

APPENDICES

No.	Content	Form of Data	<i>The Hate You Give Novel</i>		Type/answerin g PB	References	Comments
			Parag raph	Page			
1.	People glance over at me with that “who is this chick, standing against the wall by herself?” look. I slip my hands into my pockets. As long as I play it cool and keep to myself, I should be fine... I’m cool by default because I’m one of the only black kids there...”Starr!” a familiar voice says.	Monologue	11	14	Race on/ 1	Race is “...physical characteristics, which are thought to be fixed...” (Clair and Denis 857).	The monologue above tells about Starr, she is at the party. Starr explains about herself as a Black community. It means she is Black community from African-American.
2.	The sea of people parts for him like he’s a brown skinned Moses . Guys give him daps, and girls crane their necks to	Monologue	3	15	Race on/ 1	Race is “...physical characteristics, which are thought to be fixed...” (Clair and	The above quotation portrays about characteristics of Khalil as Blacks because Starr

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	look at him. He smiles at me, and his dimples ruin any G persona he has. Khalil is fine, no other way of putting it.					Denis 857).	describes that Khalil is a brown skinned Moses. It means he is Black community from African-American.
3.	My heart pounds loudly, but Daddy's instructions echo in my head: Get a good look at the cop's face. If you can remember his badge number, that's even better. With the flashlight following Khalil's hands, I make out the numbers on the badge- one-fifteen. He's white , midthirties to early forties, has a brown buzz cut and a thin scar over his top lip.	Monologue	14	25	Race on/ 1	Race is "...physical characteristics, which are thought to be fixed..." (Clair and Denis 857).	Starr pays attention to the officer, like his badge number, his gestures, the color of his skin and etc. In her observations she says that the officer has white skin. It means that the officer is Whites.
4.	"I turn to the cops. "I'm sick of this! Just like y'all think	Monologue	11	406	Racial Stereotype	Racial Stereotypes as a "...constructed	Starr is as the witness of the incident. She feels that

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	all of us are bad because of some people, we think the same about y'all. Until you give us a reason to think otherwise, we'll keep protesting."				on/1	beliefs that all members of the same race share given characteristic. These attributed characteristics are usually negative" (Laura Green).	the White officer and other Whites always think negatively about all Blacks. It happens just because some Blacks make mistakes. It is racial stereotype because it explains how Whites generalize all members of the same racial group (African-American), they have also the same characteristics but in reality it is different.
5.	With the flashlight following Khalil's hands, I make out the numbers on the badge – one-fifteen. He's White, midthirties to early forties...Khalil hands	Dialogue	1	26	Racial Prejudice on/ 1	"Racial prejudice is defined in the literature as a collection of negative attitudes 'toward a	The above dialogue explains the White officer prejudices to Khalil so he treats Khalil like a criminal. He thinks that he

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<p>the officer his papers and license. One-fifteen looks over them. The White Officer: “Where are you two coming from tonight?</p> <p>Khalil: ...”what you pull me over for?”</p> <p>White Officer: “Your taillight’s broken.”</p> <p>Khalil: “so are you gon’ give me a ticket or what?” Khalil asks.</p> <p>White Officer: “You know what? Get out the car...</p> <p>Khalil: “Man, just give me my ticket—“</p> <p>White Officer: “get out the car! Hands up, where I can see them.”</p>					<p>socially defined group and toward any person perceived to be a member of that group” (Gorodzeisky, and Semyonov, 4: 2015).</p>	<p>will find something on Khalil at that time. Therefore the White officer searches him until several times but he does not find anything. It is racial prejudice done by the White officer to Khalil as Blacks.</p>
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	<p>Khalil gets out with his hands up. One-fifteen yanks him by his arm and pins him against the back door...he pats Khalil down.</p> <p>White Officer: “Okay, smart mouth, let’s see we find on you today.”...</p> <p>One-fifteen pats him down two more times. He turns up empty.</p>						
6.	<p>My Uncle. On a first-name basis with that cop. “Baby girl, I don’t know what to say.” His voice is gruff. “I wish I could- I’m sorry this happened. I am.” “Why haven’t they arrested him?” “Cases like this are difficult.” “It’s not that</p>	Dialogue	9	121	Racial Prejudice on / 1	<p>“Racial prejudice is defined in the literature as a collection of negative attitudes ‘toward a socially defined group and toward any person perceived to</p>	<p>She explains that the White officer directs a gun to her. He does it as if Starr is a threat for him. Even though she is just a teenager that is impossible of doing it. It clearly shows that the White</p>

