



THE STRUGGLE OF AFRICAN AMERICANS AGAINST RACIAL STEREOTYPES PORTRAYED IN ANGIE THOMAS'S THE HATE U GIVE (2017)

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Abstract

This thesis focuses on *The Hate U Give* (2017), a novel written by an African American author Angie Thomas. The purpose of this study is to find out the types of racial stereotypes imposed on African American and how they struggle against it. This study uses racism theory by Camara Phyllis Jones in order to analyze the novel through the different levels of racism. The data were taken from the some words, phrases, sentences, and quotations from the novel. The method used in this study is the descriptive analysis with qualitative approach to attain a profound comprehension, and delve into social intricacies. In conducting research, Racism approach was applied. The result shows that stereotypes in the novel appear in the three different levels of racism such as Institutionalized, Personally Mediated and Internalized. The study also shows that there are four characters whose struggles represents the African Americans to fight racism in four different fields such as politic, social, education, and institution.

Key Words: African American, Black people, racism, discrimination, racial stereotypes,

A. INTRODUCTION

America is a vast and diverse nation, many ethnicities exist together, and those are such as European, Asian, African, and other backgrounds. This cultural richness boosted America to become a global superpower, built by diverse people and traditions. However, behind this great success lies a big issue that tainted the nation's image racism. W.E.B. Du Bois (1903) stated that the problem of the twentieth century was the problem of the color line. Du Bois's statement underlines the issue of racism which is natural in America and it negatively affects the lives of people of color such as African Americans. Furthermore, Allport in *Nature of Prejudice* (1954: 24) also adds that racism is a phenomenon that involves discriminatory behavior, prejudice practices, and institutional practices that systematically disadvantage a certain group or ethnicity.

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Racism can be defined as a belief based on the biological or physical characteristics of an ethnic or a group of people that determine their cultural achievements and it results in a race considered superior to the other often resulting in them being dominated by the superior. The issue of racism has happened over and over throughout history even in modern American society. Despite their progress and achievement, racism remains, it is solidified not only through systemic mechanisms but also by the ideologies of white supremacy.

Racism against African Americans has happened for centuries, they have faced systemic discrimination, violence, and marginalization. The impact of racism which started from the era of slavery to the civil rights movement and beyond still has lasting effects on African Americans to this day. This ongoing issue contributes to inequalities in areas such, as education, employment, housing, and the criminal justice system. African Americans are categorized as "black" in America as the result of the racism that has become unseparated from the country's history. This term has been used on them to distinguish their racial identity, which is also often accompanied by negative stereotypes and prejudiced beliefs on them. Even though the term "black" also serves as a means of cultural and social identification for many African Americans, not only, this term has also been used as a tool of racial division in America.

Between the white and black people, some of the white people believe that black people or African Americans no matter if they are young or old rich or poor are not part of their community, this is one of the racist treatments that happened towards the black people. Another example is when a person sees a black African American man, they would automatically think about criminal things such as gangsters, or drug dealers, or maybe they might be thinking about basketball athletes, this act of judging others based on categories that they believe is a stereotype.

According to the Longman Exam Dictionary (2006), the term Racial relates to the interactions and dynamics among various ethnic groups residing in a common geographic region or nation. In the book Organizational Behavior, Robbins and Judge (2010) stated that when a person judges another person based on the perception of the group where he/she belongs, this is a shortcut that is called a stereotype. On the other hand, the dictionary of Psychologist Cardwell (1999) argues that the belief of certain categories of people is called a stereotype.

Racism and the widespread use of stereotypes, against African Americans is a deep problem in the society of America, stereotypes have unfairly portrayed individuals or groups of people as inferior, lacking in intellect, tends to criminal behavior, and deserving to receive unequal treatment. These kinds of beliefs have been perpetuated through many means such, as discriminatory policies, media depictions, and biased narratives. Institutionally, racism and stereotypes have made the lives of black Americans more difficult

In this research, the theme that would be discussed is racial stereotypes which often can be seen being presented and discussed in many literary works. The Hate U Give was written by African-American author Angie Thomas and released on its debut in 2017. At the core of the novel's narrative lies the issue of racial stereotypes, which is a topic that still powerfully resonates in today's

socio-political climate. The novel not only serves as a compelling work of fiction but also as a potent platform for discussing the profound effects of racial stereotypes and racism, shedding light on the urgent need for change and the dismantling of these harmful constructs in society.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

