

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Literary work usually expresses human lives through the use of language and may relate to various aspects such as politics, economy, cultures, and social relationship. Literature is a personal human expression of experience, thought, feeling, idea, passion, confidence in a concrete form of visual images that evoked fascination with the instrument of language. Literary work works do not only share every one's basic emotion such as pity, tear, anger and disgust, but also share universal human values such as freedom, justice, prejudice, and resistance as stated by Sumardjo and Saini (1997:3-4) that literature has elements of mind, experiences, ideas, feelings, passions, belief or conviction, expressions, forms and languages.

As part of literary works, a novel is built up from its interrelated intrinsic elements such as themes, plot and characterization. According to Nurgiyantoro, the theme is the basis of the story or the general idea of a novel (2010: 70). While plot according to Stanton in (Nurgiyantoro 2010: 113) is an inter-event relationship. It is a story that contains a sequence of events, but each incident only connected by cause and effect, one event is caused or cause another event to occur (2010: 113). Nurgiyantoro also states that disposition and characterization are interpreted as the same thing, it refers to the characters in a story (2010: 165). This strongness is able to evoke the story with a work. The support in litrerary work is one of them in the novel.

And also Novel is one form of literature that tells the life fiction story of one that is considered impressive. All of the characters in the novel are mere fixability, but are adjusted to the time when the story was written. So it happened as though it happened at the time. According to Abrams (1999:190), the term "novel" is now applied to a great variety of writings that have in common only the attribute of being extended works of fiction written in prose. As an extended narrative, the novel is distinguished from the short story and from the work of middle length called the novelett. The term for the novel in most European languages is roman, which is derived from the medieval term, the romance. The English name for the form, on the other hand, is derived from the Italian "*novella*" (literally, "a little new thing"), which was a short tale in prose.

In Goldmann's perspective, the structures of literature are concepts which are thematic. Goldmann also explains that a novel is a story about the search for the degraded authentic values in the degraded world (Faruk, 2005:18). Literary work is the imagination of the author that influence by culture and social condition. In the social structure, there are correlations between individuals and the environment (Wardani, 2009:56).

In connection with the statement above, one of the literary works depicting the fictional life of a person is poured out in the novel "The Hate U Give" which was written by Angie Thomas the author of the playwright Jackson, Mississippi based on the experience of life he felt but by changing the way readers think that the stigma that was attached to the black people still occur, in which the novel is told when one of the black-skin, unarmed dead was shot by a white policeman just

because of a comb. Because the child is black, living in a slum environment where the thugs and narcotics are living, he is the guilty of his achievements. In this novel, the author poured the imagination found in the public environment about the phenomenal social range that ever happened as the minority of the black people who have basically been considered bad from their environment or can be called stigmatization.

According to Goffman (1963:1), The term Stigma uses in this research comes from the Greek language which refers to the signs of the body designed to expose something unusual and bad about the moral status of the marker. The signs were cut off or burned into the body and advertised that the bearer was a slave, villain, or traitor, who was tainted by ritual, to be avoided, especially in public, but in simple terms, the stigma is classed as represented for those who are usually excluded from society because of a condition that they do not want.

Based on the statement above the Stigma is a relationship to the social life of someone who is underpinned by Negative. Stigma can also stick to one's own due to environmental influences that are commonly excluded from the public to be victims of crime and poverty gets labeled or marked as guilty, suffer from existential stigmas, such as sexual identity, mental retardation or even in such cases, black people who are in different views.

In analyzing the novel, the researcher uses Edwin Lemert's theory of Primary and Secondary Deviance which focuses on the problems that occur that create the stigmatized of afro-american family and the researcher also uses a some concept of Bruce George Link and Jo Charol Phelan, which focuses on the

components of the stigma. The researcher is interested in conducting research, and uncover how black people are treated in the novel "The Hate U Give" by Angie Thomas. In this case, blacks are the object. The title research "The Stigmatized Problem Faced Of Afro American Family"

In connecting the above statements to analyze this novel the researcher uses a structuralism approach because Structuralism provides an innovative basis for the analysis of the prose literature. The role of readers of fiction, stories in language service, and stories no longer represent concrete realities, but to produce new, relational, and pluralistic realities in the language space are part of the results of literary structuralism.

