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by Kathryn Stockett**

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Dedication

I would like to dedicate this research work to the martyrs of 11 - 04 - 2018 who died in the terrible Air-plan crash, may Allah have mercy upon them.

A big thank to my beloved ambience family, to daddy who always encourages me to keep on my studies and prompts me to gather more diplomas in different domains, to mommy who always said "stop that miserable life and go look for a job, studying too much is not going to make you a pilot!". Sorry mom to say I will not be a pilot, but be sure that your ambitious son will be someone active and effective in the Algerian society or abroad.

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To Djemai family.

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Abstract

The problem of racism and women inequality has been and is still a thorny issue in the whole world especially in American societies. The present research aims at revealing these cases, which are considered as a main social issue that depicts African-American maids and how they have faced the double discrimination of being both Black and women in the segregated Mississippi, and how the white women of the sixties century has surfed from sexism and gender inequality throughout *The Help* novel by Kathryn Stockett (2009). In this study, we have adopted Marx and Weberian theories which best examine the meaning of social conflict and racism, besides the Feminist theory that declares the real meaning of women needs and women purposes. Our analysis is mostly based on the main social issues in the novel.

Key words: coloured, uncoloured, segregation, discrimination, Marxism, Feminism, inequality.

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General Introduction

1 Historical Background

Human action or inaction always influences and vicissitudes the environment and the world around us either positively or negatively. Writers considered as an important figures of producing novels. Those novels are significant sources of alerting human being to many different social problems that we are facing in our daily society. Novels increasing our consciousness of the world concerns because of its massive impact on a social life. That last lead us to change our performances and our attitudes as Kathryn Stockett has said “*I’m not trying to change any laws here. I’m just talking about attitudes and...*” (Help, p.78).

2 Rational

The reason behind our choice of *The Help* novel by Kathryn Stocked is our curiosity to know how a new writer with her first novel has dared to write about issues has considered as a taboo and redline should not across in Mississippi. In other words, Stocket is unlike the contemporary authors. She has attempted to portray a realistic picture of the social reality in which feminism and racism related together.

3 Objective of the Study

The aim of the resent study is to depict the main Social issues that were portrayed in The Help novel by Kathryn stockett relying on the characters. The objectives can be summarized as follows:

- To illustrate how the White women have social power over the Black maids.
- To depict how Jackson Mississippi society life has been in the 60’s, where the white women representing the high social class and the blacks’ women are the dirty and uneducated people in the society.
- To highlight the social issues in Jackson Mississippi such as segregation, discrimination and sexism.

4 Research Question

To reveal the main social issues in the *The Help*(2009) by Stockett, this research builds upon 3 main questions:

- 1 what is the reason behind writing such a sociable novel and revealing Jackson society secrets?
- 2 How were both white and black characters depicted?
- 3 Did Kathryn Stockett succeed in portraying the main social issues that Jackson Mississippi has suffered from?

5Hypotheses

To answer the research questions the following hypotheses are:

- 1 It is hypothesized that the writer has written this social novel because she has faced these issues in her society.
- 2 The novel may depict the white people as the superior and the black people as inferior
- 3It is assumed that Kathryn Stockett succeeded in portraying the main social issues of Jackson Mississippi society.

6 Methodology

Our dissertation is a thematic study. It sheds light on the main social issues in *The Help* novel by Kathryn Stockett. We analyze the novel using the descriptive qualitative research method. The study will be in the light of Marxist and Weberian theory which best examines the segregation and race that happened in Jackson Mississippi. On the other hand, we adopt Feminist theory that shows up the solidarity of women and requirement of the equality and their freedom as its clear in *The Help* novel.

7Structure of Dissertation

The structure of dissertation consists of three chapters. Chapter one is devoted to the historical and literary back ground. In the historical background we have tackled Mississippi's history of segregation, Jim Crow Law and the Civil Rights Movement. That last will give us a glimpse about *The Help* novel since it is based on a true story. In the literary background we have tackled the characteristic of the novel such as setting, plot summary and characters. chapter Two shows theoretical part of our dissertation by adopting Marxist and Weberian theory plus feminist theory. Chapter Three is concerned with the practical part of the study. It deals with the analysis of social issues that Kathryn Stockett has portrayed in the text.

Chapter One :
Historical and
Literary
Background

Introduction

As a first step, the first chapter of this dissertation is divided to two-part. First part is the historical one, which lights up the main element of our subject that has relation with the novel that we intend to analyze. The comprehension of Mississippian segregation, Jim Crow Law and its effects on the North of America that has provoked the colored folk for the Civil rights movements are the represent of the three main historical element that has relation with our study. Second part is the literary one, which is the corpus and it's characteristics plus the author biography.

1.1 Historical Background

Many years before and American society has suffered from racism and segregation. The north of American has known as the place where the slavery and colored maids has lived under uncolored folk mercy.

1.1.1 Mississippi History of Segregation

Segregation and racism were not only in Mississippi, but in the whole Southern State of America where that last has its roots of slavery, which was brought to Mississippi via the colonial French and later on by the English and the Spanish (Dawahare, 2003).

African American slaves were important for the hard work and plantations, but the number of colored people has become triple then the whites, this was vital reason for uncolored populations to put the colored folk under their wings and grip on their poor soul for their own protection and their economy. In other words, the growth of slavery and the attendance of the slaves in the national create nervousness for the uncolored Mississippian.

1861 was the year for Mississippi State to separate from the confederacy which makes her classified as a second secede state. After the conquest of the confederacy, pending 1877 reconstruction took place; the republicans at that time fought to avert and turn away the

democrats from re-establishing power and control in the southern states by uncolored folks. During reconstruction, exactly in 1877, was the adaptation of the 14th and 15th amendment to the new occupied states into their constitutions through the federal military rule which was compulsory in the whole of the south. That last states that all American citizens without neglecting the former slaves benefit from the equal protections of the laws plus the right to vote. The colored folks profited from the equal which were the same of the uncolored people equals, but that was only till 1877. The federal crowds had withdrawn, and that opened the doors for the violence and for segregation against the colored folks which was clear through the raise of the segregation laws such as Jim crow laws and by forming groups like the Ku Klux Klan. (na, *race and voting in the segregated south*, 2014).

1890 was the year of establishing a new convention to create new state constitutions that avert black folks from voting any more. But, the 15th amendment prohibited that, so many vote restrictions were created (taxes , literacy test and grandfather clause) if one of those restrictions were available for the colored folks, that will allowed automatic registration, especially if their grandfathers had been lawful to vote before the civil war. Its goal was a disadvantage to the black folks because they were illiterate, poor and formers. In other hand, the white people were the biased administrators, and the granted voter registration which mean the impossible for the colored folks to get authorization to vote. Consequently, the decries of colored people to vote made those minority races less efficient and not influential either in politics or in the social(Ibid).

The 1950 was the year of breaking the silent, stand against the segregation and the white power and asking for black's right and equalities those uncolored people had to. 1950 in American was known as the year of civil right movement (Form, 2016).

1.1.2 Jin Crow Law

1.1.2.1 The Beginning

Jin Crow law beginning was in the South in the late of 1800s upheld racial segregation. The end of slavery had created some fears for white's people souls because of their freedom. White people disgusted the idea that black people would share them the same social facilities, if those unlikable folk access the same healthcare, education and work. White people were already scratchy with the reconstruction gains of some blacks made(Michelle, 2011).

Consequently, numbers of restrictions on the coloured folk created by laws. Black's progression was limited by the law and considered these folks as second class-citizen in America.

1.1.2.2 The Components of Jin crow Low and its Originality.

It is known in American that Florida was the first state to pass Crow law since 1865. 1887 was a full year of regulations that obliged racial segregation in both public transportation and other community facilities. Those series of regulations was by Florida State. The south of America became completely segregated in the 1890. Every social facility became separated between the two races. Colored persons had to use separate bathroom, restaurant and buses. Also, colored folk had to drink from separate fountains water from white. Even in theater, it was forbidden to have the same access or to stay under one roof; each one of them had their theatre. In addition, education unfairly separated schools. Moreover, even people lived in separate neighborhoods(Michelle Alexander, 2011).

Jin Crow name was earned from 19th century song called jump Jin crow commercialized by a black troubadour performer man called Thomas Daddy Rice.

