

Inok Tri Puji Rahayu

30801400173

APPENDICES

TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD NOVEL BY HARPER LEE

No	Data	Format of Data	Page	Type/Answering Problem Formulation	Writer Comment	References
1.	Scout: "Francis, what the hell do you mean?" Francis: "Grandma says it's bad enough he lets you all run wild, but now he's turned out a nigger-lover. We'll never be able to walk the streets of Maycomb again. He's	Dialogue	92	Dialogue Narrative/ 1	The dialogue between Scout and Francis in this situation are talking about Atticus, Scout's father. In this moment, Francis tries to wake up Scout by saying that her father has embarrassed the Finch family, just because he defends the black man, named Tom Robinson. Although Atticus' intentions are good, but	"prejudice always almost go through the process of suppression and justification before they are reported, and before they are accepted into one's own self belief system." (Crandall and Eshleman 242).

	ruinin' the family, that's what he's doin'."				he is considered wrong based on his family's perception. Because the blacks are not in the same level as the whites people in Maycomb. Also, what Atticus did is uncommon thing and that is not including in the Finch family's cultures, for the Finch to deal with the black people. It clears that the Finch's family do is to separate their contact to the black people by asking Atticus not to defend Tom Robinson, because Tom is a black man, Tom's visual appearance becomes the problem for the white people.	
2.	Scout : "Atticus, you must be wrong."	Dialogue	116	Dialogue Narrative/ 1	Scout is very aware with what people think. Because she feels	"prejudice always almost go

	<p>Atticus: “How’s that?”</p> <p>Scout: “Well, most folks seem to think they’re right and you’re wrong.”</p> <p>Atticus: “They’re certainly to think that, and they’re entitled to full respect their opinions,”</p>				<p>that her father did something big mistake that unforgivable sin by defended the Black man. She does not understand with what her father’s does for Tom Robinson, the Black man. This makes Atticus becomes a negative talk topic by all citizens in Maycomb. He tries to understand his daughter that most of Maycomb’s society, especially the White people will think that he is wrong, but he pretends to be fine in front of his children in response this thing. People think that Atticus’ attitude defended the Black man is wrong, because the Blacks are unequal with the Whites, so they</p>	<p>through the process of suppression and justification before they are reported, and before they are accepted into one’s own self belief system.” (Crandall and Eshleman 242).</p>
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					do not deserve to get protection from Atticus.	
3.	<p>Scout : “Are you defend niggers, Atticus?”</p> <p>Atticus : “Of course I do. Don’t say nigger, Scout. That’s common.”</p> <p>Scout : “’s what everybody at school says.”</p>	Dialogue	83	Dialogue Narrative/ 1	<p>In Maycomb, the population of the Black people are less than the white people. The White people never respect them as humans, they called them as niggers. The practice of racial prejudice based on visual appearance in this novel are often happen, especially for the Black people as the object of this kind of practice which the White people considered them as the lower people in Maycomb because of their skin color. It leads the White people to be racist and hates them unreasonable.</p>	<p>Eberhardt, Goff, Purdie, & Davies, (2003) state that, “Judgments of race result from a straightforward perception and cataloguing of the physical features thought to signify one’s racial group membership. This assumption necessarily incorporates two intuitions. One is that visual perception itself is primarily a physiological, rather than social, process. The other is that race is a “primitive” dimension that is invariably and readily used to categorize others because the physical traits associated with race are highly visible and habitually encoded.” (qtd. in Eberhardt &</p>

