

CHAPTER III

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

The novel entitled *To Kill a Mockingbird* takes place in Alabama in the Depression Era, and is narrated by the main character, a little girl named Scout Finch. In the novel Scout narrates in the first person, telling what she saw and heard at that time. During that time, the prejudice of the whites toward the blacks is depicted clearly in Maycomb County. This prejudice makes the blacks always in the bottom class of society and become the oppressed people. Thus, the whites consider and view the blacks as the 'Other'. This chapter discusses the prejudice of the whites and why the whites are prejudiced against the blacks from the Postcolonial perspective.

A. Prejudice of the Whites toward the Blacks

The long problematical life in racial relationship between black and white people in America has been by people. White people consider the blacks as subordinate humans and make white people believe in their own superiority. White supremacy is a term to describe the superiority of white people. White Supremacy is a philosophy, which believes that the whites are superior to other race (Patrick, 160). White supremacy believe in biological determinism that the white race is genetically, culturally, and economically superior to all other races of people (www.nnirr.org/news/archived_netnews/whitenat.htm). This belief makes the whites

tend to consider themselves as having a better class status and more superior than the blacks. Since the whites feel more superior to the blacks, they have a power to control the blacks. To enforce their power, white people use certain ways such as prejudice. Prejudice is 'an expectation you share about a group of people that forms the basis for your expectations about individual members of that group. Typically, these expectations are negative' (Babbie, 218). Generally, a dominant group within the same society holds prejudice against a minority group.

1. Prejudice of the Whites toward the Blacks through Character Representation

The prejudice of the whites toward the blacks is illustrated clearly in the novel. One of the examples of whites' prejudice in the novel is demonstrated by Aunt Alexandra attitudes' toward Calpurnia, a black woman who works as the Finches' cook and housekeeper. Aunt Alexandra's attitude as a white person can be seen since the first time she arrived in Atticus' home to stay and teach Scout how to act as a lady. The first time of she arrives, she begins showing to Scout about Calpurnia's inferior position. 'Put my bag in the front bedroom, Calpurnia,' was the first thing Aunt Alexandra said' (130). From the quotation above, it can be found out that Aunt Alexandra does not say "please" or "thank you" to show appreciation, but she only said a simply command to Calpurnia. Those events give an illustration that Aunt Alexandra begins to show who possesses the power. Moreover, the event above proves that Aunt Alexandra does not have any respect

to Calpurnia. Aunt Alexandra thinks that she is better than Calpurnia, so she does not need to respect a black woman.

Calpurnia is a black woman who works for the Finches family. Even though she is black and just a housekeeper, she treats the children as if she were a member of the Finches family. She often takes the place of Scout and Jem's dead mother. It can be said that Calpurnia has dedicated her service and love to this family. So every member of the Finches family respected her except Aunt Alexandra. Since Aunt Alexandra comes to Atticus' house, she realizes that every member of the family has a close relationship with Calpurnia. Knowing this closeness, Aunt Alexandra fears about the bond of the family with Calpurnia. If the bond between the family and Calpurnia is getting stronger it can bring problem for the members of family. When a relationship between white and black is getting deeper than the relationship between employer and employee, it can lead to a talk in the town. It is because there is a rigid social class system in Maycomb County that makes black people belong to the lowest position. If people from the upper class have a close relationship with the blacks, people will despise them. Since the blacks are always in the bottom of society, the whites consider that they are bad and should not mingle with the whites. Consequently, the whites never look upon to the blacks; they even discriminate them. So it makes the whites tend to stay away from the blacks.

As a result, Aunt Alexandra tries to get rid Calpurnia of the house. Shortly after her arrival, Aunt Alexandra advices Atticus, 'And don't try to get around it. You've got to face it sooner or later and it might as well be tonight. We don't

need her now' (138). It is obviously clear that Aunt Alexandra wants Calpurnia to go out from the Finches family. Aunt Alexandra realizes that both Jem and Scout loves and respect Calpurnia. It frightened her that both Jem and Scout will learn to love a black woman, a person who comes from a different social class with her. Aunt Alexandra does not want Jem and Scout to get along with a black person. Another reason that makes Alexandra tries to get rid of Calpurnia is because Calpurnia takes the kids to her church. Knowing that Calpurnia has taken the kids to the black church, Alexandra gets very angry. Alexandra does not want the kids to be around with so many black people. Even though most of the blacks are good and treat the kids kindly, Alexandra still considers them bad and white people should not get along with black people.