1.2 Statements of the problem

This research raises the following questions :

1.2.1 How is the stigmatization presented in the novel "The Hate U Give" by Angie Thomas?

1.2.2 What are the stigma components contained in the novel "The Hate U Give" by Angie Thomas?

1.3 Scope of the Study

The scope of the study of this research is the researcher focuses on identify and analyze the stigmatized problem of black people in the novel "The Hate U Give" by Angie Thomas. Later this study uses some related theories from Edwin Lamert and concepts from Bruce G. Link and Jo C. Phelan, to see the stigma and presented

components of the stigma in the novel and also uses genetic structuralism theory by Lucien Goldmann to analyze the novel.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

In accordance with the research statements, the objectives of the study are:

1.4.1 To analyze the stigmatization that presented in the novel “The Hate U Give” by Angie Thomas.

1.4.2 To identify the stigma components that contained in the novel “The Hate U Give” by Angie Thomas.

1.5 Significant of the Study

The significances are as follows :

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

First, theoretically, the researcher hopes that this research can provide academic studies, especially in terms of stigmatization by using theory Primary and Secondary Deviance by Edwin Lemert and conceptualizing stigma by Bruce G. Link and Jo C. Phelan and also uses the genetic structuralism theory by Lucien Goldmann. Second, this research can be a comparative reference for other researchers who are interested in literary work studies with the main focus on stigmatized.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

This analysis can be used as a reference for the readers who are interested

in learning about stigmatized, and also can be used as a review of the related literature in subsequent studies using the same object or the same focus, as well as a reference source for other researchers at the Faculty of Culture Science of Khairun University.

1.6 Review of Related Literature

In supporting this research, the researcher tries to find previous studies related to this research. First, the research who uses the same novel, which is "The Hate U Give" by Angie Thomas, Irawati (2018) entitled "The Struggle Of Black People To Avoid Stereotypes In Angie Thomas The Hate U Give By Angie Thomas" by using the intrinsic And extrinsic approach.

From a review of the research above the previous research uses the same novel with this researcher but with different titles. This thesis deals with racism in The Hate U Give written by Angie Thomas. This thesis aims to analyze the impacts of racial discrimination and the struggle of black people against racism to avoid stereotypes in the novel. The method applied in this thesis is intrinsic and extrinsic approaches. Character, conflict, and setting are used as the intrinsic elements for getting an understanding of the story. As for extrinsic theory, this thesis analyzes the racism which exists in the novel and how to deal with it, including the kinds and effects of racial injustice, the struggle of the black people, and the role of black people. In the novel, the main character witnesses their friends killed by white people. She and people around her struggle to get justice and fight for racism. The result of this research is that modern racial problems and the presence of anti-black

attitudes and discrimination exist and cannot be denied. Furthermore, the existence of racism gives impacts such as oppression and the death of black people. Psychological problems can also be formed when black people suffer from discrimination. However, a small act given by black people to fight against racism can influence on the changes in society. There will be a movement which unites black and white people who want to combat racism

The second, research is done by Santoso (2016) which has the same title with this research that is "Stigmatisasi Orang Tua Tunggal Perempuan Di Masyarakat". The research aims are to determine the form of the stigmatization of the public against single parents of women and the sole attitude of the female single parents in responding to the stigma. The research conducted in our village, Sewon District, Bantul Regency, is using qualitative research with data collection techniques in the form of observation, interviews, and documentation. The primary data source is the result of interviews with single parents of women, people, village governments, religious figures, and community leaders. Secondary data sources are obtained from document browsing and website access at the care of Dongkelan. The Data obtained was processed and analyzed in Erving Goffman's stigma theory to find the stigmatization of the people's single parents.

