

WHITE GAZE IN JACKIE SIBBLIES DRURY'S DRAMA *FAIRVIEW* (2018)

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Abstract

This research is an analysis of the drama *Fairview* (2018) by Jackie Sibblies Drury. There are two purposes of this research. First, to expose the issue of white gaze faced by African-Americans. Second, to find out how the protagonist character fight against white gaze. The method used is text-based and context-based interpretation which is linked with the Postcolonialism approach with white gaze concept by Lacan and Joe R Feagin. The results of this research reveal white gaze that African-Americans faced in the form of bad comments and accusations such as hard to being black in America, bad perception of black people because of individual, restrictions on black women, and accusations about black family. White characters' accusations toward black family about bad habits such as the father as head of the family having gambling and libertine, the mother is a drug user, and the underage daughter is a libertine. The protagonist character fights back by speak up and ask everyone to switch places. *Fairview* (2018) shows the injustices that African-Americans still receive today.

Key words: *White Gaze, Postcolonial, Injustice, Accusation*

A. INTRODUCTION

The issue of racial inequality can still be found today, especially in America. It happened started because of the slavery system. After the slavery system was abolished, the oppression of black people continued. "More than 150 years after the 13th Amendment abolished slavery in the United States, most U.S. adults say the legacy of slavery continues to have an impact on the position of black people in American society today" (J. M. Horowitz 2019). In the US constitution the Government passed laws to protect human rights. As a pioneer and originator of human rights in the world, the fact is that America is still implementing discriminatory policies. Bradley argues that Despite banning racial discrimination through a multilateral treaty in 1965, the US government still

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perpetuates and permits racism with the support of immunity and justification that individual acts of racism are commonplace (Bradley 2019). America consists of three types of races. They are the white race, the black race, and the colored race. The differences between the three races lead to different views of each other. The difference in question is the difference in a negative context.

Over time, black people in America were able to overcome economic downturn, low education, lack of skills, etc. Notwithstanding the requests to esteem freedoms or fairness among races on the planet, in a cutting edge world and predominant nation like America, it is as yet discovered how individuals judge another person more sub-par since they have various tones, since they are not white (L. Quillian 2006). Although their quality of life has improved, they still receive poor judgment and treatment. For example, the white race feels and is seen as superior, while the black race is seen as inferior. So the relationship between races is complex.

One of dramas that reveals white gaze issue is the drama *Fairview* (2018) by Jackie Sibblies Drury. The drama *Fairview* tells about Beverly is a black woman who is a perfectionist. She lives in an upper-middle-class home in America. She prepares a birthday party for her mother. During the preparations, family conflicts escalated.

There are two aims of this research. First, to investigate how Jackie Sibblies Drury's drama *Fairview* (2018) expose the issue of white gaze faced by African-American people. Second, to find out how the protagonist character fight against white gaze. This research used a postcolonialism approach with white gaze concept.

Postcolonial literary theory is a literary theory that explains European colonialism in regions around the world, the influence of colonialism on the lives of colonized people, and the manifestations of colonialism in western literary and philosophical heritage in the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries. Postcolonial literary theory emerged marked by the publication of a book by Edward Said (1978) entitled *Orientalism* and colonialist discourse theory in the work by Spivak and Bhabha. They are studies that discuss the impact of colonialism. The concept of Orientalism is that Westerners feel that they are the benchmarks because their existence is considered central and superior. According to Ashcroft the term postcolonial is used to examine the impact of colonialism on culture and society (Ashcroft 1998). The meaning is that the West feels superior because it is considered civilized, views the East as inferior because it is considered primitive. The aim of describing the colonial experience of a great range of cultures with the term postcolonialism is to eliminate the differences between them. The reality, America has become independent and African peoples have risen from colonialism, however their relationship remains complex. The effects of colonialism still persist because of the remnants of colonialism in the form of chaos, coups, corruption, bloodshed, and racism that occurred in these countries.

