

EXPLORING THE TRACES OF RACISM IN THE MOVIE THE HATE U GIVE

Nabeela Gul¹, Huma Khan^{*2}, Fariah Bilal³, Maqsood Ur Rehman⁴,
Muhammad Azaz Khan⁵

¹Mphil English language and literature from Qurtaba University of Science and Technology /
Lecturer at Qurtaba University of science and Technology;

²Mphil English language and literature from Qurtaba University of Science and Technology;
³Qurtaba University

⁴BS English literature from Kohat University of Science and Technology;

⁵English language and Literature from Qurtaba University of Science and Technology

¹gulnabila353@gmail.com; ^{*2}huma37569@gmail.com; ³fariahbilal14@gmail.com;
⁴maqsoodwazir95@gmail.com; ⁵azazk2444222@gmail.com

Received: 16 March, 2024

Revised: 15 April, 2024

Accepted: 30 April, 2024

Published: 14 May, 2024

ABSTRACT

This research is the study about racism that appears in THE HATE U GIVE movie, directed by George Tillman Jr. This movie tells about Racism and Discrimination which is done by the white people a majority towards the black people as minority. This research paper is aimed to analyses the racism that reflected in THE HATE U GIVE movie. This type of research is qualitative descriptive while the technique of analyzing data is descriptive technique. In this research the researcher use Van Dijk model of US and THEM. After the data analysis, the researcher finds that there are indicators of racism in THE HATE U GIVE movie and describe how racism happened in the movie based on Van Dijk model of US and THEM. This research has several conclusions 1) Unfair treatment and discrimination experienced by the black people 2) The black people always blamed just because they are black and considered as bad and evil in society.

Keywords: Racism, Discrimination, Van Dijk model of US and THEM, Hate u give.

INTRODUCTION

Introduction is the first chapter of this research and this chapter will provide introduction to the particular study.

BACKGROUND

The word discourse is taken from Latin word *discurrere*, this word can be divided in to two parts in order to understand the full meaning of *discurrere*, so the first part of this word is “Dis” which means “Away” and the second part is “currere” which means “to run”, therefore the overall meaning is “to run away”, and that refers to the flow of conversation. Discourse is a unit of language which may be longer than a sentence. According to Wodak and Meyer “Discourses a term which might have some ideological

consequences which leads to production and reproduction of the discourse, which shows unequal power relations and it goes between ethnic minorities and other social classes

Discourse is very vast subjects through which many areas can be explored or studied. The tools with the help of which any discourse can be explored further are discourse analysis and critical discourse analysis and these tools help the discourse explorers or discourse analysts to find the deep meanings and the hidden truths out of any discourse. Discourse analysis unfolds the different layers or folding of meanings from any discourse, which are added by society and conditions of the time, some other aspects are gender, cultural background and racism.

Some examples of discourse which can be explored to find hidden meanings or deep meanings with the help of tools of discourse are political debates, television programs etc. The tool of discourse analysis is also useful to examine or explore the inequalities and racism in society.

Discourse analysis examines the function and meaning of language in relation with the social contexts. It is a common qualitative research method in many other humanities, which include linguistics, cultural and social studies etc. Discourse analysis applied to any piece of language, it may be in written form and also it may be in oral form, even it can also be used on non-verbal aspects of communication. According to Parker "Discourse analysis can be used on any type of text means that any text that has some meaning".

Critical discourse analysis is a multidisciplinary method and it is not bound only to one school or field, means that many disciplines can be included in it like sociology, psychology or political science. Critical discourse analysis is not related to only verbal analysis of discourse such as style, grammar, and rhetoric but it also deals with the semiotic dimensions such as films, pictures, gestures and many more. Critical discourse analysis examines language creation and its power relationships in society; to find the hidden connection between language and power.

Racism is a very broad term which highlights the belief of some people that some races are inferior to others. It is the belief of one group of people or race that they are superior over the opposite or other group. Racism is the tool used for the destruction of society or for the division of the world into groups. Discourse which shows racism is known as racist discourse.

Racism is a very sensitive issue that exists all over the world not only in Asia but also in the United States of America which is regarded as the biggest country in the world but still facing the issue of racism. Racism is like a virus which is rooted in many cultures and it destroys everything or everyone. The US is one among many countries which still struggles with racism in many aspects. Racism in the United States is mostly based on race

appeared between white people and black people.