						Goff 220).
4.	<p>Scout : “Then why did Cecil say you defended niggers? He made it sounds like you were runnin’ a still.”</p> <p>Atticus : “I’m simply defending a Negro – his name’s Tom Robinson. He lives in that little settlement beyond the town dump. He’s a member of Calpurnia’s church, and Cal knows his family well. She says they’re clean-living folks.”</p>	Dialogue	83	Dialogue Narrative/ 1	<p>Scout here is only a kid that she does not know anything and understand about how turmoil injustice for the Black people in there often happen. Atticus is trying to give her understanding that, even Tom Robinson is from the Black people, and everyone especially the whites people are hate him, but he still a human, like them too. He has right to be defended if he has no mistake. Regardless of their color difference. For Atticus, it is hard to give understanding to Scout that people in Maycomb are doing the practice of racial prejudice, because the white</p>	<p>“Racial prejudice and discrimination are present and urgent evils, and racial tension and friction have mounted menacingly in our own generation. Moreover, a firm belief in something which is not a fact is itself a fact, and there can be ‘racial prejudice’ against a group which is not a ‘race’.” (Biby 3).</p>

					people consider them as the trash in Maycomb.	
5.	Atticus : “Right. But do you think I could face my children otherwise? You know what’s going to happen as well as I do, Jack, and I hope and pray I can get Jem and Scout through it without bitterness and most of all, without catching Maycomb’s usual disease. Why reasonable people go stark raving mad when anything involving a Negro comes up, is something I don’t pretend to understand...”	Dialogue	98	Dialogue Narrative/ 2	Atticus’ utterances are as the proof that the diseases of Maycomb people, especially the White people is that, they often underestimated and hated the Black people if they deal with them. Anything that involving the Blacks, they will say rude and discriminate them as the lower people in Maycomb. That is why, the Black people never have improvement in any way living in Maycomb, because most of the White people there limit their movement, especially toward the Black people.	Harper Lee experienced, she states that, Maycomb was a place where colored water fountains did not spout brightly colored water as child might expect, but stood as symbols of the dogmas of racism, which meant indignity, shame, and humiliation for some and indifference, false pride, and hated for other (Sigward, par.1)

6.	<p>Scout : “Cal, why do you talk nigger-talk to the- to your folks when you know it’s not right?”</p> <p>Calpunia :”Well, in the first place I’m black”</p> <p>Jem : “That doesn’t mean you hafta talk that way when you know better”</p> <p>Calpunia : “Suppose you and Scout talked colored-folks’ talk at home – it’d be out of place, wouldn’t it? Now what if I talked white-folks’ talk at church, and with my neighbours?”</p>	Dialogue	139	Dialogue Narrative/ 1	<p>This is reality of the black people living among the white people. In this situation, Calpunia tries to adapt the lives where she lives. She lives in surrounding the white people, thus she needs to live like the white people. She knows that she is wrong to talk nigger talk to her people, although she knew better. If she talk like the common people, she will be the target of racial prejudice, she knows she will be hated by the whites people especially.</p>	<p>“Prejudice is typically conceptualized as an attitude that, like other attitudes, has a cognitive component (e.g: beliefs about a target group), an affective component (e.g: dislike), and a conative component (e.g: behavioral predisposition to behave negatively toward the target group)” (Dovidio et al. 5).</p>
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	They'd think I was puttin' on airs to beat Moses"					
7.	<p>Dill: "Cry about what, Mr Raymond?"</p> <p>Mr. Raymond : "Cry about the simple hell people give other people without even thinking. Cry about the hell white people give colored folks, without even stopping to think that they're people, too."</p>	Dialogue	222	Dialogue Narrative/ 2	<p>The White people always give negative feelings and attitudes for the Blacks. They never considered the Blacks as human, all kinds of the bad labels are put by the White people over the Black people. The white people never hesitate in showing their hatred toward the Black people. Racism as the basic of negative feeling from the White people toward the Black people, further, it can caused discrimination as the act of their hatred.</p>	<p>The minority people can be able the victim of racial prejudice. For example is the Black people in place where the White people become the majority. As the minority, the Black people have not enough power to give reaction, and they cannot do anything, in addition to receive their unfair treatments. They often used as object rather than as the subject history. They also considered as criminals and trouble makers in those society (Hutami 25).</p>