After slavery end, black code in 1865 by a law southern state began passing. It made many problematic for colored folk to hold meeting, even that concerning churches. Any colored person

violated this rules he would be fined or imprisoned or obliged to do forced work. The essentially thing, that colored folk living under whites conditions (Ibid).

1.1.3 The Civil Rights Movement

“The right belongs to an individual by virtue of residency” that is how Soukhanov define the Civil Right Movement. Between 1950s and 1960s the movement was related to politics, where its goal was to guard the equal opportunity and deal for those minority groups (Soukhanov, 1991).

“The Civil Rights Movement dated from 1954 to 1965. It begins from the Supreme Court ruling *Brown v. Topeka Board of Education* “(McDonald, 2007). That last announced the principle of separate but equal where the separate school and every segregation decision is unconstitutional where have to be accomplished with careful hast to the Voting Right act in 1965 (Yannela, 2011).

The common assumption assisted that beginning of civil rights revolution was in 1960s where the historical proof has shown that civil rights revolution started in 1955 by Montgomery Bus Boycott in Alabama (Painter, 2006. pp 239-240). After 1948 ethnic matters had been not underlined and that because of Trauma administration, where he has unified American state army in 1948 where he had blinded their consideration only to the cold war. American society were busy within the cold war treaties, the Afro-Americans civil rights were frequently associated with communist ideas, because the USSR repeatedly criticised USA for its treatment of the blacks folk (Painter, 2006, p. 239).

The coloured communities didn't stop protesting, especially after an inspiration from the Montgomery Bus Boycott who died in 1956 with the Browder decision, affirming that transportation segregation was unconstitutional. One of many coloured people namely Martin Luther king stand against violent in Protestant church or any political demonstration (Friedman, 2005).

In the southern state desegregation word was refused to live with it as a new idea. Segregation in education was unconstitutional, that was Brown conclusion. He has seeing that law was adopted by people enforcedly from the 1960's to 1970's. Though, problems get a high number because of the new word of desegregation in the north which was not comfortable for most people. 1957 was famous for television scandal that was by a governor Faubus who called the Arkansas National Guard to prevent nine African American students from entering Little Rock Central High School. That last has shown the Americans the abhorrence that coloured folk had long endured in the south (na, nd, [history-brown-v-board-education-re-enactment.](#)).

1.2 The Literary Background

1.2.1 *The Help* Novel

The Help by Kathryn Stockett is a captivating novel about coloured maids. It was released in 2009 and became national bestseller the novel is a work of fiction based on true stories, though it is closely and realistically related to numeral of a social and political issues such as the description of early civil right movement and the interaction between the colored maids and their white employers that sprinkled throughout the story. In *the Help*, the stories of three dynamic women treaty with the problems of segregation.

Feminism and race relations set between 1962 and 1964 taking place in Jackson, Mississippi. The novel is narrated through the eye of three main characters, those three characters are women.

The ambitious and well educated white women miss Skeeter Phelan and two coloured maids Aibileen and Minny. Those women will nevertheless put hand to hand for a clandestine project that will put all them at risk, they got tired within the lines that define their town and their times, they stand against the unacceptable conditions of the colored maids in the south.

Throughout the novel, those three women are recording down many blacks maid stories about their interactions and experience working for Jackson's white families. After the assortment of the stories has published, the black's maids have been living with stressed life.

They were scared from their boss reactions. indeed, every white woman in Jackson town has known which character is she in the book, but they couldn't react because they will be revealed and will know by their terrible action they had made for their maids, especially miss Hilly who has known the writer but she couldn't protest because she will be the funniest part of the book with her chocolate pie. She has tried hardly to convince Jackson society that the stories it's in other place nor in Jackson, that to keep the same image that people used to see her in and to keep her high place in the society.

The end of the book has fruited with Miss Skeeter, Aibileen and Minny. Each one of them has reached their dreams. Skeeter has called for new job for Harper & row magazine in New York and lived her town. Aibileen has decided to live her work and to start writing. Minny finally has found her path. She has taken her children and abandons her abusive husband toward her sister Octavia since financially insured.

1.2.2 The Plot Summary

The exposition of *the Help* novel starts by introducing the stories of three main characters which are Aibileen, Minny and Miss Skeeter Phelan. They described their characteristics, where they live, with whom they lived and how do they lived in a small town society called Jackson Mississippi.

Rising action In *the Help* novel was when Miss Skeeter asked the help of the colored maid Aibileen "I need your help". Firstly Aibileen has totally refused this insane idea, but days after on she has changed her thought and support Miss Skeeter secret project by convincing other maids to tell their daily interactions with their white women employers. The first inviter was her best friend Minny. Raising action had taken place in most of tension, action and minor conflicts that happened in *the Help* novel episodes such as Miss Skeeter relationship with her lover Stewart, Aibileen teaching Moe Mobley about suspects of life, Skeeter and the enemie relation with Miss Hilly, pregnancy of Miss Celia and her secret saver maid Minny.

The climax of *The Help* novel was after the publication of the book by day. The main three characters were setting on fire, more stressed and waiting the book impact on the society. This point depicted the highest tautness in the novel which leads to break the deep silent of Hilly and show her real face to Skeeter and Aibileen. She went to Phelan house and threatened her by law and went back for Aibileen and fired her. Where, Minny leaved her husband because he beaten her and threatened to burn her alive.

The falling action it was when Aibileen has to say goodbye to her special baby Moe Mobley. She spoke to her as if she was talking to someone adult. She explained to her that she retiring and ask for to remember what she taught her that she is Kind, Smart and Important. Miss Skeeter moved to New York and that decision was after Aibileen encourage her to persuade her dream and find her life.

1.2.3 The Setting

Setting is an important feature of any story to a huge extent. The readers will understand many issues tackled by the author and will get a new look around their own societies with new eyes. Kathryn Stocket novel with setting of 1960's Jackson, Mississippi has revealed significant themes such as segregation, discrimination, gender expectation. The setting has also given critical vision into character inspirations and beliefs, mainly Hilly Holbrook and Skeeter Phelan characters.

Stocket through the setting has opened a window for people to see how much difficult living in Mississippi among the civil right era is. She has provided many examples about Mississippi discrimination such as the deacon when has stated in the church that Mississippi and the world is two different places. This confession has explained what Mississippi has hidden. Mississippi 's grudge toward blacks people had not change even though the rest people of the world has changed their views on segregation, Mississippi's folk had inflexibly rooted in their racist opinions. Moreover, the depiction of segregation has highly clarified through the town

division and no low security for the coloured folk as Minny said “*who’s gone protect our people, ain’t no coloured policemen*” (*Help*, p. 37). Minny quote has shown her trust less toward Mississippi’s white low.

The setting is considered an important in the novel because it allows for readers to understand the real meaning of gender roll in Mississippi. In the 1960’s there were inflexible roles that guiding both gender. A social tradition has guided women for specific domestic work such as secretaries, nurses and sale girls. They have a chance only to produce children and raise them without any other specific task. The setting has revealed that through Skeeter character. After her four years studying in college and has graduated; she has returned home hoping to get a job as journalist at the local paper Jackson journal. Her work interview has explained how men view to women only as house holding where the editor has asked her directly “*I assume you know how to clean?*” (*Helpt*, p.22). Although of other jobs being advertised, the editor has underestimated her abilities and her gender.

Through the setting, readers can understand many significant features of novels to a large extent. *The Help* setting has contributed to reveal important themes such as discrimination, segregation, inequality and sexism. The setting has helped readers to realize the character motivations of both Hilly and Skeeter, where readers will get an idea about the place that has risen in. The setting of 1960’s Jackson, Mississippi helps readers to know the historical events and characters action in the novel.

1.2.4 The Three Keys Characters of *the Help*

“*There is so much you don’t know about a person*”. (*Help*, p.418)

1.2.4.1 Miss Skeeter

Miss Skeeter or Eguinia phellan was born and raised in Jackson Mississippi. She is one of the three main characters in the novel. In many ways, she was described as an innocent well-meaning person and the ambitious single educated white girl and friend of two popular women

Hilly Holboock and Elizabeth Leefolt. Skeeter has raised as a child by Constantine, the colored woman who was adored and respected by Skeeter. After she has had the degree of English and journalism from Mississippi's university and back home, she has discovered her raiser Constantine mystery disappearance. Now Skeeter is working at Jackson Journal. She is answering Miss Myrna letters about subjects she cannot do alone, since she hasn't any experience about house holding, which oblige her to use Aibeleen's knowledge for her new job.