No one can decide how they look when they are born. Humans are born with the difference in their looks, races, differences in their ethnicity and also differences in their psychology. Every human is different from other humans in many aspects and these differences are the hurdle due to which they lack the patience and does not accept these differences in their lives because of these differences some people think of themselves as superior while others as inferior. Because of that mindset they run anything according to their own wishes and does not think about the feelings and rights of others and the reason is their mindset of belonging to a superior group. Racism is a term that makes a person blind from one eye. Racism divides the world into many groups. The construction of an idea that people are different because of their skin color, language and religion, such kind of human behavior is known as determining human behavior. The idea states that human ability has no value but only color matters. Racism is one of the most prominent examples of that socially constructed idea or determining human behavior.

Mostly white are involved in racism because they considered black as their slaves and considered colored as inferior to them. The colored people get discrimination by white people and the only reason is their skin color. Just because of the color of their skin they are placed always at the bottom of the stick.

The movie *Hate U Give* is all about racism. This movie is directed by George Tillman Jr. The movie *The Hate U Give* narrates the story of a young black girl named Starr Carter, who has to live in two different backgrounds at the same time means she has two different versions of life, at one she is Starr version one while at the other place she is Starr version two. Starr's version one belongs to a poor background or poor black community and on the other hand Starr version two belongs to a rich or white high class community. Starr goes with her friend to attend the party in the Garden Heights (poor black community) and there she met her childhood friend Khalil because of the gun shot the party stopped and Khalil offers Starr to

take Starr home, on the way she faces the cop who shoots Khalil without any reason and that thing traumatized Starr. In order to get justice for her friend Khalil and for her black community Starr speaks up in front of the white community.

The researcher chooses the movie *THE HATE U GIVE* as the topic of the research because of these reasons: firstly, the researcher is interested to analyze the racist discourse used in the movie script and the other reason is that this movie is not about love or romance but it actually gives many moral values or moral lessons. The movie *THE HATE U GIVE* is only restricted to romance or love like other movies, but it highlights the issues of racism in the society or it tells about racism, discrimination, which is helpful in highlighting the issues or problems of black or colored people.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Racism is that evil which changes the life of many people, which divides the world into many groups. There are some signs used to show the division, for example "the black" or "the white". The researcher wants to highlight that problem of discrimination between black people and white people in the movie "The Hate U Give" directed by George Tillman Jr. The researcher will also try to analyze or examine the effects of racism, especially towards the victims in this case the black people.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES:

1. To highlight the traces of racism in the movie script "The Hate You Give".
2. To know how racism affects the society especially black people.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What type of racist discourse is used in the movie "The Hate U Give" script?
2. How do black people struggle against racism in the movie, "The Hate You Give"?

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The movie "The Hate U Give" will be analyzed by the researcher with the help of

Van Dijk's model of US and Them and will come up with reasons how black people are ignored in the races of life. This work will highlight how prejudice, discrimination or antagonism directed against black people on the belief that how white people are superior. Van Dijk's theory primarily talks about this social domination and discrimination and highlights these social inequities on a different basis.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter includes the methodological framework for the analysis of data. This chapter also consists of several sections, which are introduction to the method of research, research design, data and sources of the data, data collection; delimitation, significance of the study and chapter breakdown.

INTRODUCTION

There are some strategies used for the analysis of data and these are called qualitative method and quantitative method. Quantitative method for research deals with numerical data or it is in a form of table or list etc. Qualitative method for research is the one in which the theoretical framework is applied and results are obtained by applying a literary theory into the research.

In this part the researcher will present some methods in order to manage the research study.

3.1. RESEARCH DESIGN

This research includes the qualitative descriptive research because the analysis is in a form of words which is describing, analyzing and interpreting. In this current research, the researcher applied Van Dijk's model of US and THEM in order to highlight the traces of racism in the movie *THE HATE U GIVE*. The researcher has taken related points and events from the movie script to interpret and find out the deep meaning from the movie. As the researcher has selected the area of linguistics so the researcher has used qualitative descriptive method. This study does not have connection with any statistical and numerical data so this research is qualitative in nature.