The results showed that the stigma that was attached to people's single parents was a woman who liked capers, women who were cheating, women's husbands, and lowly women. The attitude of the single parents of women in responding to the stigma is to resign from social offices in the community, restricting social interactions with the community, being firm and having a principle

when associating with men, and soliciting social advice or support to relatives and friends. The effort in economic activity is to work outdoors, using a retired husband's money and paddy fields owed to a bank if it takes a big fee, work side, and assisted child working part-time.

1.7 Theoretical Bases

To support the research in analyzing the novel “The Hate U Give” by Angie Thomas, the researcher uses genetic structuralism approach that explain below:

1.7.1 Genetic Structuralism

Genetic structuralism theory was developed by Lucien Goldmann through the phenomenon of the relationship. Genetic structuralism is the study that examines the historical background of the literary works by looking the literary works from intrinsic and extrinsic element. Intrinsic elements (unity and coherence) were the beginning of this study as basic data. Then, the research will review and combine the various elements with the reality of society. Literary works can explain about social condition, culture, politic, and economic (Endraswara, 2004: 55).

According to Lucien Goldmann, the author’s worldview is how the author positioned himself as the part of the society, not as an individual. Thus, in the genetic structuralism method, the research on literature will be done by merging the the social structure and the worldview or the ideology that expressed by the author (Endraswara, 2004:57).

Genetic structuralism believes that understanding only the structure, or the intrinsic element of the novel, without considering the author's presence would not produce a meaningful and coherent analysis (Goldmann, 1975:7). According to Faruk (2012:14) Genetic structuralism theory is a branch of literary research that gives attention to both intrinsic and extrinsic element. It means genetic structuralism theory discusses about the intrinsic elements of literary and includes other background such as the author's background and historical background. Genetic structuralism also tries to review the literature from the sociological perspective and examines the literary formed.

By the statement above, the researcher conclude that genetic structuralism is a literary research method that analyzes structures by paying attention to the origins of literary works of intrinsic and extrinsic elements that emphasize the relationship between literary works and their social environment that explain below :

1.7.1.1 Intrinsic Theory

The intrinsic element is the element that builds the work of literature itself, this element that causes literary works to be present as literary works, factual elements will be found if people read literary works. If viewed from the reader's point of view this element will be seen when reading a novel. The elements in question are plot, characterization, theme, background, point of view, storytelling, language or language style and others (Nurgiyantoro, 2010 : 23).

Based on the above explanation, in short the intrinsic element is the element on which a literary work is created, such as the one in the novel of intrisik elements in the form of themes, plots, and characters that will be explained below:

1.7.1.1.1 Theme

The theme is the idea that underlies a story so that it also serves as the base of the author's brain in presenting the work of fiction he created (Aminudin 2013: 91). Stanton in (Nurgiyantoro 2010: 70) suggests that the theme is the meaning of a story that specifically explains part of the story large elements in a simple way. Synonymous theme with the main idea or main goal. Theme is an aspect stories that align with meaning in human experience, something that makes an experience so memorable.

From both meaning of theme, the researcher can conclude that theme is a main idea of the story from the author. It can be from the environment or the experience from the author itself which is told through the author literary work like a novel, short story, poem and etc. In addition, there is also a plot that becomes the intrinsic element that will be explain below.

1.7.1.1.2 Plot

The plot or storyline of a fiction presents events to the reader not only in its temporal or temporal nature, but also in calculated relationships (Sayuti, 2000: 30). Plot is a series of events that have a causal relationship. From this definition it can be concluded that the event is the main element of the plot. The author's skills in working on events become the fabric of a good story interesting part in determining the quality of the story displayed by the author (Priyatni, 2010: 112).