Skeeter is controversial protagonist. She is facing uncolored problems that differ with colored protagonist. Skeeter's mother always remembering her about fashions, get a man and marriage. whereas Miss Skeeter don't care about fashions or looks, the only thing was aiming to is to be an editor and novelist not like what her mother wish for her to be a "housewife" because Skeeter one of the rarer uncolored girls of Jackson Mississippi who still spinster. Also, Skeeter has faced sexist discrimination, where hardly to assert herself as a writer because of being female. The only thing may accept her as a female writer in the world of business is *the Help* books she has planted to write. She has decide to write it partly due to the injustice treatment of the colored maids and to get attention of Elaine Stein which has encourage her to write what is bothering her and not bothering others. Indeed, Elaine ends up publishing *The Help*.

1.2.4.2 Aibeleen

The Help novel first chapter has started by colored maid called Aibeleen. Aibeleen is an old colored woman in her mid-fifties. She has raised sixteen white children plus the last baby girl Moe Mobley Leefolt that already taking care of her. The beginning of the book has depicted to the readers the strong attachment between Moe Mobley and her nanny, and how much Aibeleen still mourning on her son Treelor who died in industrial accident five month before. Aibeleen sorrow shadow her through the whole story

*I put down the iron real slow,
feel that bitter seed grow in my chest,
the one planted after Treelore died.*

My face goes hot, my tongue twitchy.

I don't know what to say to her.

All I know is, I ain't saying it. (Help, p.29)

The quote above explains the reason behind Aibeleen's change of heart. The loss of Treelore has created a motive for protest and change, which explain more details how much her son has played an important role in the novel.

Aibeleen has known with two main features. First feature is how much she is a spiritual woman, and her beliefs have reserved her confidence to pass Jackson's tough life. *"The thing is though, if I start prayin' for Miss Skeeter, I know that conversation gone continue the next time I see her. And the next..cause that's they way prayer do. It's like electricity, it keeps things going."* (Help, p.19) which has shown the importance of religion for her. Aibeleen has known in Jackson's coloured society as a woman whose prayers God listens to. *"My mouth drop open. Why she never tell me this before? "You saying people think I got the black magic?" Helpt, p. 24).*

Religion is also very important for Aibeleen, and this has shown through the fact that she writes down her prayers every night and constantly refers to God, as well as using Him to explain various aspects of life to Mae Mobley. Indeed, Aibeleen explains to Mae Mobley that *"God created her coloured"* (Help, p.392). When Mae Mobley asks about their divergence in skin colour.

Second feature is the ideal mother Aibeleen has portrayed by being as maternal, compassionate and adoring all white children those she has nursed. Even in her work as a nanny she has been taught many life's aspects to Mae Mobley by referring to God when Mae Mobley has asked Aibeleen the question of skin colour.

1.2.4.3 Minny

Minny is one of the three protagonist characters in the novel. She is known as a good cook in the whole town of Jackson.

*She always been a strong woman,
Always fighting. After Treelore*

*died, she carry supper over to me
ever night for three months
straight. And ever day she say,
“Nuh-uh, you ain’t leaving me
on this sorry earth without you,
” but I tell you, I was sure enough
thinking about it (Help, p. 17).*

This quote is Aibileen’s witness about her best friend Minny. She is in her mid-thirties working as a maid for Jackson’s white families. Minny has portrayed in many situations as a too black angry woman that represent the others, and mother of five children who has married with an alcoholic abusive man named Leroy. All Jackson community admit for Minny’s excellent cooking especially her famous Chocolate pie. Despite her gastronomy skills, Minny has fired uncountable times because of her bad habit of non-controlling her reactions and talk back. Minny has plights getting work, particularly when she has stocked with the wrong popular white woman in Jackson society Miss Hilly Holbrook by offensive and humiliate her through eaten Minny’s shits cake. Minny Jackson is a self-governing, threatening and black woman that you can count on. She has taken her payback for being fired and of being wrongly accused as a thief that why she has made the chocolate pie. Minny character has portrayed from the beginning of the novel how she has suffered from domestic violence at home by her husband Leroy. Readers discovering that domestic violence when Leroy come back home drunk and push her around (Help, p.153).

Minny has found a work for a white lady Celia Foote, but she and her new boss have to keep it secret because Miss Celia wants to delusion her husband that she is an ideal household. Minny accept that condition only for times because she has salaried double what she had before. At the end of the novel Minny and her children has abandoned her abusive husband and move in with her sister Octavia since financially became insured due to *The Help* novel.

1.2.5 Kathryn Stockett Biography

Kathryn Stockett is a new writer and editor who added more to the literary genre of Southern fiction. Kathryn Stockett, was born in 1969 and raised in Jackson Mississippi. She earned her undergraduate degree in English and creative writing from the University of Alabama, then headed to New York City with plans to work in publishing. She spent nine years there, working in magazine publishing and marketing, before moving to Atlanta, Georgia, where she lives with her daughter (she divorced from her husband in 2011). Since moving back to the South, Stockett focused on writing fiction. Her debut novel, *The Help*, was published by Amy Einhorn Books in 2009, and proved to be one of the hit books of the summer season. Like her character Skeeter, Stockett struggled to make her breakthrough as a writer - her manuscript was rejected by over sixty literary agents before finally being accepted by Susan Ramer. (Ditroyt, 2010)

The Help garnered instant attention due to its unusual and rarely addressed subject matter: the relationship in the South between white families and black domestic servants in the 1960s. Having grown up during this period in Mississippi, Stockett was familiar with the dynamic, but nervous about addressing it in a novel, understanding that it was a controversial subject and could result in criticism from both reviewers and from general readers. In an interview with the website Book reporter, Stockett explained her attitude as a child: "Growing up in Mississippi, almost every family I knew had a black woman working in their house--cooking, cleaning, and taking care of the white children. That was life in Mississippi. I was young and assumed that's how most of America lived." Only after she moved north did Stockett realize that her memories of her childhood were not a universal experience. She found herself reminiscing with other Southerners she met in New York, trading stories about growing up with black domestic help. Gradually, those memories began to spark an idea and she decided to write a story about her relationship with her family's maid when she was a child. Despite being very close to her maid Demetrie, Stockett never stopped to think about what Demetrie's life might be like outside of the

work she performed for the white household. She wrote this novel to bridge the gap (Ditroyt, G., 2010).

Conclusion

To sum up, this chapter has shown the historical and literary background. The characters of the novel have reflected Jackson society daily life, which make readers much aware of her and other characters society life. Person could know about historical events that literary works are related to. Stockett has reminiscence readers to the past of Mississippi in her literary work, which explain how Blacks and White women relationship had based on , and how dangerous for a white women to put hand to hand with black maids and resist social antique tradition by revealing society 's secret with intend of helping those colored maids. That last cost colored's maids life and future of a white ambitious girl for their illegal act.

Chapter Two :
Theoretical
Background: Marx,
Weberian and
Feminist Theory

Introduction

This chapter is devoted to define the real meaning of Realism in American literature and how it serves Stockett's successes in her first novel *The Help*. We adopt Marx and Weberian theory; those two theories help the intended study to discover the real meaning of a race social conflict in America. Also, Feminist theory has adopted to clarify women's concept and their goals, since the characters of the novel are all women and the stories have said by difference race of females characters, and how they have experienced life and their aim of demolishing inequality and being respected by the other side of their life (male) regardless their skin or their gender as it has depicted in the novel. In addition to this, we intend to speak about the women's right movement and black movement in the beginning of the sixties century which conclude the theoretical chapter.

2.1 Realism in American Literature

We always hear about the classic stories of Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King, till the burst of new kind of stories which are more real and personal. No exaggeration or any romantic subjectivity, these two elements are the basic steps of realistic writers. Realism is approximately the faithful representation of reality. In other words, depictions of contemporary life and society as it is. Realism began after the American Civil War, where famous writers such as Mark Twain, Henry James, William Dean Howells, the first American author to bring a realist aesthetic to the literature of the United States, Mid-west writer and many others wrote fictions for depicting the American society and tackling with various subjects.