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<p>difficult,” I say. “He killed Khalil.” “I know, I know,” he says...his face. “I know.”</p> <p>“Would you have killed him?”</p> <p>He looks at me. “Starr- I can’t answer that.” “Yeah, you can.”</p> <p>“No, I can’t. I’d like to think I wouldn’t have, but it’s hard to say unless you’re in that situation, feeling what that officer is feeling” “He pointed his gun at me,” I blurt out... My eyes prickle like crazy. “While we were waiting on help to show up,” I say, my words wobbling. “He kept it on me until somebody else got there. Like I was a threat. I wasn’t the one with</p>					<p>be a member of that group” (Gorodzeisky, and Semyonov, 4: 2015).</p>	<p>officer does racial prejudice to Starr. Whereas she does not bring a gun and does not threaten him. However, the White officer treats Starr like she is a criminal that will endanger him.</p>
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	the gun. Uncle Carlos stares at me for the longest time...his arm goes around me...						
7.	Mrs. Carey gives me Kleenex and a moment to get myself together. “Has this situation made you fearful of cops?” she eventually asks. “I don’t know, “I say truthfully. “My uncle’s a cop. I know not all cops are bad. And they risk their lives, you know? I’m always scared for my uncle. But I’m tired of them assuming. Especially when it comes to black people. ” “You wish that more cops wouldn’t make assumptions about black people?” she clarifies. “Right.	Dialogue	6	285	Racial Prejudice on / 1	“Racial prejudice is defined in the literature as a collection of negative attitudes ‘toward a socially defined group and toward any person perceived to be a member of that group” (Gorodzeisky, and Semyonov, 4: 2015).	That dialogue shows Starr is doing interview on TV. Starr explains that she and Khalil are presumed as a villain by White officer just because of their skin color and residence. The assumption is done by the White officer that becomes the reason for the killing of Khalil. It is racial prejudice because the assumption is addressed to Khalil and Starr as Blacks

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	<p>This all happened because he” – I can’t say his name- “assumed that we were up to no good. Because we’re black and because of where we live. We just two kids, minding our business, you know? His assumption killed Khalil. It could’ve killed me.”</p>						
8.	<p>A whoop-whoop sound startles us, and blue lights flash in the rearview mirror. When I was twelve, my parents had two talks with me... the other talk was about what to do if a cop stopped me...I hope somebody had the talk with Khalil.</p> <p>Khalil...turns Tupac down, and maneuvers the Impala to</p>	Monologue	9	23	Racial Discrimination / 2	<p>Ngozi Caleb Kamalu et al. explains that “...African Americans are more likely than whites to be stopped by law enforcement agents, searched, or arrested...” (17)</p>	<p>The evidence illustrates condition of Starr and Khalil who are stopped by the officer at Carnation. They are stopped because they are Blacks that means the African-American race. It is racial discrimination.</p>

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	<p>the side of the street. We're on Carnation where most of the houses are abandoned and half the streetlights are busted. Nobody around but us and the cop. Khalil turns the ignition off.</p>						
9.	<p>Starr: "K, you don't have anything in the car, do you? I ask.</p> <p>He watches the cop in his side mirror.</p> <p>Khalil: "Nah."</p> <p>The officer approaches the motorist's door and taps the window. Khalil...roll it down...</p> <p>White Officer: "license, registration, and proof of</p>	Dialogue	5	25	Racial Discrimination/ 2	<p>Racial profiling is ...any action undertaken for reasons of safety, security or public protection that relies on stereotypes about race, [color], ethnicity, ancestry, religion, or place of origin rather than on reasonable suspicion,</p>	<p>The quotation of the novel explains how the white officer treats Khalil. The White officer says that Khalil's taillight is broken. Khalil asks ticket from him. However the white officer forces Khalil to get out from his car. It is racial profiling that is done by the white officer. He makes the lamp as the</p>

