

Racial Conflict in Chris Cleave's *Little Bee*

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Abstrak

Konflik rasial mencakup perihal bagaimana grup rasial mengikutsertakan grup lain ke dalam konflik. Salah satu contoh dari konflik rasial adalah kolonisasi. Kolonisasi terjadi ketika suatu negara menganggap dirinya lebih unggul dibanding Negara lainnya. Pendapat inilah yang membuat negara yang unggul mendominasi negara bawahannya. Salah satu masalah terbesar dari hirarki sosial terjadi antara orang kulit putih dan orang kulit hitam. Novel *Little Bee* karya Chris Cleave merupakan salah satu karya sastra yang menggambarkan kejadian tersebut. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengungkap konflik rasial yang terjadi pada masyarakat Jamaika dan Nigeria dilengkapi dengan implikasinya. Di dalam skripsi ini, novel *Little Bee* karya Chris Cleave yang diterbitkan oleh penerbit Division of Simon and Schuster digunakan sebagai sumber data utama. Di dalam menjawab rumusan-rumusan masalah yang telah dipaparkan, penggunaan teori sosiologi sastra yang terfokus pada paradigma ke satu oleh Emile Durkheim yang mencakup teori konflik dan poskolonialisme yang dilengkapi dengan konsep hegemoni dari Antonio Gramsci dan konsep hibriditas, mimikri, dan ambivalensi oleh Homi K. Bhabha akan diaplikasikan. Penggambaran konflik rasial dari masyarakat Jamaika dan Nigeria dianalisa menggunakan sosiologi sastra yang terfokus pada teori konflik, seperti gangster, konflik etnis, dan konflik rasial. Implikasi dari konflik rasial dianalisa menggunakan poskolonialisme. Jadi, skripsi ini menggambarkan rasial konflik antara Inggris, Nigeria, dan Jamaika yang berlatar tempat di Inggris, dimana *Little Bee* dan Yvette mendapatkan perlakuan yang tidak adil. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa konflik rasial di dalam novel terjadi akibat kemurnian budaya Inggris. Kemudian implikasi dari konflik rasial menunjukkan kedepresian *Little Bee* dan Yvette, juga percampuran budaya dan identitas dari keduanya akibat dari mempelajari kebudayaan Inggris.

Kata Kunci: konflik rasial, gangster, konflik etnis, Jamaika, Nigeria, teori konflik, sosiologi sastra, dan poskolonialisme.

Abstract

Racial conflict is about how does racial group engages one another in conflict. One example of racial conflict is colonization. Colonization happens when one country regard as the superior than others. This judgment makes the superior country dominates the inferior one. One of the biggest problems of this social hierarchy is between white and black people. Chris Cleave's *Little Bee* is one that represents it. This thesis is aimed to reveal racial conflict of Jamaican and Nigerian and its implication. In this thesis, Chris Cleave's *Little Bee* published by a Division of Simon & Schuster, Inc. is used as the main data source. In answering the statement of the problems, theory of sociology of literature that focuses on the first paradigm by Emile Durkheim that scopes theory of conflict and post-colonialism that completed with concept of hegemony by Antonio Gramsci and Homi K. Bhabha's hybridity, mimicry, and ambivalence are applied. The depiction of racial conflict of Jamaican and Nigeria is analyzed using sociology of literature that focuses on theory of conflict, like gangster, ethnic conflict and racial conflict. The implication of racial conflict is analyzed using post-colonialism. So, this thesis portrays racial conflict among British, Nigerian, and Jamaican in Britain, where *Little Bee* and Yvette get unfair treatment. The result of this study shows that racial conflict in this story is caused by the purity of British culture. Then the implication of racial conflict is shows the depression of *Little Bee* and Yvette, also the mixed culture and identity of them because of learning British culture.

Keywords: racial conflict, gangster, ethnic conflict, Jamaica, Nigeria, theory of conflict, sociology of literature, and post-colonialism

INTRODUCTION

Race has become a trope of ultimate, irreducible difference between cultures, linguistic groups, or adherents of specific belief systems'. Thus, as a discursive, political and ideological term, race function frequently as a means of definition based on binary oppositions between self and other, civilized and savage, and so on (Wolfreys, et al., 2006: 82).

Race with all its differences may raise a problem between one person with another, a group with other groups, even one country with another country. That kind of problem gathered in what we called 'Racial Conflict'.

Racial conflict is about how does racial group engage one another in conflict. One example of racial conflict is colonization. Colonization happen when one country regard as the superior than others. This judgment makes the superior country dominates the inferior one.

The English had compared blackness with death and evil centuries before they met any black people. Thus the first reaction to people with black skin was to assume that they were some form of devil or monster. From this, and from travelers' tales, arose the stereotype of the African, as barbarous, prone to excessive sexual desire, lazy, untrustworthy and even cannibalistic. Black people living in Britain, as well as those living in their own countries under European colonial rule, had to cope with this racism. Racism has been and is central to the experience of black people in Britain, over the centuries.

That so many peoples formerly colonized by Britain, in addition to the local languages they may use at home, speak English, write in English, use English in their schools and universities, and conduct government business in English is an indication of the residual effect of colonial domination on their culture. What has been left behind is a deeply embedded cultural colonization, the inculcation of a British system of government and education, British culture, and British values that denigrate the culture, morals, and even physical appearance of formerly subjugated peoples. Thus, ex-colonials often were left with a psychological "inheritance" of a negative self-image and alienation from their own indigenous cultures, which had been forbidden or devalued for so long that much pre-colonial cultures have been lost.