“Mark Twain, William Dean Howells and Henry James were influenced by the works of early European Realists, namely Balzac's *La Comedies Humane* (begun in the 1830s); Chapter II Twain's literary Stream & Analytical Literary theories 22 Turgenev's *Sportsman's Sketches* (1852), and Flaubert's *Madame Bovary* (1856). (Lathbury & Meyers. H., 2010)“ (Bafif, 2016).

Realism was created as a rejection of Romanticism, depicted the daily life, every ordinary and uninterested activities and experiences, instead of romanticized or similarly stylized presentation. Writers did their efforts to reflect the mirror's image of American society and that through a literary work.

Those known realism writers were influenced by the techniques of early European writers. Kathryn Stockton has followed their steps of narrating her novel; where she highlighted a sensitive cases in the society in her first novel *The Help* such as how women's struggle towards equality within the Civil Rights Movement of the early 1960's. Facing the double discrimination of being both black and a woman in the segregated South, and complex relationships between Southern women and their Colored help.

Those themes have already been tackled before, but the way Stockton had deal with was creative and immensely realistic. She convinced Jackson's black maids to work with her to create a book detailed their lives, and the way Kathryn depicted her characters with much description to show them as real as the normal person like their way of dressing and their way of speaking and where the place of the story happened. The chapters were narrated through the eyes of three main characters. What make the novel more adoptable and sociable is Stockton's use of multiple perspectives and vivid vocabulary as Twain did in his novel *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* where he has succeeded in using colloquial American speech and slang. The same with Stockton. She has crafted the black characters and succeeded in using African American English or African American Vernacular. These dialects of English are no more or less valid than "standard English" or any other dialect of English.

2.1 The Marxism and the Weberian Theory

2.2.1 Karl Marx Theory

Marxism which draws from the economic and cultural theory of Karl Heinrich Marx (1818-1883) has different definitions due to different understandings of it. Here are some definitions:

Soukhanov (1991) has considered Karl Marx and his follower *Friedrich Engels political and economic ideas, notably, the concept of class struggle*, in analyzing the western society and understanding its so called inevitable development from Bourgeois oppression under capitalism to a socialist and after that communist, that it played a primary role. For JideBalogun, Ph.D (2001) attributed Marxism –which was born in the middle of 19th century-to Karl Marx who joined the proletariat to advocate the abolition of class oppression as proletariat was oppressed by the capitalist. BayoLawal (1989) elucidates Marxism from Marx standpoint which views man –in capitalist system- as slave to capitalist system since *the fruits of Man's creative ability are for capitalists*. Man therefore, becomes estranged from what he produces. He is also alienated from the person who gets what he creates from him to sell at a price very higher than the cost of production ...to strengthen and ensure the exploitative *connection*.(Bayo, 1989, p. 126)

Therefore, the tendency of Marxist literature is to expose to the oppressor class and its mechanism of oppression, wherein the antagonist is the capitalist society.

Adam Przewoski (1985) who literally expounded the Marxism as the following:

Marxism is a theory that takes as the point of departure for understanding history" it objectives "social relations, that is, relations that are, in Marx's words. Indispensable and independent of anyone's will. Indispensability I take to mean that people located at a particular stage of development of their productive capacities can survive as a species only if they establish a particular form of cooperation. Independence from individual will interpret to mean that social relations are

invariant relations among places-to-be occupied-by-individuals rather than among specific individuals: the substitution of one individual for another does not alter these relations. Even if Mr. Ford rotated places with Mr. Black, the worker with lowest seniority in his factories, after each cycle of production, capitalist relations would remain capitalist.

2.2.2 Weberian Theory

Max Weber is known as a sociologist and the most trends in the twenty century as a socialist and political main figure that what stone has declared in 1995:

Weber's analysis of the cultural foundations and contradictions of capitalism, his sceptical vision of the future of socialism, his concern about the pervasive intrusion of bureaucracy in everyday life, and his seminal discussion of the complex interplay among economic, social, and political power are contributions that are generally recognized and are documented extensively.

(Stone, 1995, p. 01)

Weber's view experience toward American race was through his long days in that society, exactly in Cherokee Indians company in Oklahoma plus his displacing to Tuskegee, Alabama. Weber have met W.E.B Du Bois in that place where together edited a journal titled "Archives for Sociology and politic". The twenties's century difficulties and problems for Du Bois is the colour line, that lead most of the opposes to consider him as an exaggerator.

For Weber the unanswered problem of racial conflicts could spread more and more over the American society and that unresolved racial problem provoked him for travelling to America and to be more close to this historical phenomenon. This investigation mission was not the first one for Weber. In 1980s, the comparison of ethnic between the German and the Poles in Weber's first lecture was considered as his first contribution about racism. After many historical and social causes researches by Weber to find answers and explanation to the differences for both economic behaviour and social position of Polish and German people. Weber racial theory has

based on the work practice of Poles and Germans which has analysed that their differences has referred to historical circumstances and social conditions slightly then permanent biological or others thing such cultural attribute which he considered as something crucial (Stone, 1995).

2.2Feminist Theory

Feminist theory is considered as a main division of theory within Sociology. It is clarify the social problems and subjects which are ignored and overlooked through the historical life that leaded by men social viewpoint in the society. A lot of people misunderstanding the real meaning of Feminist theory, they thinking that theory solely focuses on female identity which aiming of encouraging women rebellion against men and society. In other hand, feminist theory considered as the goal of women to promote the superiority of women over men.

The reality of Feminist theory is to stand against inequality and to eradicate all the powers that have created to support oppression and injustice in the social world. Its goal was to indorse the pursuit of equality and social justices. The motivation of feminist theory was almost on their life experience, where women and girls were excluded from the social theory and social science. That what is Flax (2012) had explained about Feminism theory and its purpose:

1. To be more aware the power differential between the two gender.
- 2 To be aware of women’s domination—how it grew, how by time she had changed, how it is related to other forms of oppression.
3. How to overawed oppression.

Flax his point view sees that feminist theory is familiarly related to action:

“Feminist theory is the foundation of action and there is no pretence that theory can be neutral. Within feminist theory is a commitment to change oppressive structures and to connect abstract

ideas with concrete problems for political action. There has to be a commitment to do something about the situation of women.”(Jane, 2012)

Simply put, feminism is a movement to end sexism, sexist exploitation, and oppression. I love this definition, which I first offered more than 10 years ago...I love it because it so clearly states that the movement is not about being anti-male. It makes it clear that the problem is sexism. And that clarity helps us remember that all of us, female and male, have been socialized from birth on to accept sexist thought and action....To end patriarchy (another way of naming the institutionalized sexism) we need to be clear that we are all participants in perpetuating sexism until we change our minds and hearts, until we let go sexist thought and action and replace it with feminist thought and action(Bell ,2012, pp. 152 – 153).

In the sixties, Feminism aimed at increasing women’s rights and their roles in the society. Most studies have focused on female’s position, which shine light on how the community constructed specially in the case of sex and gender. The basic question was: why men considered always in the first place while women as inferior? That why the second wave of Women Right Movement has appeared, plus the Black Feminist movement.

2.3.1 Women Right Movement

The period from the 1960 to the 1980 was the second wave of the Women’s Right movement, which was an important part of American history. Through this period of time, American women was looking for equal rights that men have in different aspects like workforce and education. Those brave women were able to ask for such Social equality because of the achievement of their predecessor, who had brought and won the right for Women’s suffrage and the status like full citizens through the first wave of Feminism, which figure out the 19th and early 20 centuries. Different feminist group and Organizations were formed and this during the

Second wave of Feminism. Main examples of organizations we find The Nation Organization for Women (NOW) (Mireille, 2009).

NOW was created in the 1966 it was focus to bring women into full participation in American society and exercising special right , advantage and responsibilities which in truly equal with men (Britanica, 2014).

Betty Friedan is the heroine of the 60s, where the Women's right movement began with her (The Feminine Mystique) (Friedan Betty, 1963).

There are many important events of the Women's Right movement such as the Equal Pay Act in 1963 , Title 2 of the Civil Right Act in 1994 which stops and stand against discrimination in employment because of the race or sex. The equal right amendment in 1970 and Title 3 of the education amendment 1972, that prevent discrimination on the basis of gender in federal funded of education (Lorbor, 1997).

The Women's Right Movement it was a chance for women to gain sexual equality too. Indeed, the oral contraceptive pill, agree formally in 1960 by the Food and Drug Administration which premed women to separate sex from pregnancy that make them have freedom of sexuality and get the equality to men . In addition to that, another major step for women in the sexual revolution, which was in 1973 where the Supreme Court legalized a Women's right to abortion (Ibid.).

