

THE PORTRAYAL OF REJECTIVE BEHAVIORS TOWARD AFRICAN-AMERICAN PEOPLE IN LANGSTON HUGHES' *NOT WITHOUT LAUGHTER* NOVEL

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ABSTRACT

This research analyzed Langston Hughes' novel *Not Without Laughter*. The novel was published in 1930. The novel talks about the condition of the black American family in the early twentieth century. This research discussed the issue of rejective behaviors occurring towards white people towards African-American family life. Meanwhile, the researcher focused on analyzing two research questions. First, the researcher analyzes the kinds of rejective behavior portrayed in *Not Without Laughter* novel. Second, the researcher analyzed how the responses of black people characters towards the rejective behavior portrayed in *Not Without Laughter* novel. Under the paradigm of qualitative research, this research employed a mimetic approach. The data were obtained from words, sentences, clauses, phrases, and paragraphs that are related to the act of rejective behaviors experienced by African-American people and their reaction toward these rejective behaviors that are suitable with Allport's theory. The results of this research showed that there are three types of rejective behavior they are verbal rejection, discrimination, and physical attack. The results also showed that the response of rejective behavior toward African-American family life in the novel are obsessive concern response, withdrawal and passivity response, clowning response, self-hate response, sympathy response, and fighting back response. From the results it can be implied that both male and female characters responded differently to the rejective behaviour that happened to them.

Keywords: racism, rejective behaviors, responses toward rejective behaviors

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menganalisis novel *Not Without Laughter* karya Langston Hughes. Novel ini diterbitkan pada tahun 1930. Novel ini berbicara tentang kondisi keluarga kulit hitam Amerika di awal abad kedua puluh. Penelitian ini membahas masalah perilaku penolakan yang terjadi pada orang kulit putih terhadap kehidupan keluarga Afrika-Amerika. Sementara itu, peneliti fokus menganalisis dua pertanyaan penelitian. Pertama, peneliti menganalisis jenis-jenis perilaku penolakan yang digambarkan dalam novel *Not Without*

*Laughter. Kedua, peneliti menganalisis bagaimana tanggapan tokoh kulit hitam terhadap perilaku penolakan yang digambarkan dalam novel *Not Without Laughter*. Dengan paradigma penelitian kualitatif, penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan mimesis. Data diperoleh dari kata, kalimat, klausa, frasa, dan paragraf yang terkait dengan tindakan perilaku penolakan yang dialami oleh orang Afrika-Amerika dan reaksi mereka terhadap perilaku penolakan tersebut sesuai dengan teori Allport. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada tiga jenis perilaku penolakan yaitu penolakan verbal, diskriminasi, dan serangan fisik. Hasil penelitian juga menunjukkan bahwa respons perilaku penolakan terhadap kehidupan keluarga Afrika-Amerika dalam novel tersebut adalah respons perhatian obsesif, respons penarikan diri dan kepasifan, respons badut, respons membenci diri sendiri, respons simpati, dan respons melawan. Dari hasil tersebut dapat diimplikasikan bahwa baik karakter laki-laki maupun perempuan merespons secara berbeda terhadap perilaku penolakan yang terjadi pada mereka.*

Kata kunci: *rasisme, perilaku menolak, respons terhadap perilaku menolak*

A. INTRODUCTION

A social issue generally affects society or individuals in many ways. Social inequality is one of the social issues that happened in society which involves each individual. In a more common understanding, social inequality is characterized as get to social within the society counting by control, religion, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, age, and class (Clinical Investigation Journal 1). For instance, black people were always being discriminated against because of their physical appearance. Their black skin becomes one of the prominent factors that lead to racism. Compared to the white people, who always get "skin color" privilege, they are always considered more civilized and more powerful just because they are "white".

In general the people in this world want to be treated equally, it does not matter who they are, what their jobs are, their gender or what position in the society that they are in, all human beings deserve equality in all life aspects. However, there are some people who assume that there are certain races that did not deserve to be treated equally. People who have this kind of idea can be defined as a prejudiced person.

Prejudice is a person's assessment of another person or group based on certain factors, in this case, based on race. According to Allport, prejudice is a feeling favorable or unfavorable, toward a person or thing, prior to, or not based on, actual experience (6). Prejudice itself has two essential factors, including belief and attitude (Allport 13). The belief factor is when the prejudiced statement is just based on the person's mindset about minority groups and if it is the action called rejective behavior.

