

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Previous Study

In conducting a research previous studies are necessary and can be used as supporting data or references for the researcher. Thus, the researcher has chosen several researches to become the previous study of this current research. Additionally, the previous studies are the research with the same object or topic that is chosen to be the guidance.

The first previous study of this research is by Handayani entitled Racial Discrimination towards the Hazaras as Reflected in Khaled Hosseini's *The Kite Runner* in 2016. The aims of that study is to find out the causes of racial discrimination, to analyze the examples of racial discrimination, and the impacts of racial discrimination as depicted in *The Kite Runner*. Sociological approach and theories on racism and racial discrimination are used in the study by Handayani. The result of that study shows that racial discrimination in *The Kite Runner* is caused by social structural factors and social psychological factors. Pashtuns and Hazaras differ in terms of religious beliefs, cultural practices, social status, and physical appearances. Pashtun as the majority race and ethnic in Afghanistan is Sunni Moslem while Hazara is Shi'a. Other reason why the Hazaras have been discriminated by Pashtun is their appearance that look like Chinese people. The Hazaras are also seen as the weakest and poorest race in Afghanistan, so that they are easily subjected to be killed, insulted, and tortured by Pashtuns. Moreover, racial discrimination in *The Kite Runner* causes some bad impacts to psychological health as well as to society. In *The Kite Runner*, it not only causes some bad impacts to Hassan's psychological health but also causes a plan to commit the genocide, slavery, and oppression act toward the Hazaras. Therefore, it can be concluded that racial discrimination is harmful to the people and society because it teaches people to make judgments about others in terms of group-based expectations or standards. The researcher will use that study to depict racial issue inside *Dear Martin* novel. By analyzing what happen inside

the study and relate it with *Dear Martin* novel, this study will become guidance in revealing the theory which is racial profiling.

The second previous study that is used is African Americans and Racial Profiling by U.S. Law Enforcement: An Analysis of Police Traffic Stops and Searches of Motorists in Nebraska, 2002-2007 by Kamalu in 2016. The aim of that study is to discuss the history of racial profiling, analyze the courts' positions on the topic, define racial profiling, review related literature on the theme, analyze Nebraska's law enforcement data between 2002 and 2007, draw appropriate conclusion, and in the end make policy recommendations. The study, recommends serious reform of the law enforcement establishment to include, public education, community policing, sensitivity training, race-based diversity recruitment and information gathering to improve law enforcement as well as enhance community-police relations in the state of Nebraska and beyond. Racial profiling that happen in the study may lead the researcher to find method and data that will be relevant to this paper. The researcher will use this study to reveal out racial profiling by reading the history and the definition. The theory found will help the researcher to analyze the issue. By analyzing what happen inside the study and relate it with *Dear Martin* novel, this study will become a good guidance for the researcher in finishing the paper.

A research about racism by Anjasmara entitled Racism Reflected in Nic Stone's *Dear Martin* (2017): A Critical Race Theory in 2020 is also used as the third previous study of this research. That study aims to analyze the issue of racism in *Dear Martin's* novel by Nic Stone in 2017. The data collection technique of that research is library research by collecting data from objects that are relevant to the issue to be analyzed. The theory used as a reference is critical racial theory. The results of that analysis are in the form of findings in the form of several indicators on the issue of racism as well as how the main character deals with racism. A number of indicators found can be categorized into three types of racism, namely institutional, interpersonal, and internalized

racism. Indicators of institutional racism are the difference treatment and punishment between white and black in a criminal case. Indicator of interpersonal racism that is both races always look bad at each other. White people tend to underestimate blacks and tend to think they are cruel. The indicator of internalized racism is underestimating their self or their own race. The main character, Justyce, experienced a difference of opinion in changing her situation. Initially he wanted to run away from the racist state that he experienced. Finally, he realized that he could not run, inevitably he had to successfully deal with it and rely on himself. That study stressed out the main issue which is racial issue. By defining what actually racial issue itself is, the researcher will find the definition and the differences between racial issue as the general topic and racial profiling as one of the branches.

Furthermore, the research also used a research by Weitzer and Tuch entitled *Perceptions of Racial Profiling: Race, Class, and Personal Experience* in 2006. The aim of that study is to analyze recent national survey data on citizens' views of racial profiling. Racial profiling by the police has become an increasingly controversial issue in recent years, but we know little about the extent of the problem and even less about public perceptions of profiling. We find that both race and personal experience with profiling are strong predictors of attitudes toward profiling and that, among blacks, social class affects views of the prevalence and acceptability of the practice. The findings on social class point to the need for further investigation and explanation of class influences on evaluations of the police. Those 3 sights (race, class, and personal experience) are the tools to support society's experience and help them in giving their own perceptions about racial profiling happen around them. By using society perception towards racial profiling to support the theory used by the researcher, the result will become stronger and credible because there are theories by expert and also society personal experience about racial profiling.