One form of racism is surveillance. It implies that the observer has a higher point of view, it indicates the power the observer has to process and understand what is seen, and it objectifies and interpellates the colonized subject

by establishing its identity in relation to the observer (Ashcroft 1998). It causes the group that exclusive to feel powerful over other groups. The negative context of these differences causes gaze. As a result, other groups are unable to fight the gaze. Foucault in his book entitled “Discipline and Punish” describes the importance of supervision such as the prison system known as the Panopticon. The advantage for the observer is that sight provides power. Meanwhile, those who were observed experienced powerlessness.

Lacan and Satre made great contributions regarding the gaze. According to Lacan gaze is individual or group perceptions of objects in the form of themselves or other individuals in a conscious state that someone can be seen and looked at (Yuanlong Ma 2015). According to Satre, he focuses on distinguishing between eyes and gaze. In the opinion that gaze is the subject's awareness that the Other also acts as a subject because the subject feels seen by others (Yuanlong Ma 2015). There are some definition of white gaze. According to Joe R. Feagin calls white gaze an 'overarching worldview' and 'white racial frame'. It justifies the dominance of privileges owned by whites. The white gaze is the assumption that the default reader or observer is coming from a perspective of someone who identifies as white, or that people of color sometimes feel need to take into account the white reader or observer's reaction.

Different from some previous research, this research entitled White Gaze In Jackie Sibblies Drury's Drama *Fairview* (2018) focuses on the white gaze faced by African-American people. The progress of the drama also plays an important role because at the end of the drama there is an exchange of places between the audience and the character. The approach used in this research is Postcolonialism with the concept of white gaze by Lacan and Joe R. Feagin. To analyze the *Fairview* drama script, the researcher uses elements of drama such as setting, character, plot, staging, and dialogue.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a qualitative research with content analysis. It is considered appropriate to express meaning when researching the problems contained in literary works. The data of this research are words, phrases, sentences, dialogue, quotations of drama script entitled *Fairview* (2018) by Jackie Sibblies Drury.

To understand the drama *Fairview* (2018), the researcher reads the drama script repeatedly using the close reading method. Researchers organize and group important data using a highlighter to be described and studied. After that, the researcher made important notes on the data to make it easier for researchers to conclude the results of the analysis. Then researchers make conclusions from research data that has been processed to be shared with others. To analyze the data, the researcher used the postcolonialism approach with concept of white gaze by Lacan and Joe R Feagin. The researcher also conducted a text and context based interpretation of the data. In addition, the data is also analyzed using elements of drama such as dialogue, setting, characters, plot, and staging.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Research Finding

1.1 White Gaze Issues Toward African-Americans

White gaze in drama *Fairview* is expressed through a game "if you could choose to be a different race, what race would you choose?" and accusations. The game required white characters to choose a race they wanted. Through a game they done, they gave their opinions and reasons about races, especially the black race.

1.1.1 White Gaze Issues through A Game

- **Hard to being black in America**

“SUZE

No, if you Kidnapped me, and like Spray-painted me with like

Dye, no,

no that wouldn't make me super happy.

Because that would be traumatizing.

JIMBO

I know but –

SUZE

And I can't even believe that I am saying this but, like being African-American isn't like just dying your skin.”

(Act two, p.28)

In that game there is the issue of the white gaze, namely being a black in America are difficult and hard. America is a country whose society is obsessed with race. Supported by dialogue JIMBO (Act two, p.27) “*Because it's fucking hard to be African-American, and I don't think you really mean it*”. Race refers to the classification of humans based on certain physical characteristics such as skin color, facial shape, culture, identity, etc. Black people living in America are a minority people because of their clear physical differences from the native. This difference causes white to look negatively at black. These differences do not indicate the existence of sub-groups within the human species, but they remain the main means of developing and strengthening gaze towards a group. It places black in the position of subject being watched by white as an observer. The conscious feeling of being watched continuously causes black powerlessness and oppression. It has an impact on the subject's psychology in form of trauma.