According to Allport rejective behavior is an act of rejection toward an individual or group of people from different races. One aspect that they usually use to determine the superiority of their groups is their skin color.

Therefore, white people assume that their race is more superior to others. There are three types of rejective behaviors including verbal rejection, discrimination, and physical attack (Allport 48). As those racial conflicts widely occurred, many authors were inspired by this phenomenon and started to write literary work discussing rejective behavior. One of the literary works that describe this issue is *Not Without Laughter* novel by Langston Hughes to be analyzed.

Therefore, this study analyzed the issue of rejective behavior within the literary work which is in *Not Without Laughter* novel by Langston Hughes. By using the theory of rejective behavior, the researcher tried to find out types of rejective behaviors that existed in the novel. The researcher also tried to explain how African-American people in the novel responses to this act rejective behavior after they experienced this act.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Novel

Klarer has stated that novel is distinguished by its length, narrative structures, depiction of characters, and also plot pattern (10). This statement is also in line with Sumardjo's idea; "novel is a story with the prose form in a long shape, this long shape means the story including the complex plot, many characters, and setting" (Sumardjo 29). Based on the previous statements, the researcher concludes that the novel is a long shape of prose form which contains narrative structures, characters, settings, and plot in it.

Klarer also explained that the terms characters, settings, and plot are not only in the definition and discussion but also function as the most important areas of inquiry (18). Hence, intrinsic elements are the ones that build the literary work itself. There are some intrinsic elements that Klarer has stated such as character and characterization, point of view, setting, theme, and plot.

2. Characters and Characterization

According to Abrams, "character is people who are appeared in a narrative prose or novel and it is interpreted by the readers as a person who has the moral quality and certain tendency such as being expressed in what they say and what they do" (76). Based on the previous statement, the researcher concludes that character is people who are appeared in the prose or novel that are portrayed and described to help the readers understand the entire story. When talking about character, it also talks about characterization. Character refers to the people in the story, while characterization is the traits of the character. Therefore, characterization means the real description of the characters participating in the story through their actions.

There are four ways to knowing the characterization of the character. First, the physical appearance of the main characters, it is usually related to the character's age, performance, describe how old they are, skin color, hair, clothes. Second, social status of the main characters, this section describes how the main character of life (rich or poor), how education and discusses the

background of the main character. Third the social relationship of the main characters, in this case, the writer wants to discuss the relationship between the main characters and other characters surrounding them (a minor character or supporting character). Last, the main character's personality, it describes the personality of the main character such as: how to play a role in the novel, whether responsible, patient, or selfish.

3. Setting

Setting in literary work is one of the most important elements. Generally setting relates to time, place, and atmosphere. According to Diyanni, the time and place that occurs as the setting of the story may be known as an imaginary world that was made by the writer or it can be real in order to create atmosphere in the certain story (61). In other words, setting is the realm of the story where the character does the action.

4. Prejudice

It is mentioned in the previous chapter, prejudice is derived from the Latin noun *praejudicium*, which meant a precedent or a judgment based on previous decisions and experiences. Prejudice represents attitudes and opinions. Using a negative prejudice definition of prejudice is thinking ill of others without sufficient warrant or for positive as well as negative prejudice, as in a feeling, favorable or unfavorable, toward a person or thing, prior to, or not based on, actual experience (Allport 6). Based on the definition above prejudice refers to opinions or attitudes held by members of one group towards another. It includes an "attitude" component and "beliefs" component. The relationship between bad prejudices against minority groups will lead to rejective behavior. Precisely if prejudice is demonstrated by action, that is including rejective behavior.

5. Rejective Behavior

Rejective behavior is an act of rejection toward an individual or group of people from different races. According to Allport, he identifies five types of rejective behavior that involve the rejection of out-group, it includes antilocution, avoidance, discrimination, physical attack, extermination. But, Allport simplifies this scale of intensity, reducing the five degrees of exclusion or rejection into three, verbal rejection (antilocution), discrimination (segregation), and physical attack.

a. Verbal Rejection (Antilocution)

According to Allport the verbal rejection comprised name-calling, making fun of cultural markers, and joking about physical attributes and differences, as well as pointing out that the targeted individual is different than the mainstream (50). Hostility is also reflected in the antilocution of name-calling. For example, when people call someone "nigger", It is generally an

issue of deep and long-standing hostility. The chances are considerable that it will be related to discrimination.

b. Discrimination (Segregation)