Those all problems of colonization above included into the study of post-colonialism. Post colonialism also used to analyze literary works which the story is about the superior and inferior country.

Here, I use a novel written by Chris Cleave under the title *Little Bee* to become the main data of my analysis.

Little Bee is the story about Little Bee, a young Nigerian refugee that has just been released from the British immigration detention center where she has been held under horrific conditions for the past two years, after narrowly escaping a traumatic fate in her homeland of Nigeria.

At that time, Nigeria is colonized by the oil company that wants to take oil in Little Bee's village. The oil company uses ethnic conflict as a tool to get the land with low price and without facing formal regulation with the society and pay more. In this situation, the hunters (Africans) kill their own race. To avoid this situation, Little Bee escapes herself from the hunters to Britain by a ship that brings the tons of tea from her homeland. But what happens after arrives in Britain is not same with her thought, she is caught by the officer of British immigration detention center and live there for two years.

In the day she leaves British immigrant detention center, she meets three other illegal immigrants that faces the same problem. One of them, Yevette-Jamaican girl, has the same story as Little Bee. Yevette leaves her homeland, Jamaica, because there are so many conflicts there. Those conflicts is gathered in one main cause, gangster. All of her family members are killed by gangster. Yevette live at detention center for 18 months and she already know about the procedure in the detention center. There is no other way for illegal immigrants, all of them will get the same end, deportation. Knowing this, Yevette makes such agreement with the officer, if the officer can make Yevette exit from detention center, Yevette will do anything for the officer. Then Yevette sell her body to get her freedom. Her decision makes Little Bee and two other girls free from detention center without paper. So, they are now live at British as illegal immigrants.

Alone in a foreign country, without a family member, friend, or pound to call her own, Little Bee is looking for the only English person she knows. Sarah is a beautiful young mother and magazine editor with whom Little Bee shares a dark and tumultuous past. They first met on a beach in Nigeria, where Sarah was vacationing with her husband, Andrew, in an effort to save their marriage after an affair, and their brief encounter has haunted each woman for two years. Although Sarah wants to help Little bee to get her document to be free live in Britain, but in fact Sarah can not do anything. In the end of the story, Little Bee

still sent back by the government to Nigeria, and there she face her destiny.

According to the story above, I conclude that Chris Cleave tries to deliver his experience through his novel. He also tries to give some moral values to the reader. Although he is white people, he tries to give a message to the reader about the suffering of black people because of racial discrimination which is done by white people. In his novel, he puts two kinds of social classes, first is white people, and second is black people. Black people are always in a low level and they always become an object of white people. In this case, British dominates Africa because British wants to fulfill the daily needs of its society, such as British take oil to fulfill the needs of the gasoline for the cars and other transportations, and British cut all of the tea tree down to fulfill the needs of its tradition, tea time. As we know that British known as the largest amount of the tea consumers, it is because of its tradition, Tea Time. For British people, drinking tea is like the French eats frog legs, that has meaning of wealth and prestige. In the other hand, British is included as European that always consider himself as the higher level of race and wants to control developed country and take their property.

Britain is also usually known with the belief of its peaceful place and polite society (if it is compared with America). It is also supported by the quotation that comes from UK Home Office: "Britain is proud of its tradition of providing a safe haven for people fleeing [sic] persecution and conflict" (UK Home Office, 2005). But in this novel we can see that the quotation above is not really happen.

After all, it is unarguable to be questioned that Chris Cleave's *Little Bee* is full of racial conflict. Based on those facts, the racial conflict that emphasizes on this thesis is among British, Nigeria, and Jamaica, thus the potential title that can be put on it is "Racial Conflict in Chris Cleave's *Little Bee*".

In accordance with background study above, it can be simplify discuss among two problems that emerge as significant concern toward this novel.

1. How is racial conflict represented in Chris Cleave's *Little Bee*?
2. What is the implication of racial conflict in Chris Cleave's *Little Bee*?

RESEARCH METHOD

Abrams specifically sorts that there are four approaches to analyze literary work; they are expressive, objective, mimesis, and pragmatic approach (Abrams, 1976: 8-29). In this case, the mimesis approach is taken to answer the statements of

problem in this thesis, because the novel that is used in this thesis comes from the experience of the author itself and what is happen in the novel is based on the truth condition with the improvisation by the author.

Sociology of literature and post-colonialism are used to answer the statement of problems. Sociology of literature is used as the theory of conflict which is happen in the story of the novel then it will be connected with the social fact. This novel not only shares about racial conflict, but also ethnic conflict. Although racial conflict and ethnic conflict are different, but in this novel both of them have very close relationship and connected each other. While post-colonialism is used to analyze racial conflict and the relationship among British, Nigerian, and Jamaican. British are very dominant and superior, while Nigerian and Jamaican as the inferior.

This thesis used the novel of Chris Cleave, entitled *Little Bee*, written in 266 pages plus 21 pages of Nigerian proverb, notes, acknowledgements, a glance about the author, synopsis, discussion questions, and author question and answer. *Little Bee* published by a Division of Simon & Schuster, Inc. on 2008. It is addressed at 1230 Avenue of the Americas, in New York, NY 10020. This novel is designed by Jill Putorty and manufactured in the United State of America. This novel is the New York Times Best Seller, shortlisted for the 2008 Costa Novel Award, New York Times Book Review Editor's Choice, Indie Next Pick for February 2009, Santa Monica Citywide Reads selection 2010, and Read St. Louis Contemporary Fiction selection for 2010.

