AN ANALYSIS OF DISCRIMINATION RACISM IN “INVISIBLE MAN” NOVEL BY RALPH ELLISON USING SOCIOLOGICAL LITERATURE

A Paper
Submitted to the Faculty of Adab and Humanities in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Strata I (S1)

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JAKARTA
2006
APPROVAL SHEET OF THE ADVISOR

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THE APPROVAL SHEET OF EXAMINATION BOARD

A paper entitled “An Analysis of Discrimination Racism in “Invisible Man” Novel by Ralph Ellison Using Sociological Literature“ has been examined by the board of examiners on July 20, 2006. This paper has been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Strata I (S1) at the English Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta.

Jakarta, July 20, 2006

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ABSTRACT

Widyana. An Analysis Discrimination Racism in “Invisible Man” novel by Ralph Ellison using Sociological Literature. Strata I degree. English Department Faculty of Adab and Humanities Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta, 2006

The objective of this study is to know the relationship between the stories in the novel of Invisible Man by Ralph Ellison, and the social life African-American, and the discrimination between white people and black people at the same time. This novel describes social protest by African-American to the government of America and white American in the 1930s. The author explored and gave a picture about social condition, discrimination, and pressure experienced by African-American in the South. This study applied qualitative method with the descriptive analysis where the data are analyzed. Its unit analysis was examined by the theory of sociological literature by Hippolyte Taine.

This study discussed racial history of African-American represented in novel of Invisible Man. It tells the events racial discrimination and the condition life experienced by black people of America in twentieth century. Knowing all about that more detail, the writer combined the important points in the novel, namely the intrinsic of novel and the occurrence of African-American society in twentieth century. After that, the writer tried to look for the relation of racial history of African-American in that period. Finally, the writer found the theme of novel.

After collecting and analyzing the data, the writer concluded that this novel is a view personal author, Ralph Ellison. Every character and the event in this novel is talking about personal author of fact life from his past memory like pressure, race discrimination from white people. And, black people always have different rights as American citizens comparing with white people.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah, The Beneficent, The Merciful
May peace and blessing of Allah be upon all of us

All praise is to Allah, Lord of the Universe, who gives the writer guidance and strength, so she could finish this paper. Peace and blessing be upon the messenger of Allah, Prophet Muhammad SAW, his families, his relatives, and all his followers.

Many people have assisted the writer in writing this paper. So she realized that she would never finishes without the help of some people around her. Therefore, the writer would like to give her sincerest gratitude to her beloved parents Nadya and Alm. Wamir, and her beloved sisters Indah Deliyania and Kamelia, for their support, understanding, advice, contribution, love, moral, and financial encouragement. I will always love my family.

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The writer hopes this work will be useful for some literary study.

Jakarta, July 20, 2006

Widyana
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Literary work is an application of feeling and language toward real life. One of literary work form is Novel. The novel as an exploration or chronic of living, dreaming, and illustration in standard work, influence, connection, result, destroy, or human behavior.¹ In this paper, the writer motivates to research literary works is the novel of Invisible Man by Ralph Ellison. This novel was published in 1952. Invisible Man is a novel of social protest by African American to the government of America and white American in the 1930. Ellison adapted it in his works like themes to the black experience of oppression, discrimination and prejudice in America. The novel of Invisible Man is a view personal author, Ralph Ellison. Each other interesting from this novel is talking about personal author life from memory of past in every character as a real reflection of life author, like pressures and black people always differentiated his right as an America society by white people with the history discrimination race experienced by African-American in the twentieth century. He would later use the experience of life and injustices he encountered in the South to structure his writing of Invisible Man.

¹ Dennis Walder, Approaching Literature The Realist Novel, (London: The Open University, 1995), p. 9
He decided to write a novel about black identity, heroism and history through the use of the folklore, spirituals, blues, comedians, archetypes, and personal experiences he had gathered over the years. Invisible Man has been awarded with numerous accolades, such as the Russwurm Award, National Book Award, Rockefeller Foundation Award and Prix de Rome Fellowships from the American Academy of Arts and Letters. Novel of Invisible Man is talking about an educated black man who has been oppressed and controlled by white men throughout his life. “I” is nameless throughout the novel as “I” journey from the South, where “I” study at an all-black college, to Harlem where “I” join a Communist-like Party known as the Brotherhood. Throughout the novel, “I” is on a search for true identity. Several letters are given to “I” by outsiders that provide “I” with a role: student, patient, and a member of the Brotherhood. As the novel ends, “I” decide to hide from whites in an abandoned cellar.

The conflict between a human being caused a view difference about the problems in social community and character. Often, we hear about incident riot and fight between races, this also experienced by American society. The problems of racialism in America likely have come to problem of national experienced by Black American. Racialism occurred and brought to America continent by the European colonialism as slave to employed in their colony area. More than three centuries (since seventeenth century), trade of international slave have brought millions society of African to America. They placed in plantations like cotton and tobacco. Process the slavery very hearting, surprising and influencing of idealism African society.
They were brought to America with a ship forcibly; they separated from their motherland suddenly. Because that, many of slave become madness, and suicides. They were sinking their selves in the sea, refuse to eat and the medication, and finally will be death. In the beginning, the status law of all laborer African did not clear, even some of them treating as white laborer England that is as contract labor. They perform contract to work some years for paying cost trip to America. Differ with white labor contract; slave can not get his freedom although they had given service until their long life. After seeing increasing of black laborer amount and also their important role for economic at the sector plant in the South, all white laborer felt important for made law between position black laborer. This result is a black codes which permanently and clear determine future black community in the American as slave had right to decide their fate.

At the seventeenth century until middle nineteenth, the racialism have the form of slavery, but after that period, slavery eliminated by President of Abraham Lincoln released of amendments to guarantee right civil of black American judicially (de jury), racialism to black with appearance of movement anti Black American like Ku Klux Khan behave very radical. So that visible from attitude white society which the reality can not accept a black society as a citizen of America having same status with white people. They show in the form of segregation and discrimination, the prohibiting of a black people use common facility and also enter regions majored white community.
This research used sociology of literature by Hippolyte Taine Theory analyzing history African-American and the life condition in society America with connecting to the event story of novel Invisible Man by Ralph Ellison. This matter has interested the writer to analysis the theme or idea author which author wants to tell through his novel, the writer checks it with analyzing intrinsic elements. Those intrinsic elements in finding how is the story run, what roles the characters were, social setting in Harlem America, and finding what is the story about from it is the main idea in themes. The writer would like to analyze the novel Invisible Man from its historical of society to comparing a literary work to how social condition what it was made.

B. Identification of Problem

This research can be emphasized pressure, discrimination between black people and white people, a black young man as an American people looking and feeling about condition social at the twentieth century in the novel of Invisible Man. When the past, discrimination conducted in the form ‘slavery’ by white people. But in the twentieth century, discrimination of black people still is happened that is in sector industry, like inexistence of opportunity for a black people to work, unsuccessful their life, society, they did not using facility of industrial, office facility, the common facilities separated between white American and black American; like bus, toilet, school and also the public facilities. The writer tries to reveal theme about context racialism in the story and discrimination black people in America.
C. The Scope and Limitation

The research will focus the thesis writing on Invisible Man by Ralph Ellison and limit merely on the analysis theme of story through analysis character, plot, social setting and history racism, discrimination or pressure felt black American in the twentieth century through approach of Literary Sociology by Hippolyte Taine.

The writer wants to know how African-American life, the condition, and situation in the South. And also, she wants to know the relation of the novel to history of African-American and racial discrimination in the twentieth century.

D. Research Question

Based on the background above, the statements of problem are as follows:

1. How is the history of African-American racism represented in the novel of Invisible Man?
2. What is the theme in the novel of Invisible Man?

E. Objective and Significance of the Research

The objectives of the study namely are: to know an idea of author about the discrimination in the past with beforehand analyze about character, social setting with literary sociology approach and discrimination white people toward black people, and to know a social condition African-American in America. The writer hopes this research can help to get description about social condition in black American society at the twentieth century portrayed in story of novel Invisible Man. And to know more
about a view of a social condition black American and also problem of racialism and discrimination in the novel of Invisible Man by Ralph Ellison.

F. Organization the Paper

This paper consists of five chapters. The first chapter is introduction, consisting of background of the study, identification of the problem, the limitation problem, research question, objective and significance of the research, and the last the organization of the paper.

The second chapter presents the theoretical framework consisting of definition of novel, intrinsic of novel, sociology of literature, the history of racial discrimination African-American in twentieth century.

The third chapter is research methodology that involves the method of the research, the technique of data analysis, unit of analysis, place and time, and the instrument of research.

The fourth chapter contains about analysis and discussion. Here, the writer divided this chapter into three-sub chapters. The first sub chapter discussed about the story of African-American racism represented in the novel of Invisible Man with using sociology of literature from Hippolyte Taine theory; there are race discrimination, a great migration, Ras the Exhorter and Brotherhood and race riot in Harlem. The second sub chapter discussed about the intrinsic of novel; there are character, social setting, plot and theme. The three sub chapter is discussion.
The fifth chapter, the writer aims to draw conclusion of the whole chapter above and give suggestion dealing with the matter.

And the last, there are bibliography and appendixes. Appendixes include the synopsis of Invisible Man and biography of Ralph Ellison.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. The nature of Novel

Dealing with the novel analysis of the research, it is quite significant to have a basic understanding about novel. Thus, knowing the definition of novel will become apriority before going further to the next theory.

1. The Definition of Novel

The novel is probably the most popular literary form in this present age, and reasons for it is popularity is not hard to discover. Public attraction to the novel is partly owing to current reaction (and perhaps temporary) away from the other major literary form. Novel is a story in prose about imaginary people long enough to cover a book. There two important to understand a novel. They are the intrinsic and extrinsic elements. The intrinsic elements are the analysis of the literature it self without looking to the relation with the extern aspects. They are theme, plot, character, setting, and point of view. And the extrinsic elements is the analysis of the literature work itself by looking to the relation with the extern aspects such as sociology, psychology, religious, and philosophy.

