

## Racial Discrimination Experienced by the Main Character in Malcolm Hansen's *They Come in All Colors*

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[16320087@student.uin-malang.ac.id](mailto:16320087@student.uin-malang.ac.id)DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18860/lilics.v1i1.2406>**Copyright** © Ahmad Choironi YahyaThis work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](#).**How to Cite: APA Style 7th edition**

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**Submission****Track:**

Received:

01-08-2022

Available online:

31-10-2022

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[16320087@student.uin-malang.ac.id](mailto:16320087@student.uin-malang.ac.id)**ABSTRACT**

*This study aimed to examine the issue of discrimination as reflected in the novel *They Come in All Colors*. Discrimination against colored people arises because white people as the dominant group thought that their racial group was much better than the colored people in many aspects of social life. Thus, this study was a literary criticism that focused on the discrimination against colored people described in the novel. This study used a sociological approach to analyze Newman's five forms of discrimination as well as describe the types of discrimination responses from Joe R. Feagin and Melvin P. The data were taken from words, phrases, and sentences in the novel *They Come in All Colors* by Malcolm Hansen. The researcher collected the data by identifying and classifying relevant quotes in *They Come in All Colors*. Then, the researcher analyzed the data by explaining the data related to the theory. This study revealed that there were four forms of discrimination described in the novel, namely verbal expression, avoidance, exclusion, and physical abuse. On the other hand, there were types of responses to discrimination that were used to fight discrimination, which covered withdrawal, resign acceptance, verbal confrontation, and physical confrontation.*

**Keywords:** discrimination, colored people, white people.

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**INTRODUCTION**

Everyone has characteristics such as language, ethnicity, and culture. People are born with different skin color, hair color, and gender. Because differences sometimes lead to various actions that are not good. For example, people who have white skin color sometimes think of themselves as superior to someone who is black. This is called discrimination. This attitude lives everywhere, with different clothes. These problems stem from differences involving disagreements, dislikes, and conflicts. The issue that arises in this matter is discrimination. This means that someone treats other people in a

different or unfair way. Many people have fixed ideas about groups of people that are different from themselves.

Discrimination's problem had ever occurred caused so many conflicts. Discrimination is an action of accepting or refusing people based on group membership. Inside the group, there are some differences, exceptions, restrictions, or choices which are based on ethnicity, racial, nationality, that have purpose or influence to destroy confession, pleasure for implement a turn on the basic similarity, freedom in politic, cultural, socialized, economic activities, and any other field that exist in society.

Discrimination is still a big issue in every country in the world. Smith and Mackie (2002) argue that the terminology of discrimination refers to the positive or negative behavior towards a social group and its members. There are types of discrimination. Those are age, sex, gender identity, lawful sexual activity and sexual orientation, religious belief or activity, race (including color, nationality, ethnicity, and ethnic origin), disability (including physical, sensory and intellectual disability, work related injury, medical conditions, mental, psychological and learning disabilities).

According to Tyler (1994), individuals value their group status, because high status validates self-identity, self-esteem, and self-worth. For example, the social gap between the rich and the poor. In social stratification, the rich are placed in the upper class, powerful, respected, and treated very well, while the poor are at the lower class, considered weak, and not treated well or unfairly.

Discrimination is related to unreasonable negative behavior in which members of society in different ways because of their membership in certain groups such as based on race, color, ethnicity, family status, or social class membership (Kriger, 1999). It can be said that discrimination means unfair treatment where this act creates a different perception and assessment between individuals or groups because their own privileges are only aimed at one, not two. In real life, discrimination becomes a social issue in society that always happens and becomes an interesting issue to discuss. However, this does not only happen in real life, but also in a literary work that makes several authors interested in presenting and revealing social problems in the storyline. This is relevant to Endraswara (2003) explaining that the social conditions of society can be the target of striking criticism in literary works.

Discrimination, according to Barker (2003) "is stereotyping and generalizing about people, usually negatively, because of their race; commonly a basis of discrimination against members of racial groups". It can be said that discrimination is unequal treatment against individual, or group, based on something, usually categorical, or unique attributes, such as based on race, ethnicity, religion, or membership of social classes. The term of discrimination is usually to describe an actions of the dominant majority party in relation to a weak minority, so that it can be said that it is immoral behavior and democracy. Racism is also called an ideology of racial dominance in which the perceived biological or cultural superiority of one or more racial groups is used to justify the inferior treatment or social position of other races. The existence of racism makes minority groups suffer from discrimination, racial inequality, and criminal behavior directed at the target minority groups (Clair M., & Denis J. S., 2015).