3.2 DATA AND SOURCES OF THE DATA

This part includes primary data and secondary data. In the primary data the researcher select the movie entitled The HATE U give which is directed by George Tillman Jr and released in 2018. The data is the event that illustrates the racism and supported with the subtitle from the movie. To support the primary data the researcher, use the secondary data as well.

3.3 DATA COLLECTION

The data for the research is collected from both primary and secondary sources.

i. Primary Sources:

In order to collect the data. The researcher uses some steps in the data collection. The primary step is to watch the movie or read the script, makes some notes and gathered data.

ii. Secondary Sources:

Secondary sources are the scholarly work done on a particular topic and also some article related to the topic.

DELIMITATION

The movie has different issues, but racism is one of the important issue and it is found everywhere throughout the movie. The researcher desire to examine racism in the movie "The Hate U give" by applying Van Dijk model of Us and Them. The main focus is racism according to that model. Van Dijk mainly focuses on this discriminatory factor and the researcher will try to explore this discrimination in the movie.

SIGNAFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This study will highlight racism in the movie and will give a deep understanding of discrimination of black from white. This will be a great masterpiece as it will highlight this social discrimination which is a menace in the movie.

CHAPTER BREAKDOWN

This research paper is consist of four chapters, the first chapter of the research consist of several subheadings or sections that are background, research objectives, statement of the problem and research question. In the second chapter, the researcher gives a

literature review of the study, the third chapter is about the methodology of a research study and how the research is conducted and is consist of several subheadings, research design, data and sources of the data, data collection, and delimitation, significance of the study and chapter breakdown. In the fourth chapter the researcher concludes the whole research.

DATA ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION

Discussion about the movie:

The movie The Hate U Give is a very high budget film and it is directed by George Tillman Jr. The movie is based on the novel with the same title (The Hate U Give) , same as the film the novel is also very famous or best selling novel . The novel is written by Angie Thomas.

In the beginning of the movie the character Maverick instruct his children about the rules of the stop or checking made by white community. he taught a lesson to his children to be straight ,no movement , hands on the dash board when the face a stop by any officers. The wholes film revolves around black and white community. their thoughts ,their rules. This movie is a kind of push to the system. Through the help of this movie the issues of black community is highlighted. Starr Carter is the main character in the movie; she deals with two different backgrounds at the same time. When she met her childhood friend Khalil and then suddenly lost him because of the white cop, all such things make her realize that how still the colored are oppressed because of white community, their mind sets therefore she decided to speak for her friend Khalil and also for colored community. This gives a great moral lesson and also popup the reality of this world

DATA ANALYSIS

In this part the researcher analyzes the collect data in order to refine it.

Van Dijk's Model for Critical Discourse Analysis Of US and THEM ; TO apply this model onany piece of text or discourse we come to know about the hidden agenda or we can come to know the opaque power relations which are hidden inside that text or inside that

discourse. This model is all about the concept of US and the concept of THEM. It is all about the division of good and bad on the basis of SELF and OTHER.

This model consist of certain indicators, which are about thirty five to thirty eight proposed by Vain Dijk, but the researcher used or find some of them (indicators) in her study.

Actor Description

Actor Description is a very important indicator of Van Dijk model of US and THEM , where the positive aspects are given to US or Self and negative aspects are given to THEM or others.

Example from the script;

Brain Macintosh's Father:

“Brain’s a good boy. People are making him out to be a monster. He’s afraid to go out in public, even for a gallon of milk. There have been threats on his life, our family’s lives.”

In this scene the father of Brain Mancintosh (cop) tells the media that his son is innocent, he dust trying to fulfil his duty but the people think of as a monster and because which he is afraid to go out in public. This piece of discourse or text express positive image towards the white cop while negative image to the side of the people who think of him as a monster means black people.

Authority

It is an influential , higher or superior power that exerts control gives orders and enforces obedience in any particular situations. It can be a person, organization or book.

News Caster (V.O):

“After no charges were brought forward against the unnamed officer who has been placed on paid administrative leave until all evidence can be evaluated.

It has been clearly shown in this scene that the media is supporting the white cop. They cast the news that that cop whose name is not even mention has been place on a paid administrative leave until all the evidences can be evaluated, even they have the witness as well but they have the authority so they used it.