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2 Durlame and Hughes, Literature, (New Jersey: Prence Hall, inc, 1965), p. 440
2. **The Intrinsic of Novel**

2.1 **Character**

Character is presumably an imaged person who inhabits a story although that simple definition may admit to a few exceptions. Characters classified based on their function into two types, namely the main character (central character) and subordinate characters (supporting character). Main character (central character) is the most dominant character and often involves with other characters that exist in a story. A character who holds the leading role is the main character or the protagonist. Protagonist always becomes a central character in a story. He even becomes a central attention in a story. The criterion, which is used to identify the main character, is not based on the frequency of the appearance of the characters but on the highest intensity of their involve men in the story. And the subordinate character (supporting character) is the character that supports the main character. A subordinate character is the character that is not posited in the central of the story, but the presence is really needed to support the main character.

Characters are often described as being flat or round, static or dynamic. A flat character is not fully developed. The writer may reveal only one or two personality traits. A round character is a very complex individual, more like someone in real life with several facets to his personality. A static character is one who does not really change in the progress of the story; he is the same person at the end as he

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was in the beginning. But a dynamic character does change, psychologically, physically, or otherwise.\(^5\)

The author can describe his character physically: age, height, weight, and so forth. He can develop a character through action and can also depict character though dialogue. Characterization is the player’s emotion, attitude, desire, and the others. \(^6\)

a. Plot

A Plot is a series of related events or episodes that make up a story. Plot is a structure of events a rising out of a conflict and this is consists of prolog. Unity (completeness) is achieved as these rises to a climax, a “dramatic height”, and on to a conclusion. At times, of course, the conclusion may be unexpected or even absurd, but nevertheless it should grow out of the story. In general, the plot of a story is a conflict and it is resolution. \(^7\)

The basic plot of any story is moving through five distinct section or stage, namely:

1) Exposition is the beginning section in which the author provides the necessary background information of the story such as the scene, the situation, the action, introduction of the characters and the conflict, or the potential for the conflict.

2) Complication is sometimes referred to as the rising action. In this stage, the conflict is develop gradually and intensified.


\(^6\) Ibid., p. 5

\(^7\) Ibid.
3) Crisis is also referred to as the climax. It is that moment at which the plot reaches its point of greatest emotional intensity.

4) Falling action is when the tension lowered and the plot moves towards its appointed conclusion.

5) Resolution is the final section of the story. It reveals the outcome of the conflict and establishes some new stability.

   It can be called as an outline of story and the relation among the events throughout the story.

b. Setting

   Setting is where the story takes place. It also when the story takes place in some cases. Basically, setting is an environment for the action and the characters. Setting sometimes minimized by the writer to emphasize other elements of the story.8

Panuti Sudijiman and Hudson differentiate setting as:

a. Physical setting

   Physical settings are the geographical location, including topography, place, and scenery even the details of a room interior, building and region.

b. Social setting

   Social setting includes the description of the societies, social community, and their characters, value, traditions, the way of life and cultures in fictions.

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8 Ibid., p. 6
c. Spiritual setting

The spiritual setting gives some information about the emotional environment of the character.  


d. Theme

Through the author’s focus on the experiences or activities of a character, you often recognize a theme. Theme; idea a story of author in writing it is story, the author not only want to tell a story, but wish to tell something for the reader. The author may have something to say about the entire problem of this life or experience. Each literary work has its own message. This message can be moral, political, and religious, etc. Usually the theme of a literary work represents the issues that the writer tries to convey, describe or criticize. For knowing the theme of a literary work, we must be able to see and analyze a story while we read it. We also can say that the theme is the essence and has a goal or an idea of a literary work. Theme is the basic idea of a literary work. We can say that the theme is a message that the author tries to convey through his works. In understanding the theme, the reader should notice the relationship between the theme and the other elements in the story, such as plot, setting, character, and etc. Theme is the central meaning discovered by the writer in the process of writing and the reader in the process of reading. We can discover the theme of the story only by throughout and responsive

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9 Panuti Sudjiman, op.cit., p. 45
10 Ibid, p. 50
reading of the story, involving a constant awareness of the relation among the parts of the story and the part of whole.\textsuperscript{11}

B. Literary Sociology of Hippolyte Taine

The literature is the social institute, which is use the language as the medium of language. The language is the social creature.\textsuperscript{12} The language had shown the life reflection and it is means the social reality. It is get understanding that society life between individualism, or between the human and the event happened in someone’s heart had been used to literature is the reflection of someone relationship with another or societies. Literature related to certain situation, or with political system, economics, and certain social. The research conducted to formulate society influence to literature and domicile literature in society.\textsuperscript{13} The literature has created for enjoyable, understanding, and useful for the people. Literature as a creative art using human and all kinds of life as a media convey idea, theory, or system thinking of human can be able to become forwarding of idea thought and felt by man of letters about the human life.

Literature and Sociology have a natural kinship. Sociology is the systematic study of human behavior, of the groups to which one belongs, and of the societies

\textsuperscript{12} Atar Semi, \textit{Kritik Sastra}, (Bandung: Angkasa, 1993), p. 52
that human beings create and within which their lives unfold.\textsuperscript{14} Institutionally, object between sociology and literature is human being in society. Sociology is scientific and objective study about human in society, a study of social organizations and processes.\textsuperscript{15} The approach to literature that told society elements called by sociology of literature. The concept of literary sociology represents that literary work written by an author, and the author is a salient being. Therefore, literature also formed by society, literature stay in network of system and assess in societies. Sociology of literature in definition is involved all the approaches, each of it based on the action and certain theories view. Russian critical, another Lenin line follower had done the approach which use by the France writer team, sure about the Literature engage idea. There are two principal tendency in sociology analyze to literature. First, the approach based on opinion that literature is merely reflection of economic-social process. This approach moved from the out side factors of literature to discussed it. The literature would be valuable only with the factors relationship in out side of literature it self. Second, the approach based on prominent the literature text as the research substance. The sociology of literature used the text analyze method to get understanding the structure, then use to know deeper the out side of literature social indication.\textsuperscript{16} So, the duty of literary sociology is to connect the author creation situation and the people experience with history circumstance representing his genesis.

\textsuperscript{14} Hess Markson Stein, Sociology, (New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc, 1982), p. 4
\textsuperscript{15} Faruk, Pengantar Sociology Sastra, (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 1994), p. 1
\textsuperscript{16} Sapardi Djoko Damono, Sosiologi Sastra, (Jakarta: Depdikbud, 1984), p. 2
The sociology of literature can be explained shortly, sociology as the objective and naturals analyze about the human in society, institute, and social process. The sociology attempted to get known how the societies enable, how they take place, and how they still exist. The most sociology of literature approach done today paid a big attention to documentary of literature aspect: based on the opinion that the literature was the reflection era. This opinion considered that the literature is direct reflection from all social structure aspect, family relationship, class conflict, and so on. In this case, sociology of literature task is relating to experience of the fancy characters and the author’s creation situation with the histories sources.

The writer used literary sociology of Hippolyte Taine in analyzes this paper. The period of positivism of scientific, a well-known figure of literary sociology is Hippolyte Taine (1766-1817). He is a philosopher, historian, politician, and critic of France naturalist. He is a figure of literary sociology modern. In his work, Taine influenced a number of nationalist literary movements throughout the world, who used his ideas to argue that their particular countries had a distinct literature and thus a distinct place in literary history. In addition, post-modern literary critics concerned with the relationship between literature and social history continue to cite Taine’s work, and to make use of the idea of race, milieu, and moment. Taine used these words in French (race, milieu et moment); the terms have become widespread in literary criticism in English, but are used in this context in senses closer to the French meanings of the words than the English meanings, which are, roughly, (nation,
environment, and time). Taine wants to formulate approach literature sociology by using method which used in natural philosophy and relationship between literature and social history. Race (*nation*), environment (*milieu*), and time (*momen*) were the three aspects of the literary critic and sociologist Hippolyte Taine’s attempt at a scientific account of literature. Taine argued that literature was largely the product of the author’s environment, and that an analysis of that environment could yield a perfect understanding of the work of literature. In his book, *History of English Literature* (1863), He mention that a work literature will be explained according to three factor are race, time (*momen*), and environment (*milieu*). Knowing fact about race, time (*momen*), and environment (*milieu*), we get the picture spirituals climate and culture which produce an author and his works. According to him, this factors produce structure mental author realized in art and literature.

(1) Race. Taine gives definition of race from characteristic of man like behavior, feature of body, and etc in soul human being. He also explain that although much nation in the world, but identity of characteristic from one nation still there. Taine did not mean race in the specific sense now common, but rather the collective cultural dispositions that govern everyone without their knowledge or consent.

(2) Time (*momen*). Time is a condition social politic at one period. The moment is the accumulated experiences of that person, which Taine often expressed as momentum. Every momentum have idea’s dominant which can hold out in the centuries. Time is literature tradition; influence literary on the after tradition literary.

17 www.google.com
(3) Environment (milieu). Environment is condition of nature, climate, and the social.\textsuperscript{18} This concept of environment try to giving explains about genesis of work literature. Milieu is the particular circumstances that distorted or developed the dispositions of a particular person. The conception of Taine about this milieu will become close relation literary criticism with social science. According Taine, literature is not just personal imagination in characteristic personal, but representing its period procedures record. Form of kinds of certain mind. The novel, for example, it is a mirror which can be brought anywhere and most suited for reflect experience and all life aspect. Sociology of literature as a document has to be begun for converse all kinds of literature: what is ugly, what the goodness, everything his kind of literature. Literature refers to society object. For Taine, sociology of literature is view about reader society. Literature always adapt to reader of literary works. The writer inherited personality, his social, political, and geographical background, and the historical situation in which he writes. By studying the literary documents one may understand the psychology of their author, and this, complemented by scrutiny of the facts of his life and personality, illuminates the predominant characteristic that determines his work; this, in turn, can then be “explained” by reference to three great conditioning facts, \textit{(race, milieu, and moment)}. The writer’s inherited personality, his social, political, and geographical background, and the historical situation in which he writes. It is evident that Taine’s interest here is less in literature itself than in historical causation and psychology, and his method may well be thought to have

\textsuperscript{18}Supardi Djoko Damono, op. cit., p. 19-20
encouraged in his admirers and excessive preoccupation with biography and literary history at the expense of critical judgment, though Taine’s own abilities as a critic were considerable.