America is a country whose society is obsessed with race. This can be proven in the BETS dialogue (Act two, p.24) “*Americans are obsessed with race*”. Race refers to the classification of humans based on certain physical characteristics such as skin color, facial shape, culture, identity, etc. Black people living in America are a minority people because of their clear physical differences from the native. This difference causes white to look negatively at black. It makes black people experience trauma because gaze has an effect on

the psychology of the object being looked at. It can be found in Suze's dialogue (Act two, p. 39) "*When we walked down the street, I knew what people thought. And it made me so self-conscious. And that's really terrible*". According to Joe R Feagin, white people being the majority race influences their perspective and actions towards minority or non-white people. It is embedded in society so that it influences the way society views black people including the way whites view and interact with people from different racial backgrounds.

• **Bad perception of black people because of individual**

"BETS

Oh, this is a very funny movie,
OJ Simpson is chased by all the people,
he is with the police and they chase him and chase him.

MACK

It's a movie though? Because that sounds like –

BETS

No, no it is a movie, yes, they chase and chase and chase
and they beat him up,
and he is very hurt, in the hospital,
and it is so funny, in the hospital he tells the man
that they chase him for drugs, they hurt him for drugs,
you know, common story for these people, it is obvious,
but he is in the hospital,
so the man think he is asking for drugs because he have pain,
and the man give the, um – he press the button,
and OJ say "No! Wait! Listen!" and he lay back like."

(Act two, p. 32-33)

The dialogue above reveals that there is a white gaze issue, namely black people are seen as bad because of criminal cases of a few people. Some of black people have a history of criminal cases resulting in differences in the way white people view black people apart from race. According to Jacques Lacan, gaze plays a role in the process of identification and self-knowledge. Gaze is not only about physical or visual views but also deeper psychological and symbolic ones. Gaze relates to the way individuals see themselves through the lens of other people who are benchmarks in society. In the quote above, OJ Simpson becomes a subject that is looked at by whites as observer because he is a benchmark of black people for whites. He is a benchmark because of the popularity he has in entertainment. It is confirmed that black life has improved after the colonial era. It influences white interpretations of black people, in other words the actions of black individual can influence white interpretations of black people. OJ Simpson as individual of black has a serious criminal history which is considered bad in society, so white people also have a bad opinion of whole black people even though they were not involved.

• **Restrictions on black women**

BETS

“Thank you.

Yes.

As the black woman, the world tell me: shhh.

Don't be so proud.

Don't be so sexy.

MACK

(snaps)

BETS

The world tell me that I am too much.

Too loud. Too aggressive.

Always.

Too sassy.

Always.

They fear me because I feel too much. I think too much.

But you know what?” (Act three. P. 20)

The dialogue above reveals the issue of the white gaze, namely the restrictions on black women by society. Black women cannot be free from the gaze that white people do. The reality, the gaze experienced by black women is worse than men. Black women faced double white gaze from society. White gaze because of race as black and white gaze because of gender as female. This is supported by the repeated use of words in dialogue such as the words "Don't...", "too much...", "too...", *the world tells me...*". It is expression to limit black women by society. Even the gaze faced by black women involved something that is considered individual privacy. Supported by MACK's dialogue "Now I know that you won't dance because you are afraid that you're bad at it, that people will see that you have no rhythm and think "Ooof. That woman is bad at Sex." (Act two, p. 42). It is a way for dominant groups to limit or control the perspective and self-presentation of minority groups in society. It occurs through mechanisms such as cultural representation, mass media, educational institutions, etc., so that minority groups are viewed and treated with disdain.

In the dialogue above the black woman character is limited through the mechanism of cultural representation. Cultural representations of women include not being women who are aggressive, sexy and proud of themselves, but in reality white women do all that while black women are prohibited from doing that. It results in black women having limited space for movement. The restrictions that black women faced have an effect on their psychology, such as the emergence of a feeling of fear which leads to black women not having the courage to try something. If this continues, it will perpetuate the racism that black people face.

