



RACIAL STEREOTYPING IN BRUCE NORRIS PLAY SCRIPT *CLYBOURNE PARK* (2010)

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Abstract

This thesis is an analysis of a play written by Bruce Norris, entitled *Clybourne Park* (2010). This study is aimed to expose the issue about racial stereotyping which is done by the white people toward the Black and to know contribution dramatic elements; character, plot (conflict), setting, and stage direction in revealing the issue of racial stereotyping. This analysis is related to the concept of Orientalism by Edward Said in the post-colonial approach and also supported by the concepts of stereotype by Gamble. The result of this analysis is to expose the forms of stereotype toward black people. White sees blacks as poor people and black as a barbaric group.

Keywords: *Racial, Stereotyping, The White, The black*

A. INTRODUCTION

Despite its existence as a multicultural country, America still facing racial problems. In America, it is still found how people judge someone else more inferior just because they have different colors, just because they are not white. This happens due to the existence of one race that feels dominant and feels superior to other races so that discrimination is created. Discrimination is realized in the form of attitudes called racial prejudice, and discrimination that realizes in the belief of cognitive form called a racial stereotype and racism (ideologies) that may be associated with racial disadvantages (Quillian, 2006). Discrimination may be motivated by prejudice, stereotypes, or racism.

It has been widely known that white American established itself as superior. It cannot be separated from history when black became a slave to white people. White people affirm a belief known as white supremacy. White supremacy is a

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racist belief that white people are superior to people of other races and must, therefore, be more dominant than they are (Gillborn,320). Caused by white supremacy comes the stereotype that considers that black is a group who are not cultured, have no norms, religious, custom, uneducated, criminal, and also poor. The judgment that black is inferior makes black treated arbitrarily.

Bruce Norris has written a play script that related to the issue of racial stereotyping. His play script which is related to this topic is *Clybourne Park* (2010). The writing of *Clybourne Park's* play Norris was inspired by *A Raisin in the Sun* play written by Lorraine Hansberry. The genesis for the play came early in Norris's life, back when he was a pre-teen. He says that the first plays he was exposed to in middle school were Lorraine Hansberry's *A Raisin in the Sun* and Thornton Wilder's *Our Town*. Norris uses Hansberry's *A Raisin in the Sun* as a jumping-off point for turning the issue of the race inside out, showing the audience what the white family in Clybourne Park, the neighborhood where Hansberry's African American family plans to move, is going through.

The playscript *Clybourne Park* (2010) by Bruce Norris reflects the issue of racial stereotyping. In this analysis, racial stereotyping refers to white people's bad judgment toward black which is ingrained. White people still believe that black is only a person who lives with a low economy. Black is still considered a group that is immoral, ignorant, and does not have the authority as a human being. White still think that black is the retarded people. Then, White people confirm that they are superior. They believe that they are the most powerful. In this analysis, stereotyping is shown in two forms: black as poor people and black as a barbaric group.

Black as poor people refer to how white sees blacks as unfortunate people. Through setting and characters, it can be revealed that the bad assumptions given by white people toward the black. White still assumes that black only deserves to be a servant. They do not deserve jobs other than white helpers. Black must be helped economically. White assumes that black is not sufficient people.

Black as barbaric refers to how white sees the black as the uncultured group. Through the plot, setting, the character it can be seen that white and black people are still considered to be not comparable. Black considered a criminal and the white people trusted as a good person who has a good speech and behavior. Black is considered a person or a group of people who are immoral and uncultured like the stereotype attached to the ancestors of black people.

The analysis of *Clybourne Park* (2010) by Bruce Norris that focuses on analyzing racial stereotyping has not been found yet. However, three articles give contributions and inspiration in analyzing this play. First is the study entitled *The Racial Politics of Real Estate: Bruce Norris's Clybourne Park* (2013) by Dr. Ernest I. Nolan. Second is the study by Darbaz Zeez Sadeq (2016), entitled *The Projection of Racism in Richard Wright's Black Boy*. The third is the study entitled *The White's Felony in Five poems by Benjamin Zephaniah* by Fitri Handayani.