C. The History of Racial Discrimination African-American in twentieth century

Racialism represents a social problem in the world. As one of special element in this century, racialism play role important in the politics and economics. Despitefully, racialism is a main factor conflict politic and war. This likes dispute racial and pressure in America. America had been developing for twentieth century. It development sector of technology, industry, established new cities, increasing race riot, found social organization, and occur World War I and II. The technological progresses bring development system of factory industry and system division of labor. The necessity of society can fulfilled with increase product industrial. For the moment, the industry has given economic life American become a better life. But, this condition gives not influence to condition of blacks. Black American becomes poorness. Partly as a reaction to discrimination and violence, but largely in response to changing economic conditions, hundred of thousands of blacks moved to the North in this century. Mechanization of Southern agriculture drastically reduced the need for field labor, and because machines are most efficient on large tracts or land, sharecroppers and tenant farmers were displaced.
Before we talking about the development racist in America, the first I will explain about race, prejudice, and, racialism. There are element of important in discuss it.

a) Race

Race is a human group with some observable, common biological features the most prominent of these is skin color, but racial groups also differ in other observable ways such as eyelid shape and the color and texture of hair.\(^{19}\) They also differ in subtle ways that are not visible, such as blood type. Although race is a biological concept, racial differences are important for inter group relations only to the extent that people attach cultural meaning to them.

b) Prejudice

Prejudice refers to prejudgments regarding members of an ethnic, racial, religious, or other social category.\(^{20}\) Prejudice is an attitude that predisposes a person to think, perceive, feel, and act in favorable or unfavorable ways towards a group or its individual members. Prejudice will decrease if two groups with equal status have contact. One function of prejudice is to improve the position of one’s own group at the expense of another. Competition for jobs, property, and wealth tends to raise the level of prejudice whenever a minority challenges the dominant group.


\(^{20}\) Hess Markson Stein, p.cit., p. 255
c) Racialism

Racialism is a concept opinion having a notion that cultural and intelligent feature related with biological feature of these race. \(^{21}\) It is occurred discrimination. While prejudice is a set of attitudes, discrimination is the practice of unequal treatment of people.

1. A Great Immigration

Between 1914 and 1924, approximately one million blacks migrated to urban industrial centers where there was demand for factory labor.\(^{22}\) Changing economic conditions, discrimination, and violence led to the northward migration of blacks in this century. Thus it is proved, first, that immigration to this country is increasing, and, second, that it is making its greatest relative increase from races most alien to the body of the American people and from the lowest and most illiterate classes among those races. As one example of the practical effect of unrestricted immigration the committees cite the case of the coal-mining country. The class of immigrants who have lately imported and employed in the coal regions of this country are not such, in the opinion of the committee, as would make desirable inhabitants of the United States. They are of a very low order of intelligence. They do not come here with the intention of becoming citizens; their whole purpose being to accumulate by parsimonious, rigid, and unhealthy economy a sum of money and then return to their native land. They live in miserable sheds like beasts; the food they eat


\(^{22}\) Hess Markson Stein, op.cit., p. 259
is so meager, scant, unwholesome, and revolting that it would nauseate and disgust an
American workman, and he would find it difficult to sustain life upon it. Their habits
are vicious, their customs are disgusting, and the effect of their presence here upon
our social condition is to be deplored. They have been brought here in such numbers,
and have been employed at such low wages, that it has resulted in their replacing the
American citizens who formerly performed this class of labor. In a word, the
continued introduction into the labor market of four hundred thousand persons
annually, half of whom have no occupation and most of whom represent the rudest
form of labor, has a very great effect in reducing the rated of wages and disturbing the
labor market. This, of course, is too obvious to need comment and this tendency to
continually lower wages by the competition of an increasing and deteriorating
immigration is a danger to the people of the United States the gravity of which can
hardly be overestimated. Moreover, the shifting of sources of the immigration is
unfavorable, and is bringing to the country people whom it is very difficult to
assimilate and who do not promise well for the standard of civilization in the United
States—a matter as serious as the effect on the labor market. 23

2. Garveyism

The early of twentieth century, Blacks still be problem social in America
society. In World War I, blacks become the participant and following war. But, these
participate of blacks still not accepted by white American based on basis humanism.

79-80
White American refuses to training blacks to be enemy of war, except to work as laborer. The pressure racial and discrimination had done by whites because protest and riot. This reaction causes patriotism blacks. They felt proud with themselves as black American. Meanwhile, the new concept had made it. Like the idea of Booker T. Washington, W.E.B Dubois, and Marcus Garvey. One of Marcus Garvey concept which is want unites all the black people in the world under one citizen and government owns them. The reason this concept made it, because many people believe that ‘time’ able unfinished problem of racist in America.24 This idea motivated nationalism of blacks likes Garvey to protect his race. Marcus Garvey is a Jamaican-born black nationalist who influential in the early 1920s. Garvey was charismatic racial separatist with love of flamboyant costumes who advocated black pride and argued against integration with whites. In early development, Garvey can not free from development of Harlem. Harlem is a community in New York City, in northern Manhattan Island. Its population is mostly Negro. Once in the cities, black were confronted by de facto segregation in housing and education. Nonetheless, there were employment opportunities. Especially during World War II and the economic expansion that followed. In many urban centers, thriving black communities developed in the 1930s and 1940s. New York’s Harlem was a center for musical and artistic talent during that era. Yes, as more relatively unskilled and uneducated Southern migrants moved into northern cities and as employment opportunities declined, life in North became as difficult and oppressive as that one experienced in

24 Thomas T. Lyons, *Black Leadership America History*, (USA: Massachusetts, 1971), p. 146
the South. The condition of poorness experienced by Black American in the 1920s, American had been prosperity it with increasing production cause of increasing of technology, standard life and product industry. This legislation of New Deal of 1935 to 1936 included the sweeping Social Security Act to provide government pensions to the elderly, the Indian Reorganization Act to allow Native American tribes to own land, and the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to help farmers. Congress also created a variety of new agencies to provide immediate relief and a long-term plan for recovery. These agencies included the Second Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the United States Housing Authority, and the Works Progress Administration (WPA). The condition economic and social of blacks has a good better. The government helped black people such as to establish opportunity of work, build office, and house for poor people. New Deal represent extreme program and it is success to repair condition of economic in America. It is prove that black people able to repair condition of economic become better. Roosevelt becomes president in 1936. And then the condition of economic have stable. Although, it have repair in economic and social of Blacks, segregation and discrimination can not avoid. In the Southland, the Civilian Conservation Corps maintained a polity of strict segregation. The Agricultural Adjustment Act victimized black sharecroppers and tenant farmers.

While World War II on September 1939, the American military doing segregation and discrimination. In Europe, between black and white military place of

25 Hess Markson Stein, op. cit., p. 260
separated. And in America, the government agrees blood of black people and blood of white American for enemy hurt in the war separated. World War has effect for politic life Black. They felt proud as Black American and felt important to maintain nationalism of race America. In 1941, a Black people, A. Philip Randolph threaten Roosevelt will make big parade to Washington, if discrimination act toward black labor not cleaned. In the same time, America makes fair employment practices commission to forbid of differentiation in the occupation. Although, it had interdiction, Blacks realize many limitation of national integration. While Rosa Park is a black woman, she refuses to give her chair in the bus to a white man. This incident happens in Alabama of 1955. This incident occur revolution of civil. The Civil Worlds II has influence political for a black people.

3. Race riot in Harlem

Throughout more of U.S. history race riots have been outbreaks of Mob action in which groups of different racial and ethnic background fight each other. In most instances these riots have been between blacks and whites. During the civil war, white workers who feared job competition attacked freed black workers in northern cities. In 1943, conflicts over housing and jobs develop between Black and White workers, breaking out into open racial conflict in Detroit, resulting in the deaths of 25 Blacks and nine Whites before federal troops restore order.26

In the early twentieth century, race riots usually represented white reaction against the influx of Southern blacks into Northern cities, particularly during World

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26 www.yahoo.com
War I. In East Saints Louis, Ill, violence erupted in 1917 over the issue of the employment of blacks in a factory that held government contracts. Reflecting a new militancy, newly urbanized blacks responded aggressively to white assaults. By the 1960s, a new kind of racial violence had evolved. These outbreaks usually occurred in black neighborhoods where black citizens took to the streets in what began as social protest but often degenerated into rioting, looting, and arson. Although much of the plundering was directed as white merchants and landlords, black owners of buildings and businesses were also victimized. These disorders differed from earlier race riots in that few white except for polite officers and fire fighters. Rioting in black neighborhoods reached its height in 1968 when after the assassination of Martin Luther King rioting occurred in approximately 150 cities. In 1955, Martin Luther King, jr., made boycott of the public transportation to white American government. The effects from segregation in the 1950 are increase employment for Blacks. Blacks are unemployed person, have not skill, segregation of education between black people and white people.

