

**RACISM ISSUE IN JERICHO BROWN'S
SELECTED POEMS**



THESIS

Presented to the Faculty of Letters Bosowa University Makassar
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Sarjana Degree
at the English Department

RIKKI

4516051022

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS
BOSOWA UNIVERSITY
MAKASSAR
2020**

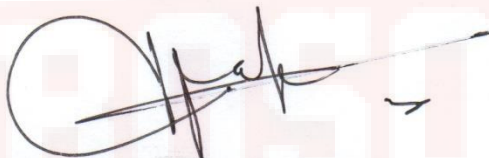
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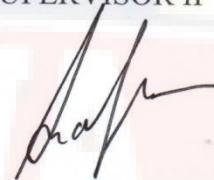
Approved By

SUPERVISOR I

SUPERVISOR II



Dr. Ramli. S.S., SPd., M.Pd
NIDN. 09.2608.8701

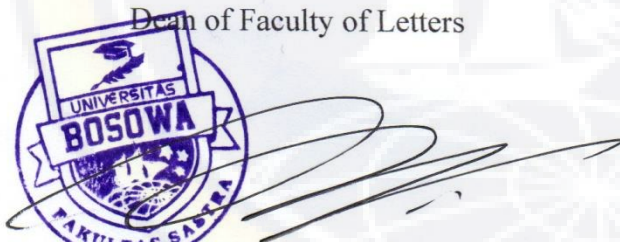


Andi Tenri Abeng. S.S., M.Hum
NIDN. 09.0806.8601

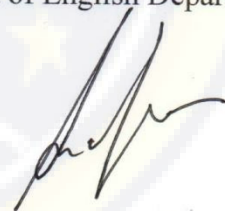
Known By

Dean of Faculty of Letters

Head of English Department



Dr. Sudirman maca. S.S., M.Hum
NIDN. 09.0117.7002



Andi Tenri Abeng. S.S., M.Hum
NIDN. 09.0806.8601

Date of Approval:

SKRIPSI
RACISM ISSUE IN JERICO BROWN SELECTED POEMS

Arranged and Submitted by

RIKKI
45 16 051 022

HAS BEEN DEFENDED IN FRONT OF THE SKRIPSI EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

On
DECEMBER 17th, 2020

APPROVED BY

SUPERVISOR I

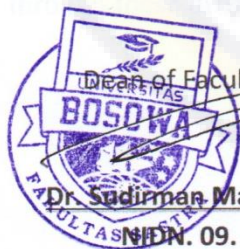
Dr. Ramli, S.S., S.Pd., M.Pd
NIDN. 09. 2608. 8701

SUPERVISOR II

Andi Tenri Abeng, S.S., M.Hum
NIDN. 09. 0806.8606

KNOWN BY

Dean of Faculty of Letters



Dr. Sudirman Maca, S.S., M.Hum
NIDN. 09. 0117. 7002

Head of English Department

Andi Tenri Abeng, S.S., M.Hum
NIDN. 09. 0806. 8606

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, all praise be to ALLAH SWT, for his glory, blessings and guidance so that this thesis can be completed properly and prayers and greetings are given to the prophet Muhammad SAW who has guided his people from a bad path to a good path like today.

The highest appreciation is given to his first Advisor, Dr. Ramli S.S., S.Pd., M.Pd and her second Advisor Andi Tenri Abeng, S.S., M.Hum. The author is very fortunate because he has a good supervisor in providing knowledge, advice, guidance, time and patience in the process of forming this thesis.

The author also thanks to Dr. Sudirman Maca, S.S., M.Hum as Dean of the Faculty of Letters, Andi Tenri Abeng, S.S., M.Hum as the head of the English Department, and especially to Mrs. Rahmawati Ali, S.S and Mrs. Yultri, S.Psi for their consolation and love and also support for completing this thesis very well.

Most importantly, thank you for all the services, adore and encouragement from his parents, best and beloved father H. Mustamin and Mustaming, beloved mother Indo Tuo and Hj. Astrifa Bahar and my younger siblings who always cheer me up. As for friends who always help and give strong encouragement to get through these difficult years.

Makassar, December 2020

The writer

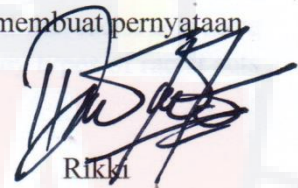


THE LETTER OF ORIGINALITY

Dengan pernyataan ini saya mengatakan bahwa skripsi yang berjudul **RACISM ISSUE IN JERICHO BROWN'S SELECTED POEMS** dan segala isinya adalah benar hasil dari karya saya sendiri bukan karya hasil plagiat karya orang lain. Saya siap menanggung segala resiko jika terdapat adanya tindakan tercela yang dapat melanggar etika dalam pembuatan karya sayaini, dan juga termasuk adanya klaim dari pihak-pihak yang mengaku terhadap karya yang saya buat ini.

Makassar, Desember 2020

Yang membuat pernyataan



Rikki

ABSTRACT

Rikki. 4516051022. *Racism issues in Jericho Brown Selected Poems*. English Language and Literature Program, Faculty of Letters. Bosowa University. Supervised by: Ramli and Andi Tenri Abeng.

The purpose of this research was to find out the racial issues that were contained in the poem and to find out the impact of racism on black people in the poem.

The method used was descriptive method with a social approach. The researcher really understands the contents of the poem by reading it repeatedly, noting important parts, then compiling data that are directly related to this research.

The results showed that in Jericho Brown's poetry, there were many issues of racism that occurred both from the past and the present. There were racism types that can be found in the poem, such as discrimination, injustice, skin color, segregation and slavery and in this poem it is also found that there are racist acts against black people in the form of oppression, death, hunger, and death that happened to black people skinned. 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.

keywords: *Racism, Social Approach, Poetry.*

ABSTRAK

Rikki. 4516051022. *Masalah Rasisme Dalam Puisi Terpilih Jericho Brown*. Program Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Sastra. Universitas Bosowa. Di bimbing oleh: Ramli dan Andi Tenri Abeng.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan isu-isu rasime yang terdapt dalam puisi tersebut serta menemukan dampak rasisme terhadap orang berkulit hitam yang terdapat dalam puisi tersebut.

Metode yang digunakan yaitu metode deskriptif dengan pendekatan sosial. Peneliti sangat memahami isi puisi dengan membaca secara berulang, mencatat bagian penting, lalu menyusun data-data yang berhubungan langsung dengan penelitian ini.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dalam puisi Jericho Brown terdapat banyak isu-isu rasisme yang terjadi baik dari masa lampau maupun masa- masa sekarang. Adapun tipe-tipe rasis yang dapat ditemukan dalam puisi tersebut seperti diskriminasi, ketidakadilan, warna kulit, pemisahan serta perbudakan dan dalam puisi ini juga ditemukan dampak tindakan rasis terhadap orang berkulit hitam baik berupa penindasan, kematian, kelaparan, serta kematian yang terjadi bagi orang berkulit hitam. Dalam penelitian ini dijelaskan bahwa tindakan rasis memiliki dampak buruk bagi yang mengalaminya serta ada banyak jenis tindakan rasis yang dapat dipahami.

kata kunci: Rasis, Pendekatan Sosial, Puisi.