The data source of this research is the novel *The Hate U Give* (2017) by Angie Thomas. The data for this research will be used to analyze the characters, the background and the setting that occur, and also the events that occur along with the facts that are revealed by the author in the novel. In this study, the research instrument is the author of the study itself. The data that will primarily be used in this research are some of the words, phrases, sentences, and quotes from the novel. Hereinafter, the secondary data that will be used are several research articles, several journals, and several books on theories that are related to the problem in this study. The data in this study is analyzed by using the racial stereotypes theories.

In this study, the chosen theory is racism theory by Camara Phyllis Jones three levels of racism and the chosen methodology is descriptive analysis employing a qualitative approach to attain a profound comprehension, depict real-world scenarios, and delve into social intricacies. There are several stages conducted in this research. First by reading the novel *The Hate U Give* (2017), and then the researcher collects and sorts the data which is related to the racial stereotypes issue. Then, the researcher would identify the data that is related to the issue of racial stereotypes on the characters in the novel. All of the results from the data collection will be formulated into several points to fully understand the issue of racial stereotypes. The data that had been analyzed will be presented in the of the types of racial stereotypes that are imposed on African Americans and the way African Americans struggle against racial stereotypes.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Racial Stereotypes Imposed on African Americans

Racial stereotypes play a significant role in perpetuating the three levels of racism conceptualized by Camara Jones—such as, institutionalized racism, personally mediated racism, and internalized racism. The first one is institutionalized racism on the first level, it encompasses discriminatory practices embedded within societal structures, policies, and institutions, where racial stereotypes often serve as the basis for systemic bias. Next is personally mediated racism on the second level, it involves individual acts of discrimination, where racial stereotypes contribute to biased attitudes and discriminatory behaviors. Stereotypes can shape how individuals perceive and interact with others, reinforcing harmful biases and prejudices. The last one is internalized racism, the third level, is the acceptance and internalization of negative racial stereotypes by individuals from marginalized groups. These stereotypes, when internalized, can erode self-worth, perpetuating harmful narratives about one's own racial or ethnic

identity. Those three levels of racism also included the racial stereotypes in it, and it will show how racial stereotypes affect the act of racism in *The Hate U Give* (2017) by Angie Thomas.

1.1 Institutionalized

This level of racism encompasses discriminatory practices, policies, and structures that perpetuate racial inequities across various sectors, including education, healthcare, employment, and criminal justice.

In the United States, there is a troubling and concerning problem where the criminal justice system tends to associate criminal behavior with Black individuals, than other groups. This biased behavior is also referred to as racial profiling. According to the Ontario Human Rights Commission (2003), racial profiling is the behavior of referring to an individual of a certain race, ethnicity, or color based on stereotypical assumptions. Because of this, black people often experience unwarranted suspicion, scrutiny, and even unwarranted arrest by law enforcement. This racial profiling happened to the main protagonist in *The Hate U Give* (2017) by Angie Thomas, Starr with her friend Khalil as can be seen from the quote below:

“Your taillight’s broken.” “So are you gon’ give me a ticket or what?” Khalil asks. “You know what? Get out the car, smart guy.” “Man, just give me my ticket”. “Get out the car! Hands up, where I can see them.” Khalil gets out with his hands up. One-Fifteen yanks him by his arm and pins him against the back door. I fight to find my voice. “He didn’t mean”. “Hands on the dashboard!” the officer barks at me. “Don’t move!” I do what he tells me, but my hands are shaking too much to be still. He pats Khalil down. “Okay, smart mouth, let’s see what we find on you today.” “You ain’t gon’ find nothing,” Khalil says. One-Fifteen pats him down two more times. He turns up empty. (p.20)
“Stay here,” he tells Khalil. “And you.” He looks in the window at me. “Don’t move.” I can’t even nod. The officer walks back to his patrol car. My parents haven’t raised me to fear the police, just to be smart around them. They told me it’s not smart to move while a cop has his back to you. Khalil does. He comes to his door. It’s not smart to make a sudden move. Khalil does. He opens the driver’s door. “You okay, Starr” Pow! One. Khalil’s body jerks. Blood splatters from his back. (p.21)

The quote above happens when Starr and Khalil are on their way back home from a party, from the line “Get out the car! Hands up, where I can see them.”, it can be seen the police officer showed violent behavior towards Khalil, their problem started from a broken taillight but it escalated into a bigger problem almost immediately with Khalil ended up getting shot. The shooting of Khalil by a police officer is a central event in the novel that highlights the issue of biased policing. The incident is rooted in systemic problems within law enforcement, reflecting a pattern of police brutality disproportionately affecting Black

communities. The subsequent handling of the case, including the lack of accountability for the officer, underscores institutionalized racism within the criminal justice system.