In the 1961, Kennedy found the Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity to fight discrimination in the job and society. During the 1920's various groups of ethnic minorities were discriminated against through the act of segregation. Most commonly associated with blacks, who were separated from whites in most public areas including trains, parks and even cemeteries, also extended to other minority groups. Orientals living in America were compelled to attend segregated

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schools. The change of condition life social, economy, and politic felt very late. The race riots in 1963 until 1967 have influence to Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi. These countries had wiped out discrimination, segregation and form of racialism. But, a Million of Black American still life in misery. It had unemployment and work opportunity. Beside that, appearances have scare, stress to against White society. The conditions represent a rejection from white community to accept Blacks in society. That condition also represent arrogances evidence which coming from racialism applied by whites.
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. The Method of the Research

Using sociology of literature Hippolyte Taine approach to analyze the novel Invisible Man applies the qualitative method. Therefore, it is necessary to know what idea which needed by the author to tell the story of the novel and to know explicitly the background of the writer in describing black people in America and history of African-American in twentieth century represented in the novel Invisible Man and also the reaction and condition of black American to white American society. The writer will explain about racialism history in the slavery era until racial discrimination in the twentieth century in America. In a whole make use of interpretation manners with provided in the descriptive form. The descriptive analysis method is accumulation of base data without testing the hypotheses. The data description was taken from conversations, statements, notes, and related paper. The descriptive analysis was applied by using sociological of literature approach to analyze the novel.

B. The Technique of Data Analysis

In this paper, the writer used sociological literature from Hippolyte Taine theory to analyze the data, because literary works that the writer analyzed is a novel
that described about racialism history of African-American when the slavery era and racial discrimination in twentieth century represented in the novel and about the condition their lives.

Therefore, the writer would analyze the intrinsic of the novel. Through its plot, characters, social setting, and its theme.

C. The Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis is a novel of Invisible Man written by Ralph Ellison published in the United States by Random House, Inc., in 1952 consist 571 pages. This novel was borrowed from my aunt’s book collection.

D. Instruments of Research

The research instrument is the writer herself who analyzed the novel carefully and accurately by examining the text of novel and relating with sociological literature approach.

E. Place and Time

The research begins in the last semester of academic year 2005-2006, at the Department of English Letters, the Faculty of Letters and Humanities, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta.
CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Ralph Ellison's Invisible Man is the story of an educated black man who has been oppressed and controlled by white men throughout his life in 1930 and 1940s. The point of view in this novel is the narrator. The narrator symbolized as black man. In the story of novel Invisible Man, the author describes the main character use “I”. “I” is black man. The author did not describe name of main character with saying his name. He is not considered as a one of American society by white American, because he is a black people and as an invisible man by white American. Ralph Ellison writes in the first person, emphasizing his individual experience and his feelings about the events portrayed. Many of the conversations he recorded him, and then used when he was writing this novel. The writer using theories of literary sociology by Hippolyte Taine are nation (race), time (moment), and environment (milieu). The writer tries to relate with the fact about history race discrimination experienced by African-American in the story of the novel. It has similarities between the history and the event of the story.
A. History of African-American Racism represented in the novel

1. Race Discrimination

The first of Taine’s theory is race. Taine gives definition of race from characteristic of man like behavior, feature of body, and etc in soul human being. Race is a human group with some observable, common biological features the most prominent of these is skin color, but racial groups also differ in other observable ways such as eyelid shape and the color and texture of hair. People as well as societies differ from one another, and these differences have become the basic for classifying people into larger groups. Race, religion, nationally, and other cultural distinctions are a few of these human differences that have been used to categorize people, and usually these classifications have been to the disadvantage of the individual as well as the group. In this novel refers to race between race of black and race of white. As a black American, they were always discriminated, separated from society in America. And always say him a Negro or nigger and did not say his name.

“Get going in there!”
“Let me at that big nigger!”....
“Let me at those black sonsabitches!” someone yelled....
“I want to get at that ginger-colored nigger. Tear him limb from limb,” the first voice yelled. (p. 21, lines 24)

While the American Civil helped reunite the United States and slavery was legally dissolved, racial ideologies remained, and the barriers that prevented blacks from integrating into American Society still existed.\(^\text{28}\) This century black people

\(^{28}\) Paul A. Shackel, Memory in Black and White, (USA: Alkamira, 2003), p. 7
were discriminated through the act of segregation. Blacks society was separated from whites in most public areas including trains, park, even cemeteries, and also segregated school. “I” as black man believes that “I” will accept as a part of American Societies. As a young man, in the late 1920s or early 1930s, “I” lived in the South. When on a gathering of the town’s most influential white citizen held the day after “I” was graduation in the college, because “I” have well-received oration, “I” asked to repeat my speech at the gathering, which “I” deem a great honor.

On my graduation day, I delivered an oration… It was a great success. Everyone praised me and I was invited to give the speech at a gathering of the town’s leading white citizens. It was a triumph for our whole community (p. 17, lines 13).

When “I” arrive in the battle royal, “I” did not ask to give oration. But “I” asked to entertain white people. White people laid and deceive “I”. “I” was treated as a toy for white people. It causes a difference skin color between black people and white people. “I” did not see as a person or individual, because “I” is invisible man.

And I was told that since I was to be there anyway I might as well take part in the battle royal to the fought by some of my schoolmates as part of the entertainment. (p. 17, lines 22)

White people want to kept lead of social and dominate power. It can see from this story of novel. When the oration, “I” talk about social responsibility, equality, and Bill of Rights, this oration make white people angry and made big reaction from white people community. The white people want not change of life situation to condition of black people.
We mean to do right by you, but you've got to know your place at all times. (p. 3, lines 28)

This reaction causes discrimination in all life of black communities. Black people always discriminated in social, work, education, economic, politic, and etc. “I” is a student at college, this school built by white people. This is serving of necessity communities. The effect of discrimination to experience by black people and the power of white people make a great depression. This condition makes black people as a greedy man, to get a more power, and obedient person to white people. Dr. Bledsoe is a leader of black community, he is the president at the character ‘I’ college. Dr. Bledsoe is the obedient and brings to more notice with white people. Dr. Bledsoe expels “I” from college. He is angry to “I” when Mr. Norton is the white founder at the college drive to a poor village of black communities. Mr. Norton felt disappointed and be ashamed of black community, because black people talking about suffering of life condition. So Mr. Norton complains about it. Then Dr. Bledsoe sent him to New York with a letter of recommendation to Mr. Emerson with the promise that the return as a playing student in the fall. But that's all laid. This letter contained Dr. Bledsoe vilifies “I” and helps not “I”.

This case represent ...one of the raw; delicate instances in which one for whom we held great exertions has grievously a stray, and who is his fall threatens to upset certain delicate relationships between certain individuals and the school... the beaver is no longer a member of our scholar's family. (p. 19, lines 4)
Dr. Bledsoe did it, just to maintain his position, power, and dream as a
president at the college. From people who want to destroy his power, unexpected
from his race.

_The only ones I even pretend to please are big White Polk, and even those I control
more than they control me. This is a power set up, son, and I'm at the controls.
...when you buck against me, you've bucking against power. rich white folk's
power, the nation's power—which means government power._. (p. 142, lines 12)

2. A Great Migration

The second of Taine's is time (moment). Time is a social politic condition at
one of period. The moment is the accumulated experiences of that person, which Taine
often expressed as momentum. Every momentum have idea's dominant which can
hold out in the century. The plot story and the event in the novel Invisible Man was
happened in 1930-1940s. America on the 1930s money was scarce because of the
depression, so people did what they could to make their lives happy. In the Great
Depression the American dream had become a nightmare. What was once the land of
opportunity was now the land of desperation? What was once the land of hope and
optimism had become the land of despair.29 Black people always experience
discrimination in their life. Discrimination and pressure of black American have
never desisted. The discrimination, pressure, and racial still there if American
especially whites society still see blacks as minority community.

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29 James Stuart Olson, _The Ethnic Dimension In American History (Volume One)_ (New York: ST.
Martin's Press, 1979), p. 35
Migration was occurred in the late nineteenth century and it had great migration happened in the early twentieth century. After the Civil War, a time when the United States was transforming itself into a major industrial power, a labor shortage existed in the North. Blacks had a unique opportunity to be integrated into the industrial mainstream.\textsuperscript{30} “I” was living in Greenwood, the South. After “I” expelled in the college, “I” sent to Harlem, New York by Dr. Bledsoe. So, “I” travel to the bright light and bustle of 1930s Harlem, where “I” look unsuccessfully for work. A flood of immigration between 1910 and 1920 made Harlem one of the largest black communities in the United States. After, many immigrants came from the poor rural areas of the South. And black Harlem changed from a desirable residential district to a notorious example of the social ills resulting from poverty and over crowding, intensified by the discriminatory racial policies of the larger white society.\textsuperscript{31}

However, Americans continued to Paint blacks as inferior and instead relied on white European immigrants to fuel late nineteenth century industry. Whites prohibited blacks from learning new skills that would allow them to compete with white for industrial jobs. In Harlem, “I” get a job in the Paint Liberty factory. Arriving at the Paint factory, “I” sent to Mr. Kimbro. Mr. Kimbro is very brusque and demanding, putting “I” immediately on the job with very few instructions and the order not to ask questions. “I” get first job is with the pure white Paint that the

\textsuperscript{30} Ibid., p. 6
\textsuperscript{31} , Encyclopedia Americana, (USA: Grolier Incorporated, 2001), p. 799
company is known for. “I” mix the wrong ingredient into the Paint factory, but “I” afraid to ask Mr. Kimbro. The Paint Liberty factory turns a dully gray underneath the white. Kimbro notice the difference and “I” fired from the job and sent to another boss. It can see that, Black people scare to white people, and black people unskilled in work. “I” get a low-paying job at the Liberty Paint Plant, whose trademark color is “Optic White”. “I” was briefly serves as an assistant to Lucius Brockway. Brockway has given trust by white people. But, Brockway suspect “I” of joining in Union activities and turn on “I” knocked unconscious. This violence is among of own race. Brockway suspect “I” as a spy of white people to take the power and their job and take his position as a boss at the plant. The black people lived in the South were the victims of poverty discrimination, violence, and ignorance. Blacks were a despised minority believed by almost all white to be inferior in every way and deserving of their fate.