1.1.2 White Gaze Issues through Accusations about black family

- **The underage daughter is a libertine**

MACK

It is a love letter!

JIMBO

It is a pregnancy test!

It is a pregnancy test.

JASMINE

Oh my lord.

BEVERLY

Keisha. Baby. Are you pregnant?

KEISHA

Mom, no.

DAYTON

Keisha.

KEISHA

like literally I don't –

JIMBO

Who's baby is it?

KEISHA

I am not pregnant.

MACK

Oh, Keisha.

KEISHA

I'm just – I'm not pregnant.

(Act three, p. 16)

The quote above reveals that the gaze received through accusations is that black women are libertine women. It creates a worse interpretation of black women in society. Interpretations of black people based on the quote above are destroying their virginity prematurely, they are easily humiliated, they don't care about the future or education, they don't deserve to be heard, their thoughts are only about romance.

Gaze is not only experienced by adults but also faced by younger girls. In drama, Keisha is a black girl who is young but has faced gazes in the form of accusations. Apart from the fact that black women are a minority group, Keisha's young age means that Keisha does not have the power to fight the gazes caused by adults because of the norms or manners towards adults. In society, White's words are absolute truth. It can cause inner conflict caused by gaze on someone's psychology so that they feel observed and no one trusts them. Another impact on a person's psychology is that a person cannot defend themselves because of pressure from those around them.

- **The father as head of the family having gambling**

MACK

What's gonna happen to Keisha?

SUZE

What have you done to this family?

BETS

What's going to happen to us all?

JASMINE

When did the gambling start?

DAYTON

It's not gambling, it's just fantasy football. I don't understand this." (Act three, p. 27)

The quote above reveals the gaze that black people experienced through accusations that black people like to gamble. Gaze has impacts such as reinforcing racial inequality and perpetuating interpretations that are detrimental to minority groups. In the dialogue above, the white gaze faced by Dayton resulted in the development of white's detrimental interpretation of Dayton. Bad interpretations based on the quote above include black people wasting money from their business on gambling, black people don't care about family, black people's lifestyle is bad, etc. Apart from having an impact on interpretation, it also has an impact on Dayton's psychology as a subject that is seen by white as an observer. Meanwhile, the psychological impact of gaze is that black people receive pressure and accusations so that black people do not have the opportunity to speak and defend themselves, which causes tension and even conflict between characters.

- **The mother is a drug user**

JASMINE

Then where did all the money go?

BETS

If it's not gambling, it's drugs.

JASMINE/SUZE/JIMBO/MACK/DAYTON/BEVERLY

Drugs!

BETS

It's a common story.

SUZE

Who's on Drugs?

MACK

... Jasmine!

JASMINE

You better take my name outta your mouth, Erika.

MACK

Sorry, I don't know why I thought, it can't be Jasmine.

JIMBO

Is it ... Beverly?

Most gasp, and look at BEVERLY.

BEVERLY

Me?

JIMBO

I knew she was hiding something.

DAYTON

Oh, Beverly.

BEVERLY I'm not – what drugs?." (Act three, P. 28)

The quote above reveals the gaze that black people faced through accusations is drug use by black women. It shows that the gaze received by black women is worse than men. Beverly, who is a housewife, is accused of using drugs, resulting in the creation of bad interpretations in society such as black women is bad women, do not care about their future or family, black people are drug addicts, black people are poor because of drugs, black people commit disgraceful acts that violate norms, etc.

- **The father is a libertine**

MACK

Or worse!

MACK

Like syphilis.

JASMINE

You got syphilis, Dayton?!

DAYTON

Syphilis?!

SUZE / BETS

Lord lord lord!

DAYTON

I don't have syphilis!

JASMINE

How could you.

MACK

Who have you been sleeping with, Dayton?"