The first study is done by Dr. Ernest I. Nolan (2013), entitled *The Racial Politics of Real Estate: Bruce Norris's Clybourne Park*, which discusses the struggle for the strategic area between white and black. The property becomes a touchstone for exposing values and attitudes about race and class in the United States, about what Americans feel free to say about race and what they think but are afraid to articulate. This study also analyzes the same work, *Clybourne Park* (2010). It uses the concept of racial tension by Vanessa Hall.

The second study is done by Darbaz Zeez Sadeq (2016), entitled *The Projection of Racism in Richard Wright's Black Boy*, discusses how African American people treat unequally by white American. This analysis aims to show how violence against Black people is done by the whites. To live in America, African-Americans fight for their existence with violence too. The focus of the study is about the African-American character, Richard. He is always treated unequally by white society, emotionally, or even physically. He was beaten and slapped in his cheek. They also took his money when he wanted to buy her mother the ingredient in the market. Living in a hard society made Richard must fight them with violence too.

The third is the study entitled *The White's Felony in Five poems by Benjamin Zephaniah* by Fitri Handayani, which discusses the White's felonies are done by the policemen, parliament members, and societies. This study is aimed to expose the issue about the White's felony which is done by the white people toward the Black and to know the contribution of poetic elements; imagery, irony, and repetition in revealing the issue of the White's felony. This analysis is related to the concept of Otherness by Edward Said in the post-colonial approach.

The study of racial stereotyping relates to the concept of Orientalism by Edward Said in the post-colonial approach and also supported by the concepts of stereotype. Said (1978:11) considers that "*Orientalism* is a style of thought based upon an ontological and epistemological distinction made between "the Orient" and (most of the time) "the Occident". Edward Said in Mary Klages's book said that Non-white or non-Western cultures created by West. The Occident (West) makes a discourse to hegemony non-white (154). The stereotypical discourse about the Orient is constructed by the Occident (the West). The stereotypical discourse shows the Orient as the primitive, irrational, uncivilized, and "Other", in contrast to the Occident as the advanced, rational, civilized, and "self". The stereotypical discourse that constructed White people made Black separate from society.

The West makes provisions for non-western. West called the Occident and non-Western called Orient such as Asia, North Africa, and the Middle East. The West confirm that they are the superior and non-western as the inferior. Like the binary opposition, they as the powerful one and the others as the powerless. Western constructed the concept which positions others in an unprofitable side. This concept against Edward Said. Western people constructed some rules or provisions to make non-western weak and defenseless.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

The analysis of *Clybourne Park* play (2010) by Bruce Norris is done through text and context-based interpretation. This playscript is analyzed by combining the dramatic elements: character, plot (conflict), setting, and stage direction. Each element contributes to revealing the issue of racial stereotyping. This analysis deals with the concept of Orientalism by Edward Said and also supported by the concepts of stereotype.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter analyses the fictional devices of drama such-as character, plot (conflict), setting, and stage direction to reveal the issue of racial stereotyping. The racial stereotyping in this analysis refers to white people's bad judgment toward black which is ingrained. White people still believe that black is only a person who lives with a low economy. Black which is called Orient by white and white called itself Occident. Black still considered as a group that is immoral, ignorant and does not have the authority as a human being. White still think that black is the retarded people. Then, Occident confirms that they are superior. They believe that they are the most powerful. In this analysis, stereotyping is shown in two forms: black as poor people and black as a barbaric group.

2.1 Black as poor people

Black as poor people refer to how white sees blacks as unfortunate people. White still assumes that black only deserves to be a servant. They do not deserve jobs other than white helpers. White assumes that black is not sufficient people. Black must be helped economically. Bev is a representation of white people, she is the employer of Albert's wife. Albert is a representation of black people. Albert's wife works as a maid in Bev's house. This case is proved in the quotation:

BEV: And let me offer you some money for your help.