3. Ras the Exhorter and Brotherhood

The pressure of racial was experienced Black people cause stress, ugly, and dead. Black was felt very angry for white people. It had occured protest and awaken again felt nationalist Black to their race. They felt proud to their identity as African-American. It cause emerged organization nationalist Black. That is Ras the Exhorter. Ras the Exhorter represents the Black Nationalist movement, which advocates the violent overthrow of white supremacy. The author, Ralph Ellison seems to use him to comment on the Black Nationalist leader Marcus Garvey, who believed that blacks
would never achieve freedom in white society. A maverick, Ras frequently opposes 
the Brotherhood and often violently, and incites riot in Harlem. As a passionate black 
nationalist, Ras was obsessed with the idea of race; as a magnificently charismatic 
leader, he has a kind of godlike power.

“What is this?” Brother Jack said, looking at the cross of adhesive on the black 
skin.
“Just a little encounter with the nationalists. With Ras the Exhorter’s boys,” 
Brother Clifton said. And I heard a gasp from one of the woman who gazed at him 
shining, compassionate eyes.
“Brother, you have heard of Ras? He is the wild man who calls himself a black 
nationalist.” (p. 364, lines 5)

Ras is the main black opponent to the Brotherhood whom the Black Man 
has to deal with in Harlem. He espouses his beliefs loudly in the streets of Harlem, 
claims to be from the West Indies, and calls “I” is a traitor for not militantly 
supporting his race against the white establishment. The aim from organization is to 
unite all Black people in the world. Marcus Garvey is a Black Jamaican, Black 
Nationalist who was influential in the early 1920s. Likes Race, Garvey was a 
charismatic racial separatist with a love of flamboyant costumes who advocated black 
pride and argued against integration with whites. 32 Ras was very radical and very 
hate to Brotherhood and the black people who join to Brotherhood, Ras told him as 
traitor. Ras try to maintain and kept their nation and race as Black.

Brotherhood is the political organization of Communist. The Brotherhood is 
a political organization that professes to defend the right of the socially oppressed.

32 www. Google.com
“What are we doing? What is our mission? It’s simple; we are working for a better world for all people. It’s simple. Too many have been dispossessed of their heritage, and we have banded together in brotherhood so as to do something about it. (p. 304, lines 14)

“I” join into organizations which have the member black people, but led by white people. Brother Jack offers “I” a position as a spokesman of Harlem. Brotherhood is the Communist Party led by Brother Jack, a white leader Brotherhood. Brotherhood is a political organization that professes to defend the rights of the socially oppressed. But, this organization recruits the bright, clever black people, and influential person in Harlem. White people want to take of black district and hold the power in Harlem. At first, a white leader Brotherhood seems kind, compassionate, intelligent, and helpful to giving money, job and help black people fight against violence. This organization said that Brotherhood is against violence and terror and provocation of any kind aggressive.

“Very well, but no violence,” Brother Jack said. “The Brotherhood is against violence and terror and provocation of any kind-aggressive, that is. (p. 365, lines 31)

But, it is laid and tactics white people to get a power and take district of Harlem, a place of majority of black communities. White people seem “I” as a black people did not as a person, but as a tool for the advancement of the Brotherhood’s goal. While the Brotherhood’s focus changes, white people abandons the black community without regret. This organization is a politics party, which purpose to behalf of white people, and political elite white people.
4. Race Riot in Harlem

The third of Taine’s theory is environment (milieu). Environment (milieu) is the particular circumstances that distorted or developed the dispositions of a particular person. According Taine, literature is not just personal imagination in characteristic personal, but representing its period procedures record. The environment in the novel is Harlem of New York’s City. Harlem is a community in New York City, in northern Manhattan Island. Its population is mostly Negro. New York’s Harlem was a center for musical and artistic talent during that era. So those, Harlem then become a fashionable residential community. Harlem as more relatively unskilled and uneducated Southern migrants moved into northern cities and as employment opportunities declined, life in North became as difficult and oppressive as that one experienced in the South. A flood of immigration between 1910 and 1920 made Harlem one of the largest black communities in the United States. After, many immigrants came from poor district of the South. And black Harlem changed from a desirable residential district to a notorious example of the social ills resulting from poverty and over crowding, intensified by the discriminatory racial policies of the larger white society. Because occur a flood of immigration in 1910 and 1920 made Harlem one of the largest black communities in the United States. At the same time, Harlem became an animating force for other black America communities. Many black leaders have been Harlem residents.

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33, Encyclopedia Americana, loc. cit.
In early twentieth century, race riots usually represented white reaction which against to blacks. Race riot outbreaks usually occurred in black neighborhoods where black citizens took to the streets in what began as social protest but often degenerated into rioting. Riot in Harlem were the first of a series in United States. Negro communities. Major constructive programs by government to prevent riots later were begun there. The controversial Haryou (Harlem Youth Opportunities Unlimited); a community-controlled, “self-help” anti-poverty program, become the prototype for many similar agencies. Among the efforts to rectify deleterious conditions in Harlem have been the demolition of many blocks of old tenement dwelling’s and their replacement by high-rise housing. Black communities in Harlem were very angry to white. Two white policemen had shot their race, Clifton. “I” arrive in Harlem to find the neighborhood in ever-increased agitation over race relations. “I” hear shoot sound, a very loud boom and is knocked down. Calling to another man, Dupre is a man lead black people to the crowds looting the surrounding stores. He gives “I” a shot of whiskey and black people are brought suddenly more aware. They walk until reaching a building where “I” learn that the items they bought in the store were to set the building on fire. “I” found the neighborhood in the midst of a full-fledged riot, which “I” learn was incited by Ras.

Below us, men shot downstairs five and six steps at a time, moving in the weird light of flash and flame in long, dream-bounds. On each floor as I passed, smoke and flame arose. And now I was seized with a fierce sense of exaltation. They've done it, I thought. They organized it and carried it through alone; the decision their own and their own action. Capable of their own action... (p. 548, lines 15)
“I” become involved in setting fire to a tenement building. Much of the plundering was directed as white merchants and landlords, black owners of buildings and business were also victimized. So, “I” come closer to Ras and his hordes. He is yelling to people to stop looting and join his procession. Ras has become the Destroyer and rides in on a large black horse dressed. His disguise crushed, Ras notices “I” and throws a spear down at “I”, calling my betrayer. So, Ras shouts back that he is no longer a Brother and that he is against the race riot they want. And then, “I” throw the spear back at Ras and it hits him square in the jaw. So, “I” flee, only to encounter two policemen, who suspect that “I” briefcase contains loot from the riots. In his attempt to evade them, “I” fall down a manhole. The police mock him and draw the cover over the manhole.

B. Intrinsic Analysis

1. Analysis of Plot

The author may present a story’s events in strict chronological order with the event that actually occurred first presented in the sequence in which it took place. Many sequences are possible as the writer manipulates events to create interest, suspense, confusion, wonder, or other effects.

1. Exposition

The novel opens with a Prologue the depressed state of the narrator, who remains nameless throughout the novel. “I” is an invisible man, “I” proclaim, and has taken to living unknown underground, sucking electricity from the state of New York
into my many light bulbs that "I" have hung in his lair. The novel is to be the story of how "I" came to be in this position.

The novel is to be the story of how he came to be in this position. "I" is a student of the college. On a graduation day, "I" delivered a speech in my college. Because my speech of great success, "I" invited to give the speech at a gathering of the town's leading white citizens. It was a triumph for black's whole community. The guests are white people of rich, nobleman and famous man.

On my graduation day I delivered an oration in which I showed that humility was the secret, indeed, the very essence of progress..... It was great success. Every one praised me and I was invited to give the speech at a gathering of the town's leading white citizens..... All of the town's big shots were there in their tuxedos, wolfing down the buffet foods, drinking beer and whiskey and smoking black cigars. (p. 17, lines 13)

But when "I" arrive there, "I" look a condition of anarchy. "I" give not a speech, but "I" ashamed of whites. The black people offend by whites and treat my as animal. "I" must be fighting each other for a prize. In the college, Dr. Bledsoe gave the honor of driving Mr. Norton, and "I" around the college with the car. The drive goes smoothly for a while. But, mistakenly, "I" drive Mr. Norton into a poor district of black sharecropper.

"Shall I continue in this direction, sir?"
"By all means," he said, looking out at the country side. "I've never seen this section before. It's new territory for me."
We were passing a collection of shacks and log cabins now, bleached white and warped by the weather. Sun-tortured shingles lay on the roofs like decks of water-soaked cards spread out to dry. The houses consisted of two square rooms joined together by a common floor and roof with a porch in between. (p. 45, lines 35)
Jim Trueblood gives a long description of the dream which made him commit the act of incest and resulted in his wife trying to kill him. After that, Mr. Norton shocks because he does not believe that it still have a poor district in the modern city. They were enduring. Suddenly, Norton felt faint and unconscious. So, he takes him to the Golden Day brother in order to find whisky to revive him.

"Suddenly Mr. Norton touched me on the shoulder. "I must have a stimulant, young man. A little whiskey.""
"Yes, sir. Are you all right, sir?"
"A little faint, but a stimulant..."

His voice trailed off. Something cold formed within my chest. If anything happened to him Dr. Bledsoe would blame me. (p. 69, lines 26)

And so "I" take Mr. Norton in the hospital.

"The men have lost control," he said through the uproar. "I think you'd better leave."
"I'm trying to," I said, "as soon as I can get over to Mr. Norton."
Mr. Norton was gone from where I had left him. I rushed here and there through the noisy me, calling his name.
When I found him he was under the stairs. Somehow he had been pushed there by the scuffling, reeling men and he lay sprawled in the chair like an aged doll. (p. 85, lines 25)

Finally, "I" return to the college, and "I" punished for his treatment.