Discrimination is unequal treatment that is perpetrated by human to another human based on people's race, gender, ethnic, religion. According to Allport discrimination involves denying 'individuals or groups of people equality of treatment which they may wish' (51). Allport also include segregation as a form of discrimination. Segregation will not occur if there is no discrimination because segregation is part of discrimination itself. As for segregation, a definition is a form of discrimination that set up spatial boundaries of some sort to accentuate the disadvantages of a member of out-groups (53).

c. Physical Attack

Physical attack is a severe form of racism. According to Allport, a physical attack is an act of violence or semi-violence that is fueled by heightened emotion of prejudice (6). Physical attacks are usually used to describe violent, or threatening. Furthermore, physical attack not only refers to simple acts of violence but also to crimes involving destruction of property, murder, assault, trespassing, or harassment.

6. Trait Due to Victimization

Traits due to victimization according to Allport, Traits due to victimization are a subject about how targets of discrimination and oppression may react (142). Allport argued that ego defensiveness will develop among member groups that are set off for ridicule, disparagement, and discrimination (143). It could be said that ego defense is the way victims respond to prejudice, and their strategy is to defend themselves from threats. There are certain forms of ego defenses, including:

a. Obsessive Concern

According to Allport obsessive concern is the object of prejudice where the victim focuses on self, and also Allport believed that targets of prejudice are haunted by feelings of anxiety (144). As a consequence, the victim of prejudice will experience feelings of insecurity or dread. In response to these feelings of insecurity, the victims of prejudice will become more alert and sensitive to signs of prejudice in others and thinking about anxiety or dread that happened to themselves.

b. Denial of Membership

Denial of membership is an avoidance reaction carried out by victims. Perhaps the simple response a victim can make is to deny his membership in a disparaged group (Allport 145). Denial of membership comes easily to an individual or a member of minority groups who have no distinctive color,

appearance, or accent, and who do not, in fact, feel any loyalty or attachments to their group (145).

c. Withdrawal and Passivity

Withdrawal and Passivity is a response from the victims where they are trying to survive from an act of rejective behavior. This response usually show when the victim give avoidant or passive reaction toward an act of rejective behavior that happened to them. According to Allport, “the victim of prejudice has hidden their true feelings behind a façade of passive acquiescence” (146). Thus, the victims act as if they accept all acts of discrimination that have happened to them.

d. Clowning

Clowning is one of responses from the victims where they are trying to survive from an act of rejective behavior. This response usually shows when the victims give conforming or compliant responses toward an act of rejective behavior that happened to them. According to Allport, clowning is a response in which the victims of discrimination act as if they are obeying the orders of the dominant group (147). Sometimes there is sadness inside the victims when they have to pretend to smile and obey to comfort the majority group, it is as if the victims are wearing a mask, to cover up their true feelings.

e. Slyness and Cunning

Slyness and cunning are a form of response by victims of prejudice as a means of gaining pretty revenge. In this case slyness and cunning is not confined to forms of stealing. Allport also stated that slyness and cunning are one of the forms of response given by the victims, but it is not oftener encountered the victim to give this response (150).

f. Self-Hate

Self-hate is a response expressed by victims of prejudice where they feel shame for possessing the despised qualities by the majority group. Not all cases of identification or self-hate are so extreme.

g. Aggression Against Own Group

Aggression Against Own Group means responding to victims of prejudice where they find that the hatred is limited to other members of their group. It can be predicted that all manner of intragroup troubles may ensue and it may lead the in-group bickering (Allport 152).

h. Prejudice Against Out-Group

Prejudice against Out-groups is a response that is shown by victims of prejudice itself where they have negative orientations toward the majority group. The victim's personal frustration and anger are the principal reasons for both his direct and displayed hostility to other groups. The victims of

prejudice become prejudiced because they have been a victim of prejudice before (154).

i. Sympathy

Allport mentions that the victim themselves may either disposes of aggression or sympathy toward out-groups (155). Sympathy is the response from prejudice victims where they empathize with other victims.

j. Fighting Back

Fighting back is the simplest response of all responses. Allport stated they may fight back whenever they can (155). Their style of response that counter-aggression, occasionally they are so compulsively militant that even members of their group. Sometimes the victims of prejudice will fight back in a way to do the same thing or more severe than the majority group done to, it is not often that the victims of prejudice will fight back in a way to do ceaseless protest.

k. Enhanced Striving

Enhanced Striving is one response to the victims of prejudice where they redouble their efforts to overcome their handicap. In this case, their handicap can be their skin color, it is because of their handicap that causes prejudice.

l. Symbolic Status Striving

Symbolic status striving is a response where a minority group may make to gain status in society. This happens because sometimes members of minority groups are especially fond of pomp and circumstance. Allport states a curious instance of symbolic status striving may be found in the pretentious use of language (157).

