## **CHAPTER IV**

## **CONCLUSION**

This study entitled *The Portrait of Racial Discrimination in John Howard Griffin's Black Like Me* talks about the observation of a white man in the Deep South, America, concerning to the Black community. In accordance to the problem, the objective of the study is to describe the racial treatment experienced by John Howard Griffin. Further, the writer uses library research and internet browsing to form the conceptual data then use them to find the relevant data in this novel. The data corpus of this thesis consists of words, clauses, phrases and further discourse related to principles. Besides, in analyzing the data, the writer uses racial approach. Racial approach is used to analyze data descriptively.

John Howard Griffin, the author and the main character of *Black Like Me*, is a white man. He has a great project to observe the Black community. To make the project successful, Griffin decides to undergo the medical treatment to change the color of his skin and temporarily become a black man. Although his skin is definitely changes, but his personality is absolutely not change. Griffin has a good personality. He takes responsible to the Black community who has a high amount of suicide. Griffin wants to know the true problem in the Black community. By darken his skin, Griffin hopes his project will be successful. He makes a decision of darken his skin

after securing the support of his wife and George Levitan, the editor of Shepia magazine, which will fund Griffin's project.

In the Deep South, the area of observation, Griffin gets many bad treatments due to the racial prejudice. Basically, the cause of this problem definitely because of his different race after he changes into black color. The treatment comes from the Whites who think that their race is absolutely higher than the other. The effects of the treatment influence Griffin in both physically and mentally as well. Griffin feels afraid to make some approaches to the local community. Moreover, feels lonely and desperate during the observation also combining his feeling. The treatment is too bad, and Griffin cannot believe he enters into this trouble.

Racial treatment that is faced by griffin becomes a sample data to complete his project. In the Deep South the comparison of community between the Whites and the Blacks is well-balanced. Therefore, Griffin gets a racial treatment from both the Whites and the Blacks. Both of two races, has their own principle to cover their own races. During his observation, Griffin tries being friendly to all of the community either Whites or Blacks.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- Atkinson, Rita, 1983. Introduction to Psychology. London: Harcourt Brace Javanovich.
- Alberta. http://www.aglc.gov.ab.ca/ accessed November 16th, 2005.
- Allport, Gordon W, 1973. Personality a Psychological Interpretation. New York: Henry Holt.
- Boyd, William C, 1950. Genetics and the Races of Man: An Introduction to Modern Physical Anthropology. Boston: DC. Heath and Company.
- Clark, Dennis, 1962. The Ghetto Game Racial Conflicts in the City. New York: Sheed and Ward.
- Connolly, Francis Zavier. 1955. The Types of Literature. New York: Harcourt Inc.
- Goode, J. William, 1984. Methods in Social Research. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Griffin, John Howard. 1962. *Black Like Me*. New York: The New American Library of World Literature Inc.
- Greenberg, David H. http://www.discriminationattorney.com/ Accessed in November, 16<sup>th</sup> 2005
- Holman, C. Hugh, 1986. A Handbook of Literature. New York: MacMillan P.C.
- Hudson, William Henry, 1965. An Introduction to the Study of Literature. London: George G. Harrap.
- J.D. Angelo, Frank J, 1980. Process and Thought in Composition. Massachusetts: Winsthrop
- Kennedy, XJ, 1979. Literature an Introduction to Fiction, Poetry and Drama. Boston: Little Brown.
- Kennedy, XJ, 1983. An Introduction to Fiction. Boston: Little Brown.

Little, Graham, 1981. Approach to Literature: An Introduction to Critical Study of Content and Method in Writing. Sydney: Science Press.

Longman, 1987. Dictionary of Contemporary English (Second edition. Britain: Clays Ltd, St. Iwes Plc.

Perrine, Laurence. 1959. Story and Structure. New York: Harcourt Inc.

Phares, E. Jerry, 1984. Introduction to Personality. Sidney: A Bell & Howell.

Renan, Ernest. http://library.thinkquest.org/28172/rhistory.htm/ Accessed in August, 11<sup>th</sup> 2006

Rosenheim Jr, Edward W, 1979. What Happens in Literature: A Guide to Poetry, Drama and Fiction. London: The University of Chicago.

Robert, Edgar V, 1964. Writing Themes an Out Literature. New York: Prentice Hall.

Shipley, Joseph T, 1970. Dictionary of World Literature Term. London: George Allen and Anwin Ltd.

Wellek and Warren . 1965. Theory of Literature. New York: Prentice Hall.

(Http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/ Accessed in November, 16th 2005