THEORY OF CONFLICT

Conflict was the reactions of members of the groups (Bernard, 1957:27). It means that conflict is the expression of individuals or group that against another to get what they want in such types of societies. Perrine said that conflict is the basis opposition, tension, which sets plot of a story in motion. It is also a clash of actions, ideas, desires, and will (Perrine, 1959:62).

There are 3 categories of conflicts; first is physical conflict where the conflict between the character with some external force such as physical nature, society, or fate. Second is social conflict where the conflict between one person with another person. Third is physiological conflict where a man struggling against himself. However, Holman and Harmon categorize conflict into four different kinds, they are; a struggle against nature, a struggle against another person, a struggle against society, and struggle for mastery of two elements within the person (Holman and Harmon, 1986:107).

While, according to Gursel G. ISMAYILOV in his journal, there are two kinds of conflict. They are internal and external conflict. Internal conflict consists of identity or mixture conflict, ideological conflict, governance conflict, racial conflict, and environmental conflict, while external conflict is the rest. Identity conflict is subdivided into territorial conflicts, ethnic or minority conflict, religious assertions, and struggles for self-determination, where the dominant aspect of identity conflict is ethnic, religious, tribal or linguistic differences.

Conflict involves two groups or more that distinction between "us" and "them", between friends and enemies perhaps the most basic racial conflict. However, where the dominant groups become more powerful and they will intimate the lower group, it will increase social conflict in the society (Lind, 1938:218-229).

This study only focuses on internal conflict, that is social conflict-a struggle between society, where ethnic conflict and racial conflict belong.

ETHNIC CONFLICT

Ethnic conflict is frequently in the news, and pervasive throughout history. In many countries, ethnic groups are or have been visiting violence on each other, sometimes on a horrific scale.

Before talking about the definition of ethnic conflict, it is necessary to know about ethnicity. Ethnic groups are historically given collectivities or psychological communities whose members share a persisting sense of common interest and identity that is based on some combination of shared historical experience and valued cultural traits-beliefs, culture and religion, language, ways of life, a common homeland (from the journal *Ethnic Conflict and their Causes* by ISMAYILOV).

According to Michael E. Brown, an ethnic conflict is a dispute about important political, economic, cultural, or territorial issues between two or more ethnic communities (Brown, 1993:4).

There are three general issues of ethnic conflict; they are the desire for independence from an existing state, the demand for greater autonomy within state, or recognition and protection of minority interest within a society. Other ethnic conflicts arise from efforts by subordinate groups to improve their status within existing boundaries of a state rather than to escape from it (ISMAYILOV, 53-54).

There are three types of ethnic conflict outcomes; peaceful reconciliation, peaceful separation, and war (ISMAYILOV, 55). In other words, groups might agree to leave together, agree to live apart, or

fight for control of the situation. This study is talk about the last ethnic conflict outcomes, that is war and fight to control the situation.

GANGSTER

In modern usage, the term "gang" is generally used for a criminal organization, and the term "gangster" invariably describes a criminal. So, we can say that a gangster is a criminal who is a member of a gang. Some gangs are considered to be part of organized crime. Gangs provide a level of organization and resources that support much larger and more complex criminal transactions than an individual criminal could not achieve.

The term "organized crime" is associated with gangs and gangsters, but is not synonymous. A small street gang that engages in sporadic low-level crime would not be seen as "organized". An organization that coordinates gangs in different countries involved in the international trade in drugs or prostitutes may not be considered a "gang".

There are two types of gangster: wannabe thug and the real gangster. First is a wannabe thug. These wannabe "gangstas" attempt to make themselves appear like real criminals by make such buildings graffiti and smoking/selling drugs. Second is the real gangster. That is those behind organized crime; most notably the Mafia. Responsible for black market trade, espionage, organized beatings/assassinations, etc. "The Godfather" portrays the archetype of true gangsters, showing the brutality of mob beatings, shootings, running rackets and abusing woman, alcohol and everything in between (<http://www.urbandictionary.com>).

RACIAL CONFLICT

The two things that different in a society are normal condition, and the condition become abnormal if one of the things tries to dominate the other by creating a false explanation, by pressing the minority, and any other behavior that claim their opinion is the best and it has to do by all of the elements in society. The dominant group is the model for normal human relationship in society (Rothernberg, 1992:23).

The racial problems present racial contact that considered of competition, conflict, way to live and adaption (Park, 1950:150). Much of racial relation is concern of tension and conflict. The racial contact is given the circle between two groups that one group try to dominate another groups because they have different perception in the society.

Racial conflict is about how does racial group engage one another in conflict. Racial conflict divided

into two, they are racial prejudice and racial discrimination. Racial prejudice is group of people or society which has attitude and culture in it. And it has a negative relationship with another society or community. While racial discrimination is an action of one society which classify one community and other to see who is the highest one in that place. So, conflict was made by all society which has many different race and culture. And it makes the difference of group or community in order to classify the social class and race.