ALBERT: Oh no, ma'am, that's all right.

BEV: Ohhh, are you sure?

ALBERT: Yas ma'am

BEV: (Finding her purse.) Well, here, then. let me at least give you fifty cents.

ALBERT: No, now keep your money.

BEV: Or, how about dollar? take a dollar. I don't care.

ALBERT: ma'am?

BEV: Or take two. It's just money.

ALBERT: Happy to help.

BEV: Or take something. You have to take something

ALBERT: No ma'am. But-

BEV: What about this chafing dish? Did you see this dish?

ALBERT: Well, we got plenty of dishes.

BEV: Not one of these. Francine told me.

ALBERT: Well, that's very kind of you, but-

BEV: She said you didn't have one and somebody should take it and-

ALBERT:(overlapping). But we don't need it, ma'am.

BEV: (Continuous)- make use of it, so if you let me just wrap it for you.

ALBERT: (Finally raising his voice) Ma'am, we don't want your thing, Please. We got our own things. (Pause. Bev is shocked.)

BEV: Well.” (page 41, act 1)

Through the setting, it can be seen that Bev as the white people and as an employer of Albert's wife wants to give money to Albert. Albert as the black people offered money by Bev as a form of her help. Bev also assumed that Albert did not have property or lacked property in his house and he wanted to give it to Albert. Bev's actions and offers money and property to Albert are a conclusion of her thoughts in seeing black, which in this case is represented by Albert. For Bev black who works as a maid must live in poverty. Black is considered deficient in the economic and property fields. It makes whites want to give help to black. White believes black needs their help. White thinks that black helps them just to get money. It is because black is not a sufficient person. White believes black is a group of people who must be helped economically. The white accusation or the assumption that black people are people who need help in the economy is unclear. Through Albert's character, proves that black people try to be independent. He does not want to depend on others. Even though he is considered as someone who does not have anything, he still maintains his pride. In the sentence, *Ma'am, we don't want your thing, Please. We got our own things*, shows that black people are independent people. Black is also sincere in assisting. It doesn't help because it hopes to get a prize. it also shows that black has a good heart and behaviour.

The big country like America considered had entered the post-racial era. A country without racial differences and discrimination. Society assumes that America will be a country without discrimination of people based on skin colors. In this play, it can be seen that society still differentiates whites and blacks economically. Black is still rated poor and white considered as the well off person. This case is proved in the quotation:

“September 1959. Three o'clock, Saturday afternoon. The house is in disarray. Cardboard boxes are stacked in corners. Some furniture has been removed, shelves empty. Pictures have been removed from the walls and the carpets have been rolled and stood on end. Not far from the fireplace, Russ sits alone reading a copy of National Geographic. He is dressed in pajama top and chinos, socks, no shoes. On a table

next to him sits a carton of ice cream into which, from time to time, he dips a spoon. Music plays softly on the radio next to him.

After some time, Bev descends the stairs carrying linens to place in a cardboard box. As she packs, she stops to look at Russ.” (stage direction act 1)

This quote proves that Bev and Russ's lives were very well-off. It is evidenced by the property they own. The property described in the state of being packaged for moving is a sign that they are a wealthy group. Bev and Russ are a white couple of people who live in Clybourne Park and have black maids. The life of this white couple is a representation of the life of another white group. White is always considered rich and well-off while on the other hand Black is believed to be the poor.

