

SOCIAL CRITICISM IN JOHN GRISHAM'S *A TIME TO KILL*



A Thesis

*Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University in Partial
Fulfillment of Requirements to Obtain a Sarjana Degree in English Literature Study
Program*

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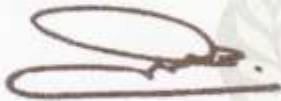
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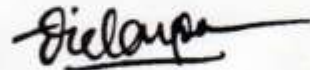
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SOCIAL CRITICISM IN JOHN GRISHAM'S *A TIME TO KILL*

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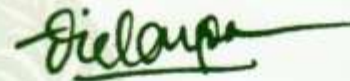
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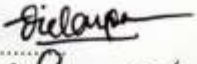

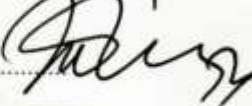

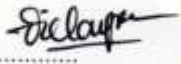
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Today, February 8th, 2021 the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by RENITA PAUSI ARDILA (No. F21116532) entitled, **SOCIAL CRITICISM IN JOHN GRISHAM'S *A TIME TO KILL***, submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements of undergraduate thesis examination to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S.) Degree at the English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

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Renita Pausi Ardila

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The Researcher

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ABSTRAK

Renita Pausi Ardila (F21116532). *Social Criticism in John Grisham's A Time To Kill*, dibimbing oleh **Burhanuddin Arafah** dan **A. ST. Aldilah Khaerana**.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis kritik sosial dengan melihat kondisi sosial Amerika Serikat di abad ke 20th yang di refleksikan melalui kondisi sosial yang digambarkan Grihsam dalam karyanya *A Time To Kill*.

Penelitian ini menggunakan strukturalisme genetik yang membahas unsur intrinsik karya sastra dan unsur ekstrinsik. Dalam elemen intrinsik, dijelaskan karakter, latar, tema, dan alur cerita. Dalam elemen ekstrinsik mengungkapkan kondisi sosial yang direfleksikan melalui *A Time To Kill*.

Berdasarkan hasil analisis, penulis menemukan kritik yang disampaikan John Grisham terhadap kondisi sosial diakibatkan oleh rasialisme yang telah mengakar di Amerika Serikat, khususnya Mississippi. Dampak dari kondisi sosial tersebut, Grisham menggambarkannya melalui beberapa tokoh yang mengkritik tindakan diskriminasi yang dilakukan oleh lembaga hukum kemudian berdampak pada putusan hukum, pengarang juga mengkritik kelemahan system pengadilan dengan masyarakat kota mayoritas kulit putih. Selain itu, Grisham juga menguraikan tindakan kekerasan yang dilakukan oleh Ku Klux Klan, sebuah organisasi rasis kulit putih dan tindakan rasisme lainnya. Keseluruhan analisis menunjukkan bahwa kondisi sosial saat itu masih diselimuti isu rasial yang dapat meledak suatu waktu.

Kata Kunci: Rasisme, Kritik Sosial, John Grisham, *A Time to Kill*.

ABSTRACT

Renita Pausi Ardila (F21116532). *Social Criticism In John Grisham's A Time To Kill*, supervised by **Burhanuddin Arafah** and **A. ST. Aldilah Khaerana**.

This study aims to analyze social criticism by looking at the social conditions of the United States in the 20th century as reflected in the Grisham *A Time To Kill*.

This research used the genetic structuralism approach which discussed the intrinsic and the extrinsic elements of literary work. The intrinsic element discusses character, setting, theme, and plot. While the extrinsic element reveal the social conditions reflected in the novel *A TimeTo Kill*.

Based on the analysis result, researcher has found that Grisham criticism of the social conditions that occurred by racism has rooted in the United States, particularly in Mississippi. The impact of these social condition, Grisham described through several figures that criticized acts of discrimination carried out by legal institutions that resulted in legal decisions. The author also criticized the weakness of the court system with the majority of white people in that city. In addition, Grisham also described acts of violence carried out by the Ku Klux Klan, a white racist organization and other acts of racism. The overall analysis show that the social conditions at that time were still shrouded in racial issues that could explode at any time.

Keywords: Racism, Social Criticism, John Grisham, *A Time To Kill*.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Humans are individual creatures as well as social beings. Every human has a unique character or different from one another and as a social creature human needs another human being, needs a group in its minimal form, which recognizes its existence, and in the group on which it can depend. Consequently, humans cannot live alone because they need each other for survival.

However, as social beings, humans are also inseparable from social upheaval and social change. There are many factors that cause social change to occur in the community environment, as mentioned by Martono (2012: 16-17), that “Terjadinya perubahan sosial disebabkan oleh beberapa faktor salah satunya seperti kontradiksi atau konflik. Pemicunya bisa terjadi karena kepentingan sosial atau ketimpangan”. One of the factors of changing social conditions mentioned by Martono is the existence of conflicts caused by interests that can change the social order that leads to revolution or change.

Social life has always been a topic in media, research, and even in literature. Many researchers take social themes in their work as well as themes of change, social conflict, etc. Unsurprisingly literature often takes stories from humans life although the resulting work is a fictional story. Based on the definition, literature is an expression of humans life in the form of works or oral thoughts, opinions,

experiences, and feelings in an imaginative form, a real reflection wrapped in aesthetic packaging through language media. This is in line with Pradopo (2002: 59) who states that literary works are directly or indirectly influenced by the environmental experience of the author. Pradopo (2001: 61) also argues that literary works are born amid society as a result of the author's imagination and reflection on the social phenomena that surrounds them. Anyhow, literary works do not exist in a cultural vacuum. Thus it can be assumed that literary works can be used by authors to reveal all problems of human life in society. Besides that, literature can be said to be a translation of human behavior in life.

John Grisham's *A Time To Kill* is one of the novels that describe social life reflection on 20th century in the United States during the Civil War. The researcher thinks that this work is interesting to study because most of Grisham's works describe the social condition and can be categorized into thriller and legal genre. Some of his works are entitled *Runaway Jury*, *The Street Lawyer*, *The Client*, and several other works.

In this study, the researcher focuses on Grisham's *A Time To Kill*. Interestingly in this work, Grisham describes the social condition in Mississippi with racial issues. Besides that, Grisham also elaborates on other fields such as economy, politics, and law. He also manages to convey the message he wanted to deliver to his readers. It can be seen by the way Grisham explains in detail each character in his works, even though it is only a simple character.

Before having the profession as an author, Grisham had work a lawyer in Southaven, Mississippi. After a decade of running a career as a lawyer, Grisham became a member of the State Parliament from 1983 to 1990. He is a lawyer and politician having a hobby of writing.

Having a decade of experience as a lawyer, Grisham later poured his stories into his works to discuss issues concerning law and politics. Grisham was inspired by a testimony of a twelve-years-old rape victim that Grisham overheard in DeSoto County courthouse from which he took writing object for his first novel, entitled *A Time To Kill*.

In *A Time To Kill* he creates the character, Jake Brigance, who represents himself. In the author's note for the novel *A Time To Kill*, John Grisham writes, "There's a lot of autobiography in this book. I no longer practice law, but for ten years I did so in a very similar manner to Jake Brigance" (Grisham, 1992:xi). Grisham shows court intrigue, he tries to show the reader that this is the kind of action he would have taken if that had happened. Willing to spend time on premeditated murder cases committed by a father whose son was raped. The researcher is also interested in the story that Grisham presents regarding his defense of winning the premeditated murder of a father whose daughter was raped. Although the case could be won because the power of the mass of Afro-Ameri can people who exploded voiced "free Carl Lee". This part seems to be a reminder for white people that there

will always be a defense of violence that is often perpetrated by white people. They are no longer silent.

A Time To Kill presents a story about acts of racism by white people against Afro-Americans, which set in Clanton a city in Madison County, Mississippi, United States of America. Through this novel, Grisham describes how the economy and social life of American society in the 20th century.

The portrait of social life in *A Time To Kill* is commonly found in reality, such as in Indonesia. The unjustified situation experienced by Carl Lee Hailey in *A Time To Kill* also can be found in Indonesia, particularly in a court law. Discrimination or racism in Indonesia can be seen through court decisions (Tirto.id). In 2019, on August 16, there was a riot in the Papuan student dormitory on Kamasan Street, Surabaya. Based on the investigation, 43 students living in the Papuan student dormitory were declared invalid due to issues published regarding the burning of the red White Flag. However, that hoax news of destroying the flag continues to spread and attracts the attention of the entire public.

It seems that acts of discrimination do not only occur against Papua ns, even protesters of racism are called treason and punished more severely by people who commit acts of racism. Tri Susanti, the hoax spreader made the narrative that Papuan students tore and broke the flagpole. They also provoked and gathered the masses that Papuan students were attacking residents with sharp weapons. The Panel of Judges at the Surabaya Court demanded that Tri Susanti is in prison for one year, previously, at

the beginning of the spread of the hoax, she was sentenced to only seven months in prison.

Then Syamsul Arifin, a civil servant in the Surabaya city government, cursed "monkey" to Papuan students. This was hate speech and racial hatred but he was only sentenced to five months in prison and a fine of one million rupiahs. There was also a soldier, Serda Unang Rohana, who surrounded the hostel and shouted and kicked the fence of the dormitory. Instead of the Papuan student school which was surrounded by the masses. Military prosecutors demanded Unang three months in prison, but he was just sentenced to only one month.

In the same case, severe sentences were passed to Arina Elopere, Dano Anes Tabuni, Paulus Suryanta Ginting Surya, Ambrosius Mulait, and Charles Kossay. Because of the dormitory of the incident, they demonstrated peacefully by rejecting mainstream racism, but were instead accused of treason and had to serve nine months in prison.

Similar to Suryanta in Balikpapan, East Kalimantan, they are Buchtar Tabuni, Agus Kossay, Steven Itlay, Alexander Gobay, Irwanus Uropmabin, Feri Kombo, and Hengky Hilapok. In the agenda of reading notes, they were required to be jailed with various durations. The lowest demands are five years, even 15 years for Agus Kossay and Steven Itlay, and 17 years for Buchtar Tabuni. The discrimination was clearly seen in court. The prohibition against racism is lighter than those of racist protesters.

Based on the researcher's explanation above, the researcher drew a common thread between Grisham's *A Time To Kill* and an incident that had just happened to Indonesia. According to the researcher, the racial issues described by Grisham in *A Time To Kill* reflect the condition of society in general. It is not only the community but also the government that makes arrangements but is not firm with offenders. The discrimination was clearly seen in the lives of all of us.