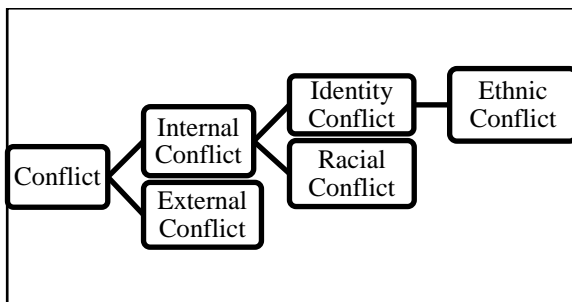
According to Coser (1968:48), the principles of definition racial conflict can indicates in three ways:

1. The aggressive or exploitation of dominant groups or individuals toward minority groups or individuals.
2. Emotional aggressions the minority groups.
3. Non rational violent behaviors.

It means that racial conflict is initiating action to reach social aim and it includes a conscious attack. When two groups in the same habitat or condition but they not share or give respect to another group, each group will create physical and psychological contact. That condition not only can create racial contact between two groups but also create racial conflict.

THE RELATIONSHIP AMONG BRITISH, JAMAICA, AND NIGERIA

Social conflict that happens in a society generally involves internal and external conflict. Internal conflict consists of identity or mixture conflict, ideological conflict, governance conflict, racial conflict, and environmental conflict, while external conflict is excluded from internal conflict. Identity conflict is subdivided into territorial conflicts, ethnic or minority conflict, religious assertions, and struggles for self-determination, where the dominant aspect of identity conflict is ethnic, religious, tribal or linguistic differences. Meanwhile, gangster is a part of ethnic conflict. If it is drawn in a diagram, the relationship of ethnic and racial conflict can be seen below:



This study is going to explain about the ethnic conflict and gangster that bring the characters to experience racial conflict. To avoid the worst effect of

ethnic conflict, mostly the power holder, including the government, send some people who involve in ethnic conflict to safer places, such as abroad. Nevertheless, since those people enter the new culture, it often emerges racial conflict. Those new people are violated by the indigenous race. In which the indigenous race considers him as the superior race while new comers are inferior.

ANTONIO GRAMSCI'S HEGEMONY

Hegemony refers to the cultural or intellectual domination of one school of thought, social or cultural group or ideology over another (Wolfreys, 2006:49). The domination social group maintains its hegemonic control over subordinate or subaltern social group.

Literally, hegemony means *leadership*. That word is usually used by the political commentator to say *domination*. Gramsci uses the concept of hegemony to research types of politic, cultural, and specific ideology, where in society, a fundamental class can build the authority as something different from other type of force dominations (Faruk, 2010:132).

There are two concepts of hegemony, violence and agreement. Violence is a way of domination, that is a force domination from the dominate class to the oppressive one with come the police and other apparatus along, while agreement is a way of hegemony with the same domination but under the purpose to reach agreement from the oppressive class (Faruk, 2010:135).

This study is focuses to the first concept of hegemony, that is violence, where the dominate class invite police and other apparatus to oppress the oppressive class to get the authority.

HOMI K. BHABHA HIBRIDITY, MIMICRY, AND AMBIVALENCE

Hybridity, mimicry, and ambivalence are connected each other. If there is hybridity there is mimicry, and mimicry rises because of ambivalence. All of these gathered in the study of post-colonialism.

Hybridity is something or someone of mixed ancestry or derived from heterogeneous source (Wolfreys, 2006:51). Generally, hybridity can be defined as cultural mixture between west and east, in this case is between indigene and colonizer. Homi Bhabha divides hybridity into five domains; they are racial, linguistic, literature, culture, and religion. Then those are divided more specifically by Homi Bhabha into 3 main categories; they are linguistic, literature, and culture.

First, Hybridity of linguistic is a phenomenon where the local society can speak in colonizer's

language. In this situation, the local society is getting formal education. The effect of it for the ex-colonial is the mixture language, or even the ex-colonial uses the colonizer's language as formal language, as we seen in English' ex-colonial.

Second is Hibridity of literature. This category rises after the first one. Hibridity of literature is a phenomenon where the local society starts knowing the story, information, and writing style of the colonizer from the work of art, especially from novel.

Third is hybridity of culture. Culture as many people say is consists of art, style, song, food, behavior, and so on. This category is defining as the cultural mixture between local entities with west entities. So, actually this category is same with mimicry phenomenon. It is can be understood because west culture is more superior and modern than local culture.

Then, after talk about hybridity, for the next concept is Mimicry. Mimicry is generally the practice, act or art of imitation, often for the purpose of ridicule (Wolfreys, 2006:66). In this case, the imitation of modern culture can be seen in the way of speak, style, behavior, and so on. According to Bhabha, mimicry is strategy of reform, regulation, and discipline, which 'appropriates' the other as it visualizes power...the effect of mimicry on the authority of colonial discourse is profound and disturbing (Bhabha, 2006:122-123). Homi Bhabha uses the concept of mimicry to identify a form of colonial control of its subject. The colonizer seeks to impose on the colonial subject the forms and values of the colonial master.

Mimicry for the local society or subaltern is to get the same access as the group who has the authority, in this case is colonizer. It happens because there is an unfair treatment in the relation of local society and colonizer. As we know that the colonizers will keep their domination in economic and political sector, so they can still exploit the local society. In many cases, the mimic group, is them who have intent contact with dominant group, they also have gone abroad to the western.