8.	<p>Aunt Alexandra: “You all were coming back from Calpurnia’s church that Sunday?”</p> <p>Jem: “Yessum, she too us.”</p> <p>Scout: “Yessum, and she promised me I could come out to her house some afternoon. Atticus, I’ll go next Sunday if it’s all right, can I? Cal said she’d come get me if you were off in the car.”</p> <p>Aunt Alexandra: “You may not!”</p>	Dialogue	149	Dialogue Narrative/ 1	<p>In this situation, Aunt Alexandra avoids Scout and Jem to go to Calpurnia’s house. Just because Calpurnia is a Black, so she asks the children not to get closer to her. She thinks that if Scout and Jem often spend their time with Calpurnia, thus it will influence their behavior like the Black people. Aunt Alexandra is one of the most White people who hates the Black people, even with the Finch’s cook helper, Calpurnia who has been working for the Finch family for so long time. But still, that she considers them as criminals and labels them give bad influence for Scout and Jem.</p>	<p>“There are two factors in racial prejudice. The first is genuine prejudice, means that primary, primal, underlying, powerful, early learned, automatic, cognitively simple and relatively effortless. It is affectively negative and has motivational force; it need not be based on rational assessment of the target. Most of White American have prejudiced against Blacks. The second factor is motivation to control the first factor. The Whites American are showing their prejudice in terms the tension between expression and suppression that characterizes Whites attitudes toward Blacks.” (Crandall & Eshleman 238).</p>
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	Scout: "I didn't ask you!"					
9.	<p>Aunt Alexandra: "Atticus, it's alright to be soft-hearted, you're an easy man, but you have a daughter to think of. A daughter who's grow up."</p> <p>Atticus: That's what I'm thinking of,"</p> <p>Aunt Alexandra: "And don't try to get around it. You've got to face it sooner or later and it might as well be tonight. We don't need her now."</p>	Dialogue	150	Dialogue Narrative/ 1	<p>Aunt Alexandra asks Atticus to fire Calpurnia, because she thinks that it will give bigger problem for Atticus and his children by socialized with the Black people. He had quite a serious problem by defending a Black man, Tom Robinson and she asks atticus to not make the bigger problem by keep Calpurnia to work with him in his house. The word 'her' in the last conversation between Atticus and Alexandra refers to Calpurnia. All aunt Alexandra think is about the Black people can only give the White people problem by something awful</p>	<p>"High prejudice persons are likely to have personal beliefs that overlaps substantially with the cultural stereotype." (Devin 6).</p>

					that they did. That is why she hates all the Black people in Maycomb. But Atticus tries to make her understand that she doesn't need to label and hate all the Black people in Maycomb. Because Calpurnia is the exception, she has been working for the Finch family for so long time and Atticus knows Calpurnia well.	
10.	<p>Miss Maudie: "Mr.Radley shot a Negro in his collard patch."</p> <p>Scout: "Oh. Did he hit him?"</p> <p>Miss Stephanie: "No, shot in the air. Scared him pale, though. Says if anybody</p>	Dialogue	60	Dialogue Narrative/ 1	<p>The conversation appears when aunt Alexandra invites all Atticus' neighbors to have tea together. They are talking about Mr. Radley who rumors to be the Black hater. They said that Mr. Radley ever shot a negro, but actually that rumored is not</p>	<p>"There are two factors in racial prejudice. The first is genuine prejudice, means that primary, primal, underlying, powerful, early learned, automatic, cognitively simple and relatively effortless. It is affectively negative and has motivational force; it need not be</p>

	<p>sees a white nigger around, that's the one. Says he's got the other barrel waitin' for the next sound he hears in that patch, an' next time he won't aim high, be it dog, nigger, or – Jem Finch!”</p>				<p>right. From the conversation, it can be said that how the way the white people call the black people as ‘nigger’ shows their dislike feeling toward all the black people in Maycomb. Most of the white people in Maycomb society think negatively over the Black people.</p>	<p>based on rational assessment of the target. Most of White American have prejudiced against Blacks. The second factor is motivation to control the first factor. The Whites American are showing their prejudice in terms the tension between expression and suppression that characterizes Whites attitudes toward Blacks.” (Crandall & Eshleman 238).</p>
11.	<p>Scout: “It was like he'd said snot-nose or somethin'.”</p> <p>Atticus : “Scout, nigger-lover is just one of those terms that don't mean anything – like snot-nose.</p>	Dialogue	120	Dialogue Narrative/ 1	<p>In this moment, Atticus tries to give understanding for Scout that the word ‘nigger-lover’ don't mean nothing. But actually, in the reality that the practice of those mark is often happen, even become disease in Maycomb society, the negative</p>	<p>“High prejudice persons are likely to have personal beliefs that overlaps substantially with the cultural stereotype.” (Devin 6).</p>