The existence of racism is not far from the presence of media. The media is responsible for spreading news and information. However, the media often shows biased information where the news would harm a person or a certain group of people. Entman in his journal *Black in The News: Television, Modern Racism, and Cultural Change* (1992:353) concluded that media would often put news systematically where they would portray Black people as criminals, meanwhile, white people would be portrayed as victims. The same thing happened in *The Hate U Give* (2017) by Angie Thomas where the news media only showed the story from the perspective of Officer Brian when his father was interviewed on a TV show as quoted below.

The interviewer asks about that night. “Apparently, Brian pulled the kid over ‘cause he had a broken taillight and was speeding.” Khalil wasn’t speeding. “He told me, ‘Pop, soon as I pulled him over, I had a bad feeling,’” says One-Fifteen Sr. “Why is that?” the interviewer asks. “He said the kid and his friend immediately started cursing him out” (p.155) “Brian’s a good boy,” he says, in tears. “He only wanted to get home to his family, and people are making him out to be a monster.” (p.156)

It can be seen how different the story is from a white perspective that is shared on the news with the real thing that happened. As Entman (1992:353) explained news media would portray Black people more as criminals meanwhile white as victims. From the quote “He only wanted to get home to his family, and people are making him out to be a monster” Officer Brian’s father is playing the victim for his son so that the public opinion would be on their side instead of Khalil. To make things worse, Officer Brian’s father also delivered fake stories to people during the interview, where he said that Khalil and Starr were speeding and cursing at him. Meanwhile, the truth is that both of them are doing nothing like that.

1.2 Personally Mediated

Personally mediated refers to the discriminatory behaviors that individuals may exhibit towards others based on their race or ethnicity (Jones,2000). Personally mediated racism involves the conscious or unconscious actions, attitudes, and beliefs of an individual that contribute to racial and ethnic disparities. These actions can manifest as acts of discrimination, bias, and prejudice. In some cases, those who discriminate treat unfairly the members of groups seen as less powerful in society. This is done to strengthen the power dynamics, making sure that those in dominant groups keep their advantages. Personally mediated is also a level of racism that can happen intentionally or unintentionally, it depends on the individuals to be aware of the act of racism that they did by themselves.

“Yeah,” Hailey says, all giddy and shit. “Perfect timing too. I so did not study for that English exam. This is, like, the first time Remy actually came up with a good idea to get out of class. I mean, it’s kinda messed up that we’re protesting a drug dealer’s death, but”

All my Williamson rules go out the door, and Starr from Garden Heights shows up. “What the fuck that got to do with it?”

Their mouths open into perfectly shaped O’s. “Like, I mean . . . if he was a drug dealer,” Hailey says, “that explains why . . .”

“He got killed even though he wasn’t doing shit? So it’s cool he got killed? But I thought you were protesting it?” (p.116)

From the quote above we are shown how Starr’s friend Hailey thinks about Khalil’s death, the part where she says “I mean, it’s kinda messed up that we’re protesting a drug dealer’s death, but” this quote shows us how ignorant she is about Khalil’s death. The media already create narration where Khalil appears to be a drug dealer which shapes people's minds into thinking that he really is a drug dealer after all black men are often stereotyped as drug dealers and it makes them think that he deserves to be punished. Hailey might not really mean it and not trying to be a racist, but her response about the news makes her unconsciously behave racist. The fact that Hailey makes such ignorant comments, shows a lack of empathy and understanding of the broader racial issues at play, and this also reflects the ignorance and insensitivity reflecting a form of personally mediated racism rooted in ignorance and a lack of awareness about the experiences of Black individuals.

