

AN ANALYSIS OF RACIAL PROFILING IN DEAR MARTIN NOVEL BY NIC STONE

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Abstract

This paper aims to discuss the existence of racial profiling related to the main character Justyce McAllister in Nic Stone's novel *Dear Martin*. The cases related to race and racism in the novel urged the researchers to conduct research about racial issues, especially racial profiling. Racial profiling is committed and used as the basis for suspicion in directing discretionary law enforcement actions such as stopping, checking, questioning or searching a person based on their race. It is defined as the behavior of the authorities to initiate traffic stops by using race or skin color as the indicator. The novel *Dear Martin* is chosen considering the plot story of the novel that tells a story about an African-American teenager named Justyce McAllister. The story is about McAllister problem with white people. Thus, the researchers wanted to analyze the existence of racial profiling in the novel. To conduct the analysis, descriptive qualitative method was employed. This method was used as this research was considered as a textual analysis. Sociological criticism approach and racial profiling theories were also used in this research to help the researchers conducting the analysis. After analyzing the data gathered, the researchers found out that the novel *Dear Martin* contains the aspects of racial profiling as seen through what happened to the main character Justyce McAllister.

Keywords: *Dear Martin*, Nic Stone, racism, racial profiling

INTRODUCTION

Novels can be a realistic portrayal of reality. They reflect the picture of real characters, characters that depart from social reality and can convey dialogues and conversation that can stir and move the hearts of the readers (Amelia & Dintasi, 2017). As literary work that can reflect reality, novels portray many issues in the real world (Setri & Setiawan, 2020). Among many problems and issues that exist, the researchers chose one of the issues that often happens which is related to racial conflict or racism. The issue related to racial conflict and racism is chosen by considering that it still frequently occurs. An article that is written by Horowitz, Brown, and Cox revealed that more than 150 years after the 13th amendment abolish slavery in the United States, the legacy of slavery, as the example of racism, continues to happen (Horowitz, Brown, & Cox, 2019).

Racism can be defined as a belief that has two components, namely the difference and power (Al-Hafizh, 2016). In other words, racism can be seen when there are differences and power in a situation or in a person. Racism comes from mental attitude that looks at other people as if they are different from us permanent and unbridgeable (Samanik, 2018). These different feelings then encourage the community the race you feel superior to dominate and dominate other racial communities. In specific, racism can be defined as the belief that humans are divided into separate and exclusive biological entities known as "race" (Smedley, 2021). Briefly, racism is an act that differentiates humans based on their race.

In this study, the writers focus on racial profiling. It is a term that is used by the police of generalization based on race, ethnicity, religion, or national origin, rather than individual behavior, specific suspect descriptions or intelligence (Delsol, 2021). Racial profiling is an act committed as the effect of racial discrimination that is included as racial issue. Racial profiling is committed and used as the basis for suspicion in directing discretionary law enforcement actions such as stops, identity checks, questioning, or searchers a person based on their race (Delsol, 2021). Simply, it is defined as the behavior of the police that initiated traffic stops by using race or skin color as the indicator (Ranti & Nurmaily, 2021).

It refers to the behavior of the police and other law enforcers who tend to target African-American and Latino poachers in the streets of major cities in America as perpetrators of crime such as drug dealers, theft, robbery, sexual harassment, etc. If we want to explore further into their past, of course Racial Profiling is closely related to the history of slavery in the United States, especially southern America such as Atlanta and Georgia. The most famous case of racial profiling is the case happened to George Floyd in America. Floyd passed away in police custody on May 25 because of the racial profiling that was done by the police officer. He died because the police saw him as a bad person just because of his race (Gal et.al, 2020).

That tragedy may be a case that can open the eyes of the world that the racial issue of racial profiling is dangerous and should not be continuously committed. Considering that, the researchers bring the issue of racial issue, especially racial profiling into this analysis. A novel entitled *Dear Martin* is used as the object of analysis. The researchers assumes that the novel contains the portrayal of racial profiling by the experience of the main character, McAllister, who was arrested by the police. The researchers believes that *Dear Martin* is about criticizing the acts of racism of law enforcement against African-American adolescents in the modern United States. Racial profiling also happened in the other literary work by Fadilah Satya Handayani entitled *Racial Discrimination towards the Hazaras as Reflected in Khaled Hosseini's The Kite Runner*. The result of that study shows that racial discrimination in *The Kite Runner* is caused by social structural factors and social psychological factors. Pashtuns and Hazaras differ in terms of religious beliefs, cultural practices, social status, and physical appearances. Pashtun as the majority race and ethnic in Afghanistan is Sunni Moslem while Hazara is Shi'a.