Regarding to the work of John Grisham and the relation between the case in the novel and Indonesia, the researcher is interested to study a more detail and vivid explanation about social life in one of his works, entitled *Social Criticism in John Grisham's A Time To Kill*. The researcher interested to study this novel from a social perspective using a genetic structuralism approach. This analysis is to determine the development of society, which can be seen from certain aspects such as social, cultural, economic, and so on. Through a genetic structuralism approach, the researcher wants to study the story of American society, especially in Mississippi, which is a set place in Grisham's *A Time To Kill*.

1.2. Identification of Problems

After reading the novel *A Time To Kill* is one of the first works of John Grisham. The researcher identifies several problems in the novel namely;

1. Racism experienced by Afro-American in *A Time To Kill*.
2. Criminal cases such as rape of children, illegal business, gambling and prostitutes.

3. Poverty happen to Afro-American.
4. The drinking culture is also depicted in the novel. Even though Ozzie Walls, the Deputy Chief of Clanton, had closed the bar, they still remained in Tonk where they were drinking, gambling and prostitutes.
5. Cat Bruster is one of the black men in Memphis who is successful because of his illegal business. He not only sells drugs but also sell illegal items such as the M16 rifle that Carl Lee used to kill his son rapist.

1.3. Scope Of Problems

Based on the identification of the problems previously mentioned and then looking at the approaches and theories used, the researcher focuses on social which includesocial, economic, and cultural life in Grisham's *A Time To Kill*.

1.4. Research Question

After identifying the boundaries of the problem, the author then formulates the problem, including;

1. How is social life described in the novel *A Time To Kill*?
2. How is the social criticism presented in the novel *A Time To Kill*?

1.5. Objective of The Study

Based on the research question, this research has the following objectives:

1. To find out the description social life in novel *A Time To Kill*

2. To elaborate how the social criticism presented in the novel *A Time To Kill*

1.6. Sequences of Writing

This research consists of five chapters and appendices. Chapter one is an introduction that discusses the background, including discussion of problems, problem objectives, and problem sequences. Chapter two contains a literature review which includes literature review, social science, genetic structuralism, and social criticism. Chapter three consists of aspects that is studied which discusses the research design, data analysis methods, and data collection methods. Chapter four is analysis in which, the researcher explains and elaborates the idea of the problem in the novel which contains an analysis of people's life, the type of social criticism that has been published by the author. Then chapter five is the conclusion, the authors conclude the analysis of this research and provide suggestions. The last part is Appendix one about biography of John Grisham and Appendix two explain the synopsis of the novel *A Time To Kill*.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Previous Study

Before the researcher chose *A Time To Kill* as a research object, the researcher also read several articles and researches which have a similar object and topic to this research. First, Nirdayanti's work (2010) entitled *Racism in Novel A Time To Kill by John Grisham*. Seeing from the clear title here Nirdayanti only discusses the racism written by John Grisham. The difference is that Nirdayanti only focused on the racist stories raised by Grisham, while the researcher has a broader discussion. The researcher wants to find out the social life through the genetic structuralism approach.

Secondly, Laurentius is work (2017) entitled *Representation of American White Power Against African Americans in The Film A Time To Kill*. The author does examine the same object, "*A Time To Kill*" but the difference is in the type of literary works. In this previous study, Laurentius examine the film from the adaptation of *Time To Kill* novel. Besides, Laurentius here uses a semiotic analysis method that refers to C.S. Peirce's theory. By identifying the triangular relationship between sign, utility, and external reality as a model imperative for studying meaning. Meanwhile, the researcher examines social criticism in *A Time To Kill* novel using a structuralism approach.

Lastly, the relevant study was carried out by Hermawati (2004) entitled *John Grisham's World View In A Painted House: A Genetic Structuralism Approach*. This thesis identifies the relationship between the novel and the social background of American society in the early 20th century. The similarity are to analyze structural elements and using a genetic structuralism approach. The difference between this research is the object.

2.2. Theoretical Background

Several literary criticism theories can be used including structuralism, genetic structuralism, or sociology of literature. In this study, the researcher uses the genetic structuralism approach to analyze "*Social Criticism in John Grisham's A Time To Kill*". Studying a literary work with this theory does not only discuss the intrinsic elements of literary work but also combined with studies of other related categories.

The researcher wants to find out the capacity of the social background of life which is represented by John Grisham in his work *A Time To Kill*. Thus, the researcher first needs to know the aspects of social science and then focus on the theory or approach that will be used by the researcher.

2.2.1. Genetic Structuralism Approach

Genetic structuralism was discovered by Lucien Goldmann, a Romanian-French philosopher, and sociologist. This theory is put forward in his book entitled *The Hidden God: A Study of Tragic Vision in the Pensées of Pascal and the Tragedies of Racine*, in French first published in 1956. According to Goldmann, he believes that

literature is a structure. The structure is not something static but is a product of the ongoing historical process, the process of structuring and destructuring that is alive and lived by the literary community concerned (Helaluddin, 2017: 4).

This theory was born from the disagreement of experts about the theory of pure structuralism where the theory only focuses on the analysis of the intrinsic elements. Genetic structuralism was born to combine the results of an analysis of elements of literary works, in this case, intrinsic elements with supporting elements outside literary works and without neglecting the historical background of the work (Endraswara 2003: 55-56). This was first recognized by Juhl (Teeuw 1988: 173) that the interpretation of the model of pure structuralism or classical structuralism was less successful.

Genetic structuralism starts with the concept of human facts. Human facts are all the results of human activity or behavior, both verbal and physical. These facts can take the form of certain social activities, certain political activities, as well as cultural creations such as philosophy, fine arts, sculpture, and literary arts (Faruk, 1999: 12). This is the same as the culture used in social sciences. Thus, human facts, just like culture, can be in the form of certain social or individual activities, including cultural works, such as painting, musical, composition, and also literary work.

Goldman also developed the concept of a worldview that could manifest itself in literature and philosophy. According to him, a categorical structure that is a complex whole of ideas, aspirations, and feelings, which connect a member of particular social groups is called the worldview (Faruk, 1988: 2).

Genetic structuralism can be formulated in three steps, which include:

1. Researchers start from the study of intrinsic elements, either partially or in their overall fabric.
2. Assessing the author's socio-cultural life, because he is part of a particular community.
3. To examine the social and historical backgrounds that help condition literary works to be created by the author.

The data analysis technique in this study is based on the following steps:

1. Read and understand literary works that will be studied, whether novels, short stories, romances, and others.
2. Compile a synopsis of the literary work
3. Collecting data related to the author's social life through news or articles in print and online media
4. Analyze the intrinsic elements of the novel
5. Assessing the author's social environment related to the literary work
6. Connecting the author's social environment with the social environment of literary works (research objects) to determine the influence of the author's background on the process of his work.
7. Find the characters who have the most dominant conflicts
8. Finding conflict resolution provided by the author in the literary work
9. Draw conclusions

2.2.2. Structural elements

Every literary work has elements as the building structure, for example in novels. In general, according to Nurgiantoro (2010: 22-23), the building blocks are called intrinsic and extrinsic elements. These elements cannot be counted because they support each other to produce a literary work. Intrinsic elements include the theme, characters, plot, setting, message, and story point of view. Meanwhile, extrinsic elements arise because in a literary work it is inseparable from the social life or environment of the researcher who inspires the researcher. A specific explanation is in the following:

1. Intrinsic Elements

a. Theme

According to Aminudin (1995: 91), theme is the idea that underlies in a story so that it also acts as the base of the author's starting point in describing the work of fiction he created. From that statement, it can be concluded that theme is the main idea of a literary work.

b. Character and Characterization

According to Abrams in Nurgiyantoro (1995: 165), characters are people who are displayed in a narrative or drama work by readers of moral qualities and certain tendencies as expressed in speech and carried out in action. From that statement, it can be assumed that characters are people who experience the events in the story. While, based on Jones in Nurgiyantoro (1995: 165), characterization is the painting of

a clear picture of someone who is featured in a story. So, it can be concluded that characterization is the identity of the character in the story.

According to Nurgiyantoro, there are five classifications of character. The first classification is based on the character's role or the importance of the character in the storyline which is divided into two types:

1. Main Characters

The main character is the most important in a story and the main character is the character who appears most often in a story.

2. Minor Characters

Minor characters are characters that do not always appear in the story, but these characters are still needed to keep the story interesting.

The second classification of character is based on the character's role and its function. This classification is also divided into two types:

1. Protagonist Character

The protagonist character is someone who acts as a character who only does good things. The protagonist is the character that the reader admires, sometimes called the hero of the story. This character is the personification of norms and values that are ideal for the reader. "The protagonist shows something which agrees with the reader's view and hope" (Nurgiyantoro, 2007: 178).

2. Antagonist Character

The antagonist character is the opposite of the protagonist character, this character is a character who always does negative things. The antagonist character is also a cause appearance of conflict in a story. Then the antagonist is divided into right antagonist and left antagonist. The right antagonist is a character who can still be discussed to reach an agreement. Meanwhile, the left antagonist is a character who does not want to be discussed, this character prefers to do whatever he wants.

The third classification of character is the character based on its characterization. This type divided into two types:

1. Simple Character

The simple character is the character that shows its original character. The simple character has only one particular personal quality, a particular character. A simple character does not have an action that gives a surprising effect on the reader. The character and the action of this character are flat and monotonous.

2. Complex Character

A complex character is a character that has and shown all its possible life, personality, and self. Compared to the simple character, a complex character more like real human life because besides having all the possible characters and actions, a complex character also giving surprise to the reader (Nurgiyantoro, 2007: 183).

The fourth classification of the character is the character which is a developed or undeveloped character in the story. This type divided into two types:

1. Static Character

A static character is a character in the story that has no changing or development of its character as the result of events happen in the story (Nurgiyantoro, 2007: 188). It means that from the beginning to the end of the story this character will not experience any changes.

2. Developing Character

Developing character is characters that experience changes in a story, both character changes and changes in fate.

The last classification of character is the characterization based on the reflecting character to the people from real life. This type divided into two types:

1. Typical Character

Nurgiyantoro(2007: 190), is “a typical character is a character which its individuality is shown less and more explored its working quality or its nationality”. From Nurgiyantoro's opinion, it can be said that typical character is the reflection of the people in an institution or the individual as part of an institution in reality.

2. Neutral Character

A neutral character is a character that exists only in the story. It is a truly imaginary character that only exists in fiction. This Character appears purely for the story, even a neutral character could be the author, the subject

of the story, or recounted in the story. Its presence does not represent something from outside of itself, something which comes from reality.

c. Plot

Based on Forster (2005: 93), plot is a series of events that make up the structure of the story, where the events continue continuously based on the law of cause and effect. Generally, the plot has a convention structure: Exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution.