According to Theodorson and Theodorson (1979) discrimination implies unequal treatment of a group of people, which in essence is the same as a group of perpetrators of discrimination. Whether discrimination is considered illegal, depends on the values held by the community concerned, or ranks in the community and layering of the community based on the principle of discrimination. Theodorson and Theodorson (1979) also explain that discrimination is based on something, usually categorical, or distinctive attributes, such as based on race, ethnicity, religion, or membership of social classes. The term usually will describe the actions of the dominant majority with a weak minority, so that it can be said that their behavior is immoral and democratic.

Skin color becomes very striking in differences, the leading cause that invites discriminatory treatment against others. This is also commonly referred to as treatment that deviates significantly from human norms, such as looking down on people with disabilities can be called discrimination treatment is given to others. This example is reflected with the definition expressed by Fulthoni, et al. (2009). Discrimination is a very unfair treatment that is done to distinguish individuals and groups. Not only that, but this problem is also categorized based on something important, such as based on race, ethnicity, religion, or membership of social classes.

The history about discrimination in United States can be briefly explained by these two historical events; Jim Crow Law and Civil Rights Movement. Jim Crow was the name of the racial caste system which operated primarily, but not exclusively in southern and border state, between 1877 and the mid-1960s. Jim Crow was more than a series of rigid anti-black laws. It was a way of life. Under Jim Crow, African Americans were relegated to the status of second-class citizens. Jim Crow law gives the huge differentiation between black and white people. They are separated in most of all life aspects such as in public facilities and way of life. The topic of discrimination also appears in literary works, like in the novel.

The researcher chooses to examine discrimination, because this problem always involves disturbing social conflicts between multiracial societies. Even today, some people still insist on discrimination. When racial conflicts were widespread, many writers were inspired by this phenomenon and began writing literary works discussing racism. This reflects the idea that literature is basically a mirror of the society in which it is produced (Carter, 2006).

There are several literary works that raise the issue of discrimination into stories, one of which is Malcolm Hansen's novel entitled *They Come in All Colors*. This novel was first published in 2018. Then, in 2019, Malcolm Hansen received an award for the novel as the First Novelist Award of the American Library Association's Black Caucus. This novel is set in America in the 1960s and raises the issue of discrimination faced by Huey Fairchild. Hansen tells in this story about a boy who is the only student of color at an all-white boys prep school in Manhattan, 15-year-old Huey has knocked out a white student in the dining room. Their dispute over a girl, although the school authorities immediately misunderstood the cause. But then, misperception is the story of Huey's life, and writer Hansen offers flashback to prove it.

The story happens frequently and continues to shift back in time to Akersburg, Georgia, seven years earlier, when 8-year-old Huey, though precocious and observant in

many ways, can't understand why his summer is ruined at every turn. First, the local swimming pool closed as soon as he was going to use it. Then black protesters showed up outside a lunch in the city center to demonstrate, and in the ensuing commotion, the Huey was hit by a car and broke her arm. Then a black farmer who had worked with a white bean farmer father before joining the demonstration fell to death from the stairs, arousing grief and suspicion from the local black community.

The Huey's reaction throughout the summer of 1962 is intriguing. His attitude towards his past and, at times, belittling local African-American population was like his father. At one point, he remembered thinking of his black and white mother as "the darkest white man I know." And there is no respite when summer ends. His first day at school, younger Huey responded to a barrage of racial nicknames addressed to him by telling his teacher, "My dad is white, so I'm white. You know that, don't you?" Such beliefs confuse and, at times, irritate readers until one understands that the Huey's painful journey to self-understanding is an apt analogy to the struggle America has, to this day, to understand its complex destiny. In that case, the researcher analyzes the novel by applying theory of discrimination and using sociology of literature approach.

Sociology of literature is very much needed in finding discrimination in the novel *They Come in All Colors* with the social qualities that exist in society. The sociological approach can understand literary works about reality and social aspects. This view is motivated by the fact that literary works cannot be separated from social reality, everything that happens in society.

In theory, Alan (1972) has three perspectives related to literature and sociology. First, a study that views literary works as a social reflection of a compilation of works created or supported. Second, research that reveals literary works as a reflection of the author himself. It means the personality or experience of the author in the novel. Third, research that reveals literary works as a manifestation of history, social conditions, and culture (Laurenson and Swingwood, 1972). In this study, the researcher uses a third perspective, which is to describe literary works as a manifestation of history, social conditions, and culture. Using a sosiology of literature approach to related with Newman's discrimination theory in analyzing what forms of discrimination are given or carried out through the policies made by white groups against the Huey Fairchild group and the discrimination theory of Joe R. Feagin and Melvin P. Sikes in analyzing the types Huey Fairchild's reaction against discrimination in the novel *They Come in All Colors*.