The case of racial issue happened to the literary work by *An Analysis of Police Traffic Stops and Searches of Motorists in Nebraska, 2002-2007* by Ngozi Caleb Kamalu. The aim of that study is to discuss the history of racial profiling, analyze the courts' positions on the topic, define racial profiling, review related literature on the theme, analyze Nebraska's law enforcement data between 2002 and 2007, draw appropriate conclusion, and in the end make policy recommendations. Furthermore, the research also employed the research done by Ronal Weitzer and Steven Tuch entitled *Perceptions of Racial Profiling: Race, Class, and Personal Experience*. The aim of that study is to analyze recent national survey data on citizens' views of racial profiling. Racial profiling by the police has become an increasingly controversial issue in recent years, but we know little about the extent of the problem and even less about public perceptions of profiling.

METHOD

The researchers used qualitative research to elaborate the idea. The analysis of qualitative method is different with quantitative method because the objects are not focused on number (Rido, 2015). Qualitative focuses more on the description and explanation (Dharlie & Samanik, 2021). By using qualitative research, it will help the researchers to gain the objective of the research (Afif & Amelia, 2021). "Qualitative research method focuses on observing events from the perspective of those involved and attempted to understand why individuals behave as they do (Afrianto, 2017; Azijah & Gulö, 2020). They take more nature approach to the resolution of research problems (Connaway & Powell, 2010). Additionally, qualitative research is used because it helps the researchers to focus on describing the findings and writing the analysis in detail (Samanik, 2018). Qualitative research method also focuses on the content of analysis and the actions that were done (Evayani & Rido, 2019). Based on the explanation above, qualitative method is influential because this study is considering the experience or the act of Justyce McAllister as the main character of *Dear Martin* novel. By knowing the act of the other characters, the researchers will reveal out the act of Racial Profiling within the novel.

Words, sentences, and dialogues can be used to reveal certain issues in literary works (Kiranamita & Samanik, 2021). Books, book chapters, essays, interview, talks, newspaper headlines and articles, historical documents, and conversations are included as texts (Samanik & Lianasari, 2016). By using that, the data can be able to answer the research questions (Pranoto & Sartika, 2021). The researchers used library research method to gather some information in this paper. It is used to support the research (Amelia & Daud, 2020). The descriptive qualitative method also allows the researchers to provide the data in the form of narrations and dialogues (Cenita & Nurmaily, 2020). Moreover, to collect the data, the researchers used the library research method. It means that the researchers used it to collect the data from written sourcebooks and articles (Samanik, 2018). Above, qualitative method is influential because this study is considering the experience or the act of Justyce McAllister as the main character of *Dear Martin* novel. By knowing the act of the other characters, the researchers will reveal out the act of Racial Profiling within the novel.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The issue of racial profiling refers to the law enforcement actions carried out by police officers because it is based more on ethnic, racial, religion or national identity, rather than individual actions or objective evidence. It is defined as the act of suspecting or targeting someone on the basis of assumed characteristics or behavior of a racial or ethnic group, not on the suspicion of an individual. Racial profiling, however, are not limited to just a person's ethnicity or race, but can also be based on an individual's religion, or national origin.

Using that definition and theory of racial profiling, the writers found that the novel Entitled *Dear Martin* by Nic Stone has the materials of racial profiling that does exist in Atlanta and is seen in the main character. The main Justyce McAllister, a 17 years old African-American teenager who has been subjected to racist abuse and is accused of stealing a car after trying to drive a drunken ex-girlfriend home. The writers tried to reveal out Justyce McAllister's school-life and his tragic story when he got arrested by U.S police. Hence, below, the writers have written the data analysis and discussion about that.

The result of the analysis found the researchers found that the main character, Justyce McAllister suffered from the racial profiling done by the authorities. The discussion of that is written below.

1. Racial Profiling Action by Stopping Black People

The first situation that is considered as racial profiling, according to Cleary in 2000, is when the authorities stop someone not because he/she is guilty, but because he/she is black (Cleary, 2000). This situation means that the authorities are suspecting someone then decide to stop him/her because as a black people, they look suspicious.

