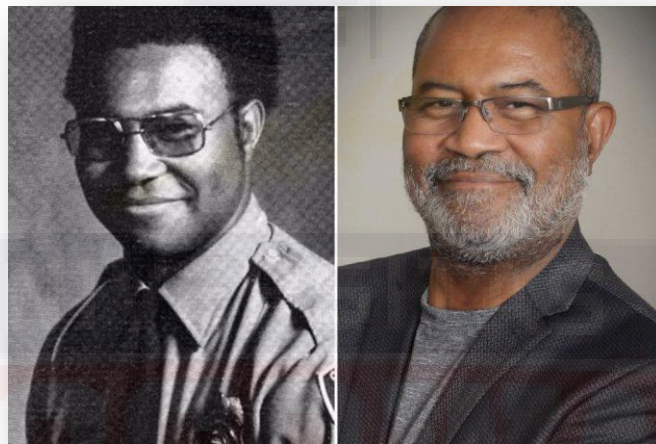
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APPENDICES

Appendix I

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF RON STALLWORTH



Ron Stallworth (born 18 June 1953) was an American police officer who infiltrated the Ku Klux Klan in Colorado Springs, Colorado in the late 1970s. He was the first black policeman from Colorado Springs, and he helped to thwart a Klan bomb plot in 1979. The nature of Stallworth's undercover work was kept secret until 2006, when he revealed his activities to Deseret News, and he published his autobiography *Black Klansman* in 2014.

Ron Stallworth was born in Chicago, Illinois in 1953, and his military family moved to El Paso, Texas before moving to Colorado Springs, Colorado in 1972. He became a police cadet that year, and he wanted to be an undercover officer; his first assignment was to observe a speech given by Stokely Carmichael at a Colorado Springs nightclub, where he, while wired, recorded Carmichael

telling him to arm himself due to the inevitability of a war between blacks and whites. He met black student union president Patrice Dumas while undercover, and the two of them dated.

In 1979, Stallworth came across a Ku Klux Klan advertisement in a newspaper, and he called while pretending to be a white man, speaking with local chapter head Walter Breachway. He recruited his Jewish coworker Flip Zimmerman to act as him in order to meet Klan members in person, and they cultivated their relations with the local chapter. Stallworth was soon having regular conversations with Grand Wizard David Duke over the phone, and he expedited his membership process; Zimmerman was initiated in Stallworth's place. At the initiation, Zimmerman discovered a Klan plot to bomb a civil rights rally, so the Klan was forced to instead attempt to murder Dumas. The plot was foiled when the bomb exploded in the Klansmen's car, and Stallworth and Zimmerman later tricked their drunken coworker Andy Landers into confessing that he had sexually assaulted Dumas at a traffic stop. Police chief Robert J. Bridges told Stallworth to end the operation after its success, and to keep all details from the public; Stallworth then called Duke and revealed that he was black.

Stallworth went on to work for the Utah Department of Public Safety for 20 years, retiring in 2005. In 2006, he revealed his undercover activities to the Deseret News, and, in 2014, he published his autobiography, *Black Klansman* (Historica, 2018).

Appendix II

SYNOPSIS OF THE NOVEL

Black Klansman is the incredible true story and rollercoaster of a crime thriller novel, a searing and timely portrait of a divided America and the extraordinary heroes who dared to fight back. This racism novel tells the true story of Colorado Springs, CO's first black police detective Ron Stallworth, who proactively immersed himself in the KKK in 1972. He participates by telephone, while a white officer acts as his twin brother in the field.

The name Ku Klux Klan comes from the Greek words *kyklos*, meaning "circle" and the Scottish Gaelic word "klan", which was probably chosen for alliteration reasons. Under the platform of the philosophy of white racial superiority, racist groups use violence as a means to push back on the reconstruction and disenfranchisement of African Americans. Their activity is particularly prominent in racially equal US states. The KKK carried out terror efforts against African Americans and white Republicans at night. Their terror efforts consist of intimidation, destruction of property, assault and assassination to achieve the goals and influence of the upcoming elections. The KKK has rapidly grown from a secret social fraternity to a paramilitary force determined to reverse the federal government's progressive Age of Reconstruction activities in the South, particularly policies that promote the rights of local African-American populations.

