

APPENDICES

Racial Segregation as the Result of Racial Discrimination Reflected toward Aibileen and Minny in *The Help* Novel

No	Data	Form	Page	Answering Problem	Reference	Comment
1	<p>“Oh Hilly, I wish you’d use the guest bathroom,” say Miss Leefolt, rearranging her cards. “Aibileen doesn’t clean in the back until after lunch.”</p> <p>Hilly raise her chin up. Then she give one a her “ah-hem’s.” She got this way a clearing her throat real delicate-like that get everybody’s attention without they even knowing she made em do it. “But the guest bathroom’s where the help goes,” Miss Hilly say. Nobody says anything for a second. Then Miss Walter nod, like she explaining it all. “She’s upset cause the Nigra uses the inside bathroom and so do we.”</p> <p>Law, not this mess again. They all look over at me straightening the silver drawer in the sideboard and</p>	Dialogue	7	PF 1 (Discrimination)	According to Chng and Tan, racial discrimination is “negative attitudes, judgment, or unfair treatments by others due to one’s racial identity or skin color” (462).	Discrimination comes from prejudice to the minority. As Chng and Tan explained that one of discrimination form is a judgment. The quotation shows that Hilly has a judgment by saying “ <i>But the guest bathroom’s where the help goes.</i> ”The dialogue proves that Aibileen gets a negative judgment from Hilly which is indicated as discrimination treatment.

	I know it's time for me to leave.					
2	Miss Hilly talk slow, like she spreading icing on a cake. "You just tell Raleigh every penny he spends on that bathroom he'll get back when y'all sell this house." She nod like she agreeing with herself. "All these houses they're building without maid's quarters? It's just plain dangerous. Everybody knows they carry different kinds of diseases than we do. I double."	Dialogue	8	PF 1 (Discrimination)	Racial discrimination includes making a false allegation and restricted the access of a group or race (Chng and Tan, 461).	In the dialogue, Hilly has an assumption about African American in general and especially for Aibileen that African American has " <i>different kinds of diseases</i> " than White American. It may a dangerous disease which can be transmitted to White American through the bathroom. Those assumption will drive the wrong opinion about one race.
3	"That's exactly why I've designed the Home Help Sanitation Initiative," Miss Hilly say. "As a disease-preventative measure."	Dialogue	8	PF 1 (Discrimination)	According to Zilioli. et al, "Discrimination refers to the negative treatment of an individual based on the social group(s) of which she or he is a member."(83).	The novel tells that Hilly recommends about "The Home Help Sanitation Initiative" in form separate bathroom between White American and maids. The purpose of the program is to prevent White American from Black American's diseases. Those dialogue proves that the maids in

						Jackson get negative treatment because they as low social group.
4	<p>Miss Skeeter look real confused. “The Home...the what?”</p> <p>“A bill that requires every white home to have a separate bathroom for the colored help. I’ve even notified the surgeon general of Mississippi to see if he’ll endorse the idea. I pass.”</p> <p>Miss Skeeter, she frowning at Miss Hilly. She set her cards down faceup and say real matter-a-fact, “Maybe we ought to just build you a bathroom outside, Hilly.”</p>	Dialogue	9	PF 1 (Discrimination)	<p>Discrimination refers to a negative treatments to an individual based on the membership in social groups (Zilioli. et al 83). According to the definition, the unfair treatments happen to individual based on where the individual comes from such as from middle-class groups.</p>	<p>When someone gets different or unfair treatment from others because their social status, it called as discrimination. The dialogue tells that Miss Hilly really wants to realize her program about different bathroom between White and African American in Mississippi. “<i>The colored help</i>” gets discrimination treatment in form of separate bathroom between them and their employers.</p>
5	<p>So Jackson’s just one white neighborhood after the next and more springing up down the road. But the colored part a town, we one big anthill, surrounded by state land that ain’t for sale. As our numbers get bigger, we can’t spread out. Our part a town just gets thicker.</p>	Monologue	12	PF 1 (Segregation)	<p>One of segregation form is residential segregation. Ahmed, Mohammed, and Williams argue that residential segregation is “the separation of groups by enforced residence in different areas” (319). For example, African</p>	<p>Residential segregation is a form of segregation. That monologue explains about Jackson becomes a White residential. Although African American is increased, but they could not spread out. They still live in their area. Further,</p>