All of Aunt Alexandra's attitudes above are based on the consideration that she and the rest of the Finches belong to the upper class, so they do not have to get along with people from the lower class. As the upper class person, Aunt Alexandra wants to show that she does not have to respect people who belong to the class below her, especially the blacks. However, having a better class status than others make Aunt Alexandra think that she deserves to get respect from the others. Consequently, she does not like when one of her relatives have a close relationship with black people. That is why Aunt Alexandra tries to make Jem and Scout understand about their family status as the upper class people. Aunt Alexandra's attitudes above represent the prejudice against the blacks. In this way, Aunt Alexandra as a white, does not want to get along and associate with the blacks.

Another form of prejudice toward the blacks can be seen through the case against Tom Robinson, a black man. In this case, Tom is accused of raping Mayella Ewell, a white woman. People of Maycomb County are very prejudice with Tom's case. This prejudice is shown when an angry mob is threatening Tom's life. Two nights before the trial starts, some men came to the Finch's house to tell Atticus about the threats against Tom's life. An angry mob threatens Tom's life by attempting to kidnap and kill him. They do not wait until Tom can have his day in the courtroom. Knowing this, Atticus decided to stand guard at jail in order to protect Tom. Atticus risks his life to save Tom from the mob and he does not want any form of injustice toward a black man take place before the trial. The incident above shows the hatred feeling and the superiority of white people toward the blacks. Since Tom is black, no one trusts Tom. Further, people are considering that Tom is guilty for raping a white woman. It means that the blacks are assumed to have committed any incidents the white people accused them of. Moreover, without looking at the evidence or hearing Tom's story white people still believe that Tom is guilty. In this way, Tom is considered guilty even before he walks into the courtroom because of his race. That is why the mob thinks that Tom does not need to wait until he can has his day in the courtroom and he must be judged as soon as possible.

Tom suffered injustice continually. After he is saved from the mob, Tom must face another form of injustice during the trial in which no one of the juries believes Tom's testimony. During the trial, Mayella testifies that one day she asked Tom to do some work for her while her father was out. Tom came into her

house, and then he beat and raped Mayella until his father appeared and scared him away. Mayella's testimony shows that Tom tries to harass her and prove that Tom is a bad person. Bob Ewell also supports Mayella's testimony that Tom is guilty. When his turn to testify, Bob explains that he heard Mayella's screaming when he was coming from the wood. Then he made his way to the house and found that Tom had an advantage of Mayella and had beaten her.

The testimony of Mayella and his father contradicts with Tom's testimony. Tom says that Mayella invited him inside to fix the broken door, so he came inside and found out that the door did not broken. Suddenly Mayella shut the door behind him and said that she has sent the children away to buy ice cream. Tom started to leave but Mayella asked him 'to get the box down from on top of the chiffarobe' (189). As he reached, she grabbed him around the legs and it surprised him. Then, she hugged him around the waist and kissed his cheek, saying that 'She never kissed a grown man before an's she might as well kiss a nigger. She says what her papa do to her don't count' (190). From those statements, it can be said that Mayella is the one who tries to make an advance toward Tom. Below is Tom's testimony in the courthouse, which shows that he is innocence;

She says: "Kiss me back, nigger." I say: "Miss Mayella, lemme outa here" an' tried to run but she got her back to the door an' I'da had to push her. I didn't wanta harm her, Mr finch, an' I say "lemme pass," but just when I say it Mr Ewell yonder hollered through th' window.'

'What did he say?'

Tom Robinson swallowed again, and his eyes widened. 'Somethin' not fittin' to say – not fittin' for these folk's chillun to hear-'

'What did he say, Tom? You must tell the jury what he said.'

Tom Robinson shut his eyes tight. 'He says: "You goddam whore, I'll kill ya."

'Then what happened?'