The novel *They Come in All Colors* tells about discrimination behavior experienced by the main character, Huey Fairchild. Actions of discrimination against Huey began with the closing of the swimming pool when Huey, who had colored skin, wanted to enter the place. Then the second behavior, white people consider the Huey Fairchild like an animal. And as a final example of Discrimination behavior, Huey experienced unpleasant treatment when he entered school. He was teased and bullied by the nickname of colored skin in his surroundings.

In the above statement which is found in *They Come in All Colors*, it is mostly seen in terms of discrimination. Therefore, the researcher chose Malcolm Hansen's novel as the object of research because the novel has never been studied using discrimination theory and sociology of literature approach. The novel of this research from previous research

that distinguishes it is that the issue of discrimination is raised not only by the racism that occurs between white people and black people, but also to Huey Fairchilde who have colored skin. In addition, as a literary work that reflects the social conditions, the researcher will also describe types of Huey Fairchild's resistance to discrimination that occurred in the novel *They Come in All Colors*. This research is entitled *Racism Faced Huey Fairchild in They Come in All Colors by Malcolm Hansen*.

The researcher Aim to find out forms of discrimination experienced by Huey Fairchild and to identify Huey Fairchild's reactions against discrimination in in the novel *They Come in All Colors*. In addition the researcher will analyze in the novel from the social aspect that refers to social conflict, namely discrimination. The focus of the discussion will focus on the discrimination experienced by the main character in the novel by Malcolm Hansen entitled *They Come in All Colors*. The theory used is the theory of discrimination according to Newman which includes forms of discrimination. The researcher will also use the theory of Joe R. Feagin and Melvin P to describe the types of reaction to discrimination in the novel *They Come in All Colors*.

There are several functional considerations for conducting the research. This research is important because of its theoretical and practical functions: Theoretically, this research aims to enrich the theoretical foundation of literary studies. In practice, this research tries to apply literary theories, so that researcher can carefully doing research and answer the research questions, it will provide an understanding of how to control one's behavior in the process of achieving goals. In addition, it is hoped that the results of this study will enrich readers' knowledge about the issues of discrimination in Malcolm Hansen's novel *They Come in All Colors*.

There are several studies that have been done before. But of course this research has several specializations that are different from previous studies. Here, the researcher will explore five studies related to this research and have taken them as additional references.

The first research was from Sakinah S. Dunggu. 2017 entitled The Forms of Discrimination in Emily Bronte's *Wuthering Heights*. The researcher focuses on Heathcliff as the main character who experiences discrimination. The analysis of this study uses Newman's theory of forms of discrimination and Wellek and Warren's sociological criticism in order to criticize the social issues in the novel. The data is taken from sentences, statements, and words by the narrator and characters. The results of the study revealed that the discrimination that Heathcliff experienced the most was a form of verbalization consisting of 7 data. In addition, there are 4 forms of avoidance data, 2 forms of exclusion data and 4 data of physical forms that the discrimination occurs because of race and social class of Heathcliff.

The second researcher is from Widyana (2006) entitled An Analysis of Discrimination Racism in "Invisible Man" novel by Ralph Ellison using Sociological Literature. This study explores and provides an overview of the social conditions, discrimination, and pressures experienced by African Americans in the South. Researchers used qualitative methods with descriptive analysis in which the data were analyzed. Its unit of analysis is tested with the sociology of literature theory by Hippolyte Taine. This study discusses the history of the African-American race which is represented in the novel

Invisible Man. It chronicles the events of racial discrimination and the living conditions experienced by black Americans in the twentieth century. Each character and event in this novel talk about the author's personal life facts from his past memories such as pressure, racial discrimination from white people. And, black people have always had different rights as American citizens than white people.

The third research is from Mala, Jamilatul (2019) entitled Ethnicity discrimination in Eric Musa Piliang's Know Thy neighbor. The researcher uses a sociological approach, in particular using the discrimination theory by Fred L Pincus. The data used in this research is in the form of sentences, and paragraphs of a short story entitled Know Thy Neighbor. Which is shown by the ethnic discrimination carried out by the indigenous people against the Chinese. The researcher found that there was individual discrimination described in the short story Know Thy Neighbor. The individual discrimination described in the short stories takes two forms. The first form is individual discrimination in the form of prejudice. Where the natives have prejudices about China and cause harmful effects to Chinese people. The second form of individual discrimination is individual discrimination in the form of violence, including physical violence such as murder and sexual violence such as rape.

The fourth research is from Ngabidah, Z. N. (2015). Gender discrimination suffered by characters in Jane Austen's persuasion. In this study, the researcher focuses on gender discrimination that occurs in female characters in Jane Austen's novel Persuasion which will then be discussed by discussing the types of discrimination experienced by the characters. Data regarding discrimination experienced by characters are taken from conversations in the novel or the author's expressions in the novel which reveal the injustices, experiences, and satire experienced by the characters in the novel. The researcher concludes that in the novel Persuasion by Jane Austen, gender discrimination in societal phenomena includes an individual approach and a general perspective (family, community). Then, the phenomenon of gender discrimination in Jane Austen's novel is related to the perspective of Naomi Wolf (a liberal feminist character) about gender inequality.