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<p>insurance.” ...Khalil breaks a rule...</p> <p>Khalil: “What you pull us over for?”...</p> <p>Khalil groans and takes his wallet out...</p> <p>Khalil: “What you pull me over for?”</p> <p>White Officer: “Your taillight’s broken.”</p> <p>Khalil: “So are you gon’ give me a ticket or what? Khalil asks.</p> <p>White Officer: “You know what? Get out the car, smart guy.”</p> <p>Khalil: “Man, just give me my ticket—“</p> <p>White Officer: “get out the car!</p>					<p>to single out an individual for greater scrutiny or different treatment (Azmi et al. 6)</p>	<p>reason to stop Khalil’s car. The lamp is one of important component in a vehicle that can influence safety and security of driver. He does it based on racial stereotype about Blacks as criminal. So, he prejudices to Khalil that he is a criminal. There are racial stereotype and racial prejudice are so the White officer does racial profiling</p>
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	Hands up, where I can see them.” Khalil gets out with his hands up. One-fifteen yanks him by his arm and pins him against the back door...he pats Khalil down.						
10.	My parents haven’t raised me to fear the police, just to be smart around them. They told me it’s not smart to move while a cop has his back to you. Khalil does. He comes to his door. It’s not smart to make a sudden move. Khalil does. He opens the driver’s door. You okay, Starr—“Pow! one. Khalil’s body jerks. Blood splatters from his back. He holds on to the	Monologue	3	27	Racial Discrimination on/ 2	“Black men to be substantially more likely than White men to be victims of police violence and homicide” (Chaney and Davis 268).	The monologue explains that the unfair treatment is experienced by Khalil as Blacks. Khalil does sudden movements while the White officer backs him. He does it because he wants to know Starr’s condition. Therefore, the White officer believes in Blacks’ stereotype as criminal. When Khalil moves suddenly, he thinks

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	<p>door to keep himself upright.</p> <p>Pow! Two, Khalil gasps.</p> <p>Pow! Three. Khalil looks at me, stunned. He falls to the ground.</p>						<p>Khalil will do something which threatens for him. When the shooting happens straight way racial discrimination happens. The reason is because Khalil becomes homicide victim of the White officer.</p>
11.	<p>I drag myself down the hall. Halfway to the kitchen I hear momma say, Momma: “Why can’t they wait? She just saw one of her best friends die. She doesn’t need to relive that right now.”</p> <p>I stop. Light from the kitchen stretches into the hallway.</p> <p>Uncle Carlos: “We have to</p>	Dialogue	2	54	Racial Discrimination / 2	<p>“...Black teens are 21 times more likely to be fatally shot than their White counterparts” (Chaney and Davis 269).</p>	<p>Uncle Carlos wants to investigate the incident of Khalil as detail, because he indirectly explains that he is suspicious. He also thinks that Khalil is at fault. However, father says that Khalil is just a teenager and the White officer shoots him. So, it</p>

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	<p>investigate, Lisa,” says a second voice. Uncle Carlos, momma’s older brother. “We want the truth as much as anyone.”</p> <p>Daddy: “You mean y’all wanna justify what that pig did,” daddy says. “Investigate my ass.”</p> <p>Uncle Carlos: “Maverick, don’t make this something it’s not,” uncle Carlos says.</p> <p>Daddy: “A sixteen-year-old Black boy is dead because a White cop killed him. What else could it be?”...</p>						<p>has been clear that the White officer has done racial discrimination toward Khalil and it does not need to be investigated again. The incident happens because the White officer treats Khalil differently. Black people especially men have greater chance of becoming a victim of police violence or murder than Whites. The evidence becomes a clue that Khalil as Blacks has become victim of unfair treatment from the White officer based on racial</p>
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							differences.
12.	<p>Something's bugging me. I wanted to ask Uncle Carlos, but I couldn't for some reason. Daddy's different though. While Uncle Carlos somehow keeps impossible promises, Daddy keeps it real with me. "You think the cops want Khalil to have justice?" I ask. ... The truth casts a shadow over the kitchen-People like us in situations like this become hashtags, but they rarely get justice. I think we all wait for that one time though, that onetime when it ends right. Maybe this can be it. "I don't</p>	Dialogue	6	61	Racial Discrimination / 2	<p>Weiss and Chermak explain that "...crimes against whites are investigated, pursued, and punished more vigorously than are crimes against blacks because whites are more likely to be viewed as worthy victims." (Wright dan Unah 7)</p>	<p>The evidence describes how Blacks are difficult in getting justice. It happens because the crime is experienced by Blacks rarely investigated and pursued than Whites. They become the victim of the unfair treatment but they just become hashtag on social media. They do not get attention for the incident that had befallen them in front of the legal institutions. Therefore, father is doubts if Khalil can get the justice.</p>