'Mr Finch, I was runnin' so fast I didn't know what happened.'

'Tom, did you rape Mayella Ewell?'
 'I did not, suh.'
 'Did you harm her in any way?'
 'I did not, suh.'
 'Did you resist her advances?'
 'Mr Finch, I tried. I tried to 'thout bein' ugly to her. I didn't wanta be ugly, I didn't wanta push her or nothin' (190-191).

Those quotations show that Tom is innocence. In fact Tom never hurt or even rape Mayella. It is obvious that Tom is telling the truth, due to some facts such as 'Tom's left arm was fully twelve inches shorter than his right, and hung dead at his side' (183). It means that he is crippled. The crippled in his left arm because 'he got it caught in a cotton gin' (183). Since his left arm is crippled, it is impossible for him to hurt Mayella by choking her with two hands, or beating her on the right side of her face. While according to Mayella's testimony, 'he got me round the neck, cussin' me and sayin' dirt – I fought' n' hollered, but he had me round the neck. He hit me agin an' agin' (178). Another evidence that show Tom's innocence can be seen through Sheriff's testimony that Bob Ewell never called a doctor for his daughter. So, there is no proof that she was ever raped at all.

'Did you call a doctor, Sheriff? Did anybody call a doctor?' asked Atticus.
 'No sir,' said Mr Tate.
 'Didn't call a doctor?'
 'No sir,' repeated Mr Tate.
 'Why not?' There was an edge to Atticus's voice.
 'Well I can tell you why I didn't. It wasn't necessary, Mr Finch. She was mighty banged up. Something sho' happened, it was obvious.'
 'But you didn't call a doctor? While you were there did anyone send for one, fetch one, carry her to one?'
 'No sir-' (166).

All of those evidences show the innocence of Tom. He is only a victim of the white lies. Actually Tom is a kind black man who tries to help everyone that has any trouble. The reasons why he decided to help Mayella because he 'felt right sorry for her' (193). Tom feels sorry for Mayella since she has no friends and always spends her whole life taking care of the house while her father did not do anything. It was actually Mayella who made sexual advances toward Tom. Since she has no friends and feels lonely, she tries to seduce a black man, 'She was white, and she tempted a Negro. She did something that in our society is unspeakable: she kissed a black man' (198).

From those events, it can be said that obviously during 1930's there was an idealized view of women. This view make the Southern men should act very polite to the women and that these women should be protected and worshipped. Unfortunately, this view brings bad effect toward the blacks, particularly Tom. When Tom feels sorry for Mayella and tries to help her, Mayella made an advance toward him. It shows that Mayella has broken the code of conduct by seducing a black man. Then, Mayella accused Tom for raping her in order to cover up her mistake. Moreover, at that time rape is a capital offence in Alabama (211). This accusation makes most of Maycomb citizens believe that Tom is guilty. They consider that Tom endanger white life, especially the women. Furthermore, feeling sorry for a white woman will be fatal for Tom. As far as the Maycomb citizens are concerned, no black man has a right to feel sorry for a white woman and black man is not supposed to be around to an unaccompanied white woman. The blacks as the lowest class are not supposed to pity the class above them.

Consequently, Tom is committed guilty even though he is innocent. However, the members of white community still look down upon him and treat him with no respect since he is black. As a black man, he does not receive a fair chance in the trial. The juries prefer to stand for the whites, even though they are 'white trash' like the Ewells, rather than stand for a black man. That is why Tom is pronounced guilty. It shows that during that time the black man's words never win when they are against the whites. By convincing that Tom is guilty, Maycomb citizens believe that Tom is not and should not be part of the lives of their community. As a result, he is being shot while trying to escape from the prison. Tom's escape is only used as an excuse for his death. This excuse is only to cover up the fact that he is really murdered for being black. These events prove that white people in Maycomb County are very prejudice with Tom's case.