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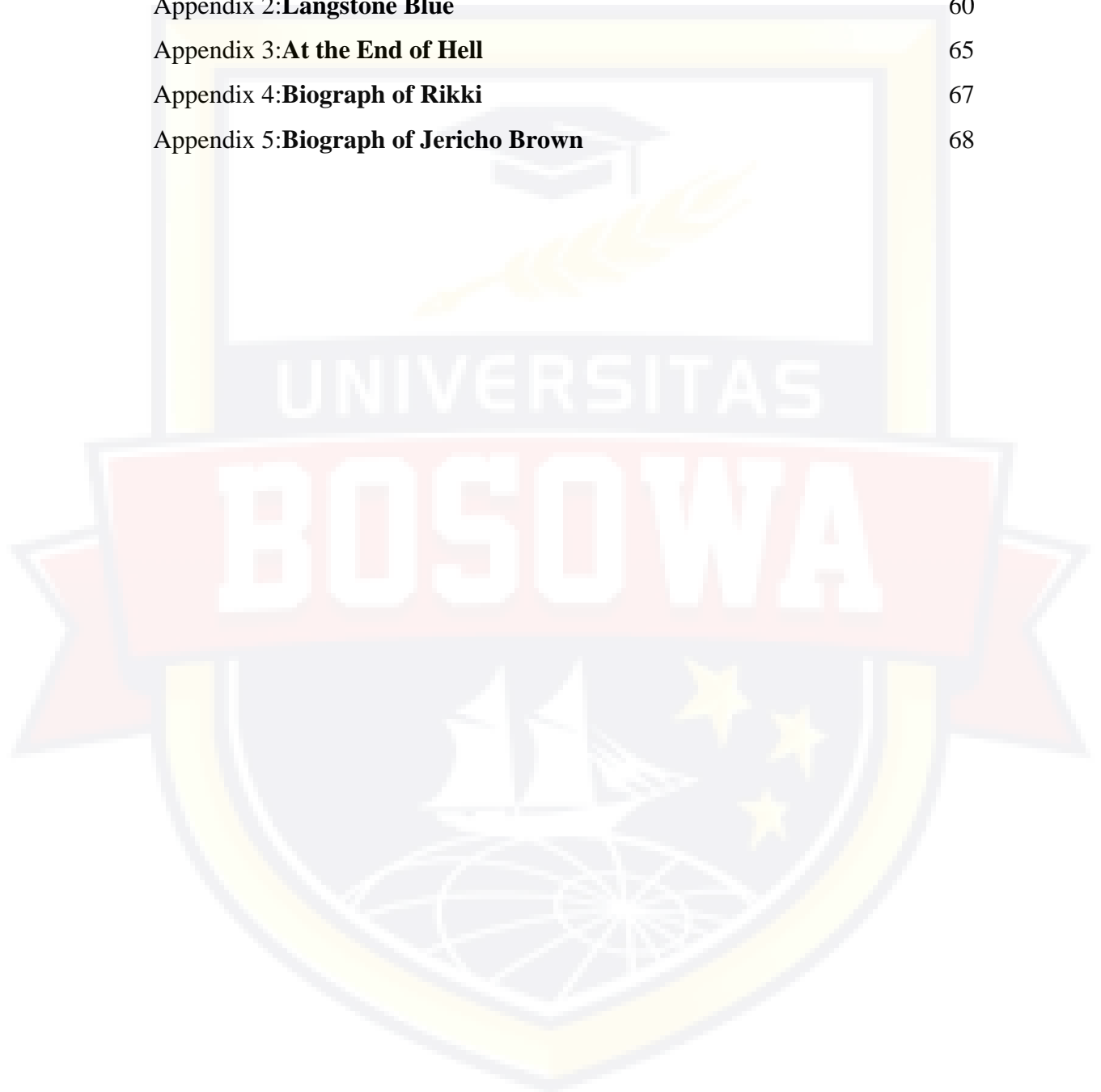


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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter was dedicated to the discussion of several core points which serve to lead in understanding of the research on analysis of Racism Issue in Jericho Brown's selected poems. The points meant to include background, reason for choosing the title, the research problem, the research questions, the research objectives, research scope, and the research significance.

A. Background

In the sense of literature, literature can be divided into written literature or oral literature. Damono (1979: 1) stated that a social form using the language of media, namely literature comes from the creation of the social environment. Social reality is life itself that is created from literary writing. Therefore, literature can be interpreted as a source or reference that contains information that has advantages or benefits in the field of Education or in other fields. According to Marcus and Sollor (2009: 12), literature means not only what is written other than what is voiced, expressions, but also any work created as long as it creates comfort in the results. In the form of writing, literature can also be shown through speech, action and expression.

Talking about literary, there were several branches in it including poem. Expression of ideas and feelings through imaginative rhythms and words and includes the beauty used to express their sonorous effects Tomlinson (1999:38). According to Ade and Okunove (2008: 3), literature is

something that limited expression through words and writing. Literature itself expresses a person's feelings, thoughts and also specific aspects of their experience. Therefore, a literature can be interpreted as poet feelings that were translated into writing that contains rhythm.

Literary work is an actual expression of artistic imagination as a manifestation in the lives of people who were densely packed, using short language and the results found to have a very good positive impact on the wider community (Esten,1978: 9).Writing or creating a work does not need to use long sentences, even just a few words can contain long meaning.Hudson (1958: 94) states that literature describes a very broad scope of life despite its own desires can be made an object in literary work. In other words, literature can be a reflection of an expression of one's own intuitive life.Literary works can be created through self-reflection, literary works can also be in the form of sentences that describe a limited broad environment that needs the thinking of the reader and listener. The types of literary works consist of: poetry, rhymes, romances, novels, short stories, fairy tales, legends, drama and poems.It looks very simple but still promises a deep meaning that can make the reader think and imagine the literary work (Anindita,2017: 19).

Poetry is one of the ways to convey the aspirations of beauty, peace, cruelty and even criminal acts that occur in an area that includes a small area or in the form of a city or country itself.The form of poetry always changes each time according to the taste and concept of aesthetic (Pradopo, 2000:3). There were many writers writing their own experiences through the contents of the poem,

which is made by conveying what is felt by experiencing writing poetry, one of them is a poem that conveys an act of racism in it. Lustig (2003: 24) said that for those who have a lot of power and are used to oppress and exploit other people belonging to a individual or group, the term that is often used is racism that evokes enthusiasm and emotional reaction that makes a person deny all forms of agreement and participate in actions and even racist behavior.

Racism is a conviction framework or convention that expresses that the organic contrasts natural in mankind decide the social or individual accomplishments. Human differentiation based on categories or characteristics of skin color and face shape is racist (Liliweri, 2005: 21). Racism is a theory which states that a relationship between the casual and physical characteristics inherited from parents and the culture embraced or a combination of the two gives rise to a priority towards one race with another race (Daldjoeni, 1991: 81). Racism can be expressed as an action based on a lowered belief or based on history itself by distinguishing groups or individuals based on religious and racial characteristics.

Skin color is prejudice among black individuals, in view of skin shading, exemplified in wording. It appears that there is a verifiable math behind this conviction that makes the person's decency conversely relative to the dimness of his skin. Bias is pre-appraisal as in it is an evaluation of items and individuals that are not founded on information or experience. Cox (1973:2) stated that racism is an event, a situation that evaluates various actions and values in a group based on its cultural perspective which views all social values of other communities outside them as a mistake and even unacceptable.

Racism is still very urgent to analyze because in the colonial era of racism, even today racism still exists among the people. Racism does not only occur in middle class people, even those who have high positions still experience racism. Another reason is wanting to find out why someone can commit racism even when a country is independent and another reason is because racism is a problem in the world. For the role of literature in this issue that is able to mediate the delivery of messages for racist acts through poetry or poems made by the authors. perhaps racist actors can read the message and what is experienced by people who experience racism.

In this research, the researcher found the racial problems that occurred in Jericho Brown's three poems which were based on existing references covering racial issues and the poetry was very interesting to discuss because it presented racial portraits among black people.

B. Reason for Choosing the Title

In this study, the researcher was very interested to examine the issues of racial in Jericho Brown's poems because three of his poems related to the racism issue which were very interesting to investigate. Another reason was that the researcher was curious about the story contained in the poems and what made it included in the poem that has elements of racism. The researcher examined what is the meaning contained in the poems and what the impact transmitted by black people in his poems.

C. The Research Problem

Based on the discussion on the background above, the problems in this research were as follows:

1. The racism issues portrayed in Jericho Brown's selected Poems.
2. The impact of racism in Jericho Brown's Selected Poems.

D. The Research Questions

There were two questions of this research, as follows:

1. What are the racism portrayed in Jericho Brown's selected poems?
2. What is the impact of racism in Jericho Brown's selected poems?

E. The Research Objectives

In accordance with the problems of this study, the objectives to be achieved in this study were:

1. To analyse the racism issues portrayed in Jericho Brown's selected poems.
2. To analyse the impact of racism in Jericho Brown's selected poems.

F. The Research Scope

This study, the researcher did not examine all the poems by Jericho Brown but only focused on examine three selected poems entitled The Tradition, At the End of Hell, and Langstone Blue. Those three poems were selected because the three poems contain the issue of racism which refers to black people.

G. The Research Significance

The significance that can be taken from the results of this study were:

1. Theoretical benefit, the results of the research were expected to provide input as to the development of knowledge about any discrimination in literary work and also what Jericho Brown's feeling toward racism as it is portrayed in some of his poems.
2. Practical benefit, it is expected to be a reference for students who focus on learning or analyzing literature and assisting the readers to provide information to comprehend racial issues in poems.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter was dedicated to the discussion of several core point including related literature, an over view of poetry, definition of literature, definition of literature according to experts, the meaning of poetry, definition of poem, and racialism.

A. Previous Studies

The researcher took five previous studies which focused on the poem analysis.

Wulandari (2018) examined *Racism in Benjamin Zephaniah Selected Poems*. This study focused on examining racism in Benjamin zephaniah's selected poem and finding the homology of racism in society and the literary work. To analyze the subject, the researcher employed Critical Race Theory by Richard Delgado and Jean Stefancie and supported by genetic Structuralism by Lucie Goldmann. The analysis method used was descriptive qualitative research. The result showed that racism occurs in Benjamin Zephaniah's in five aspects, one of them is everyday racism present structural connection with routine situations like attacks that often happen to Black People in Britania.

Meanwhile, Marpaung (2009) examined racism in *An Analysis of Racial Issues in Some Langston Hughes' Poems*. Through his poetry, the researcher found that through his Poetry, Langston Hughes passed on his emotions and the sentiments of dark individuals towards prejudice. It can be said that the presence of black skin individuals has not satisfied the feeling of white skin individuals that

they are superior to black skin individuals. In this thesis, the researcher analyzed the negatively racial discriminations that happened to the Black people, such as Skin Color, Prejudice, Discrimination, Stereotypes, and Racial Segregation. The analysis method used was descriptive qualitative research.