I invited Kenya too, so I could finally hang out with all three of them at once. Hailey didn’t come. Her dad didn’t want her spending the night in “the ghetto.” I overheard my parents say that. Maya came but ended up asking her parents to come get her that night. There was a drive-by around the corner, and the gunshots scared her. (p.25)

The quote above also shows us the same issue done by Starr’s friends as well. She invited them over to her house but in the end, Hailey canceled her visit, and Kenya chose to go back home instead. Both of them might not realize it but their action made Starr realize racism especially when she heard Hailey’s father saying that he did not want his daughter to spend her night at a ghetto, which is really offensive when it is said to a Black individual. Meanwhile, as for Maya, it is understandable that she got scared about what happened that night but for Starr, it makes her more aware of the racism around her.

1.3 Internalized

Internalized racism can be defined as acceptance by members of the stigmatized races of negative messages about their abilities and intrinsic worth. Internalized Racism makes individuals accept and adopt negative social perceptions such as stereotypes, perceptions, and biases that are put on their ethnicity or race (Jones, 2000). Individuals who experience internalized racism

may grapple with self-stigma, negative self-image, and internalized oppression, wherein they unknowingly internalize the norms of the dominant culture, perpetuating their subordination.

In *The Hate U Give* (2017) Starr attends Williamson, a predominantly white private school, and experiences a sense of internalized racism as she navigates between her predominantly black neighborhood of Garden Heights and the predominantly white school. She finds herself adjusting her behavior and speech, feeling the need to conform to the expectations of her white peers, highlighting the impact of internalized racism on an individual's sense of identity. As shown from the quote below.

I just have to be normal Starr at normal Williamson and have a normal day. That means flipping the switch in my brain so I'm Williamson Starr. Williamson Starr doesn't use slang if a rapper would say it, she doesn't say it, even if her white friends do. Slang makes them cool. Slang makes her "hood." Williamson Starr holds her tongue when people piss her off so nobody will think she's the "angry Black girl." Williamson Starr is approachable. No stankeyes, side-eyes, none of that. Williamson Starr is nonconfrontational. Basically, Williamson Starr doesn't give anyone a reason to call her ghetto. (p.49)

I don't talk like me or sound like me. I choose every word carefully and make sure I pronounce them well. I can never, ever let anyone think I'm ghetto (p.63)

From the quote above can be seen how being Black is difficult for her, being Black means that you would become a target for stereotyping. As shown by the quotes " Williamson Starr doesn't give anyone a reason to call her ghetto" and "I can never, ever let anyone think I'm ghetto" In this case, Starr admits that things such as rapper slang, stank-eye, or side-eye are part of stereotypes that can make her friends think that she is from the ghetto and it is already part of her as a black person, and this shows the internalized racism within Starr herself. She does not want to be stereotyped as a ghetto because by being called a ghetto she would be labeled with every negative stereotyping that always imposed on a Black person.

Starr also grapples with a sense of uncertainty about her identity as she navigates between her two worlds as shown in the quote "I don't talk like me or sound like me. I choose every word carefully and make sure I pronounce them well." For her, this is a coping mechanism to navigate different environments, but it also reflects the pressure to conform to predominantly white cultural norms. This internal conflict reflects the impact of societal expectations and internalized racism, contributing to feelings of self-doubt and questioning her authenticity

2. African Americans struggle against the stereotypes impose on them

In the novel *The Hate U Give* African American or Black people have lived their lives struggles against stereotypes in their lives. To change the world into a better place Black people did many things to prove to society that their

prejudice and assumptions were wrong and that they had the same right as the white people had in America. Black people would never just stay silent when their lives are being trampled on by the injustice towards them, they turn their inferiority and bad assumptions from other people into struggle and courage. Just like what King (1958: 77-95) stated that one of the main tenets of this philosophy was the conviction that nonviolent resistance was one of the most potent weapons available to oppressed people in their quest for social justice. In order to struggle against the racism and stereotypes, Black people had to do it in their own way they had to do it in peacefully starting from the area where they live or work in.

In *The Hate U Give* (2017), the struggle against racial stereotypes is not only done by the main character Starr Carter but also by other characters, especially the Black people who struggle against racial stereotypes in their lives, and each of them is doing it in their way. There are four characters that represent the struggle that is done by African American in the novel. Every character also does their struggles to fight racism and discrimination in different areas such as politic, social, education, and institution.