2. Rising Actions

Dr. Bledsoe expels the character "I" from the college and sent "I" to New York with a letter of recommendation to Mr. Emerson with the promise that "I" can return as a paying student in the fall. So, "I" decide to take advantage of the opportunity to work for a Mr. Emerson in New York City.
“It isn’t much, sir. You suggested that you would put me in touch with some of the trustees who give me a job. I’m willing to do anything.” (p. 149, lines 6)

“Thanks, sir. Thank you very much,” I said as he stood. “That’s all right,” he said. “The school tries to look out for its own. Only one thing more. These letters will be sealed; don’t open them if you want help. White folk are strict about such things. The letters will introduce you and request them to help you with a job.” (p. 149, lines 22)

But, Dr. Bledsoe lies. These letters contain that “I” will never be allowed back to the school and asks them to see it. In the meantime, “I” will not be able to return to school as a paying student.

So, “I” work in a Paint Factory, Liberty Paints. “I” get into a fight over union politics with my black supervisor. Because my boss, Brockway think “I” will get his position of job.

“See, brothers, he’s a new man. We don’t want to make the mistake of judging the worker by his foreman. Some of you also work for sonsabitches, remember?” Suddenly the men began to laugh and curse. “Here’s one right here, “one of them yelled.

“Mine wants to marry the boss’s daughter- a frigging eight-day wonder!” This sudden change made me puzzled and angry, as though they were making me the butt of a joke.

“Order, brother! Perhaps the brother would like to join the union. How about it, brother?” (p. 220, lines 31)

After in the Liberty Paints, “I” invited Brother Jack, leader Brotherhood to join in the organization. He offers “I” a job with the Brotherhood, taking advantage of my speaking skill. “I” became a Harlem leader.

“Sorry? Why, we’re only too glad to do so. We’ve been waiting for you for months. Or for someone who could do what you’ve done” “But what...?” I said
“What are we doing? What is our mission? It’s simple; we are working for a better world for all people. It’s simple. Too many have been dispossessed of their heritage, and we have banded together in brotherhood so as to do something about it. (p. 304, lines 10)

What kind of room would Brother Jack select for me and why wasn’t I left to select my own? It didn’t seem right that in order to become a Harlem leader I should live elsewhere. (p. 316, lines 1)

3. Climax

“I” find Clifton on the street selling the Sambo doll, dancing Sambo, prancing as a lazy man.

And again the whistle. “Who wants Sambo, the dancing, prancing? Hurry, hurry, ladies and gentlemen. (p. 433, lines 15)

Clifton apparently has not a permit to sell his wares on the street. And white policeman accost him and after that occur struggle between both them and white policeman shoot Clifton.

“I don’t know,” I said. “I only know that he was a shot down. It was a case of provocation and murder!” I said, my emotions beginning to turn to anger (p. 449, lines 3)

...he was only Tod Clifton. He was shot for a simple mistake of judgment... he was a cop. A good citizen. But this cop had an itching finger and an eager ear for a word that rhymed with ‘trigger’, and when Clifton fell he had found it. (p. 457, lines 27)

So “I” went to the Brotherhood for search information, but no one could give “I” any definite information. Brother Jack felt very angry with Clifton and he said Clifton as a traitor, and he does not care with Clifton’s died because he just a Nigger.

“That black man, as you call him, was a traitor,” Brother Jack said. “A traitor! “What is a traitor, Brother?” I asked, feeling an angry... “He was a man and a Negro; a man and brother; a man and a traitor.... (p. 467, lines 5)
4. Anti Climax

While it happens race riot in Harlem, Black community are angry and burning the apartment buildings, offices, public facilities, take files of important from white people, and then rob assets of industry such as lamp, electricity in the town. The climax of the riot occurs when Ras the Exhorter rides through on a black horse dressed as a chieftain and wants “I” hanged. Ras say “I” as a traitor for my race.

Someone called, “Look!” and Ras bent down from the horse, saw me and flung.... “Betrayed!” Ras shouted.
“It’s the brother,” someone said. They moved up around the horse excited.... “I am no longer their brother,” I shouted. “They want a race riot and I am against it. The more of us who are killed, the better they like—” “Ignore his lying tongue,” Ras shouted. “Hang him up to teach the black people a lesson, and there be no more traitors. (p. 557, lines 13)

5. Resolution

So “I” run and fall down a manhole and realize that “I” must live underground for a while. “I” must honor my individual complexity and remain true to my identity without sacrificing my responsibility to the community.

So there you have all of it that’s important. Or at least you almost have it. I’m an invisible man and it placed me in a hole — or shoved me the hole I was in, if you will — and I reluctantly accepted me fact. (p. 572, lines 1)

2. Analysis of Characters

a. Main Characters (Central Character)

1. Dr. Bledsoe

Dr. Bledsoe is the college president. He is ambitious and treacherous. He is a black man who put on a mask of servility to the while community. The Driven by his
desire to maintain his status and power to own it college. Publicly he accommodates his white benefactors, however privately he is manipulating their interests in order to further his means and those of the college.

..., they support it, but I control it. I's big and black and I say 'Yes, suh' as loudly as any burrhead when it's convenient, but I'm still the king down here. I don't care how much it appears otherwise. Power doesn't have to show off. Power is confident, self-assuring, self-starting and self-stopping, self-warming and self-justifying. (p. 142, lines 14)

2. Mr. Norton

Mr. Norton is an old white man and rich.

*He chuckled softly, wrinkles forming at the corners of his eyes.*” (p. 39, lines 9)

*His shirt was soft silk, set off with a blue and white polka dotted bow tie. His manner was aristocratic, his movements dapper and suave.*” (p.38, lines 5)

He was the co-founder of the college.

“Yes I think so. I was one of the original Founders, you know.”

*Of course I knew he was a founder.* (p.38, lines 11)

3. “I” is a black man

Invisible Man is the narrator. “I” is an unnamed black man who writes the story as a memoir of his life. A black man in 1930’s America. “I” is a Black man who feels invisible because people don’t ever really look at him. The narrator writes in the first person, emphasizing his individual experience and his feelings about the events portrayed. The Ellison’s novel, leads the readers though the progression of events which follow the scene set by his experiences as a student at college, as a worker at the liberty paints plant, and as a member of a political organization known
It was an old cabin with its chinks filled with chalk-white clay, with bright new shingles patching its roof.
"Yes, sir. It is a log cabin," I said.
"It was the cabin of Jim Trueblood, a sharecropper who had brought disgrace upon the black community." (p. 46, lines 20)

2. Tod Clifton

Tod Clifton is a leader of the youth of Harlem. He was the influential in his district.

"Ah, so, Brother Clifton is late," Brother Jack said.
"Our leader of the youth is late. Why is this?" (p. 364, lines 2)

He is tall, handsome, kind and intelligent. He had help of narrator when Ras the Exhorter attack him. Sometimes, he often gets into disputes and clashes with the Ras who said he is a traitor to his black race. He felt depression.

Then the young man was moving with easy Negro stride out of the shadow into the light, and I saw that he was very black and very handsome. (p. 363, lines 14)

Blood calls for blood! You remember that. And remember that I am not like you. Ras recognize the true issues and he is not afraid to be black. Nor is he a traitor for white man. Remember that: I am no black traitor to the black people for the white people. (p. 376, lines 2)

3. Lucius Brockway

Brockway is a boss’s "I" who works in the engine room at Liberty Paints.

Brockway is used to working alone, filling the job of engineer by virtue of his having
worked at the factory for so long and knowing it so well. He is paranoid; he felt “I” will try to take his job.

"'cause them young colored fellers up in the lab is trying to join that outfit, that's what! Here the white man done give'em jobs," he wheezed as though pleading a case. "He done give'em good jobs too, and they so ungrateful they goes and joins up with that backbiting union! .... (p. 228, lines 24)

4. Mary Rambro

Mary is kind black woman. She takes “I” to her house until “I” feel better and offers “I” a place to stay permanently. Mary is a strong, independent woman who feels that it is very important that “I” do something significant to further his race. Even when “I” cannot pay the rent, she continues to care for “I”, cook, and encourage “I”.

And the big dark woman saying, Boy, is you all right, what's wrong?.... you take it easy, I'll take care of you like I done a heap of others, my name's Mary Hambro.... (p. 252, lines 169)

5. Grandfather

Grandfather is an old man and a queer man. In his life, he had been a quiet old man who never made any trouble, but on his died, he had called himself a traitor and a spy, and he had spoken of his meekness as a dangerous activity.

He was an odd old guy, my grandfather, and I am told I take after him. It was he who caused the trouble. On his deathbed he called my father to him and said, "soon, I'm gone I want you to keep up the good fight. I never told you, but our life is a war and I have been a traitor all my born.... (p. 16, lines 3)
3. **Analysis of Social Setting**

Social setting includes the description of the societies, social community, and their characters, value, traditions, the way of life and cultures in fictions. The social setting in the story of Invisible Man is Black American in the twentieth century. Invisible man is a picture of black American social and social fact, life social experienced by black American. This setting in the novel is Harlem. Harlem is a poor village majority of black community in New York City. Harlem is the majority of life black in America.

a. The Black community of lower status or poor society.

Among of African American, for instance, there emerge two distinct patterns. The black middle class is doing demonstrably better in income, home ownership rates, education than it was when the demographic transformation (and the civil rights movement) began three decades ago. But for African Americans at the bottom, research indicates that immigration, particularly of Latinos with limited education, has increased joblessness, and frustration.

This community is a Black community which life of morality is very bad, poorness, uneducated, hopeless in life and criminal act which harm of other people or themselves. They are life with agriculture. They work as a farmer or sharecropper. And they live in the poor country.