Moreover, Hardianti (2016) examined in *Racism Reflected in Maya Angelou's Poem*. The researcher examined racism reflected in Maya Angelou's Poem and the aim in this research was to find how racism reflected in Maya Angelou's Poem. The researcher further distinguished the kinds of racism reflected in Maya Angelou's poem by understanding the importance of the poem. It was presumed that thirteen Maya Angelou's verse is against bigotry or racism. The sorts of racism here: slavery, segregation, hegemony, stereotypes and class struggle particular in class conflict. This sort of racism was reflected in Maya Angelou's sonnet which is explicitly clarified in individual emotions, nostalgic and passionate approaches to remind the readers about bigotry or racism. The analysis method used was descriptive qualitative research.

Meanwhile, Chalid et al., (2017) examined *The Racial Discrimination of White and Black as Seen in Benjamin Zephaniah's Poems*. The researcher discussed how racial acts experienced by black people were carried out by white people who were former slaves in the past and the results of this research were because black people were made slaves in the past, therefore white people perceive their degree as high compared to black people and also Fahmi (2019) *The Way Black Women Face Racial Problems In Maya Angelou's Selected Poems*. In this research, the researcher discussed how a black woman faces racial

problems which she experienced in three poems written by Maya Angelou. The results of the research show that each poem has a different problem experienced by women, namely differences in skin color, beauty standards and bad prejudice. Both researchers used descriptive qualitative research methods.

Furthermore, Martin (2008) examined in *Racism in Brazilian Aquarelle - The Place of Denying*. The article discussed racism against Brazilians through the ideas of negation. Psychoanalytic rejection is present and present in racist statements against Brazil today. In his research, the researcher investigating the racists that happen in Brazil are characterized by delays through psychopathological means. The researcher found that every racist refutes there would certainly be many ways to prove that the culture in culture is also refuted. The method used was qualitative research.

For the difference among previous studies, Wulandari only focused on looking for the homology of racism in society and the literary work, while Marpaung only focused on finding the emotions conveyed by Langstone Huge in his poetry. Hardianti only focused on researching emotions, nostalgic and passionate approaches to remind the readers about bigotry or racism. As for Fahmi, he focused on how Black Woman survives racist actions in the poem. As for Martin in his article discussed racism against Brazilians through the ideas of negation. Meanwhile, the current was to find the issue of racism in the three selected poems by Jericho Brown and to find out what effects black people experience as a result of these actions.

B. An Over View of poetry

1. The Meaning of Poetry

In general, poetry is a literary work that comes from the expression or outpouring of the feelings and thoughts of a poet. Poetry is made based on the expression of poet's feelings with a series of beautiful language and contains meaning, rhythm, rhyme, dimensions and stanzas. one branch of literature that uses words as an expression of expression that makes a person's illusions and imagination develop (Aminuddin, 1995 :134).

Poetry is one of the ways to convey the aspirations of beauty, peace, cruelty and even criminal acts that occur in an area that includes a small area or in the form of a city or country itself. the form of poetry always changes. Each time according to the taste and concept of aesthetic (Pradopo, 2000: 3). There are many writers writing their own experiences through the contents of the poem, which is made by conveying what is felt by experiencing writing poetry, one of them is a poem that conveys an act of racism in it. Lustig (2003: 26) said that for those who have a lot of power and are used to oppress and exploit other people belonging to a group or group, the term that is often used is racism that evokes enthusiasm and emotional reaction that makes a person deny all forms of agreement and participate in actions and even racist behavior.

2. Elements of poetry

a. Intrinsic Elements

1) The Physical Elements of Poetry

The physical elements of poetry are intrinsic elements to poetry. What is meant by the physical elements of poetry are the means used by poets to express the essence of poetry. In general, there are 6 physical elements of poetry, namely diction, image, concrete words, language, rhyme or rhythm and topography. According to Tarigan (1986), fiction is a literary work that comes from the author's imagination.

Diction is a choice of words that are often used by poets in making their poetry. Poetry is a dense literary work with few words so that diction or choosing the right words is a very important and crucial priority for the aesthetic value in making poetry. This term is not only used to state which words are used to express an idea or ideas, but also includes phraseology, language style, and expressions (Keraf, 2008: 22-23). Image is an element that involves the use of human senses, such as sight and sound. Image can be divided into three, namely sound, sight and touch. According to Pradopo (1987: 79), in making a poem, to provide a clear picture, to create a special atmosphere, to make the contents of the poetry more vivid, the image in the mind and senses and also to attract the attention of the reader.

Rhyme or rhythm is the sound equation in poetry, either at the beginning, middle or at the end of a line of poetry. While rhythm is low

high, short length, loud and weak sound or tone, while Burama is a beat that comes repeatedly regularly at the same time Pradopo (1987: 80).

Typography or composition is a form of poetry that is filled with words, left and right edges and does not have line arrangements or in other words the form of writing the poem. Usually a line of poetry does not always begin with a capital letter and does not end with a period. According to Sudiana (2001: 1), Typography is the easiest graphic element to read. But it is through words consisting of letters and by letters that guide the reader's understanding of the message or idea.

2) The Inner Element of Poetry

The inner element of poetry is also intrinsic. What is meant by the inner element of poetry is things related to the inner element in reading the poetry. In general, there are 4 inner elements of poetry, namely theme, feeling, atmosphere and message. mental elements are things that are invisible or invisible, but indirectly their presence can be felt. The inner elements of poetry include: the poet's theme, feelings, tone or attitude towards the reader or tone, and mandate (Waluyo, 1987: 106).

Themes are the main elements of poetry because themes are closely related to the meaning produced from a poem. In poetry, a theme becomes the basis and outline of the contents of the poem. Tarigan (1993: 125) suggests that a theme is a particular view of life or a certain feeling about life or a certain set of values that form or build the basis or main idea of a literary work. Feeling or feeling in poetry is the poet's

attitude towards the main problems contained in his poetry. Expression of themes and feelings is closely related to the social background, experience and psychology of the poet. According to Chaplin (1972: 12), according to him, the definition of feeling is a state experienced by each individual as a form of process resulting from the perception of actions that influence it. In this sense, the situation is carried out on internal and external forces in the life that is carried out.

The tone or atmosphere of the poetry is the poet's attitude towards the reader. The tone relates to the theme and feeling the poet addresses the reader, it can be patronizing, dictating, arrogant, high-pitched or looking to work with the reader. The aspect of the meaning of tone according to Shipley is the speaker's attitude towards interlocutors Pateda (2001: 94). The aspect of tone is also related to the aspect of meaning that is valued for taste. In other words, the relationship between the speaker and the listener would determine the attitude that is reflected in the words used. In poetry, the message or purpose is the message contained in a poem. Mandate can be found by interpreting the poem directly or indirectly. According to Rusiana(1982: 74), Mandate is a moral teaching or message that the author wants to convey to readers, the end of the problem or the solution to the problem that arises in a story can be called a mandate.

b. Extrinsic Elements

Biography is one of the extrinsic elements of poetry. What is meant by the biographical element is the background or biography of the poet. Of course, the life experience of the poet would influence the poetry that is created. According to Toyidin (2013: 292) a biography is a biography of a person or character written by another person. Readers reading other people's biographies usually want to know their ideology, their life, their struggles, and so on. The next extrinsic element of poetry is the element of value. Poetry always contains elements of the values contained in it. The value elements in poetry can be in the form of values in the fields of economy, politics, culture, social, education and others. According to Giddens (2007: 24) Value is an idea that a person or group has about what is appropriate, what is desired, and what is good and bad.

3. The Meaning of Poem

Poem is a Greek word meaning creation (Tarigan, 1986: 4). Besides, poem is an art in the form of a person's writing in conveying a message related to the rhythm, the rhythm and composing it based on the verse and its array. In arousing emotional responses in the making of poem, poem can reveal the conventions and forms to distinguish interpretations of words. In the creation of a music effect and a mantra such as assonance and rhythm and alliteration can be used to perfect a poem. In its writing, poem uses symbolic, irony, ambiguity and elements - the style of writing a poetic diction always leaves the poetry they create open to various interpretations. (Zulfahnur, et al., 1996: 76).

Talking about poetry, there are many aspects that can be learned from poem such as structure and elements, remembering that a poem is created from elements and structures consisting of various elements and figurative propositions. Throughout the age poetry would always be different because there is always tension between conventions and innovations. According to the evolution of taste and concept of aesthetic change Poetry would always change every era (Pradopo, 2000: 3).

Hudson (1960: 8) stated that poetry is a branch of literature to convey ideas and as a medium that can convey an illusion and imagination as well as a painting that has lines and colors and beautiful graffiti that depicts the painter while Perrine (1987: 18) said that poetry is a way to convey a long message solidified and concentrated. Its density can be marked by the use of a few words but reveals more things in it. Poem is a work of short, solid and concentrated (Suroto, 1989: 80).

4. The Meaning of Literary

Literary work is a social phenomenon. Literary works related to the reader and aspects of human life expressed in it. Literary work as a social phenomenon lies not only in its creation but also in the nature of the work itself. The social reaction of a writer to the social phenomena he faces encourages him to write literature. Therefore, studying literary works means studying a social life, studying humans, life, culture, ideology, characterization, and even concerning other broader issues related to human life (Semi, 1990: 53).