The last concept is ambivalence. Ambivalence in this context signifies the condition produced through the discourse of mimicry, whereby in the process of imposing on the colonial subject the desire to render that subject the same as the colonizer (for example, through the colonizer's language), there is produced, says Bhabha, a difference, slippage or excess (Wolfreys, 2006:7).

The ambivalence is come from the feeling of love and hate toward something. According to Bhabha, ambivalence is not only can be read as a sign of

colonial subject trauma, but also as a characteristic of the colonial authority and dynamic struggle (Lomba, 2003: 229-230).

JAMAICAN WITH GANGSTER

Jamaican posses or garrison community are known for gun battles with the police and drive-by shootings in disputes with rival gangs over drug turf. Posse members are known for ritualized murders of members who "rip off" profits on drugs. As part of their code, extreme violence is directed at anyone they feel has disrespected them or is in their way.

Jamaica now has vast shantytowns; unemployment at depression levels; and high rates of economic inequality, crime and drug abuse. External migration and a thriving informal economy (illegal gun and drug trade) have been safety valves of the system. Between a quarter and a third of all Jamaicans live abroad, most in United States. Some Jamaicans go abroad to avoid gangster and its crime.

Based on his experience and the fact about Jamaica and its gangster, Chris Cleave tries to put this fact to his novel. Yvette is the name of Jamaican girl in the novel. Yvette is described as a tall pretty girl and speaks in English with wrong grammar and pronunciations. The scars in her body are as a symbol of her suffering during living in her homeland.

For most people, Jamaica is known as a beautiful place with an exotic beach. Most of them will know the tragic condition of Jamaica when they have got there. If they are wrong deciding which part of Jamaica that they want to be visited, they will be killed by the gangsters because of gun warfare. The beautiful part of Jamaica is in the northern of the island and in the southern part of the island is full of conflict.

Based on this cruelty, Yvette goes to Britain with an aim to save her soul from the gangster. But what happens next is not as beautiful as her thought. Then, her decision brings her to the new conflict, racial conflict.

JAMAICAN'S RACIAL CONFLICT

As we know, Jamaica is a part of America and America is ever colonized by England. Jamaica itself has been independent since 1962. The condition of Jamaica now that make England looks Jamaica down. Actually it makes the arrival of Jamaica to England does not get a good response, especially for illegal immigrant. It happens to the Jamaican girl, Yvette.

Yvette leaves her homeland, Jamaica, to England to save her soul. All of her family members are killed by the gangster, all of these has been stated in the previous sub. Yvette is catch by the detention

officer then bring her to the Black Hill Immigration Removal Center. That place is for all of the illegal immigrants in England like her.

Yvette tries to tell the truth about the story of her homeland-Jamaica, but the detention officers do not put enough attention about it, they even not trust her or probably the system of detention center that makes them do nothing for illegal immigrant. So, Yvette think about the way to make she lives in England freely. Her freedom is not legal, there is something hidden between she and the officer.

Yvette played a trick to get her freedom. It is because no one at detention center who believes about something happens in her homeland. The conflict, gangsters, and warfare, all of them is heard as something bullshit for British. What they want to know is just a beautiful part of Jamaica, or probably it is the only information that they want to know to make Jamaican back to his homeland, so Jamaican has no reason to live in Britain longer.

Yvette swapped her body with her freedom. For her, it does not mean anything if it is compares with her suffering during living in Jamaica. The act of the officer strengthens the opinion that British always look the other race downs, in this case Jamaican that is part of America. As we know that most peoples see Jamaican as someone who always bad in manner and impolite. This stereotype rises because of the bad news that comes from Jamaica, like conflict, gangster, warfare, illegal trade of drug and gun, and so on.

Actually, there is a procedure in detention center, whoever who wants to be free from detention center, they must be have one of these two things: Pretty in appearance or speak like a Queen of Elizabeth. Yvette with her character and the ability to make her body up, she chooses to be good in appearance. Live at detention center for 18 months, makes Yvette understand about the procedure of that place. There is no other way for her and other immigrant except deportation. But, in fact the procedure is just the procedure, it lacks of the truth. Yvette's struggle means nothing. Detention center is just like a school for people who come from other countries illegally. A school that forces them to be good in appearance, manner, also speak. In the end, there is no certificate, although they have passed in all aspects. The right end for them is just come back to their home, like usual.

England with all its enchantment is too beautiful for illegal immigrant like Yvette-Jamaican girl. Moreover Yvette is just good in appearance but speak in massy English, wrong in grammar and pronunciation. How could Yvette gather with other

British if she is too different with them. England is known with its polite, elegant, calm, and nice society. They always keep its culture from other culture.

NIGERIAN'S ETHNIC CONFLICT

Nigeria is known as an oil-rich country that is poor. That is an ironic calling, but it is true. After getting the independent, the government hopes that Nigeria can be grown to be an autonomous country. It is because a good potential of natural and human resources. But in the application, Nigeria faces too much problems, not only problem that has been rise in colonial period, but also a problem that rises after the independence. Some problems that rise recently (after independence) are in the economic, politic, and social sector.

Actually, the central income of Nigeria is come from agriculture, where most of the societies engage in farming then produce food that can be consumed for themselves or can be sold. But since 1960s, the government of Nigeria is forced to pay high taxes to the colonial administration, so it makes them change his economic sector from agriculture to something that brings many profits. The colonizer gives advice to Nigeria to open its economic sector wider to the global investment, because global investment can assist the economic domestic. So, it is then become the doctrine for Nigeria from its colonizer.