	<p>It's hard to explain – ignorant, trashy people use it when they think somebody's favoring Negroes over and above themselves. It's slipped into usage with some people like ourselves, when they want a common, ugly term label somebody.”</p>				<p>feeling among them are deeply draw. One group favoring their own group while rejecting another groups and labeled them as the bad people in Maycomb. The ones who rejected here are the Blacks, whom they call Negroes. The Blacks are considering as lower people without any reasons why the White people do that.</p>	
12.	<p>Atticus : “... the evil assumption – that all Negroes lie, that all Negroes are basically immoral beings, that all Negroes men are not to be trusted around our women, an assumption one</p>	Dialogue	225-226	Dialogue Narrative/ 2	<p>In this occasion, Atticus conveys his defense for Tom Robinson to the juries. But first, he conveys the fact of Maycomb society that they have dangerous disease, that is consider all the black people in America as immoral, criminals, and deserve to be</p>	<p>Eberhardt, Goff, Purdie, & Davies, (2003) state that, “Judgments of race result from a straightforward perception and cataloguing of the physical features thought to signify one's racial group membership. This assumption necessarily incorporates two intuitions. One is</p>

<p>associates with minds of their calibre. Which gentlement, we know is in itself a lie as black as Tom Robinson's skin, a lie I do not have to point to you. You know the truth, and the truth is this: some Negroes lie, some negroes are immoral, some negroes men are not to be trusted around women – black and white. But this is the truth that applies to the human race and to no particular race of men.</p>				<p>avoided and ostracized. Atticus also says that, that is the wrong assumption over the black people. Not all of black people are immoral, criminals, and to be avoided. That's only part of them, and Tom Robinson involves on the part of them, a victim of hatred by white people in Maycomb. Just because he is a black, doesn't mean he is also like the people meant by the white people. The white people hate Tom Robinson and cornered him to admit the thing that he didn't do because of Tom Robinson's skin color is black.</p>	<p>that visual perception itself is primarily a physiological, rather than social, process. The other is that race is a "primitive" dimension that is invariably and readily used to categorize others because the physical traits associated with race are highly visible and habitually encoded." (qtd. in Eberhardt & Goff 220).</p>
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PF 2

1.	<p>Scout : “Atticus, are we going to win it?”</p> <p>Atticus : “No, honey.”</p> <p>Scout : “Then why?”</p> <p>Atticus : “Simply because we were licked a hundred years before we started is no reason for us not to try to win.”</p>	Dialogue	84	Dialogue Narrative/ 2	<p>In this situation, Atticus begins to have a case to defend a Negro, named Tom for his case as an allegation of having raped a White woman and it impossible for the Black people to win toward the White people. This discrimination began for so long time ago in Maycomb society. Scout tries to ask him why he needs to defend Tom while he knows that he won't be won. But, Atticus sure her that he needs to try. The black people become the victim of racial discrimination by the white people.</p>	<p>“Racial discrimination refers to unequal treatment of persons or groups on the basis of their race or ethnicity.” (Pager and Shepher 182).</p>
2.	<p>Francis : “If uncle Atticus lets you</p>	Dialogue	91-92	Dialogue Narrative/ 2	<p>Francis is a grandchild of Aunt Alexandra, he is Scout's</p>	<p>Pettigrew & Meertenz in 1995, “In general, individuals in these</p>