Many Americans have an incomplete understanding of the Ku Klux Klan's role in history. Richard T. Schaefer (1971) stated that "The Ku Klux Klan was the largest during three periods: Reconstruction, World War I, and around the time of the Supreme Court decision on school integration in 1954. After the Civil War, the Klan was created to deal with threats that caused. by newly freed slaves. 1) The First World War brought the Ku Klux Klan back to face a number of 'American Way' changes. The third period saw the rise of the Klan in response to the threat posed by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the fifties. The Klan effectively went underground after the 1940s, creating independent branches unrelated to any national organization. The first wave of the Ku Klux Klan was created in 1867, reflecting the activities of Confederate Army veterans who in 1865 made a game of bed sheet and terror. black population. 2) The second wave of organization, later called the Ksatria Ku Klux Klan, Awakening the Klan was caused by the release of The Birth of a Nation in 1915. This wave lasted until 1944 and coincided with KKK activities in Denver, CO, just an hour from the mass home in front of Stallworth in Colorado Springs. Historian Robert A. Goldberg describes the local growth of the organization between 1921 and 1925. The secret society in Denver became so convinced that city officials made no attempt to deny secret affiliation, names and pictures of movement leaders appeared in newspapers, and orders were frequently asked for people and vehicles. . from the police department. Goldberg reports that Denver had 17,000 members in 1924. Of course, when Ron Stallworth spied on the Ku Klux Klan, thirty-four years had passed since its official disbandment. The organization is

known as the Ksatria Ku Klux Klan. was formally dissolved at the Imperial Convocator held in Atlanta on April 23, 1944, after the US Bureau of Homeland Revenue demanded \$685,305 in counter taxes. Yet, despite exposure to corruption and a lack of positive programming, thousands of Americans clung to the spirit of the Klan. Thus, the Clan effectively went underground, creating an independent branch unrelated to the national organization. 3) The third wave, was not the cohesive political organization of the past, but as the Ku Klux Klan grew and declined over time, its ideology still appeals to many people.

Clothes Ronstallworth has evolved since the days of operation Klan - when he wore casual clothes and spoon cocaine turquoise and the skin on his neck - but the important things, little has changed. Racism has always been a part of the fabric of America. In the case of racism hit America until now, racist-themed films have been made, one of which is the novel Black Klansman (Stallworth Ron, 2018).

Appendix III

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THE WRITER

Rifyatul Azizah. She was born in Maros, January 7, 1999. She is the daughter of Mr. Baharuddin SE and Mrs. Haryani S.Pd. She is the eldest of four sisters. She graduated from elementary school at SDN 30 Maros in 2010 then continued her education at SMP Negeri 2 Unggulan Maros, and graduated in 2013.

Then continued to high school at SMA Negeri 1 Maros. When she was in high school she was active in various school organizations. She was a member of the MPK (Class Representative Council) whose job was to represent the class on student council supervision. She is also active in the school's paskibra organization. She once participated in representing the South Sulawesi provincial school paskibra competition, and managed to get second place with only a difference of 2 points with the first winner, from 9 schools. In the competition, she participated in the flag ceremony competition as a conductor, row competition, line variation, and also a group stand up comedy competition. During high school, she also participated in the line competition in the 17 August event. She is also active in taking part in flag ceremonies, has been a flag bearer, conductor, to become a ceremony protocol.

In 2017 she continued her studies at the Faculty of Letters, Bosowa University, Makassar. During college, she was also active in the field of campus

organization, namely BEM (Student Executive Board) at the University of Bosowa. She always participates in every BEM activity, one of which is being a PROSA committee in 2019. She has also been a speaker at prose activities and also MC at BEM activities.

She is interested in non-academic fields. She is quite good at art. Art is an advantage that she has, such as applying make-up for herself and others. She is also good at cooking Indonesian food.