In *Dear Martin* novel, this situation can be seen in page 11, where Justyce tried to get his ex-girlfriend, Melo, home, because Melo drank badly. Justyce tried to sit Melo down in his car when suddenly he heard a short siren behind him. It is seen through the quotation below.

Datum 1:

Justyce struggles to get the back door open and is lowering her into the car when he hears the WHOOOP of a short siren and sees the blue lights. In the few seconds it takes the police car to screech to a stop behind him, Justyce settles Melo into the backseat (Stone, 2017: 11).

The quotation above showed the first tragedy Justyce felt with the police. In that case, Justyce tried to help her ex-girlfriend, who at that time was very drunk and could not drive. He struggled to help her and tried to get her to the car. However, suddenly the police stopped behind his car. He knew that the police tried to stop and question him because he could hear the short siren of the police as well as see the blue lights of the siren. The siren of the police usually indicated that the police tried to stop and question someone. In other words, in the case of Justyce, he was stopped by the police though the police had no proof that he done something suspicious. this action is identified as part of racial profiling, since based on the definition of racial profiling itself According to Cleary (2000), racial profiling can be seen when the authority stops and suspect someone because of the race. It is in line with Justyce's tragedy who at that time assumed did something because he was black people who tried to save white girl. however, even though they did not do a crime, the police will always give the negative assumption to Justyce because he is part of black people and in that novel explained that there is a regulation from the government to give the racial profiling to the black people. so that, there are a lot possibilities that happen to the black people, including they lose their life because of that regulation and the actions from the police in their town.

Datum 2:

Justyce can hear the approaching footsteps, but he stays focused on getting Mello strapped in. he wants it to be clear to the cops that she wasn't gonna drive so she won't be even worse (Stone, 2017: 11).

The datum above happened in page 11, when Justyce tried to help his ex-girlfriend named Mello Taylor. It is explained in the novel that Mello got drunk, and because Justyce is Mello's ex, Justyce understood that Mello is a stone drunk, but even as a stone drunk, at that time the situation was too much for Mello. Hence, Justyce tried to help Mello by driving her home. The quotation above happened when Justyce tried to get Mello into the car to drive her home. The decision to drive Mello home came from Justyce's thought that it was not right to leave a girl alone in a vulnerable situation. In the quotation above, it is shown that when Justyce tried to settle Mello on the backseat, suddenly he heard the approaching footsteps. After Justyce heard a siren and saw blue lights from the police car, he heard the approaching footsteps, which was the police. Justyce did nothing but help Melo, however the fact that the police came and stop the car behind his car showed that the police, as the authority, felt suspicious with him, and it probably because Justyce was black. Cleary (2000) explained that one of the signs of racial profiling action is when an officer or police stops someone without any reasonable reason (Cleary, 2000). The reasonable reason that is meant could be in the form of the screaming from the

other person, indication of violence, or a resistance against the other person. Meanwhile, in the novel, Justyce just tried to get Mello on the backseat. Therefore, the researchers of this current research can assume that datum 1 is the proof of racial profiling indication as the officer approach Justyce without any reason. Additionally, in page 12 the police clearly stated that he stopped because he felt suspicious with Justyce appearance as a black people, and not because Justyce did something suspicious. The quotation from page 12 *Dear Martin Novel* is written below.

Datum 3:

I know your kind: punks like you wander the streets of nice neighborhoods searching for prey. Just couldn't resist the pretty white girl who'd locked her keys in her car, could ya? (Stone, 2017: 12).

After Justyce heard the sirens and footsteps, he saw the police came to him. Though at first Justyce thought that it would not be a trouble, because he just wanted to drive Mello home and had not bad intention to Mello, it turns out that Justyce prediction was wrong. Without asking him any further about what Justyce do at that time, the police directly gave his wrong prejudice towards Justyce. The quotation above clearly proved that the authority, in that case the police, stopped his car behind Justyce because Justyce was a black people. The police had the assumption that black people, which in the quotation referred as "your kind", like to wander the streets looking for beautiful woman. The researchers assumed that the assumption of the police addressed to Justyce and black people, because the police used the term "your kind", which could be interpreted as the kind of people with the same type, appearance, or race. In the novel, it was explained that Justyce was a black people, meanwhile Mello was a white people.