2. Prejudice of the Whites toward the Blacks through the Use of Setting

Prejudice toward the blacks can lead to the separation in the town. This separation shows that the whites try to distinguish the blacks from society. Since the blacks are different from the whites, the whites do not want to live in one society with the blacks. That is why the whites tend to separate the blacks from their lives. Thus, this separation brings to the existence of segregation in town. The town in the novel has also been segregated in order to separate the blacks from the whites' lives. The segregation in the town can be seen from several things, namely:

a. The use of public facilities

The form of segregation between the whites and the blacks can be seen through the use of public facilities in Maycomb, such as the church and the courthouse. The segregation in the church can be seen through chapter 12. This chapter shows that the blacks and the whites have different churches. Further, this chapter gives more explanation about the condition of the blacks church, which is very different from the whites' church.

First Purchase was unceiled and unpainted within. Along its walls unlighted kerosene lamps hung on brass brackets; pine benches served as pews. Behind the rough oak pulpit a faded pink silk banner proclaimed God Is Love, the church's only decoration except a rotogravure print of *Hunt's The Light of the World*. There was no sign of piano, organ, hymn-books, church programmes- the familiar ecclesiastical impedimenta we saw every Sunday. It was dim inside, with a damp coolness slowly dispelled by the gathering congregation (124).

Those descriptions illustrate about the condition of the blacks' church, in which look shabbier and simpler than the whites' church. There is no piano, organ, and hymn-books. The only decoration in the church is a banner proclaimed God Is Love. Since there few black people who can read, they never use the hymn-books but they can sing the songs perfectly and beautifully under the guidance from one of them. The condition of the blacks' church is obviously very different from the condition of the whites' church. White people can find church facilities easily in their church, such as hymn-books. Furthermore, the whites' church is also filled with many decorations.

From the description of the whites and the blacks church above, it can be said that the form of segregation in the town existing at that time. The whites do

not accept black people in their church. Although they worshipped the same God, but black people have to face discrimination in the way of practicing their religion with in the different place and facilities. The blacks are not allowed in the whites' church, whereas white people are allowed in blacks' church. Ironically, the blacks' church in Maycomb, which was a place of worship on Sunday, is described as a gambling house for the white men on weekdays, 'Negroes worshipped in it on Sundays and white men gambled in it on weekdays' (121). This condition shows that white people do not respect the blacks' property, even for the sacred place. White people think that the blacks are not supposed to be honored.

Another public facility that has been segregated in Maycomb is the courthouse. In the novel, there is a trial for a black man. However, the trial itself is the most significant event in the novel that shows the prejudice of the whites toward the blacks. The trial in the novel is described as a 'Gala Occasion' (160). Many people who come to the trial act as if they are watching a carnival rather than to see a man on trial for his life. It seems that the whites are enjoying the fact that a black man is on trial for raping a white woman as it is shown by the quotation below;

There was no room at the public hitching rail for other animal, mules and wagons were parked under every available tree. The court-house square was covered with picnic parties sitting on newspapers, washing down biscuit and syrup with warm milk from fruit jars. Some people were gnawing on cold chicken and cold fried pork chops. The more affluent chased their food with drugstore Coca-cola in bulb-shaped soda glasses...In a far corner of the square, the Negroes sat quietly in the sun, dining on sardines, crackers, and the more vivid flavours of Nehi Cola (160).

This quotation shows that there is discrimination in using public facility. Further, it shows that white and black people come to the current areas in the center of the town in order to watch a black man's trial. White people are described gathering in the court-house square, while black people are gathering in a far corner of the square. Moreover, the quotation above shows that when white people come to the court-house, they come just like watching a carnival. Therefore, white people are enjoying the trial as if they are having picnic parties. It proves that even there is a trial for a black man, but white people act as if there is nothing happened. Thus, it shows the whites' ignorance toward another race. They never care about blacks' life and tend to enjoy the trial rather than feeling sorry for Tom's life.