C. RESEARCH METHOD

To analyze this novel, the researcher used a mimetic approach. The mimetic approach used in this research to describe the rejective behavior that happens in *Not Without Laughter* novel is a real issue or imitation of life. According to Potolsky, mimesis can be said as an imitation of reality such as nature, truth, beauty, mannerism, actions, or person. The word has been used to describe the relationship between art and life (1).

The mimetic approach can be related to human life, which is represented as real-life in literary works. Therefore, it is to know what idea is needed by the author to tell the story of this novel and to know the background of the researcher in describing the character in the novel *Not Without Laughter* by Langston Hughes. The researcher can discover the types of rejective behaviors that happened in the novel and the how are responses of the character towards the rejective behaviors that occurred in the novel.

1. Data and Data Sources

The data source of this research is *Not Without Laughter* novel written by Langston Hughes'. In this research, the researcher takes some data in the forms of words, sentences, clauses, phrases and paragraphs in the *Not Without Laughter* that contain values of rejective behaviors. The secondary data of this research are reviews of previous studies, journals, articles, and theories from the experts that support this research. The data in this study are qualitative since they are not in the form of scale, score, or numbers.

2. Data Collection

In this research, the researcher collects the data in several steps. First, the researcher read the novel repeatedly in order to get a better understanding and content of the story and taking notes of all the important information in the *Not Without Laughter* novel. Second, step is choosing and selecting the data which have relation to the research problems in this research. In this step, the researcher observed sentences, words, clauses, phrases and paragraphs that relate to rejective behavior and responses of rejective behavior in the novel.

3. Data Analysis

To analyze the data, this study used a model of analysis made by Miles and Huberman (10). The Flow Model consists of three concurrent flows of activity. First, data reduction which is , the researcher collected the data from some conversations, and dialogues, the researcher also gives a code for each type of rejective behaviors and responses of rejective behaviors. Second, data display which is researcher mark phrases or sentences that describe of rejective behaviors by writing sentences or statements in bold type. after the data is selected, the research tells the data into paragraphs. Next, the data is analyzed based on related theories the researcher chooses to answer the research questions. Last, conclusion drawing which is contains the result of this research. In this research, the conclusions are made after all of the data are to answer the research questions.

4. Research Instrument

The key instrument of this research is the researcher herself because the researcher is the one who controls the analysis of the data in the research. The researcher will be analyzing a literary work throughout collecting the related data using the theories that applied to the study with her understanding.

5. Triangulation

In this study, the researcher uses data triangulation to make the data more reliable and to avoid biases by getting the data not only by getting it from words, sentences, clauses, phrases and narration in *Not Without Laughter* novel that contain values of rejective behaviors, but also from review of

previous studies, journals, articles, and theories from the experts that can support this research as secondary data.

D. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. Findings

1.1. Types of Rejective Behavior

a. Verbal Rejection (Antilocution)

First type of rejective behavior that the researcher analyzed was verbal rejection. Verbal rejection is one of rejective behaviors wherein the action was an indication of verbally insulting, for example, name-calling, making fun of cultural makers, and joking about physical attributes. First, verbal rejection happens when Harriet works for Mrs. Baker and Harriet had accidentally broken precious glass things while she was working. It can be seen through the dialogue below:

(DATA01 VR01)

Harriet accidentally broke a precious cut-glass pitcher used to serve some out of-town guests. And when she tried to apologize for the accident, Mrs. Baker screamed in a rage: **“Shut up, you impudent little black wench!”** Talking back to me after breaking up my dishes. **All you darkies are alike –care less sluts-** and I wouldn’t have a one of you in my house if I could get anybody else to work for me without paying fortune. You’re all impossible.” (Hughes 56)

Based on the dialogue above, Mrs. Baker said, “Shut up, you impudent little black wench!” were to identify that Mrs. Baker, angry with this little black she is Harriet, because having broken Mrs. Baker's precious glass, then after delivering the food, Harriet had to speak to Mr. Baker. Also, Mrs. Baker said, “All you darkies are alike –care less sluts-” means that Mrs. Baker insulted verbally with Harriet because Mrs. Baker believed that his servant were fools. Mrs. Baker also made it sound rude, in which it is implied that he considers all blacks the same, working recklessly. Thus, this statement could be categorized as an act of verbal rejection

b. Discrimination (Segregation)