Hence, since in that situation there were only Mello and Justyce, the words "your kind" stated by the police was addressed to Justyce, as a black person. The statement in datum 2 showed that the police just done the act of racial profiling, by suspecting Justyce did something bad just because he is black. Additionally, the police did not ask for Justyce clarification of what he did there at night. The statement said by the police to Justyce was merely the prejudice of the police to black people. Hence, instead, the police directly assumed that Justyce came for Melo because he was pretty and assumed that Melo was a stranger to Justyce. The act of a police who stopped and directly accused Justyce just because he was black showed that the police did the racial profiling action. According to Cleary (2000), racial profiling can be seen when the authority stops and suspect someone because of the race. In the quotation from page 11 and 12, the police gave negative judgment to Justyce as a black people.

Therefore, the researchers of this current research believed that data 1 and 2 showed the racial profiling towards Justyce, because those data as the proof that support the definition of the racial profiling. since base on the definition racial profiling is law enforcement actions carried out by police officers because it is based more on ethnic, racial, religion or national identity, rather than individual actions or objective evidence. Racial profiling can be defined as the act of suspecting or targeting someone on the basis of assumed characteristics or behavior of a racial or ethnic group, not on the suspicion of an individual.

The bad prejudice as stated by the police in data 1 and 2 continued to another racial profiling action done by the police, as written in page 12.

Datum 4:

Don't you say shit to me, you son of a bitch. I knew your punk ass was up to no good when I saw you walking down the road with that goddamn hood on (Stone, 2017: 12).

In the datum above, the police shoved Justyce to the ground and tried to arrest Justyce. When Justyce tried to explain the police the misunderstanding that happened at that time, the police directly cut Justyce statement said another bad assumption towards Justyce as a black people. The datum above showed the reason of why at first the police stopped behind Justyce's car. The police also clearly stated that the reason of why he stopped Justyce is because he used the typical black people appearance, which is hoodie. It could be seen in page 12, as written above. The statement above showed that the police stopped Justyce simply because Justyce wore a hoodie. In the thoughts of the police, hoodie was often used by the black people. Hence, when the police saw Justyce walked using a hoodie at night, he totally sure that Justyce had a bad intention. It explained the reason of why the police stopped Justyce from the very beginning. Datum 3 also showed that the police had no proof that Justyce had a bad intention, because the statement of the police could be interpreted that the police only believed that Justyce was bad because he was a black person, used hoodie, and with a white woman at night. The police assumed that Justyce was a bad person only because of that. The act of the police is considered as racial profiling, because racial profiling acts will stop someone just because his/her appearance or race (Cleary, 2000). Hence, the researchers believed that datum 3 showed the proof of racial profiling towards Justyce as the proof was in line with the theory.

Datum 5:

Mama told him how to handle this type of situation, though he must admit he never expected to actually need the advice: Be respectful; keep the anger in check; make sure the police can see your hands (though that's impossible right now) (Stone, 2017: 12).

In response to the accused of the police towards him, Justyce tried to remember the message of his mother in case he had to face bad situation with the police. The fact that Justyce's mother gave a message about that type of situation proved that that incident is something that commonly happen to the black people. In the statement, as written above in datum 4, Justyce's mother said that when being arrested by the police, a black person should make sure that the hands can be seen by the police. The researchers interpreted that the suggestion is given because if the police cannot see the hands of the black people, the police will assume that the black people bring weapon. At that time, Justyce remembered the message from her mother because he realized that the police did the racial profiling action towards him, which made him tried to follow his mother's suggestion, which are be respectful, keep the anger, and make sure the police can see the hands. From that, the researchers believed that the action of the police was considered as racial profiling, as Justyce also realized that. The message from his mother also proved that the black people should back down because white people see them bad.

Datum 6:

Officer Castillo, I mean you no disresp—

I told your punk ass to shut the fuck up He wishes he could see Melo. Get her to tell this cop the truth. But the dude is blocking his view (Stone, 2017: 13).