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	know, “Daddy says. “I guess we’ll find out.”						
13.	<p>“All right then. Gomez adjusts herself in her chair and smiles, the lines around her mouth deepening, “Don’t be nervous, Starr. You haven’t done anything wrong. We just want to know what happened.”...Can you tell us what happened the night of the incident?” “My friend Kenya and I went to a house party hosted by a guy named Darius,” I say... “What happened after that?” “A fight occurred at the party, so we left together in his (Khalil) car.” “Khalil didn’t have</p>	Dialogue	3	105	Racial Discrimination / 2	<p>Weiss and Chermak explain that “...crimes against whites are investigated, pursued, and punished more vigorously than are crimes against blacks because whites are more likely to be viewed as worthy victims.” (Wright dan Unah 7)</p>	<p>The dialogue happens between Starr and the detectives. The detectives ask some questions about Khalil but they do not ask about the White officer. They also explain indirectly that Khalil does a mistake so the White officer shoots him. It is seen clearly that the case of Khalil is investigated differently by detectives. As if they are inclined to one side only. Whereas the detectives are as law enforcement, they have to</p>

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	<p>anything to do with the fight?”...no, ma’am. Where were you going?” “He offered to take me home or to my father’s grocery store. Before we could decide, One-Fifteen pulled us over.” “Can you describe what happened next?” “Khalil pulled over to the side of the road and turned the ignition off,” I say. “One-Fifteen put his bright on. He...asked Khalil for his license and registration.”</p> <p>“Did Khalil comply?” Gomez asks. “He asked the officer why he pulled us over first. Then he showed his license and registration.” “Did Khalil</p>						<p>be neutral in accordance to <i>Equality Act</i>. It means that no one is prioritized for anyone who is protected. Likewise, that is experienced by Khalil and the White officer, they have the same position in front of the law. So, the detectives must be fair in resolving the Khalil death case that are being investigated by them. Unfortunately, they just focus on Khalil. It can be seen as Starr answers their question, they always prop up Starr’s the answer with the impression. That</p>
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<p>seem irate during this exchange?” “Annoyed, not irate,” I say. “He felt that the cop was harassing him.” “Did he tell you this?” “No, but I could tell. I assumed the same thing myself.” “And why was that?” “Because we weren’t doing anything wrong,” I say. “Khalil wasn’t speeding or driving recklessly it didn’t seem like he had a reason to pull us over.”... “The officer forced Khalil out the car.”</p> <p>“Forced?” she says. “Yes, ma’am. He pulled him out.” “Because Khalil was hesitant, right?” “No, ma’am.” “You haven’t asked my child about</p>							Khalil is guilty so he is treated as such.
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	<p>that cop yet,” “You keep asking her about Khalil, like he’s the reason he’s dead. Like she said, he didn’t pull the trigger on himself.” “We just want the whole picture, Mrs. Carter. That’s all.” “One-Fifteen killed him,” I say. “And he wasn’t doing anything wrong...”</p>						
14.	<p>On the Monday night news, they finally gave Khalil’s name in the story about the shooting, but with a title added to it-Khalil Harris, a Suspected Drug Dealer. They didn’t mention that he was unarmed. They said that an “unidentified witness” had</p>	Monologue	4	106	Racial Discrimination / 2	<p>Kamalu et al. explain that “When the media gives attention to African Americans, they are four times more likely than Whites to be portrayed as criminal suspects rather than</p>	<p>the news does not explain that Khalil does not bring gun. So, audience can have prejudice that Khalil is really threatening the White officer. Moreover, the news adds the information that Khalil is a drug dealer. Therefore,</p>

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	been questioned and that the police were still investigating. After what I told the cops, I'm not sure what's left to "investigate."					as victims of crime" (22).	Khalil's death is considered as normal. It is racial discrimination because the information given by the media is incomplete and incompatible with the truth. It will influence the justice for Khalil. The statement makes Khalil seen as he is a criminal, however the fact is not like it.
15.	"As we say farewell to Khalil, we find our hearts burned with the harsh truth of how he lost his life. Just before the start of this service, I Just before the start of this service, I was	Dialogue	4	129	Racial Discrimination on / 2	Weiss and Chermak explain that "...crimes against whites are investigated, pursued, and punished more	The dialogue is seen clearly that police do racial discrimination to Khalil case. Whereas they have gotten accurate information from Starr as