Within 50 years, there is a big change in one place called Clybourne Park. Clybourne Park is a place that represents America. The most important thing that change is what if the place is occupied by white and what is the difference between the same place if it is inhabited by black groups. The difference in economic conditions between white and black is explained in a reciprocal state. It can be seen from the quotation below :

“September 2009, three o'clock, Saturday afternoon. There is an overall shabbiness to the place that was not the case fifty years earlier. The wooden staircase railing has been replaced with the cheaper mental one. The oak mantelpiece and most of the woodwork has been painted over several times, the fireplace opening is bricked in, linoleum covers large areas of the wooden floor and plaster has crumbled from the lath in places. The kitchen door is now missing, and we can see through to an exterior door. The front door stands propped open.

Lights rise to find six people facing each other in a rough circle. To one side, Steve and Lindsey with Kathy, and to the other Kevin and Lena with Tom, all dressed in generic casual clothes for a weekend afternoon. It is warm, and some have iced drinks. Lindsey is visibly pregnant. They sit upon improvised seating- creates, abandoned furniture, etc. Steve, Lindsey, and Kathy study xeroxed documents while the others watch.”(Stage Direction Act 2)

Through the stage direction proved that there are many differences in the same house with different occupants. In 1959, Clybourne Park in a house inhabited by white and in 2009, in the same house inhabited by black. When white is the owner of the house, the house is described as filled with many properties but as a difference compilation of the same house inhabited by black, the property is replaced with a cheaper one and some parts are missing. This proves the difference between white and black economically. Black is considered a poor group, on the contrary white is rated as a rich person.

2.2 Black as a barbaric group.

Black as a barbaric group refers to how white sees blacks as stupid, primitive, and uncultured people. America is a multiracial country. In America, racial equality is highly valued. However, overall in Clybourne Park playscript, the white is still made stereotypes toward black. They are not united. White people still see blacks differently from them. Black is rated as low class and not the same as white. Black is still valued as a barbaric and uncultured group. This case is proved in the quotation:

KARL: Right you are. Well: To backtrack. I take it, Russ, you're aware that the Community Association meets the first Tuesday of each month? And as I'm sure you know, Don Skinner is part of the steering committee. And somehow it came to Don's attention at this late juncture that Ted Driscoll had found a buyer for this house and I have to say it did come as something of a shock when Don told us what sort of people they were.

RUSS: What sort of people are they? (Beat, Karl stares at Russ.)

KARL: Well. (Chuckles) Uhh...Huh. I suppose I'm forced to consider the possibility that you actually don't know.

RUSS: Don't know what?

KARL: Well, I mean. That they're colored.

RUSS: Who are?

KARL: The family. It's a colored family. (Pause) So: I contacted the family"

(page.27)

In the quotation above, it is proved that white people still think that black is not part of them. White still believes that they and black are different groups. White still insists that white and black are unequal groups. White people still feel more about everything than black. White considers that living alongside black is an oddity. It is caused by two things, the first is that white considers them and black is not an equal group, the second in white's mind, black is still a barbaric group. It is related to the concept of Orientalism by Edward Said. There were social divisions in society that harmed black people. The stereotypical discourse that constructed white people made black people separate from society even though they are also American.

Black is still considered a scary group. White people feeling anxious if there is a colored family move to their neighborhood. It made them afraid and anxious because in their minds black or colored families were still considered non-civilized residents. They afraid blacks will make harm their neighborhood. So, they try to reject black or colored families. It can be seen from the quotation below :

STEVE: Anyway. That guy: That is Kyle Henderickson. Who he works with.

LINDSEY: (To Lena) Glad we cleared that up.

STEVE: Oh oh oh.

LINDSEY: What?

STEVE: Wait.

LINDSEY: What?

STEVE: Wait.

LINDSEY: What?

STEVE: The joke. It's about a guy? Remember? Guy who goes to jail?

LINDSEY: No.

STEVE: White-collar criminal goes to jail, remember? And they put him in the cell with-?

LINDSEY: (Realising, Privately to Steve) Oh oh oh. No.

STEVE: What?

LINDSEY: Hm-mm.

STEVE: What?

LINDSEY: Let's- (Changing subject, to Lena) How old are your kids?

STEVE: (To Lindsey) Whatsamatter?