1. The exposition is the part in which the author introduces the characters, scene, time, and situation.
2. The rising action is the dramatization of an event that complicates the situation (complication) and gradually intensifies the conflict.
3. The climax is where the rising action (complication and conflict) comes to further development and a moment of crisis.
4. The falling action is the problem or conflict proceeds toward resolution.
5. Resolution is the end of a conflict.

d. Settings

According to Abrams in Nurgiyantoro(1995: 216), setting is a foundation, suggesting the understanding of the place, the relationship of time, and the social environment in which events are told. Setting is divided into three parts, namely setting of place, setting of time and setting of environment.

e. Point of View

According to Semi (1988: 57-58), point of view is the point of the story which is the placement and position of the author in the story. Semi also stated the point of the story is divided into 4 types, namely the author as a character, the author as a side character, the author as a third person, and the author as a narrator or performer.

f. Message

According to Siswanto (2008: 161-162), the message is an idea that underlies literary work, the message the author wants to convey to the reader and listener. So, it can be concluded that message is a moral mandate whom conveyed by the author to the reader through literary works.

2) Extrinsic Elements

According to Nurgiyantoro (1995: 23) extrinsic element is an element outside the work of fiction that affects the birth of the work but does not become part of the work of fiction itself. Extrinsic element consists of the author's biography and social problem. The author's biography will contains the biography of the author while social problems will contains social problems or social conditions in the literary work.

2.2.3. Social Criticism in Literature

Wilson (1984: 210) states that social criticism is an assessment or consideration of everything about society, everything in the form of norms, ethics,

morals, culture, politics, and other aspects of community life. From this statement, social criticism can be interpreted as control, assessment, or consideration of something about society that deviates from the order that should occur to improve the situation and maintain social stability. Besides, social criticism can also be an effort to determine the intrinsic value of society through various understandings and interpretations of social reality, namely by giving praise, stating mistakes, and giving consideration.

According to Darma (1995: 113), literary works have wider opportunities when compared to other works of art. Literature can hold a direct relationship with the reader. This means that social criticism in literary works has more broad opportunities because literary works have a broad scope.

Moreover, according to Ratna (2011: 335) among the main genres of literary works, namely poetry, prose, and drama, the genre of prose, especially novels, is considered to be the most dominant in the presentation of social elements. It is because the novel has full aspects of the plot and addresses important social problems important to daily life. But researchers may use literary works to express this. The researcher's reaction to the situation in society at the time may be in the form of social criticism. Conservatives are also a way of conveying social messages about a situation that may deviate from societal values.

Peter and Sangeetha (2018:154) state that the term of social criticism often refers to a mode of criticism that locates the reasons for malicious conditions

prevalent in a society considered to be in a flawed social structure. It examines the literature in the cultural, economic, and social context in which literary pieces were written or received. Social criticism is the act of using rhetorical means to provide commentary on issues in society. Based on the explanation given above by Peter and Sangeetha, it can be inferred that social criticism occurs because of the social conditions encountered by somebody encounters in society. Public critics emerge because of anomalies that don't relate to the real social situation. Throughout modern life, many societal issues, such as economic difficulties, poverty, crime, and war, can not be prevented by a human. Various concerns motivate people to criticize. One of the approaches that can be used to critique literary works. Literary works may also serve as a way of communicating social issues and criticism to create better conditions.

2.2.4. Social Discrimination in The United States of American in The 20th century

The United States has become a country known for the strong acts of racism, the object of racism to minorities, namely Afro-Americans. The discriminatory treatment of Afro-Americans continues even though they are free from slavery but the social rights to equality are still under the hands of the majority.

The Post-Civil War and the beginning of the 20th century was the century in which the hardening of racism was institutionalized. This happens because there are still many white people who do not agree with the emancipation proclamation which

was officially passed by President Abraham Lincoln in 1863. After the emancipation proclamation was called, two years later, in 1865, the white organization was formed to be precise. The Ku Klux Klan organization aims to eradicate Afro-Americans and other minorities such as the Jews, Asians, and Roman Catholics. Four years later the Ku Klux Klan became an illegal organization but did not stop the clan from operating against minorities, especially Afro-Americans. Even after the KKK became the target of the FBI, they continued to expand. In November 1964 the KKK formed a new faction and shamelessly attracts members from UKA, MWK, and Original Knights in Adams County, Mississippi, and neighboring Catahoula Parish, Louisiana. New group founders, with great pleasure, called themselves "the toughest Clan Members in Mississippi or Louisiana" (Michael Newton, 2010: 156).

Apart from these illegal organizations, acts of discrimination are still being carried out by the government in the public sector, such as the use of public facilities, schools, churches, and cinemas. Actions of racism continue to peak, and it is then that they give rise to resistance from the Afro-American people. Civil rights movement organizations began to take action, such as the birth of the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) on February 12, 1909. The civil rights movement was marked by large campaigns of civil resistance which resulted in a crisis between activists and the government. Federal and state governments, local governments, business owners, and the public often need to respond quickly to events that highlight the injustices facing African-Americans. Forms of protest included: the

successful Montgomery bus boycott (1955-1956) in Alabama, the influential Greensboro sit-in in North Carolina (1960), the Selma-to-Montgomery march (1965) in Alabama, and other nonviolent activities. Resistance continues to emerge from civil rights groups and organizations apart from the NAACP such as the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), the Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and groups or other rights activists.

The most important legislative achievements during this phase of the civil rights movement include part of passing discriminatory laws by declaring "separate but equal" in 1950, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 which prohibits discrimination based on "race, color, religion, or national origin", the Voting Rights Act 1965 which restores and protects voting rights, the Immigration and Citizenship Services Act of 1965 which dramatically opens the door to the United States for immigrants of other nations, and the Fair Housing Act 1968 which prohibits discrimination in the sale or rental of housing. Afro-Americans are re-entering politics in the South, and young people across the country are inspired to participate.

The issue of equality continues to be voiced which is then followed by equality regulations as the researcher mentioned above. With these regulations, Afro-Americans have gained a position in the social order even though they receive the same perks as whites but remain separate.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Method

The method used in this research is a descriptive qualitative research that aims to gain a deep understanding of human and social problems. The research was carried out in a natural setting (naturalistic) not the result of treatment or manipulation of the variables involved. The research methodology is divided into five steps namely (1) type of research, (2) object of study, (3) data sources, (4) data collection methods, and (5) data analysis methods.

3.1.1 Type of Research

The researcher uses qualitative research because this research analyzes the structural elements in *A Time To Kill* by John Grisham (1992) and analyzes how social life in the 20th century in the United State is reflected in *A Time To Kill*.

3.1.2 Sources of Data

The data in this research is divided into two primary and secondary data. The primary data in this study is John Grisham's *A Time To Kill* was published by Dell Publishing a Division of Bantam Doubleday Dell Publishing Group, New York in 1992 by the number of 565 pages. The secondary data are the data that taken from

other sources such as articles and journals from the internet, books, and author biographies that related to the analysis in this research.

3.1.3 Method of Collecting Data

The researchers collect the research data in the following steps or methods:

1. Reading the novel *A Time To Kill* by John Grisham (1989) three times.
2. Browsing articles and journals in the internet to get some information and articles related to research objects.
3. Identifying problems and find data. Therefore, the proposed research problem and research objectives can be drawn clearly.
4. Recording important data, both primary and secondary data.

3.1.4 Method of Analyzing Data

According to Darmadi (2011: 257), is “the part which consists of the process of data reduction which the final of this part is going to conclude the data”.

In analyzing the data, the researcher applied the following procedures:

1. Reading the novel several times to get a comprehension of *A Time To Kill* by John Grisham.
2. Identifying the social life in Grisham’s *A Time To Kill* such as crime, solidarity, and others.
3. Identifying the social criticism in Grisham’s *A Time To Kill*. The researcher identified what kind the social criticism in the novel *A Time To Kill* and

grouping them into the sub, for example the social critic in economics, culture and so on.

4. Analyzing and interpreting data, the researcher uses a genetic structuralism approach following literature research to answer the problems that have been formulated.
5. Concluding, after the data were displayed and interpreting then the researcher draw conclusion. The conclusion will clear to make the readers easier to know the result of the study.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Intrinsic Element

In analyzing this novel, the researcher uses a genetic structuralism approach which leads the researcher in determining the analysis of social criticism in the *A Time to Kill* novel. Therefore, before discussing the social aspects researcher will elaborate on the intrinsic elements in Grisham's *A Time to Kill* which include characters, plot, settings, and themes.

4.1.1. Plot

a. Exposition

At the beginning of the story, John Grisham has introduced readers to the figure of a redneck, the nickname for white people in South America who are not well educated, the people whom Grisham described as having violent character, drunk, drug dealers, and other illegal goods. They were also white people who hated Afro-Americans. This character is depicted in the figure of Billy Ray Cobb and Pete Willard, white people who raped an Afro-American girl ten years old.

The conflicts that occur in this novel stems from the sadistic actions of the two rednecks. They raped Tonya Hailey, the Afro-American girl daughter of Carl Lee Hailey, who also tortured and dumped her.

“It was over these bridges the yellow pickup flew in an all-out effort to find a suitable place to unload an unwanted passenger. Cobb was desperate. He knew of one other bridge, a narrow wooden one over Foggy Creek. As he approached, he saw niggers with cane poles, so he turned off a side road and stopped the truck. He lowered the tailgate, dragged her out, and threw her in a small ravine lined with kudzu” (Grisham, 1992: 8).

The quotation above, explains that Cobb tried to throw away that little girl. He kept looking for a place to dump down the small rivers and bridges. Plenty of creeks Cobb could use to dump her but there was always an old Afro-American, almost every bridge. Finally, Cobb found a bridge near Foggy Creek. He pulled it out hoping that the girl would die and leave her.

As a result of this incident, Cobb and Willard were arrested and tried as suspects of rape and assault. Evidence has led to them, a file check is carried out. Carl Lee Hailey was angry but still looks calm down.

“It ain’t sunk in yet. I mean, twenty-four hours ago everything was fine. Now look at us. My little girl’s layin’ up in the hospital with tubes all over her body. My wife’s crazy and my boys are scared tp death, and all I think about is gettin’ my hands on those bastards” (Grisham, 1992: 46).

However, Carl Lee was very hurt seeing the condition of his daughter. As the quote explains, Carl Lee needed to do something. He also drew up the murder plan. Approaching 14:00, Monday, May 20, after the examination of Cobb and Willard's files at the Clanton Court Carl Lee continues the action.

“When Cobb reached the second step from the floor, and Willard was three steps behind, and Looney was one step off the landing, the small, dirty, neglected, unnoticed door to the janitor's closet burst open and Mr. Carl Lee Hailey sprung from the darkness with an M-16. At point-blank range he opened fire. The loud, rapid, clapping, popping gunfire shook the courthouse and exploded the silence. The rapists froze, then screamed as they were hit-Cobb first, in the stomach and chest, then Willard in the face, neck, and throat. They twisted vainly up the stairs, handcuffed and helpless, stumbling over each other as their skin and blood splashed together” (Grisham, 1992: 72).