Based on the statements above, the researcher can conclude that plot is one of the important elements in shaping literary work. Plot is a storyline that present

events to the reader and have causal relationship. A good storyline make a good interesting story for the reader. In addition, the last element is character. It is also the important element to build a literary work. The researcher will explain below:

1.7.1.1.3 Character

According to Nurgiyantoro (2010: 165) the character and characterization is interpreted as the same thing, it refers to the characters in a story. This strongness is able to evoke the story with a work. The support in literary work is one of them in the novel.

According to Stanton (in Nurgiyantoro, 2010: 165) Characterizations are descriptions of story characters who displayed, and as attitudes, interests, desires, emotions, and moral principles possessed by the characters. According to Nurgiyantoro (2010: 178) the character the protagonist is a character we admire who is one of the the type is popularly called the hero. Antagonist is the cause of the conflict.

Based on the statements above, characters are people who play a role in a story that has certain attitudes, traits, behaviors, or characters. The character of a person in a story is only created by an author who in the story is a character who lives as naturally as human life in general but this life is a life in the fictional world so he must not and behave according to the demands of the story with the role he plays. There are two types character of a story. The protagonist one and also the antagonist. This two types have a meaning to make the story interesting for the reader.

As indicated above, the researcher concludes that literary works in the absence of these intrinsic elements will make a story unappealing. The theme is needed because it becomes the basic idea of a literary work, then there is a plot that is the plot of a series of events that is pictured in a story, and it takes a character to bring a literary work to life. And with intrinsic elements there is also an extrinsic element that will be explained below:

1.7.1.2 Extrinsic Theory

Extrinsic elements are elements that are outside of the literary work, but indirectly affect the building or system of literary works organisms. Or more specifically he can be said to be the elements that influence the build of the story of a literary work, but do not participate in it (Nurgiyantoro 2010:23).

In connection to the statement above, the extrinsic element is an element that is outside the work of fiction that influences the birth of a new work but cannot be part of the work of the satra itself. The extrinsic elements that are meant here are the stigma, the stigma aspect and the process of the stigma that will be explained below:

1.7.1.2.1 Definition Of Stigma

To support the research in analyzing the novel “The Hate U Give” by Angie Thomas, the researcher applies some related definitions of Stigma that explain below :

The term stigma, then, will be used to refer to an attribute that is deeply discrediting, but it should be seen that a language of relationships, not attributes, is

needed. An attribute that stigmatizes one type of possessor can confirm the usualness of another, and therefore is neither creditable nor discreditable as a thing in itself (Goffman, 1963:3).

According to Link & Phelan in (Benoit & Hallgrimsdóttir: 2011), the stigma are standardized systems of belief that are constructed and disseminated through discourse, but when these scripts are enacted in everyday interaction, they take on a material presence in the lives of stigmatized persons, discriminatory beliefs are inevitably accompanied by discriminatory actions that result in limited access to social resources, including employment, education, earnings, housing, and health care.

According to Link and Phelan in (Mahajan, et.al 2010: 5) stigma exists when the following interrelated components converge. In the first component, labeling. In the second, dominant cultural beliefs link labeled persons to undesirable characteristics-to negative stereotypes. In the third, labeled persons are placed in distinct categories to accomplish some degree of separation. In the fourth, labeled persons experience is discrimination that lead to unequal outcomes. Finally, stigmatized is entirely contingent on access to social, economic, and political power that allows the identification of differentness, the construction of stereotypes, the separation of labeled persons into distinct categories, and the full execution of disapproval, rejection, exclusion, and discrimination. Thus, we apply the term stigma when elements of labeling, stereotyping, separation, and discrimination co-occur in a power situation that allows the components of stigma to unfold.