News Caster:

“Officer Brain Machintosh , Jr, has been on the force for five years, a majority of those

years serving in Garden Heights; neighborhood notorious for gangs and drug dealers.”

Here in this scene it is shown again that the media is clearly supporting the cop and portrays the negative image of the Garden Heights and the people who lives there.

Evidentiality

The actors provide certain evidences to prove themselves right means their in group members right and the outgroup members wrong.

Hailey:

That’s awful. That poor family.

Starr:

What?

Hailey:

His son was only trying to do his job and protect himself. His life matters to, you know?

Starr:

What the...

... I need to ...yeah.

Hailey:

That cop’s life matters also, you know? You going to be mad cause I said that too?

Starr:

Yeah. Because you think his life matters more than the person you said you were protesting for. That’s a problem!

Hailey feels sad for the white cop just to know about his family but she also use to tell her friend Starr that she is supporting her and Khalil as well But trying to show sympathy with the white cop shows that she support her white community or white cop. She thinks of the white cop as an innocent person, that the cop is just doing his job to find the drug dealer. It means that Hailey use the news as the evidence for the cop to be innocent and Khalil to be criminal.

Euphemism

The indicator used for the replacement of an apparently offensive or unpleasant expression or words with the one that is mild or pleasant.

Gomez:

Can you tell us what happened tonight?

Starr:

I went to a house party hosted by some guy named Darius, Khalil was there too.

Gomez:

Why was Khalil there?

Starr:

Same as everyone else. Recreational purposes.

Gomez:

What 'recreational purposes'?

Starr:

Dancing, hanging out, catching up on things going on in our lives.

Wilkes:

What kind of things?

Starr:

His grand mother has cancer. I didn't know.

This is the investigation scene where Gomez and Wilkes are the detective officers and asks questions from Starr to collect the evidences etc. In this scene euphemistic approach is used that the two detective officers asks Starr questions indirectly or use mild or pleasant way for investigation.

Hyperbole:

Hyperbole is a the intensifying effect used to make the idea or person clear. A speaker may use certain exaggerated expressions.

Hailey:

You're different, Starr.

Starr:

Different? Oh, so I'm the non-threatening black girl?

Hailey:

Yeah, you are. Your friend wasn't. He was a drug dealer. Somebody was probably gonna kill him eventually.

Maya:

Are you serious, Hailey?

Hailey:

Yes. The officer did see a weapon.

Starr:

He saw a hair brush.

Hailey:

That looks like a weapon.

(Starr looks at Hailey's opened purse. She snatches the hair brush sticking out and holds it up...)

Starr:

What's in my hand right now? You gonna tell me this looks like a weapon?

Hailey:

In his hand, Yes.

Starr:

And hoe does it looks in my hand?

Hailey I exaggerating the mater by saying that the officer is innocent and Khalil was a drug dealer and he was killed because the officer did see the weapon in his hand which was actually the hair brush but Hailey like the other white's think that it was weapon not hair brush which makes Starr very angry, that is why Starr is trying to show Hailey that hair brush is not a weapon, that a hair brush can not be used to kill or shoot someone.

Victimization:

When the other tends to be showed in negative terms and especially when they are connected with threats then the in-group needs to be showed as a victim of such a threat.

Brain Macintosh's Father:

"Brain's a good boy. People are making him out to be a monster. He's afraid to go out in public, even for a gallon of milk. There have been threats on his life, our family's lives."

In this scene the father of the cop (BrainMacintosh) speaks infavour of his son and shows themselves as victims, as they are facing problems because of that incident but they are innocent because the cop is doing his own job.

RACIST DISCOURSE:

The discourse which shows racism is called as racist discourse. The Discourse used in the movie THE HATE U GIVE which shows racism is as follows:

Maverick:

Now when it happens, don't act mad. You gotta look calm answer their questions, but don't tell `em nothin` extra.

Keep your hands out your pocket. You drop something; need that shit where it's at.

Lisa:

Maverick.

Maverick:

Leave the stuff where it's at.

One day, Y, all gonna be with me and you best bet we gon' get pulled over. But they don't mean I did something bad. I mighta just made a mistake driving. Or may be I ain't do nothin' at all.

