

**THE PHENOMENA OF SLAVERY TOWARD BLACK  
AMERICAN IN 17<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REFLECTED IN  
NOVEL “KINDRED” BY BUTLER:  
POSTCOLONIAL APPROACH**

**THESIS**



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PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY**

**2023**

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of  
English Sarjana Sastra**



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Is the real work of myself and I realize that this thesis has never been published in  
other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

Batam, 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2023



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**THESIS**

**Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of  
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## ABSTRAK

*Penelitian ini membahas tentang pengalaman perbudakan dalam karya sastra, khususnya novel. Karya sastra sebagai dokumentasi sosial yang dibayangkan pengarang merupakan cerminan dari nilai-nilai kesukuan. Tujuan utama penelitian adalah menelusuri realitas perbudakan yang terjadi di Amerika sebagai fakta sosial dalam karya sastra. Penelitian ini bermanfaat untuk memperkuat aspek moral karya sastra sekaligus membuktikan bahwa karya sastra menyimpan realitas sosial pada saat itu sehingga pembaca mampu menelaah bahwa karya sastra tidak hanya sebagai fiksi, tetapi juga sebagai dokumentasi sosial. Penulis dalam penelitian ini menggunakan salah satu metode penelitian sastra yaitu Postcolonial Approach. Metode pengumpulan data menggunakan observasi nonpartisipator Ratna (2004). Novel *Kindred* yang ditulis oleh Octavia E. Butler pada tahun 1979 digunakan sebagai data penelitian primer, kemudian sejumlah referensi tentang latar belakang sosial pengarang dan realitas perbudakan dalam sejarah bangsa Amerika menjadi data sekunder. Data penelitian primer dan sekunder diperoleh melalui studi literatur. Metode analisis data adalah kategorisasi yang dikemukakan oleh Ratna (2004). Kategori fenomena perbudakan menggunakan Klein (1986) lengkap dengan menganalisis novel *Kindred*. Metode ini menekankan pada tiga aspek utama, kerja paksa, budak perempuan, dan perdagangan anak. Fenomena perbudakan tercermin dalam novel *Kindred* karya pengarangnya, Octavia E. Butler, adalah 10 kerja paksa, 10 budak perempuan, dan 10 perdagangan anak.*

**Kata kunci:** *Perbudakan, Butler, Postkolonial*

## ABSTRACT

This research discusses the slavery experience in literature, especially novel. Literary work as a social documentation imagine by the author is a reflection of the values of ethnicity. The main objective of research is to trace the reality of slavery that occur in America as a social fact in literary works. This research is useful in strengthening the moral aspects of literary works as well as proving that literary works save a social reality at the time so that readers are able to study that literary works not merely as fiction, but also as social documentation. The writer in this study uses one of the literary research methods, namely Postcolonial Approach. The method of collecting data is using the nonparticipator observation Ratna (2004). Novel *Kindred* written by Octavia E. Butler in 1979 use as primary research data, then a number of references about the author's social background and the reality of slavery in the history of the American nation become secondary data. Primary and secondary research data obtain through literature study. The method of analysis data is categorization propose by Ratna (2004). The category of slavery phenomenon use Klein (1986) complete by analysing novel *Kindred*. This method emphasizes three main aspects, forced labour, woman slave, and child trade. The phenomenon of slavery reflects in the novel *Kindred* by its author, Octavia E. Butler are 10 forced labour, 10-woman slave, and 10 child trade.

**Key words:** Slavery, Butler, Postcolonial



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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| <b>TITLE PAGE</b> .....                            | <b>i</b>    |
| <b>SURAT PERNYATAAN</b> .....                      | <b>ii</b>   |
| <b>DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY</b> ..... | <b>iii</b>  |
| <b>APPROVAL PAGE</b> .....                         | <b>iv</b>   |
| <b>ABSTRAK</b> .....                               | <b>v</b>    |
| <b>ABSTRACT</b> .....                              | <b>vi</b>   |
| <b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b> .....                       | <b>vii</b>  |
| <b>TABLE OF CONTENT</b> .....                      | <b>viii</b> |
| <b>LIST OF FIGURE</b> .....                        | <b>x</b>    |
| <b>CHAPTER I</b> .....                             | <b>1</b>    |
| <b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....                          | <b>1</b>    |
| 1.1. Background of the Research.....               | 1           |
| 1.2. Identification of the Problem.....            | 7           |
| 1.3. Limitation of the Problem .....               | 7           |
| 1.4. Formulation of the Problem.....               | 7           |
| 1.5. Objective of the Research.....                | 8           |
| 1.6. Significance of the Research .....            | 8           |
| 1.7. Definition of Key Terms .....                 | 9           |
| <b>CHAPTER II</b> .....                            | <b>10</b>   |
| <b>REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND</b> .....      | <b>10</b>   |
| <b>THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK</b> .....                 | <b>10</b>   |
| 2.1. Postcolonial Approach.....                    | 10          |
| 2.1.1. Forced Labour .....                         | 12          |
| 2.1.2. Woman Slave .....                           | 14          |
| 2.1.3. Child Trade.....                            | 16          |
| 2.2. Previous Research .....                       | 17          |
| 2.3. Theoretical Framework .....                   | 20          |
| <b>CHAPTER III</b> .....                           | <b>22</b>   |
| <b>METHOD OF RESEARCH</b> .....                    | <b>22</b>   |
| 3.1. Research Design.....                          | 22          |
| 3.2. Object of the Research.....                   | 23          |