During the incident when the police tried to arrest Justyce, Justyce still tried to explain the misunderstanding that happened. But, instead listened to Justyce's explanation, the police said another bad prejudice about the black people. As could be seen in the quotation in datum 6 above, the police said the words "punk ass" to Justyce. The researchers of this current research believed that the words "punk ass" was addressed to the black people, like Justyce, because earlier, in data 3 and 4, the police said the same thing about black people to Justyce. Thus, the datum strengthened the reason of why the police stopped Justyce and tried to arrest him, which was because of the bad prejudice about the black people. The datum is in line with Cleary (2000) who believed that racial profiling can be identified by the action of stopping someone based on the bad prejudice about their race (Cleary, 2000). Hence, the datum above proved that the police did the racial profiling action.

2. Racial Profiling Action by Searching and Questioning Black People

Cleary (2000) explained that the racial profiling issue can happen when the authorities searched and questioned someone based on their race, and not based on the suspicion based on strong evidence (Cleary, 2000). Usually the searching and questioning black people caused by the police who feel suspicious with black people, and not because they did something suspicious. In the novel, this characteristic of racial profiling could be seen in page 134

Datum 7:

Detective: On the night of May twentieth, there was a fire at the home of Garrett and Beverly Tison. The blaze was started at around eleven-forty-five p.m. You know anything about that? (Stone, 2017: 134).

The quotation above happened when Justyce and his mom was at the Bras Prep's commencement ceremony. After the event, suddenly a pair of cops approached Justyce and his mom. The police approached Justyce because the police wanted to ask questions. As stated above, the police asked about Justyce involvement related to the fire tragedy at the home of Garrett and Beverly Tison. The police questioned Justyce without any evidence and with unfounded allegations. In the quotation, it is shown that the police asked whether or not Justyce knew something about that, even though the police had no proof, evidence, or allegation that Justyce knew something about the tragedy.

The questioning continuously happened and the police asked Justyce the same questions for three times. It shows that the police does not search for the proof first, but instead directly asked Justyce without any proof. It means that the police, in that case, questioning Justyce on the basis of his own assumption, which is considered as racial profiling (Cleary, 2000). This questioning action is including as the action of discrimination from the police to the black people inside the novel since based on the definition Racial profiling is law enforcement actions carried out by police officers because it is based more on ethnic, racial, religion or national identity, rather than individual actions or objective evidence. Racial profiling can be defined as the act of suspecting or targeting someone on the basis of assumed characteristics or behavior of a racial or ethnic group, not on the suspicion of an individual. from the questioning actions, which means the police giving the negative assumption

to the character Justyce, just only because Justyce is part of black people and the police generalized all black people are doing crime. therefore, in fact Justyce never do a crime in that moment.

Datum 8:

I know your kind: punks like you wander the streets of nice neighborhoods searching for prey. Just couldn't resist the pretty white girl who'd locked her keys in her car, could ya? (Stone, 2017: 12).

Another proof of questioning act done by the police could be seen in page 12 in the novel. In that quotation, the police said the bad prejudice to Justyce as well as asked him something sensitive with the basis of the police's assumption and prejudice just because Justyce is black people. In that case, Justyce tried to bring his drunk friend home, while suddenly the police stop by him and asked him what he was doing at night. It could be seen in the quotation in datum 5, that the police officer asked whether Justyce could not resist the pretty white girl who'd locker her keys in the car. That statement could be interpreted that the police asked Justyce not because Justyce did something suspicious or brought any weapon, but because Justyce was outside with a girl at night, even though actually Justyce was trying to help his friend only.

Hence, the police in that case showed the questioning action that based on his own assumption, and without any proof. this questioning action is including as the action of discrimination from the police to the black people inside the novel since based on the definition Racial profiling is law enforcement actions carried out by police officers because it is based more on ethnic, racial, religion or national identity, rather than individual actions or objective evidence. Racial profiling can be defined as the act of suspecting or targeting someone on the basis of assumed characteristics or behavior of a racial or ethnic group, not on the suspicion of an individual. from the questioning actions, which means the police giving the negative assumption to the character just because Justyce is part of black people and generalized him do a crime to the white girl inside the car. even though, in fact Justyce does not even touch her or do a crime to her in that moment.

3. Racial Profiling Action by Arresting Black People

The theory of racial profiling by Cleary (2000) explained that the racial profiling can be seen when the authorities arresting someone not because he/she did wrong, but because he/she is a black people (Cleary, 2000). Further, Cleary explained that the action of arresting can include force, seize, take into custody, or use objects such as handcuff to stop and arrest (Cleary, 2000). However, the authority only can arrest someone if he or she did criminal actions, yet if the authority arrest someone because of age, dress, time of day, geography, and race or ethnicity, it means that it already considers as racial profiling (Cleary, 2000).