(Act three, p. 31-32)

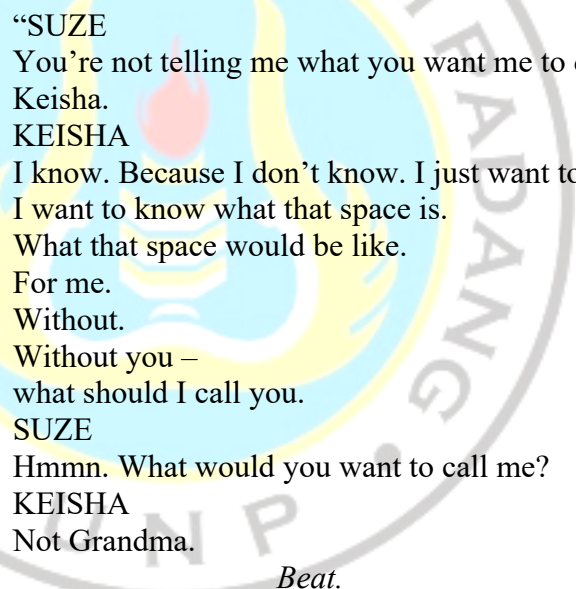
The quote above reveals the gaze that black people faced through accusations that black male is libertine. This gives rise to bad interpretations about black people, such as black people are a group that should be avoided, a group that has bad associations or free lifestyle, a group that is considered detrimental to other people, etc. Syphilis is an infectious disease caused by bacteria due to unsafe sexual intercourse. It is confirmed by the dialogue above that the accusation against black men of suffering from syphilis is a bad effect of having free sex. People who suffer from this disease are shunned by society. This causes society to assume that black people have bad habits and lifestyles that violate norms and rules.

1.2. Protagonist's Resistance

In act three the characters of the Frasier family members are played by white people who previously acted in act two. The character of Grandmother is played by Suze, the character of Tyrone is played by Jimbo, the character of Erika is played by Mack, the character of the jazz version of Grandmother is played by Bets. The existence of white characters who play black characters causes discomfort for black character. They become black characters to cause confrontation. Black character's discomfort caused by the injustice they face continuously causes their to fight white. The black character's resistance is carried out by a black character named Keisha as the protagonist and representative of the black character.

1.2.1 Speak Up

- Data 1



“SUZE
You're not telling me what you want me to do
Keisha.
KEISHA
I know. Because I don't know. I just want to ...
I want to know what that space is.
What that space would be like.
For me.
Without.
Without you –
what should I call you.
SUZE
Hmmn. What would you want to call me?
KEISHA
Not Grandma.
Beat.

SUZE
That's. That's fair.
KEISHA
I'd call you.
Not Grandma.
I'd call you.
SUZE
You'd call me white.
KEISHA
I'd call you white. Yes.
Do you mind that?" (Act three, p.36-37)

The large number of gazes that black characters faced results in confrontation. Confrontation is a conflict that develops from disagreement due to differences of opinion resulting in tension between parties. In

drama, confrontation created resistance from black people. The resistance carried out by black people was represented by Keisha. Keisha's first form of resistance was daring to speak up about her anger regarding skin color as. The use of the words *"I'd call you white, Yes, Do you think that?"* is a form of Keisha's courage, anger and protest. This is known from the character, who is a girl who is still at school, who dares to say directly that to an adult in her family who is considered impolite according to culture and norms.

The quote above reveals that Keisha feels uncomfortable with the existence of a white character. It was because the opinion and voice of the Black character were not listened to and considered by the people. Keisha responded by starting to speak up her complaint and asking the white character to leave the stage. The quote above expresses Keisha speaking up about her discomfort with the presence of white characters. It can be seen from Keisha's dialogue "Without you-". Besides being uncomfortable with her existence, Keisha is also uncomfortable with the position of a white character who is recognized as her family. Keisha opposes the white character being part of the family by not recognizing the white character as her grandma. This can be proven in Keisha's dialogue "Not Grandma". The quote above reveals that both characters use skin color as a nickname between them. That's a sarcastic call. The dialogue above expresses an expression that emphasizes her resistance and the response of black resistance to white through direct color calls.