These lines shows that how black people are bound to rules made by white people. From childhood they are taught that how to behave in front of whites or how to live in a white community.

Starr:

At Williamson, I become Starr version 2.

At Williamson, I flip a switch in my brain. 'Williamson Starr' doesn't you slang. If a rapper would say it, she doesn't, even if her white friends do.

These lines shows that how Starr lives two lives at a same time because of the racist society and racist minds.

Wilkes:

Did you ever see Khalil sell narcotics?

Lisa:

What does that have to do with anything?

Gomez:

The more information we have the faster it goes.

Starr:

I never personally saw him sell drugs or do drugs.

Wilkes:

But you knew he did.

Lisa:

You haven't ask my child one thing about the cop.

These lines shows that how black peoples are showed as drug dealers or criminals even they are not.

April O'frah:

But here we are again. Violence. Brutality. It's a same story just a different name.

Today's name is Khalid Harris. Another young UN armed, young, black man. What does that tell us?

This shows the oppressed black people, that how they face the same problem time and again.

CONCLUSION

The traces of racism in the movie THE HATE U GIVE are the title of this research and the selected movie is directed by George Tillman Jr. In this research the researcher is trying to find or highlight the traces of racism in the movie, so the main aim or main concept of this research is racism. In order to find out racism in the movie, the researcher use Van Dijk theory. So to analyze the problem the researcher is using Van Dijk model of US and THEM, this theory all about racism in society and human life. The researcher analyzed the indicators of racism into six indicators using Van Dijk model of US and THEM, as follows: actor discrimination, authority, evidentiality, euphemism, hyperbole and victimization.

There are many events in the movie which shows the discrimination or superior and inferior figures. In the very first scene the act of oppression is shown as, like the black people are bound to rules and restrictions made by white people. The black are always oppressed by white community. They are not even acceptable in white community with a single mistake while on the other hand whites are allow to do any thing they want. The are many faces or shapes of discriminations, like in the movie the whites are more like superior to the black people the are bound to rule made by whites , the colored people must obey the whites in order to live their life. Some faces of discrimination are treating people unfairly as compare to other people just because of their races, their skin color or their ethnicity. Racism is the term used to distinguished people because of their skin color and because of their race. In history we can find out that how racism destroy the whole society . It make parts of world, because of the unfair treatment of white people the colored people are always get discriminated. The white people considered themselves superior and considered colored people as inferior to them. Colored people commonly faced or experience racism in different countries. The colored people are always considered as bad people, or identify

them with bad things like drug , robbery etc. Just because of their skin color or just because they are black , they are treated very badly. They are always at the bottom of the stick. The Colored are get discriminated because of their poor social status. In the movie *The Hate U Give* the act or conflict of racism begins when the innocent black teenager named as Khalil is killed or shot by the white police officer without any crime and after the behavior is of the white people and the media shows that their is no possibility of justice for Khalil or a black innocent teenager. That is why Starr decides to speak ,to get justice and to the world that how and why the colored people are facing such problems.

In the end the researcher can conclude that in the movie *the Hate U Give*, the colored people get discrimination, they get hate from the whites oppressed or bound to certain rules and regulations and also they treated very unfairly because of their skin color. As in the movie the black people are associated with bad things like gangster or drug dealer because the mind of people are sit like that. Many people think of black people as bad, evil, violent, and criminal where as it are not all of them but because of some people, everyone think that all colored people are bad or evil. The change in the mind set of people is needed that is why treat black and colored people fairly same as the other people in the society.