The cold-blooded murder that took place shook and broke the silence of the court. Carl Lee jumped out of the cleaning booth beside the stairs, then pulled the trigger of an illegally acquired M-16 gun. Cobb was shot first then Willard, they fell and were covered in blood. But one of the bullets had hit Deputy DeWayne Looney in his leg, a policeman who was guarding Cobb and Willard.

Carl Lee was prosecuted in court as a suspect for premeditated murder and shot a policeman in the leg, Deputy DeWayne Looney. Everyone can guess what kind of punishment he will bear, if not life imprisonment for injuring a policeman then the death penalty (gas chamber) awaits him. The case he entrusted to Jake Brigance, a young lawyer who often defended black cases.

b. The Rising Action

The premeditated murder resulted in old wounds appearing. Since then racial issues have exploded again after dark years, the war between whites and Afro-Americans before the sixties. The cold-blooded murder of the two whites was considered a massacre of white people. Many of them (white people) disagreed and

were furious at the actions of an Afro-American who wanted to make his little girl safe by not seeing those two people in the future.

The pros and cons finally emerged in the City of Clanton where the population was almost 80% white. Some are angry with sympathy and those who feel the need to warn them (Afro-American) about their position. The illegal clan, the Ku Klux Klan (KKK), also reappeared after being lost for years.

“Stump Sisson was the Klan’s Imperial Wizard for Mississippi, and he had called the meeting at the small cabin deep in the pine forests of Netles County, two hundred and thirty miles south of Ford County. There where no robes, rituals, or speeches. The small groups of Klansmen discussed the events in Ford County with a Mr. Freddie Cobb, brother of Billy Ray Cobb, deceased. Freddie had called a friend who called Stump to arrange the meeting” (Grisham, 1992: 140).

In the quotation above, the KKK held a meeting to discuss the murder. Stump Sisson was chairman of the Mississippi Klan, he had been out of operation for a long time. But the meeting that night was very important in response to a call from Freddie Cobb, Billy Ray Cobb's younger brother. Freddie was interviewed by several members as well as Sisson, they wanted to make sure there was a need for action from the clans.

“Is the nigger in jail?”

“Yes, and he's treated like a king. Got a nigger sheriff up there, Walls, and he likes this nigger. Gives him special privileges and extra protection. The sheriffs another story. Someone said Hailey might get out of jail this week on bond. Just a rumor. They hoped he got out.”

“What about your brother? Did he rape her?”

“We're not sure, probably not. Willard, the other guy, confessed to rape, but Billy Ray never confessed. He had plenty of women. Why would he rape a little nigger girl? And if he did, what was the big deal?

“Who's the nigger's lawyer?”

“Brigance, a local boy in Clanton. Young, but pretty good. Does a lot of criminal work and has a good reputation, won several minuet told some reporters the nigger would plead insanity and get off” (Grisham, 1992: 141).

In the quotation above, Freddie implies that his brother cannot rape a little girl. According to him, Billy could get a lot of women out there. Freddie demands revenge through the clan he needs to convince Sisson and the clan members. Sisson continued to ask, whoever was the prosecutor for the Carl Lee case and this issue was growing in society. Although in fact, Sisson found out through the newspapers and from the gossip of his friends. Sisson also believes that Billy committed the rape, but he feels the Afro-American people need to be warned, as explained in the following quote:

“Sisson and the Kluxers listened intently to this ignorant redneck. They liked the part about the NAACP and the government and the politicians, but they had also read the papers and watched TV and they knew his brother had received justice. But at the hands of a nigger. It was unthinkable” (Grisham, 1992: 141).

Civil rights groups have also sprung up, with Afro-American rallied in convoys during Carl Lee Hailey's trial. The Ku Klux Klan (KKK) also took part in the parade.

c. Climax

The trial hasn't just happened but Jake Brigance and Rufus Buckley, the prosecutor, have shown a fierce duel to win Carl Lee's case. The fierce trial of Carl Lee not only in the courtroom between them. Tensions also took place outside the congregation building between Afro-Americans and whites, especially members of the Ku Klux Klan.

“The riot was on. Stump screamed and rolled wildly down the front steps. Three of his men shed their heavy robes and masks and attempted to cover him and smother the flames. The wooden podium and platform burned with the thick, unmistakable smell of gasoline. The blacks charged, wielding sticks and knives and hacking at anything with a white face or white robe. Under each white robe was a short black nightstick, and the Klansmen proved ready for the assault. Within seconds of the explosion, the front lawn of the Ford County Courthouse was a battlefield as men screamed and cursed and howled in pain through thick, heavy smoke. The air was filled with rocks and stones and nightsticks as the two groups brawled in hand-to-hand combat” (Grisham, 1992: 339).

Still checking files but an uproar has occurred. The quotation describes the commotion that started as just a peaceful act of Afro-Americans. However, it seems that the KKK appeared in the public with their faces covered in a white cloth in the shape of a triangle. The clan appears to show that they will uphold justice. They are number only about three dozen surrounded by Afro-Americans. An unknown person threw a bottle with a fire wick filled with fuel at Sisson during an interview. A commotion broke out, the two sides attacked each other. The police were outnumbered.

The burns suffered by Stump, the head of the KKK in the Mississippi cavern, culminate in death. The fire that had been burning now more bigger and terrifying. The war between Afro-American and the KKK was out of control. The local police were outnumbered. Learning from the commotion, the next trial, Sheriff Ozzie Walls asked the mayor of the troops to alert the highway patrol unit.

The presence of the Mississippi national guard to curb the mass convoy did not incite the violence of the two masses. Even Jake Brigance nearly got hit by a sniper bullet.

"He's hit!" someone yelled. The soldiers scrambled on all fours across the driveway to the fallen one. Jake escaped through the doors to the safety of the courthouse. He fell onto the floor of the rear entrance and buried his head in his hands. Ozzie stood next to him, watching the soldiers through the door" (Grisham, 1992: 425).

In the quotation above, the bullet missed but lodged in the throat of one of the soldiers, his name is Mackenvale, he protected Jake across the crowd towards the courthouse. Jake was terrified, he couldn't say any words just ran scared of another shot is coming. It was very tense and the incident was recorded by journalists who kept trying to capture the tense moment.

Casualties continued to fall during the trial. KKK has no mercy on anyone who empathizes with Carl Lee. They continued to terrorize Jake by burning crosses, planting dynamite on his porch, and even burning down the house that the young attorney's wife was so proud of. Because it was the only victoria house in the City of Clanton.

Social unrest continues to haunt the small town. You wouldn't be safe talking about a murder case. People talked about it in whispers, afraid that their house would be the next target of the rednecks or the clan. They will not hesitate to threaten and even kill.

"Mild concussion. Twenty-eight stitches in her ear, and eleven in her head. She'll be fine. Doctor said she might leave by Wednesday. She was awake last night and we talked for a long time" (Grisham, 1992: 459).

Ellen Roark, Jake's volunteer assistant to handle the case, was hospitalized within a few days, she was the concussion. Her hair was shaved and covered with bruises all over her body. The clan members did not rape her even though she was no longer wearing clothes when she was found. They only scare her but enough to make Ellen have to be hospitalized. Not only Ellen, but Jake's secretary also happened to be exact, her husband who was affected died of a heart attack when he was beaten by a clan member.

d. Falling Action

Jake suffered a loss while handling the Carl Lee case. Moreover, Jake received the fee for defending the case was very cheap and not worth what he had to do to defend his client. Jake only received the remaining nine hundred dollars he didn't know when Carl Lee could give him. Their poor, Carl Lee has been fired from his job, and Glen, his wife is unemployed.

However, Jake knew it would be a huge loss to drop the case. The case was expensive in terms of publicity and Jake needed that publicity. Jake kept imagining

that one day a pile of cases would fill his desk then become reach. Jake won't let go of the case despite having to pay more bills than before.

"Not my money. Please listen. You don't have enough in the bank to pay this month's bills. June is almost gone, and we've grossed seventeen hundred dollars."

Jake closed his eyes and rubbed his forehead.

"Look at these bills," she said, waving a stack of invoices.

"Four thousand dollars worth. How am I supposed to pay these?"

"How much is in the bank?"

"Nineteen hundred dollars, as of Friday. Nothing came in this morning."

"Nothing?"

"Not a dime."

"What about the settlement on the Liford case? That's three thousand in fees." Ethel shook her head.

"Mr. Brigance, that file has not been closed. Mr. Liford has not signed the release. You were to take it by his house. Three weeks ago, remember?"

"No, I don't remember. What about Buck Britt's retainer? That's a thousand dollars."

"His check bounced. The bank returned it, and it's been on your desk for two weeks." She paused and took a deep breath.

"You've stopped seeing clients. You don't return phone calls, and-"

"Don't lecture me, Ethel!"

"And you're a month behind on everything."

"That's enough."

"Ever since you took the Hailey case. That's all you think about. You're obsessed with it. It's going to break us."

"Us! How many paychecks have you missed, Ethel? How many of those bills are past due? Huh?"

"Several."

"But no more than usual, right?"

"Yes, but what about next month? The trial is four weeks away."

"Shut up, Ethel. Just shut up. If you can't take the pressure, then quit. If you can't keep your mouth shut, then you're fired" (Grisham, 1992: 252-253).

The quotation above explains that Jake is too focused on the Carl Lee case. He no longer even wants to take calls from new clients. Ethel reminded him, but Jake was furious at his secretary's impudence to teach him. But Jake realized that he was going to bear a sizeable debt in the next few months because there was no income at all. Ethel had several bank bills on her desk.

After all that happened, Jake was devastated and even almost gave up on the Carl Lee case. He knew it was too naive to remain optimistic after Dr. W.T Bass, a psychiatrist to examine his client, turned out to have a criminal record of impregnating a child. Jake was greatly humiliated in court and unable to make a defense. Even his client wanted to fire him after his sacrifice for the case. Carl Lee was furious about psychiatry. All Jake poured out in the following quote:

"I deserve it. I've earned it. I'm two weeks away from bankruptcy. I'm about to lose the biggest case of my career, for which I have been paid nine hundred dollars. My beautiful home that everyone took pictures of and the old ladies from the Garden Club tried to get written up in Southern Living has been reduced to rubble. My wife has left me, and when she hears about the house, she'll divorce me. No question about that. So I'll lose my wife. And once my daughter learns that her damned dog died in the fire, she'll hate me forever. There's a contract on my head. I've got Klan goons looking for me. Snipers shooting at me. There's a soldier lying up in the hospital with my bullet in his spine. He'll be a vegetable, and I'll think about him every hour of every day for the rest of my life. My secretary's husband was killed because of me. My last employee is in the hospital with a punk haircut and a concussion because she worked for me. The jury thinks I'm a lying crook because of my expert witness. My client wants to fire me. When he's convicted, everybody will blame me. He'll hire another lawyer for the appeal, one

of those ACLU types, and they'll sue me claiming ineffective trial counsel. And they'll be right. So I'll get my ass sued for malpractice. I'll have no wife, no daughter, no house, no practice, no clients, no money, nothing" (Grisham, 1992: 463-464).