					Americans live in a low class residential and usually far from Whites residential areas, while White Americans live in a high class and elite residential.	the quotation from Ahmed, Mohammed, and Williams show in the novel which tells that the residential of African American and White American are different.
6	I get on the number six bus that afternoon, which goes from Belhaven to Farish Street. The bus today is nothing but maids heading home in our white uniforms. We all chatting and smiling at each other like we own it—not cause we mind if they’s white people on here, we sit anywhere we want to now thanks to Miss Parks—just cause it’s a friendly feeling.	Monologue	13	PF 1 (Segregation)	The segregation of African Americans and White Americans happen in all parts of daily life, such as schools, parks, restaurants, theaters, transportations and so on (Ornek and Ultan, 78).	The monologue tells about a bus which full of maids in their white uniforms. The word “ <i>We</i> ” is indicated that Aibileen is also in there together with other Black Americans who work as a maid. It means that the explanation of Ornek and Ultan about segregation happens in all parts of daily life (e.g. transportation) support those monologue.
7	The bus cross the bridge and make the first stop in the colored neighborhood. A dozen or so maids get off. I go set in the open seat next to Minny. She smile, bump me hello with her elbow. Then she relax back in her seat	Monologue	13	PF 1 (Segregation)	Ahmed, Mohammed, and Williams argue that residential segregation is “the separation of groups by enforced residence in different areas” (319).	Residential segregation is one form of segregation. The term “ <i>the colored neighborhood</i> ” shows clearly that there is different residential between White American

	cause she don't have to put on no show for me.					and African American. "A dozen or so maids get off" also explains that almost maid where live in that neighborhood.
8	I look out the window at the colored hospital go by, the fruit stand.	Monologue	14	PF 1 (Segregation)	The segregation of African Americans and White Americans happen in all parts of daily life, such as schools, parks, restaurants, theaters, transportations and so on (Ornek and Ultan, 78).	In simple words, segregation is the differences between White American and African American in public places. There is a phrase "colored hospital" in the monologue which shows that African American has special hospital and only used by them.
9	Which reminds me a what I don't want a think about, that Miss Leefolt's building me a bathroom cause she think I'm diseased.	Monologue	24	PF 1 (Segregation)	Racial segregation begins from the existence of racial discrimination. In other words, some segregation treatments are indicated as the result from the practices of discrimination (Iceland, 143)	In the monologue, Aibileen explains that Miss Leefolt will build a different bathroom for her. She thinks that Aibileen has disease. Leefolt's belief about the disease is categorized as prejudice which is leading to discrimination. While the plan to build different bathroom is categorized as

						segregation which is as the result of discrimination.
10	<p>“Mister Leefolt and I have decided to build you your very own bathroom.” She clap her hands together, drop her chin at me. “It’s right out there in the garage.”</p> <p>“Yes ma’am.” Where she think I been all this time?</p>	Dialogue	29	PF 1 (Segregation)	Hartshorn, Whitbeck, and Hoyt explain that segregation as an unfair or unwarranted treatment which leading to perceptions of discrimination (55).	The dialogue shows that Miss Leefolt tells Aibileen about her bathroom that will be built soon. That is the effect from Hilly's initiative about The Home Help Sanitation.
11	<p>Mama turned me by the shoulders so I’d look at her instead of the cake. Mama was a crack-whip. She was proper. She took nothing from nobody. She shook her finger so close to my face, it made me cross-eyed.</p> <p>“Rule Number One for working for a white lady, Minny: it is nobody’s business. You keep your nose out of your White Lady’s problems, you don’t go crying to her with yours—you can’t pay the light bill? Your feet are too sore? Remember one thing: white people are not your friends. They don’t want to hear about it. And when Miss White Lady catches</p>	Dialogue	38-39	PF 1 (Segregation)	“Segregation is defined as the extend to which two or more social group are spatially differentiated across subunits that comprise a main unit of interest” (Yang, Zhao, and Song, 2).	This quotation is a conversation between Minny and her mother. Most of the rules from Minny’s mother are talking about differences of something used between maids and White people. First, maids should use the toilet never used by White people. Second, when maids want to taste the food, they should use the different spoon with White people. Third, maids should use anything for eating and drinking and saving those thing in