- **Data 2**

“.....
 Once ...
 not once,
 not at all once.
 Many many many many times,
 there was a person who worked hard,
 a person who tried to work hard,
 and tried to do their best,
 and tried to do well by their family,
 and tried to be good, and tried to do better.
 Many many times they tried this.
 And so.
 The person became who they always were –
 who we all always are –
 A Person Trying.
 So they tried and they tried and they looked around
 at the mountains of effort that they had built with their
 trying
” (Act three, p. 41)

The quote above reveals Keisha speaking up about the efforts and struggles made by black people to become a group whose existence can be seen, equal and accepted by society. Previously black people were considered bad by whites. They are considered bad in terms of education, economics, art, skills, achievements, etc. Currently black people have succeeded in improving their quality of life which society considers bad. Like the Economy and their achievements. The increasing economy and achievements of black people were supported by stage settings and the use of drama supporting objects. The drama stage is designed to resemble a luxury home in America with supporting objects such as wine and gowns. Progress in the field of education can be proven from the main character who will continue to university and also from the mindset of black people who place great importance on their children's education. Apart from that, black people have also advanced in the fields of religion, manners, and rules which are supported by scenes of black characters carrying out the tradition of praying together, eating together, interacting with manners. To emphasize the efforts of black people to change their lives, the author uses repetition of words such as "many...", "tried...", "hard...", etc.

1.2.2 Switch Places

Keisha passed through the fourth wall then spoke and invited the white audience onto the stage to switch places with the black characters.

- **Data 1**
 SUZE
 Ask them what?
 KEISHA
 To switch?
 SUZE
 To switch what?
 KEISHA
 Do you think that I could –
 What if I could?
 But if I could ask the folks who call themselves white to come up here, do you think they would?
 Could I ask them to come up in here,
 so that we could go down out there?
 Do you think I could ask the folks who call themselves white to do that?
” (Act three, 37-38)

When the Beverly mother played by Suze joins the party, Keisha begins to feel uncomfortable. During the party, Jimbo starts an accusation and bad news against the Frasier family, which makes Keisha even more upset. Keisha speaks directly to the audience and manager. She asks them to come up on stage to switch places. Keisha's goal in asking the audience to switch places with the black cast is so that everyone looks at each other,

sees each other, and treats each other fairly. This is done so that white people feel the suffering they are experiencing. It is a form of justice according to black.

- **Data 2**

“.....

*KEISHA steps through the fourth wall.
It's as simple as that*

Could I say
Come up here folks who identify as white,
you know who you are.
you can choose to come up here
to where I've always been, where my family has always been.
Sit on the couch.
Make yourself a plate.
Look out from where I am.
And let me and my family go out to where you've always been.
.....” (Act three, p.38)

Keisha strictly classifies people based on their skin color. It shows that Keisha put up a fight. Keisha's resistance took the form of doing the same thing, namely being racist towards other people. The injustice felt by black people can be seen from the repeated use of the words "I've always been" and "has always been". This sentence reveals that the racism they have received has been going on for a long time until now and shows that there has not been complete racial equality. This quote also shows that justice can be felt if other people feel what other people experience.

- **Data 3**

“.....

Could I tell them that those seats are not theirs,
even though they paid for them?
That no one can own a seat forever?
.....” (act three, 39)

Keisha fought back in the form of speaking up about the realities of life. The meaning conveyed by Keisha is that nothing is eternal. All things can change with effort. Keisha realized that white people have been in power and superior all this time, but that can all change. It is supported by Keisha's dialogue “....*They're bright aren't they? Should I tell them that the lights are there to help people see them not to help them see anything?*” (Act three, p. 40).

The use of the words "bright" and "light" means the privilege possessed by a person or group. Black people are aware of the privileges that white people have. The privilege that a person has is expected to help other

people. In reality, white people take advantage of the privileges they have to oppress other people so that they feel superior and powerful.