Other countries see it as a good chance. They see in the Delta Niger, there are land mines that do not get a good mannered yet. So, in the 1960-1970, the global corporations such as Royal Dutch Shell and Exxon Mobil make cooperation to process Delta Niger. There are too many manipulations that cause corruption and nepotism that make Nigeria suffers a financial loss.

Royal Dutch Shell and Exxon Mobil are large companies. Royal Dutch Shell or we usually know it as Shell is the second largest company in the world. The headquarters of Shell is in Den Haag, Dutch, while it has large office in London, England. Shell is a company that vertically integrated and active in every field of oil and gasoline industry, including the exploration and production, distilling, distribution and marketing, petrochemical, power plants, and trade, also has big activities like renewable energy that including in biofuel, hydrogen, solar and wind power. This company is operated in more than 90 countries that produces oil about 3.1 million barrel a day and has 44 thousand of service station in a whole world. In other hand, Exxon Mobil is the third largest company in the world. Exxon Mobil is an oil company and

multinational gasoline that comes from USA. It is a public company that does market capitalization.

As we know that both of the two companies are come from the big continents, Europe and America. Those two continents are very powerful in the world. If England is the ex-colonizer of Nigeria, then America is known with its capitalism. It brings Nigeria to the bad condition. As an example is the global corporations use ethnic conflict in Nigeria to get the land with lower prices than do the formal transaction to the society who has that land. So the ethnic conflict in Nigeria is more serious because of it.

According to the experience of the author, Chris Cleave, he tries to put all of this horrific condition of Nigeria to his novel. It looks so real because he ever lived in Cameroon, Africa, in his childhood.

Little Bee is a Nigerian girl who has lost all of her family members because of ethnic conflict. All of this happens when there are some peoples who want to take oil in her village, even the local societies do not know about it. The happiness and the future of all of the societies in Little Bee's village are gone suddenly. All of those are taken from them in the night when the time for dinner is come. The houses are burn, all women and girls run to the jungle to safe their soul. The men are killed by the hunters.

All of the societies are killed by the hunters that come from their own race. The hunters can not let the witness life and talk about the real condition in Nigeria to the world. The hunters are paid by the oil companies to kill all of the witnesses and the local societies who ever lived in the village where the oil belongs. The oil companies know that in Nigeria there is ethnic conflict, so they use their hate feeling also their need of money to get the land. With this way, the oil companies can decrease the payment of the land to the government of Nigeria. Normally, the land that has been taken must be exchanged with another, but because the political of Nigeria is full of corruption, so the government is not put any attention to the society. The only way is that covering all of the reality to the fact.

The hunters kill their own race (Nigerians) because they need money. Although the oil companies pay them with lower price, but it is the only thing that can they do. The hunters use blade and dirty machete to kill. It makes them look so cruel because machete can not make someone die directly like gun. The hunters cut the body then give it to their dog. We can imagine how is the victim suffers. The men do not have any mercy. Their starvation and their need of money make their behavior like an evil. The environment that

burned makes them impossible to get food from the nature. The jungle near the village is just malarial jungle, something left is just "human" their own race. Human as a food for humans and dogs, that is so ironic, that is inhumane. It further strengthens the opinion that Africans are cannibal. The oil companies force the condition then make their assumption of Africans come true.

All of those crazy things make Little Bee leaves her homeland then goes to London by a ship. Where then she gets another bad thing and hopes for her death.

NIGERIAN'S RACIAL CONFLICT

Ibeno beach is the western part of Africa. The river is dirty and iridescent with oil. It happens because of oil spilled. The oil spilled comes from the giant installation of Exxon Mobil. Exxon Mobil itself has oil installation in Ibeno beach and in other place near Ibeno Beach it has another installation. Actually it brings negative impact for society and environment. Some Nigerians are fisherman, if many fishes die, they can not get money from them, it means they can not fulfill their necessary to continue their life.

The bad behavior of oil companies makes Nigeria get in trouble. They just want to enjoy the result but not put any attention of what they did. Before the oil companies come, Little Bee's village is safe and comfortable. Although they have primitive life and live with their limited knowledge, but they feel happy with that, there is no hurry to do something like what they see in the oil companies.

What oil companies do is fulfill the three definition of racial conflict by Coser; first, *The aggressive or exploitation of dominant groups or individuals toward minority groups or individuals*, in this case England with its oil company, Shell, and USA with its oil company, Exxon, are come to become the dominant group then Nigerians is the minority group. The oil companies pay some Africans and use the ethnic conflict as a tool to chase the societies away even kill them than take the land to get oil, it seems like the colonization is going back to Africa.

Second, *emotional aggressions the minority groups*. The oil companies with their manipulation make such agreement to make Africa grow up in economic sector, but what happen next is that the Africans, especially Nigerians get in trouble. Many of them are killed by the men that have been paid by the oil companies who want to take the land of Nigerians. All of Nigerian men try to keep their land and fight for it, but all of them are killed by the hunters, their bodies are cut with the bloody machete. Their houses were

burned. Nigerians and all of the witnesses are killed to hide the truth of the condition of Nigeria to the world. It is to make a whole world know that Africa is safe and the cooperation between Africa and global corporation is fine.