The fifth is from Tiska, F. F. M. (2014) entitled Gender Discrimination experienced by the main character Barbara Quick'sa Golden Web. The researcher focused on the gender discrimination experienced by the main character Barbara Quick's a Golden Web using feminist criticism. Researcher also describe efforts to combat discrimination. In addition, the theory that the researcher used also represents women who struggle with gender discrimination. Based on the novel, there are causes of gender discrimination, including the following, religion, family law, workplace discrimination, education and physical factors. Such was the gender discrimination experienced in the province of Emilia-Rome in the fourteenth century.

Another previous research was then taken from the journal of 2018 volume 6 number 2 entitled *Theme of Suffering through Discrimination in the Selected Novels of Toni Morrison*, written by Guntur and Andhra. This journal discusses Discrimination that occurs in Toni Morrison's novel. Toni Morrison's work largely emphasizes on the problem of human cruelty and extreme violence faced by black people. Most of the main female characters in Morrison's novels depicted as an iconic imagery of slavery. Women are

almost treated as sex objects. The purpose of this study is to describe every incidence of Discrimination that occurs in black women.

Previous research on segregation was taken from the journal 2019 volume 8 number 1 entitled *Eliminating Segregation in Sharon M. Draper's Stella by Starlight Novel* written by Suci Mei Khelly and An Fauzia Rozani Syafei and published by the English Language & Literature Study Program, State University of FBS Padang. This study analysis aims to reveal how to eliminate segregation by 11 years old girl and determine the contribution of setting, plot, and characters in demonstrating how to eliminate segregation. This analysis is related to the concept of orientalism by Edward Said and the idea of self-determination by Ryan and Deci which is supported by text and context-based interpretations. The results of this analysis show the protagonist eliminates segregation by destroying stereotypes and developing relationships.

Based on some of the previous studies above, there are several studies that use a sociology of literature approach. The objects used in this study are also varied, ranging from novels, selected poems, and short stories. All of the studies listed above mostly use discrimination theory. Previous studies have mostly discussed the issue of discrimination that occurs in people of mixed skin.. However, research on discrimination has not been conducted on colored people/ mixed people. Researcher has not found yet the research derived from the novel *They Come in All Colors* by Malcolm Hansen. Therefore, the researcher will examine Malcolm Hansen's novel using discrimination theory by Newman and discrimination theory by Joe R. Feagin and Melvin P. Sikes which focuses on main character, namely the Huey Fairchild who has color skin, with the title *Discrimination Faced by Huey Fairchild in They Come in All Colors by Malcolm Hansen*.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This study was conducted on the basis of literary criticism. The researcher's first step is to choose what novel will be the object of research. After finding *They Come in All Colors* as the object, the researcher reads it comprehensively to understand the story in the novel. Then, determine the topic to be studied. After finding the problem, the researcher looks for the appropriate approach and theory. The researcher analyzes the issue of discrimination using a sociology of literature approach, because it is appropriate to analyze literary works that focus on forms of discrimination and the types of reactions to discrimination in the novel *They Come in All Colors*.

In this study, there are two types of data sources, namely primary and secondary. The primary data sources come from words, statements, and expressions from the novel created by Malcolm Hansen, *They Come in All Colors*, which shows racism in the novel. This novel consists of 323 pages published by Atria Book. Meanwhile, secondary data sources are supported by information gathered from books, articles, journals, websites, and other references related to the occurrence of racism in America.

The data in this study will be taken from the novel *They Come in All Colors* by Malcolm Hansen related to discrimination experienced Huey Fairchild. The data used are in the form of words, phrases and sentences in the novel. Therefore, the most appropriate data collection technique in this study was carried out with the following steps, first reading to understand the story at a glance and finding vocabulary that is considered

difficult and writing it down on notes affixed to each page to make it easier to interpret. Second, carefully rereading the novel to understand the contents of the novel and find out primary data related to research problems in the form of words and expressions in the novel. Third, looking for secondary data by searching books, newspapers, articles, journals or websites related to racism cases in America. Fourth, organize the data into sections based on their classification.

After obtaining and collecting data from several sources, the researcher analyzed the data. In this case, there are several steps used in analyzing the data. First, the researcher identifies data related to the research problem: Second, the researcher organizes and separates the data by placing the data based on the problem statement, namely acts of discrimination. Then the researcher continued to interpret the data by explaining the forms of discrimination and the struggle of colored people against discrimination in the novel *They Come in All Colors*. Finally, the researcher draws conclusions from the research.