Literature is a universal form of culture. Literature is a product of creative art whose object is human with all its problems and is conveyed or contained by a language that is unique and contains an aesthetic value. Literature is never the same between one place in this world and another it is never the same between time and another time. In addition, literary works are natural imitations, mimesis, and a product of imagination and creativity (Semi 1990: 53).

Based on the notions of literary works, it can be concluded that literary works are human works in the form of language representing social phenomena. Literary works have several characteristics, among others. First, literature provides entertainment. An excellent literary work is always fun to read, want to repeat reading it. The entertainment provided by literary works is pure entertainment. Second, literature shows the truth of human life. Literature is valued because it is useful for human life. Literature expresses a variety of human experiences so that other humans can learn proper lessons from him so that humans become more understanding of other humans. Third, literature is beyond national and age boundaries. The literary books of the *Mahabharata* and *Ramayana* tell the story of several hundred years before Christ, but the story is still famous in the twentieth century.

Literature goes beyond the limits of his time. Human loved him throughout the centuries because he told of human experiences that would occur repeatedly. The issue of war, the loss of a husband who died in war, worship services to teachers, the greedy people who seize ours, all that would continue

to be experienced by humans. So, a good literary work is a work that questions the nature of human problems. Although Mahabharata was written by Hindus and about Hinduism, it managed to talk about things that were a problem of people outside of that religion so that it was eternal (Sumardjo 1984: 14-15).

5. Definition of Literature

There is a lot of understanding about literature both from within the book and also by experts. Literature is a writing that can be distinguished from its beauty which is a difference in connection with positive things (Nandi 1996: 127). According to Moleng (2000: 13), literature is a science discovered by humans through behavior and developed to reflect all one's behavior and experience. It can be argued that the more complex and more beautiful a work would reflect the behavior of an author. A person wants to read literature because his curiosity is exposed to the outside world and as solace because his curiosity wants to have the truth that exists (Koesnosoebroto, 1988: 10).

In addition, literature can be divided into written and oral literature. Literature is not much related to writing, but with language used as a vehicle to express certain experiences or thoughts. Literature is divided into 2 namely prose and poetry, prose is a work of literature that is not bound while poetry is a work of literature that is bound by certain rules. Examples of poetry literature are poetry, verse, and poetry while examples of prose literary works are Novels, Stories or short stories, and drama. Literature is art related to creation

and personal expression (Sumardjo, 1984: 15). There are two types of literature namely imaginative and non-imaginative. Poetry and poem are examples of imaginative while biographies and essays are non-imaginative types (Rampa 1986: 139).



6. Definition of Literature According to Experts

Some literary understanding according to experts, Esten (1978: 9) said that literature is the expression of artistic and imaginative facts as manifestations of human life. Through language as a medium and have a positive effect on human life. Semi (1988: 8) said that literature is a form and result of creative art work whose object is human and its life uses language as its medium. Sudjiman (1986: 68) said that literature as an oral or written work which has various characteristics of excellence such as originality, artistry, beauty in content, and expressions.

According to Badrun (1983: 16) literature is an art activity that uses language and lines of other symbols as imagery, and is imaginative. Eagleton (1988: 4) literature is a work of fine writing that records the form of language. daily in various ways with a language that is condensed, inserted, twisted, lengthened and reversed, made odd.

C. Racism

Racism is an accentuation on race or racial thought. Once in a while this term alludes to a faith in the presence and significance of racial classes. In bigot rebel belief system, the term is utilized to underline social and social contrasts between races. Dunn et al., (1975:142) said that by and large, to those subjectively chose as differentials, and there would cover between people groups: for example, the lighter cleaned people, in people groups named of the Black race, would once in a while be no more or even less pigmented than darkest cleaned people in populaces delegated White. According to

Marguerite(1985: 241), racism is a belief that consists of an important ability and an inherited trait, a group that is different and has a controlling nature and the difference between races makes it superior. Because of this, many white people are very low viewers of black people because they feel they have the authority to rule over and carry out actions that make that person experience an illness and the worst impact is death.

There are general types of racism. Skin color is a type of segregation where individuals are agreed contrasting social and treatment dependent on skin shading. Black race is inferior position both physically and culturally where the white race would rule (Morris, 2015: 29). In the rules that white people make, they can rule because white people have a good social contrast in history while black people are in an inferior position. The inclination regularly gets converted into financial status in light of chances for work. Skin Color can be found over the world. Prejudice is a pre-judgment as in it is judgment concerning articles and people not founded on information or experience (Baron & Graziano, 1991).

From its history, white people admit they have high social status based on what they see from white people. Burchell and Fraser (2001) stated that a negative attitude or feelings of dislike towards a group or an individual. The most natural sign of bias in this wide significance of the word is to be found in the individual likes and abhorrence and inclinations and hostilities which everybody displays concerning nourishment, garments, and the craftsmanship just as people (Frazier, 1957: 665).

Discrimination is a demonstration that treats individuals unreasonably as a result of their enrollment in certain social gatherings. Berger (1955) argued that segregation is an extraordinary demonstration, a conscious endeavor to reject a few people from something they need since they are thought of right or wrong to have a place with a specific gathering. Acts of discrimination can be found in various places. Even in an independent country there are still many acts of discrimination committed by its inhabitants. These gatherings are regularly the object of separation recognized through religion, national cause, shading, language and social class. Unbalanced act experienced by a group in the form of attributes, religion, or a social class (Theodorson, 2013). Banto (2009: 157) says that discrimination is a way for a group to distinguish groups that can cause social distance. In other words, Discrimination is an inalienable act towards a certain individual or group in the form of actions or words.

Stereotype, Phelps (1972:2) assumed that under stereotype is a collection of rational beliefs about a member while Arrow (1973:2) said that statistical discrimination can affect all group characters in balance. therefore, stereotype is the act of evaluating a group or individual only from sight or where the person is located.

Racial segregation (Isolation) is part of prejudice. Isolation is the demonstration or practice of isolating individuals or various races, classes, or ethnic gathering in day-by-day life. All forms of separation in the form of facilities, houses and even religion and also the place of living for some of the term race is segregation (Rober, 1990:37). Segregation can be said that the act

of isolating a group from other groups in the form of religion or race is carried out by a dominant race governing the area or region so that an individual or group is in its own territory.



CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

In finishing this thesis, the researcher concluded the unmistakable subjective technique. This technique was to describe the information and furthermore broke down them, identified with the focal point of investigation. As indicated by Bogdan and Biklen in a book (1982) entitled *Qualitative Research for Education: An Introduction to Theory and Method*, qualitative research might be utilized as the essential system for information assortment, or with perception, report investigation or might be different procedures (Bogdan, 1982:2).

The derivative of qualitative research used was document study which aimed to find the meaning of the poem. The reason of the researcher used the theory because in this theory, researcher could interpret written material based on the context and also this research, can explore the contents of the thoughts of the authors contained in the manuscript.

There were a few stages in applying this technique. The initial step was gathering the article which identified with the racialism. The subsequent advance was perusing the gathered article, including diaries, notes and applicable sources to the proposition, selected poems of Jericho Brown was treated as essential source. The third step was picking Jericho Brown's Poems identified with the racialism. The subject of this research was the poem from Jericho Brown, entitled *The Tradition*, *At the End of Hell* and *Langstone Blue*.

The following stage was citing the information and additionally portraying them in to examination. The examination performed by clarifying the contrarily racial segregations that happened to the black individuals as it was depicted in some Jericho Brown's poems.

B. Data Source

In this study the researcher chose poem as the source of the data used in this study. The three of poems entitled The Tradition, At End of Hell and Langstone Blue by Jericho Brown.

C. Method of Collecting Data

The beginning of the procedure focused on analyzing about racial as depicted in some Jericho Brown's Poems. The information was gathered from library source.

The collected data contained vast information about analysis. In this manner the researcher attempted to choose the applicable information to examined just, which was the investigation of racism. The information used was Selected Poems by Jericho Brown's.

D. Method of Analysing Data

This strategy was the way toward portraying the information and broke down them into the thesis's investigation. The information included the adversely racial separations, for example: skin color, prejudice, discrimination, stereotypes, and racial segregation as it was portrayed in some of selected Jericho Brown's poems concerning about racial issues.

In accomplishing this thesis, the researcher analyzed the data in several step. First step, the researcher comprehend Jericho Brown poems related to the racial issues. Second step, the researcher was described the impact of racial discriminations in aspect of meaning. In this section, the researcher divided each point and explained it according to the types of racist and meaning. Third step, the researcher analyzed the impact of racial discriminations that it was portrayed in some of selected Jericho Brown's poems. in this section, the researcher analyzed what types of racist were found.

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CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discussed about racism issue portrayed in Jericho Brown selected poems and impact of racism in Jericho Brown selected poems.

A. Finding

The following was a note about sentences containing racism obtained from the three poems of Jericho Brown. In this data, the researcher analyzed the meaning and purpose of the issue. In this analysis the researcher also analyzed the impact that occurred as a result of these racist acts. Meanwhile, in analyzing the data, various data were found including symbols which have their own meaning.