Third, *non rational violent behaviors*. In this case, the oil companies use ethnic conflict to get the land of Nigerians easily. They do not need to pay more or do the formal regulation with Nigerians. They pay some hunters with low prices and they have been told to kill all of the Nigerians and witnesses. Even the hunters must kill Nigerians with their traditional weapon, machete. There are no guns from the oil companies to kill all of the witnesses easily, they also do not get any food or medical treatment from the oil companies. It makes someone who will be killed get more suffer. Their bodies will be cut, and then the hunters and their dog will eat them.

Actually, beside oil, the government of Africa also exports all of the tea trees to England. As we know, England has an old tradition that still exists until now, that is tea time. For British, drinking tea is like the French eats frog legs, that has meaning of wealth and prestige. Because of that, England is known for its largest amount of the tea consumers.

Little Bee comes to England by a tea ship. She hides herself in the cargo hold with tons of the tea from her homeland. She chooses British ship because she already known how to speak in English, English is her official language of her country. After her arrival in England, the captain handed Little Bee over to the immigration authorities. It is like everything has a procedure in England. We can not come and go to England easily.

What is people see from a state is that the capital city or its town. If the town of the state is look beautiful, it will bring many profits for the government. Moreover if many peoples from other countries come in order to enjoy its beautiful places. So it is possible if the government put much attention to the town than in the countryside. It is also happens to the refugees in England. Refuge is just the bad side and it does not need much attention. Putting much attention on it means suicide-make a whole world know that there is a broken system of England, also make a whole world know that England has a bad thing in the global interaction. As we know that one of the oil companies that takes Little Bee's village is Shell that comes from England. The oil companies pay some Africans to kill the witnesses because they do not want a whole world know about it. Most of people do not know about this conflict, because the government of Africa and England hidden it.

One of many reasons for the government covering up the real condition of Nigeria is to make the refugees that come from Nigeria do not have to stay. If the world knows the truth, maybe England will be full of people from Nigeria, and it is not good for England and its pure culture. Beside that, Shell-one of the oil company that take oil from Nigeria, as the second largest company in the world will lose its good image if this bad news spread.

IMPLICATION OF RACIAL CONFLICT BETWEEN BRITISH AND JAMAICAN

The unfair treatments that illegal immigrants get are because England does not want to mix its own "elegance" culture with wild and primitive culture. Jamaican is known with its violence, the trade of drugs and guns, those are not very "elegance". England wants the immigrants know that in England, the country that they live at now, is better even the best than their own countries. England with its confidence confesses to the immigrants that it has *safe haven place* for the immigrants. But in fact, it is not really happens.

There is procedure in the Detention Center: to survive, they must look good or talk even better. As if England wants to say that "*that is our character.*" With these kinds of choices, Yevette-Jamaican girl chooses to be good in appearance. She try to get a match dress, she is good in it. But what is happen to Yevette is not brings her to the freedom, she must sell herself to the officer to get a freedom. Four times making love and everything is done. The procedure is just procedure because all of them will end in the name of "deportation". A freedom is not for Jamaican or Nigerian, not for people like them.

IMPLICATION OF RACIAL CONFLICT BETWEEN BRITISH AND NIGERIAN

The procedure of Detention Center is also applied for Little Bee-Nigerian girl. She chooses to be good in speaking. She speaks like the Queen Elizabeth. She must be able to speak in the Queen's English because she does not have a good appearance. If she does not have both of them, the end of her life is under the name of "deportation".

Sent home early or deportation means death for Little Bee. She does not have a home, her family members have died since the conflict in her village. No more choices, the only way is speak like the Queen Elizabeth. Sometime, it seems so ironic because the real British are rarely use that way of talking. The English of Queen Elizabeth is too formal for the common conversation. And if Little Bee uses it when she talks with the British, she will be look so different.

The horrid condition that Little Bee got, make her get such depressions. Her trauma of men makes her cover herself and hide from all of the men. She is bad in appearance, even she does not want any men looking at her or care about her. The other bad thing that Little Bee wants to do is to kill herself or what we call as suicide. Wherever she goes, the only thing in her mind is just how to kill herself when the man come. The death is better than caught by the men.

Little Bee's depressions is as a result of the cruelty of the colonial. Actually what happens to Nigeria is the mixture of the violence and agreement concept of hegemony. The agreement is happen to the economic sector that the government of Nigeria agrees with the advice of the colonial to change the agriculture to oil. But the agreement is not told completely by the colonial, because behind this agreement there are so many politic plays that make Nigeria lose out. Then for the violence hegemony is how the colonial does the concept of his idea to take the oil. They use violence to get the land instead of do the formal regulation with the society. And to covering up this bad thing to the world, the colonial pays some Africans to kill all of the witnesses. So what left behind is that the good image of the colonial. That is so ironic.

Two years live at detention center make Little Bee has a mixture culture. She learns about the culture and language of England and the other hand she never forget about her homeland, Nigeria. To speak in English is not a big deal for her, because English is her formal language in Nigeria. It is because Africa has ever colonized by England, so now the language of the colonizer becomes the formal language for Africa. The mixture culture makes her feels reborn. Reborn as something strange, a black skin girl with the Queen's English. This strange thing make Little Bee can not receive in England.