<p>her man with the lady next door, you keep out of it, you hear me?</p> <p>“Rule Number Two: don’t you ever let that White Lady find you sitting on her toilet. I don’t care if you’ve got to go so bad it’s coming out of your hairbraids. If there’s not one out back for the help, you find yourself a time when she’s not there in a bathroom she doesn’t use.</p> <p>“Rule Number Three—” Mama jerked my chin back around to face her because that cake had lured me in again. “Rule Number Three: when you’re cooking white people’s food, you taste it with a different spoon. You put that spoon to your mouth, think nobody’s looking, put it back in the pot, might as well throw it out.</p> <p>“Rule Number Four: You use the same cup, same fork, same plate every day. Keep it in a separate cupboard and tell that white woman that’s the one you’ll use from here on out.</p> <p>“Rule Number Five: you eat in the</p>					<p>different place too. Fourth, maids should eat in the kitchen, not in the dining room. It shows that the explanation of Yang, Zhao, and Song about “two or more social group are spatially differentiated” really happens toward African American maids.</p>
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	<p>kitchen.</p> <p>“Rule Number Six: you don’t hit on her children. White people like to do their own spanking.”</p> <p>“Rule Number Seven: this is the last one, Minny. Are you listening to me? No sass-mouthing.”</p>					
12	<p>“How did you know Constantine? Were you related?”</p> <p>“We...in the same church circle.”</p> <p>Aibileen shifts her feet in front of the sink.</p>	Dialogue	80	PF 1 (Segregation)	<p>Racial segregation usually happens in public places. There is different part of African Americans and white people in public places. The segregation of African Americans and White Americans happen in all parts of daily life, such as schools, parks, restaurants, theaters, transportations and so on (Ornek and Ultan, 78).</p>	<p>Segregation happens in public place. This novel explains that segregation also happens in a Church. From the dialogue, Aibileen says that “<i>We...in the same church circle.</i>”The word “<i>We</i>” refers to Aibileen and Constantine, Sketeer’s ex maid. It means that Aibileen and other African American have their own church which is not same with White people.</p>
13	<p>“Aibileen,” Hilly continued, “how do you like your new bathroom out there? It’s nice to have a place of your own, now isn’t it?”</p> <p>Aibileen stared at the crack in the dining table. “Yes ma’am.”</p>	Dialogue	111	PF 1 (Segregation)	<p>The segregation of African Americans and White Americans happen in all parts of daily life, such as schools, parks, restaurants, theaters, transportations</p>	<p>The dialogue tells that now Aibileen has her own bathroom. Hilly comes and asks Aibileen’s feeling about her bathroom which is actually her idea. The</p>

	<p>“You know, Mister Holbrook arranged for that bathroom, Aibileen. Sent the boys over and the equipment, too.” Hilly smiled. Aibileen just stood there and wished I wasn’t in the room. <i>Please, I thought, please don’t say thank you.</i></p>				and so on (Ornek and Ultan, 78).	conversation makes Aibileen feel discomfort, so she really does not want in the room with that situation.
14	<p>“So, from now on, instead of using the guest bathroom, you can use your own right out there. Won’t that be nice?”</p> <p>“Yes ma’am.” I keep ironing. Tee-vee’s on and my program’s fixing to start. She keep standing there looking at me though.</p> <p>“So you’ll use that one out in the garage now, you understand?”</p> <p>I don’t look at her. I’m not trying to make no trouble, but she done made her point.</p>	Dialogue	29	PF 1 (Segregation)	“Segregation is defined as the extend to which two or more social group are spatially differentiated a cross subunits that comprise a main unit of interest” (Yang, Zhao, and Song, 2).	African American does not get equality to access the facility. White American thinks that they are different. Thus, the facility (e.g. bathroom) should be different too.
15	<p><i>Hilly Holbrook introduces the Home Help Sanitation Initiative. A disease preventative measure. Low-cost bathroom installation in your garage or shed, for homes without such an important fixture. Ladies, did you know that:</i></p>	Monologue	158	PF 1 (Segregation)	According to Ornek and Ultan, “The racial segregation in America can be defined as the endeavors of white Americans to keep African Americans in a sub	The Home Help Sanitation is a segregation program. The program is making a separate bathroom between maids and White American in order to prevent White American from different