So based on the discussion of stigma above, in short that the stigma is about the relationship of people who have been marked as guilty and in the negative view that can be found directly or indirectly in the novel "The Hate U Give" by Angie Thomas. This Novel contains the symptoms of social stigmatized that occurs in people's lives of African Americans who are in different views and always considered wrong, the stigma exists when several components are associated. The researcher uses some related concepts from Bruce G. Link and Jo C. Phelan (2001) in their scientific journal, entitles Conceptualizing Stigma which is elaborated below:

1.7.1.2.2 Labeling

The vast majority of human differences are ignored and therefore socially irrelevant. Some of these-such as the color of one's car, the last three digits of one's social security number, or whether one has hairy ears-are routinely (but not always) overlooked. Many other such as one's food preferences or eye color are relevant in relatively few situations and are therefore typically inconsequential in the large scheme of things. But other differences, such as one's skin color, IQ, sexual preferences, or gender are highly salient in the United States at this time. The point is that there is a social selection of human differences when it comes to identifying differences that will matter socially.

The full weight of this observation is often overlooked because once differences are identified and labeled, they are typically taken for granted as being just the way things are-there are black people and white people, blind people and sighted people, people who are handicapped and people who are not. The taken-

for-granted nature of these categorizations is one of the reasons that designations like these carry such weight.

The central role of the social selection of human differences is revealed by nothing that the attributes deemed salient differ dramatically according to time and place. For example, in the late nineteenth century, human physical characteristics such as small foreheads and large faces were particularly salient-these characteristics were thought to be ape-like-and were believed to reveal the criminal nature of the people possessing them. And, of course, cultures vary extensively in characteristics deemed socially significant (Gould: 1981 in Link and Phelan, 2001: 368).

So based on the explanation above, Labeling are something that attaches, differentiated, or characterized by the social selection of human differences that identifies important differences for society, distinguishes the group of people with each other, patching on something that is considered unusual or prominent. Like black people who are marked differently because it has a prominent skin and is considered unusual according to a group of people who are white, told in the novel "The Hate U Give" by Angie Thomas This victim is from a black group where their residence is considered grungy, he shot 3 times to death by a white policeman because the police thought a comb was a pistol.

1.7.1.2.3 Stereotypes

According to Link And Phelan (2001:368-369), The second component of stigma occurs when labeled differences are linked to stereotypes. This aspect of

stigma was highlighted in Goffman's (1963) work and has been central to the conceptualization of stigma ever since. It is the aspect of the stigma that has been most salient in the psychological literature about stigma, perhaps because it poses critical questions of a psychological nature about the thought processes that facilitate connections between labels and stereotypes. Consistent with this emphasis in psychology is the centrality of this dimension in psychologists' definitions of stigma. For example, Crocker and colleagues (1998) define stigma, as noted above, as an "attribute or characteristic that conveys a social identity that is devalued in a particular context."

In our terms, this aspect of stigma involves a label and a stereotype, with the label linking a person to a set of undesirable characteristics that form the stereotype. An example of this component is evident in a vignette experiment. The study experimentally manipulated labeling, tagging a random half of the vignettes "former mental patients" and the other half "former back-pain patients" (Link and Phelan: 2001). It also included a measure of the extent to which respondents believed that mental patients, in general, were "dangerous." When the vignette described a former back-pain patient, beliefs about the dangerousness of people with mental illness played no part in rejecting responses toward the vignette subject. When the vignette described a former mental patient, however, these beliefs were potent predictors of rejecting responses: Respondents who believed mental patients were dangerous reacted negatively to the person described as a former mental patient in the vignette. Apparently, for many people, the "mental patient" label linked the described person to stereotyped beliefs about the dangerousness of

people with mental illness, which in turn led them to a desire for social distance from the person.

As indicated above, this connection between labels and stereotypes has been a major aspect of the psychological study of stigma in recent years, following the social cognitive approach (Fiske, 1998). This intriguing and very fruitful body of research seeks to elucidate the cognitive processes underlying the use of categories and the linking of those categories to stereotypes (Crocker 1998 in Link and Phelan, 2001). We focus briefly on some selected aspects of this extensive body of research.