The mixture culture means hybridity, mimicry, and ambivalence happen to Little Bee. For hybridity, Little Bee has fulfilled the three categories of hybridity by Homi Bhabha, they are linguistic, literature, and culture. First, for hybridity of linguistic that means language, English. Actually it has already happened to Little Bee since she was live at Nigeria, because English is her official language. She used to talking in English with the special trick from her country, but now she is forced to talk in Queen's Elizabeth English to save her life. She is trying hard to forget about any trick from her homeland, the only thing she know now is just talk politely like what has been taught to her. It is forbidden to speak in other language during living in detention center, and it indirectly erases the real identity of Little Bee as a Nigerian girl. Red varnish

means joyful and freedom, because she no longer speaks in English with her own style, she feels oppressed. The original English is not even say in that way, it just like wants to give a sign that only a refugee that says like a Queen.

Second, hybridity of literature. Little bee likes to read a newspaper in detention center, to know about the information of England and the world, and she read British novel. She also read a book with the title LIFE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM that is given by the officer in detention center. In that book, there is a story about Royal Family and Little Bee read it a lot, even she loves its Queen. The detention officers give this book to the refugees to make they know about United Kingdom and how to do in their country. Indirectly, they want the refugees know about the good image of England and how powerful it is. As we know that in the past, in Victorian era there is social class and from it the refugees will know in what position they are.

Third is hibridity of culture. Since live at detention center, Little Bee wears a cloth from the charity box that the English sent. Actually it is the English style. Her behavior has changed, politer, like what she learned, like a Queen. She also likes the song of Queen, a band from England, like *we are the champion*.

Those all mixture culture make Little Bee do something that we called mimicry. She does it because she want to be treated as same as The English, get the same access and free to do anything and go everywhere. Coin or pound is the identity of someone, where someone belongs. Pound means money from England. So, when Little Bee said she wants to be British pound, it means she wants to be a part of England or even she wants to be British. She learns about England very much, to be perfect and free living in Britain. But her limited knowledge about English sometimes brings her to the new problem.

Sometimes, the mixture culture and identity make her confuse. She always says that the color of her is gray, not black not white. She is black people but speak English like white people. She thinks that she is not natural.

Those all mimicry is because of her ambivalence. She loves English but she hates it too. She loved to be in England but she misses her homeland too. She does not like live at detention center but she feels it is better than live in her homeland then be killed by the men. She always says that her own race is primitive and know nothing. It is too difficult to communicate with them. It is easier to talk with British than with them. But in other side, Little Bee misses her homeland. This is her ambivalence, because not all of

the joyful thing can she gets in England, because actually her real identity is left in her homeland, Nigeria.

CONCLUSION

Based on the recent analysis of the data, the result can be concluded that all the issues that have been revealed by statement of the problem can be drawn. This thesis analyzes two characters in the novel, not all of the characters can be analyzed. These two characters are Yevette and Little Bee. This study analyzes these two characters because both of them have a connection with racial conflict as the main topic of this thesis. There are two conclusions which can be concluded. The first is about racial conflict, the second is about the implication of racial conflict.

The first conclusion is about racial conflict. Racial conflict is a big problem that has been happened since a hundred even a thousand years ago and still happening in this era. Racial conflict is about how does racial group engage one another in conflict. Conflict was made by all society which has many different race and culture. It makes the difference of group or community in order to classify the social class and race. One example of racial conflict is colonization. Colonization happen when one country regard as the superior than others. This judgment makes the superior country dominates the inferior one. The racial conflict in this thesis is divided into two; Jamaican's and Nigerian's racial conflict. Jamaican's racial conflict is happen to Yevette-Jamaican girl, and Nigerian's racial conflict is happen to Little Bee-Nigerian girl. Jamaican's racial conflict is completed with gangster problem while Nigerian's racial conflict is completed with ethnic conflict. Those two kinds of conflict gangster and ethnic conflict are putted because they are as the reason of the two characters comes to England and get racial conflict.

The ethnic conflict in Nigeria is used as a tool for oil companies that come from USA and England to get the land with lower price and avoid the formal regulation with society. The land is Little Bee's village. They found there is much oil underneath Little Bee's village then they burn all of the houses to make them easily to take the oil. The oil companies pay some hunters (Africans) to kill all of the society and witnesses. Because all Little Bee's family was killed by the hunters and she wants to avoid this tragic condition, she goes to Britain by a tea ship. Then it delivers her to get racial conflict. Meanwhile, the gangster problem in Jamaica is actually same with the ethnic conflict of Nigeria. Both of them have a same treatment for the victim, the victim must be killed. Kingston-Jamaica is

the center of conflict, where Yevette and her family lived. All of her family members were killed by gangster and she decided to escape to Britain and get racial conflict. The racial conflict that happens among British, Nigerian, and Jamaica is caused by the purity culture of British.

The second conclusion is the implication of racial conflict. The implication of racial conflict is divided into two parts; implication of racial conflict between Jamaican and British and implication of racial conflict between Nigerian and British. This part is about the more explanation of previous part. This part explains about the political play and hegemony of England. The depression of Little Bee is also stated here as the result of the domination and cruelty of England. It is also completed with hybridity, mimicry, and ambivalence of Little Bee as the result of mixed culture and identity of her. It happens because she lives at detention center for two years and learns about British culture and its language. Then Little Bee proud to be British, talk like British, dressed like British, live at British, although the real British can not receive her existence.

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