In that quote, Jake took out all the pain he had to endure with just a nine hundred dollar case. He lost his wife's favorite home, a house that was historic and proud of his wife. Ellen, his assistant, is hospitalized with a brainstorm due to kidnapping from the clans. Not only Ellen, the soldiers who protected him also in the hospital because he was shot. And until then his own life is still being targeted by the clan. Not to mention the bankruptcy that was approaching him, Jake was devastated.

e. Resolution

At the end of the story, Jake finally received a reward for his loss. He managed to win the case which he had doubts. Although legally if we are guided by the law, Jake can be said to have lost the trial because he brought in a psychiatrist have a criminal history that is inversely proportional to the witness brought by Attorney Rufus Buckley. Buckley has accurate evidence and eyewitnesses at the scene. But in reality, Jake succeeded.

“Noose handed the verdict back to Jean Gillespie. “Please read it, Madam Clerk.”

She unfolded it and faced the defendant. “ As to each count of thr indictment, we the jury find the defendant not guilty by the reason of insanity.”

Carl Lee turned and bolted for the railing. Tonya and the boys sprang from the front pew and grabbed him. The courtroom exploded in pandemonium. Gwen Screamed and burst into tears. She buried her head in Lester’s arms. The reverends stood, looked upward, and shouted

“Hallelujah!” and “Praise Jesus!” and “Lord! Lord! Lord!” (Grisham, 1989: 508).

Everywhere was tension, even in the jury discussion room. The jury argued violently and could hardly come to a unanimous decision, if that happened the trial would be postponed for a few months. However, the judges felt they had to finish it up until then they no longer want to see chaos, violence, and terror by clan members.

Madam Clerk finally read a small letter containing the jury's decision, "*We the jury find the defendant not guilty by the reason of insanity*", the frenzy exploded into happiness for Afro-Americans. Carl Lee hugged his little girl, Jake just smiled at the jury, gesturing thanks. No interview, Carl Lee just came home with his family. Jake let him go and thanked the reporters.

4.1.2. Characterization

In this discussion, the researcher only took several figures as discussion materials, namely Jake Brigance, Carl Lee Healey, Sheriff Ozzie Wall, Rufus Buckley, and The Judge Omar Noose.

A. Main Character

a) Jake Brigance

Jake Brigance hails from Caraway, a small town 18 miles west of Clanton. Jake is known to be very neat, conservative, and a devout Presbyterian. At the age of 32, gray hair and wrinkles on his temples began to appear. Jake does not mind the aging that occurs on his face, it's just that he is worried about baldness that has

always been a legacy from both sides of his family. It will greatly affect his appearance.

“Jake eat barbecue every fryday at Claude’s, as did most of the white liberals in Clanton. But six mornings a week he was a regular at the Coffee Shop” (Grisham, 1992: 22).

In the following quote, Jake works as a lawyer is very systematic and efficient in his work as well as in his daily life, which is always neat. Jake would feel very bad if he missed one morning and his routine, Jake had a few rules, he had to get up early because he had to arrive at the Coffee Shop at 6:00 am every six days of the week - another rule. And the other rule, Jake will have a barbeque every Friday at Claude's, the Afro-American's canteen.

Also, Jake is described as an unrealistic lawyer. He is a street lawyer who is always optimistic and helps people from the lower classes and Afro-Americans. But Jake also did not refuse if people called him a media lover like his appearance on TV while defending Carl Lee Hailey. According to him, the role of the media is very important. This can be seen when he talked with his wife.

”Sure. You’re thinking about the trial, and cameras, the reporters, the acquittal, and walking out of the court-house. Arm around Carl Lee, reporters chasing you with cameras rolling, people slapping you on the back, congratulations everywhere. I know exactly what you’re thinking about.”

“Then why’d you ask?”

“To see if you’d admit it.”

“Okay, I admit it. This case could make me famous and make us a million bucks, in the long run.”

“If you win.”

“Yes, if you win.”
“I’ll win” (Grisham, 1992: 84).

In the quotation above, the figure of Jake is known to be liberal, he will not refuse even though the case has a cheap fee and he prefers to defend afro-American people because he sympathizes with racist white people's behavior. However, Jake was aware of the benefits of dealing with the media. Like the case of Carl Lee, although it is very unlikely to win, he is even willing to sacrifice for the publicity of the case.

b) Carl Lee Hailey

Carl Lee is an Afro-American who is about 37 years old. He has a strong stature with a tall and mighty. The father of four children is helpful and doesn't like to make trouble with other people. But behind this, he also has bad behavior which is often acting without further thought. In other words, his actions followed his conscience. It is depicted when Carl Lee plans to kill the two white men who have raped his daughter. Jake knows the plan although not so sure he tries to warn Carl Lee. He still wants to do it, here's an excerpt:

”Don’t do it Carl Lee, it’s no worth it. What if you re convicted and get the gas chamber? What about the kids? Who’ll raise them? Those punks aren’t worth it.”

“I have no choice, Jake. I’ll never sleep till those bastard are dead. I owe it to my little girl, I owe it to my self, and I owe it to my people. It’ll be done” (Grisham, 1992: 47-48).

It shows Carl Lee has a rash and angry character because of the quote it explains that Carl Lee has been reminded by Jake Brigance but he has a grudge for

his daughter. He acted as if he was prepared for the consequences. The same thing he did when he fired Jake Brigance as his lawyer and without telling Jake first, here is an excerpt.

“Why, Carl Lee?”

“I don’t have to explain, Jake.”

“Yes you do. You didn’t have the guts to call me like a man and tell me. You let me read it in the paper. I demand an explanation” (Grisham, 1992: 173).

In this snippet of the conversation, Carl Lee fires Jake as his lawyer while Jake prepares files for the first trial. Carl Lee became famous for the murders that a criminal attorney from Memphis, Bo Marshfaskyhis name, volunteered as his lawyer. He wasn't paid but wanted the same publicity as Jake. But Carl Lee's mistakes here he didn't tell Jake even let Jake find out for himself through the newspapers. Carl Lee made the decision without thinking that it would be very difficult to win the case in Clanton if he took an outside lawyer. No matter how good the lawyer, they will lose because Judge Noose doesn't like outside lawyers.

c) Rufus Buckley

Rufus is a high-powered prosecutor who is crazy about publicity. He is the prosecutor for the Carl Lee case. This 41-year-old man is described as a man who has a rude, bragging, rude, and pretentious nature.

“He could talk to a jury; oh, how he could talk to a jury. He could preach, pray, sway, plead, beg. He could inflame a jury to the point it couldn’t wait to get back to that jury room and have talk like the rednecks, and that was enough to satisfy most of the jurors in the

twenty-second. And the juries were good to him in Ford County. He liked Clanton” (Grisham, 1992: 102).

The quote explains that Buckley could brag to the jury for his victory. Every opening session in the trial he would spend two hours bragging about himself and his accomplishments.

“He said he’s never lost a murder case to you.”

He smile disappeared instantly. He leaned forward on the desk and looked harshly at the reporter. “True, but I bet he didn’t mention a number of armed. Robberies and grand larcenies, did he? I’ve won my share, ninety percent to be exact” (Grisham, 1992: 103).

In addition, Rufus is also an arrogant prosecutor, as when journalists met him for an interview regarding the Carl Lee case. He did not accept it and was annoyed whenever reporters mentioned Jake Brigance's reputation which had always won in the previous trials. He also recounted his victory as a prosecutor without being asked by reporters. He made the reporters wait for him and listened to all his arrogance.

B. Minor Character

d) Omar Noose

Omar Noose is a judge who is 63 years old. At this fairly old age, Noose is highly valued by everyone because of his wise personality. Grisham describes Noose precisely as an old man, described in the following quote:

“Now, at sixty three, he was a wise old judge, well respected by most lawyers and by the state Supreme Court, which seldom reversed his rulings. He was quiet but charming, patient but strict, and he had a huge monument of a nose that was very long and very pointed and served as a throne for his black-rimmed, octagon-shaped reading glasses, which he wore constantly but never used. His nose, plus his tall, gawky frame,

plus his wild, untamed, dense gray hair, plus his squeaky voice, had given rise to his secret nickname, whispered among lawyers, of Ichabod. Ichabod Noose. The Honorable Ichabod Noose” (Grisham, 1992: 125).

The quotation describes in detail the figure of a respected judge to the extent that the Supreme Court respects his decision. Besides, Grisham also depicts Noose in his old age with gray hair, wearing glasses and he is tall, sharp, and has a loud but firm voice.

Because of Noose's personality, he became a famous judge, everyone was reluctant and respected him. But before he became famous, Noose was described as a character who was not good at handling criminal cases, but he was very cunning in political manipulation, this is illustrated in the following quote.

“The Honorable Omar Noose had not always been so honorable. Before he became the circuit judge for the Twenty-second Judicial District, he was a lawyer with meager talent and few clients, but he was a politician of formidable skills. Five terms in the Mississippi Legislature had corrupted him and taught him the art of political swindling and manipulation. Senator Noose prospered handsomely as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and few people in Van Buren County questioned how he and his family lived so affluently on his legislative salary of seven thousand dollars a year” (Grisham, 1992: 125).

Such is Noose's previous character, Noose is an ordinary lawyer because he is not very good at handling criminal cases and often commits corruption. Noose has a wealth that is not worth his income.

However, his character later changed when he was appointed as a judge, described in the following excerpt:

“Like most members of the Mississippi Legislature, he ran for reelection one time too many, and in the summer of 1971 he was humiliated by an unknown opponent. A year later, Judge Loopus, his predecessor on the bench, died, and Noose persuaded his friends in the Legislature to persuade the governor to appoint him to serve the unexpired term. That's how ex-State Senator Noose became Circuit Judge Noose. He was elected in 1975, and reelected in 1979 and 1983.

Judge Noose applied himself to the study of the law, and after shaky start, grew to the job. It paid sixty thousand a year, so he could afford to be honest. He was quiet but charming, patient, but strict” (Grisham, 1992: 125).