The second type of rejective behavior was discrimination. Discrimination was an act of rejective behaviors where there was an indication of segregation and unfair treatment between whites and blacks in the action. Discrimination happened when Harriet accidentally broke the precious glass of Mrs. Baker while she worked there. Mrs. Baker is white people. In this event, the form of discrimination emerges when Mrs. Baker

screamed out of her name emotionally. As it can be seen on the following dialogue:

(DATA03 DS01)

“Shut up, you impudent little black wench!” Talking back to me after breaking up my dishes. All you darkies are alike –care less sluts- and I wouldn’t have a one of you in my house if I could get anybody else to work for me without paying fortune. you’re all impossible.” (Hughes 56)

From the data above, in data DS01 “Shut up, you impudent little black wench!”. Identify that Mrs. Baker points out Harriet's mistake to show how the whole blacks are alike. It is unfair to generalize the attitude of the whole race through a mistake done by one member of it. In this case, Mrs. Baker has judged the blacks as careless because she hates them.

c. Physical Attack

The last type of rejective behavior is a physical attack. The form of physical attack happened towards Harriet when she was playing in the yard of whites family. All of a sudden, one of the boys from whites conducts the physical attack to Harriet. This can be seen on the narration below:

(DATA2 PA01)

Blackie! Blackie! Blackie!” while she screamed and tried to run away. **But they held her and pulled her hair terribly**, and her friends laughed because she was black and she did look funny (Hughes 55).

Through the data above, it showed that when Harriet played with friend white family, there was a boy coming and making fun of such “blackie!” as we can see in the data,” **But they held her and pulled her hair terribly**” “This sentence represents that getting violence against blacks is where the physicality is made a joke on white people. And her friends laughed because she was black and looked funny. This case could be considered as one of the types of rejective behavior which is a physical attack.

1.2. Responses toward Rejective Behavior

a. Responses toward Verbal Rejection

In response to this verbal rejection, in the story, first for responses *DATA01/VR01* the servant who got an action of verbal rejection did nothing. They just accepted what Mrs.Baker said about them. From the data above, **Harriet hated white folks but did not give any response to what Mrs.Baker was talking about them**. In this case, it can be categorized as a withdrawal and passivity response since the slaves did not give any response.

b. Responses toward Discrimination

The second response of African-American slaves was represented toward an act of discrimination. In responses to this act of discrimination, Harriet gave a response as we can be seen below:

(DATA3 RDS01-WP01)

The only thing colored folks are expected to do is work and grin and take off their hats as though it don't matter....**O, I hate 'em! Harriet cried, she said everybody on the porch in the darkness,"** I hate white folks!... I hate 'em all!" (Hughes 56).

The data portrayed that Harriet gave the response "O, I hate 'em! Harriet cried, she said everybody on the porch in the darkness," the statement Harriet points out that she hates whites. Harriet hates the whites because her experience proves how they act to the blacks. She is discriminated against by institutions like school, as well as an individual like Mrs, Baker because black people know that they did not have the power to against it, did not do anything related to acts of discrimination. Thus, it can be said that in this case Harriet's response could be classified as withdrawal and passive response.

c. Responses toward Physical Attack

The last response of African-American people represented an act of physical attack. It is depicted when Harriet was five years old, then Harriet went alone to play behind with white people, then Harriet was teased by white people because he was black and looked funny. In response to this act of harassment, Harriet focused on himself making him anxious and feeling insecure, which is shown in the following evidence.

(DATA02 RPA01-OC01)

So from that time on, Harriet had been uncomfortable in the presence of whiteness, **and that early hurt had grown with each new incident into a rancor that she could not hide and a dislike that had become pain** (Hughes 55).

From the previous statement "and that early hurt had grown with each new incident into rancor that she could not hide and a dislike that had become pain" could be identified that Harriet from then on felt uncomfortable with white people, from the treatment Harriet received, she felt deep pain, and from that incident, Harriet became a grudge that she could not hide and a dislike that had become a pain. So they only focused on themselves. The black's response here was categorized as an obsessive concern response.

