

CLASS DISCRIMINATION OF PROPERTY IN *CLYBOURNE PARK*

BY BRUCE NORRIS (2010)

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement to Obtain Strata One (S1) Degree



YOBA ADENE

17019063

Advisor

Desvalini Anwar, S.S, M.Hum., Ph.D.

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI PADANG**

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HALAMAN PERSETUJUAN SKRIPSI

Judul : **Class Discrimination of Property in *Clybourne Park* by Bruce Norris**
Nama : **Yoba Adene**
NIM : **17019063**
Program Studi : **Sastra Inggris**
Departemen : **Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris**
Fakultas : **Bahasa dan Seni**

Padang, Febuari 2024

Disetujui oleh,

Pembimbing

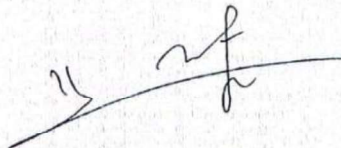


Desvalini Anwar, S.S, M.Hum., Ph.D.

NIP. 197105251998022002

Mengetahui,

Ketua Departemen Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris



Dr. Yuli Tiarina, S.Pd., M.Pd.

NIP. 197707202002122001

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN UJIAN SKRIPSI

Dinyatakan lulus setelah dipertahankan di depan Tim Penguji Skripsi Program Studi Sastra Inggris Departemen Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni Universitas Negeri Padang dengan judul

CLASS DISCRIMINATION OF PROPERTY IN *CLYBOURNE PARK* BY BRUCE NORRIS (2010)

Nama : Yoba Adene
NIM : 17019063
Program Studi : Sastra Inggris
Departemen : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Padang, Februari 2024

Tim penguji

1. Ketua : Delvi Wahyuni, S.S, MA
2. Sekretaris : Dr. Muhd. Al Hafizh, SS, MA
3. Anggota : Desvalini Anwar, S.s, M.Hum, Ph.D

Tanda Tangan

The image shows three handwritten signatures in blue ink, each written over a horizontal line. The signatures are stylized and difficult to read. The first signature is the largest and most prominent, followed by two smaller ones below it.



UNIVERSITAS NEGERI PADANG
FAKULTAS BAHASA DAN SENI
DEPARTEMEN BAHASA DAN SAstra INGGRIS
Kampus FBS UNP Air Tawar Padang. Telp/Fax: (0751) 447347

SURAT PERNYATAAN TIDAK PLAGIAT

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

Nama : Yoba Adene
Nim/TM : 17019063/17
Program Studi : Sastra Inggris
Departemen : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

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Diketahui oleh,

Kepala Departemen Bahasa Dan Sastra Inggris

Dr. Yuli Tiarina, S.Pd, M.Pd

NIP: 19770720.200212.2.002

Saya yang menyatakan,

Yoba Adene

NIM. 17019063

Abstract

This abstract examines the theme of class discrimination of property in Bruce Norris's play "Clybourne Park" through the lens of Marxist theory. The play depicts the socio-economic tensions surrounding the sale of a house in a racially transitioning neighborhood. By analyzing the characters' interactions and conflicts, as well as the historical context of urban development and gentrification, this abstract demonstrates how Marxist principles such as class struggle, commodification of property, and exploitation manifest in the dynamics of property ownership and exchange. Through the characters' actions and dialogue, Norris illustrates how capitalist structures perpetuate inequalities, reinforcing the divide between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. The play serves as a critique of the capitalist system and its impact on housing, revealing how class discrimination intersects with race and property ownership, ultimately reflecting broader societal issues of power, privilege, and social hierarchy.

Key words: *Clybourne Park*, Class discrimination, Property, Marxist.

Abstrak

Abstrak ini mengkaji tema diskriminasi kelas atas properti dalam drama Bruce Norris "Clybourne Park" melalui lensa teori Marxis. Drama tersebut menggambarkan ketegangan sosial-ekonomi seputar penjualan rumah di lingkungan yang mengalami transisi ras. Dengan menganalisis interaksi dan konflik karakter, serta konteks sejarah perkembangan perkotaan dan gentrifikasi, abstrak ini menunjukkan bagaimana prinsip-prinsip Marxis seperti perjuangan kelas, komodifikasi properti, dan eksploitasi terwujud dalam dinamika kepemilikan dan pertukaran properti. Melalui aksi dan dialog para tokohnya, Norris mengilustrasikan bagaimana struktur kapitalis melanggengkan kesenjangan, memperkuat kesenjangan antara borjuasi dan proletariat. Drama ini berfungsi sebagai kritik terhadap sistem kapitalis dan dampaknya terhadap perumahan, mengungkapkan bagaimana diskriminasi kelas bersinggungan dengan ras dan kepemilikan properti, yang pada akhirnya mencerminkan isu-isu sosial yang lebih luas mengenai kekuasaan, hak istimewa, dan hierarki sosial.