REFERENCES

- Miles, R. (2014). *Theories of racism*. London: Routledge.
- Miles, R. & Brown, M. (2003). *Theories of race and racism (Volume 2)*. London: Routledge.
- Miller, J. E. (2010). *Theory of fiction: henry james*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press.
- Feagin, John R. (2000). *Racist America: Roots, Current Realities, and Future Reparations*. New York: Routledge.
- Fishbein, Harold D. (2002). *Peer Prejudice and Discrimination: The Origins of Prejudice*. New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Publishers.
- Perry, Richard J. (2007). *Race” and Racism: The Development of Modern Racism in America*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan. <<http://libgen.me/download.php?id=442949#>> Retrieved on May 4, 2017.
- Dawkins, Richard. 1989. *The Natural Theology*. Massachusetts: Prentice Hall.
- Feagin, J. R. 1995. *White Racism: The Basic*. New York: Roudgedge
- Perry, J. Richard. 2007. “Race” and Racism: The Development of Modern Racism in America. USA: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Van Dijk, T. (2004) “Racist Discourse.” In Ellis Cashmore (Ed.), *Routledge Encyclopedia of Race and Ethnic Studies*. (pp. 351-355). London: Routledge, 2004.
- Parillo, V. (2014). *Race and ethnic relation*. London: The Cromwell Press.
- Pilkngton, A. (2011). *Institutional racism in the academy: a case Sstudy*. London: Trentham Books.
- Schaefer, Richard T. 2012. *Sociology: A Brife Introduction*. New York: McgRaw Hill
- Wodak R. 1995. *Critical linguistics and critical discourse analysis*. See Verschueren et al 1995, pp. 204–10
- Wodak R. 1996. *Disorders of Discourse*. London: Longman
- Wodak R. 1997. *Critical discourse analysis and the study of doctor-patient interaction*. See Gunnarsson et al 1997, pp. 173–200.
- Dijk, T. A. 2007. *Ideology and discourse: A multidisciplinary introduction [Ebook]*. Retrieved from <http://www.discourses.org/UnpublishedArticles/Ideology%20and%20discourse.df>.
- Van Dijk, T. A. (1994). *Discourse structures and ideological structures*. Papers presented at the international AILA Congress. Amesterdam.
- Parillo, V. (2014). *Race and ethnic relation*. London: The Cromwell Press.
- Pilkngton, A. (2011). *Institutional racism in the academy: a case Sstudy*. London: Trentham Books.
- Schaefer, Richard T. 2012. *Sociology: A Brife Introduction*. New York: McgRaw Hill.
- Wodak R. 1995. *Critical linguistics and critical discourse analysis*. See Verschueren et al 1995, pp. 204–10
- Wodak R. 1996. *Disorders of Discourse*. London: Longman
- Wodak R. 1997. *Critical discourse analysis and the study of doctor-patient interaction*. See Gunnarsson et al 1997, pp. 173–200.
- Dijk, T. A. 2007. *Ideology and discourse: A multidisciplinary introduction [Ebook]*. Retrieved from <http://www.discourses.org/UnpublishedArticles/Ideology%20and%20discourse.df>.
- Van Dijk, T. A. (1994). *Discourse structures and ideological structures*. Papers presented at the international AILA Congress. Amesterdam.

- Van Dijk, T. A. (1995b). Discourse analysis as ideology analysis. In Ch. Schaffener & A.L. Wenden (Eds.). *Language and power* (pp.1-2). Dartmouth: Aldershot. Van Dijk, T. A. (1998). *Critical discourse analysis*. Retrieved from: <http://www.hum.uva.nl/teun/cds.htm>.
- Wodak, R., & Meyer, M. (2009). *Critical discourse analysis: History, agenda, theory, and methodology*. In R. Wodak & M. Meyer, *Methods of critical discourse analysis*. (2nd ed.) (pp.1-33). London: Sage.
- Parillo, V. (2014). *Race and ethnic relation* London: The Cromwell Press.
- Berdichewsky, B. (2012). *Racism, ethnicity, and multiculturalism*. New York/Vancouver Publishing.
- van Dijk, Teun Adrianus. 2004. *Racist discourse*. In Ellis Cashmore (ed.), *Routledge encyclopedia of race and ethnic studies*, 351–355. London: Routledge.
- Vasileva, K. 2011. 6.5% of the EU population are foreigners and 9.4% are born abroad. *Population and social conditions*. Eurostat statistics in focus 34. <http://goo.gl/SZLQ2Y>.
- Tyson, Lois. *Critical Theory Today: A User-Friendly Guide*. New York: Routledge 2006. PDF
- Smedley, Audrey. "Racism". *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc. Web. 17 December.
- Parker, I. (2002). *Critical discursive psychology*. Basingstoke: Palgrave.
- Wetherell, Margaret. 2001. "Debates in Discourse Research". In *Discourse Theory and Practice. A Reader*, Edited by: Wetherell, Margaret., Stephanie, Taylor and Simeon, J. Yates. 380–399. London: Sage.