KEVIN: (To Lindsey) Nine, ten, and twelve.

LINDSEY: Wow.

STEVE: (To Lindsey) What's your problem?

LINDSEY: Steve.

STEVE: I was telling the joke.

(page 57. act 2)

The quotation above shows that only black people can be considered criminals. In sentence *White collar criminal goes to jail, remember? And they put*

him in the cell with-? //, through the plot it can be seen that in white people mindset the white people deemed impossible to commit a crime they are the good person, have manner, attitudes, and good behavior. On the opposite, black or colored people considered a bad person. They are considered as immoral and brutal people. The way white people express their dislike of black is no longer serious. It is because these actions are restricted by law. However, they use jokes to convey their bad thoughts about black. Discrimination is not completely exhausted between black and white, only the methods are different. In the past, the gap between white and black was very clearly seen in the form of slavery. Today's, white still regards black as a bad group and is different from white, but they show it subtly, for example in the form of jokes.

The same case is also proved in another quotation:

KARL: Russ, I have met personally with the family, and-

BEV: What family?

RUSS: He claims this family. The family to whom Ted sold the house.

KARL: It's a colored family. (Jim shakes his head.)

JIM: (To Karl) Sorry, don't we say, Negro, now?

KARL: (Irritated.) I say Negro.-

JIM: (Overlapping.) Well, it's only common courtesy, and I'm-

KARL: (Continuous)- I say them interchangeably-

JIM: (Overlapping)- not trying to tell you how to conduct your business.

KARL: (Continuous.)- and of course I said Negro to them –No I think we both know what you're doing.

(page. 28)

In the quotation above, it is proved that white people are fully aware and know of the law of racial equality but they do not obey it. In sentences *Sorry, don't we say, Negro, now?// I say Negro.//* Through the characters, it can be seen that white people don't respect black or colored people. Jim and Karl as the representative white people, they called the black with the negro. Nowadays, in America calling someone else with the word negro is considered hate speech. Word "negro" including as one of the hate speeches in America because it is related to history. So, laws created for these problems. White people still violate these laws that have been made for the problem. White people do not care if black will be offended by their words. Another quotation follows :

LENA: (To Kevin, Lindsey) Well, she says it's so offensive, and I have no way of knowing if she's right, and if I don't ever hear it, how will I ever know? (Kevin sighs, throws up his hands)

STEVE: Um, you know what? I don't even remember it now.

LENA: Two men in jail. you said.

KATHY: Oh I know this one.

LINDSEY: (A warning.) Steven?

LENA: Wasn't that it? Two men...?

STEVE: I – okay. So there's –look, it's not even my joke, okay?!! It was told to me by Kyle Hendrickson, who, for what it's worth, happens to be –

LENA: Black.

STEVE: Right.

LENA: So the white man goes to jail.

LINDSEY: (To Steve) I can't believe you actually intend to –!! Fine.

STEVE: Anyway.

LINDSEY: knock'em dead.

STEVE: Goes to jail for... you know. Embezzlement. Something. Little white guy. And he's put in a jail with this... uhhh...

LENA: With a black man.

(page 75,act 2)

Jokes made by white always contain their stereotypes about black people. Through the plot, it can be seen that white seems inappropriate to make a crime. On the other hand, a black is indeed a reasonable person in prison. In sentences *Goes to jail for... you know// Embezzlement// Something// Little white guy// And he's put in a jail with this... uhhh...//With a black man//*, the white crime described in this joke is also classified as a crime that is not too detrimental to humanity. For whites, blacks and whites do not deserve to be placed in equal positions, even though they are both perpetrators of crime. White people also ignore the feelings of others who are insulted by their words. In sentences, *I can't believe you actually intend to –!! Fine// Anyway*, it can be seen from the setting that they are unable to respect the dignity of others, especially black or colored people. They will excuse if they have made a mistake. And they won't admit it. White still holding that they are the best person ever. They confirm that only them, people who have a good manner,

attitudes, and behavior. Meanwhile, black is the person with a bad stereotype. Black is also considered as a group of imbecile people.