American society observed radical change through The Women's Right Movement. Women were highly involved in the workforce like Politics and Education, that because of getting the social reform and the equality they had been searching for. In addition, Women were growing self-governing and ambitious, where they started step by step to abandon the safety of the family circle and the home.

2.3.2 Black Feminist Movement

The Civil Rights Movement and the Women's Right Movement were the two streams that surrounded the colored women. They were discriminated against on the basis of race by the White women of the feminist movement and on the basis of sex by the colored men of the Civil Right Movement. As a result, African American women together create The Black Feminist Movement; this Organization put attention to their specific needs. The main objective of those Black Women was to stand up against racism and sexism and to become independent women and have the equality with men and all other people in the society regardless of gender or skin color. African American women were subjected to overcoming the racism and sexism, therefore the society had to adapt with women's new concept and their new needs. Men had to adopt and swallow the new idea that women could have career for now on (Labor, 1997).

Conclusion

In this chapter, we have tackled realism in American literature, which explained how much using such style has mirrored social themes as it is. Racism and women social struggle has portrayed without any barriers. The latter has shown Stockett as raciest American author. This chapter has tackled too Marxism and Webberian theories plus two subtitle of Feminist, which are women right movement and black feminist movements.

Chapter Three :
Revealing The Main
Social Issues
In The Help

Introduction

The Help novel is the first work of a young American writer Kathryn Stocket. That work based on a true events, which have reflected her real life as Skeeter character and has depicted other characters and their true social life which all are in the same boat of the sixties century. This analytical part depicts the main social issues that portrayed in Stocket's novel. First issue is racism and segregation between women. Second issue is the power of uncoloured women into the coloured maids. Least and not last the relationship between mother, daughter and their coloured maids. The firth and last point of this chapter is the solidarity of women and how do they come together to persuade their American dream.

3.1 Main Social Issues in *the Help*

3.1.1 Women Racism and Segregation

The novel has taken a description part of the historical events of the Civil Right movements. That last filled the reader by the reminiscent of the sixties century culture in the U.S.A. Racism and Segregation was depicted clearly through the white woman Misses Elizabeth. Mrs Elizabeth Leefolt is mother of little baby girl Mea Mobley and the Boss of the junior league which takes care of Jackson's society and organizer of charity. In the second chapter that has narrated by Aibileen we see the initiative of segregation started by Miss Elizabeth, which represent the high class woman in Jackson, Mississippi. She has preferred to name it separate but Equal. That initiation was in the Bridge meeting in her house. Miss Hilly asked to use the Bathroom, Miss Leefolt felt sorry that she has not especial bathroom for her Help where that last oblige her and their guests as a whites to use the same bathroom that shared with coloured maids as she has said:

Oh Hilly, I wish you'd use the guest bathroom,"
say Miss Leefolt, rearranging her cards. "Aibileen
doesn't clean in the back until after lunch

“...“But the guest bathrooms where the help goes,” Miss Hilly say. Nobody says anything for a second. Then Miss Walter nod, like she explaining it all. “She’s upset cause the Nigra uses the inside bathroom and so do we.”[...] All four of em got a cigarette in one hand, they cards in the other. “Elizabeth, if you had the choice,” I hear Miss Hilly say, “wouldn’t you rather them take their business outside?”[...]Miss Hilly talk slow, like she spreading icing on a cake. “You just tell Raleigh every penny he spends on that bathroom he’ll get back when y’all sell this house.” She nod like she agreeing with herself.“All these houses they’re building without maid’s quarters? It’s just plain dangerous. Everybody knows they carry different kinds of diseases than we do. I double (Help, P. 2).

Among that discussion Misses Leefolt has already decided not only to create a separate bathroom for a blacks and whites, but she was attempting to establish law that it punishing even the owners in their privet property if their allow the coloured maids using the white Toilet because that will considered as a crime. The reason behind such low is to protect the uncoloured folk from the Coloured disease

It would be nice,” Miss Leefolt say, taking a little puff a her cigarette, “not having her use the one in the house. I bid three spades. ”That’s exactly why I’ve designed the Home Help Sanitation Initiative,”A bill that requires every white home to have a separate bathroom for the coloured help. I’ve even notified the surgeon general of Mississippi to see if he’ll endorse the idea. I pass (Help, p.8).

Aibileen preferred to be neutral about Hilly's decision of racism as she has said "... *And the bathroom situation, it just ain't something I really want to discuss.*" (Help, p. 15). Days after on, Aibileen has gave her opinion about the separate bathroom "... *She describes the building of the garage bathroom, admits she is glad it is there now. It's easier than listening to Hilly complain about sharing a toilet with the maid*" (Help, p.75).

Stockett has portrayed how whites are severe with Coloured folk, not only in using separate facilities but, denied their chances for educational or professional progression

My boys are equally as smart, equally eager for an
education. But we only had the money for one and
I ask you, how do you choose which of your twin
sons should go to college and which should take a
job spreading tar? How do you tell one that you
love him just as much as the other, you've decided
he won't be the one to get a chance in life? You don't.
You find a way to make it happen. Any way at all (Help, p. 294).

That letter has written by Yul May after she imprisoned for theft Hilly's ring. She was trying to motivate Stockett secret project to reveal Jackson relation between the two race (the coloured maids and their uncoloured employers) and convince her how much uncoloured are helpless for their maids.

Segregation has been even in hospitals as Aibileen has dictated to Miss Skeeter about her son Treelore on the fifth session

Aibileen reads to me about the day Treelore died.
She reads about how his broken body was thrown
on the back of a pickup by the white foreman.

And then they dropped him off at the colored hospital.

That's what the nurse told me, who was standing

outside. They rolled him off the truck bed and

the white men drove away (Help, p. 72).

3.1.2 The Coloured vs. the Uncoloured

When you read such kind of novels your first question is: does a coloured people view to uncoloured people is contain the same hate and disgust? surely yes because after all they are human being, where they sized any revenge chance to payback their dignity even that revenge between the character and the self as Minny did with Miss Hilly's pie. She has baked her known sweet chocolate pie and went to Hilly house to create another white page after she has accused of stealing Hilly's silver spoils and fired. Minny has been sure no one can resist her delicious pie even her enemies as Aibeleen witnessed in her chapter "*Minny near bout the best cook in Hinds County, maybe even all a Mississippi. The Junior League Benefit come around ever fall and they be wanting her to make ten caramel cakes to auction off. She ought a be the most sought-after help in the state. And Miss Walter approval*" (Help, p. 28).

After she has entered in and Miss Hilly ate two big pieces of Minny's pie, here is come the moment of the Truth and face to face expression "*I ain't telling. I ain't telling nobody about that pie. But I give her what she deserve!*" ... *Ain't no game crossing Miss Hilly. 'I ain't never gone get no work again*" (Help, p.21).

That shows her as resistance against the uncoloured system and their hegemonic culture. As significant feature of the way that Aibeleen has portrayed is her view to the uncoloured people too, especially Miss Halbrook and Miss Lefoolt those two narratives in her chapters, which was deferent in the way she has expressed her opinion to them then the way she has expressed internally. Aibeleen the women that present the coloured folk in the novel has deled as fewer brainy and less intelligent then the uncoloured women through the eyes of the white

women in Jackson. The proof of that is when working as a help, uncoloured employers considering them as inferior child. They have to learn about white society and how to deal with guest in other word, coloured folk has treated as a child who does not know better. When Miss Skeeter went to the Bridge meeting she noticed how much her friends Elizabeth and Hilly treating Aibileen in inferior way. Aibileen come to serve Salad "*Hilly raises her voice about three octaves higher when she talks to colored people. Elizabeth smiles like she's talking to a child*" (Help, p. 157).

White womens like to keep they hands clean
They got a shiny little set a tools they use,
sharp as witches' fingernails, tide and laid
out and neat, like the picks on a dentist tray.
They gonetakethey time with em(Help, p. 188).