	<p>run around with stray dogs, that's his own business, like grandma says, so it ain't your fault. I guess it ain't your fault if uncle Atticus is a nigger lover besides, but I'm here to tell you it certainly does mortify the rest of the family”</p>				<p>nephew. In the Finch family, the honors of their family is very high. When they know that one of their family has dealing with the Black people's case, like what Atticus Finch did toward Tom Robinson, it makes the other members of its family feel that their pride was lost. That's why Francis is saying a very rude thing to Scout. Because Scout is Atticus' daughter. The purpose of Francis is to wake Scout up that what her father's doing is wrong in the Finch eyes perception.</p>	<p>laboratory experiments show little reluctance to favor the in group when distributing positive outcomes, but are much less likely to show bias when discrimination involves delivering negative outcomes to the out group. Subsequent research in both laboratory and field settings has come to acknowledge the important distinction between in group bias that reflects beneficence and positive sentiments toward the in-group that are withheld from out groups (subtle prejudice) and discrimination that reflects hostility, derogation, and intent to harm the out group (blatant prejudice).” (qtd. in Brewer 83).</p>
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3.	<p>Scout : “Sad, how come?”</p> <p>Jem : “They don’t belong anywhere. Colored folks won’t have ‘em because they’re half white; white folks won’t have ‘em ‘cause they’re colored, so they’re just in between, don’t belong anywhere.”</p>	Dialogue	177-178	Dialogue Narrative/ 2	<p>In Maycomb, there are kinds of the mix child, means that they are mixed breeds between White and Black parents. The mixed child is not accepted in Maycomb because they are not belong to anywhere. The Blacks don’t want to accept them because they are White, so neither the Whites. This the sad fact in Maycomb that this country is full of hated for others. In Maycomb, once you have a black blood, then you will consider as black forever.</p>	<p>Brown and Bell (2008), “The term ascendant refers to African Americans who experienced America’s racial discriminatory history their entire lives or were born from parents who were generally considered black at the time that affirmative action was adopted.” (qtd. in Waters et al. 382).</p>
4.	<p>Scout: “You gonna take that back, boy?”</p> <p>Cecil Jacobs: “You gotta</p>	Dialogue	85	Dialogue Narrative/ 2	<p>Cecil Jacob’s words are proof that the image of the Black people are like the trash and worst. That is why he is</p>	<p>“Racial discrimination refers to unequal treatment of persons or groups on the basis of their race or ethnicity.” (Pager and Shepher</p>

	make me first. My folks said your daddy was a disgrace an' that nigger oughta hang from the water-tank!"				insulting Scout that her father is digraced the image of the white people, and says cruerly about Tom Robinson. This is also the fact of discrimination for Black people in Maycomb.	182).
5.	Jem said softly : "She said you lawed for niggers and trash." Atticus: "You did this because she said that?"	Dialogue	115	Dialogue Narrative/ 2	The proof that the Black people never get respect from the White people is from Mrs. Dubbouse, the neighbor of Atticus and his children. She is sick, but her statement is like that the Black people never have place in there, and they have no any right to get protection, even if when it comes from the lawyer. The White people keep considering the Black people as the trash.	"If discrimination induces distress through an attack on one's self concept, then ethnic identity might moderate discrimination by counterbalancing such as assault. As such, one would expect individuals with a strong sense of ethnic identity to be buffered against the potential psychological detriments of ethnic discrimination." (Yip et al. 788).