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 3.3. Method of Collecting Data .....           | 23        |
| 3.4. Method of Analysing Data .....            | 24        |
| 3.5. Method of Presenting Research Result..... | 24        |
| <b>CHAPTER IV.....</b>                         | <b>25</b> |
| <b>RESEARCH ANALYSIS AND FINDING .....</b>     | <b>25</b> |
| 4.1 Preliminary Analysis .....                 | 25        |
| 4.1.1. Plot.....                               | 25        |
| 4.1.2. Characters.....                         | 27        |
| 4.1.3. Settings.....                           | 29        |
| 4.1.4. Themes.....                             | 31        |
| 4.1.5. Point of View .....                     | 32        |
| 4.2 Slavery Practice .....                     | 32        |
| 4.2.1. Forced Labour .....                     | 33        |
| 4.2.2. Woman Slave .....                       | 39        |
| 4.3 Child Trade.....                           | 45        |
| <b>CHAPTER V .....</b>                         | <b>52</b> |
| <b>CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>   | <b>52</b> |
| 5.1. Conclusions .....                         | 52        |
| 5.2. Recommendations .....                     | 53        |
| <b>REFERENCES</b>                              |           |
| <b>APPENDIX 1: DATA OF THE RESEARCH</b>        |           |
| <b>APPENDIX 2: BIOGRAPHY</b>                   |           |
| <b>APPENDIX 3: RESEARCH LETTER</b>             |           |

## LIST OF FIGURE

|                                       |    |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework..... | 21 |
|---------------------------------------|----|

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher indicated the background that underlies the research. Aside from the background of the research, the researcher also identified some issues that could be analysed in the research.

### **1.1. Background of the Research**

Human being is commonly diverse compare to the others. The event in every society is diverse. Social event is one of the parts of diversity. Indeed, diversity can find in every community. Community is where people are gathering around with a lot of diversity. It is from the simple function to the purpose behind of a community. Hidden meaning part from the community purpose is still left with a lot of problem. Hence, diversity can also create a lot of differential issues.

The differences can also be an advantage also disadvantage. Some people may cause a lot of problem from the differential. The problem having differences in society can annoy and intimidate from majority to minority class. But, in the other perspective it can also be diversity and accepted. For example, it can bring opportunity of socialization. As the result, based from the differences there are characteristic, personality also culture.

There are several diversity issues with differences. The variety of characteristic from people are obvious. Face, way of gesture or even the way of their walk style. The key of term to define every characteristic is also unique. Characteristics are the uniqueness of every people that has a lot of differences. Therefore, people characteristic from the top to bottom it always vary.

The variation of human personalities is usually can be easily spot. People are social creature which means everyone needs each other. People can know their personalities to each other by communication. The communication between people can help to gain more chance for researcher to observe people behaviour. Hence, people personalities will bring the result until the end which determine everyone uniqueness.

The culture from around the world are also different. There are countless tribes, custom and beliefs that have been taught since from the past event. The ancestors usually teach the new generation how to behave and also how to take an action. Culture brings out positive and negative effect to the civilization. One of the examples of culture that occurred until the current event is postcolonial.

People can also feel and point some of the outcome from postcolonial. It refers from the background to the aftermath until nowadays. Building, book or even culture are the sample of postcolonial result. There are effects and morality can be created by postcolonial. The most current issue is the slavery which still becoming the most crucial in history.

Postcolonial elaborates with the impacts from colonization in cultures also societies (Ashcroft et al., 2007). Many other principles can be made from dailies. Everybody deserves recognition from the public. It is the time for everyone to express their ideas, love and even for human being. However, in reality it is not as what people expect to be in the social status observation.

Colonialism occurred in the colonized land before postcolonialism. The complex reason of its for their kinds. Many shippers from Europe empire find their

ways to overcome colonized country resources. The resources are long term food, cloth materials and war tools and equipment. In addition, there are some of postcolonial term can be describe in comprehend ways.