It is true in *The Help* the description of the uncoloured women of Jackson town based on instructions and inequalities between the two races, but does not mean Stockett has missed to depict the nature of the uncoloured women. Though, the interaction of Aibileen as a help to those uncoloured as an employer has depicted the uncoloured women as useless, in that way she described them, they cannot take care of their own children and nurture them without depending on the maids. that last create sense for readers which those uncoloured women are lacking true value of being parents in the real meaning of the word, being able to do real house women rules such as cooking and cleaning for their own families' members. The uncoloured folk are tricky and devious and that from Aibileen point view as it is in the quote.

If we compare the parenthood between Aibileen and Miss Leefolt we distinguish far distance between the two. Aibileen is portrayed the real motherly raising of Moe Mabley and the good guider and adviser, while Miss Leefolt portrayed as inexperienced, strict, icy, judgemental and irritated parent .

Miss Leefolt look down at her, start shaking her finger. “Mae Mobley, you know you’re not supposed to climb out of your crib [...] I rush past Miss Leefolt, pick Baby Girl up. I whisper, “Let’s go on in the living room and play with the talking toy. What that donkey say?” ”She keeps getting up. I put her back in bed three times this morning.” “Cause somebody needs changing. Whooooooeeee.” Miss Leefolt say, “Well I didn’t realize [...]” but she already staring out the window at the lumber truck (Help, p. 15).

3.2 The Specific Roles of Colored and Uncolored Women in the 60’s

Women in the sixties century have been so much limited by specific tasks. Their effect on a social was almost executed due to the social game, that created by male character. Through the novel readers may discover the following roles of women in the 60’s which are as following:

3.2.1 Ideal Women Mastering the Skill House

Women’s roles has depicted in the 60s through *the Help* novel by Stockett was immensely vivid as Stokett has said :

I took a deep breath, knowing what Mother would advise me to say: fine, strong kids, a husband to take care of, shiny new appliances to cook tasty yet healthful meals in (Help, p.171).

The American society created the typecast of the ideal women through television’s advertisement and magazines those used to watch and read. The stereotype of ideal women was created only to mislead the American women from any other interested ideas, except for this womanish organizations such the junior league and the bridge club created by Hilly and other uncoloured Jackson’s women society. Women’s roles was to get serious relation and nurture family. Certainly, the main job of a women’s was to take care of their families (Husband, home

and children), but to look for work was totally such a foolish idea. The coloured Woman has married in her early age as Minny said:

I was about to quit school and start my first real job.
Mama wanted me to stay on and go to ninth grade
she'd always wanted to be a school teacher instead
of working in Miss Woodra's house. But with
my sister's heart problem and my no-good
drunk daddy, it was up to me and Mama“(Help, p. 22).

Women of the sixties century has inserted in their mind a seed of man first and other things are just unnecessarily. That why the society were encourage the women to learn about the skills of running a household which are cleaning, cooking and take care of every piece in their house as it's quoted above by skeeter. Miss Celia was a victim of that social game through the port ration of Minny. She has been incompetent to be a household; that why she hired Manny with high price and try to make that maid a secret to illusion her husband that she is a good wife and cook.

Skeeter was definitely against the idea of Social orders and Social traditions of racial hierarchical, where white women bring child to teach them what is correct and what is wrong and how to behave in the social especially if the child was a girl. The coloured maids take care of them as it's portrayed with the triangle of Miss Elizabeth, Aibeleen and Moe Mobley. The southern coloured women role was equal with man where they were obliged to work for supporting their families “*I ain't never gone get no work again, Leroy gone kill me* “(Help, p. 15).

This is one of many reasons which declare why blacks have neglected their children and their house hold care as it has portrayed with Aibeleen house

That night after supper, me and that cockroach stare
each other down across the kitchen floor. He big, inch

an a half. He black. Blacker than me. He making a crackling sound with his wings. I got my shoe in my hand (Help, P.192).

3.2.2 Women and Work

Women in the sixties century was immensely discriminated, and that what Stocket has portrayed in her novel through the character Skeeter. Social tradition was obliging women to married early and that last blocked them for specific works because of the barriers between them and the higher education. Women had a specific works such as Teachers, nurses, saleswomen and secretary. It was rarely to find a woman working as a lawyers or engineers. Skeeter after her graduation she was dreaming of being a real editor in Harper and Row NY Company and that kind of thinking is somehow strange for Jackson society, that clear when she tell her friends Hilly and Elizabeth about her new work in Jackson Journal, their reaction was not normal

I just got a job at the Jackson Journal,” I say

There is quiet in the room. Suddenly Elizabeth squeals. Hilly smiles at me with such pride, I blush and shrug, like it’s not that big of a deal. “They’d be a fool not to hire you, Skeeter Phelan,” Hilly says and raises her iced tea as a Toast (Help, p. 38).

Skeeter has already got 23 old years which is time for getting a man, but for Skeeter is time to get a job she loves “*Sure, I dreamed of having football dates, but my real dream was that one day I would write something that people would actually read.*” (Help, p. 35).

Skeeter new work as writing household articles with lower salary was somehow unacceptable for her since she is educator girl. Skeeter face has shown kind of dissatisfaction. Jackson Journal’s boss convince her to satisfy since the coloured maids doing extra works by free

Eight dollars, every Monday.” I nod, trying to figure out how to ask him what the job is without giving

myself away. He leans forward. "You do know who Miss Myrna is, don't you?" "Of course. We . . . girls read her all the time," I say, and again we stare at each other long enough for a distant telephone to ring three times. "What then? Eight's not enough? Jesus, woman, go clean your husband's toilet for free" I bite (Help, P. 33).

This describe how women has discriminated even with her high diploma, she was treated as foreigner person in the work fields. Men has seen her as a household no more than; that why Mr Golden has compared her with the coloured maids, scan her then spit a number from his masculine mouth " *He gives me a surprisingly appreciative look, from my flat shoes to my flat hairstyle. Some dormant instinct tells me to smile, run my hand through my hair. I feel ridiculous, but I do it* " (Help, p. 33).

Stockett revealed how the women of the north society has suffered from inequality and sexism, where the wage of the same work has differed from man to a woman

My eyes drift down to help wanted: male.
There are at least four columns filled with
bank managers, accountants, loan officers,
cotton collate operators. On this side of
the page, Percy & Gray, LP, is offering
Jr. Stenographers **fifty cents** more an hour (Help, p. 30).

Stocked novel has portrayed the other side issue of Jackson women society which know as colored women, that African-American women before their first breathing to life; their destiny has already known inside their mother's womb. Colored girls has raised to become helps, without being given any chance or silver lining of changing things as Aibeleen said when she has asked by Skeeter " *Did you . . . ever have dreams of being something else?* " "No," she says. " *No ma'am, I didn't.* " *It's so quiet, I can hear both of us breathing.* " (Help, p. 85). It is clear how the connection between women's status in overall and colored women's , both has born to

become something certain, either house helps, or faultless housewives, where the only thing care about and live for is upsetting about their beautiful family's reputation .

3.3 The Power of Uncolored Women onto the Colored Maids

Stocket has revealed Jackson society through the help of colored maids. She has portrayed many issues, one of this issues it is the harsh grip of the uncolored women on those poor colored souls maids. Feature of powerful and people breath's control was a mission of Miss Lefoolt and her mother Hilly's gossip. White women have a social power, that why Minny has worried when she accused of stealing Miss Walter's silvers stuffs "*I ain't never gone get no work again, Leroy gone kill me*"(Help, p. 32). Hilly's gossip about Minny means she will never get a job in Jackson Mississippi any more. Stockett portrayed how uncolored women has used their power only to avert their maid from finding another job and to control them as if they are their own poppet

*Of course she doesn't appreciate a thing
I had to fire that maid for her, caught her
trying to steal the damn silver right under
my nose." Hilly narrows her eyes a bit.
"Y'all haven't heard, by the way,
if that Minny Jackson is working
somewhere, have you?" We shake
our heads no. "I doubt she'll find
work in this town again," Elizabeth
say (Help, p. 110).*

3.4 Mother, Daughter and Their Coloured Maids Relationship.

In *The Help* novel Stocket has dealt with deference social problems she has faced in her life as a citizen in Jackson Mississippi. She has depicted the real meaning of being black in Jackson, and to be a women, she has even spoke about mothers and their daughter's relationship, which are portrayed as the following:

3.4.1 The Triangle of Pain

In *The Help* novel Stockett has portrayed the relationship between mothers, daughters and even with their colored domestics. She has exemplify the three characters Elizabeth, Moe Mobley and her nanny Aibileen as the triangle of pain. Elizabeth in many chapters has described icy, critical, and judgmental mother. Being neglectful to your only daughter is a Jewish action. Elizabeth speaking to her daughter was unless to scold her or prevent her of eating cakes to not win more size. She is even has not any sense of motherhood, that clear where she has spent most of her times behind the suitmachine “*Elizabeth was hunched over her sewing machine, intent on getting a new dress ready for the Christmas season, and it is yet another green gown, cheap and frail*” (*Help*, p. 36) or gossiping on the phone with her friend miss Hilly, and ignoring her only daughter with full dirty diaper “*I put her back in bed three times this morning Cause somebody needs changing. Whoooooooweeee.*” Miss Leefoltisk, say, “*Well I didn’t realize...*” but she already staring out the window at the lumber truck “(*Help*, p. 46).