In the novel Dear Martin itself, the act of the police that shows the racial profiling action by arresting based on race or ethnicity could be seen in page 12.

Datum 9:

Before he can get his head out of the car, he feels a tug on his shirt and is yanked backward. His head smacks the doorframe just before a hand clamps down on the back of his neck. His upper body slams onto the trunk with so much force, he bites the inside of his cheek, and his mouth fills with blood. Jus swallows, head spinning, unable to get his bearings. The sting of cold metal around his wrists pulls him back to reality. Handcuffs. (Stone, 2017: 12).

In the quotation above, the police used force to get Justyce out of his car. The force is used even though Justyce made no resistance. At first, when the police came Justyce planned to tell the police that Melo was not going to drive, instead he would drive, so the police did not have to be worry about that. However, before he could explain, the police suddenly accused him and tried to arrest him. The police used force without any explanation or question before. Cleary stated that the arrest can be done under certain circumstances of crimes such as burglary, robbery, or rape (Cleary, 2000). However, the situation of Justyce, who wanted to take her ex-girlfriend home was not considered as any of those circumstances.

The quotation in page 12 clearly showed that Justyce was not able to do anything when the police directly tug on his shirt backward until his head smacked the doorframe. The physical attack was used by the police to Justyce and it caused Justyce got wounded. The arresting action was also followed with the police who used handcuffs on Justyce. The action of the police showed that he committed racial profiling on Justyce by arresting him because he was black, not because he did criminals. The fact that physical attack and handcuffs were used to arrest him without any question or explanation before strengthen the point that racial profiling was done by the police towards Justyce (Cleary, 2000).

Those actions that used by the police are identified as the racial profiling, since based on the definition Racial profiling is law enforcement actions carried out by police officers because it is based more on ethnic, racial, religious or national identity, rather than individual actions or objective evidence. Racial profiling can be defined as the act of suspecting or targeting someone on the basis of assumed characteristics or behavior of a racial or ethnic group, not on the suspicion of an individual. from the physical abuse from the police, and the

negative assumption that given by the police, these activities are clearly seen as the proof that included as part of racial profiling to the main character Justyce.

The racial profiling action by arresting also can be seen in the novel *Dear Martin* page 12, where Justyce was arrested but Melo did not.

Datum 10:

It hits him: Melo's drunk beyond belief in the backseat of a car she fully intended to drive, yet Jus is the one in handcuffs (Stone, 2017: 12).

In the quotation above, it could be seen that Justyce got handcuffed by the police because he was black, as explained in the previous quotation. However, his ex-girlfriend, Melo, who was drunk was not arrested because Melo in the novel is a biracial that considers as white people. Logically, Melo should be suspected as she drunk in the middle of the night. However, that did not happen because Melo was white. Yet, Justyce who did nothing and just tried to help Melo got arrested because he was black. This clearly identified as racial profiling, shown by the action of the police who gave unbalance treatment to these two different people with different background. since based on the definition Racial profiling is law enforcement actions carried out by police officers because it is based more on ethnic, racial, religion or national identity, rather than individual actions or objective evidence. Racial profiling can be defined as the act of suspecting or targeting someone on the basis of assumed characteristics or behavior of a racial or ethnic group, not on the suspicion of an individual. (Cleary, 2000). from the moment of Melo's and Justyce, the writers believe that the police is generalized all the black people in the same field and did not give them a chance to defense themselves even though they are not doing a crime, but still get the accused by the police.

Another proof of the racial profiling in the novel by arresting Justyce because he was black and not because he did wrong is still can be seen in page 12.

Datum 11:

The cop shoves him to the ground beside the police cruiser as he asks if Justyce understands his rights. Justyce doesn't remember hearing any rights, but his ears had been ringing from the two blows to the head, so maybe he missed them. He swallows more blood. "Officer, this is a big misundersta—" he starts to say, but he doesn't get to finish because the officer hits him in the face. (Stone, 2017: 12).