1. Racism issue portrayed in Jericho Brown Selected Poems

a. The Tradition

“The Tradition” by Jericho Brown that poem about injuries past and present, personal and national, in a country where blackness, particularly male blackness, is akin to illness. The collection characterizes blackness in a number of ways: as a speck, as flowers primed to be cut down. This poem was published in 2015 and still relevant until today.

Data 1:

“Aster.Nasturtium. Delphinium.”(Brown, 2015: 1)

In this line, the words are flower names which have a metaphorical meaning. The word "Aster" Aster flower has meaning and is a symbol of innocence, beauty, wisdom, purity, love, peace, represents hope, and also describes one's own mood. In the meaning of the word, it can be interpreted that black people experience acts of racism in the form of injustice, which is a description of the word "innocence" which is the meaning of the flower. In the meaning of the flower "Aster", namely "Hope and peace", which tells about the peace desired by black people where they experience a lot of oppression and experience violence where they are not guilty.

The word "Nasturtium" itself has the meaning of conquest and patriotism. From the meaning of the word is "Conquest" which in another sense can be interpreted as colonialism or oppression. In another meaning in this poem, it explains that black people experience actions that can kill lives deliberately, the word "conquest and occupation" itself has a bad meaning, namely where a people control the people or the resources of other people and mean by taking action. oppression of one people with another race. From this understanding, it can be concluded that the meaning of the word "Nasturtium" itself explains that black people experience oppression and colonialism which is an act of racism, namely Slavery, discrimination and injustice.

The word "Delphinium" is a flower of encouragement and joy, and describes someone who has died. Historically "Delphinium" flowers

have good meanings such as cheerfulness and joy. In another sense, this flower is only given to people who are sad so they can forget their sadness. In the meaning of this poem, the word Bunga "Delphinium" can be interpreted as joy, pleasure and a feeling of wanting to get rid of the sadness of black people from the oppression they experience. Thus, he can interpret it as acts of racism, namely discrimination and injustice because the depiction of the word joy in this poem only applies to white people and joy and pleasure are only dreams for black people.

Data 2:

“...We thought

Fingers in dirt meant it was our dirt”(Brown, 2015: 1-2)

In this sentence the word "We" refers to a black person who is someone who is working. In this sentence has the word "our" which also refers to black people themselves. In this line there is also a metaphorical figure, which is comparing different things with the same meaning. The word "Dirt" in the poem has a dirty meaning, which is the meaning of the word "Dirt" itself.

In the discussion of this line the words "We thought fingers in dirt meant it was our dirt"it can be described that, whoever does something dirty would become black dirt based on the meaning of the word "Dirt" itself. In his presentation, it can be seen that there are acts of racism

experienced by black people, namely prejudice in which white people have a negative prejudice against black people.

It can be seen that white people have prejudice against black people in which they make decisions before knowing the relevant facts about the person. And in another explanation, prejudice always refers to someone's race before they have information that can be used as a basic judgment

Data 3:

“...,Learning
names in heat, in elements classical

Philosophers said could change us.”(Brown, 2015: 2-4)

The sentence contains many metaphors that describe the situation at that time. On this line, it can be seen that the word "learning" is an act of learning carried out by black people. The word "Names" refers to the names of the previous flowers, namely Aster, Nasturtium and delphinium. The word "heat" in the sentence can mean heat as well as a hot state or a demonstration taking place. In this sentence it can be interpreted as a condition in which black people do not have or are given good learning, unlike the learning of white people with hot conditions or an environment that is inadequate for the learning process. In this explanation, it can be seen that black people experience acts of racism in the form of Injustice and discrimination and segregation.

In the next word, namely "Classical Elements", in the sense that it means classical elements consisting of water, fire, wind and earth. In this explanation it can have many broad meanings such as when black people are thought to be like flowers, these elements have a very important influence on their life. "Water" is needed for the life of flowers. It can also be interpreted as staple food. The word "soil" is also very important for the survival of flowers as a place for them to grow, "air" in spreading the seeds is needed by wind or air as well as a source to make them eat and the last is "fire" which he can think as heat or sun. for the food-making process.

In this explanation, it can also be interpreted that in the word "Soil" can explain that they white people have taken their territory. the word "water, fire and air" can be interpreted as they need water to survive, "fire" in this case is interpreted as racist acts of white people against black people who can take lives and the word "air" itself has a meaning the soul where the life of a black person is in the grasp of a white person. The life and death of black people rests in the hands of others. In the word "Philosophers said could change us" associated with the previous sentence, that is, the classic element is very useful for the survival of black people. In the above explanation, it can be seen that black people experience racist acts in the form of discrimination and injustice where their lives are governed by others.

Data 4:

“.StarGazer.

Foxglove.” (Brown, 2015: 4-5)

In the line above, “Star Gazer” is the name of a flower which is seen as a symbol of Revolution and has the meaning of a couple's eternal love, telling people to stay true to themselves and not abandon hope and urge to look towards heaven. This meaning that black people want a revolution and always hope that they can live. The word "revolution" mean that black people are still in a state in colonialism, getting acts of violence and mass chaos.

The next word is "Foxglove" which is the name of a poisonous flower but has a beautiful shape and has a very beautiful meaning, namely "Protection". In the word "protection" it can be seen that black people want protection against the colonialism they experience and want change so that they can live in peace.

Data 5:

“...which news reports claimed flamed hotter

On this planet than when our dead fathers

Wiped sweat from their necks. “(Brown, 2015: 6-8)

From this line it can be interpreted that the word "Hotter" means "Hotter". Which is a parable of things that are happening in the present more than what happened in the past. From this explanation discusses the actions of white people where the racist actions they treat are more

dangerous than what happened in the past where in the past there were no rules governing Acts of racism are different from the present, namely there are already rules that discuss Acts of racism are very not justified.

In the next word "Wiped sweat from their necks." It can mean that someone is scared and is doing work. In that word, that is "dead" which he can mean as death or despair where they are only obedient to accept. Actions that are given "dead" in the word also have the meaning of being helpless to fight back. In this explanation he could interpret that black people experience racial action, namely slavery. This action occurs when a clan rules other people by force and most of the people who experience it are black people who are African-Americans.

Data 6:

“....Cosmos.baby’s Breath.” **(Brown, 2015: 8)**

In this line, the word "Cosmos" is the name of the flower in the fall. The cosmos flower has the meaning of harmony and peace. In this word in this poem, it means that harmony in the life of black people is not maintained because of the actions committed by white people. The word “baby's breath” is a flower name which means love, eternity, chastity, sincere and pure. In this sense, he can mean that black people lose harmony in their household and desire for peace and they do not have a good life because of oppression. In this explanation, he can say that black people experience acts of racism, namely injustice.

Data 7:

“...Colors you expect in poems
where the world ends, everything cut down.”

John Crawford. Eric Garner. Mike Brown.” **(Brown, 2015: 12-14)**

In that sentence, the word "colors" means the color of the skin, which means black people. As for the pro parte totem users who use the whole even though they only want to explain partly, namely the use of the word "world ends" in the word means the end of the world, even though what is included in that word is the death experienced by "John Crawford. Eric Garner. Mike Brown. " Their deaths were so tragic that John Crawford was shot on August 5, 2014, Crawford was a 22-year-old black African-American man who was shot and killed by police officers at a Walmart store in Beavercreek while he was holding a BB Pistol that was sold in a store. In his case while he was shopping, he was holding the gun and someone called 911 and confessed that Crawford was pointing his gun at a fellow customer. But on the side of the camera Crawford was just calling and holding the BB gun without pointing it. In this explanation, it can be concluded that white skinned people commit racial acts, namely prejudice against black people.

Michael Brown, an 18-year-old African American man, was shot dead by police on August 9, 2014. In the testimony of his friend Dorian

Johnson, Michael had raised his hand and shouted don't shoot. But Police named Darren Wilson still shot him. According to police testimony, Michael did not raise his hand and surrender but fought back. And because of the incident there was a demonstration for 1 week in Ferguson. Because of the authority he had, he felt the truest to make his own decisions. Based on these words it can be concluded that the racist acts committed by black people are discrimination and injustice.

As for Eric Garner, a black man who died on July 17, 2014 due to pressure on the neck caused by an argument with the police pressing the chest and the frail position during physical restraint by the police. In this explanation, it is because the authority he has makes him a justification or a tool that makes him feel bigger and feel better and his uniform makes him hurt and harm others and harm others. In this explanation, black people experience racist acts, namely injustice.

b. Langstone Blue

"Langstone Blue" a poem by Jericho Brown. This poem is inspired by the poetic Langstone Huge. This poem was published in 2010 and is still relevant today. In this poem Brown tells of the suffering of black people that happened in the past. There are so many acts of racism that black people experience in this poem including differences in skin color, deliberate murder, exploitation and detention experienced by black people. In composing this poem, Brown is very good at instilling a sad

and unfair system to reveal the profound truth that intergenerational trauma has shaped African-American life.