... shacks and log cabins now, bleached white and warped by the weather. Sun-tortured shingles lay on the roofs like decks of water-soaked cards spread out to

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34 Panutí Sudjiman, *op.cit.*, p. 44
35 Paul A. Shackel, *op.cit.*, p. 2
dry. The houses consisted of two square rooms joined together by a common floor and roof with a porch in between. ... It was an old cabin with its chinks filled with chalk-white clay, with bright new shingles patching its roof. (p. 46, lines 11)

Jim Trueblood is a black poor sharecropper living in the poor village. He had impregnated his daughter and had brought disgrace upon the black community.

That had all passed now with his disgrace.... How all of us at the college hated the black-belt people, the "peasants," during those days! We were trying to lift them up and they, like Trueblood.... (p. 47, lines 9)

Blacks still treated not good, discriminated by white. The white did not help black in economic and financial. They just are a slave and servant by white people. They just working as a farmer, and did not be a leader. This community not think how they able to get an opportunity or change and position in the white American society. They just try to look different to gratify of white people and want to be a servant white people. So that they were get a little profit of their work and power from white people. These communities realize that the condition of black society depressed. To protect their race, they try to keep the good relation with white, there community always to giving everything to white people and following their rules.

Who, Negroes? Negroes don't control this school or much of anything else.... I don't care how much it appears otherwise. Power doesn't have to show off... The only ones I even pretend to please are big white folk, and even those I control more than they control me. This is a power set-up, son, and I'm at the controls. When you buck against me, you're bucking against power, rich white folk's power.... (p. 142, lines 12)

They have crisis of identity as a black society. This crisis of identity can be seen from life style them which same from white people.
b. The Radical of Black community anti-White

This community leaded by Ras the Exhorter. This community represents the Black Nationalist which advocates the violent overthrow of white supremacy. They are radical and they are dislike to white people and hate black people which assemble with white folks and so say them as a traitor for his race. Sometimes incites race riot in Harlem society. There black communities consider their race as smart, superior and have power. They are the first race in their civilization and white just a guest. This community try to arise self-confidence of black race, so that they able to proud with their identity. They are extreme and doctrine to kept idealism as the African-American. And they believe that black able to achieve freedom in white society.

“Maybe so,” Ras said, “but I ahm no fool! I ahm no black educated fool who t’inks everthing between black mahn and white mahn can be settled with some blahsted lies in some bloody books written by the white mahn in the first place. It’s three hundred years of black blood to build this white mahn’s civilization and wahn’t be wiped out in a minute. Blood calls for blood!.. Ras recognizes the true issues and he is not afraid to be black. Nor is he a traitor for white men. Remember that: I am no black traitor to the black people for the white people.” (p. 376, lines 31)

c. The community of hypocrite

The community is white person hypocrite. The first, they seem kind, compassionate, intelligent, and helpful to black people. White people give black people house, money, clothes, and job for him.

“Make it three hundred, Emma, “he said .
“Never mind,” he said as I showed my surprise at the sum.” This will pay your debts and buy you clothing... And I’ll have selected you living quarters. For a star your salary will be sixty dollars a week.” (p. 310, lines 6)
But they have aim to take region of black community. Harlem is the minority of black minority in New York City, white people ask for black people to join their organization. They just select black people which smart, leader of Harlem, and influential person in Harlem. White people see black people not as the person and individual, but as a tool for advantage of white society. They will take their region, to get the power in Harlem. White people become black people to a slave of white people, and obedient, and also following all their controls. White was built the college for black. But black people given education, skill, and job to work and serve all necessity of capitalism system White. Black people were slave or servant for white societies.

4. Analysis of Theme

In many literary works, the theme is dominant and becomes the power of a story. To analyze the theme, we have to analyze the event, which aims to support the main theme. The writer had analysis the plot of the story based on the order of events.

a. The Black society’s life under white discrimination

In the novel, “I” and other the black society always gets discrimination by everyone around them. In the case, when “I” is a student in this college, this college was built by white people. Mr. Norton and Mr. Emerson are one of the wealthy white trustees at the college. This college built for serving of necessity communities. Mr. Norton got angry of “I” and felt disappointed and be ashamed of black community, when “I” talk Mr. Norton invite to a poor black community, Mr. Norton’s anger has
b. The power can be separate and divisive relationship of race

As a black people, they were always hindered to work and success as an American society and always discriminated, the pressure condition in their life. These have effect from the idea limitation conducted by white. They may not impinge regulation specified by white. They were always the doctrine in order did not protests. They should be obedient.

"Very well, but no violence," Brother Jack said. "The Brotherhood is against violence and terror and provocation of any kind-aggressive, that is. (p. 365, lines 31)

They always become server or slave for white. Effect of history that hurt, some of black people felt does not own something change and advantage be a black.

Dr. Bledsoe was a black leader of the college. He is following the rule and control of Mr. Norton. Dr. Bledsoe was willing to expel "I" in the college. Dr. Bledsoe realizes that the condition of black society depressed. He wants to anyone to take of power and his position as a leader of college. For depend his position, he tries to keep a good relationship with white society. He will follow command and rule of White. Dr. Bledsoe kept his power and faith of white.

_I had to be strong and purposeful to get where I am. I had to wait and plan and lick around.... Yes, I had to act the Nigger. (p. 120, lines 26)_

Lucius Brockway is a black boss black man who works in the engine room at Liberty Paints. He was paranoid of his job. He gets a faith to his white employer. He was got a faith and gets a power of white. Meanwhile, it was happened by hostility of
labors black confederation in the factory by Brockway. Labor confederation assumes Brockway as whites’ personnel. On the contrary, Brockway feel that labor confederation try to wish to grab belief which obtaining of. He oppositely; also alleges “I” as spy. Brockway suspects “I” of joining in union activities and turns on “I”. The two men fight, neglecting the paint-making; consequently, one of the unattended tanks explodes, and the Black man is knocked unconscious.

“That damn union,” he cried, almost in tears. “That damn union! They after my job! I know they after my job! For one of us to join one of them damn unions is like we was to bite the hand of the man who teached us to bathe in a bathtub! I hates it, and I mean to keep on doing all I can to chase it outta the plant. They after my job, the chickenshit bastards!” (p. 228, lines 13)

C. DISCUSSION

C.1 The History of Racism

In this paper, the writer can talk about racism history of African-American represented in the novel of Invisible Man and the theme where she wants to describe in her work. Racialism and discrimination race have in Slavery era. Blacks were brought and make slave with the white people. Discrimination race did not stop in the twentieth century. The writer focuses to research racial discrimination in the twentieth century. The writer tries to relate with the racism history of African-American represented in the novel. She also tries to relate with the theory sociological literature of Hippolyte theory about race, time (momen), and environment (milieu). This theory tries to relate with literature and social lives. It is tried to look at the literature, history, and social circumstances at specified period.
Brother Jack calls "I" a traitor for his race, black society. So, "I" expel from the organization and also emerge a race riot in Harlem. The writer also discusses about the intrinsic of novel. We can get the theme, if we know and analyze plot, character, social setting from the novel. Invisible Man is a social protest to government of America and white American in the 1930-1940s. White can not accept black as a part of American society.

C. 2. Intrinsic Analysis

From the Intrinsic Analysis, the writer proposes the analysis of the plot, the analysis of characters, the analysis of social setting, and the analysis of the theme. From the result of analysis, the writer assumes that:

a. From the plot side, the novel has covered: exposition, rising action, climax, anti climax, and resolution. The novel opens with a Prologue the depressed state of the narrator, who remains nameless throughout the novel. "I" is an invisible man and live in Harlem, New York. The novel is to be the story of how "I" came to be in this position.

b. From analysis of the characters, it covers: main character (central character) and subordinate character (supporting characters). Main character is the most dominant character and often involves with the other characters that exist in a story. And subordinate character is the character that is not posited in the central of the story, but presence is really needed to support the main character.
c. From analysis of the social setting, it covers: The community of hypocrite, the Radical of Black community anti-White, and the Black community of lower status or poor society in Harlem, New York.

d. From analysis of the theme, it covers the situation of anger and betrayal from black people to white people. And also black society still life under white discrimination and the power can be separate and divisive relationship of race.
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After analyzing the main problem in the chapter four, the writer drew a conclusion that after the civil war, when the United States was transforming itself into a major industrial power, African-American had low life condition and bad history in the 1930s. Segregation and discrimination were still built in America. Those caused dissatisfy to the government, regulations, and societies. Whites feel to have more power, material than Blacks. Whites declare and dismiss Black as American citizen. They are always treated as other American society, because they have different classes, and skin colors. The discrimination, pressure, racialism and slavery are still there in America. Slavery is greatest social problem in America. After era of slavery, American has experience of change from an agricultural society to industrial society. But this change was never felt by Black Americans as they were not accepted by the White American people such as the existence of ostracism in the industrial works, they did not give the same opportunity for working, getting education, and living better in America. Those illustrations describe anger and betrayal of Ralph Ellison, the writer of the Invisible Man, to criticize the oppression of White people to Black American people after the civil war.
B. Suggestion

This study suggests that for understanding a novel is needed to know about the condition of black American society at the twentieth century portrayed in story of novel Invisible Man. It also can be focused from the historical society of African-American in a certain period that related to it. The reason is the people can understand, and know about the anguish Black society which is not considered as an individual or a part of American societies. However, the readers can get more information and other advantages after reading the novel using the sociological literature. The writer also suggests to the readers who want to know about the history of African-American and discrimination of black people in the South, can read the history of black and white in America.

Finally, the writer hopes that this study will be useful for future improvement of studying literature, especially in the Faculty of Adab and Humanities, UIN Jakarta.
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SYNOPSIS OF INVISIBLE MAN

This novel begin when “I” As a young man, in the late 1920s or early 1930s, the narrator lived in the South. Because he is a gifted public speaker, he is invited to give a speech to a group of important white men in his town. The men reward him with a briefcase containing a scholarship to a prestigious black college, but only after humiliating him by forcing him to fight in a “battle royal” in which he is pitted against other young black men, all blindfolded, in a boxing ring. After the battle royal, the white men force the youths to scramble over an electrified rug in order to snatch at fake gold coins. The narrator has a dream that night in which he imagines that his scholarship is actually a piece of paper reading “To Whom It May Concern...Keep This Nigger-Boy Running.”