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	<p>informed that, despite a credible eyewitness account, the police department has no intentions of arresting the officer who murdered this young man.” “What?” I say, as people murmur around the sanctuary. Everything I told them, and they’re not arresting him? “What they don’t want you to know, “Ms. Ofrah says, “is that Khalil was unarmed at the time of his murder.” People really start talking then.</p>					<p>vigorously than are crimes against blacks because whites are more likely to be viewed as worthy victims.” (Wright dan Unah 7)</p>	<p>key witness. However, they do not intend to arrest the White officer. So, Khalil does not get the justice in the police station because the White officer is not arrested to responsible for his actions. The police do different treat for Blacks. They always punish the criminal who do wickedness to Whites but they do not do it to Blacks. It is as experienced by Khalil at this time.</p>
16.	There are at least a hundred	Dialogue	9	137	Racial	Racial	The protest is done by

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	<p>people gathered on Magnolia Avenue. They chant for justice and hold signs, fists high in the air for black power...But they're really mad that Khalil was unarmed. Can't be a coincidence this is happening after Ms. Ofrah announced that at his funeral. The cops respond to the chants with tear gas that blanket the crowd in a white cloud. The news cuts to footage inside the crowd of people running and streaming.</p>				<p>Discrimination on / 2</p>	<p>discrimination...men any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, [color], descent, or national or ethnic origin which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic,</p>	<p>Blacks towards Khali's case. It also becomes evidence unfair treatment done by the White officer because he has shoot Khalil who is not unarmed. Whereas, everyone has the same position in the law so Khalil has right to life.</p>
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						social, cultural or any other field of public life. (<i>Dimensions of Racism</i> 4)	
17.	The news does more than give Khalil's name now-they show his picture too. They only call me "the witness." Sometimes "the sixteen-year-old black female witness. The police chief appears...he'd say: "we have taken into consideration the evidence as well as the statement given by the witness, and as of now we see no reason to arrest the officer." Momma and Seven glance at me. They don't say anything with Sekani right	Dialogue	1	140	Racial Discrimination / 2	Weiss and Chermak explain that "...crimes against whites are investigated, pursued, and punished more vigorously than are crimes against blacks because whites are more likely to be viewed as worthy victims." (Wright dan Unah 7)	News are not only mentions Khalil's name, they also start showing his picture. In the news the police chief explains that they had considered the evidences and statements given by the witness but he said that until now they had no found reason to arrest the White officer. In the fragment of the statement it is seen that the unfair treatment happens when Starr tries

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	here. They don't have to. All of this is my fault. The riots, gunshots, tear gas, all of it, are ultimately my fault. I forgot to tell the cops that Khalil got out with his hand up. I didn't say something right, and now that cop's not getting arrested.						to get justice for Khalil even though she had previously explained that they did not make any mistakes until finally the White officer shot Khalil for granted but White officer even is nor arrested by high legal institution.
18.	But while the riots are my fault, the news basically makes it sound like it is Khalil's fault he died. "There are multiple reports that a gun was found in the car," the anchor claims. "There is also suspicion that the victim was a drug dealer as well as a gang member. Officials have not confirmed if	Monologue	3	140	Racial Discrimination / 2	Kamalu et al. explain that "When the media gives attention to African Americans, they are four times more likely than Whites to be portrayed as criminal suspects rather than as victims of crime"	The news appears on TV made it sees as if the incident happens because of the mistake of Khalil himself. There are some reports that indicate that there is a gun in his car. The fragment of the monologue is evidence of the unfair treatment