In the quotation above, in the past Noose was not famous, then quickly passed the judge's seat by taking advantage of the circumstances. He persuaded closeness as the closeness of the governor to chose him as the successor of Judge Loopus who had passed away. After that, he continued running as a judge and began to focus on studying the law that should be a judge. Then since his income began to rise, Judge Noose started a new life becoming a wise judge.

e) Ozzie Walls

Ozzie Wals is an Afro-American sheriff in Mississippi. He grew up in Ford County and he is an idol of Afro-Americans and whites because before becoming a sheriff, Ozzie was a football star who had appeared on TV and in magazines.

”Their parents respected him and voted him because he was a tough cop who did not discriminate between black punks and white punks. The white politician supported him because since he become the sheriff, the justice, Departement stayed out of Ford County” (Grisham, 1992: 9).

Explains that Ozzie remains a hero because he doesn't differentiate between white and Afro-American people. All his circles support his actions.

4.1.3. Setting

John Grisham's novel *A Time to Kill* has three settings, namely a set of place, time, and setting of environment that mutually support the success of the story Grisham wants to tell.

a) Setting of Place

1. Clanton City

The setting in which this novel takes place in Mississippi, precisely in the City of Clanton, is clearly described by Grisham in this novel, such as following the explanation:

“He backed into Adams Street. Two blocks east he turned south on Jefferson, which two blocks later ran dead end into Washington Street. Jake had often wondered why every small Southern town had an Adams, a Jefferson, and a Washington, but no Lincoln or Grant. Washington Street ran east and west on the north side of the Clanton square” (Grisham, 1992: 21).

The quote explains the setting of the place clearly. When Jake mentioned the street names commonly used in the south. To be precise, the street names are correct in Mississippi, including Ford County, Van Buren County, Forgy County, Forgy Creek, Adam street, and Jefferson street.

2. Courthouse

Most of the events in *A Time to Kill* relate to situations inside and outside the Ford County courts. Because this novel tells about the Carl Lee Hailey court process.

“He studied the building. The two sets of rear doors opened to the inside into a large, rectangular entrance area. To the far right was a set of stairs, and to the left was an identical stairway. The open area narrowed and led into the hall. Carl Lee pretended to be on trial. He grabbed his hands behind him, and touched his back to the rear door. He walked to his right thirty feet to the stairs; up the stairs, ten steps, then a small landing, then a ninety-degree turn to the left, just like Lester said; then, ten more steps to the holding room. It was a small room, fifteen by fifteen, with nothing but a window and two doors. One door he opened, and walked into the huge courtroom in front of the rows of padded pews” (Grisham, 1992: 51).

Through this quote, Grisham explained the details of the floor plan in the courthouse. This is necessary to support Carl Lee's plan because, without a detailed explanation of the building, readers will not be able to understand the reason Carl Lee chose the cleaning equipment storage room as a hiding place before killing the two rednecks who raped his daughter.

This tense story not only happened in the courtroom but also happened in the square which is right in front of the court building. Grisham always describes a place well without missing any supporting details.

“The side streets leading into the square became congested as cars from all directions inched toward the courthouse and finally parked when they could move no closer. Hundreds of blacks left their vehicles in the streets and walked solemnly toward the square. They mingled around the gazebo and waited for their placards, then wandered through the oaks and magnolias looking for shade and greeting friends. More church

buses arrived and were unable to circle the square because of the traffic. They unloaded next to the Coffee Shop” (Grisham, 1992: 326).

It important for Grisham to mention the detail of the road is south of the courthouse and so on. The story is centered in the small town of Clanton, which is not much different from other small cities that have squares, soccer fields, and coffee shops.

3. Police Station

Incident after the incident happened in the police station because this place has an important role. Every defendant who will be tried beforehand is placed at the police station.

“From two to five each Sunday afternoon, the prisoners in the Ford County jail were turned out into a large fenced yard across the small back street behind the jail. A limit of three friends and/or relatives for each prisoner was allowed inside for no more than an hour. There were a couple of shade trees, some broken picnic tables, and a well-maintained basketball hoop. Deputies and dogs watched carefully from the other side of the fence” (Grisham, 1992: 220).

4. Jake Brigance’s House

A very historic building, Jake Brigance's home is one of two historic buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places. There are several houses mentioned in *A Time to Kill* but Jake's house is always in the spotlight as his house was almost blown up by the Ku Klux Klan (KKK).

"I've got one more question before I break ever bone in your body. What's in the box?" No answer.
Ozzie recoiled the nightstick and broke the other ankle.
"What's in the box!" he shouted.

"Dynamite!" came the anguished reply.
Pirtle dropped his gun. Nesbit's blood pressure shot through his cap and he leaned on the house.
Jake turned white and his knees vibrated. He ran through the front door yelling at Carla.
"Get the car keys! Get the car keys!"
"What for?" she asked nervously.
"Just do as I say. Get the car keys and get in the car." He lifted Hanna and carried her through the kitchen, into the carport, and laid her in the back seat of Carla's Cutlass. He took Carla by the arm and helped her into the car.
"Leave, and don't come back for thirty minutes" (Grisham, 1992: 308).

In the novel *A Time to Kill*, there are also many mentions of Jake Brigance's house, many events that occur in that house are not only due to the history of that house. One incident, when the clan envoy to blow up the house. However, the action was discovered by Ozzie because someone called him who was also a member of the clan but Ozzie doesn't know his identity. The action failed and the dynamite was successfully tamed even though at the end of the story, the clan burned the house on fire.

5. Jake Brigance's Office

The next place that supports the story in *A Time to Kill* is Jake Brigance's office which was once the Wilbanks family law practice office during its heyday. It was then given to Jake with cheap rent after Lucien Wilbanks' license was revoked.

A two-story building in a two-story row overlooking the courthouse on the north side of the square, not far from the Coffee Shop. The place where Jake Brigance spent his time thinking about his cases. Especially when supporting Carl Lee Hailey,

where Jake and his team spent time for meetings, discussing similar case files.

Grisham also describes the office building in detail.

“The notecards were scattered on his desk, and he was tired of them. He flipped through a brief, then walked to the French doors. The shouting echoed through the open windows. He returned to the desk and studied the outline of his opening comments to the prospective jurors. The first impression was critical.

He lay on the couch, closed his eyes, and thought of a thousand things he'd rather be doing. For the most part, he enjoyed his work. But there were moments, frightening moments like this one, when he wished he'd become an insurance agent or a stockbroker. Or maybe even a tax lawyer. Surely those guys didn't regularly suffer from nausea and diarrhea at critical moments in their careers” (Grisham, 1992: 420).

The quote describes how Jake's activities were in his office while handling Carl Lee Hailey's case. That's where Jake and his friends Harry, Ellen, and Lucien meet to discuss profiles of potential jurors. Jake even slept there all night and only came home to change his clothes.

b) Setting of Time

A Time to Kill takes a complete time setting. At night, when everyone is sleeping, Grisham tells the story of a lawyer studying his client's case. This novel tells about a crime in which in the general crimes often occur at night. Grisham always features Klan members on a night out to terrorize, kidnap, and commit other crimes.

“Moments later, Deputy Marshall Prather turned down Adams and instantly saw the blazing cross in Jake's front yard. He turned into the driveway and parked behind the Saab. He punched the doorbell and stood on the porch watching the flames. It was almost three-thirty. He

punched it again. Adams was dark and silent except for the glow of the cross and the snapping and crackling of the wood burning fifty feet away. Finally, Jake stumbled through the front door and froze, wild-eyed and stunned, next to the deputy. The two stood side by side on the porch, mesmerized not only by the burning cross, but by its purpose” (Grisham, 1992: 181).

The quote describes one of the crimes the KKK committed at night, the first time starting the cross in front of Jake's house. That was the first sign of the appearance of the clans.

In the morning, Grisham displays the routine of people in general. Get up in the morning, take a shower, have breakfast, and get ready to go to work. As mentioned in the following quote:

“Jake pondered these things in the shower. He took quick showers, and he shaved and dressed quickly. He had to be at the Coffee Shop at 6:00 A.M.-another rule. He turned on lights and slammed and banged drawers and closet doors in an effort to arouse Carla. This was the morning ritual during the summer when she was not teaching school” (Grisham, 1992: 19).

Besides, the use of dates and days is very important and supports the story. Important schedules will be mentioned by Grisham along with the stairs and even the hours such as at the time of the trial in progress and the future. Overall, *A Time to Kill* tells a story that occurs in the summer. That is mentioned in the last sentence of the quote.

c) Social Setting

The stories that Grisham tells through his work are events in the social environment he witnesses, such as abuse, verbal abuse, court intrigue because he is a lawyer and murder. Social upheaval can be seen through the following quote:

"Well, he's been getting political chums throughout the district to call Noose and suggest that the trial be held in Ford County. Some have been real blunt with Noose. Like, move the trial, and we'll get you in the next election. Leave it in Clanton, and we'll help you get reelected.

He's had some threats. Not political threats, but death threats. I hear he's scared to death. Got the police over there guarding his house. Carries a gun now" (Grisham, 1992: 289-290).

The quotation explains the political interference in law. Noose did not dare to change the location of Carl Lee's trial to a fairer place. Noose can't grant Jake's request, if he does and Carl Lee gets a fair jury outside Clanton then Noose won't get the position of a judge in the next election. Noose also received threats from unknown people, he received many dark calls.

In the novel, there are many vigilante cases and everyone wants to get the best position. Resulting in actions that impose personal will on others, as experienced by Jake when Carl Lee fired himself because of someone's ambition.

"He was a lawyer plays dirty, and the cops hate him. But I'm sittin' here instead of some prison. He'll do whatever it takes to win a case." "Who is he?" Carl Lee asked eagerly.

"You've seen him on television walkin' in and outta court. He's in the papers all the time. Evertime some big-shot crook gets in trouble, he's there. He gets the drug dealers, the politicians, me, all the big-time thugs."

"What's his name?"

"He handles nothin' but criminal cases, mainly dope, bribery, extortion, stuff like that. But you know what his favorite is?"

"What?"

"Murder. He loves murder cases. Ain't never lost one. Gets all the big ones in Memphis. Remember when they caught those two niggers throwin' a dude off the bridge into the Mississippi. Caught them redhanded. 'Bout five years ago?"

"Yeah, I remember."

"Had a big trial for two weeks, and they got off. He was the man. Walked them outta there. Not guilty."

"I think I remember seein' him on TV."

"Sure you did. He's a bad dude, Carl Lee. I'm tellin' you the man never loses."

"What's his name?"

Cat landed in his chair and stared solemnly into Carl Lee's face. "Bo Marsharfsky," he said" (Grisham, 1992: 169).

A snippet of the conversation between Cat Bruster and Carl Lee in prison explained that Bo Marsharfsky, Cat's lawyer, wanted Carl Lee's case. Marsharfsky is willing not to be paid for the publicity of the case. That is taking people's cases and it is very unethical.