Kata kunci: *Clybourne Park*, Diskriminasi kelas, Properti, Marxis.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Research

In relations between social groups, an imbalance of power often emerges that triggers discriminatory behavior. Discrimination is the attitude of deliberately discriminating against groups or class related to certain interests based on religion, ethnicity, and race. It tends to be carried out by the majority group against minority groups. This can trigger the emergence of discrimination, which is different from ethnical prejudice (stereotypes), ethnical conceptions (beliefs), and racism (ideology) which may also be associated with ethnical disadvantage (Quillian 2006). Discrimination may be motivated by prejudice or racism, but the description of discrimination does not presume any unique underpinning cause.

Tarunabh Khaitan (2015, pp 3 – 4) has suggested, that “ a system of law regulating discrimination has become crucial to how countries define themselves. In the most straightforward description, discrimination is the unstable treatment of analogous individualities placed in the same situation but who differ by one or several characteristics, similar as race, gender, disability, sexual exposure, or other categorical statuses. because of the absence of tolerance and respect for differences.

African Americans and other racial minorities have been questioned in several studies regarding their experiences with discrimination in the workplace, during the home hunt, and in other regular social settings (Schuman et al. 2001). The unlawful practice of treating or acting differently (i.e., discriminating) against purchasers or tenants of residential properties on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, family status, or handicap is known as discrimination of property. For reasons other

than skin color, people were refused the opportunity to purchase or lease houses and land. These reasons included their nationality, religious convictions, family structure, and more.

Two main issues are avoided when discrimination is defined as the entire causal effect of signals. Firstly, discrimination is not confused with unconditional inequality when defined as the causal effect of signals. It is possible to view characteristics like color, ethnicity, or sex as fixed from an early age, such as from conception (Greiner & Rubin, 2010). It is possible to avoid direct effect conceptualizations of discrimination, which are frequently put out as a solution to the initial issue, by characterizing it as a total causal effect (Imai et al., 2013). The significance of direct impacts is dependent on the quantity and kind of all accompanying indirect effects, even though they aid in more clearly differentiating discrimination from inequality.

Discrimination is an act, practice, treating a person or group unfairly on the base of the characteristics of a person or group. It's in the form of limiting the openings and rights of members of one group that are available to members of another group. The form of demarcation that's frequently rehearsed by society is racism, which is the notion that one's own race is superior and that other races are seen as inferior. Racism is illegal treatment of people on the base on race, color, and religion. According to Macionis, racism is “ the belief that one ethnical order is constitutionally superior or inferior to another ”(2011 326).

Discrimination is also one of the effects that are always assumed to be a negative thing. It i's any type of treatment that's carried out unfairly against people grounded on their group class (Stolley, 2015142) According to Lauer in Social Problems & The

Quality of Life, there are two factors. It's supported by social structural factors and social cerebral factors (2004 222). Discrimination property came more pronounced after the invalidation of slavery in 1865. When the Supreme Court capsized an constitution proscribing blacks from enwrapping or retaining structures in the white maturity neighborhoods of Buchananv. Warley, the civil government as well as original governments continued to be directly responsible for casing Discrimination through the reduction and restriction of race until the Civil Rights Act of 1968.

Property discrimination still exists and the performing isolation has led to inequalities in wealth, education and health. The frequency of casing demarcation and redlining in the United States has far- reaching impacts on colorful aspects of the structure of society, similar as casing inequality and educational inequality. Ethnical and ethnical nonages are most affected by casing demarcation. Exclusive demarcation against African Americans occurs most frequently in the rental request and the deals request. Families are vulnerable to rejection. Non exclusive forms of demarcation similar as ethnical slurs and intimidation affect numerous nonage victims. Another explanation about Demarcation from Herbst (1997, as cited in Baldwin, 201714) that demarcation refers to geste when someone denies giving equal treatment to people grounded on the class in some group of that people.

America, a cosmopolitan nation, is dealing with racial issues. People tend to view others as less worthy simply because of differences in skin tone. This occurs as a result of one race existing and feeling superior to other races. For instance, discrimination manifests itself as attitudes known as racial prejudice, racism (ideologies) that may be linked to racial disadvantages, and discrimination that manifests as the belief of a cognitive form known as a racial stereotype, all of which

cause one to feel inferior (Quillian, 2006). Racism, stereotyping, and prejudice can all serve as catalysts for discrimination.