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	<p>any of this is true.” The gun stuff can’t be true. When I asked Khalil if he had anything in the car, he said no. he also wouldn’t say if he was a drug dealer or not. And he didn’t even mention the gangbanging stuff. Does it matter though? He didn’t deserve to die.</p>					<p>(22).</p>	<p>experienced by Khalil because the news indirectly explains that the incident will not occur if Khalil does not carry gun and is not a member of the gang and drug dealers. Even though it had been explained earlier that there was no gun in Khalil's car. It is form of racial discrimination in the road where Khalil does not do mistake but he experiences the stopping of the car by police and becomes the victim of police brutality.</p>
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19.	<p>“Khalil said it’s about what society feeds us as youth and how it comes back and bites them later, “ I say. “I think it’s about more than youth though. I think it’s about us, period.”</p> <p>“Us who?” he asks. “Black people, minorities, poor people. Everybody at the bottom in society.” “The oppressed,” says daddy.</p> <p>“Yeah. We’re the ones who get the short end of the stick, but we’re the ones they fear the most...why reason so many people in our neighborhood drug dealers?...he got tired of choosing between lights and food. “They need money,” I</p>	Dialogue	5	167	Racial Discrimination / 2	<p>The Sentencing Project Research and Advocacy for Reform “African American job applicants, who are less likely to receive callbacks than whites...” (10).</p>	<p>The dialogue between Starr and her father explain unfair treatment that is experienced by Blacks. They receive the lack of opportunity to get a job than Whites from American companies. Therefore, they live in poverty that causes, they become drug dealers to fulfill the needs of their lives.</p>
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	say. “And they don’t have a lot of other ways to get it.”...lack opportunities, daddy says. “Corporate America don’t bring jobs to our communities, they damn sure ain’t quick to hire us.						
21.	“Oh, yeah. I know ‘you’re your problems King says, a laugh bubbling from him. “I heard Starr-Starr the witness they been talking ‘bout on the news...”These cases always interesting,” King says. “They dig for information...they try to find out more about the person who died than the person who shot them. Make it seem like a good thing they	Dialogue	14	268	Racial Discrimination on / 2	Weiss and Chermak explain that “...crimes against whites are investigated, pursued, and punished more vigorously than are crimes against blacks because whites are more likely to be viewed as worthy victims.” (Wright dan	The statement describes that law enforcers and Whites look for more information about the victim of racial discrimination than people who do it. So, it becomes an obstacle for the victims to be able to get justice. It is also experienced by Khalil where the law enforcers just focus in

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	got killed.					Unah 7).	finding out the information about Khalil than the White officer. Finally, it makes Khalil difficult to get justice. It increasingly proves that the crime afflicts Blacks, it is rarely investigated and pursued by law enforcement.
22.	But hey, since King wants to go around the neighborhood lying and saying Khalil rapped his set, I can let the world know Khalil was forced to sell drugs for him. “His mom’s life was in danger, “I say. “That’s the only reason he’d ever do something like that. And he	Monologue	3	283	Racial Discrimination / 2	Kamalu et al. explain that “When the media gives attention to African Americans, they are four times more likely than Whites to be portrayed as criminal suspects rather than	It is racial discrimination experienced by Khalil. Media gives information which can let the audiences to assume that the death of Khalil happens because of his own fault. The media illustrates Khalil as a

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<p>wasn't a gang member"...He never wanted to fall into that type of life..."I don't understand how everyone can make it seem like it is okay he got killed if he was a drug dealer and a gangbanger."..."The media?" she asks. "Yes, ma'am. It seems like they always talk about what he may have said, what he may have done, what he may not have done. I didn't know a dead person could be charged in his own murder..."Mrs. Carey asks for my account of that night...I tell her we did everything</p>					<p>as victims of crime" (22).</p>	<p>criminal than as a victim. Hence, Khalil cannot get justice because of the information. It can influence people opinion about Khalil so he will be considered guilty. Therefore, Khalil is difficult to get the justice because of the information.</p>
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	One-Fifteen asked and never once caused at him like his father claims...how afraid I was, how Khalil was so concerned about me that he opened the door and asked if I was okay. “So he didn’t make a threat on Officer Cruise’s life?”...”No, ma’am. His exact words were, “Star, are you okay?’ that was last thing he said, and...						
23.	A Tupac song on the radio makes up for our silence. He raps about how we gotta start making changes. Khalil was right. ‘Pa’s still relevant. The song fades off. “This is the hottest station in the nation,	Monologue	8	382	Racial Discrimination on / 2	Weiss and Chermak explain that “...crimes against whites are investigated, pursued, and punished more vigorously than are	The statement is evidence that legal institutions cannot do the justice to victims of racial discrimination. Whereas, Starr has given testimony about the actually

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	Hot 105,” the DJ says. “If you’re just tuning in, the grand jury has decided not to indict Officer Brain Cruise Jr.in the death of Khalil Harris. Our thoughts and prayers are with the Harris family. Stay safe out there, y’all.”					crimes against blacks because whites are more likely to be viewed as worthy victims.” (Wright dan Unah 7).	incident. However, they decide that they will not arrest the White officer for the Khalil death case. Therefore, the racial discrimination occurs in the legal institution so Khalil is as the victim, he cannot get justice because the White officer is not charged.
24.	“And neither did talking! I snap. “I did everything right, and it didn’t make a fucking difference. I’ve gotten death threats, cops harassed my family, and somebody shot into my house, all kinds of	Dialogue	11	384	Racial Discrimination on / 2	Chaney and Davis explain that, “...prose Weiss and Chermak explain that “...crimes against whites are investigated, pursued,	Starr is disappointed with the decision of the Grand Jury. They do different treatment to Blacks even though Starr has testified about the incident.