4.1.3 Theme

After the researcher read and traced the storyline in the novel *A Time to Kill* carefully, the researcher concluded that the theme of the novel was about racism. Shows the racial problems that continue to loom over the lives of the people of the United States. Grisham raised racial unrest not only in social circles but also in law. Showcases court intrigue about how the law treats whites preferentially in court. In

addition, Grisham also displays the discrimination felt by Afro-Americans from an economic point.

4.2 Social Life in Grisham's *A Time to Kill*

4.2.1. Legal Places For Gambling

Drinking alcohol has become an American culture that is then legalized. in *A Time to Kill* explain that there is a special place to sell alcoholic drinks that are used as a place for gambling, prostitutes, and even to sell drugs from those who exploit it. As Grisham explained, there are two places to play gambling in Ford County, namely Huey's and Ann's Lounge.

“Shortly after he was elected the first time Ozzie made the mistake, due in part to a hasty campaign promise, of closing g all the honky tonks in the county. It was a horrible mistake. The crime rate soared. The jail was packed. The court dockets multiplied. The rednecks united and drove in caravans to Clanton, where they parked around the courthouse on the square. Hundreds of them. Every night they invaded the square, drinking, fighting, playing loud music, and shouting obscenities at the horrified town folk. Each morning the square resembled a landfill with cans and bottles thrown everywhere. He closed the black tonks too, and break-ins, burglaries, and stabbings tripled in one month. There were two murders in one week” (Grisham, 1992: 14).

In the quotation above, Ozzie has closed the two honky-tonks, the name for gambling establishments and the like, to fulfill his election promise. The priests and the government agreed on the safety of Clanton City. However, it turned out to be the opposite, violence increased after the closure of the tonk. In the end, they were not bothered by the behavior of the tonk visitors who were getting crazy. Priests and

governments persuaded Ozzie to reopen the tonk, Ozzi reopened but with some rules, the rules were often broken.

Historically, America has been in constant chaos because of the Volstead law, the popular name of the law prohibiting the sale, manufacture, and consumption of alcohol that was passed on October 28, 1919. This regulation created confusion in the organized crime scene society occur. Many crimes occur, such as in Grisham's *A Time to Kill*, which illustrates the polemic of alcohol prohibition in the United States.

4.2.2. Technological Growth

Grisham mentioned many technological developments, especially in the automotive sector. There are many types of luxury cars and this shows how social class is. They can be identified from the high-income class by simply mentioning the car they use.

“The Reverend Ollie Agee called a special meeting of the council for Sunday afternoon at his church. He wrapped up his sermon early, and by 4:00 P.M. his flock had scattered when the Cadillacs and Lincolns began filling his parking lot” (Grisham, 1992: 176).

Some of them are BMW, Porsche, Saab, Eldorado, Limousine, Fleetwood, and Roll Royce, the types of cars that often appear. Even some of them will be well described the luxury and features of the car. Not many luxury cars have them. Only rich people, like the following quote:

“The third local bank held the mortgage on Jake's car, the only Saab in Ford County. And a red Saab at that” (Grisham, 1992: 21).

Ownership of luxury cars is also dominated by rednecks, white people who make money by selling drugs and other types of illegal goods. Also applies to black skin.

“Down at the Ford place in Clanton he was known as the last man in recent history to pay cash for a new pickup truck. Sixteen thousand cash, for a custombuilt, four-wheel drive, canary yellow, luxury Ford pickup. The fancy chrome wheels and mudgrip racing tires had been received in a business deal” (Grisham, 1992: 2).

In addition, the latest technology in the 1940s was the microwave which was then popularly used by housewives in the 1960s after the transformation of a smaller form and lower price. The author seems to praise the technology for its benefits. The following excerpt:

“It was dark, almost eight o'clock. Dinner was cold, but that was not unusual. That's why he had bought her a microwave. She was accustomed to the hours and the warmed-over dinners,- and she did not complain. They would eat when he came home, whether it was six or ten” (Grisham, 1992: 197).

4.2.3. Religion

Not a few Grisham discuss a character who have criminal records. On the other hand, these characters show obedience to their religion or belief. One of them is K.T Bruster or Cat Bruster, he is an Afro-American millionaire in Memphis who sells various types of things such as women, cocaine, swag, and others. But Cat was a generous funder of various Afro-American affairs. The one-eyed man even built two black churches complete with preachers.

“They founded banks, churches, schools, and several served in public office. The firm of Wilbanks&Wilbanks had been the most powerful and prestigious in north Mississippi for many years” (Grisham, 1992: 28).

Likewise, it is portrayed in the character of Lucien Willbanks, a lawyer. Like the quote above, they will donate money to the church or build a church when their finances are stable.

4.2.4. Fishing

For older Afro-American who does not have strenuous activities, many of them only spend time in the lake fishing. Most of the lakes scattered in Ford County and every lake daily Afro-American spend time telling stories about old age and sometimes about hot issues.

“Cobb could not find a bridge unoccupied by niggers with fishing poles. Every bridge they approached had four or five niggers hanging off the sides with large straw hats and cane poles, and under every bridge on the banks there would be another group sitting on buckets with the same straw hats and cane poles, motionless except for an occasional swat at a fly or a slap at a mosquito” (Grisham, 1992: 6).

The above quote describes the activities of an elderly Afro-American people when Cobb tried to dump Tonya Hailey, the little girl he raped. Each lake has at least half a dozen Afro-Americans fishing.

4.3 Social Criticism in Grisham's *A Time to Kill*

4.3.1 Racism

The racial problem in the United States has become difficult for Americans to leave. This is like a tradition that continues to be passed on to new generations, this is a past habit. An act of discrimination will be carried out against their minority are Afro-American people.

But over time, the views of some Americans in voicing racial equality have moved. The racial issue continues to be suppressed, which has led to civil rights movements. Achievements during the civil rights movement phase include such as; The 1965 Voting Rights Act, which restored and protected voting rights, saw Afro-Americans re-enter politics in the South, and inspired young people across the country to participate. In *A Time to Kill*, the depiction of the character Sheriff Ozzi Walls, the first Afro-American who won the election for an Afro-American, is described in the following quote:

“Ozzie Walls was the only black sheriff in Mississippi. There had been a few others in recent history, but for the moment he was the only one. He took great pride in that fact, since Ford County was seventy-four percent white and the other black sheriffs had been from much blacker counties. Not since Reconstruction had a black sheriff been elected in a white county in Mississippi.

He was raised in Ford County, and he was kin to most of the blacks and a few of the whites. After desegregation in the late sixties, he was a member of the first mixed graduating class at Clanton High School. He wanted to play football nearby at Ole Miss, but there were already two blacks on the team. He starred instead at Alcorn State, and was a defensive tackle for the Rams when a knee injury sent him back to

Clanton. He missed football, but enjoyed being the high sheriff, especially at election time when he received more white votes than his white opponents. The white kids loved him because he was a hero, a football star who had played on TV and had his picture in magazines. Their parents respected him and voted for him because he was a tough cop who did not discriminate between black punks and white” (Grisham, 1992: 9).

The quotation above, describe the first Afro-American after desegregation in the late sixties to succeed in the post of sheriff. Ozzie was chosen from the more white Clanton people. Here, Grisham illustrates that Afro-Americans have had positions of government.

However, discrimination did not stop even after the National Association for the Advancement of People of Color (NAACP), American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and groups or other rights activists. Other civilians continue to speak out for equality. In *A Time to Kill*, it tells the story of the NAACP's participation in winning politics and court cases for Afro-Americans.

“He answered questions. How much money would be raised? At least fifty thousand, they hoped. It would be expensive to defend Carl Lee Hailey and fifty thousand may not be enough, but they would raise whatever it took. But time was running short. Where would the money go? Legal fees and litigation expenses. A battery of lawyers and doctors would be needed. Would NAACP lawyers be used? Of course. The legal staff in Washington was already at work on the case. The capital defense unit would handle all aspects of the trial. Carl Lee Hailey had become their top priority and all available resources would be devoted to his defense” (Grisham, 1992: 232).

The NAACP aims to ensure equal political, educational, social, and economic rights of all people and to eliminate racial hatred and racial discrimination. However, Grisham did not highlight the strength of the association. If you look at the history of the NAACP, it has a record of success in handling cases that have attracted public attention. In 1923, the NAACP won the premeditated murder case of 122 Afro-Americans for murdering three whites killed. However, Grisham brings strength from residents in handling cases in their respective regions.

Besides that, discrimination will continue, the symbol of racism will return to life with only minor incidents, let alone vice versa. That's how Grisham described it through *A Time to Kill*. Discrimination still occurs against some Afro-Americans and racial issues will explode whenever the trigger arises, as Grisham intends to convey through the character of Pastor Isaiah Street, a retired NAACP member who used to take part in the 69 desegregation movement with Martin Luther King, following with this quote:

"Your acquittal by a white jury for the killings of two white men will do more for the black folk of Mississippi than any event since we integrated the schools. And it's not just Mississippi; it's black folk everywhere. Yours is a most famous case, and it's being watched carefully by many people."

"I just did what I had to do."

"Precisely. You did what you thought was right. It was right; although it was brutal and ugly, it was right. And most folks, black and white, believe that. But will you be treated as though you were white? That's the question."

"And if I'm convicted?"

"Your conviction would be another slap at us; a symbol of deep-seated racism; of old prejudices, old hatreds. It would be a disaster. You must not be convicted" (Grisham, 1992: 208-209).

In the quotation above, Pastor Isaiah Street who no longer appears in public after suffering a stroke comes to see Carl Lee in prison. His arrival was to remind Carl Lee's actions to fire Jake Brigance as a lawyer replaced by Dr. King Marsharfsky. Isaiah knew him and also knew that Noose would make it easier for the verdict or make it difficult for the outside attorney who came to the Clanton court. Carl Lee will be in trouble because he's not white people moreover he's on a white jury. Isaiah reminded him of their position, a position for Afro-Americans.

Besides, Grisham also criticized the regulations that have been passed by the American Congress, namely the abolition of the Civil Rights Act on the separation of public facilities for whites and Afro-Americans in 1964. Grisham displays white discrimination against Afro-Americans even though assimilation has been allowed, explained in the following quote:

"Clanton had three coffee shops-two for the whites and one for the blacks, and all three were on the square. It was not illegal or uncommon for whites to eat at Claude's, the black cafe on the west side. And it was safe for the blacks to eat at the Tea Shoppe, on the south side, or the Coffee Shop on Washington Street. They didn't, however, since they were told they could back in the seventies" (Grisham, 1992: 22).

There are three coffee shops in Clanton but separated according to skin color. Jake Brigance is the liberal whites who often eat between the three coffee shops but for them, Afro-Americans, can't be as comfortable as visiting the white coffee shop.

They received threats as written Grisham “*however since they were told they could back in the seventies*”.