That white Americans established their tone as superior can not be separated from history when black came a slave to white people. According to Gillborn, (320), White people affirm a belief known as white supremacy. White supremacy is a racist belief that white people are superior to people of other races and must, thus, be more dominant than they are. White supremacy had to the conception that considers that black is a group who aren't dressed, have no morals, not religious, have no custom, uninstructed, felonious, and are also poor. The judgment that black is inferior had advantaged the black to be treated unfairly, has disadvantaged the black people in numerous aspect of life, for illustration, in education. This is a disadvantage to black people in numerous life aspect similar as in education, politic, work place, health service and over in property. When they're disseminated and treated unfairly similar as class differencing in property.

Similar discrimination in real life also revealed through literary work. The composing of *Clybourne Park's* play Norris was motivated by *A Raisin within the Sun* play composed by Lorraine Hansberry. The beginning for the play came early in Norris's life, back when he was a pre teen. He says that the primary plays he was uncovered to in middle school were Lorraine Hansberry's *A Raisin within the Sun* and Thornton Wilder's *Our Town*. Norris play *Clybourne park* portrays a white family who offers a house to a black family.

Bruce Norris 's *Clybourne Park* portrays a neighborhood where the house look similar from one another due to the feeling of superiority among its white residents.

This is the neighborhood where the youngish family, a black family, intends to live. The same house is described in the alternate Act fifty times latterly where a white family intends to move to, but this time the neighborhood has come generally black. *Clybourne Park* has entered a lot of attention in the media, especially in light of recent ethnical issues in America.

By 2009, the neighborhood has been generally black for decades. A white couple have bought the house and want to replace it with a McMansion. *Clybourne Park* imagine what happens in that house when the gregarious residers (and their maid and her husband) the buyers are black. The play revisits the house half a century latterly, when both the neighborhood and race relations have changed vastly.

Bruce Norris's *Clybourne Park*” examines "through character and behavior" is basically the mantra of realistic theatre presentation (Worldwide Diary of Humanities and Social Science 2013). Sofiani (2020) entitled “Racial stereotyping in Bruce Norris play Script *Clybourne Park*” The result is to uncover the shapes of generalization toward dark individuals, blacks as destitute individuals and a primitive gather.

The study by Lara Hany Edward “ Racism in Bruce Norris’s *Clybourne Park* ”. exposes the issues of race, class, property power and community. The study revolves around demarcation, gentrification and political correctness. Bruce Norris wants to defy the comfortable followership with effects they would rather avoid. His play becomes a pressure to make the followership suppose about how in the post ethnical period, there are black families thrown in the face of gentrification. He mentions in his interview with Beatrice Basso that racism is another interpretation of the same thing that leads to wars. It is not only about the Blacks and the Whites but it's about the mortal kind. The face

issue in Act Two is whether the house to be erected in *Clybourne Park* conforms to the specifications of the community or not, but deeply, Norris wants to show how place and mortal identity are linked. The ponder by Hannah Barker (2014) “ Race, Genuine Domain, and Authenticity

As portion of this examination, incorporate illustrations from Clybourne Stop to appear how it fits in with the control of advanced show. I will take after this talk by outlining how present day show can be more compelling than the novel or other shapes of craftsmanship that advance master social messages. dig more into OTR and the parallels between it and Clybourne Stop, tending to how so distant, the impacts of the play on the city prove cheerful for long-standing time of Cincinnati, theater, and theatre's capacity to act as a catalyst for alter.

Majority rule Citizenship And Residential Security In *Clybourne Park*” Envisioned as a “sequel” to *A Raisin within the Sun*, Bruce Norris's *Clybourne park* starts where its forerunner closes, welcoming the gathering of people interior the single-family house that Lena “Mama” More youthful has as of late obtained. Norris incorporates a keen ear both for the dialect of supremacist antagonistic vibe and the sanitized talk of “community control,” and in *Clybourne park*, Karl Lindner proceeds to talk the dialect of communal rights with an included accentuation on financial esteem. The play opens with a portrayal of the house in address and the risk its modern proprietors posture to the community.

1.2 Focus of The Research

The central issue in this drama the property discriminaton that take a place in *Clybourne park* By Bruce Norris.

1.3 Research Questions

Based on the background , there are two question in tis study, they are:

1. How is class dicrimination of property acted out in the *Clybourne Park* by Bruce Norris?
2. How is class discrimination of property fought back in *Clybourne park* by Bruce Norris?

1.4 Purpose of the Research

The purposes of the research are to find out:

3. How class discrimination of property is acted out in the *Clybourne Park* by Bruce Norris.
4. How class discrimination of property is battled back in *Clybourne Park* by Bruce Norris.