The term of postcolonial is used in broaden and various ways. In order to incorporate the discussion and observation of European territorial conquests, the diverse institutions of European colonialisms, the discursive execution of empire, the refinement of fundamental design in colonial reading and the opposition of subjects and most prominently probably. It also a differing perception to offensive and their modern colonial heritage in both pre-and post-independence states and societies. Although its use has inclined to point on the cultural construction of societies, it is proper broadly applied in political, historical, economic and sociological analyses. These analyses can be a function to observe through the past events that occurred beforehand. Furthermore, as these subjects proceed to partake with the effect of European imperialism upon world communities.

Ashcroft et al. (2007) stated that post-colonial in term of meaning is the aftermath from colonization in cultures also societies field. It was genuinely applied by many researchers since the Second World War mentioned for the postcolonial circumstances, postcolonial had an obviously periodical significance, indicating the post-independence era. Nevertheless, through the end 1970s the meaning has been applied by literary critics to examine different cultural impacts from colonization. The colonialism is a tremendous doubting type: from the definition, and conducted in connection to very various kinds of historical tension and economic rule. However, like the body orientation, which gives related issues in meaning, the term



of colonialism still hardly to a point out from past even present strength connection in world matter.

Fanon (1967) stated the interest with the body orientation is thought of skin colour and race. They explained the observable indication of diversity which obviously in skin, hair, facial features. While differences do not form any definitive genetic distinction, and clearly do not mark the presence of secondary-groups in a person, they still became major way of expanding and strengthen presupposition contrary certain groups.

Black American classify as lower social status in many aspects. This means a lot when it comes the fact that black people always being slave for white in America in the past. Many wonderful things can be free as people are having their own rights. The following issue tell the way of slavery. A narration that showed the way how Black American behave on that past from the issue. **“They would be sold as a slave because they didn’t have so much choice for their future life.” (Butler, 1979).**

This was the issue of society see black people and how they had to be. They have no choice except for being slave in their entire life. Mostly sold to the colonizer whose will treat them unfairly. They are being used to run all the tasks without receive any pennies after they work for their master. Human rights are not allowed at that moment for them.

Racism has been formed for a long time ago. It occurs in nowadays society. People always have worry about existence of other than themselves. Those can be divided into multiple kind of perspective. The perspective can be seen from taking

their property, dream and their rights to live. **“I think my aunt accepts our marriage because our children will have light skin than I am. She said I was a highly visible.” (Butler, 1979).**

Before the occurrence of America Civil War, there is still a phenomenon where black folks always seek for a better life. They even taught their descendant to look for themselves that they will have a better marriage. Even they have love with black that still not enough. Especially in this novel black woman who will carry out her fate. Thus, this will make them still remain to find their best living opportunities.

A novel entitled “Kindred” also had the issue of slavery. This novel is one of the sources that presents the essential of slavery. In this novel, occurred a lot of phenomenal that can be described from the event. They were different types of slavery could be found in the novel. In addition, there is a narration from the novel “Kindred” Butler (1979) that expose this issue which can be seen from the issue. **“How children could accept themselves as a slave easily.” (Butler, 1979).**

The main character here was so desperate because she thought how other black people can be easily accepting their fate as slave. Weylin was so strict. The boy learned to accept or willingness to be a good slave after it. The boy responses were illustrative ways of observing the slavery issues. He responded with a reference to Weylin's decision about whether or not he will be a slave for living. The boy who was just a kid had no choice other than sacrifice his own right.

Kindred is one of artworks when the author appear in the matter of time. In the novel, the main character as a powerful figure who can control the ending of the

story. This means that the importance of the main character is successfully brings out the need from what the author wants to deliver. The similarity is about the struggle from the main character is also show as tragedy that happened before from the author past experience. The difference is from the way of author add fictional moment when the main character can be time travel through the past specifically in the slavery occurred.

There are many expert applied theory of slavery by Ashcroft et al. (2007). Daulay and Arianto (2020) observed the postcolonial used in “Robohnya Surau Kami” short story. The researchers are using the theory of Ashcroft et al. (2007). This research also used qualitative descriptive method. The data collection technique in this study used methods or techniques which became an extension of the human senses because the aim is to collect empirical facts related to research problems. As for the results, the researchers found that the demonization and dehumanization still occurred in social event.

Febriani and Arianto (2020) observed the postcolonial in the “Hidden Figures” movie. In this research, the researchers used the theory of Ashcroft et al. (2007). There are five types of qualitative methods, Biography, Phenomenology, Grounded-theory, Ethnography and Case Studies. The researchers chose phenomenology as for their method. The result from the study applies had showed several utterances that follow by racism and hate toward black woman.