According to this literature, categories and stereotypes are often "automatic" and facilitate "cognitive efficiency." The automatic nature is revealed in experiments that indicate that categories and stereotypes are used in making split-second judgments and thus appear to be operating preconsciously. For example, Gaertner & McLaughlin (1983) conducted an experiment in which one group of white subjects was primed by the word "whites" and another by the word "blacks," and then both groups were tested as to the speed with which they were able to identify whether two strings of letters were both words. Both high- and low-prejudiced subjects responded more rapidly to positive words like "smart," "ambitious," and "clean" when primed by the word "whites" than when primed by the word "blacks." In addition to operating in a preconscious, automatic way, some studies suggest that category use preserves cognitive resources. Thus, for example, if subjects are provided with labels like doctor, artist, skinhead, or real estate agent when asked to form an impression of a vignette, they are better able to

simultaneously perform another task like turning off a beeping computer than are subjects who are not provided these labels (Macrae, et al, 1994).

Thus, from a psychological standpoint, culturally given categories are present even at a preconscious level and provide people with a means of making shorthand decisions that free them to attend to other matters. At the same time, other research in social psychology reveals considerable latitude in the cognitive processes that transpire such that very different outcomes may occur depending on the nature of the cognitions people employ and the contexts in which people are embedded (Crocker, et al, 1998 in Link & Phelan, 2001).

From the explanation above the researcher concludes that stereotypes is someone who has been described as the unusual person causing a negative view of the person, as told in the novel "The Hate U Give" by Angie Thomas a sixteen-year-old black man Kahlil, who came from a neighborhood that was considered dirty. Shot dead by a white policeman because the police thought a comb was a gun. Attributes that have been attached to black people who are considered dangerous which causes a negative outlook thus causing the death of Khalil himself when he was innocent.

1.7.1.2.4 Separating

United States history and politics offer many examples as established old-order Americans defined African-American slaves, American Indians, and successive waves of immigrants as outgroups-the- "them" who were very different from "us." Few groups were entirely spared. Thus, other components of the stigma process-the linking of labels to undesirable attributes-become the rationale for

believing that negatively labeled persons are fundamentally different from those who don't share the label-different types of people. At the same time, when labeled persons are believed to be distinctly different, stereotyping can be smoothly accomplished because there is little harm in attributing all manner of bad characteristics to "them." In the extreme, the stigmatized person is thought to be so different from "us" as to be not human. And again, in the extreme, all manner of horrific treatment of "them" becomes possible (Link and Phelan, 2001: 370).

From the explanation above, in short that there are differences between the people who are stigmatized and those who are not, used when calling people who are stigmatized" them "and those who are not like" us ". Usually used when they are communicating with each other, for example, talking about people they think are different when they are near them, and talking about them with other people.

1.7.1.2.5 Discrimination

In this component of the stigma process, the labeled person experiences to the discrimination. Most definitions of stigma do not include this component, but as we shall see, the term stigma cannot hold the meaning we commonly assign to it when this aspect is left out. In our reasoning, when people are labeled, set apart, and linked to undesirable characteristics, a rationale is constructed for devaluing, rejecting, and excluding them. Thus, people are stigmatized when the fact that they are labeled, set apart, and linked to undesirable characteristics leads them experiences to discrimination.

According to Druss, 2000 in (Link & Phelan 2001), consistent with this, stigmatized groups are disadvantaged when it comes to a general profile of life chances like income, education, psychological well-being, housing status, medical treatment, and health. While some groups escape the experience of some disadvantaged outcome sometimes when one considers the profile of all possible outcomes, the general principle clearly holds for most stigmatized groups.

From the explanation above the researchers concludes that discrimination is a form of injustice committed to someone to another that they do not want, they are labeled as bad then discriminated against, they are disadvantaged in general matters such as income, education, welfare, medical care, and health and life opportunities.