During the trial, white and black people sit separately in the courtroom. White people sit in the first floor, while black people should sit in the balcony. It shows that white people do not want to be associated with the blacks. They keep the blacks separated from them. Even when people begin entering the courtroom, the blacks must wait until all the whites are inside the courtroom; 'They waited patiently at the doors behind the white families' (161). Black and white people are never involved in gathering event in public activities. Even though both black and white people are watching the same event, they must watch it separately in the different area. All of these incidents happen because there is a prejudice toward the black. Since the whites are very prejudice with the blacks, the whites consider that they are really different and better from the blacks. It makes white people keep the blacks separate from them and the blacks should not mingle with the whites.

b. The setting of people housing in Maycomb County

The form of segregation also can be seen in the setting of housing in Maycomb County. As the lowest class, black people do not live in the same area with the whites. They have their own part of society, which is separated from the whites'. Generally, the area in which black people live are very slum and not in a proper condition. Its location is not in the center of the town where white people build their houses. It means most of white people live in the center of the town. Some of the white people, who are very poor and considered as the 'white trash' live in between whites and blacks' area. Like it is stated in Chapter 17, 'the Ewells family lived behind the town garbage dump in what once a Negro cabin' (168). Those descriptions show that the area of people housing are separated based on their position in the society. Most of white people live in the center of the town with better environment, while the blacks live outside the town in a bad and slum environment. There are no black men who live in the whites' society and vice versa. Thus, the area where Maycomb society lives becomes a sign for knowing someone's social class.

Those events show the prejudice against the blacks. Thus, this prejudice leads to the whites consideration that they are feel superior to other races and tend to look down on them. People who are different from the whites, such as black people, are viewed as the inferior ones. It makes the blacks are often despised and discriminate by the whites. Since black people are different from the whites, the whites never look upon them. The whites even have marginalized them. Moreover, white people are still believed that the blacks and the whites are not the

same. They still believe that both black and white people have a lot of differences. This belief is still held strongly by white people in Maycomb County.

B. The Emergence of Whites' Prejudice Seen from Postcolonial Perspective

From postcolonial point of view, the prejudice of the whites arises because black people are considered different. Since the blacks are different from the whites, the blacks are considered as the 'Other'. It has been stated before in the previous chapter that the term of the 'Other' in postcolonial theory refers to the colonized people who are marginalized by the colonizer. These colonized people are identified by their difference from the colonizer. Additionally, the term of 'Other', whether it is African, Native American, Muslim, etc, is constructed in order to distinguish and make them apart from the colonizers.

The construction of 'Other' is being form related with blacks' historical past. Most people are aware about the blacks' historical past as slaves. The time of slavery brings suffering toward black people. It makes the whites always oppressed the blacks and they become the inferior people. As slaves, black people do not have any rights to be equal with the whites. White people tend to keep the blacks separated from their lives. Until the bonds of slavery have ended, the whites still treat the blacks unequally. It is because white people are still unable to accept that the blacks have been released from the bonds of slavery. The abolition of slavery means freedom for the blacks. The blacks will have the same legal position as the whites. Although the blacks already have a right to have the same position with the whites, the blacks have not yet been admitted into the whites

community. The whites find it difficult and unacceptable to consider blacks equal. It makes the lives of the blacks harder because the whites see them as their competitors in the society. Black people are considered different from the whites. That is why the whites always view the blacks as the 'Other'.

Another factor in the novel that can affect the construction of 'Other' is the mindset and attitude of white people toward the blacks. As it is mentioned before that the novel *To Kill a Mockingbird* is set in the town of Maycomb in Alabama. Readers know about Maycomb from Scout, who looks back to the time when she was a young girl living with her brother Jem and their father Atticus.

It was twenty miles east of Finch's Landing, awkwardly inland for such an old town. But Maycomb would have been closer to the river had it not been for the nimble-wittedness of one Sinkfield, who in the dawn of history operated an inn where two pigs-trails met, the only tavern in the territory...Maycomb would have sat in the middle of Winston Swamp, a place totally devoid of interest...He placed the young town too far away from the only kind of public transportation in those days- river boat...(132-133).

The quotation above shows when Scout remembers how Maycomb was founded. A man named Sinkfield founded Maycomb around an old tavern. From the description above, it can be illustrated that Maycomb is a small, isolated, and inward town in Alabama. Furthermore, the location of Maycomb is very far away from only kind of transportation in those day- riverboats. Besides as an isolated town, Maycomb County also represents the typical old Southern town.

Maycomb was an old town, but it was a tired old town when I first knew it...There was no hurry, for there was nowhere to go, nothing to buy and no money to buy it with, nothing to see outside the boundaries of Maycomb County (19).