The same case is also proved in another quotation:

KARL: Francine, may I ask? Do you ski?

FRANCINE: Do I-?

KARL: Or your husband? Either of you?

FRANCINE: Ski?

KARL: Downhill skiing?

FRANCINE: We don't ski, no.

KARL: And this is my point. The children who attend St. Stanislaus. Once a year we take the middle schoolers up to Indianhead Mountain, and I can tell you, in all the time I've been there, I have not once seen a colored family on those slopes. Now, what accounts for that? Certainly not any deficit in ability, so what I have to conclude is that, for some reason, there is just something about pastime of skiing that doesn't appeal to the Negro community. And feel free to prove me wrong.

RUSS: Karl.

(page. 33)

The quotation above shows that whites want to confirm his opinion about black is the uncultured group. Black people are considered as a group of imbecile people. The sky is one kind of sport. Sport including the hobby. Character Karl talks to Francine about the sky, it can be seen as the mocking to the black. In sentences *And this is my point// The children who attend St. Stanislaus//Once a year we take the middle schoolers up to Indianhead Mountain, and I can tell you, in all the time I've been there, I have not once seen a colored family on those slopes. Now, what accounts for that? //Certainly not any deficit in ability, so what I have to conclude is that, for some reason, there is just something about pastime of skiing that doesn't appeal to the Negro community//And feel free to prove me wrong//*, it can be seen from the characters, white wants to demean black to increase their dignity. Karl as a representation of whites and Francine as representations of blacks being mocked by whites. White confirmed that they are a group of people who have a hobby as part of the sport that includes in the part of the culture. Meanwhile, Black is considered a group who are not advanced and have no culture.

White people fully understand and know that there are differences between white and black or colored people. As the common knowledge that the white people are the smart one has a bound of knowledge. Stereotypes about white and black are almost the same. Like binary opposition, white is always considered to occupy a

special position compared to black and color. If white is a good person, black is a bad person. If white is believed to be a group of geniuses, on the other hand, black is considered a group that is stupid and primitive. This case is proved in the quotation:

KARL: I think that you'd agree, I'm assuming, that in the world, there exist certain differences. Agreed?

FRANCINE: What sort of differences?

KARL: That people live differently.

FRANCINE: (Unsure)...Yes?

KARL: From one another.

FRANCINE: I agree with that.

KARL: Different customs, different- well, different foods, even, And those diff- here's funny- my wife Betsy, now, Betsy's family happens to be Scandinavian, and on holidays they eat a thing known as lutefisk. And this is a dish, which I can tell you- (He chuckles.)- is not to my liking at all. It's – oh my goodness, let's just say it's gelatinous.

(page.32)

Based on the quotation above, it can be seen that white and black positioned in a different realm. Karl as the representative of white people shown as a very clever person knows a lot of things. He is the figure who has extensive knowledge. He understands the reality that happens in society. And on the other side, Francine is the representative of black. She is shown as a stupid person. He just asks the quotation, and say yes for the statement given by Karl. Even though, Karl fully understands the differences that happen between them, Smooth discrimination still occurs. The stereotype that Karl made toward blacks and the call to black with negro by Karl was a violation of the laws relating to racial equality.

It can be seen in another quotation:

STEVE: (To Kevin). Did I say that?

KEVIN: Yeah, you kinda did.

STEVE: In what way did I say that?

KEVIN: Uh. Somebody said racism.

STEVE: –cism! –cism! Not –cist !!

KEVIN: Which must originate from somewhere.

STEVE: And which we all find totally reprehensible –

KEVIN: So –are you the racist?

STEVE: Can I just –?

KEVIN: Is it your wife?

KETHY: Don't look at me.