In connection with the above concept, the researcher uses Edwin Lemmert's theory of Primary and Secondary Deviations to strengthen the concept of Bruce G.Link and Jo C. Phelan, which is more about how a person gets stigma, which will be explained below:

1.7.1.2.6 Primary and Secondary Deviance

Primary deviance refers to initial acts of deviance that arise from original causes (some combination of social, cultural, psychological, and physiological factors) and has only minor consequences for a person's status, social relationships, or subsequent behavior. Secondary deviance, in contrast, is explicitly a response to societal reactions to deviance and has major consequences for a person's status, relationships, and future behavior. Secondary deviance occurs when society's negative response to a person's initial deviance-such as stigmatizing, punishing, and segregating the offender causes fundamental changes in the person's social roles,

self-identity, and personality. Those changes increase the probability of future secondary deviant acts. Whereas the primary deviant's life and identity are organized around conventional activities, the "secondary deviant's life and identity are organized around the facts of deviance" (Lemert, 1951: 41).

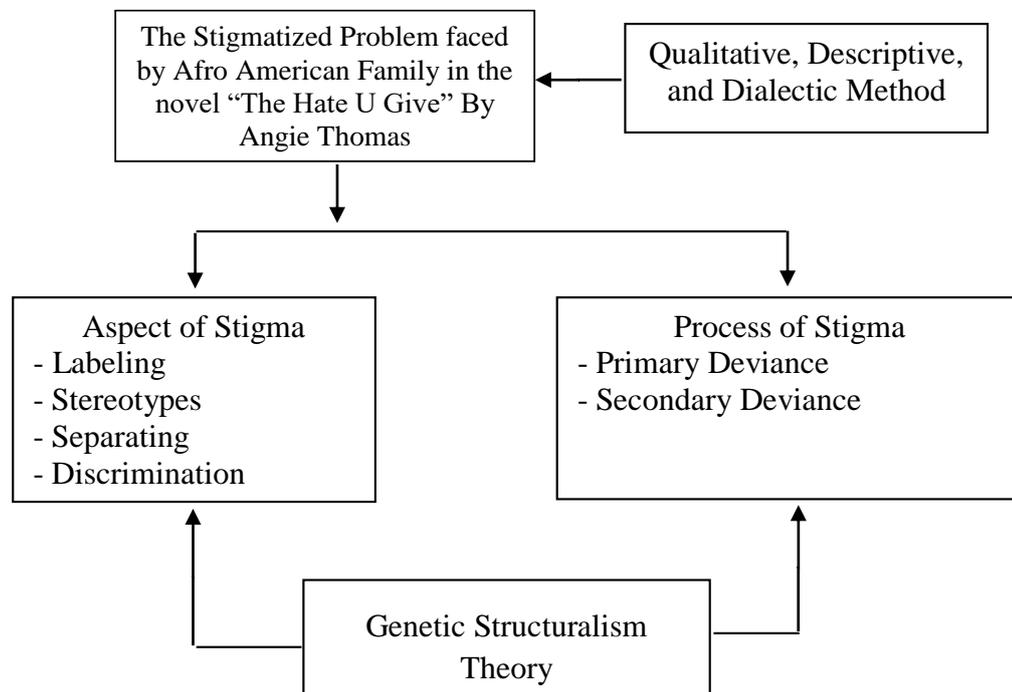
In connecting to the statement above, in short that primary and secondary deviance is about irregularities that occur with the initial cause such as social factor differences, as well as culture then it is based on irregularities such as stigmatized of a person, to punish someone because of the negative view that causes changes to the person's identity and personality, the change can then create such irregularities.

In this research primary deviance that is shown in the novel is due to differences of social and cultural factors of blacks and whites and also influenced by the environment in which they live, where the black environment of the blacks and also the place of many thugs and drug dealers live. Then, secondary deviance that is shown in the novel when factors primary deviance occurs will continue to the stigmatisation of the person because negative views create discrimination that they do not want in the novel is shown through the teen Khalil a sixteen-year-old living in a slum environment was killed by a white policeman because of a poor view of her that she was dangerous when she was not committing crimes and took no weapons that night but she was in Killed because the police thought the comb at the door of his car was a gun then he was blamed for his own death that he was a drug dealer.