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	<p>shit. And for what? Justice Khalil won't get? They don't give a fuck about us, so fine. I no longer give a fuck"</p>					<p>and punished more vigorously than are crimes against blacks because whites are more likely to be viewed as worthy victims." (Wright dan Unah 7).</p>	<p>Although, she and her family have received many threats. However, in the reality they do not get the justice for Khalil case because the White officer is not tried or even indicted by the Grand Jury.</p>
25.	<p>On Monday...I'm crying out of nowhere, hunched over my bed as the iron in my hand spits out steam....Just thinking about going into that station with all those cops makes me wanna puke.</p>	Monologue	1	70	<p>Negative Impact of Racial Discrimination on/ 3</p>	<p>Sanders-Phillips et al. explain that "Exposure to racial discrimination at this point can increase self-consciousness; decrease self-esteem and self-efficacy; and foster anger, depression, and anxiety symptoms...These experiences can have</p>	<p>The monologue is the evidence that Starr as the witness of the incident experiences depression. She gets loss of appetite and sadness after the incident. It influences her daily activities. Those are depression characteristics</p>

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						enduring effects on mental and physical functioning...” (S178).	because it deals with mood and appetite disorder which experienced by Starr.
26.	Daddy pulls me into a hug... I could stay like this all day- it’s one of the few places where One-Fifteen doesn’t exist and where I can forget about talking to detectives...	Monologue	5	71	Negative Impact of Racial Discrimination on/ 3	Sanders-Phillips et al. explain that “Exposure to racial discrimination at this point can increase self-consciousness; decrease self-esteem and self-efficacy; and foster anger, depression, and anxiety symptoms...These experiences can have enduring effects on mental and physical	The fragment of the monologue explains that Start is so anxious or afraid of the white police because of the incident.

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						functioning...” (S178).	
27.	My mom and I arrive at the police station at four thirty on the doc...normal stuff, like on Law 7 Order, but my breath catches. I count: one. Two. Three. Four. I lose count around twelve because the guns in their holsters are all I can see. All of them. Two of us. Momma squeezes my hand. “Breathe.” I didn’t realize I had grabbed hers. I take a deep breath and another, and she nods with each one, saying, “That’s it. You’re okay. We’re okay.” Uncle Carlos...and momma lead me to his disk,	Monologue	2	95	Negative Impact of Racial Discrimination on/ 3	Clark et al. also explain that “...exposure to racial discrimination increases the likelihood of depression and anxiety...” (qtd. in Gaylord-Harden and Cunningham 534).	It tells the moment of Starr and her mother going to police station to meet the detectives. Starr is seen experiencing symptoms of anxiety when she meets many police with weapon in their sheath. It is seen if she forgets the count she is doing. It happens because she is

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	where I sit down. I feel eyes on me from all around. The grip tightens around my lungs...						remembered on the White officer who has shot Khalil.
28.	...can you tell us what happened the night of the incident? ...can you describe what happened next? I don't think I'll ever forget what happened, but saying it out loud, that's different. And hard. My eyes prickle. I blink, staring at the table. Momma rubs my back. "Look up, Starr."	Monologue	5	100	Negative Impact of Racial Discrimination on/ 3	Trauma can be weaken the victim (Jernigan and Daniel 126).	The monologue explains about trauma experienced by Starr at that time. So, she is difficult to tell the unfair treatment which is experienced by Khalil. It happens because the incident makes her sad.
29.	The detective glance at each other. A moment of silent	Monologue	3	102	Negative Impact of	Priest et al. that Clark et al. also explain that "...exposure to racial	The dialogue happens between Starr and