6.	<p>Scout : “But Cal, you know better.”</p> <p>Calpunia : “It’s not necessary to tell all you know. It’s not lady-like-in the second place, folks don’t like to have somebody around knowin’ more than they do. It aggravates ‘em. You’re not gonna change any of them by talkin’ right, they’ve got to want to learn themselves, and when they don’t want to learn there’s nothing you can do but keep your mouth shut or talk their</p>	Dialogue	139	Dialogue Narrative/ 2	<p>When people have their own habits, it hard for them to accept the others habits. In this situation, the Black woman like Calpunia, she must adjust her speech based on who she speak to with. But most of Calpunia’s practice she addressed to the White people. She should humble lowered herself when talking to the White people, because the Whites don’t like it when there are Black people who surpass them in term of speaking.</p>	<p>“The frequency with which discrimination is reported does not decline among those higher in the social hierarchy. In fact, middle-class blacks are as likely to perceive discrimination as are working class blacks.” (Pager and Shepherb 183).</p>
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	language.”					
7.	“The jail was Maycomb’s only conversation piece: its detractors said it looked a Victorian privy; its supporters said it gave the town a good solid respectable look, and no stranger would ever suspect that it was full of niggers.”	Monologue	165-166	Monologue Narrative/ 2	The sad fact is that, the jails in Maycomb is full of the Black people. The Black people always become the object of discrimination, it because the White people believe that they are the criminals and they deserve to be in jail. Even when the Black people did not do nothing and do not fault but the White people still consider them guilty.	“Discrimination on the basis of race involves harassment, denial of access to employment opportunities, underestimation and other unfair treatments. There are no biological or genetic differences among races. It leads to inequalities.” (Fernandes and Alsaed 57).
8.	Scout: “Well if we came out durin’ the old testament it’s too long ago to matter.” Jem : “but around here	Dialogue	178	Dialogue Narrative/ 2	One more fact that how the difference living between the White people and the Black people is that, when you have a mix blood from your ancestor, it will make you all Black. People	Brown and Bell (2008), “The term ascendant refers to African Americans who experienced America’s racial discriminatory history their entire lives or were born from parents who were

	once you have a drop of Negroes blood, that makes you all black.”				won't to admit you as the member of their group. It called racism, which is become the root of racial discrimination.	generally considered black at the time that affirmative action was adopted.” (qtd. in Waters et al. 382).
9.	Mr. Gilmer: “Then why did you do?” Bob Ewell : “Why, I run for Tate quick as I could. I knowed who it was, all right, lived down yonder in that nigger-nest, passed the house everyday. Jedge, I've asked this country for fifteen years to clean out that nest down yonder, they're dangerous to live around 'sides devaluin' my property.“	Dialogue	193	Dialogue Narrative/ 2	The Ewells family is the worst family in Maycomb, people know it well, but they are White, so they get protection from the law in Maycomb and also people there. Although here Tom Robinso doesn't fault, just because he is the Black, the jury will keep verdict him that he is the guilty. Some of the portrayal of discrimination that happen in Maycomb for the Black people living among White people.	“If discrimination induces distress through an attack on one's self concept, then ethnic identity might moderate discrimination by counterbalancing such as assault. As such, one would expect individuals with a strong sense of ethnic identity to be buffered against the potential psychological detriments of ethnic discrimination.” (Yip et al. 788).

10.	<p>Atticus : “Why were you scared?”</p> <p>Tom Robinson : “Mr. Finch, if you was a nigger like me, you’d be scared, too.”</p>	Dialogue	215	Dialogue Narrative/ 2	<p>Tom Robinson was scared when he knew that he has dealing with the White woman, like Mayella Ewell. All the Blacks there also will feel the same like Tom when they face something like him. Because there was no history in Maycomb that the Black people will win over the White people. He knew that he would end in jail, even when he didn’t guilty. He said honestly in the court, but eventhough the most white people know that Tom Robinso says it honestly, the juries will never make him win. Because that was happen for so long time and become the disease for the white people in</p>	<p>Harell, Williams, and Williams-Moris (2000) argued that, “Discrimination, considered to be biased actions, against an individual because of his/her group membership, may lead to psychological distress through assaults on one’s sense of self worth, self concept, and belonging. In addition, discrimination may induce stress and cause socioeconomic deprivation, which in turn, may lead to distress, and other form of morbidity.” (qtd. in Yip et al. 788).</p>
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					Maycomb.	
11.	<p>Mr Gilmer : “If you had a clear conscience, why were you scared?”</p> <p>Tom Robinson : “Like I says before, it weren’t safe for any nigger to be in a fix like that.”</p>	Dialogue	218	Dialogue Narrative/ 2	<p>In here, although Tom realizes that he is not guilty, the juries will keep remain him guilty. The Whites did it for so long time since the background of the Black people in America were being slaves. Automatically, Tom is scared when he has dealing something with the White people like Mayella Ewell. His voice will be unheard by all the juries, because they more laid their vote for Bob Ewell, as the Whites. Although they know that the Ewells are like trash.</p>	<p>“Racial discrimination is any distinction, exclusion, restriction, or preference based on race, color, descent, or nation or ethnic origin which has purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment, or exercise, on an equal footing, or human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, or any other field of public life.” (National Action Plan to combat Racism, Racial discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance 6).</p>
12.	Mr Gilmer : “But you weren’t in a fix – you	Dialogue	218- 219	Dialogue Narrative/ 2	Tom Robinson knew that his end will be in jail. How hard he	According to Allport (1954) “Discrimination involves denying