The impact of postcolonial and slavery are reflected in the novel “Kindred” by Butler (1979) which is the topic that observed in this reasearch. Even though the researcher uses same theories from the two journals above, researcher found

differences in this observation. The theory about postcolonialism of Ashcroft et al. (2007) used to observe the impact from postcolonial that occurred in “Kindred” novel. Moreover, slavery is also reflected in “Kindred” novel. Researcher found several types of slavery that happened to the character in the novel.

The paragraph above showed that there were two fundamental issues in this research. First, the impact that brings out from the postcolonial. Second, the types of slavery that classified as human right violation. The researcher used the theory to equalize the issues in the data source. Therefore, this research is about to find out the impact of slavery towards the main character in “Kindred” novel.

### **1.2. Identification of the Problem**

1. Black American people rights is not equal as white people rights in the novel “Kindred”.
2. Black American people is commonly using as slave in the novel “Kindred”.
3. The slavery practices found in 17<sup>th</sup> century America as reflected in Kindred by Butler.
4. The effects of slavery in 17<sup>th</sup> century America to children as seen in Kindred by Butler.

### **1.3. Limitation of the Problem**

1. The slavery practices found in 17<sup>th</sup> century America as reflected in Kindred by Butler.
2. The effects of slavery in 17<sup>th</sup> century America to children as seen in Kindred by Butler.

### **1.4. Formulation of the Problem**

1. What are the slavery practices found in 17<sup>th</sup> century America as reflected in Kindred by Butler?
2. What is the effects of slavery in 17<sup>th</sup> century America to children as seen in Kindred by Butler?

### **1.5. Objective of the Research**

1. To find out the slavery practices found in 17<sup>th</sup> century America as reflected in Kindred by Butler.
2. To find out the effects of slavery in 17<sup>th</sup> century America to children as seen in Kindred by Butler.

### **1.6. Significance of the Research**

There are two significances use for this research. The theoretical and practical as below:

#### **1. Theoretical Significance**

In theoretical significance, it is functional type of every kind of research have. The major reason to have it is to give the research a value and also beneficial study. The purpose of the research that had been done by the researcher is to educate the next generation about postcolonial and term of slavery. It also could provide for any kind of future research purpose from the novel "Kindred". This research also can be used for many future researches as reference.

#### **2. Practical Significance**

In practical significance, it is functional type of every kind of research have. The major reason to have it is to give the research a value and also

beneficial study. The purpose of the research that had been done by the researcher is to applied the value of norm in society also for the clearance of justice for everyone in term of harmonizing social practice in community. As for human rights is the most importance for human being. Hence, this research also can provide moral value as the key of living in society.

### **1.7. Definition of Key Terms**

**Postcolonial** : The word 'post' constricts issues since it signifies an outcome into two senses. Temporal, likely arrival later, and ideological, as in substitution. It is the second enforcement which disobey of the meaning have found independence: if the unbalance of colonial law have not been eliminated, it is probably premature to declare the end of colonialism (Loomba, 2015).

**Slavery** : Slavery is someone took another rights, applies cruelty to keep that advantage and uses them in any aspects mainly economically (Bales & Soodalter, 2009).



## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

The researcher indicated the theory in the research related to this chapter. This chapter was divided into three subchapters, which were the explanation of the approach and theory used in the research, some previous research that related to the approach conducted by other researchers, and theoretical framework.

#### **2.1. Postcolonial Approach**

There are many experts that talked about postcolonial theory. One of the experts that talked about postcolonialism is Edward W. Said. In Said (1987) postcolonialism theory, he indicated about the differences between occident with orient that distinguish the cultural strength.

Cultural strength is not something we can discuss very easily and one of the purposes of the present work is to illustrate, analyse. and reflect upon Orientalism as an exercise of cultural strength. In other words, it is better not to risk generalizations about so vague and yet so important a notion as cultural strength until a good deal of material has been analysed first. But at the outset one can say that so far as the West was concerned during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, an assumption had been made that the Orient and everything in it was, if not patently inferior to, then in need of corrective study by the West. The Orient was viewed as if framed by the classroom, the criminal court, the prison, the illustrated manual. Orientalism, then, is knowledge of the Orient that places things Oriental in class,

court, prison, or manual for scrutiny, study, judgment, discipline, or governing (Said, 1987, pp. 40–41).

These ideas explained the behaviour of Orientals; they supplied Orientals with a mentality, a genealogy, an atmosphere; most important, they allowed Europeans to deal with and even to see Orientals as a phenomenon possessing regular characteristics. But like any set of durable ideas, Orientalist notions influenced the people who were called Orientals as well as those called Occidental, European, or Western; in short, Orientalism is better grasped as a set of constraints upon and limitations of thought than it is simply as a positive doctrine. If the essence of Orientalism is the ineradicable distinction between Western superiority and Oriental inferiority, then we must be prepared to note how in its development and subsequent history Orientalism deepened and even hardened the distinction. When it became common practice during the nineteenth century for Britain to retire its administrators from India and elsewhere once they had reached the age of fifty-five, then a further refinement in Orientalism had been achieved. Western superiority also took several expeditions to learn from the east, it ends with colonialism as for the result to conquer the land or territory from colonized country. After the colonial period, many colonized countries took their independency over colonial system into post-colonial state (Said, 1987, p. 42).