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 99% of all colored diseases are carried in the urine • Whites can become permanently disabled by nearly all of these diseases because we lack immunities coloreds carry in their darker pigmentation • Some germs carried by whites can also be harmful to coloreds too <p>Protect yourself. Protect your children. Protect your help. From the Holbrooks, we say, You're welcome!</p>				ordinate status" (79).	disease brought by maids. Although it is not actually true, but Hilly really wants to realize her program. Thus, the research about "The racial segregation in America can be defined as the endeavors of white Americans to keep African Americans in a subordinate status" (Ornek and Ultan 79).
16	<p>No person shall require any white female to nurse in wards or rooms in which negro men are placed. It shall be unlawful for a white person to marry anyone except a white person. Any marriage in violation of this section shall be void.</p> <p>No colored barber shall serve as a barber to white women or girls. The officer in charge shall not bury any colored persons upon</p>	Monologue	173	PF 1 (Segregation)	Ahmed, Mohammed, and Williams argue that "segregation restricts socio-economic attainment for African Americans by limiting access to education and employment opportunities" (320).	The data show some differences and segregation treatments in life. It is not only about bathroom, but also other facilities which actually can be used together. White nurses should take care of White people too. African American books should be used continuing for African American students.

	<p><i>ground used for the burial of white persons.</i></p> <p><i>Books shall not be interchangeable between the white and colored schools, but shall continue to be used by the race first using them.</i></p>					
17	<p>I read through four of twenty-five pages, mesmerized by how many laws exist to separate us. Negroes and whites are not allowed to share water fountains, movie houses, public restrooms, ballparks, phone booths, circus shows. Negroes cannot use the same pharmacy or buy postage stamps at the same window as me.</p>	Monologue	173	<p>PF 1</p> <p>(Segregation)</p>	<p>Racial segregation usually happens in public places. There is different part of African Americans and white people in public places. The segregation of African Americans and White Americans happen in all parts of daily life, such as schools, parks, restaurants, theaters, transportations and so on (Ornek and Ultan, 78).</p>	<p>Ornek and Ultan on their journal page 78 explain that African American could not use theatres, public restrooms, parks, etc which White American in there. This as mentioned in the monologue.</p>
18	<p>We cross the bridge, head in the direction a the colored hospital, where the bus make its turn. I got my prayer book out so I can write some things down. I concentrate on Mae Mobley, try to keep my mind off Miss Hilly.</p>	Monologue	192	<p>PF 1</p> <p>(Segregation)</p>	<p>The segregation of African Americans and White Americans happen in all parts of daily life, such as schools, parks, restaurants, theaters, transportations and so on (Ornek and Ultan, 78). Moreover,</p>	<p>“Colored” is identical with African American. “The colored hospital” means the hospital which specifically for African American. It is one form of segregation because the hospital between African</p>

					there is a notice “colored only” which means the place are specifically for African Americans.	American and White American are separated. Thus, the data show that segregation happens in all parts of daily life, for example in a hospital.
19	<p>“I think you’re malnourished, Mama,” holler Miss Hilly. “That Minny isn’t feeding you so that she can steal every last heirloom I have left.” Miss Hilly huff out a her chair. “I’m going to the powder room. Y’all watch her in case she collapses dead of hunger.”</p> <p>When Miss Hilly gone, Miss Walter say real low, “I bet you’d love that.” Everbody act like they didn’t hear. I better call Minny tonight, tell her what Miss Hilly said.</p>	Dialogue	7	PF 1 (Segregation)	According to Ornek and Ultan, “The racial segregation in America can be defined as the endeavors of white Americans to keep African Americans in a subordinate status” (79).	In the data, Hilly says that Minny steals Hilly’s thing to other White American. She says that in order to make Minny difficult to find a new job. Hopefully Minny wants to work for her again and for free. It is an endeavor of Hilly to keep African American in the lowest social status.

Anger and Aggression as the Effects of Racial Discrimination Depicted toward Aibileen and Minny in *The Help* Novel.