	<p>testified that you were resisting Miss Ewell. Were you so scared that she'd hurt you, you ran, a big buck like you?"</p> <p>Tom Robinson : "No suh, I's scared I'd be in court, just like I am now."</p> <p>Mr Gilmer : "Scared of arrest, scared you'd have to face up to what you did."</p> <p>Tom Robinson : "No suh, scared I'd hafta face up to what I didn't do."</p>				<p>defend himself and give some proofement that actually it can make him win, the juries will keep remain him as guilty. The verdict : guilty will be as his label later. This practice of discrimination like something that often happened, especially for the Black people, like Tom.</p>	<p>individuals or groups of people equality of treatment which may they wish."</p>
13.	Jem : "He's not supposed	Dialogue	230	Dialogue	The jury won't make Tom	Brewer (2001) argues that,

	<p>to lean, Reverend, but don't fret, we've won it. Don't see how any jury could convict on what we heard."</p> <p>Reverend Sykes: "Now don't you be so confident, Mr Jem, I ain't ever seen any jury decide in favor of a colored man over a white man.."</p>			Narrative/ 2	<p>Robinson win the case above Mayella Ewell. In this case, Jem truly sure that his father will make Tom Robinson win over Mayella. But Mr. Reverend answers that there is no one of the black people will win against the white people in Maycomb. Although Atticus' defense strongly proves that Tom is not guilty, and the defense of Tom is also honest, the juries will never make Tom Robinson win. The juries justify what is wrong and harm Tom by giving him unfair punishment. The Whites always seen the Blacks as criminals, and won't consider them to be clean as humans. Besides, all of the</p>	<p>"Weaker emotions imply only mild forms of discrimination, such as avoidance, but stronger emotions imply stronger forms, such as movement against the outgroup, and these latter emotions could be used to justify outgroup harm that extends beyond ingroup benefit." (qtd. in Dovidio 9).</p>
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					juries are Whites, so automatically they will make the Ewells to win the case.	
14.	<p>Jem : “It ain’t right. He didn’t kill anybody even if he was guilty. He didn’t take anybody’s life.”</p> <p>Atticus : “Tom Robinson’s a colored man, Jem. No jury in this part of the world’s going to say, ‘We think you’re guilty, but not very’.”</p>	Dialogue	242	Dialogue Narrative/ 2	<p>In Maycomb, the Black people won’t be considered right by the White people. No matter if they are right, or not guilty. The White people will keep suspending their mistakes. It called discrimination, which is the Black people received some unfair treatments from the White people. The fact is that even when Tom Robinson doesn’t rape Mayella Ewell, the juries keep declaring that he is guilty. That’s unfair treatments often intended for all the black people in Maycomb, unexceptions.</p>	<p>“Forty- Seven percent of Blacks believe they were the victims of unfair treatments in at least one of five situations, in the past month simply because they were blacks. To the extend data can bridge the racial divide, they should be used. Data should not, however, be elevated to the position of being the only acceptable proof of the existence of racial discrimination.” (Brown 1492).</p>

					Atticus knew it well and he could do anything, because that's the dirty law in Maycomb.	
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