2. Discussion

Analysis of the white gaze in the drama *Fairview* (2018) through the concept of gaze by Jacques Lacan and Joe R. Feagin provides an interesting reflection in action within the realm of literature. The concept of gaze by Lacan discuss about gaze is not just looking in the form of a physical action, but is a way in which a subject feels seen by an object or other subject, thus causing discomfort or anxiety in someone as if being watched by another, and that can influence the formation of individual identity. .

In *Fairview* (2018) the white gaze is shown through an interesting game and accusations carried out by white people. It showed that American society is still obsessed with racial differences in negative context. The game requires white people to provide comments about race, especially African-American race. The progress of *Fairview's* drama results a confrontation. It is in accordance with Feagin's concept of gaze which states that social views and power structures influence the interactions of people or groups who have various racial backgrounds.

In the game, it shows that white people have the view that to be black people only need to have a physique like the African-American race. However, the reality is that being a black in America is hard. They do not just rely on their physical appearance but also on their education, skills, knowledge, etc, to become a black in America. The white gaze faced by black people is also influenced by individuals who have a big influence to society. It is the benchmark for white to view black as a whole. It influences white view of black people in a negative context.

The white gaze in *Fairview* is also shown in the form of accusations toward black people. It affects the identity of black people in society. Identity in that context is a bad habit that shows a black personality. These accusations show bad personalities about black people that do not necessarily exist, such as gambling, libertines, drug use. These accusations indicate that there is no space for blacks to move, thereby limiting their movement and creativity. It causes the white gaze they experience to occur continuously, resulting in feelings of constant surveillance and helplessness. When the feeling lasts, black people will feel traumatized because they cannot overcome it. This is in accordance with Feagin's concept which states that the white gaze has an impact on the psychology of black people.

The impact on the psychology of black triggered resistance against whites. Black's resistance was carried out in stages. The first stage is that black people speak up about the discomfort they have felt so far. Apart from that, black also speak up about the efforts and struggles they made to have a better life. However, to create the justice that black wants, black asks white to feel what they

experienced. For black people, justice will be created if other groups also feel the same way.

Overall, the analysis of the white gaze experienced by black people in *Fairview* shows that racial equality after the colonial era has not been implemented perfectly. This is contrary to the laws that the government made after the colonial era. In accordance with postcolonialism theory about the impact of colonialism, black people still experience racism even though their lives have improved. The racism they experienced took the form of gazes carried out by white people as observers. It happens because there are majority groups who feel exclusive and minority groups who feel primitive. It shows that race relations in America after the colonial era were still complex.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The white gaze faced by African-Americans is expressed through a game and accusations from white people. The issue of white gaze is found in act two and act three. In act two, Jackie Sibblies Drury shows the issues of the white gaze through an interesting game "if you could choose to be a different race, what race would you choose?" that played by white characters. It expressed the views of white characters towards other races, especially the African-American race.

In act three, Drury shows the issue of white gaze through white people's accusations against African-Americans. There are several issue of white gaze in drama *Fairview* (2018) such as hard to being black in America, bad perception of black people because of individual, restrictions on black women, and accusations about black family. White characters' accusations toward black family about bad habits such as the father as head of the family having a gambling and libertine, the mother is a drug user, and the underage daughter is libertine. White gaze issues faced by black people have resulted in confrontation and the emergence of resistance from black people. In drama *Fairview* (2018), black people's resistance is represented by the protagonist character named Keisha who is a black female student. She fought white gaze in the form of speak up and ask everyone, including the audience and managers, to swap places with the black characters. She did this so that white people could understand and feel the racist suffering that black people experienced.

For black people, racism they faced today is a form of injustice from society. The reality of injustice from society that black people experienced is the meaning of the title of drama *Fairview*. *Fairview* is a pun of Fair and View. The white gaze experienced by black people shows that there is not yet complete racial equality. There are still races that are considered superior and inferior. The race that is considered superior is the white race, while the race that is considered inferior is the African-American or black race.

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