The quotation above shows that the police used force to get Justyce got to the ground. The police also said whether or not Justyce understands his right. That statement usually used by the police to arrest someone (Cleary, 2000). The conclusion can be drawn that the police arrested Justyce using force, physical attack, and handcuffs because Justyce was black. in this position, Justyce as the black people did not get the chance even only to defense himself because of his racial and skin color. This action is as the proof to support the definition of the racial profiling itself. Since based on the definition racial profiling is law enforcement actions carried out by police officers because it is based more on ethnic, racial, religion or national identity, rather than individual actions or objective evidence. Racial profiling can be defined as the act of suspecting or targeting someone because of assumed characteristics or behavior of a racial or ethnic group, not on the suspicion of an individual.

The novel also showed that the similar issue often happens to black people. It could be seen through the way the mother warning her child that similar racial profiling act using arrested action often happens. Thus, the mother told several tips to handle the situation. The warnings can be seen in the novel page 13.

Datum 12:

Mama told him how to handle this type of situation, though he must admit he never expected to actually need the advice: Be respectful; keep the anger in check; make sure the police can see your hands (though that's impossible right now (Stone, 2017: 13).

The quotation above showed that the similar case of racial profiling often happens, until the mother had tips and trick to undergo the situation. In the quotation, it could be seen that the action of arresting based on racial profiling often happens, and most often the police will take further action if the black people does not show their hands. Thus, the mother said that the black people had to make sure that their hands can be seen by the police. The black people need to be wise when this racial profiling happen; they need to control themselves, to make the police believe with them, because this condition will threaten their life. Though in fact not all black people are criminals, they need to prove that they are not, because most likely police will suspect the black people. This needs to be done, because the white police will never care about the condition of black people. The behavior is classified as racial profiling in which police officers act unexpectedly on black people and accuse them of false accusations. this action is as the proof of the racial profiling and support the definition of racial profiling based on the theory, since based on the definition Racial profiling is law enforcement actions carried out by police officers because it is based more on ethnic, racial, religion or national identity, rather than individual actions or objective evidence. Racial profiling can be defined as the act of suspecting or targeting

someone on the basis of assumed characteristics or behavior of a racial or ethnic group, not on the suspicion of an individual. and the solution that given by quotation above is the proof for being a black people must be back down to them to be safe from the threat from the police.

In racial profiling, police also often show presumption of innocence behavior (Cleary, 2000). It means that the police accuse or make bad assumption to the black people without having a strong proof or evidence. The assumption then urged the police to arrest black people just because of the race or ethnicity. In the novel itself, this situation can be seen in page 69.

Datum 13:

Jus grabs the flask again and takes a swig. "Niggas gettin' shot for carrying candy and cell phones and shit. Can you imagine what woulda happened to me if I'd had my cell phone out that night? I could be dead, dawg. And for what?" He swigs again just to feel the burn. (Stone, 2017: 69).

The quotation above showed that the police accused and arrested black people because of their race, and not because they did criminals. It is shown through the statement that black people were getting shot because he carried candy and cell phone. That fact showed that even so the black people was not wrong, they still can get accused or physical attack because the police had bad assumption towards the black people. From the presumption of innocence, it is shown that the main character, Justyce, thought that this could also happen to him and other people. The quotation above showed how racial profiling often happened to black people, which proved that they are an easy target because there is no law that protects black people, as they are seen as criminals. In that quotation, Justyce totally aware that his situation could get worse if at that time, at the night he got arrested, he was holding a cell phone, because the police would mistake his cell phone as a gun.

This negative assumption from the police as the proof of the condition Justyce during his life as the black people and got some bad treatment, and all the bad treatment from the police could make he died. from that it reflected to the definition of racial profiling, since based on the definition Racial profiling is law enforcement actions carried out by police officers because it is based more on ethnic, racial, religion or national identity, rather than individual actions or objective evidence. Racial profiling can be defined as the act of suspecting or targeting someone on the basis of assumed characteristics or behavior of a racial or ethnic group, not on the suspicion of an individual. so that, from that regulation the police can do anything because they have the power to do the physical abuse and many others discrimination things.

The racial profiling issue in the novel also explained by Justyce when as a black people, it is even suspicious for him to wear a hoodie. Justyce stated that even though he wanted to help his ex-girlfriend, the police kept arrest him because he is black. It can be seen in page 14.

Datum 14:

And despite the fact that my ex-girl was visibly drunk off her ass, excuse my language, I apparently looked so menacing in my prep school hoodie, the cop who cuffed me called for backup.