20	<p>But by the way she standing there fiddling with her wedding ring, she really mean for me to do it right now.</p> <p>I put the iron down real slow, feel that bitter seed grow in my chest, the one planted after Treelore died. My face goes hot, my tongue twitchy. I don't know what to say to her.</p>	Monologue	29	PF 2 (Anger)	Hartshorn, Whitbeck, and Hoyt argue that "several causes of anger have been identified, such as someone or something that prevents one from attaining goals, creates or cause unpleasant events, or treats one unfairly" (55).	The data show the expression of Minny after Miss Leefolt tells her about her own bathroom and right now she uses the bathroom. The word " <i>my face goes hot</i> " shows the natural emotional toward what Miss Leefolt said.
21	<p>"So you'll use that one out in the garage now, you understand?"</p> <p>I don't look at her. I'm not trying to make no trouble, but she done made her point.</p> <p>"Don't you want to get some tissue and go on out there and use it?"</p> <p>"Miss Leefolt, I don't really have to go right this second."</p>	Dialogue	29	PF 2 (Anger)	Experiences with unfair treatments led to feelings of anger (Hartshorn, Whitbeck, and Hoyt, 55). So, it is easy to see that anger is "a natural emotional response to experiences of discrimination" (Hartshorn, Whitbeck, and Hoyt, 55).	Aibileen feels excessive when Miss Leefolt asks her to use her bathroom right now. " <i>I don't look at her. I'm not trying to make no trouble</i> " shows that Aibileen tries to control her emotions, but Leefolt makes her point.
22	<p>"But Aibileen"—Miss Hilly smile real cold—"colored people and white people are just so...<i>different</i>." She wrinkle up her nose.</p>	Monologue	186	PF 2 (Anger)	Hartshorn, Whitbeck, and Hoyt also state that "Experiences with discrimination are positively associated with	Hilly says "colored people and white people are just so...different." It shows clearly that there is discrimination happens to

	<p>I feel my lip curling. A course we different! Everbody know colored people and white people ain't the same. But we still just people! Shoot, I even been hearing Jesus had colored skin living out there in the desert. I press my lips together.</p> <p>I don't matter though, cause Miss Hilly already moved on. Ain't nothing to her. She back to her low-down talk with Miss Leefolt. Out a nowhere, a big heavy cloud cover the sun. I spec we about to get a shower.</p>				<p>anger" (53). Thus discrimination is a cause of segregation and discrimination has correlation with anger. People who received racial segregation treatments show the inconvenience by anger.</p>	<p>African American. The effect of discrimination is anger. It is appropriate with the explanation by Hartshorn, Whitbeck, and Hoyt about the correlation between discrimination and anger. Aibileen believes that colored and white still just people, so we are not different. The phrase "<i>I press my lips together</i>" means that Aibileen are disagree with Hilly.</p>
23	<p>"You know, Mister Holbrook arranged for that bathroom, Aibileen. Sent the boys over and the equipment, too." Hilly smiled. Aibileen just stood there and I wished I wasn't in the room. <i>Please, I thought, please don't say thank you.</i></p> <p>"Yes ma'am." Aibileen opened a drawer and reached inside, but Hilly kept looking at her. It was so obvious what she wanted.</p>	Dialogue	111	PF 2 (Anger)	<p>According to Lochman, et al, anger is "a person's response to a threat or the perception of a threat against an individual or group" and difficult to control (115). People give any kinds of responses to a negative treatment. One of response that usually shows is anger. Some people calm down the anger kindly but sometimes</p>	<p>In the data, Aibileen tries to keep her anger. She is really uncomfortable with the situation after Hilly explains about her bathroom. It seems by the phrase "<i>I wished I wasn't in the room.</i>" Hilly feels so happy because Leefolt realized her program.</p>