The coloured maid Aibileen relation with the baby Moe Mobley has based on love and gives. She called her my special baby. Aibileen relation with Moe Mobley has portrayed how real mother should be looks like. Real mother relationship is not depend on blood ties, but real mother is the one who take care of her children, raise them, scare and sacrifice for them. When Miss Elizabeth hit Moe Mobley because used coloured bathroom, Aibileen in the whole road to her house feeling pain and sad for her special baby Moe Mobley

The bus speeds up along State Street. We pass over the Woodrow Wilson Bridge and my jaw so tight I could break my teeth off. I feel that bitter seed growing inside a me, the one planted after Treelore died. I want to yell so loud that Baby Girl can hear me that dirty ain’t a color, disease ain’t the Negro side a town. I want to stop that moment from coming—and it come in ever white child’s life—when they start to think that colored folks ain’t as good as whites “(*Help*, p.48).

Moreover, Aibeleen has raised more than fifteen white children, through her experience as a baby-sitter, she has discovered that children are affected by the environment and the world around them

Mae Mobley," I say cause I got a notion to try something .
You a smart girl?"She just look at me, like she don't know.
"You a smart girl," I say again.She say, "Mae Mo smart."
I say, "You a kind little girl?" She just look at me. She
two years old. She don't know what she is yet. I say,
"You a kind girl," and she nod, repeat it back to me.
before I can do another one, sheb get up and chase that
poor dog around the yard and laugh and that's when
I get to wondering, what would happen if I told her she
something good, every day? "(Help, p 82).

Aibeleen goal was to teach Moe Mobley how to grew with self-esteem, to be kind and to know what is good and what is bad and to not ever judge someone through his colour but through his Action

"Once upon a time they was two girls," I say."one
girl had black skin,onegirlhadwhen"MaeMobley
lookup at me. She listening."Little colored girl
say to little white girl, 'How come your skin be so
pale?' White say, 'I don't know. How come your
skin be so black? What you think that mean?'"
But neither one a them little girls knew. So little
whitegirlsay, 'Well, let's see. You got hair, I got
hair.'"I gives Mae Mobley a little tousle on her
head."Little colored girl say 'I got a nose, you got
anose.'"I givesher little snout a tweak. She got to
reach up and do the same to me. "Little white girl say,
'I got toes, you gottoes.' And I do the little thing with
her toes, but she can't get tomine cause I got my white
work shoes on."Sowe's the same. Just a different color'
, say that little colored girl. The little white girl she agreed

and they was friends. The End." Baby Girl just look at me.
Law, that was a sorry story if I ever heard one. Wasn't
even no plot to it. But Mae Mobley, she smile and say,
"Tell it again" (Help, p. 20).

3.1.2 The Triangle of Love

Readers may dislike Skeeter's mother Misses Charlotte in the beginning because of her arrogant, harsh grip and control on her daughter even when she has been far from her in college. "Mother's letters said, *Say your prayers and Don't wear heels because they make you too tall clipped to a check for thirty-five dollars*" (Help, p. 32).

The depiction of the relationship between daughters and mothers in the sixties century has been based on traditional relations. Moreover, Stockett has highlighted her feeling of being under her mother's control and criticism when she said:

when it was my Turn to go off to college, Mother cried
her eyes out when Daddy and I pulled away in the truck.
But I felt free. I was off the farm, out from under the criticism.
I wanted to ask Mother, Aren't you glad? Aren't you relieved
that you don't have to worry-wart over me every day anymore?
But Mother looked miserable (Help, p. 32).

The quote explains how Phelan's house was a jail for Miss Skeeter though she was financially insured, which means money is not everything for her while Skeeter's psychological part has been neglected by her mother who supposed to be her supporter and her house secret. After Skeeter's graduation, Miss Charlotte Phelan has been obsessed with seeing her daughter in a feminist look. "Mrs. Charlotte Phelan's Guide to Husband-Hunting, Rule Number One: a pretty, petite girl should accentuate with makeup and good posture. A tall plain one, with a trust fund" (Help, p.29) and serious relationship "Four years my daughter goes off to college and what does she come home with?" she asks. "A diploma?" "A pretty piece of paper," Mother says. «I told you. I didn't meet anybody I wanted to marry," I say (Help, p.29). Whereas Miss Skeeter has been

much simple girl. She was not care about fashion or her visage even not about relations, her goal was to reach her dream “ *Sure, I dreamed of having football dates, but my real dream was that one day I would write something that people would actually read* ” (Help, p. 28).

In the sixties century independent thought women as Miss Skeeter was forbidden for her to share her future dreams with her mother, especially if her dream contains work words “ *I drop the dress issue. I’ll never be able to tell Mother I want to be a writer. She’ll only turn it into yet another thing that separates me from the married girls* ” (Help, p. 29).

“I miss Constantine more than anything I’ve ever missed in my life” (Help, p. 31).

Skeeter has biased to her raiser Constantine because of tenderness and love she hasn’t found them with her biological mom. Constantine’s letters to Miss Skeeter when she has been in college was full of discussion and questions about each other life

She wrote me every mundane detail of Longleaf:
My back pains are bad but it’s my feet that are worse, or The mixer broke off from the bowl and flew wild around the kitchen and the cat hollered and ran off. I haven’t seen her since. She’d tell me that Daddy had a chest cold or that Rosa Parks was coming to her church to speak. Often she demanded to know if I was happy and the details of this (Help, p.32).

Constantine was Skeeter’s supporter and that has portrayed in the page 32. Skeeter had never called ugly before, till her thirteen ages. She has deeply injured by this word and went to Constantine kitchen cry and tells her the story. Constantine has been a wise coloured woman, who love Skeeter and care about her psychologically part and her future that why she has planted unforgettable seed in her young brain that say “*You gone have to ask yourself, Am I gone believe what them fools say about me today?.... I was just smart enough to realize she meant white people*” (Help, p. 32). Moreover, Skeeter at the beginning of the novel she has shown how much she is dissatisfied on her physical look. She was too much white with frizzy hair but, what has more disturbed her is of being taller than others

When I was fifteen, a new girl had pointed at me and asked, “Who’s the stork?” Even Hilly had tucked back a smile before steering me away, like we hadn’t heard her. “How tall are you, Constantine?” I asked, unable to hide my tears. Constantine narrowed her eyes at me. “How tall is you?” “Five-eleven,” I cried. “I’m already taller than the boys’ basketball coach.” “Well, I’m five-thirteen, so quit feeling sorry for yourself (Help, p. 36).

The quotation explains how much Constantine raises her as being so much close and the only supporter to Miss Skeeter. She has found swift solutions, even if the solution cost her personality. For Constantine the essential thing is to raise Skeeter with self-esteem with acceptance of other critics. The relation between the three characters has really based on love although of Skeeter’s mother critics. At the end of the novel Skeeter has discovered the reasons behind her mother critics which were to insure her daughter life before her death because of her cancer disease.

3.5 Solidarity of Women

The Help novel has explained the real meaning of women ‘solidarity. No matter of skin colour or social status. It reminded us of Calaxy Bayala’s novel in “your name shall be Tonga “. White lady has met a black woman in a jail. She has asked her to narrate her story. The black woman has refused to reveal her story for European white lady till breaking the social barriers of race and social rolls and asked her to be real Tonga, to feel her hard life, her suffering and her sexual harassment that has suffered on. Black Hand on white hand has created a strong feminist voice sharing same principles stop abusing women.