2.1 Politic

Starr Carter in *The Hate U Give* (2017) starting her journey as a victim in the police shooting incident, she transformed herself from a witness into an advocate, she found her voice and started using it to challenge the injustice on Black people. Starr who was previously afraid to meet with the police to testify as a witness in the Khalil incident, now has become brave enough to speak in front of the public by herself. The several quotations below will show Starr's journey in her political struggles to fight racism, discrimination, and its stereotypes.

She then joined the demonstration which was held after the grand jury announcement and then she braved herself to speak out in front of protesters police and other people who wanted to fight injustice. In this demonstration, she managed to speak out her frustrations and tell everything that she wanted to the public without anyone interfering with her telling the truth. As shown from the quote below during her speech in front of protesters.

“We weren’t doing anything wrong. Not only did Officer Cruise assume we were up to no good, he assumed we were criminals. Well, Officer Cruise is the criminal.” (p.254)

I turn to the cops. “I’m sick of this! Just like y’all think all of us are bad because of some people, we think the same about y’all. Until you give us a reason to think otherwise, we’ll keep protesting.” (p.254)

“Everybody wants to talk about how Khalil died,” I say. “But this isn’t about how Khalil died. It’s about the fact that he lived. His life mattered. Khalil lived!” I look at the cops again. “You hear me? Khalil lived!” (p.254)

From the entire quote above, Starr becomes actively involved in political struggles to fight racism. As the story progresses, Starr also improves herself from a witness to an advocate, finding her voice and using it to challenge systemic

injustices. She participates in protests and demonstrations, speaking out against police brutality and advocating for justice. Starr's journey reflects her commitment to making a difference in her community and beyond. The novel portrays how individuals, even in the face of personal risk and societal pressures, can engage in political activism to address issues of racial injustice and systemic racism.

2.2 Social

Maverick Carter is Starr's father and he is the most important character for Starr because he is the one who taught Starr about racism, discrimination, and stereotypes. Maverick Carter used to be King Lord, leader of a gangster group in Garden Heights, however since his release from the prison, he chose to actively engage in social struggles to combat racism and challenge stereotypes whether it is in his family, or in his neighborhood. As a former gang member who transformed his life, Maverick becomes a vocal advocate for justice and equality within his community to help maintain and protect the neighborhood.

For the starter of Maverick's struggle to fight stereotypes is within his own family. Maverick as a former gang leader had experienced troubles and problems that a Black person could have gotten into. So, since his release from prison, he chose to fix his mistakes by spending more time with his family and raising his children with everything they need to grow up as a Black person in a world that is surrounded by racism. As shown in Starr's story below.

When I was twelve, my parents had two talks with me. One was the usual birds and bees... The other talk was about what to do if a cop stopped me. Momma fussed and told Daddy I was too young for that. He argued that I wasn't too young to get arrested or shot. (p.19)

I remember something else Daddy said. If you're with somebody, you better hope they don't have nothing on them, or both of y'all going down. (p.19)

I remember what Daddy said—"Don't let them put words in your mouth."(p.66)

I look at the mannequin in the coffin. All those horror stories Daddy told us about gangbanging, and Khalil became a King Lord? (p.85)

From all of the quotations above, in the line "The other talk was about what to do if a cop stopped me. Momma fussed and told Daddy I was too young for that. He argued that I wasn't too young to get arrested or shot." it shows us how maverick always prepared his children about every bad thing that could happen to them because they are Black people and they would never save from anything, especially from racism. Starr shows us many of her recalling what her daddy said to her, which had saved her life, especially during the encounter with the police on the night Khalil got shot. Maverick had successfully been a role model and also educated his children with knowledge that had saved his daughter's life.

Maverick is a man whose outlook on his life inspiration is from the Black power movement, such as Malcolm X and the Black Panther Party. Maverick also

actively involved in his community, striving to empower residents and break the cycle of oppression. He owns a local store that serves as a hub for the community, providing essential goods and fostering a sense of unity. He would help to organize gangs in the neighborhood and he also worked together with the neighborhood to protect Garden Heights by themselves instead of counting on the police services. Maverick determined to fix the neighborhood to be a better place so that Garden Heights would be a safer place for his family. This is also the reason why he refuses to let his family leave Garden Heights.