This quotation gives an illustration that as an old and isolated town, not many people move to Maycomb and not many people who live there make a journey beyond its boundaries. The condition of Maycomb, which is as an old, and isolated town, affected the lifestyle and attitude of its people. Those lifestyle and attitudes represent the mindset of many white Southerners during the 1930s.

Men's stiff collars wilted by nine in the morning. Ladies bathed before noon, after their three o'clock naps, and by nightfall were like soft tea-cakes with frostings of sweat and sweet talcum. People moved slowly then. They ambled across the square, shuffled in and out of the stores around it, took their time about everything (19).

During 1930s, women in Maycomb County found themselves at home rather than work in the factories. Whereas men must worked hard in order to earn money for their families. Moreover, the attitude of Maycomb citizens above reflects the time, which is in the early 1930s, the years of Great Depression. During the depression era many people lost their jobs. They even lost their home and lands; it also affected everyone- rich and poor. Because of this depression, poverty and unemployment were widespread in the United States. During a time of economic depression, Maycomb was already in the poor and underdeveloped condition and it is affected the attitude of the characters in the novel. However, Great Depression affected everyone including the blacks in the South. Here is Diane Patrick's statement about the condition of the blacks at that time;

American farmers were the first group to be affected by the Great Depression. The farmers in the South did not have the money to buy seeds or supplies or even the goods that they help to produce. Most blacks in the South worked as farm laborers. When farmers started losing money, the black farm laborers lost their jobs (93-94).

During the Depression era, money and jobs are hard to be found and it makes people looked for higher wages for themselves and their family. This depression also made black people lost their jobs so they must struggle to find a new job. With a few jobs available, black people are often found themselves in a hard position to compete with the whites, even for the lowest paid jobs. Since there was no work for the blacks, they were viewed as the most economically troubled group during the Great Depression. Therefore, the existence of the blacks becomes a problem for the whites.

However, the location of Maycomb County itself is also affected by the mindset of its people especially dealing with the opinion about class and race. Since Maycomb is an isolated town, newcomers rarely come and settle there and it makes 'the same families married the same families until the members of the community looked faintly alike' (133). Those conditions bring the existence of intermarriage between families. The original town families tended to intermarry with their relatives until most people looked physically similar in the town. Intermarriage makes a family network getting large. Intermarriage also brings effect toward Maycomb citizens; such as the opinions that are held by many Maycomb citizens about class and race are remain the same for generations. Since every family in Maycomb still maintain these traditional opinions, so it getting left to grow and develop in the same families for many generations. Consequently, the behaviors of Maycomb citizens are predictable and repetitive for many generations.

For Maycomb citizen, class of family history is very important. The importance of family history for Maycomb people can be seen through Aunt Alexandra when she forces Atticus to explain to Scout about their family history 'Your aunt has asked me to try and impress upon you and Jean Louise that you are not from run-of-the-mill people, that you are the product of several generations' gentle breeding' (135). Here, it can be said that since Aunt Alexandra believes that the Finch family comes from landowners who have been in the county for generations, so they deserve greater respect than other people. Therefore, they do not want to be associated with the lower-class people. Furthermore, Aunt Alexandra feels that people are born into a certain class and should behave properly according to their social class. If people are born into a high class, they will always be considered high class, but if people are born in a low class, they will always belong to the low class and there is no use to struggle to elevate to a higher class.

The opinion about social class is repeated in every generation with similar attitudes. These situations can lead the whites to keep the purity of their classes. For the most Maycomb citizens, belonging to a high blood is considered as a respected class. High blood is obtained from the birth and there is no other way to obtain it. The purity of the classes is very important for the whites to maintain their superiority. This view about the pure class in many white people minds can lead to the whites consideration that they should not associate with other races, especially the blacks. To keep the purity of their classes, white people tend to keep their distance from the blacks. If there is a white person has a close

relationship with a black person, most of white citizens will despise him. White people also despise people who have mixed blood. For white people, mixing blood means impurity and is not tolerated in Maycomb. The mixing of blood can be seen in Dolphus Raymond's case. Dolphus Raymond is a white man who chose to marry a black woman and have mixed children. These mixed children do not belong anywhere because either white or black people cannot accept their existence 'Coloured folks won't have 'em because they're half white: white folks won't have 'em 'cause they're coloured, so they're just in-betweens, don't belong anywhere' (161). Mixed children can look like completely black or completely white, but they are still considered as a black. In Maycomb there is an opinion saying that 'once you have a drop of Negro blood, that makes you all black' (161). It proves that when a white man gets married to a woman from different race and have mixed children, they will be not tolerated in Maycomb. Moreover, their children are not accepted in both black and white communities.