In *the Help* novel, white girl Miss Skeeter Phelan and two blacks maids Aibileen and Minny had come together to speak out against inequality, no more segregation, no more discrimination and enough for domestic violence. they has chosen to crush rules and pull out the ancient fences between colored and uncolored that built up from the time of slavery plus the institution of the Jim Crow laws.

The book publication has demonstrate women's courage and their rebellion against the protocol of the old South and traditions in a time of social change. Those three protagonists' women won't to change things. For Skeeter she has initiated in writing that book to help those powerless coloured women. To stand up against dictatorship low and unfired treatment by the white employers, at the same time to persuade her American dream which is to be an editor in Harper & Row magazine.

The solidarity of woman in *The Help* novel has started with Skeeter and the editor Elein stein. She has shown her happiness to have another woman taking a job in the company. She chiefly has mentioned that it would be enjoyable to have woman linking in with the magazine editing unit. Days later on, Miss Skeeter has called Elein to offer her the interesting theme of coloured raiser. She has been her motivation to write about thing that hasn't dealt with before "So you want to show a side that's never been examined before," Missus Stein said (*Help*, p. 52). She has accepted it but, in a condition of gathering coloured real stories. Readers deduce through Skeeter and Elein conversation how women in the sixties century has discriminated and getting suitable specialized career has being such far dream and highly illusory.

The condition has put it by Elein has create opportunity for coloured women to make a change in their town. Skeeter has presented as the white brain with two black hand miss Aibeleen and miss Minny, she has gave them the breath obverse her dream.

As has portrayed in the novel, colored and uncolored women both of them has fight to find a place next to man in the society. They have looked for respected life. Aibeleen and other maids put their hands with Skeeter to narrate their life as colored maid. As has mentioned about Aibileen, her change has referred after Treelore's death. She has participated with Eguinia in writing the novel; she has joined in the pursuit of the American Dream. Aibeleen through the novel has shown how much she is peaceful woman that looking for better future generations and that clear what she has taught to Moe Mobley. Moreover, Aibeleen has wished for herself to do something better with her life. Indeed, she has reached her wish at the end of the novel. She has

lived Leefolt family and has decided to write from now on. Aibileen has fulfilled her Dream where she has changed her miserable life to new good life and has participated for changing rolls and conditions that guide Jackson society.

Minnie has described as a strong and vivacious one, but she has represented the woman who is suffering from domestic violence. She has been beaten in her own home, but she couldn't live Leroy because financially was not independent. In many situations Minny has shown her desire of being free "*I sigh. Seventy-two more hours and I'm a free woman. Maybe fired, maybe dead after Leroy finds out, but free*" (*Help*, p. 71).

The only reason encourages Minny and create enough strength to break free and seize the opportunity to take her children and abandoned her husband is *The Help* book's char earning money Minny has received from.

In *the Help* novel both women was looking for gender equality plus the respect for colored women. Colored women goal was to achieve white women's position in society. Colored women have not stayed home to prepare food for their employed men. In the contrary, they have worked all days for paying their food, obverse low salaries as Aibileen has said. They still in the mercy of their husbands. The absence of authority to be respected and to be able to live on their own has referred to financial uninsured. Instead, uncolored women in *The Help*, such Skeeter has fight hardly to reach man's working position. Skeeter has represented how educated women has obliged to present virtually a faultless work, and show her capacities to the editor of Harper & Row magazine Elaine Stein before being even considered a possible interviewee to the job.

Conclusion

In this chapter we have attempted to analyze the most main social issues that are portrayed in the Novel. We have tackled under each main title a submittive title to explain deeply the issues we have aimed to. We have dealt with the issue of women racism and segregation, the specific roles of colored vs. the uncolored, the power of uncolored onto the colored maids and the solidarity of women in *the Help* novel. Stockett has tackled these sensitive issues which explained race and gender inequality in a way to alert readers about racism and sexism. Her message was clear to every single reader of Jackson, Mississippi particularly and to the whole world in generally, that all colored maids are women regardless skin or their work which mean they should be respected by the society as she has said *“Wasn't that the point of the book? For women to realize, we are just two people. Not that Not that much separates us. Not nearly as much as I'd thought”* (*Help*, p. 492). These have shown Stockett's novel goal, which to irritate racism and announce how women can be effective on a social life; at least they can change things with papers and pen.

General Conclusion

General Conclusion

By the end of this Analytical study, we can amount up how the north of American has suffered from racism, segregation and sexism in the sixties century as it's shown in the historical part of chapter one. The real depiction of racism and women struggles for their social equality in the sixties century has portrayed by *the Help* characters allow *The Help* novel to be more reliable and trustful. Stockett has rejected segregation and stand against women discrimination by revealing Jackson Mississippi secretes. At that time racism and women liberty subjects has considered as taboo and red lines should not across it as Skeeter has done. Marxism has examined the literary work such as social conflict, women inequality and stand against it as it has shown in the chapter two. Kathryn Stockett's principles of life has shown through her novel as a symbol of peace who is searching for equality and for right justice for both black and white women and concern both of them as an effective and important element in the society. Stockett cannot change law, but she can change social attitudes and that has portrayed through the solidarity of women although of race differ (the white Skeeter and other coloured women), where her aim was to stop humiliating those coloured Help by their employers and to stop the social game of perfect housewife as it has shown in chapter three.

To sum up, the following points are to be considered as answers to the already posed questions in the general introduction

- Skeeter is nonconformist character. After her graduation and home back, she has noticed the wrong life and unfair treating of the colored maids by their uncolored employers although of raising their white children, cooking and cleaning for them.
- Stockett's recording others characters has helped her to depict the reality of Jackson's white women society through the interaction between the maids and their employers. Uncolored women have represented a high class and the norm such as

Miss Elizabeth Leefolt and her friend Hilly, whereas the colored women are dirty, diseased with a half brain as Aibeleen has treated by Miss Elizabeth.

- Yes, Kathryn Stockett did succeed in portraying the main social issues that Jackson, Mississippi has suffered from that was clear when she compared the life style of both colored and uncolored folk. She has depicted the spark of hate and disgust through colored women view to uncolored women and she has divided Jackson society into two sides: poor side for the blacks and rich side for the whites.

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الملخص

ظاهرة العنصرية و اللا مساواة عند المرأة كانت و لا تزال احد القضايا الشائكة في شتى أرجاء العالم و على وجه الخصوص بالمجتمعات الأمريكية .إن الدراسة الحالية تهدف إلى الكشف عن هاته القضايا التي تعتبر أهم القضايا الاجتماعية حيث تقوم بوصف كل من العاملات الأفرو أمريكيان و معاناتهم لكونهم جنس نسوي و سود بجاكسون ميسيسيبي و كذلك وصف معاناة النساء البيض من التفرقة الجنسية و عدم المساواة الجندرية بالستينيات و هذا من خلال رواية : "The Help" " ذو هالب " لكاترين ستوكت " (2009) .في هاته الدراسة , قد قمنا بتبني نظرية ماركس و بريان اللتان تقومان على اختبار معنى الصراعات الاجتماعية و العنصرية بالإضافة إلى هذا نظرية النسوية التي تقوم على توضيح المعنى الحقيقي لاحتياجات النسوة و أهدافها.إن أغلبية تحليلاتنا تركز على أهم القضايا الاجتماعية المتناولة في الرواية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الملونون , الغير ملونين , التمييز , التفرقة , ماركسيزم, النسوية , اللا مساواة .

Résumé

Le phénomène du racisme et de l'inégalité chez les femmes a été et reste l'un des problèmes les plus épineux dans le monde surtout dans les sociétés américaines. La présente étude vise à révéler ces problèmes, considérés comme les problèmes sociaux les plus importants. Où elle décrit à la fois les travailleuses africaines et leurs souffrances en tant que femme et noir à Jackson, Mississippi. Il a également décrit la souffrance des femmes blanches de la discrimination entre les sexes et de l'inégalité entre les sexes dans les années 1960. C'est à travers le roman *The Help* de Catherine Stockett (2009). Dans cette étude, nous avons adopté la théorie de Marx et Oberian. Les deux sont basés sur la signification des conflits sociaux et raciaux. En plus de cette théorie féministe basée sur l'utilisation du vrai sens des besoins des femmes et de leurs objectifs. La plupart de nos analyses sont basées sur les questions sociales les plus importantes discutées dans le roman.

Les Mots Clés : coloré, incolore, discrimination, préférence, marxisme, féminité, inégalité.