“A’ight, let’s say we move,” Daddy said. “Then what? We just like all the other sellouts who leave and turn their backs on the neighborhood. We can change stuff around here, but instead we run? That’s what you wanna teach our kids?” (p.114)

From the quote “We can change stuff around here...” it can be seen Maverick struggles to make a change for his neighborhood. He cares so much about Black people because he knows and understands how difficult it is to be Black. Maverick is also trying to educate his children about his actions for the community so that they can become a better neighborhood, unlike what most white people think about Black people that they are dangerous and mostly criminals

2.3 Education

Lisa Carter in *The Hate U Give* (2017) the mother of Starr and Maverick's wife, plays a crucial role in addressing racism and stereotypes, particularly in the context of education. While the novel does not explicitly delve into Lisa's struggles, her character is integral to the family's collective efforts to combat racial injustice in the educational system. As shown in quotations below.

My mom, Lisa, is a registered nurse, and she told me what went where, and what didn't need to go here, there, or any damn where till I'm grown. Back then, I doubted anything was going anywhere anyway. (p.19)

Lisa, like Maverick, prioritizes education for her children. This emphasis underscores the importance of education as a means of empowerment and resistance against societal stereotypes that may limit opportunities for Black individuals.

I'm going to Central Community so I can be around for Kenya and Lyric.”
“Oh, hell no,” Daddy says. “You can't be serious,” says Momma. Central Community is the junior college on the edge of Garden Heights. Some people call it Garden Heights High 2.0 'cause so many people from Garden High go there and take the same drama and bullshit with them. “They have engineering classes,” Seven argues. “But they don't have the same opportunities as those schools you applied to,” Momma says. “Do you realize what you're passing up? Scholarships, internships” (p.195)

Lisa is actively involved in the decision to send Starr and her siblings to Williamson, a predominantly white private school. This decision is motivated by her desire to provide her children with access to better educational resources and opportunities, challenging the systemic inequalities present in underfunded public schools. This is also the reason why she refuses to let Seven go into the local community college, because as Starr describes how Central Community is in the quote "Central Community is the junior college on the edge of Garden Heights. Some people call it Garden Heights High 2.0 'cause so many people from Garden High go there and take the same drama and bullshit with them". Starr describes Central Community as just like Garden Heights High School which means it does not have the same resources or quality as the other college.

While Lisa's struggles may not be explicitly detailed in the novel, her character is integral to the family's efforts to combat systemic racism, especially within the educational sphere. The choices she makes and the values she instills in her children contribute to the broader narrative of resistance against stereotypes and discrimination.

2.4. Institution

In "The Hate U Give," Starr Carter's uncle, Carlos, serves as a detective in the police force. While the character is not explicitly portrayed as engaging in a direct struggle against racism and racial stereotypes, his role provides insights into the complexities and challenges within the institutional field. Carlos's struggle against racial stereotypes is shown in his professional life as a police officer. Unlike Maverick who believes that their poor Black neighborhood such as Garden Heights can only change if they work together as a community without counting on the police, Carlos instead believes that he can protect his family and Black people through the institution as in the criminal justice system, as shown in the quote "You're one reason I even became a cop, baby girl. Because I love you and all those folks in the neighborhood." (p.161)

In doing his work Carlos also always put justice first, he never let issues such as skin color disrupt his work as shown in the quote "This isn't about Black or white" (p.38). He chose to work as a police to protect his family and his people, so there is no way he would let those issues alter his view towards justice. Even when he first heard about Khalil killed by Officer Brian, he assumes that Khalil did something that threatened the cop and he does not see the involvement of race in that case, however, it changed when Starr told him about what also happened to her that night as shown in the quote below.

"No, I can't. I'd like to think I wouldn't have, but it's hard to say unless you're in that situation, feeling what that officer is feeling"

"He pointed his gun at me," I blurt out.

"What?"

My eyes prickle like crazy. "While we were waiting on help to show up," I say, my words wobbling. "He kept it on me until somebody else got there. Like I was a threat. I wasn't the one with the gun."