Data 8:

““O Blood of the River of songs,
O songs of the River of Blood,”

Let me lie down.” (Brown, 2010: 1-3)

In this line it can be ascertained that a black person is injured. Referring to the word "Blood" which means the liquid released by blood as a result of being injured by someone due to a sharp object. In the climax, it is the greeting of someone who is praying. " The word "River of Blood" Let me lie Down "can be ascertained that the person has been rushed due to the escape or is being chased to the point of limping or drowning in a lake that filed with blood. It can be ascertained in this line that black people experience acts of racism in the form of injustice and discrimination experienced by black people.

In that sentence the word "let me lie down" can also be described as resting in peace or dying. In this case, the person with black collar means someone who has suffered because of the behaviour of white people who do not see black people as friends but as despicable creatures who can be ordered or made slaves. In this sentence the suffering experienced by black people due to the cruelty of white people at that time.

Data 9:

“That mounts in the mouth of Bessie Smith.

Blues for the angels kicked out of heaven.” **(Brown, 2010: 7-9)**

In the sentence is the name "Bessie Smith" he is an American blues singer. He died in a car accident tragedy. The cause of death was because at that time the hospital he went to refused to treat him because he was black. How gloomy it was then that a person with only a difference in skin color could kill someone and commit inadequate Actions to the point of unnecessary death. In his explanation, it can be seen that skin color greatly affects the way white people perceive, in this case black people experience racist acts, namely discrimination based on skin color.

"Blues for the angels kicked from heaven." In that sentence the word "blues" means a prayer for black people. In the sentence also describes the incident experienced by Bessie's Smith where he was refused admission to the hospital simply because he was black. In this case it can also be interpreted as black people who experience racist acts, namely prejudice.

Data 10:

“...Blues

For my people and what water

They know.” **(Brown, 2010: 10-12)**

In that sentence, word "Blues" still means a prayer for black people. In that line the word "They" refers to black people. In the discussion of this line, the word "Water They Know" in the word "Water" refers to their place where people with black skin were thrown from their place. Takeover of place which causes them to lose their homes due to the expansion of the area that was carried out at that time. In this line, black people get acts of racism, namely alienation or separation from a person or race. some form of occupation or slavery practiced by white people left them with no place to return to or shelter or just to sleep.

Data 11:

“Why go to heaven with Harlem

So close?” (Brown, 2010: 14-15)

In this line Brown tells about why getting to heaven is so easy, and why death is so close in Harlem. On this line it can be seen that the word "Heaven" refers to the death experienced by black people and directly says that the person with the black coil is not worthy to live. It seems that white people mercilessly kill black people just because they are dominant at that time. In this discussion it can be interpreted that black people get acts of racism, namely injustice.

Next in the line of the word "Harlem" is a gathering place for African-Americans to live and live their descendants. This place is an

isolated place only there are crowds of black people living there because black people are judged as a disease that is roaming for white people so they were expelled to Harlem and settled there. It can also be seen that black people experience acts of racism, namely the alienation or segregation of a person based on their skin color.

Data 12:

“...I remember mine and taste a stain

Like blood coursing the body

Of a man chased by a mob.” **(Brown, 2010: 17-19)**

In this line the words "coursing the body of a man chased by a mob." it could be seen immediately that someone in black was being chased by the masses. In the discussion, it was found that black people at that time were very helpless due to wounds from gunshots or sharp objects and were unable to fight back against the soldiers. In the word fair itself, it can be ascertained from the words "a man" and a mob ", that is, someone is being chased by a crowd of people or a mob. There is no explanation for that person's fault. Therefore, white people chase black people with a specific purpose like slavery or exploitation.

In this sentence, it can be seen that white people do not hesitate to use sharp objects to injure. in this line black people are subjected to violent acts of injustice and discrimination. The word "mob" can be interpreted as a troop or soldier in uniform, because they are given more

adequate equipment and there are more people than black people, they trample dignity, kill and even trade humans. In this case, white people experience acts of racism, namely injustice.

Data 13:

“We tried
To fly and learned we couldn't
Swim.” (Brown, 2010: 23-25)

In this sentence it can be interpreted that the word "we" refers to black people. In the word "We tried to fly" in another sense that humans cannot fly, so the meaning of the word "fly" in the word is to fight back. the word "Tired" clearly illustrates that they could not fight back due to inadequate combat equipment. In the next sentence, "We couldn't swim" in the word "Swim" also means to fight back but they couldn't. In this explanation, it can be seen that black people experience racist acts, namely slavery and discrimination.

Data 14:

“Is it blood that binds
Brothers?” (Brown, 2010: 27-28)

In this explanation, it can be seen that the word "Binds" means a bond between brothers. in the sentence explains that whether it is blood that makes someone brothers or not. In this word it can be seen that white people only see brotherhood with skin color because their blood color is

the same, namely red. In this explanation, it can be seen that white people commit acts of racism, namely discrimination with the color of their skin.

Data 15:

“What flows through the fat
Veins of a drowned body? What
America can a body call
Home?” (Brown, 2010: 35-37)

In this line it can be seen that the word "What flows through the veins of drowning body fat?" "It can be interpreted that someone is drowning or a black person is drowning, which can be immediately seen that someone is being chased and drowning in a river due to the chase carried out by a flock of white people. In this discussion, black people experience racism that is Injustice. they got injustice because of their inability to fight and could only escape.

In the next sentence, namely the word "What America can a body call Home?". in that sentence the word "Home" in the word means a place to live or the land where they live. It can be seen that black people were expelled from their territory so that there was no place to live for them. The sentence explains that they experience acts of racism, namely discrimination, injustice and isolation or segregation.

Data 16:

“When I say Congo, I mean

Blood. When I say Nile, I mean blood.” (Brown, 2010: 37-38)

In that line the word "Congo" means pickpocket, or thief. the word “Congo” is given only by a white person to a black person because of their prejudice against black people at that time, they even took the name to treat black people inappropriately. the word "congo" is only given to black people themselves.

The next word is "When I say Nile, I mean blood." in this word it has a big meaning, which in the river was a place for blacks to cross due to the chase carried out by the white soldiers and also where black people are brutally murdered and their bodies thrown in the river Nile. In this case, white people have no compassion for black people where their desire to own the territory is capable of killing and slaughtering the lives of black people easily. in this case, white people commit racist acts, namely discrimination and prejudice against black people.

Data 17:

“If only you knew what blood

We have in common.” (Brown, 2010: 40-41)

In this sentence it can be interpreted that white people commit racist acts, namely discrimination and skin color. in these words, can be known directly that the word "If only you knew what blood We have in common. " the word "Common" means they have the same blood color which means black people and white people both are also human, black

people and white people both have life, black people and white people both intelligent beings do not deserve acts of racism against them. In this case black people do not see the same blood color but skin color so that they commit acts of racism against black people.

Data 18:

“So much,

In Louisiana, they call a man like meRed. “(Brown, 2010: 41-42)

In that line, the word "so much" can be interpreted as not just one or two people who say the word but more, white people commit acts of racism just by looking from the outside and what they see means whatever black people do would be looks bad to white people. This is ingrained for most white people, namely feeling superior to black people.

In that sentence, the word "Red" can also be interpreted as a dark color so that white people act racism against black people based on their skin color alone.

Data 19:

“And red was too dark

For my daddy. And my daddy was

Too dark for America. “(Brown, 2010: 43-45)

In that line the word: "red was too dark" directly elevates the skin color of black people and in this case black people commit acts of

racism, namely skin color. conduct acts of racism by distinguishing skin colors. even in that which is the word "Red" is said to be darker than the color "Black" itself.

The next word is "And my daddy was Too dark for America. "Same as the previous discussion, the word" dark "deals directly with the skin color possessed by black people, which is an act of racism based on skin color. Think of it as unworthy of being in an area or place. In that sentence, it is not appropriate for black people to be in America because white people think of themselves as more dominant or superior to black people. Due to their lighter skin color, white people consider themselves only entitled to live in America so that the existence of black people is very despised because they have a skin color that is contrasting compared to white people.

Data 20:

“O the death my people refuse

To die.”(Brown, 2010: 50-51)

In that sentence, the word" my people "refers to black people who are on the verge of death because of the actions of white people at that time. Actions of kidnapping, slavery to murder were carried out by white people to expand their territory.

In that sentence the word "Refuse" can be interpreted that black people can die at any time without knowing it because of the behaviour

and actions of black people. In that sentence the word "die" emphasizes that death would be experienced sooner or later as a result of racist actions by white people. In this explanation, black people commit racist acts, namely injustice and discrimination.



Data 21:

“I read all the time,

But “there was nothing I could do

About race.”(Brown, 2010: 55-57)

From the new word "Read" not only means reading but can also mean learning or fighting against racial actions suffered by black people.