The event above is because the existence of social class system in Maycomb. Scout reports that, 'there was indeed a caste system in Maycomb' (133). It means that Maycomb is a town that is separated by race. Since the town is separated by race, it can lead to the existence of class structure. The society in Maycomb had a definite class structure as it is mentioned by Jem, 'there's four kinds of folks in the world' (217). Further, Jem explains that these folks consist of 'the ordinary kind like us and the neighbours, there's the kind like the Cunninghams out in the woods, the kind like the Ewells down at the dump, and the Negroes' (217). From the explanation above, the class structures in Maycomb

are divided into four classes. The first or the upper class consists of people who are considered rich in their family history. The characters that belong to this class are Atticus, a respected lawyer in town, the Finches' neighbours such as Miss Maudie Atkinson and Miss Stephanie Crawford. The second class in Maycomb consists of middle class people who must work hard for their life. The Cunninghams and Radley family are the example of characters that belong to this class. The third class is the 'white trash'. The Ewells who lived 'behind the town and garbage dump' (168) are the members of the third class. The Ewells are considered as a white trash because they are useless in the society and only relied on welfare for surviving. Even though they are white people who live under the standard of welfare, but just because they are white the society considers them higher than black people. Lastly, the fourth class and lowest class are the blacks that lived in Maycomb. As the member of the lowest class, the blacks lived apart from the whites in their own section of the town and seemed to have a society separated from the whites.

This condition brings suffering toward the blacks. The whites always look down on the blacks. The blacks are viewed as the 'Other' and inferior to the whites. White people construct this term for the blacks since they do not have the physical characteristics of being white. Since the differences are based on the color of the skin, the blacks are viewed as the 'Other' for whites' community. Furthermore, the term of the 'Other' gives an understanding that the blacks are really different from the whites. Since the blacks are different, the whites consider them as being far from the standard of human beings.

The construction of 'Other' gives some impacts toward black people. Therefore, these impacts give bitterness to the blacks. One of the impact for the construction of 'Other' is black people should respect and honor the whites. As the inferior, black people must be polite and respect the people who have a better social class. It can be seen from the blacks' attitude when they meet the two white children, Jem and Scout, in the blacks' church, 'when they saw Jem and me with Calpurnia, the men stepped back and took off their hats; the women crossed their arms at their waists, weekday gestures of respectful attention. They parted and made a small pathway to the church door for us' (123). Inside the church, the reverend of black people also accept warmly the presence of two white children in his church. It can be seen from his speech which said that, 'Brethren and sisters, we are particularly glad to have company with us this morning. Mister and Miss Finch. You all know their father' (124). Moreover the presences of Finches children are gladly accepted by the blacks' community, 'we were 'specially glad to have you all here,' said Reverend Sykes. 'This church has no better friend than your daddy' (127). The events above show that the blacks should respect the whites. The construction of 'Other' also makes white people tend to stay away from the blacks. Consequently, it leads the whites to have stereotype towards the blacks. White people consider that black people belong to the lowest class that is not proper to be honored. On the contrary, the blacks have to honor the whites that have higher status in society.