This section explains the rationale for the application of specific approaches, methods, procedures or techniques used to identify, select, and analyze information applied to understand the research questions; therefore, allowing the readers to critically evaluate your study's overall validity and reliability. It consists of research design, research instrument, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

## FINDINGS & DISCUSSION

In this chapter the researcher wants to reveal the results of the analysis and findings from the data obtained so that later they can answer the research questions in chapter 1. The researcher conducted this research using discrimination theory and a sociological approach to literature so that it could answer the problem formulation.

This study aims to explain the forms of discrimination experienced by Huey Fairchild in *They Come in All Colors* by Malcolm Hansen. After that, the researcher describes Huey's struggle against discrimination by white people as reflected in *They Come in All Colors* by Malcolm Hansen.

*They Come in All Colors*, written by Malcolm Hansen in 2018, is a novel that raises the issue of discrimination that occurred in America in the 1960s. The issue of discrimination depicted in the novel is the conflict between white cults and colored people. Based on the research objectives, this chapter is divided into two parts. In the first part, the researcher presents and analyzes the data collected from the novel *They Come in All Colors*. The discrimination against Huey Fairchild who have skin of color as described in this novel takes three forms of discrimination, namely, verbal expression, prejudice, and segregation. In the second part, the researcher describes the types of Huey's resistance to discrimination which are reflected in the novel *They Come in All Colors*.

Novel *They Come in All Colors* as a whole has described the forms of discrimination. There are several incidents and cases concerning acts of discrimination against Huey Fairchild (colored people) which are described in the form of words, sentences, paragraphs, and expressions in the novel *They Come in All Colors*. These incidents and cases are the result of real reflections of incidents and cases that occurred in the novel

*They Come in All Colors* such as discrimination in the form of verbal expression, avoidance, segregation, and physical abuse.

### ***The Forms Discrimination Faced by Huey Fairchild in Malcolm Hansen's They Come in All Colors***

#### *Verbal expression*

Verbal expression is a form of discrimination, usually occurs by using negative words, sometimes using the name of an animal to address someone who is not of his or her race. Insulting other races, directly and indirectly, also occurs in the novel *They Come in All Colors*, which mostly occurs in the Huey Fairchild. Evidence of this condition can be seen as follows:

*"Huey, listen to me. Your mother's what's known in the scientific community as a phenotypic anomaly. Okay? Someone of unknown morphology. A racial enigma— something so new they don't have a name for it yet. You watch Wild Kingdom, right? Well, it's like a newly discovered animal that they haven't figured out where to put it in the classification system yet." (Malcolm Hansen, p.240)*

The above statement shows a disharmonious relationship between some groups of white people against Huey Fairchild, in which white people demonize people who are not the same as their race. Discrimination in verbal expressions arises because of the suspicion and hatred of multiple racial groups. This is shown in an incident above. White people directly insulted Huey Fairchild who have colored skin. These verbal expressions indicate a different view of colored people by judging or insulting colored people as having a bad physique. That is reflected in the quote "Well, it's like a newly discovered animal that they haven't figured out where to put it in the classification system yet." White people use the word "animal" to represent negative expressions carried out by the majority group. Researcher can interpret that white people have a very deep sense of hatred towards colored people so that discrimination occurs in verbal expression.

In addition, acts of verbal expression discrimination do not only come from civilians, but can also come from the authorities. Officials who are supposed to uphold justice can actually influence to commit discriminatory acts against other people or other groups, so that it will lead to discriminatory behavior either directly or indirectly. Another form of verbal expression against Huey Fairchild (colored people, namely by blaming them as rioters). The authorities reveal that their existence is only criminals who will make trouble. This verbal expression has been ingrained in white Americans from generation to generation, so it's hard to get rid of.

*"Don't pretend like you can't understand why the police are wondering if the coloredboys caught in Mister Abrams's pool aren't just the tip of the iceberg!" (Malcolm Hansen, p.81)*

The above quote shows that the security forces have an indirect hatred for Huey Fairchild. The white policeman investigated Huey about the real situation and the chronology. The police are always asking questions as if they are blaming Huey. The police didn't want the truth, but he wanted to discredit until Huey admitted his guilt. As shown in

the sentence "*Why the police are wondering if the colored boys caught in Mister Abrams's pool*" is a phrase that implies that the police have the opinion that colored people often cause chaos. This is an indirect form of verbal expression because of an expression of hatred towards Huey Fairchilds who have colored skin. Then, there is also the verbal expression behavior that Huey and other colored people receive as the quote below:

*"Listen, you scraggly-haired lovechild, I've got news for you! Your days her eare numbered! I've had just about enough of you! You hear me? Numbered! You were born in sin, son. Sin! And I want you nappy-haired mongrels out! All of you! Out!"* (Malcolm Hansen, p144)

The dialogue above shows that Huey was subjected to direct discrimination through verbal expressions from white people. The phrase "you were born in sin, son" shows the hatred of white people towards colored people. In fact, the word "sin" is repeated again to emphasize one's hatred.