The last previous study that the researcher used is *Racial Discrimination in the United States: A*

National Health Crisis that Demands a National Health Solution by Causadias and Korous in 2019. The aim of that journal is to show the fact of racial issue in the United States. Racial discrimination is a prevalent experience among minorities in there, with up to 25% experiencing interpersonal discrimination attributed to race, ethnicity, or ancestry, and up to 60% experiencing at least some form of discrimination. This signals a major health problem that has been aggravated since 2016. Recent evidence suggests an increase of racial discrimination since the election of Donald J. Trump because he actively promotes racism in his speech and in federal policies. Latino youth and their families have been impacted by anti-Latino and anti-immigrant rhetoric, a draconian enforcement of immigration policies leading to more deportations, detentions, and family separations, and stigmatization through negative media portrayals and calls for mass deportations. This affects not only undocumented immigrant youth but also their whole communities by creating a climate of fear and stress that has a negative impact on mental health. The rise in racial discrimination is not limited to Latinos, as evidence suggests a nation-wide increase in hate crimes against other minority groups. For instance, anti-Semitic incidents increased nearly 60% in 2017. The data about some people who experienced racial discrimination is the reason why the researcher chose this journal. The data will strengthen another previous study result. It also completed the study above which is about society perceptions towards racial profiling.

2.2 Sociological Criticism Approach

Sociological criticism was introduced by Kenneth Burke. Burke is a 20th century literary and critical theorist. Sociological criticism is a literary criticism that directed to literary works understanding in a broader social context (Burke, 1971). Sociological criticism analyzes both how social functions in literature and how literature works in society (Burke, 1971).. Moreover, sociological criticism is an approach that explores literature in the cultural, economic and political

aspect that it is written or received (Burke, 1971). Sociological criticism explores the relation between artist and society. It also explored the society of an artist to understand their literary works. Thus, it may examine the representation of such societal elements within the literature itself.

This approach leads the researcher to better understand about what kind of theory applied in the *Dear Martin* novel. Moreover, racial profiling is one of racial issue that related to social phenomenon (American Civil Liberties Union, 2022). Racial profiling itself is law enforcement actions carried out by police officers (United Nations, 2017). It basically carried out based more on ethnic, racial, religious or national identity, rather than individual actions or objective evidence (Cleary, 2000). By knowing what kind of literature approach that can be used as the guidance in making this paper, it will be easier to find the specific theory for the researcher.

2.3 Racial Profiling

This research focuses with racial discrimination specifically racial profiling, thus the theory about racial profiling is also included in this research. Racial profiling is law enforcement actions carried out by police officers because it is based more on ethnic, racial, religious or national identity, rather than individual actions or objective evidence. Racial profiling can be defined as the act of suspecting or targeting someone on the basis of assumed characteristics or behavior of a racial or ethnic group, not on the suspicion of an individual. Racial profiling, however, are not limited to just a person's ethnicity or race, but can also be based on an individual's religion, or national origin. A legislative analyst, Jim Cleary, in 2000 created an article entitled Racial Profiling Studies in Law Enforcement Issues and Methodology. In that article, Cleary stated that in narrow definition, racial profiling can be seen when a police officer stops, questions, arrests, and/or searches someone only based on the person's race or ethnicity (Cleary, 2000). Meanwhile,

in broader definition, racial profiling can be defined as a situation when a law enforcement officer uses race or ethnicity as one of several factors in deciding to stop, question, arrest, and/or search someone. Briefly, racial profiling is a situation where the police officers use race inappropriately as a criterion in professional decision making (Dunham & Rojek, 2011).

According to Cleary in 2000, to reveal the existence of racial profiling, there are several situations that need to be considered and can be included as the act of racial profiling, which are:

1. A situation where the authorities stop someone not because he/she is suspicious, but because he/she is black.
2. A situation where the authorities questions and search someone not because he/she is suspicious, but because he/she is black.
3. A situation where the authorities arrest someone not because he/she is suspicious, but because he/she is black.

Briefly, if a dialogue, scenes, acts, and behaviors, show three situations above, means that it can be considered as racial profiling.

In *Dear Martin* novel, the main Justyce McAllister, a 17 years old African-American teenager who has been subjected to racist abuse and is accused of stealing a car after trying to drive a drunken ex-girlfriend home. The researcher tries to reveal out Justyce McAllister's school-life and his tragic story when he got arrested by U.S police. By understanding the plot of the novel,

especially Justyce's case, the researcher finds some quotes that prove the racial profiling itself.