The acts of racism can also be seen through speech or racism in verbal form. This is very clear, Grisham tries to remind us that acts of racism are not only in a physical or emotional form but also include how we calling them, insults, ridicule, intimidation, homophobic or racist remarks, and verbal harassment. Even though the assimilation has taken place, their Afro-American or white children can go to school together but American society is still shrouded in resentment or some kind of unwillingness to accept the new regulations. The verbal form of racism that the researcher mean in this novel is the following quote:

“I voted guilty yesterday in the first vote, and I'll vote guilty next time. I don't see how anybody could vote not guilty, and I want just one of you to explain to me how you could vote in favor of this nigger!”

"Don't say that word again!" yelled Wanda Womack.

"I'll say 'nigger' if I wanna say 'nigger,' and there ain't a damned thing you can do," replied Rita Mae.

"Please don't use that word," said Frances McGowan.

"I find it personally offensive," said Wanda Womack.

"Nigger, Nigger, Nigger, Nigger, Nigger, Nigger," Rita Mae yelled across the table.

"Come on," said Clyde Sisco.

"Oh boy," said the foreman.

"Look, Miss Plunk, let's be honest, okay. Most of us use that word, from time to time. I'm sure some of us use it more than others. But it's offensive to many people, and I think it'd be a good idea not to use it during our deliberations. We've got enough to worry about as it is. Can we all agree not to use that word?"

Everyone nodded but Rita Mae” (Grisham, 1992: 492).

The quote explains how the jury was fighting in making a decision. They are not only under pressure from each other but also from the masse of Afro-Americans and whites outside the courthouse who are muttering hate speech. The jurors were unable to make a unanimous decision some of them wanted Carl Lee to be executed and some pity but the law had to be enforced. In the end, they tried to make a strong decision that Carl Lee was innocent after criticizing each other. One of them was when Wanda Womack criticized Rita Mae for calling Afro-American people a "nigger" which was later agreed by another jury that the word should not appear in a juries meeting.

4.3.2 Poverty

As a group that has been oppressed for decades, Afro-Americans even have to bear the risk of not knowing the majority. The economic system even after Afro-Americans get constitutional rights in politics, jobs, and public facilities, they still have to survive under a low economy. Whites have a dominant role in the economy, they are rich and will not get hungry. But they still need Afro-Americans as a crutch. Cynthia M. Duncan said:

“Although there is complete social segregation, the black and white communities are deeply intertwined economically. Whites own almost all the property and businesses and control all the jobs, but they depend on blacks for labor and often as customers. Blacks must seek jobs, credit, and housing from whites, and sometimes from those blacks who act on whites’ behalf” (Grisham, 1992: 124).

In *A Time to Kill* novel, Grisham shows the state of the Afro-American economy, which resulted in some of them having to go overseas to get a more decent income. As a result, in the 1930s the African-American population became a minority for the first time since the early nineteenth century. Depicted from the character of Lester Hailey, Carl Lee Hailey's younger brother lives in Chicago after marrying a Swedish girl. The biggest reason Lester left Mississippi was that Afro-Americans were mostly underdeveloped in education and from an economic perspective. Even though Lester was born there and loved Mississippi very much but it was not right for Lester to live with all the injustices he got.

“What he found intolerable was the ignorance and stark poverty of many of the blacks; the dilapidated, shotgun houses, the high infant mortality rate, the hopelessly unemployed, the unwed mothers and their unfed babies. It was depressing to the point of being intolerable, and intolerable to the point he fled Mississippi like thousands of others and migrated north in search of a job, any decent-paying job which could ease the pain of poverty” (Grisham, 1992: 211).

4.3.3 Corrupt

Grisham also describes a social situation where people in a position can manipulate financial data for personal gain. So many things happen in the real world. Described in the following excerpt.

“Senator Noose prospered handsomely as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and few people in Van Buren County questioned how he and his family lived so affluently on his legislative salary of seven thousand dollars a year” (Grisham, 1992: 125).

The quote above illustrates to the reader that lifestyle and income are not directly proportional. The embezzlement of funds was also carried out when Afro-American churches raised donations as a form of financial support to Carl Lee Hailey and his debt-ridden family. But the embezzlement of these donations can be known by Jake and Carl Lee, explained in the conversation between Carl Lee and Pastor Agee, following the quote:

"Who collected mis money?"

Reinfeld looked at Agee. "The churches," answered the reverend.

"Who collected the money from the churches?" asked Carl Lee.

"We did," answered Agee.

"You mean, you did," said Carl Lee.

"Well, uh, right. I mean, each church gave the money to me, and I deposited it in a special bank account."

"Yeah, and you deposited every nickel you received?"

"Of course I did."

"Of course. Let me ask you this. How much of the money have you offered to my wife and kids?"

Agee looked a bit pale, or as pale as possible, and quickly searched the faces of the other reverends, who, at the moment, were preoccupied with a stink bug on the carpet. They offered no help. Each knew Agee had been taking his cut, and each knew the family had received nothing. Agee had profited more than the family. They knew it, and Carl Lee knew it" (Grisham, 1992: 269).

4.3.4 Criminal Act

Many of the crimes are described in *A Time to Kill*. When viewed as a whole, Grisham predominantly portrays forms of violence and vigilantism. Ku Klux Klan groups have also committed acts of violence, since the death of two white people because of the revenge of a father whose son was raped and tortured. The clan will terrorize, take hostages, and kill a lot.

The number of people who break the law can be seen from the background of the characters who mostly have criminal records. One of them, Dr. W.T Bass, a psychiatrist hired by Jake Brigance to examine Carl Lee. There Lester's younger brother Carl Lee gets out of the law after killing a black man. Later, Billy Ray Cobb also had a criminal record before he committed the rape. Even the jury who will try Carl Lee Hailey has a criminal record, she is Clyde Sisco.

Ozzie Walls is the sheriff of pride for Afro-Americans because after a few years, finally there was an Afro-American leads a city where the average population is white. Since taking office, it has become commonplace for him to be summoned to court to read criminal cases before a trial jury. Once he tried to cover up the source of chaos created by both rednecks and Afro-American alike, he shut down the Honky Tonk and prohibit all activities around the tonk. Hopefully, Ozzie can suppress criminal cases. It turns out that on the contrary, they are angry and make trouble everywhere is following the quote:

“Both tonks were in violation of numerous laws. There was gambling, drugs, illegal whiskey, minors, they refused to close on time, etc.

Shortly after he was elected the first time Ozzie made the mistake, due in part to a hasty campaign promise, of closing all the honky tonks in the county. It was a horrible mistake. The crime rate soared. The jail was packed. The court dockets multiplied. The rednecks united and drove in caravans to Clanton, where they parked around the courthouse on the square. Hundreds of them. Every night they invaded the square, drinking, fighting, playing loud music, and shouting obscenities at the horrified town folk. Each morning the square resembled a landfill with cans and bottles thrown everywhere. He closed the black tonks too, and break-ins, burglaries, and stabbings tripled in one month. There were two murders in one week. Finally, with the city under siege, a group of local ministers met secretly with Ozzie and begged him to ease up on the tonks" (Grisham, 1992: 14).

4.3.5 Court System

John Grisham has a background as a lawyer while working on his first novel, *A Time to Kill*, which mostly depicts himself through the character Jake Brigance. Jake Brigance is a lawyer defending the Carl Lee case. A premeditated murder case requiring the death penalty. Grisham raises opinions of disagreement with the applicable legal system.

"The jury is all important. Guilt versus innocence. Freedom versus prison. Life versus death. All to be determined by the jury. It's a fragile system, this trusting of lives to twelve average, ordinary people who do not understand the law and are intimidated by the process" (Grisham, 1992: 208).

Many opinions have sprung up about Carl Lee's case, people say the legal system prohibits its citizens from taking the law into their own hands so that Carl Lee needs to be tried and the gas chamber is waiting for him. However, there are not a few who sympathize with Carl Lee, he needs to do that for his daughter. There are

even those who say that Carl Lee deserves a reward because he is "black", such as the following quote:

“Then he got mean. He tore into the judicial system and its desire to prosecute a good and decent man who had done no wrong; a man, who, if white, would not be on trial; a man who was on trial only because he was black and that was what was so wrong with the prosecution and persecution of Carl Lee Hailey” (Grisham, 1992: 231).

In 2014 study on the use of the death penalty in Connecticut over the 1973–2007 period found that Afro-American defendants who killed whites on a capital basis were charged significantly higher costs than Afro-American defendants who murdered Afro-Americans. It is statistically proven that minority / Afro-American defendants who kill white people are more likely to end up on death row than comparable cases with white defendants.

In line with the study, in *A Time to Kill*, Grisham explained the difference between the case of Carl Lee and his younger brother Lester. The difference is that the victims of the two murders are different. Lester kills Afro-American while Carl Lee is white. Equally, they were both tried by 12 white juries but not necessarily free to Carl Lee. That also caused the case of Carl Lee to be more famous and exposed by the media than his younger brother.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

In this section, the researcher presents the core conclusions of the whole thesis. The social life in Grisham's *A Time to Kill* describes the social conditions caused by racism. Where people are in a larger group, male group, or exclude a minor group. In this study, the researcher found social life that is still awakened by racism although slavery has passed, many civilian activists are voicing equality, and even though in 1964 the Civil Rights Act on the separation of public facilities for whites and Afro-Americans was abolished. However, Grisham displays the social conditions that still exist such as there are still canteens of different skin colors, churches, as well as the honky-tonk, a name for a place to play gambling, drinking, prostitution, and others. The researcher concluded that the problem could not just because of the abolition of laws and even though civilian activists continued to advocate for equality.

The researcher also found the social criticisms that Grisham described through his work. *A Time to Kill* novel takes the theme of racist, but Grisham also combines with other aspects such as law and economics. In the legal aspect, the researchers found the injustice of the convictions of whites and Afro-American as the source in *A Time to Kill*, "Parchman's prison has been overcrowded by negroes". The skin was

privileged and the verdict was sometimes based "because he was a nigger". This can also be seen by the state of the Afro-American's economy, which mostly cannot afford a lawyer. Besides, the researcher also found social criticism that was sometimes done by the community verbally. This is sometimes done by calling certain Afro-Americans as "niggers, negroes, black people" in that sentence, which unconsciously insulting Afro-Americans by referring to their skin color.

5.2 Suggestion

A Time to Kill is a novel by John Grisham published in 1992. In the novel A Time to Kill, there are many interesting aspects to be analyzed. One of which is examining the character more deeply or comparing A Time to Kill with other John Grisham's work because Grisham often raised racial and legal issues. In this thesis, the researcher only focuses on the aspects of social criticism by using genetical structuralism. Therefore, the researcher suggests further research to analyze other aspects such as in Politic or economy of A Time to Kill.

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