The term of post-colonial state usually used by political, historians, theorists and economists as a synonym for post-freedom state (Said, 1987). The establishment after freedom is the obvious indication of the segregation of the colonized from the imperial power. The freedom barely established in a state to

erase the power of the colonizer from the past history. Still, freedom may be seen as superficial in practice, clearly because the authority of the concept from European idea about state who led the fight for freedom always meant recent post-colonial states that tightly designed the past European powers. Post-colonial states regions, communities, and people have often been contiguous with the limitation of the colonial administrative units. Thus, Nigeria and Ghana are widely portraying the colonial engraved from the pre-colonial communities of West Africa. Colonial also left bad effect in colonized country Klein (1986). Bad effect after the colonialism can be divided into forced labour, woman slave and child trade.

#### **2.1.1. Forced Labour**

African slavery in America is a late development in the evolution of slavery in human society. Since the origins of complex societies, slavery was known to most cultures and regions of the world. Typically, slavery has meant domestic slavery, in which the labour power of the household was extended through the use of non-kin workers. But slaves have performed all known tasks and, in some societies, even formed separate classes and groups beyond the household level. Few peoples have escaped slavery themselves, and almost all societies have treated their slaves as outsiders, rootless and ahistorical individuals ultimately held against their will by the threat of force. In all societies in which they existed; they were also the most mobile labour force available (Klein, 1986, p. 1).

Klein (1986) stated that slaves is s person who uniquely work or performed in their lack of control over their own lives. Peasants and serfs were the kind of slavery. The truth is their lack of kin, community, and land that made slaves so

desirable in the pre-industrial period. Loyal slave was a person completely dependent on the demand of their masters. The masters could use them at less expense in reverse responsibility than other labour people in their communities. The regulation of slavery has existed from classical period and has happened in many appearances in various communities, from specific purpose in the appearance of many postcolonial communities in Africa also the Caribbean. True slaves were persons without the bindings and linkages common to even the lowest free persons, and who were thus completely dependent on the will of their masters. Masters could use their slaves at far less cost in reciprocal obligations than any other labour group in their societies (Klein, 1986, p. 2).

Slaves were sometimes to be found in rural occupations but never as a significant element in the local agricultural labour force. Given their high costs, and the availability of cheap peasant labour, African slaves in continental Europe would not play a significant role in the production of basic staples, and a slave system, as defined by the classical Roman model, did not develop inside continental Europe in the 15th and 16th centuries (Klein, 1986, p. 17).

Klein (1986) stated that slavery in Caribbean and Latin America is an overdue establishment in the development of slavery in community. Ever since the history of complicated communities, slavery was prominent to the most regions and cultures of the world. Especially, slavery was an internal slavery, where the labour power of the household was extensive with utilize of non-kin workers. Although slaves have implemented all important role in communities, also establish segregate classes and groups outside the household degree. Several people have run away

from slavery and nearly all communities have handled their slaves as rootless, outsiders and ahistorical individuals eventually held fight their desire by the intimidation of force. In communities that they live, they were also the highly active labour force available.

### **2.1.2. Woman Slave**

Women were also more likely to be freed gratuitously than men, but it also turns out that among those who purchased their freedom there was an even distribution of women and men (Klein, 1986, p. 228). The organization of plantation labour was probably one of the most efficient labour systems then operating in the Western world. The most obvious way this is revealed is the absence of sexual differences in all major labour tasks associated with the planting, cultivation, and harvesting of crops, and the high percentage of persons who were employed at all ages in life. Women did almost all the same physical labour as men. The only time this rule did not apply was in the distribution of skilled occupations, which was the exclusive preserve of males (Klein, 1986, p. 60).

Equally, the sexual imbalance in the departing Africans was more determined by African supply conditions than by American demand. Though there was a price differential between males and females in America, this was insufficient to explain the two-to-one ratio of males to females in the slave trade. Women performed almost all the same manual tasks as men on the plantations of America and in fact made up the majority of most field gangs in sugar, coffee, and cotton. African women, both free and slave, were in high demand locally, and it was this counter demand which explains why fewer women entered the Atlantic slave trade.