Three years later, the narrator is a student at the college. He is asked to drive a wealthy white trustee of the college, Mr. Norton, around the campus. Norton talks incessantly about his daughter, and then shows an undue interest in the narrative of Jim Trueblood, a poor, uneducated black man who impregnated his own daughter. After hearing this story, Norton needs a drink, and narrator takes him to the Golden Day, a saloon and brothel that normally serves black men. A fight breaks out among a group of mentally imbalanced black veterans at the bar, and Norton passes out during the chaos. He is tended by one of the veterans, who claim to be a doctor and who taunts both Norton and the narrator for their blindness race relations.
Back at the college, the narrator listens to along, impassioned sermon by the Reverend Homer A. Barbee on the subject of the college’s Founder, whom the blind Barbee glorifies with poetic language. After the sermon, the narrator is chastised by the college president. Dr. Bledsoe, who has learned of the narrator’s misadventures with Norton at the old slave quarters and the Golden Day. Bledsoe rebukes the narrator, saying that he should have shown the white man an idealized version of the black life. He expels the narrator, giving him seven letters of recommendation, addressed to the college’s white trustees in New York City, and sends him there in search of a job.

The narrator travels to the bright lights and bustle of 1930s Harlem, where he looks unsuccessfully for work. The letters of recommendation are of no help. At last, the narrator goes to the office of one of his letters’ addressees, a trustee named Mr. Emerson. There he meets Emerson’s son, who opens the letter and tells the narrator that he has been betrayed: the letters from Bledsoe actually portray the narrator as dishonorable and unreliable. The young Emerson helps the narrator to get a low-paying at the Liberty Paints plant, whose trademark color is “Optic White.” The narrator briefly serves as an assistant to Lucius Brockway, the black man who makes this white paint, but Brockway suspects him of joining in union activities and turns on him. The two men fight, neglecting the paint-making; consequently, one of the unattended tanks explodes, and the narrator is knocked unconscious.

The narrator wakes in the paint factory’s hospital, having temporarily lost his memory and ability to speak. The white doctor seize upon the arrival of their
unidentified black patient as an opportunity to conduct electric shock experiments. After the narrator recovers his memory and leaves the hospital, he collapses on the street. Some black community members take him to the home of Mary, a kind woman who lets him live with her for free in Harlem and nurtures his sense of black heritage. One day, the narrator witnesses the eviction of an elderly black couple from their Harlem apartment. Standing before the crowd of people gathered before the apartment, he gives an impassioned speech against the eviction. Brother Jack overhears his speech and offers him a position as a spokesman for the Brotherhood, a political organization that allegedly works to help the socially oppressed. After initially rejecting the offer, the narrator takes the job in order to pay Mary back for her hospitality. But the Brotherhood demands that the narrator take a new name, break with his past, and move to a new apartment. The narrator is inducted into the Brotherhood at a party at the Chthonian Hotel and is placed in charge of advancing the group’s goals in Harlem.

After being trained in rhetoric by a white member of the group named Brother Hambro, the narrator goes to his assigned branch in Harlem, where he meets the handsome, intelligent black youth leader Tod Clifton. He also becomes familiar with the Black Nationalist leader Ras the Exhorter, who opposes the interracial Brotherhood and believes that black Americans, should fight for their rights over and against all whites. The narrator delivers speeches and becomes a high-profile figure in the Brotherhood, and he enjoys his work. One day, however, he receives an anonymous note warning him to remember his place as a black man in Brotherhood.
Not long after, the black Brotherhood member Brother Wrestrum accuses the narrator of trying to use the Brotherhood to advance a selfish desire for personal distinction. While a committee of the Brotherhood investigates the charges, the organization moves the narrator to another post, as an advocate woman at the gathering, who attempts to use him to play out her sexual fantasies about black men.

After a short time, the Brotherhood sends the narrator back to Harlem, where he discovers that Clifton has disappeared. Many other black members have left the group, as much of the Harlem community feels that the Brotherhood has betrayed their interests. The narrator finds Clifton on the street selling dancing “Sambo” dolls that invoke the stereotype of the lazy and obsequious slave. Clifton apparently does not have a permit to sell his wares on the street. White policemen accost him and, after a scuffle, shoot him dead as the narrator and others look on. On his own initiative, the narrator holds a funeral for Clifton and gives a speech in which he portrays his dead friend as a hero, galvanizing public sentiment in Clifton’s favor. The Brotherhood is furious with him for staging the funeral without permission, and Jack harshly castigates him. As Jack rants about the Brotherhood’s ideological stance, a glass eye falls from one of his eye sockets. The Brotherhood sends the narrator back to Brother to learn about the organization’s new strategies in Harlem.

The narrator leaves feeling furious and anxious to gain revenge on Jack and the Brotherhood. He arrives in Harlem to find the neighborhood in ever-increased agitation over race relations. Ras confronts him, deploring the Brotherhood’s failure to draw on the momentum generated by Clifton’s funeral. Ras sends his men to beat
up the narrator, and the narrator is forced to disguise himself in dark glasses and a hat. In his dark glasses, many people on the streets mistake him for someone named Rinehart, who seems to be a pimp, bookie, lover, and reverend all at once. At last, the narrator goes to Brother Hambro’s apartment, where Hambro tells him that the Brotherhood has chosen not to emphasize Harlem and the black movement. He cynically declares that people are merely tools and that the larger interests of the Brotherhood are more important than any individual. Recalling advice given to him by his grandfather, the narrator determines to undermine the Brotherhood by seeming to go along with them completely. He decided to flatter and seduce a woman close to one of the party leaders in order to obtain secret information about the group.

But the woman he chooses, Sybil, knows nothing about the Brotherhood and attempts to use the narrator to fulfill her fantasy of being raped by a black man. While still with Sybil in his apartment, the narrator receives a call asking him to come to Harlem quickly. The narrator hears the sound of breaking glass, and line goes dead. He arrives in Harlem to find the neighborhood in the midst of a full-fledged riot, which he learns was incited by Ras. The narrator becomes involved in setting fire to tenement building. Running from the scene of the crime, he encounters Ras, dressed as an African chieftain. Ras calls for the narrator to be lynched. The narrator flees, only to encounter two policemen, who suspect that his briefcase contains loot from the riots. In his attempt to evade them, the narrator falls down a manhole. The police mock him and draw the cover the manhole.
The narrator says that he has stayed underground ever since; the end of his story is also the beginning. He states that he finally has realized that he must honor his individual complexity and remain true to his own without sacrificing his responsibility to the community. He says that he finally ready to emerge from underground.
BIOGRAPHY OF RALPH ELLISON

Ralph Ellison was born in March 1, 1914 in Oklahoma City. His father was a construction worker, and his mother was a domestic servant who also volunteered for the local Socialist Party. As a young man, Ellison developed an abiding interest in Jazz music; he befriended a group of musicians who played in a regional band called Walter Page’s Blue Devils. In 1933, he left Oklahoma to begin a study of music at the Tuskegee Institute in Tuskegee, Alabama. The institute, which is now called Tuskegee University, was founded in 1881 by Booker T. Washington, one of the foremost black educators in American history, and became one of the nation’s most important black colleges. Due to financial problem, Ellison left Tuskegee after his third year. Introduced to Augusta Savage, a black sculptor in Harlem who liked his work, Ellison moved to Harlem, New York in 1936, still hoping to be able to return to school. Ellison lived in New York for most of the rest of his life. One of New York’s lures was its energy and reputation of energy and freedom. Ellison enjoyed living in Harlem, as it was a tremendously vibrant cultural center in the 1930s and 1940s. Richard Wright, who would have a large literary influence on Ellison. His first book review is published in New Challenge entitled “Creative and Cultural Lag”.

Although Ellison had a few writing successes, finding jobs and money was still extremely difficult during the Depression. Between 1937 and 1944, he published over twenty book reviews. His reviews were often touched by a criticism of the lack in a “conscious protagonist” in order to embrace a text’s political significance. This
believe of Ellison's later led to his break with his beloved mentor, Richard Wright, as Ellison criticized the character of Bigger Thomas in Wright's masterpiece, Native Son. Still, the time Ellison wrote his reviews was very much a growing time for him. He published his first short stories, such as "Slick Gonna Learn", "The Birthmark", "King of the Bingo Game", and "Flying Home". The early war years also gave Ellison the chance to edit Negro Quarterly and begin Invisible Man. Moving away from leftist politics and their champion, Wright, he also joins the Merchant Marine and many of his stories take on wartime flair. In 1946, he marries Fanny McConnell. The quality of his writing reached masterful proportions by the end of World War II, as he had learned to incorporate the likes of Twain, Faulkner, Dostoevsky, and Hemingway into his work. His own voice arose in full power and in 1952 he published "Invisible Man".

The years following this great work are not as prolific as the ones preceding. Some even say that after the publication of Invisible Man, Ellison became nearly invisible himself. However, at the time of publication, Ellison was uncertain of its acceptance and said another novel was in the works in case the first was not a success. This novel was never needed to prove Ellison's skill and the only other one, which he produces, is left unfinished at the time of his death from cancer in 1994, partly because of a fire destroying over 300 paged of an earlier manuscript in 1967. However, Ellison was visible in certain arenas around the country during the many years between 1952 and 1994. He published two acclaimed books of essays, "Shadow and Act" and Going to the Territory". Ellison also received many awards for his
masterpiece, *Invisible Man*, and for his overall career during the second half of his life. These honors include the National Book Award, Russwarm Award, and the election to the American Academy of Arts and Letters.\(^1\) Lastly, Ellison spent a great deal of time teaching in various colleges. In 1970, he became the Albert Schweitzer Professor of Humanities at New York University.

\(^1\) [www.Google.com](http://www.google.com)