

**WHITE SUPREMACY TOWARDS IGBO PEOPLE
IN CHINUA ACHEBE'S *THINGS FALL APART***

THESIS

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ABSTRACT

Amalia, Fitrah. 2013. **White Supremacy Towards Igbo People in Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart***. Study Program of English, Department of Languages and Literature, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Sri Herminingrum; Co-supervisor: Melania Shinta Harendika.

Key words: White Supremacy, Negative Stereotyping, Racism, Chinua Achebe, Retention, *Things Fall Apart*

The phenomenon of colonization is important part in a history. Colonization is contributed in the development of nations in the world. The concept of 3G (Gold, Gospel, and Glory) which becomes the background of European colonizers travel around. Africa as a big continent which is rich with natural resources becomes the destination of European colonizers. In fact, Africa cannot be separated with the colonization issue and this is portrayed in literary works as the medium of the author to react towards the social phenomena around them. One of the most influential African writers, Chinua Achebe, wrote his idea of British colonization in Nigeria especially Igbo land in his first novel, *Things Fall Apart*. He describes the Igbo people and their custom before the arrival of the White people and what happened during and after the arrival of them in Igbo land.

Postcolonial approach is applied in this study because *Things Fall Apart* depicts the first contact of White colonizer and indigenous people. This approach leads to open the indication and the process of colonization. In line with colonization, the arising of White Supremacy is the main focus of this study to be analyzed. To meet the proper analysis and interpretation, this study uses White Supremacy theory and other supporting theories such as negative stereotyping and race theory. In addition the retention of the Igbo people of White Supremacy which is happened around them is also investigated.

This study uncovers the aspects which are supported the figuration of White Supremacy. The result of this study also confirms that there are four aspects which supported the formation of White Supremacy. They are religion, law, institution and technology. Then, the negative stereotyping which is addressed to the Igbo creates discrimination by the White as their racism action. Whereas the Igbo retention is divided into two ways, that are verbal and action.

ABSTRAK

Amalia, Fitrah. 2013. **Supremasi Kaum Kulit Putih Terhadap Orang-Orang Igbo Pada Chinua Achebe Novel, *Things Fall Apart***. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing 1: Sri Herminingrum, Pembimbing 2: Melania Shinta Harendika

Kata Kunci: Supremasi Kulit Putih, Stereo Negatif, Rasisme, Chinua Achebe, Perlawanan, *Things Fall Apart*.

Fenomena penjajahan adalah bagian penting dari sejarah. Penjajahan berkontribusi pada perkembangan bangsa di dunia. Konsep 3G (Gold, Gospel, Glory) melatarbelakangi para penjajah Eropa untuk pergi keliling dunia. Afrika sebagai salah satu benua besar yang kaya akan sumber daya alam menjadi tujuan para penjajah dari Eropa. Kenyataannya Afrika tidak dapat dilepaskan dari isu penjajahan dan hal ini tercermin pada karya sastra yang menjadi media penulis dalam merespon fenomena sosial disekitarnya. Salah satu penulis Afrika yang paling berpengaruh, Chinua Achebe, menuliskan idenya tentang penjajahan Inggris di Nigeria terutama terhadap masyarakat Igbo pada novel pertamanya yang berjudul *Things Fall Apart*. Achebe menggambarkan bagaimana kaum Igbo dan kebiasaannya sebelum kedatangan orang-orang Kulit Putih dan apa yang terjadi setelah kedatangan mereka disana.

Pendekatan *Postcolonial* diaplikasikan pada studi ini untuk membuka indikasi penjajahan dalam proses penjajahan. Sejalan dengan penjajahan yang terjadi munculah Supremasi kaum kulit putih yang menjadi fokus utama penelitian ini. Untuk mendapatkan analisis dan interpretasi yang tepat, studi ini menggunakan teori Supremasi Kulit Putih yang didukung oleh teori stereo negatif dan teori rasisme. Studi ini menunjukkan aspek apa saja yang mendukung kesupremasian Kulit Putih. Selain itu juga menunjukkan usaha perlawanan dari kaum Igbo terhadap Supremasi Kulit Putih yang ada disekitar mereka. Juga, perlawanan dari masyarakat Igbo atas Supremasi Kulit Putih yang terjadi disekitar mereka juga diinvestigasi.

Studi ini menunjukkan aspek-aspek yang mendukung pembentukan kesupremasian Kulit Putih. Hasil studi ini juga menegaskan bahwa empat aspek yang mendukung pembentukan supremasi Kulit putih. Aspek-aspek itu adalah agama, hukum, institusi, dan teknologi. Selanjutnya studi ini menunjukkan adanya penggambaran negatif tentang kaum Igbo yang mana menimbulkan diskriminasi oleh Kulit Putih sebagai wujud tindakan rasis mereka. Sedangkan, perlawanan dari kaum Igbo terbagi menjadi dua cara yaitu secara lisan dan tindakan.

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