In some African society women were highly valued because they were the means of acquiring status, kinship, and family. One of the distinguishing features of western African societies was their emphasis on matrilineal and matrilineal kinship systems. Since even female slaves could be significant links in the kinship networks, their importance in the social system was enhanced. Also, slave women were cheaper to acquire than free local women in polygynous societies and were therefore highly priced in societies that practiced this marriage arrangement. Even more important was the widespread Western African practice of primarily using women in agricultural labour. For all of these reason women had a higher price in local internal African markets than men (Klein, 1986, pp. 147–148).

From being a supervised labour force organized in groups and employing women in all aspects of basic agricultural production, plantation labour shifted to family units of production in which control over actual working conditions was given over to the individual workers themselves. The transition also meant an increasing sexual division of labour, as women shifted out of plantation field work. It even affected the rhythm of agricultural production, for the marked seasonal occupation of labour during harvesting and planting became a more pronounced aspect of plantation agriculture in the New World (Klein, 1986, p. 258).

Klein (1986) stated that the term represents woman slave level to which was involve with sexuality. Penetration, impregnation and rape, whereas consequent connection between colonizer with native woman. The seductive thought from native woman for colonizer result was risked. It renders native that create mutual attract or intimidation. Colonialism involved with portrait of temptation to mixture,



miscegenated also with tenacious imagination of interracial sex. It recapitulates that sexuality build commercial heritage in early colonialism assembly, sexuality traffic also commerce being comprehends and related.

### **2.1.3. Child Trade**

Slave trade was eliminated by especially European parliaments in the beginning of 1800s time, but the European potentials always knew it is hardly to create new regulations, and this was not effective as each strength had a various set of regulation and method of implement it. For example, a different of state regulations refer to what constituted proof of ship arresting in slaving meant that in reality it was difficult to verify the violation. Without a prevention on the regulation of slavery, prevention on its trade were barely to be effectively done. Yet there was nearly long gap between these two regulations on trade also on owning of slaves. Great Britain, for instance, eliminated the trade in 1807 but did not ban slavery in its asset until 1833. In the end, the slave arrangement (i.e., farm slavery) insisted in the Caribbean even in some South American territory until the 1830s.

From small children to aged persons, everyone was assigned a task commensurate with physical abilities. Older men and women cared for or trained infants and children, or had simple cattle-tending or guarding tasks. All children worked, starting at simple weeding tasks when they reached the age of eight years and gradually moving up the hierarchy of field gangs during their youth. The result of this use of slaves was that plantation populations had among the highest levels of economically active relative to total population ever recorded (Klein, 1986, p. 61).

Children of free fathers and slave mothers would often become free members of the kin group; second-generation acculturated slaves would become less subject to sale and to totally arbitrary control and assume far more rights and privileges (Klein, 1986, p. 11). A last gang, the so-called "petit atelier," was made up of children aged eight to twelve or thirteen years of age who performed simple agricultural work and was much like the weeding gang on the English estate. While three-quarters of the women on the plantation were to be found in the field gangs, less than half of the men were located here. Of the men, one-tenth were assigned to the work of the refineries, and the rest were in skilled trades (Klein, 1986, p. 63).

Klein (1986) stated that children that have no parents would often become subject of sale and to completely arbitrary control and far less privileges and rights. From young age children to elder, everyone was given a proportional duty with physical abilities. The children start work from simple weeding duty when they were eight years old and slowly shifting up the hierarchy of field group during their youth. The major purpose of slaves was the plantation inhabitant had between the top degrees of economically favourable relational to sum of inhabitant ever registered.

## **2.2. Previous Research**

For this research, researcher learn and read about either expert or other researcher paper which related to the field of studies. Daulay and Arianto (2020) observed the postcolonial used in "Robohnya Surau Kami" short story. The researchers used the theory of Ashcroft et al. (2007). This research used qualitative descriptive method. The data collection technique in this study used methods or

techniques which became an extension of the human senses because the aim was to collect empirical facts related to research problems. For the results of the study, the researchers found that the demonization and dehumanization still occurred in social event.

Febriani and Arianto (2020) observed the postcolonial in the “Hidden Figures” movie that adapted from the novel. In this case of study, the researchers used the theory of Ashcroft et al. (2007). The researchers chose phenomenology for the research method. The result from the study had showed several utterances that follow by racism and hate toward black woman. The discussion was about racism towards Black American woman in “Hidden Figures” movie. The discussion was in accordance with the problem that stated informatively and it provided information as data validation.

Abbas (2020) observed the postcolonial in the “Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl” novel. This research used the theory from Rene and Austin (2009). The research main objective was to find out the truth from slavery that happened in America. The researcher used genetic structuralism approach from the literary research methods. In this study, the researcher used qualitative method that emphasizes three main aspects are literary work, the background of the author life, and social reality. At the end, the result from this research found the slavery in the American history. Piscesco and Arianto (2021) observed the postcolonial in the script of “Escape from Pretoria” movie. In that research, the researchers used qualitative descriptive method with historical approach analysis techniques. The research used the expert theory of Jones (2012). Also, this research results showed

a preview on how the real event occurred on past perspective where the apartheid regime existed in Africa.