So based on the theory of primary and secondary deviance and concept above, that there are several components such as Labeling, Stereotypes, And

Discrimination that support researchers to examine The novel "The Hate U Give" by Angie Thomas about the Stigmatized problem faced of Afro American Family.

1.8 Conceptual Scheme



Based on the conceptual scheme above, the researcher tries to analyze Stigmatized problem faced by Afro American family in the novel "The Hate U Give" by Angie Thomas by using Qualitative, descriptive, and dialectic method. The researcher divided the object into two parts, those are aspect of stigma and process of stigma. Aspect of stigma and process of stigma uses theory from Edwin Lemmert (1951) and some related concepts from Bruce G. Link and Jo C. Phelan (2001), it can be seen that this research focuses on the illustration of the stigma that is in the novel, in this case, the illustration of the stigma that occurs in black people, also on the components that cause stigma to occur such as, Labeling, Stereotypes, Separating, and Discrimination. Those object will be explained by Genetic

Structuralism.

1.9 Method of the Research

This research is using the qualitative and descriptive method as the would be explained in the following:

1.9.1 Qualitative Method

The method used in this study is qualitative method and the library research. The qualitative method itself used by explain and analysis the narrative data. Endaswara (2004: 5) defines that a qualitative research is a research done by not prioritizing numbers, but put the depth appreciation of the interaction between concepts that are being studied empirically. Thus, this research is using qualitative method because the data does not deal with numberings and graphics. In fact, the writer has to elaborate the data which is in the form of data narrated in word.

1.9.2 Descriptive Method

The researcher chooses a descriptive analysis method as a second method in analyzing a literary work. According to Ratna (2004:53) “descriptive analysis method is aimed to describe the characteristic of current research and investigate the causes of particular phenomenon”. Therefore this research is using qualitative method because the research would be clearly explained by the descriptive analysis.

1.9.3 Dialectic Method

The researcher uses the genetic structuralism theory by Lucien Goldman, so Goldman have the method itself to complete the theory. The method is dialectic

method. The dialectic method is the incorporation of intrinsic elements into a whole or unity of meaning which will be achieved by several steps, namely analyzing and identifying the intrinsic elements in the novel (Goldman in Faruk, 2012:20).

1.10 Technique of Collecting Data

The researcher divides data collection techniques into three types of reviews in analyzing novels:

1.10.1 Reading Comprehension

The reading comprehension in this technique of collecting data is aimed to find the information that related with the topic. In this research the primary data that used by the researcher itself is the novel, while the secondary data are taken from some books and other references to complete the data.

1.10.2 Library Research

The second technique the researchers used research to the library to find and combine data in the novel with primary data and secondary data from several books and other references. And there are some data obtained by researchers from previous studies, including undergraduate theses, related reviews, and including literary works, which will be formulated in this study.

1.10.3 Internet research

The third step of the technique of collecting data, the research uses the internet to research for scientific journals, scripts, and e-book that have the same

problem or issues that discuss in this research.

1.11 Technique of Analyzing Data

To collect data items in the research items researcher has done three techniques:

1.11.1 Classification

First, the researcher is using the classification in order to analyze the data. The researcher organizes and classifies the data of intrinsic and extrinsic then make it into an unit that appropriate with the topic or based on the statement of the problem namely the Stigmatized Problem faced by Afro American Family in the novel "The Hate U Give" by Angie Thomas using Genetic Structuralism Theory.

1.11.2 Interpretation

Second after classified, the researcher continues to interpret the data. The interpretation technique itself is by reading the story comprehensively and carefully in order to get a good and rational interpretation which are related to the problems so that the researcher is capable of the point and the message of the story to get the answer of the problem.

1.11.3 Explanation

And third after interpreting, the explanation is the technique that use by the researcher to provide the work or the result of the interpretation in the form such as

text, quotation, meaning and the message which are related to the researcher statement of the problem.