### *Avoidance*

Avoidance is a type of discrimination that is carried out by avoiding or avoiding a person or group of people who do not like it. The avoidance of discrimination that occurs in Huey's life in They Come in All Colors can be described as following.

*A car sped past, so close I'd had to step down into the sheer slope of the road's narrow shoulder to avoid getting hit. Twenty yards down, its brake lights flared, and it pulled over. I didn't recognize it, but I ran up to the window anyway. It was an old Dodge. It had a black-and-white handshake painted on the door—which gave me pause. That was not something I saw every day. The driver talked like the president.*

*What?*

*Town, boy. The way to town.*

*I pointed. He asked if I needed a lift. The front passenger's seat was empty, but three coloreds were crouched down in the backseat, so low I almost didn't see them. I stepped back. No, thank you.* (Malcolm Hansen, p.133)

The quote above shows that people driving cars don't want to give Huey a ride. Even though there was a black-and-white handshake symbol on the car door, it didn't bother white people. They still avoid people who are considered they have a low social strata.

*A shrill peal of laughter erupted. It was deafening. In the next instant, all I could make out was "which makes you a love child. A little scraggly-haired, muffin-top, snooping, up-to-no-good love child. And I never want to see you around my house again. Do you hear me? You'll be shot, no different than the groundhogs and prairie dogs that come sniffing around unwelcome! You hear? You are not wanted here!"* (Malcolm Hansen, p.144)

In this case, Huey was reprimanded by Miss Krasinski who was not happy with Huey's presence. This is evidenced by the following paragraph, which explains that Huey left the house after being violently evicted. This suggests that white people avoid colored people in one place. This includes choosing to communicate only with one's own racial group rather than interacting with several other racial groups.

### *Exclusion / segregation*

Exclusion is indirect discrimination run in no way enter someone or a particular group of people in his group. Another word of exclusion is segregation that separated group by group and does not add other races into their group. Segregation is not detrimental to minority groups but if it is carried out continuously in many situations it will cause long term reduction.

*"I slid the patio door open and stripped down to my trunks while Dad went on like a broken record about how nice it was to have the pool all to ourselves for a change. He eased himself in and held up his hands like he was about to catch a football. The agreement had been for me to jump in on the count of three, but on two a voice boomed out, You can't be in there!." (Malcolm Hansen, p. 19)*

As a teenager, Huey often received unfair treatment from white people who hurt him. Huey often has no place in social or educational terms. From these actions, Huey felt that he was not part of American. Fellow American even though they are of different races should be entitled to the same treatment. The above quote, it is explained that Huey is prohibited from entering the swimming pool. In this case, the prohibition of Huey from entering the pool refers to actions by a superior group that are bad for Huey. Whatever the cause of banning Huey from entering swimming pools is not justified because it is segregation behavior. Basically, because of his different skin color, he was treated unfairly which was detrimental to him.

*"I got a second look from Missus Orbach. She took me by the shoulder and shoved me in front of herself, up front and center, so all could behold my indignation at the obscene villainy taking place before us.*

*Segregation now! Segregation tomorrow! Segregation forever! Where you belong, you goddamned orangutan! No apes allowed!" (Malcolm Hansen, p. 145)*

The first paragraph in the above quotation tells about how Missus Orbach views someone. The way of looking at Missus Orbach shows a strange gesture. When connected to the previous story, Missus Orbach seemed to order that person to gather together with her race. The person in question is Huey which has colored skin. Knowing this, Huey felt irritated and cursed inwardly. Like the sentence in the quote in the second paragraph. He felt it was unfair to be classified by race or skin color. On the other hand, segregation is a sign of the distance between physical and social spaces that must be distinguished from other social forms that also compose social distance in spatial terms (International Encyclopedia of Social Sciences, 1968). In this case, the behavior shown by Missus Orbach is a form of segregation because she classifies races and creates social distancing with Huey.

Another example that shows the shape of segregation is shown below.

*"Goddamn that Nestor. He gave me his word that those points were new — swore up and down on his mother's grave. Next time, I've got a mind to try out that nigger on the other side of the river. You know the one I'm talking about." (Malcolm Hansen, p. 84)*

The above quote shows that white people want to group colored people across the river. That is, colored people are grouped according to their race. The last sentence in the

above quote is a sign of agreement from two people having a dialogue, which means they both don't like white people hanging out with colored people. This is an act of segregation committed by groups of white people to colored people.