					the other could not control.	
24	<p>“When they was two days left at Miss Walters’s and I still didn’t have no new job, I start getting real scared. With Benny’s asthma and Sugar still in school and Kindra and...we was tight on money already. And that’s when Miss Hilly, she come over to Miss Walters’s to talk to me.</p> <p>“She say, ‘Come work for me, Minny. I pay you twenty-five more cent a day than Mama did.’ A ‘dangling carrot’ she call it, like I was some kind a plow mule.” I feel my fists forming. “Like I’d even consider beating my friend Yule May Crookle out a her job. Miss Hilly think everybody just as two faced as she is.”</p>	Dialogue	338	PF 2 (Anger)	Hartshorn, Whitbeck, and Hoyt argue that “several causes of anger have been identified, such as someone or something that prevents one from attaining goals, creates or cause unpleasant events, or treats one unfairly” (55).	After Hilly makes a rumor that Minny is a thief, she finds it really difficult to find a new job. Then Hilly asks her to work back with her, but Minny refuses. The phrase “ <i>I feel my fists forming</i> ” shows her emotions toward Hilly. Hilly breaks her career by saying she is a thief and now she wants me to come back. It makes Minny feels really does not like with her. Unpleasant event is indicated as a cause of anger. Thus, the data prove that unpleasants event such as what Hilly did to Minny become a cause of Minny’s anger.
25	<p>“And that’s how come I did it.” Miss Celia blinks at me. “What, Minny?”</p> <p>“I tell her to eat my shit.”</p>	Dialogue	338 - 339	PF 2 (Aggression)	Aggression is an action that harming or hurting others (Lochman, et al 115). Based on the	The dialogue tells about Minny gives special pie for Hilly which consist of “ <i>human feses</i> ”. She makes

<p>Miss Celia sits there, still looking dazed.</p> <p>“Then I go home. I mix up that chocolate custard pie. I puts sugar in it and Baker’s chocolate and the real vanilla my cousin bring me from Mexico.</p> <p>“I tote it over to Miss Walters’s house, where I know Miss Hilly be setting round, waiting for the home to come and get her mama, so she can sell that house. Go through her silver. Collect her due.</p> <p>“Soon as I put that pie down on the countertop, Miss Hilly smiles, thinking it’s a peace offering, like that’s my way a showing her I’m real sorry bout what I said. And then I watch her. I watch her eat it myself. Two big pieces. She stuff it in her mouth like she ain’t ever eaten nothing so good. Then she say, ‘I knew you’d change your mind, Minny. I knew I’d get my way in the end.’ And she laugh, kind a prissy, like it was all real funny to her.</p>				<p>definition, aggression is not a feeling but an action which hurt others as the result of anger.</p>	<p>it deliberate and tells Hilly after she eats two big slices of pie. That action is categorized as an aggression because it hurts other.</p>
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<p>“That’s when Miss Walters, she say she getting a mite hungry too and ask for a piece a that pie. I tell her, ‘No, ma’am. That one’s special for Miss Hilly.’</p> <p>“Miss Hilly say, ‘Mama can have some if she wants. Just a little piece, though. What do you put in here, Minny, that makes it taste so good?’</p> <p>“I say ‘That good vanilla from Mexico’ and then I go head. I tell her what else I put in that pie for her.”</p> <p>Miss Celia’s still as a stone staring at me, but I can’t meet her eyes now.</p> <p>“Miss Walters, her mouth fall open. Nobody in that kitchen said anything for so long, I could a made it out the door fore they knew I’s gone. But then Miss Walters start laughing. Laugh so hard she almost fall out the chair. Say, ‘Well, Hilly, that’s what you get, I guess. And I wouldn’t go tattling on Minny either, or you’ll be known all over town as the</p>					
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	lady who ate two slices of Minny's shit.”					
26	<p>Miss Hilly say, “I don't think you ought to be joking around about the colored situation. Not if you want to stay on as editor of the League, Skeeter Phelan.”</p> <p>Miss Skeeter kind a laugh, but I can tell she don't think it's funny. “What, you'd...kick me out? For disagreeing with you?”</p> <p>Miss Hilly raise a eyebrow. “I will do whatever I have to do to protect our town. Your lead, Mama.”</p> <p>I go in the kitchen and don't come out again till I hear the door close after Miss Hilly's behind.</p>	Dialogue	9	PF 2 (Anger)	Hartshorn, Whitbeck, and Hoyt argue that “several causes of anger have been identified, such as someone or something that prevents one from attaining goals, creates or cause unpleasant events, or treats one unfairly” (55).	Hilly, Skeeter and other White women are talking about African American disease. It is identified as discrimination to African American because they are talking about separate bathroom to protect the town from their disease. Aibileen as the narator in the dialogue says “I go in the kitchen and don't come out again” which shows her discomfort and anger toward the unpleasant moment.