

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

#### 5.1 Conclusion

Based on the analysis on the previous chapter, the researcher found out that there are three conclusions to answer of the problem statements. First, the form of social injustice conflict experienced by Ruth Jefferson is discrimination. In *Small Great Things* novel, discrimination is described as unequal treatment of persons, for a reason which has nothing to do with legal rights or ability, considered illegal by the federal and state laws of the United States of America. It is depicted in some action like some people experiences a rejection, accusation for the mistake that they do not do, and humiliation. It occurs to an African-American labor nurse who is rejected by her patient because of her skin color. Discrimination is a detrimental action to a person who is discriminated against. In this novel there is a discriminated character, Ruth Jefferson. She experiences humiliation and refusal to occupy a house. It can be seen through Turk Bauer's treatment Ruth Jefferson. Turk is a Caucasian supremacy. He takes his wife to the hospital for labor. The nurse who takes care of the baby and the mother after the birth is Ruth Jefferson. Ruth is a descendant of African-American people. Turk rejects an African-American nurse to take care of his baby. As the result, it indicates that there is discrimination between a Caucasian supremacy and African-American nurse in the hospital. Moreover, Marie as Ruth's friend is also involved, because she approves the request of Turk Bauer to replace Ruth with another nurse.

Second, the causes of social injustice conflict experienced by Ruth Jefferson. First is stereotypes, there are two stereotypes is about African-American and Caucasian. Second is prejudice, the researcher finds negative thinking in the characters of Turk Bauer and Adisa. Third is African-American Racial Slur, the term N-word is a humiliation used against African-American. The slur comes in the form of the word "nigger" or commonly referred to as the N-word. African-American do not like to be called N-word. Next is oppression, In this novel the oppression takes place on an African-American labor nurse named Ruth Jefferson. She faces a violence and coercion when the police come to her house. Last is marginalization, the researcher find African-American are marginalized. There is an area that is only inhabited by African-American. Those who live in the region have poor settlements.

Third, the effects of social injustice conflict experienced by Ruth's Jefferson: First is Ruth's being blamed for the death of a Caucasian child, Davis's death makes Turk angry and sad. Then Brittany is also very stressed. They believe that the death of their son is caused by Ruth then he blamed Ruth on charge of murder and work careless. Second is Ruth's losing her job, Ruth thinks that if she helps Davis, she will lose her job because she does not obey her superior's order. Third is Ruth's looking for justice, Ruth gets a parole from the court. She does not want to come back to jail anymore and she selling her house for her freedom and got help from a lawyer. Ms. McQuarrie helps her in every trial that she faces in the court. Next is Ruth's getting the suspicion of store employees to the African-American, she is always watched and followed by the shopkeeper when she is choosing goods and the security also checks her bag when she leave the store. Last is Ruth's feeling hopeless, some people who cares and believes Ruth that she is a good and innocent people.