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<p>conversation. The walls move in closer. The grip around my lungs returns. I pull my shirt away from my neck. “I think we’re done for today,” momma says, taking my hand as she starts to stand up. “But Mrs. Carter, we’re not finished.” “I don’t care” “Mom,” I say, and she looks down at me, “it’s okay. I can do this.”... “Okay, Gomez says...What next?” “Khalil opened the driver’s side door and” Pow! Pow! Pow! Blood. Tears crawl down my cheeks. I wipe them on my arm. “The officer shot him.” “Do you” Gomez start, but Momma holds a finger</p>				<p>Racial Discrimination on/ 3</p>	<p>discrimination increases the likelihood of depression and anxiety...” (qtd. in Gaylord-Harden and Cunningham 534).</p>	<p>detectives. Starr feels tense because she has to remember and tell again about the incident which afflicts Khalil. It makes her depression until she is crying. It happens because the incident is bad experience for her.</p>
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	toward her. “Could you please give her a second,” she says. It sounds more like an order than a question.						
30.	<p>“So, what’s the hate they’re giving the ‘little infants’ in today’s society?” “Racism?”</p> <p>“You gotta get a li’l more detailed than that. Think ‘bout Khalil and his whole situation. Before he died.” “He was a drug dealer.” It hurts to say that. “And possibly a gang member.” “Why was he a drug dealer? Why are so many people in our neighborhood drug dealers?”...Khalil said- he got tired of choosing between</p>	Dialogue	12	167	Negative Impact of Racial Discrimination on/ 3	Priest et al. that “Racial discrimination can affect health and wellbeing...restricted access to social resources such as employment, housing and education...” (2).	The dialogue above is the explanation of the reason why many Blacks cannot be prosperous life. Then, they choose to be drug dealer. It happens because of the lack of job opportunities which they get. So, they cannot get money to make their living.

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	lights and food. “They need money,” I say. “And they don’t have a lot of other ways to get it.” “Right. Lack of opportunities,” Daddy says.						
31.	<p>Water cascades from a hose, making rainbows against the sunlight like it did six years ago, right before bullets took Natasha...</p> <p>“When I was ten, I saw my other best friend get murdered in a drive-by.”</p> <p>Funny how murdered comes out easily now...The shots, the look on Natasha’s face. They never caught the person who did it. I guess it didn’t matter enough. But it</p>	Dialogue	14	215	Negative Impact of Racial Discrimination on/ 3	<p>Sanders-Phillips et al. explain that “Exposure to racial discrimination at this point can increase self-consciousness; decrease self-esteem and self-efficacy; and foster anger, depression, and anxiety symptoms...These experiences can have enduring effects on</p>	<p>It shows how Starr is angry towards the unfair treatment experienced by her friends as Blacks. They do not get the justice for the incident that they have experienced. She explains indirectly that Blacks have the same right to live like the</p>

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	did matter. She mattered.” I look at Ms. Ofrah, but I can barely see her for all the tears. “And I want everyone to know that Khalil mattered too.”					mental and physical functioning...” (S178).	others. So, they have also the right to get the justice.
32.	“I’m not apologizing because it was only a joke!” she shouts. “It doesn’t make me a racist. I’m not letting you guys guilt trip me like this. What’s next? You want me to apologize because my ancestors were slave masters or something stupid?”...way too many people are watching. I cannot go angry black girl on her...Just like it’s not my fault you can’t get over what happened to Khalil.” “So I’m	Dialogue	10	336	Negative Impact of Racial Discrimination on/ 3	Chang and Tan, that “...individuals who experienced racial discrimination tend to have higher levels of anger and hostility” (467).	From the evidence above, it is seen that Starr cannot control her emotions, she is angry after hearing Hailey’s statement. She says that Khalil deserves to die. Furthermore, Hailey also appreciates the act that is done by the White officer

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<p>supposed to ‘get over’ the fact he was murdered?” “Yes, get over it! He was probably gonna end up dead anyway.” “Are you serious?” Maya says. “He was a drug dealer and a gangbanger,” Hailey says. “Somebody was gonna kill him eventually.” “Get over it?” I repeat. She folds her arms and does this little neck movement. “Um, yeah? Isn’t that what I said? The cop probably did everyone a favor. One less drug dealer on the” I move Maya out the way and slam my fist against the side of Hailey’s face. It hurts, but damn it feels good...I’m no</p>						<p>to Khalil. Therefore, Starr cannot restrain her anger so she punches Hailey. It is the evidence from the negative impact of racial discrimination. It is experienced by people who are exposed to racial discrimination through their peers from the same group. They have a high level of anger towards people who think that their race deserve to be</p>
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	longer Williamson Starr or even Garden Heights Starr. I'm pissed.						treated differently.
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