STEVE: Look:

KEVIN: Cause, by process of elimination –

STEVE: Here's what I'm saying :

LINDSEY: What are you saying?!

STEVE: I'm saying: Was race not a factor –

LINDSEY: (Re: Steve, exonerating herself) I don't know this person.

STEVE: Where there, not these differences –

LINDSEY: What differences?! There's no –

STEVE: (To Lindsey, re: Lena) Okay: She walks in here, from the very beginning, with all these issues –

LENA: (Overlapping) About your house.

STEVE: (Continuous) – and I'm only asking whether, were we not, shall we say –?

LINDSEY: You're creating an issue. Where none exists.

STEVE: Oh oh oh you heard what she said. She as much as claimed that there's some kind of, of, of secret conspiracy –

LENA: Oh, It's not a secret.

KEVIN: (To Lena) Ohh, C'mon. Are you seriously –?

LENA: (To Kevin) Oh please, don't be purposely naive.

STEVE: There. Thank you. Now you see what I'm –?

LENA: This has been under discussion for at least four decades now, at the highest institutional level of –

KEVIN: (Overlapping, to Lena) You can't prove that)

LENA: (Continuous, with Kevin.) –oh, don't act like you don't know it's true.

(page 72-73,act 2)

The quotation above shows that discrimination is the problem that appears for a long time ago. In sentence *This has been under discussion for at least four decades now, at the highest institutional level of //*, through the plot, it can be seen that the discrimination issue about skin color becomes the problem that never finishes. That happens because there is no awareness of the white group. They still hold that they are superior. The negative views about Orient given by Occident are already ingrained stereotypes. According to Occident, Orient is still a group that is primitive, uncultured, and not equal to their group. On the other hand, they consider themselves as the best one. They are not ignorant of the differences, even though they fully understand the problem. But they are simply unable to respect or appreciate the differences. Discrimination caused by skin color never runs out, but the way white discriminates black is different. It is because white is afraid of regulations. Even if they discriminate it is only at a cognitive level or poor judgment. It is no longer in the form of discrimination that attacks the physical, so this discrimination is not so obvious. However, this discrimination persists and bad stereotypes toward black are still believed by white.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The play *Clybourne Park* (2010) by Bruce Norris reflects the issue of racial stereotyping. Racial stereotyping in this analysis refers to white people's bad judgment toward black which is ingrained. This analysis is done through text-based and context-based interpretation by focusing on fictional devices such as character, setting, plot (conflict), and stage direction. The analysis of this playscript relates to the theory of Orientalism proposed by Edward Said and also supported by the concepts of stereotype by Gamble. This study exposes how white people make social provisions. White creates a distance between white and black. It also focuses on how the white mindset is towards black people. White people still believe that black is only a person who lives with a low economy. Black is still considered a group that is immoral, ignorant, and does not have the authority as a human being. White still think that black is the retarded people. Then, White people confirm that they are superior. They believe that they are the most powerful.

Racial stereotyping is shown in two forms: black as poor people and black as a barbaric group. White people give bad assumptions toward black. White sees blacks as poor people. White still assumes that black only deserves to be a servant. They do not deserve jobs other than white helpers. Black must be helped economically. White assumes that black is not sufficient people. Black also stereotyped as a barbaric group. White sees the black as the uncultured group. White and black people are still considered to be not comparable. Black considered a criminal and the white people trusted as a good person who has a good speech and behavior. Black is considered a person or a group of people who are immoral and uncultured like the stereotype attached to the ancestors of black people.

The whole play shows that racial stereotyping is related to the concept of Orientalism by Edward Said. Said shows that there were social divisions in society that harmed black people. The stereotypical discourse that constructed white people made black people separate from society even though they are also American. White people act that they have more authority for black people from society. As with the Orientalism concept of Edward Said, White people it refers to as the advanced, rational, civilized, and "self" and contrast in black refers to the primitive, irrational, uncivilized, and "other".

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