#### *Physical abuse*

Physical abuse is direct discrimination that is done by hurting, hitting, or attacking. Physical discrimination that occurs in novel *They Come in All Colors* be described as following.

*I was starting to feel that I'd never known him at all. Love him? Hate him? Trust him? Suspect him? Did it even matter anymore? Who the hell knew which to believe? It was impossible to make heads or tails of anything anymore. The only thing I knew for sure was that he was dead—and even that I'd doubted for one panicky moment in front of S&W. And I only knew it for a fact because I had seen him lying there in that casket with my own two eyes. Truth be told, I wasn't even sure of that. He was so messed up I couldn't even recognize him. The corpse in front of me was roughly his height, so I just figured that it probably was him. Who else could it possibly have been? Derrick had once claimed, Once a criminal, always a criminal. It was something about the criminal instinct—how once it got in you, there was no getting it out. (Malcolm Hansen, p.213)*

The quote above describes Huey's experience of seeing his friend killed by a white man. They were killed because they didn't have enough strength to fight white people. There is no guarantee for colored people to live comfortably. Their souls are priceless to white people because white people's crimes against colored people are a form of a sense of superiority.

*I forced my way down the steps and through the crowd, all the while shouting out to Dad that I was coming. Mister Buford had jumped on top of Dad and started punching him. I squeezed past a tangle of policemen standing beside a tipped-over barricade. I could tell that Dad had heard me because he held his hand out. I reached out for it but was jerked back just as I touched it. It was Missus Orbach. She barked out that she was sick and tired of seeing me everywhere and jerked me around by my necktie and dragged me off with her. I stomped on her foot and scrambled away before she knew what had hit her. But it was too late. Dad was sprawled out over the wide asphalt street, shielding his face. Mister Buford was still on top of him, slugging away. Missus Krasinski was standing there, beating him with her purse and hollering out so loud little bits of spit were flying from her mouth. "Get him, Lance! Get him good!" (Malcolm Hansen, p.192)*

The above statement shows that Huey's father was physical abuse. When Huey looked for his father in the crowd, Huey found his father being beaten by some white people because they felt that the colored people had ruined their country (white people).

#### ***Huey Fairchild's reactions against discrimination in they come in all colors.***

Researchers found some of Huey Fairchild's resistance to discrimination in the novel *They Come in All Colors*. This type of resistance to discrimination consists of: withdrawal, resign acceptance, verbal confrontation, and physical confrontation.

### *Withdrawal*

Withdrawal means avoiding the discrimination that is going on. People who choose to leave the places and ignoring the situation. They feel uncomfortable because they don't want their family hurt or get injured.

*"I covered my ears so that I didn't have to listen to their endless ranting about what awful people we were and how we were to blame for ruining their country. I looked over my shoulder at the small white clapboard church. The double doors were wide open and a large number of colored people dressed for the service were hunched up together in the doorway, looking out. I didn't even know the pastor, never mind the rest of his congregation. I knew more of them across the street than I did those cowering in the church behind me. It dawned on me that I was sitting on the wrong side of the street. I was supposed to be on the other side, where Dad was. I pulled Mom to her feet and tugged at her arm, figuring that we just needed to cross the street and everything would be okay." (Malcolm Hansen, p.191)*

Huey and his mother decided to go to because the riots started again near the church. They feel insecure about the situation and choose to leave the place of discrimination without intending to take part in the discriminatory situation.

### *Resign acceptance*

Resign acceptance means ignoring discrimination while continuing to interact. Although there are conflicts about black and white, some people choose to remain silent and carry out activities as usual. Like Starr and his family did adjust to social conditions, comply with existing customs and regulations, standards or applicable laws, reconcile themselves as they are, and accept that something unwanted cannot be avoided.

*"I struggled to take it all in. Dad zigzagged around them slowly, offering them as wide a berth as he could. We shared a quiet moment as we made our way through the throng of people. We continued past a procession of dusty side roads interspersed with Pentecostal churches and still more peanut fields." (Malcolm Hansen, p.128)*

The above quote tells of when Huey and his father crossed a field and saw many people who looked gloomy. Huey and his father helped them by giving them a bed. Resistance is not always described as a mass anarchist act or an act of physical contact. Even more so for an act of discrimination that has been going on for a very long time and has been recorded in history since time immemorial and is still happening today. A resistance can also be done with a very simple action that is carried out in the social aspect. A friendship relationship can create loyalty. With that, it can become capital in carrying out a movement in various ways, especially in a resistance at the racial level.

### *Verbal confrontation*

Verbal confrontation is defined as a verbal challenge of discrimination in response to a disagreement where no physical threat is present or implied.