2. Discussion

As discovered and explained in the findings, Langston Hughes' *Not Without Laughter* novel represented the act of rejective behavior. The three types of rejective behavior proved portrayed in the novel, they were verbal rejection, discrimination and physical attack. First, verbal rejection, where this action is indicated by white's characters in the novel who are indicated did an act of verbally insulting, such as mentioning names, making fun of cultural observers, and joking about physical attributes toward black's characters. Second, discrimination, where this action is indicated by the white's character who committed the segregates or separates from the black character and also the character who is indicated to have committed unfair treatment between whites and blacks. Last, physical attack, this action is indicated when the white's characters in the novel committed acts of violence against black characters in the novel. In this novel the victim of rejective behavior were African-American people, especially Sandy's families.

From those three types of rejective behaviors, the researcher found out that discrimination was the most dominant action that appeared in the novel. In the novel, African- American families receive discriminative treatment from white folks. Discrimination was an act of rejective behaviors where there were an indication of segregation and unfairly treatment between whites and blacks in the action (Allport 53).

Discrimination becomes the dominant action that happens in the novel because this novel was set during the 19th century in America, where at the time, there was a radical transformation for African-American political and legal status that leads violence act toward black people becomes illegal. Therefore, most white folks just do verbal insult to degrade black people. Also because of the restrictive regulation which separates some public facilities and limits the minority group to achieve any opportunities causing many acts of discrimination that still occurred at that time.

By using Allport's theory of trait due to victimization the researcher found how African-American people responded to rejective behaviors that happened to them. By all these responses, there were only six responses found in this research. They were obsessive concern response where this response was indicated when the black's characters respond with a focus on their own selves and do not care about others so that the victims focus on their own fear and anxiety (Allport 144). Obsessive concern response was portrayed in the novel when the black's character named Harriet was teased by white people because he was black and looked funny. In response to this act of harassment, Harriet focused on himself making him anxious and feeling insecure.

The second response was withdrawal and passivity responses were the responses the victim just accepted all of the activities addressed to them without giving any resistance and sometimes tried to ignore the act of rejective behaviors to avoid the further act of rejective behaviors that might happen to them. In this novel, withdrawal and passivity response indicated when the black's characters in the novel shown passive act when they got the act of rejective behavior from whites folks. The third was clowning response in

which this response was indicated when the black's character in the novel show conforming or compliant responses toward an act of rejective behavior that happened to them (Allport 147). Clowning response was portrayed in the novel when the black's character was obey the orders of the whites, where at that time, the black character was only pretending to avoid the possibility of a more severe rejective behavior.

The forth was denial of membership response in which this response indicated when the black's character was deny their membership in a disparaged group (Allport 145). In this novel, this response was portrayed when Sandy's deny his membership of black in front of the white folks. The fifth was enhanced striving response, in which this response indicated in the novel when the black's characters in the novel was redouble their efforts to prove that they too were capable of being the best. The last was fighting back response in which indicated in the novel when the black's character tried to fight back the act of rejective behavior which committed by white folks. As depicted when Sandy tried to fight back the white folks that forces Sandy to comfort him. Sandy fought back in a way of by threw the shoe box very strongly at a group of laughing white men.

From these types of responses that had been found in the novel, withdrawal and passivity response became the dominant responses depicted in the novel. Furthermore, the researcher also found that some characters in the novel not always did the passive response, but also sometimes they tried to enhanced striving responses which mean the blacks tried to redouble their efforts to get equality for their race (Allport 156). From those types of responses, there were six responses of rejective behavior that were not found in this novel. They were aggression own group, slyness and cunning, prejudice against our group, self-hate, sympathy, and symbolic status striving.

E. CONCLUSION

After analyzing the portrayal of rejective behaviors in *Not Without Laughter* novel using Allport's theory of rejective behaviors, the researcher concluded that all *Not Without Laughter* novel represented all types of rejective behaviors including verbal rejection, discrimination, and physical attack which done by white people to African-American people in the novel. The most prominent type that existed in the novel was discrimination. It was because of the restrictive regulation which separates some public facilities and limits the minority group to achieve any opportunities causing many acts of discrimination that still occurred at that time.

In accordance with the analysis, this research also found that the victims gave the response after they experience the act of rejective behaviors. In connection with the victim's response, there are twelve types of response toward rejective behaviors namely obsessive concern, denial of membership, withdrawal and passivity, clowning, slyness and cunning, self-hate, aggression toward own group, prejudice against out-groups, sympathy, fighting back, enhanced striving, and symbolic status striving. The finding showed that

there were six types of response to these rejective behaviors including, obsessive concern response, denial of membership response, withdrawal and passivity response, clowning response, and fighting-back response and enhanced striving that depicted by five black character in the novel. They were Sandy, Harriet, Tempy, Hager, and Jimboy.

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