Pakaya et al. (2021) observed the postcolonial in “12 Years A Slave” movie. The research method used was descriptive qualitative. This study also used the pragmatic identity method and pragmatic competence in equalization to analyze the data. This research used Lentin (2004). This study project was to find out racism in 12 years movie directed by Steve McQueen. The result of the study showed that racial issues that happened in 12 Years a Slave Movie specifically in the social aspects of social, economic, political, and education. The researchers pointed out main purposes to acknowledge the types of slavery that happened and the impacts of slavery to Solomon Northup’s mental health. There were five types of slavery that happened in the movie are debt bondage, contract, forced labour, human trafficking, and sexual.

Kustinah et al., (2021) observed the postcolonial used in the “Gorilla, My Love” short story. In the research, the researchers used the theory of Endraswara (2013). The researchers analyzed the short story with sociology and psychology approach. These two approaches helped readers to understand the theme of the short story about the struggle of the character. This research also used narrative as its data for literary study where a short story was analyzed. As for the result, the researchers found several symbolic clues used by people that refer to the pride on their race.

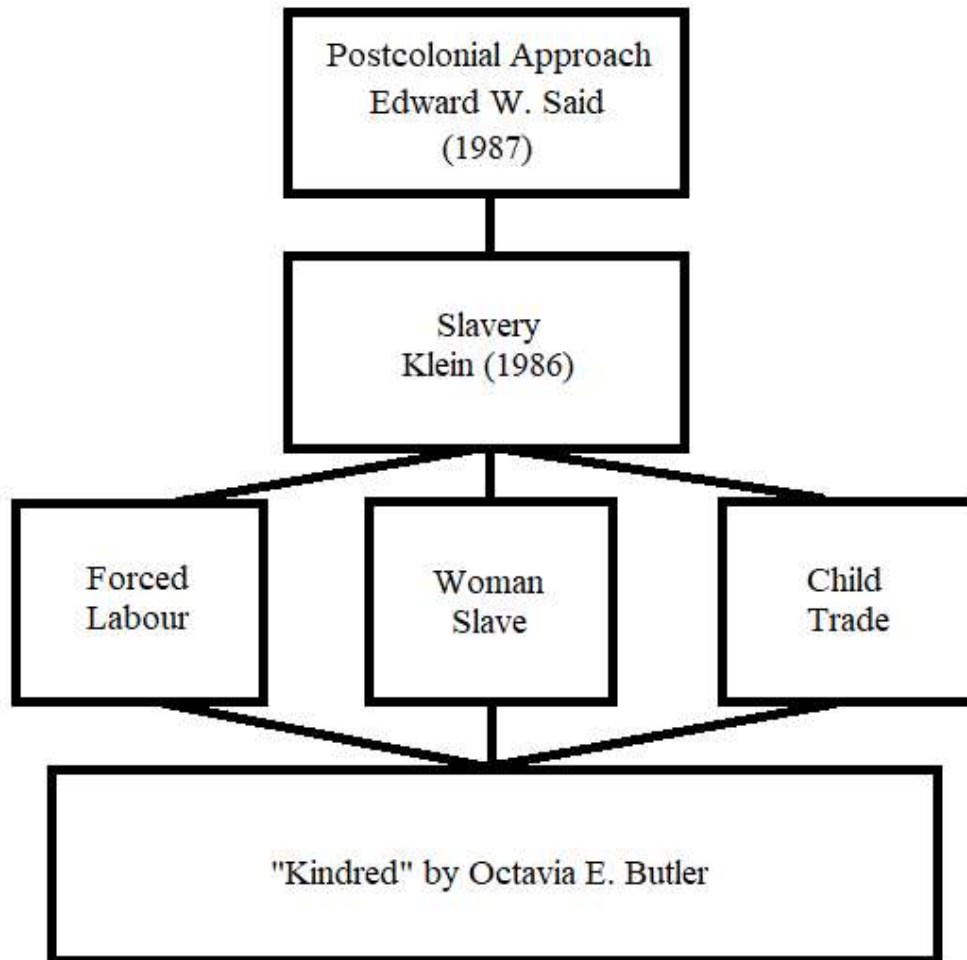
Pratiwi and Riana (2022) observed the used in the “The Birth of a Nation” movie. This research used the theory of Finkelman (2012) to analyze and discuss the kind from the slavery. In analysing process, the researchers used the qualitative

research method. The movie script *The Birth of a Nation* was to be the data source. In addition, there were several supporting data taken from books, journals, e-journals, and internet sites. Moreover, the result from this research was the racial discrimination that represent as the aftermath of slavery.

