

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Conclusion

Anti-Semitism is one of discrimination act. Anti-Semitism can be defined as an action associated with a prejudiced mind toward the Jews. In this study, the writer refers the term Jews as a race not as a religion or belief. Since anti-Semitism is part of discrimination, the writer uses Rose's theory about practices of discrimination to analyze the data. Sociology of literature is used by the writer as the approach to relate the novel titled "*Night*" as the literary work to anti-Semitism as a social issue.

Based on the research question in Chapter I, how does the novel, *Night*, by Elie Wiesel reveal anti-Semitism, it is found that there are 99 forms of discrimination indicating the anti-Semitism. The result is divided into three major forms based on the related theory. They are 14 derogations, 38 denials, and 47 violences. Derogation related to verbal discrimination toward the Jews. Denial is dealt with the action. There are three different practices of denial. Three of those practices occurs in the novel; there are 3 forms of avoidance, 15 forms of restriction, and 20 forms of segregation. The violences occur in this novel consist of 21 actions of beating, 5 actions of mob aggression, and 21 actions of genocide. From these data, it can be concluded that *Night* by Elie Wiesel representing anti-

Semitism through derogation, denial (through avoidance, restriction, segregation), and violence (through beatings, mob aggression, genocide).

The analysis through the plot, the dialogue, the narrations, the writer can conclude that there are two most frequent forms of discrimination portrayed in the novel. They are beating and genocide. Beating and genocide are both the practice of violence. The writer of the novel might try to convey the reader how bad the Nazi treated the Jews during the World War II. Wiesel might also implies how the Nazi really wanted to demolished the entire race of Jews by killing the Jews.

To close this conclusion, the writer would conclude that it is clear that anti-Semitism and discrimination are both tied to each other. So many previous researches found that discrimination is only about black and white or prejudice. Discrimination has always been larger than that. It is about the inhumanity action or treatment toward the minority people, group, community, or race. The three practices of discrimination by Rose is proved representing the discrimination itself, particularly anti-Semitism.

5.2 Recommendation

Literature is closely related to society. This is why sociology of literature become one of a good approach to relate a literary work to a social issue. As an approach, sociology of literature can be used to analyze a literary work which contains sociological aspects. In this way, sociology of literature can help the reader to have a better and deeper understanding of a literary work.

Social issue such as discrimination still has many possibilities to be analyzed in different area such as racism, religious discrimination, xenophobia, chauvinism, and so on. There must be many literary works which presenting the act of discrimination. Hopefully, there will be other researchers conduct this issue in different context to enrich the literature study in English Department of State University of Jakarta.

It is strongly suggested for the next researcher to conduct the research in different kind of literary work such as drama, poem, or song. It is also suggested that the next researchers use more theories about the related issue to make a better research.