The craziest part is while I thought everything would be cool as soon as her parents got there, no matter what they told the cops, these dudes would not release me. Mr. Taylor offered to call my mom, but the cops made it clear that since I'm 17, I'm considered an adult when placed under arrest—aka there was nothing Mama could do. (Stone, 2017: 14).

The quotation above proved that Justyce got arrested while he appeared using his prep school hoodie. It means that, as the black people, the police still arrested him because he looked suspicious in his prep school hoodie. Not only that, the police also arrested him by using handcuffs and even called for backup. It shows that the police felt threatened, even so Justyce brought no weapon and did no mistake. The quotation above also showed that Justyce was really arrested and brought to the police office for something he did not do, just because she was black. During his under-arrested, he could do nothing and was not allowed to explain anything. It proved that the police in that novel committed racial profiling to Justyce.

Those activities are identified as the racial profiling, since based on the definition of racial profiling itself. since based on the definition Racial profiling is law enforcement actions carried out by police officers because it is based more on ethnic, racial, religion or national identity, rather than individual actions or objective evidence. Racial profiling can be defined as the act of suspecting or targeting someone on the basis of assumed characteristics or behavior of a racial or ethnic group, not on the suspicion of an individual. so that, because the police have the law that allowed them to do an abuse thing to the black people, and it makes them have the power to do anything to the black people. even though, they have the same right to life as the human in the reality, but because the regulation, the black people losing a half of their own right, at least for being safe in their own country.

As the main character who underwent the racial profiling issue, Justyce was totally aware that it was not something he supposed to undergo. He knew exactly that he did nothing wrong, even so the police kept

suspecting him. The statement that showed how Justyce knew he was arrested because he was black, not because he did something black, could be found in page 162.

Datum 15:

Last night changed me. I don't wanna walk around all pissed off and looking for problems, but I know I can't continue to pretend nothing's wrong. Yeah, there are no more "colored" water fountains, and it's supposed to be illegal to discriminate, but if I can be forced to sit on the concrete in too-tight cuffs when I've done nothing wrong, it's clear there's an issue. That things aren't as equal as folks say they are. (Stone, 2017: 162).

In the quotation above, Justyce stated that the racial profiling he got was a discrimination against black people. Justice was aware that it was illegal to force someone to sit in too-tight cuffs when that person was not doing something wrong. That quotation strengthens the point of racial profiling existence in the novel, because Cleary (2000) stated that force someone and cuff someone when the person did nothing wrong, but because of their race is considered as racial profiling (Cleary, 2000). It was unequal to treat someone badly because of the race. The quotation above was written by Justyce while he got arrested in the office and his hands were handcuffed, however, he still tried to flow down his feelings about the inequality he felt. the feeling of unequal that felt by Justyce as the proof the black people could not feel safe in their daily activities. so that, this can be proof that support the definition of racial profiling itself, since based on the definition Racial profiling is law enforcement actions carried out by police officers because it is based more on ethnic, racial, religion or national identity, rather than individual actions or objective evidence. Racial profiling can be defined as the act of suspecting or targeting someone on the basis of assumed characteristics or behavior of a racial or ethnic group, not on the suspicion of an individual. and in this case, the writers believe the feelings of Justyce are coming from the treatment from his surrounding, especially from the regulation that given by the government about his skin color that makes the police give him and others black people unequal same as white people in his country.

CONCLUSION

From the analysis done by the researchers, the main character, Justyce, suffered from the racial profiling done by the officer or the police. The sufferings of Justyce were seen by the way the police stop, searches, questions, and arrests him without any reason. The stopping, searching, questioning, and arresting were done because Justyce was a black person. The findings are in line with the theory of racial profiling that believe that racial profiling can be seen when a police officer stops, questions, arrests, and/or searches someone only based on the person's race or ethnicity. Hence, from the analysis, the researchers found the three acts of the police to Justyce that indicated the actions of racial profiling.

The result is really close to the fourth previous studies. The researchers hope this research can be used by other researchers to get some knowledge about racial profiling, and how to deal with this condition. Above all the researchers hope this research can raise the awareness of tolerance and diversity. Finally yet importantly, this research can be useful for the future researchers who want to discuss about racial profiling in deeper issues and giving the impact to the society too to build the tolerance.

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