Based from the previous study above, the similarity between previous research compare to another was postcolonial theory that used to explain their research result and was still related to each other. The researcher also found the difference from the paper was the context from main data source that used for the research. Novel, short story and movie were the main data source for the research.

### **2.3. Theoretical Framework**

This research used the novel “*Kindred*” by Butler (1979) as the main source of the research data. After reading the novel, the researcher found several issues that related to the postcolonial theory. Based on the slavery issues, the researcher used the theory of postcolonial by Ashcroft et al. (2007) to analyse main character struggles against slavery divided into three aspects postcolonial body, postcolonial reading and postcolonial state. Meanwhile the theory of slavery by Klein (1986) to observe types of slavery there are also three kinds forced labour, child slave trade and sex trade. Based on explanation above in this research, researcher examined the postcolonial approach of the main character in the novel with the title “The Phenomena of Slavery Toward Black American in 17<sup>th</sup> Century Reflected in Novel “*Kindred*” by Butler: Postcolonial Approach”.



**Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework**

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF RESEARCH**

This chapter indicated the research method that the researcher used to analyse data from the novel “Kindred”. This chapter was divided into five subchapters, which were research design, object of the research, method of collecting data, method of analysing data, and method of presenting research result.

#### **3.1. Research Design**

This research adapt the descriptive qualitative research from Creswell and Creswell (2018) stated that the descriptive qualitative is the research that use to provide more knowledge about current issue. It is explaining as the purpose of descriptive method is to get a specified information and illustration about the object of the research in systematic way. In addition, according to Flick (2014), the meaning of qualitative research is to do a certain and comprehensive understanding of the issue in society. The researcher uses qualitative research because it qualifies the researcher to study the cases of several object of study. The component from qualitative conduct in this research. Therefore, the slavery towards Black American in “Kindred” novel conduct as the data source.

Guerin (2005) stated that the approaches of literature studies are also vary. This research applies with postcolonial approach as for the observation of slavery phenomenon. In collecting data process, this research use qualitative method by Ratna (2004). The qualitative method completes with the finding of the slavery types Black American in “Kindred” novel. Besides, this research is using nonparticipator technique that is nobody involved in the data source.

### **3.2. Object of the Research**

In this research, the object of study is phenomenon of slavery which are forced labour, woman slave and child trade in novel *Kindred* by Butler (1979). The three objectives are related with postcolonialism theory. The researcher used Edward W. Said theory of occident and orient that related with Postcolonial approach. Based on Said theory, researcher read and insert a number of expert theories to support the observation process by Ratna (2004). In order to find research data in data sources, the subject of the study being use as in this research. The data source is a novel entitled “*Kindred*”. In addition, the data are several issues containing act of slavery from the novel.

### **3.3. Method of Collecting Data**

For the collecting data, the researcher use non-participatory observation method by Ratna (2004). It means the data collection techniques point on the preview from literary texts that portray issues in every aspect. There are two kinds of data in this research, primary and secondary. Primary data is main data of the research. In this research, the researcher used a novel written by American writer, Octavia E. Butler, entitled “*Kindred*”. The secondary data is support data which are books and journal that related to the topic of research. In this research, the researcher used Edward W. Said theory of Occident and Orient.

In order to gather the information, the researcher applies several steps to collect the data. Firstly, the researcher needs to read the main source (*Kindred* Novel). Secondly, the researcher finds the data that related to research problem in



“Kindred” novel. Finally, the researcher writes down the data that related with phenomena of slavery which are forced labour, woman slave and child trade.

### **3.4. Method of Analysing Data**

For the analysing data, the researcher use categorization method to analysing context from the novel by (Ratna, 2004, p. 53). It points to the function of this method is to analyse data. The researcher also uses postcolonial approach to find out main character life phenomenon based from the novel “Kindred” by. The researcher uses postcolonial theories by Said (1987) in this research. In addition, theory of slavery use from Klein (1986) to find out slavery phenomenon.

There are three processes of data analysis uses to determine the research objectives. The following are the steps in the data analysis method. Firstly, the researcher read the novel from the slavery towards Black American in “Kindred” novel. Secondly, the researcher read the transcript for analysing. Finally, the researcher finds out all the issue that related to the slavery towards Black American in “Kindred” novel.

### **3.5. Method of Presenting Research Result**

The researcher uses qualitative descriptive method for presenting the result. The qualitative has the meaning of data is using words and sentences Creswell and Creswell (2018). By using this method in the way of presenting data analysis will be describe into paragraph. Hence, the researcher describes the findings data with paragraph. The purpose of researcher by using descriptive method because there is none of any numerical data to analyse.