The word "Nothing" asserts that there is nothing a black person can do when it comes to their race or color. In this sentence it explains that black people have given up on what white people do to them. in that climax,

the word "race" emphasized that white skinned races carried out acts of oppression against black races because the dominant feeling possessed by white people feels that they are more superior so that they can beautify their behaviour as they wish to black skinned people without paying attention to their feelings so that they can commit cruel acts to murder at the same time. In the sentence also the word "race" emphasizes that black people get acts of racism in the form of discrimination and injustice.

c. At the End of Hell

"At the End of Hell" a poem by Jericho Brown. In this poem Jericho tells of a person who is in love with a black person with teeth that have slits. This poem describes the racist actions experienced by hot-skinned people and their impact indirectly also tells indirectly the activities of black people who are not known to the public. In this poem Brown tells

about discrimination against black people indirectly. This poem was released in 2014 and still includes the relevant poem today.

Data 22:

“So what if I love him,

The one they call bad,”(Brown, 2014: 1-2)

In the line it can be seen that the word” Him" refers to a black man. In the next word, "the one" which in another sense refers to a specific person in this definition the specific refers to a black man. In that sentence the word "They" is white people. In a broad sense the word "Bad" has many meanings including something rotten, something ugly, including deviant or evil or unpleasant behaviour. In this line the word "bad" refers to acts of racism experienced by black people, namely prejudice, skin color and discrimination. that is, where black people are considered evil in the eyes of white people. In the word "so what if I love him" it can be said that a black person does not deserve to be loved and does not deserve affection.

In this case, white people feel that only people who have white skin color have the right to be loved and feel perfect compared to black people who have dark skin color. In their opinion, the standard of one's beauty lies in the color of the skin alone.

Data 23:

“The one they call black,

The one with the gap

In his teeth only I get To see.”(Brown, 2014: 3-6)

In this line it can be seen directly that the word "Black" refers directly to a black person or race and in other descriptions it refers to skin color, namely Actions of racism based on skin color. Having a dark skin color does not mean you have bad qualities or actions. The next sentence, namely "The one with the gap In his teeth only I get To see." In this sentence the word "gap" in the line is considered ugly so that many white people commit acts of racism just by looking at skin color and facial beauty and only the teeth are the color.

Data 24:

“Here in the dark,

Far and deep, where

Burrowing beasts build

House after filthy house”(Brown, 2014: 8-11)

In the sentence "here in the dark" he can mean that they are in a dark place without lighting which is an unfit place to live in. in the next word "far and deep" in the word "far" and "deep" implies that black skinned people are only given a place that is far from habitable settlements away from white people. From this explanation, it can be interpreted that black people experience acts of racism, namely exile and injustice.the next

word is "Beast" which means like a wild animal or an animal that has a bad face or is very bad.

In the next line, namely "filthy house" in the word it can be interpreted as a place that is not suitable for habitation, even a dirty house to live in. In that sentence he can note that the place where they live is very unworthy of being compared to white people, far from being clean and healthy. They have to live in a dirty environment to survive the environment of racism they experience.

2. Impact of Racism in Jericho Brown Selected Poems

In the previous explanation the poem entitled "The Tradition" tells about the past and present injuries experienced by black people. In Langston Hughes poem there are many bad effects experienced by black people. This poem describes the actions of white people against black people in the past also in "At the End of Hell" this poem discusses the actions taken by black people who are not generally known. As for the various impacts that can be taken from the three poems as follows:

a. The Tradition

In the poem entitled "The Tradition" the researcher can find the aftermath of the racist act itself. In the poem Jericho explains that because of the prejudices of black people, they feel that they are useless. Feeling that they are not accepted they feel down and say they do not think broadly. They do not get a proper education and their learning

system is monotonous and must learn by themselves in the field when they are slaves. Due to differences in education received, not many black people get a different education and many drop out of school because of racist actions that are received.

Not admitting them in that environment only because of differences in skin color. Due to the difference in skin color, many black people were expelled to other areas and gathered in an area consisting only of black people. Many of the black people experience death because of the torture they experience so that the inability to endure the pain so that they experience death.

b. Langstone Blue

Lost their territory or home, many of them forcibly left their territory to survive due to the actions they experienced and the cruelty of white people. Most of them would move to find a safe place to survive so they can preserve their life. Pain, a lot of suffering that black people experience, experiencing excruciating pain that can lead to death. Despair, because most of them experience acts of racism, black people experience despair and lose their purpose in life, because acts of racism can erode one's self-esteem so that they lose their purpose. Mental illness, many of the black people would experience psychiatric illness because of the pressure exerted by white people.

c. At the End of Hell

Rioting, as for the acts of resistance that would be carried out by black people, namely where they start to form groups while in exile or in their territory so that they would fight against white people. and the impact experienced is not to improve their status in society, but to make them look eviller than before. Robbing, because the actions they have experienced before make them lose their property so that it makes them commit robbery or theft to continue their lives.

Selling themselves or prostitution, as for the actions experienced by women, because they lack food to survive. Increased suspicion and vigilance, Due to the effects of the trauma many people experience high alertness and their suspicion is raised. They would be suspicious of various social institutions such as schools and governments and also avoid eye contact and only trust their families. Increased sensitivity to various threats. Their defensive attitude would increase and would avoid anything new. Increased sensitivity to circumstances that allow them to feel disrespected, humiliated and avoid all risks.

Psychological and physiological disorders that occurred as a result of racism acts suffered by black people. The prolonged trauma would increase chronic stress and can reduce the patient's immune system, increase the risk of depression and anxiety disorders and interfere with child development and the quality of emotional ties to family and social relationships. Increased use of drugs. There are many

ways to relieve pain that is experienced, such as the use of alcohol or drugs that can reduce pain. At first, clouds are useful in managing the pain suffered but the dangers of trauma have not been resolved, instead it would lead to disease other when dependence on a drug occurs. Too aggressive. Street gangs, domestic violence, defiant and seemingly resilient behaviour would tend to be untouchable and would try to control their physical and social environment.

B. Discussion

This section presented discussions based on the findings of research on the issue of racism depicted in Jericho Brown's selected poem and the impact of racism in Jericho Brown's selected poem using the theory of Bogdan and Biklen (1982: 2). The researcher specifically examined how racial issues can be found from these data and show that by using the qualitative method it can show that there were racist issues contained in Jericho Brown's three poems entitled the tradition, at the end of hell, and langstone blue. This research also found that the three poems contained the impacts as a result of racist actions received.

In this research, the researcher supported and also enriched the existing theories. This research strongly supported the previous theory, namely by expanding the thinking about racist issues and racist actions itself and enriching the previous theory, namely by providing knowledge by conveying racist impacts on black people that were not conveyed by previous researchers.

The previous study showed that bigotry or racism happens in five perspective. First, Attacks that regularly end up blacking individuals in Britain. Second, adding to deliberate shameful and social imbalance. Third, Interest Convergence or Material Determinism interest combination is a racial practice to propel the whites monetarily or physically influences their inclination as prevalent class toward blacks. Fourth, Voice of Color. Fifth, Social Construction with race and prejudice are results of social idea and connection Wulandari (2018). In the explanation above the researcher supported these results. The researcher can enrich the results of this study by adding several types of acts of racism, including discrimination, prejudice, segregation, exploitation, slavery, and skin color that happen to black people.

Moreover, the results of this study also showed that racist actions carried out have many bad effects, one of which is very common, namely prolonged trauma. The relationship between races that rule and those who are controlled is very unbalanced where those who understand racism get an advantage while those who are ruled would get an immeasurable loss of the price they experience. Basically, racism has a very bad impact on social relations in society. The impact that would occur for the race that is discriminated against they would be restrained, get a lot of oppression and be controlled by the races that rule it, even if they fight would only experience failure and more terrible suffering Irab (2007: 55-56).

The racist impact on black people in the three poems conveyed the racist impact directly and indirectly there were those who conveyed it in clear

sentences and some also used symbols or parables. This research has many shortcomings because it does not generally explain the various ways of collecting data and other ways of processing it. This study could be developed by examining the whole of Jericho Brown's poems by taking data that contains racist issues not only taking from visible sentences because in general poem mostly uses symbols to convey messages.

The limitation of this writing was only focused on the types of racism occurred in Jericho Brown's three poems and this writing only looked for the negative impact of racist acts experienced by black people in the three selected poems of Jericho Brown.

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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing the finding and discussing, the writer presented the conclusions and suggestions.

A. Conclusion

Various types of racist acts are found in three of Jericho Brown's poems. In the poem entitled "The Tradition," the researcher found racism in the form of injustice, colonialism, slavery, and segregation. In this poem, injustice and discrimination dominate. In the poem "Hell," researchers can find racism in the form of injustice, discrimination, slavery, skin color, prejudice, segregation, and exploitation. In this poem, the act of discrimination and prejudice dominates. In the poem "Langston Hughes," racist acts in the form of segregation, skin color, discrimination, and prejudice can be found. In this poem, the racist type in the form of skin color is very dominant. Discrimination actions, injustice, segregation, slavery, and skin color by people with white skin against black people in the past and present can be found in three poems by Jericho Brown.

The racist actions have many negative impacts for the black people who experience it. Racist actions can cause prolonged trauma, homelessness, pain, mental illness, and the worst is intentional death for the sufferer or the black people. Meanwhile, there are various ways to address racist acts committed by white people and indirectly which is found that various types of racist acts can result in death or just pain.