*"We stopped in front of two jugglers tossing candlepins back and forth. Mom put her spare change in their cap, and we continued on past folksy guitar strummers belting out a protest song. Mom waxed philosophical about how much had changed in the last few years— how I'd gone from*

*being a little boy to someone who would soon be a young man, and how the world around us was changing so much from one day to the next. She slung an arm over my shoulder and cursed Johnson for having lowered the draft age, but told me not to worry. Not in a million years would she let me fight that man's fight.*

*I stopped. Jesus Christ. Do I look like some long-haired lotus-eating freak? I wanna go and fight! Over my dead body! I will not let that man get his hands on you. You hear me? If I wanted you dead I'd kill you myself. Christ, Huey. Don't be a chump! When are you going to realize that we win just by getting along? And the assholes can't even do that!" (Malcolm Hansen, p.297)*

The quote above tells how Huey opposes discrimination. This was shown when Huey and his mother went to the city center. There, Huey and his mother played simple guitars to songs protesting local government policies. Huey is increasingly emotional and forms a mindset as a sign of resistance to social injustice. The existence of a mindset can give a message which in it leads to giving an understanding of the cause and effect of a behavior.

#### *Physical confrontation*

Physical confrontation is defined as a physical response to discrimination. Unlike verbal confrontation, physical confrontation is a disagreement response in which a physical threat is present or implied.

*"Next thing I knew, she was on the ground. Irma clapped a hand over my eyes. By the time I managed to pry it off, two deputies were hauling Dad off, and Mom was sprawled out in the middle of the street with a bunch of people gathered around. They were taunting her. I hollered out, Stop! "(Malcolm Hansen, p. 190)*

The above quote tells when Huey's father was arrested by two deputy sheriffs just because Huey's father asked two officers to give access to roads for a pregnant widow. This led to resistance from Huey. Huey was trying to find his father in a crowd of church congregations at the time. Gestures or attitudes are a form of non-verbal communication that functions as a non-verbal code as a sign for identity, which is also shown in the way of dressing and speaking accents as if they tell others who we are and how we are perceived (Priandono, 2016). A person's attitude can be a sign of non-verbal messages that describe a person's feelings and thoughts. In this case, the gesture that Huey uses is looking for his father as a sign in the form of symbols of rejection of acts of discrimination experienced by colored people, as inferior recipients of acts of discrimination.

In the journey of fighting against forms of discrimination, history and culture were used as weapons in equalizing social equality in novel They Come in All Colors. This is shown from the conflict that occurred when Huey was in a sensitive condition to the prevailing racial laws. The divergence is too far away, causing Huey to lose his group identity (color). Meanwhile, convergence that is too deep still gets rejection from the superior group (whites).

Equality in terms of social class does not make the Huey equal in the social hierarchy. He is viewed differently by white people on the basis of skin color which is an identity that has been passed down from birth. This is because the form of discrimination does not see social class. They still see someone of race and descent (skin color) and the

stigma of society. Although it is said that social class can change (social mobility), in fact social hierarchies cannot change. Coupled with the power system carried out by the superiority as the holder of the majority rule. Power becomes the weapon of a region (state/ city) which has the principle of a high power distance culture. This is an obstacle in a fight against racism.

On the other hand, Huey received culture shock within his own group because he transformed into white people. This is a finding where when someone takes a fight against something that oppresses him/ her by equating his/ her culture and identity with his/ her opponent so that equality becomes visible, that's where he/ she begins to lose his/ her true identity. In other words, Huey Fairchild takes a fight against the white people by sacrificing his identity, namely a person of color, in order to do the same things white people do. So it can be concluded that the more someone wants to fight against discrimination by equalizing the social and cultural levels, the more he/ she will leave his/ her true identity.

In the course of resistance carried out by Huey Fairchild, researcher did not find any resistance that came from a political motive. In the whole story, it tells more about acts of discrimination both in the form of verbal and actions committed by white people against colored people, as well as an act of resistance that is the result of these acts of discrimination. Researcher sees the resistance carried out by Huey more based on personal motives. There is no political goal in which to spread power. Indeed in the story there is a form of power shown by colored people. But not to be used as a weapon in calling for a political system.

## CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

Based on the analysis in the previous chapter, the researcher concludes that there are several forms of discrimination against Huey Fairchild (people of color) described in the novel *They Come in All Colors*. The forms of discrimination described in the novel are discriminatory actions in the form of verbal expression, prejudice, and segregation. Discrimination acts directly against individuals and minority groups of color in America. Meanwhile, indirect discrimination is addressed through the rules, practices and provisions in society that discriminate against people of color in America. Cases of racism occur anywhere, including in schools, workplaces, neighborhoods and public spaces.

Then, the researcher also concludes based on the analysis of the object of research that the novel *They Come in All Colors* describes Huey's form of resistance to acting discrimination. From the analysis carried out, the novel *They Come in All Colors* represents an act of resistance to real discrimination in the form of individual resistance.

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