Uncle Carlos stares at me for the longest time. (p.78-79)

From the quote “...it’s hard to say unless you’re in that situation“ it can be seen that Carlos still doubts about what Officer Brian had done, he is still not sure about what he would do if he was put in the same situation as Officer Brian. However, when he heard “He kept it on me until somebody else got there. Like I was a threat” his doubt vanished and it made him realize the involvement of racism during a traffic stop by an armed police officer who threatened two unarmed Black teenagers.

Also during the entire case of Khalil’s murder, Carlos tries to help Starr by convincing her to speak out about what happened so that Khalil will get justice as shown in the quote “. Even though he is a cop, he wants to help Starr get justice for Khalil, no matter if his behavior ends up with him being put on leave from his job. Overall, Carlos as a character in the novel challenges the racial stereotypes towards Black people within law enforcement. Even though the police department is a place that is often known for its negative treatment of Black people, his work there makes him able to break the racial stereotypes, especially the criminal stereotype.

Carlos represents the tension between the police force, which has been associated with systemic racism and police brutality, and the Carter family, who are deeply affected by the unjust shooting of Khalil. His character reflects the internal conflicts that individuals within law enforcement may face when confronting issues of racism and injustice within their institutions. Throughout the novel, Carlos is depicted as a family member who cares for Starr and her siblings, showing a more humane side to the police force. However, his position also highlights the broader systemic issues present within law enforcement that contribute to racial disparities and injustices.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The Hate U Give (2017) by Angie Thomas is a novel that presents the issue of racism in America. The issue of racism in America is a continuing issue that has been happening since the slavery of Black people which happened hundreds of years ago. Even though Black people already got their citizenship as American citizens, their history of dark history leaves various racial issues such as stereotypes of Black people which make them divided from other American citizens based on the line of color white and Black.

This research tries to expose how racial stereotypes can negatively affect the lives of Black people, and also to show that Black people always try their best to fight these racial stereotypes with each doing it in their way. This research applied by using the racism theory by Camara Phyllis Jones racism theory and with a descriptive qualitative approach to gain a better understanding of the issue and events about racism, discrimination, and racial stereotypes that occurs to the characters in the novel The Hate U Give (2017) by Angie Thomas.

Racism is the reason why racist acts are still happening toward people of color in America, especially toward Black people which is often associated with various stereotypes. In The Hate U Give (2017) the researcher managed to find the types of stereotypes that are imposed on African Americans in the novel. Each level in Jones's three levels of racism presents different kinds of stereotypes that

happen throughout the novel. The novel vividly exposes institutionalized racism within the criminal justice system, revealing systemic biases and racial profiling, notably in the tragic shooting of Khalil. Then there is personally mediated racism which surfaces through characters' behaviors, such as Hailey's ignorant comments and Starr's friends' reactions based on neighborhood stereotypes, illustrating how interpersonal interactions perpetuate biases. And internalized racism unfolds in Starr's struggles at Williamson High School, where she grapples with identity conflicts and the pressure to conform to white cultural norms, and the opposite of Starr as showed by characters like Kenya, who embraces stereotypes associated with the "Thug Life."

Even though Black people have to live amidst this injustice towards them, Black people keep struggling to fight the racism towards them with each person doing it in their own way. *The Hate U Give* (2017) delves into diverse struggles against racism, discrimination, and stereotypes experienced by the characters. Starr Carter's journey from a fearful witness to a bold advocate serves as a central political struggle, challenging injustice through her blog and public speaking, notably in her interview with Ms. Oprah. As for Maverick, he engages in a social struggle, breaking stereotypes as a former gang member turned into a better person as a good role model for his children and community leader. On the other hand, Lisa Carter, addresses racial injustice in education, emphasizing the importance of empowering her children through quality education. And the last one Carlos, a police detective and Starr's uncle, represents the institutional struggle within the criminal justice system. The novel portrays the significance of individual and joint efforts across political, social, educational, and institutional spheres to combat racism, discrimination, and stereotypes, showing a picture of ongoing struggles for justice and equality

The researcher is aware that this research is nothing near to perfection, and the researcher also believes that this research can still be improved in some ways. Thus, the researcher hopes that someone in the future will carry on analyzing this topic because the researcher believes that the topic discussed in this research is an important thing to be discussed. Racism, discrimination, and stereotypes are never-ending issues that need to be solved. So, the researcher hopes that this research can enlighten the readers and enhances their awareness of the racism issue.

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