B. Suggestion

This thesis can broaden the readers' insight and guide the students, especially English Literature students at Bosowa University. The readers can apply various messages from Jericho Brown's poem like "black people are human as well as white people". It is also suggested for readers to understand racism widely. This study can be used as more reliable sources for better analysis of racism. This research is far from perfect so that the author will accept and listen to all kinds of good and bad criticism about this research to make it more proper in the future.

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APPENDIX 1

The Tradition

Aster. Nasturtium. Delphinium. We thought	1
Fingers in dirt meant it was our dirt, learning	
Names in heat, in elements classical	
Philosophers said could change us. Star Gazer.	
Foxglove. Summer seemed to bloom against the will	5
Of the sun, which news reports claimed flamed hotter	
On this planet than when our dead fathers	
Wiped sweat from their necks. Cosmos. Baby's Breath.	
Men like me and my brothers filmed what we	
Planted for proof we existed before	10
Too late, sped the video to see blossoms	
Brought in seconds, colors you expect in poems	
Where the world ends, everything cut down.	
John Crawford. Eric Garner. Mike Brown.	

Jericho Brown, 2015

APPENDIX 2

Langston Blue

“O Blood of the River of songs, 1

O songs of the River of Blood,”

Let me lie down. Let my words

Lie sound in the mouths of men

Repeating invocations pure 5

And perfect as a moan

That mounts in the mouth of Bessie Smith.

Blues for the angels kicked out

Of heaven. Blues for the angels

Who miss them still. Blues

10

For my people and what water

They know. O weary drinkers

Drinking from the bloody river,

Why go to heaven with Harlem

So close? Why sing of rivers

15

With fathers of our own to miss?

I remember mine and taste a stain

Like blood coursing the body

Of a man chased by a mob. I write

His running, his sweat: here,

20

He climbs a poplar for the sky,

But it is only sky. The river?

Follow me. You'll see. We tried

To fly and learned we couldn't

Swim. Dear singing river full

25

Of my blood, are we as loud under

63

Water? Is it blood that binds

Brothers? Or is it the Mississippi

Running through the fattest vein

Of America? When I say home,

30

I mean I wanted to write some

Lines. I wanted to hear the blues,

But here I am swimming in the river

Again. What flows through the fat

Veins of a drowned body? What

35

America can a body call

Home? When I say Congo, I mean

Blood. When I say Nile, I mean blood.

When I say Euphrates, I mean,

If only you knew what blood

40

We have in common. So much,

In Louisiana, they call a man like me Red.

And red was too dark

For my daddy. And my daddy was

Too dark for America. He ran

45

Like a man from my mother

And me. And my mother's sobs

Are the songs of Bessie Smith

Who wears more feathers than

Death. O the death my people refuse

To die. When I was 18, I wrote down

50

The river though I couldn't win

A race, climbed a tree that winter, then

Fell, flat on my wet, red face. Line

65

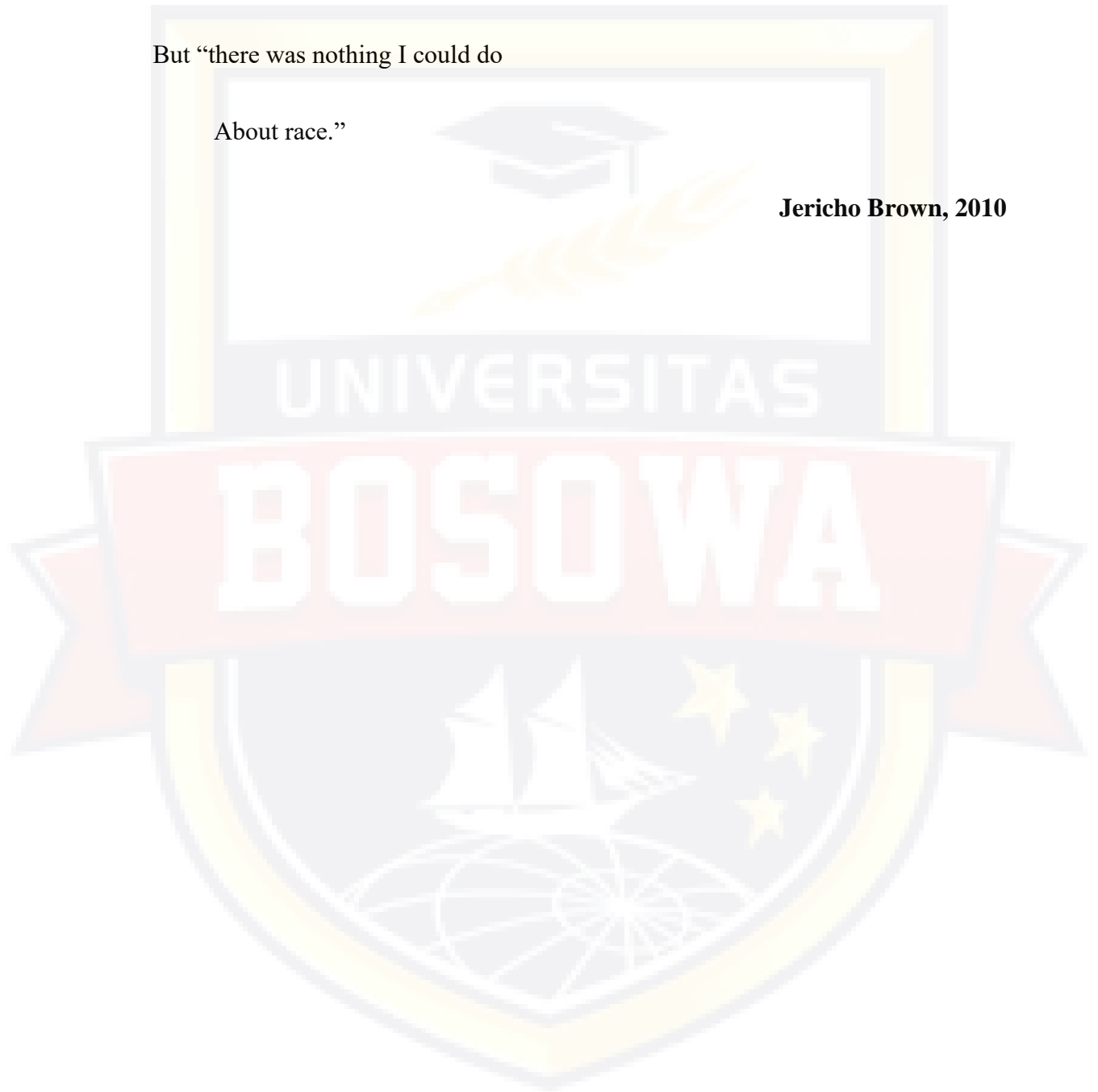
After line, I read all the time,

55

But “there was nothing I could do

About race.”

Jericho Brown, 2010



APPENDIX 3

At the End of Hell

So what if I love him,	1
The one they call bad,	
The one they call black,	
The one with the gap	
In his teeth only I get	5
To see. What if I risk	
Taking the head of death	
Here in the dark,	
Far and deep, where	
Burrowing beasts build	10
House after filthy house,	
And nobody witnesses	
My underworld gangster	
Play kidnap, play Mama's	
Baby turned queen, and	15
If I scream, Pastel—he	

Swears he's sorry, unties

My feet. What if that's

Worth a few bruises

Better than the light

Called spring, and I love

It, every drop of God

Weeping over me.

20

Jericho Brown, 2014



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APPENDIX 4

Biograph of Rikki



His name is Rikki. He was born in Sengkang, August 28, 1998. He is the first of two children. Her younger sister is named Rindi Any, a woman who graduated from high school who is married and has a child named Fardan. Both parents work as entrepreneurs and housewives. After the divorce of both of their parents, each of them got married and had children. From his father named H. Mustamin married a woman named Hj Astrifa Bahar and has children named Ridwan Mustamin, Risyah Asmin, Rifqi Mustamin and the last one named Riyad Mustamin and his mother, Indo Tuo, known as Citra, married a man named Mustaning and had two children named Muhammad Riswan Mustamin and Reski Rirena.

This Bugis-blooded man once attended SDN 241 UGI and after graduating he continued the study to junior high school at SMPN 1 Watansoppeng, and after graduating from junior high school, he continued high school at SMAN 1 Sabbangparu which has now changed its name to SMAN 10 Wajo. During high school he served as vice chairman of the OSIS and in the second year he was elected to the Student Council Chair and graduated in 2016. He is currently continuing his education at the university level in Makassar at University Bosowa Makassar in the Faculty of Letters majoring in English Literature.

APPENDIX 5

Biograph of Jericho Brown



Jericho Brown was born on April 14, 1976, he is an American poet and writer. Born and raised in Shreveport, Louisiana. Brown has taught at several universities including the University of Houston, San Diego State University and Emory University. His poems have been published in various places, including The Nation, New England Review, The New Republic, Oxford American, and The New Yorker. His first book *Please* was released in 2008, *New Testament* in 2014 and his latest collection in 2019 entitled *Poems* has been published, among others, in The Nation, New England Review, The New Republic, Oxford American, and The New Yorker. "The Tradition".