Another impact of the construction of the 'Other' toward the blacks is black people do not have any chance to make an improvement in their lives. As the 'Other' black people lived, worked, and socialized separately from the whites. Black people have no important position in white community and they are always in the bottom of society. Because of this reason, most of white Maycomb citizens perceive blacks to have a lower job rather than consider them equal. For the whites, the only job that is suitable for the blacks are as servant, such as Calpurnia. Among the blacks, Calpurnia is smarter than the other. It can be proved from her ability to read and talk English in a proper way. Even though she is intelligent, she cannot have a better job except as a servant. It is because black people are different from the whites, so the whites treated them unequally. White people often think that they are better from the blacks. That is why white people do not want to give a chance for the blacks to improve their life. Moreover, during that time most of the black people are uneducated so it is hard for them to compete with white people. Further, the condition of the blacks, which is uneducated, can be found out in chapter 12. There are only four black people who can read including Calpurnia;

Calpurnia laughed. 'Wouldn't do any good,' she said. 'They can't read.' 'Can't read?' I asked. 'All those folks?' 'That's right,' Calpurnia nodded. 'Can't but about four folks in First Purchase read...I'm one of 'em.'(128)

Those statements show that most of black people are illiterate. They never receive any formal education from school. All of this because the discrimination between white and black people. These differences make black people not

accepted in the school. It is also related with blacks' historical past as a slave. Even though the bond of the slavery has long ended, white people still treated the blacks unequally and tend to segregate them. Consequently, the blacks are always receiving the unequal treatments from the whites. The blacks are not supposed to be associated and should not share the same facilities with the whites. This condition affects the blacks' life, including Calpurnia, one of the black women who are educated. Even though she is an educated person, but some of the white communities still look down on her. Calpurnia never have any chance to make an improvement in her life. She cannot find a higher job, except as a servant since she is black. White people will never give black people a chance to have a better job. Moreover, in 1930's due to the Depression era, jobs were hard to be found. The blacks must compete with the whites in looking for a job. No matter how hard they try to find a better job, they never have any chance to win the competition. White people are always become the victorious. So, during that time jobs and opportunity for the blacks were very limited. Moreover, black people do not have any right to change their life and increase their social status in society. Their social class as the black people occurred since they were born and they cannot do anything to change it. This condition makes the blacks do not have the same opportunity with white people to make a better life. Further, the fact that generally black people in Maycomb work for the whites makes them feel that the blacks are really lower than the whites because they do not have any capability that can be proud of.

Since black people are discriminated from the whites, the whites never look upon them. The whites even have marginalized them. This marginalization leads to the humiliation toward black people. White people often humiliate black people by calling them 'nigger' and the worse thing the blacks even called as a 'sulky darky' (223). The whites also called anyone who is kind to the blacks as a 'nigger lover.' The explanation above shows that the whites often speak with the blacks in such dehumanizing term that the blacks are thought as a beast or a thing. They think that the blacks are not human being that deserving rights. It can be seen through Bob Ewell who views Tom as the 'black nigger ruttin' on his Mayella' (172).

The term of ruttin' makes Tom and black men not more than animals. This term give a non-human quality for the blacks. Furthermore, those terms lead to the whites' consideration that black people are evil and dangerous for the community. That is why the whites try to getting rid of black people from their lives. The whites consider that the blacks are very dangerous and threaten their lives; 'I've asked this county for fifteen years to clean out that nest down yonder, they're dangerous to live around 'sides devaluin' my property' (173). It can be concluded that white people are associated blacks with evil or as a threat that endanger their lives. This condition brings bitterness for the blacks. The bitterness is illustrated by the way blacks are still oppressed, by convincing that blacks are worthless and that they will never able to do anything. So it makes the blacks cannot achieve greatness because they do not think they can, or the whites force them not to.

So, the prejudice of the whites arises because there are some differences between the whites and the blacks. One of the prominent differences is based on the color of the skin. Since the blacks' skin is darker than the whites, they are viewed as the 'Other'. The construction of the 'Other' from postcolonial perspective develops because of those differences. Therefore, the term of 'Other' refers to the colonized people who are very different from the colonizers. In this term, the western people or the whites have a consideration that they are better and more civilized than the other race. Further, the construction of 'Other' through Postcolonial perspective give a power to the western people, or the whites, to dominate and have a control over non-western people. That is why white people consider themselves are superior to other race. Thus, this superiority gives pain to the non-western people, especially the blacks. Consequently, black people are often receiving prejudice and discrimination treatment from the whites. In addition, black people also do not have the equal rights with the whites and it makes them become inferior.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION