

## Investigating Plights of Black People in *Friday Black* by Adjei-Brenyah: A Critical Race Analysis

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### Original Article

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### ABSTRACT

The present research study aims to explore the racial injustice in American society especially encountered by Black people in Adjei-Brenyah's *Friday Black* (2018). The selected literary work is consisted on short stories exploring the different type of racial discrimination and injustice even in the modern age. The researcher has analyzed the elements of racial injustice in selected short stories of *Friday Black* (2018) under the umbrella of Critical Race Theory by Delgado and Jean (2001). Considering racial discrimination and how it affects black people is one of the study's goals. The current research is qualitative in nature as it is based on the textual analysis. Textual analysis was chosen as a qualitative method because it is descriptive and focused on the chosen text of the piece of literature. The state does not explicitly express racial discrimination and injustice nevertheless exist due to the actions, words, and tone used. The study's findings demonstrate that there is racial discrimination present in interpersonal relationships as well as in legal and societal settings, where black people are treated with deference and marginalization. The tone, materials, stereotyped depictions, and undervaluation of black people result from cultural, individual, and social racism, which breeds mistrust of people, institutions, and social norms and structures.

**Keywords:** Racism, Marginalization, Subordination, Oppression, Discrimination

### INTRODUCTION

Racial bias stems from a person's perception of their own race. It is necessary to frame racial identity in terms of the psychological process of recovering from the wounds caused by racism in order to comprehend it. In a broad sense, the harm done by holding onto the notion that people of color are inherently less intelligent than white people is comparable to the practice of taking hostages during times of armed conflict. It's noteworthy to note that ethnic psychological captivity is the first stage in Banks' (1988) explanation of how ethnic identity develops. Those who are held hostage gradually become dependent on the tactics of isolating the individual or group, robbing them of their rights, monopolizing their perceptions, and indoctrinating them. Furthermore, according to recent study, race and gender are formed simultaneously (Zack, 1997a).

Men of color are built to resemble women, claims Lerner (1986). She argues for pointing out how historically, young girls have been used as models for ideal women. Racial stereotypes and representations of native Americans and people of color are likewise produced by paternalistic

models. Domestic abuse of women or children shares some characteristics with the dynamics of racial relations. In these situations, women and children are commonly utilized as hostages on a psychological, material, and economic level.

The selected literary work by Adjei-Brenyah's *Friday Black* (2018) is a collection of short stories written by Brenyah, who is an American Black writer. He is considered one of the best writers of the current era. He is the debut writer of this modern era. As this collection of short stories is about the identity of black people in America. This collection gives black people's goals a soul, much like the current situation in which they are fighting for their identity. It demonstrates how black people are fighting for their race and overcoming the existing racist society in America. To ensure their survival and welfare, captives must develop a high level of sensitivity to the whims and desires of their captors or the head of their household. The result could be feelings of inadequacy, a desire to not be a woman, and a lack of respect for other women (Griffin, 1992). In the face of war metaphors and the subliminal psychological violence brought on by dominance abuse, it takes healing to develop a positive sense of self that supports the potential of a healthy race and ethnic identity.

Race and socioeconomic class have conflicting consequences in contemporary society; and are associated with increased incidence of depression, schizophrenia, and stress reactivity (Dohrenwend & Dohrenwend, 1974). Recent studies on how racial stress affects mental health emphasize the importance of taking cultural elements into account when assessing apparent personality disorders (Alarcon & Foulks, 1995). Unfortunately, until more recent times, the researchers' normal reference group—white, male, and middle-to-upper class—was not challenged. Clients or students with psychological profiles or behaviors that were noticeably different from the norm tended to be pathologies or problematized. In specifically, when using the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, there is a large body of study on the personality difficulties that African-Americans experience. Every 15 to 20 years, there is a debate concerning children's intelligence. Support for one another at this time served as a proxy for support for both races (Omi & Winant, 1986). Ethnicity and race almost merged into one at this time. Ironically, the concept of ethnic and racial solidarity generated an outsider politics like to what is suggested for individuals in theories of racial identity; the oppressed person separates themselves from the majority to seek justice, take sanctuary and get benefit from being an individual of color. In addition to a naïve adoption of the emblems of one's idealized racial group, this exile could also be an expression of hatred for all things dominantly white.

In the present research, the researcher explores the racial aspects in which the status of humans and their feelings are portrayed, as the characters have to suffer even in the age of modernization in Adjei-Brenyah's *Friday Black* (2018) under the umbrella of Critical Race Theory (CRT) by Richard Delgado and Jean Stefancic (2001) who intended to explore the human psychological differences based on the colour, gender and other intentions to explore the identical and racial issues.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Coates (2008) conducted research on the topic of Covert Racism in the United States and worldwide. According to the findings of the study, covert racism is protected by institutions, culture, preconceived notions, and tradition. This form of racism is developed as a result of imperialist needs to maximize wealth at the expense of coloured minority groups.

According to Harcourt (2018), viewers of the stories in *Friday Black* (2018) are told that they are variously humorous, heartbreaking, and unnerving. This information comes from a view about the stories. It will be reflecting on the title story from the book *Friday Black*, which recasts Black Friday as a kind of zombie epidemic and fundamentally altered the way I perceive the swarms of consumers who pour into stores nationwide the day after Thanksgiving. This Black Friday, it will be reflecting on the title tale. I had a conversation with Adjei-Brenyah about how *Friday Black* came to be and what it is about our society that encourages individuals to express their gratitude and affection for one another through purchases. We discussed what it is about our society that encourages individuals to express their gratitude and affection for one another through purchases.

According to Mandelo (2018), *Friday Black* (2018) includes stories of explorers and their adventures. The authors of these short stories combine the mundane with the extraordinary and the dramatic with the fantastical in an effort to comment on significant and frequently tragic events that have occurred in contemporary American culture. It is a debut that is both melancholic and unforgiving, and it pushes the boundaries of the genre in the name of art and criticism. This challenging collection of short stories investigates the sensitive topic of business as usual, and then uses the ensuing boredom to investigate how far racism and anti-blackness can go in American culture. By moving forward current events just three notches, Adjei-Brenyah is able to create a dystopian and horrifying world that does not appear to be all that dissimilar from our own. In point of fact, despite the intentional edginess of literary surrealism, *Friday Black* (2018) does not contain anything that seems implausible or unreal. The fact that it is even remotely possible is the kicker of the unrelenting violence. The problems of authority, power, and societal violence are portrayed as terrifying, intertwined, sticky webs that have repercussions that extend to every corner of society. In a society that tolerates and promotes anti-black violence in complicated and convoluted ways, the protagonist's community is left to deal with its ongoing trauma as it manifests itself in every aspect of life. The protagonist is left to deal with his or her own trauma as well. This attempt to find a useful or even resilient response forms the emotional core of the composition, which is formed by the composition itself.

The majority of the stories contained in *Friday Black* (2018) are about people, and it was discovered that this emotional familiarity between the reader and the various protagonists was a nice touch to the stories. Adjei-Brenyah does not forget that the people he is writing about are men and boys who are battling for their lives in a dangerous world, but who are, at the same time, men who are participating in patriarchy as part of a complex network of power relationships. Despite the fact that there are fewer female characters in *Friday Black* (2018), the interactions between his male heroes and female characters are depicted in vivid detail. For example, in the television show *Lark Street*, the main character has a difficult time coping with the fact that his girlfriend had an abortion, which is depicted via a graphic fantastical plot device. However, in the end, the narrative makes it clear that she is the one who is having the most difficulty, and that while he has a right to his feelings, it should not come at the expense of the emotional work that she is putting in.

In their article titled *Friday Black: An Ingenious Attack on American Society*, Jeena and Bao (2018) state that several of the stories take place in a future that is both uncomfortably close to the present and all too plausible. The title story of this collection, *Friday Black* (2018), is told from the point of view of a hard-working and experienced store employee who watches a Black Friday rush from the point of view of a sea of desperate buyers who behave like rabid and incoherent animals in search of newly obtained happiness. A theme park known as Zimmer Land

promotes the opportunity to obtain justice in simulations that involve protecting a community from an unknown intruder or preventing a school shooter from carrying out their attack (possibly a reference to George Zimmerman, who fatally shot Trayvon Martin). The Finkelstein 5, which tells the story of a man who was exonerated after he chainsaw-decapitated five young black children in the name of self-defense in a society where if you believe something, anything, then that's what matters most, is perhaps the most horrifying and well-known of them all. It tells the story of a man who was exonerated after he chainsaw-decapitated five young black children in the name of self-defense. These events are portrayed in an exaggerated manner, which results in a visceral discomfort that is made even more severe when you realized that you are familiar with the circumstances being described.

Adjei-Brenyah is not the first person to try to use literature to address the problems that are plaguing American society, the originality of his ideas helps to distinguish this book from the others in its genre. Although the text is not very elegant, it has an immediacy and clarity that allows the fast-moving plot and voice to be presented without diversion. This is similar to the beginning of *Lark Street*, which begins, a hand that shouldn't exist punched my earlobe. Although the text is not very elegant, it does have an immediacy and clarity that allows the fast-moving plot and voice to be presented without diversion. The day before, a fetus that had been terminated was found close to where I was sleeping. Amazing and unexpected ideas, such as fetuses who have been aborted pleading with their father for information.

The main accomplishment of the book is to increase readers' levels of empathy for those who are repressed and afraid. Themes that are central to the black experience are frequently and openly discussed, ranging from the sensation of being the only person of African descent in the room to the ongoing evaluation of one's Blackness on a scale from 1 to 10. However, Adjei-Brenyah goes above and beyond in the exceptional piece *Light Spitter*, which follows the spirits of a school shooter and his victim immediately after death and elaborates on the social isolation that is sometimes associated with shootings while using as few clichés as possible. Even the most heartless character in *Through the Flash* is given a glimmer of compassion when she recognizes that she is responsible for the worst thing anyone has ever done...to everyone and expresses a desire to improve. If another writer were to make these kinds of appeals, they would sound tired and overused, but Adjei-Brenyah is successful in her effort to ask for understanding rather than forgiveness.

As Adjei-Brenyah exposes painful realities through an exaggerated lens, he challenges his reader to not recoil in the face of his writing. An ambitious young voice is presented for the first time in an impressive debut collection titled *Friday Black*. Let us all keep our fingers crossed that this author has a lot more to say so that we can all benefit.

According to Smith (2019), his first collection of short stories, *Friday Black*, is a satire on the dystopian outcomes of an American culture that has been socialised to accept the excesses of capitalism, racism, and institutional violence as the norm. This satire is described as having a darkly funny tone, and it focuses on the outcomes of an American culture. The out of the ordinary becomes the norm. Adjei-Brenyah is able to cling to a glimmer of optimism despite the circumstances. He warns that we are not necessarily doomed, but we will be if we cannot understand how we have allowed the ridiculous to grow in both large-scale and small-scale ways. He says this as a caution because while we are not necessarily doomed, we will be if we cannot understand this.

According to Blackman (2019), the intersection of race and capitalism in the United States should provide a fertile ground for literary fiction. In addition to the typical number of shootings and stabbings that added to this year's death toll, the Black Friday shopping frenzy also contributed to the imminent environmental catastrophe that such consumerism fuels. This catastrophe is fueled by the fact that consumers spend so much money. In addition, the number of activities that black people are unable to engage in without fear of having the police called on them or another person pulling a gun on them is growing longer by the day. These activities include working out, moving into an apartment, and purchasing Mentos. On the other hand, Nana Kwame's Friday Black The freshness, sincerity, and sense of urgency with which Adjei-Brenyah tackled these issues was a pleasant surprise to me. In the first collection of short stories in this book, we come across zombie-like customers arguing over discounted outerwear, a theme park where guests can enjoy the thrill of shooting a black intruder, and a white homeowner who, feeling threatened, chainsaws the heads off five black children. All of these events take place in the same book.

There is no need to be concerned, as the setups are extremely difficult even if they appear to be. In order to stay one step ahead of the horrible realities of racism and business in the United States, the satirist needs to step up his game. Nevertheless, Nana Kwame Adjei-remarkable Brenyah has succeeded in establishing their credibility and allowing them to make pointed political statements without coming across as being preachy. It's something that's accomplished by the stories in Friday Black, as well as by the very best works of political fiction.

Krishna in his article titled *The Image of Black Masculinity as Portrayed through Dystopian Fiction* (2021) examines how a black man can maintain his existence in a society in which he is expected to constantly compensate for the colour of his skin,. Where agony is viewed as entertainment, and where darkness is regarded as the pinnacle of wickedness and worthy of death. In his collection of short stories titled *Friday Black* (2018) , Nana Kwame Adjei-Brenyah delves into the experience of being black in the world through the lens of a dystopian science fiction world.

### **SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

Without any doubt Friday Black is one of the most important literary works in the field of literature. As Nana is a very influential writer of the current Age. He won fame for its work. A detailed and in-depth analysis of the Friday Black presents all the key notions of racial theory. This research comments that the study of Friday Black is all about the concept of Black people's identity with respect to the behavior of the characters.

### **RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

1. To focus on the racial prejudice that black people experience
2. To examine how ethnic dogmatism affects black individual

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

In the field of literary analysis, qualitative research, in which the meaning of the text is presented in accordance with various theories, is a method of research that sees widespread application. According to Gay (2012), a research study is considered to be of the qualitative type if it includes the presentation of textual illustrations. Textual illustration is most commonly investigated under the identity, psychology, sociology, or racial aspects, in which the new meanings of the words and sentences are portrayed in accordance with the theoretical framework

that has been adopted. The study that is being presented is a qualitative method of research that was carried out on the *Friday Black* (2018) within the conceptual framework of racism. Despite the diversity of viewpoints among movement participants, legal academics Jean Stefancic and Richard Delgado claim that many critical race theorists would concur with a number of generalizations about race and racism.

### DATA ANALYSIS

Critical Race Theory (2001) has a tendency to investigate the social behaviours and injustices that are inlaid as a result of racism and social cognition.

*"Instead, his father stood quietly beside him. "This is an important thing to learn," his father had said. Together they watched the fire until it ate itself dead."*

*(The Finkelstein 5, p. 10)*

### Analysis

In American society, social status and blackness are inextricably linked. Individuals in social groups become prejudiced as a result of social constructions of norms and intentions because the parameters for understanding other individuals are altered and transformed into different standards. The above lines are signifying the unfairness and partiality of an attitude held by a white father, who claims that the circumstance is in his son's favour. The prejudice stems from the social conduct structure that has evolved into an interpersonal one, and it manifests itself in the form of the accusation that a black person is not intended to kill a person but is instead watching them do so. The construction of races through social relations can lead to institutionalized forms of injustice and racism. The idea that an onlooker is responsible for a crime because they did nothing to stop it is a social construction that has its origins in the laws and has transformed the individual into the offender.

*"Thank you, Your Honor. I do not know about you all, but I love my children more than I love the „law“ In addition, I love America more than I love my children. That is what this case is about: love with a capital L ....."* (The Finkelstein 5, p. 11)

### Analysis

It is abundantly clear that the killing of black people under the pretext of "defense" is not a factual occurrence, and this point is made explicit in the line. This circumstance has resulted in a revision of the social and legal construction, but the vast majority of people believe that African and American people are not fit for society. As a result, African and American people are frequently accused of crimes that they did not commit, and this is despite the fact that they have not committed those crimes themselves. CRT (2001) investigates the idea that there can be material and social segregation when the characters are allowed to maintain their biased tone and intentions. Institutional racism can be investigated as a form of legal and social jurisdiction in which black people have a tendency to be mentioned in a way that suggests they are not a true part of society. This kind of jurisdiction exists in many countries. This scenario is repugnant when the above mentioned lines are read, clearly stating that the killer is hereby protected by the law and the legal language is used as "personal defense," which explores that the situation is tended to be of one way and favoring to the white people, and that the black people are given the second sphere of weight in the state. The reasoning behind the killing of black people is explained in such a way as to make it seem as though the people are in danger so that the killers can

exercise their power. The line “Mister George Dunn, believed he was in danger” demonstrates that the lawyer's attitude is based entirely on race and that he is trying to turn the situation to his advantage by casting blame on black people, suggesting that they are more likely to kill than white people and that white people have reason to believe that black people pose a threat to their safety, and therefore it is acceptable for a person to kill others in the name of defending themselves.

*“By the time they were in high school, Emmanuel had learned to control his Blackness...”  
The Finkelstein 5, p, 11)*

### Analysis

Racism is a phenomenon that is the result of social construction as opposed to the inherent or natural aspects of people. The concept of things being socially constructed is outlined in Delgado and Jean Stefancic's (2001) Critical Race Theory. This theory was proposed. The social pressure and the social norms that are produced by society can lead to thoughts of rights and thoughts of revenge. Emmanuel is the individual who appears to be the absorber of the so-called constructed situation and the so-called phenomenon of marginalization; however, it is difficult to stop and check the behaviour of others. The line “Emmanuel had quietly distanced himself from Boogie, who'd become known for fighting with other students and teachers” clearly explores the existence of the violent behaviour of the characters, which was produced by the character and can lead towards the destruction and marginalization of the character and the community. Getting into fights with other students and teachers is a sign that the characters who have to deal with racial discrimination and who have to go through various forms of marginalization are capable of contributing to the threat that society faces. This risk is caused by the racial effects of both interpersonal interactions and the social construction of race.

*“Man, I have nothing to do with you and yours,” the psychic said. He put his mug down.” (THE ERA, p. 55)*

### Analysis

Injustice at the individual, institutional, and societal levels has the potential to bring down the society as a whole, and racial discrimination is a major contributor to the challenges that society currently faces. The preparation of black people to defend “Blackness” is evidence that injustice has its roots in society and that society must deal with the effects of injustice, which take the form of destabilisation and demoralisation. This is demonstrated by the fact that black people have prepared to defend “Blackness.” In their proposed theory of racism from 2001, Delgado and Jean Stefancic explored the elements that demonstrate that racism is not the natural aspects but rather a social construction that deals with inequality and the subjugation of other ethnic groups based on colour and creed. These elements show that racism is a social construction rather than a natural aspect. CRT investigates the various distinctions between colours, sections, and stereotypes. The phrase “Man, I have nothing to do with you and yours” is meant to convey the idea that the “modern state” does not care about morals and principles in its typical depiction. The citizens of the other state are looked down upon by this state, who believe that they are “not fit” to live in any modern state. In this context, the term “Blackness” can be compared to a “countryman” who does not practise moderation and is not instilled with “values.” In addition to this, it is possible to mention that the “difference of colour and creed” is not only rooted, but that the same things can be observed in “standard measurement,” which is a setting in which ethical values are not given any weight.

*"Hey," I said, walking toward her, feeling trapped and wondering if I would ever escape any of this... (THE ERA, p.58)*

### Analysis

In American culture, blackness and social issues are inextricably linked to one another. People in a society can develop prejudice towards other people as a result of social constructions of norms and intentions. This occurs when the criteria for understanding other people are changed and transformed into new standards. The authors Delgado and Jean Stefancic describe a variety of forms of injustice that, when left unchecked, can destabilise society and lead to imbalance in their book CRT (2001). The countryman is depicted in this passage as having returned home and being forced to deal with a variety of circumstances. The terms "culture and norms" refer to two distinct aspects that are likely distinct from one another in many ways. In the following lines, it is possible to say that the words "feeling trapped" and "wondering" present the state of turbulence that occurs when a "moderate" person becomes materialistic and his view towards has been changed, but when he returns home, his adopted values are "diverse." The development of distinctions between two societies and two cultures on the basis of "human values" is another factor that can give rise to racism. The word "sorry" in this context indicates that the moderated and "era" time is the factor through which the factors of race and "creed" are presented; these factors indicate the moderns' superiority over their compatriots, who are depicted as being backward people.

*"There were so many tubes going in and coming out of him that I couldn't imagine where they began or ended.....", I guess. White coats and scrubs power walked in all directions." (THE HOSPITAL WHERE, p.60)*

### Analysis

The circumstance is elucidated in CRT by Delgado and Jean Stefancic (2001) in a manner that is unfavourable to the marginalised group, who are referred to as the accusers both informally and legally. Injustice on the basis of race may emerge as a consequence of this social construction and deconstruction. CRT (2001) asserts that racial injustice is the result of social construction rather than a natural occurrence and that it is predicated on racial differences. The conflict between blacks and whites is only one of the central themes of racial theory; other central themes include "interest convergence" and "material determinism." The lines are depicting a scenario in which tricky aspects have been played by the unknown powers in order to grant the knowing of the twelve languages, but the person has been deceived in the end as a result. The attendant in this case is referred to as "black boy" and has "empty eyes," which typically portrays a person as "visionless" who is destroyed by their environment, and the culture that is depicted here is quite diverse. The term "marginalisation" is used to describe the position of black people in radical theory. In this context, people of African descent can be thought of both as "patients" and as "attendants." The presence of "sucking" characteristics indicates that the "Hospital" system is not founded on the principles of "values" and "sympathy," particularly in the areas where "patients and administration" are concerned. When "materialistic thoughts" for division are presented, as Delgado and Jean Stefancic (2001) did in their CRT, the elements of "sucking out me" are quite equivalent to those "materialistic thoughts." The fact that the situation of the patients is described as "clung to one another" and the administration is described as "white coats and scrubs power walked in all directions" indicates that there is a division in the society, which is embedded with elements of reciprocity and elements of division based on the power and intentions of the individuals involved. The notion that the doctors held all of the power and that they were able

to perform any task at any location is conveyed by the phrase "white coats and scrubs power walking in all directions," which suggests that the patients occupied a lower social status than the medical professionals.

*"I can give you new eyes. Eyes that will work, that won't cry. I can put your hurt to use," Twelve-tongue said..... "(THE HOSPITAL WHERE, p. 63)*

### Analysis

Racism is a phenomenon that is the result of social construction as opposed to the inherent or natural aspects of people. The concept of things being socially constructed is outlined in Delgado and Jean Stefancic's (2001) Critical Race Theory. This theory was proposed. The social pressure and societal expectations that are created by society have the potential to encourage feelings of justice as well as retaliation. CRT investigates the limits of power as well as the influence of colour, creed, and marginalisation, as well as the concept of "supremacy." Things are quite astonishing when the issues of life are based on –powers. The white people's pursuit of power gave the impression that "supremacy" existed, while on the other hand, "miseries" gave the impression that "blackness" did. The intentions of the power are presented in such a way that "Twelve-tongue" have the superior illustrations as the words "healing, granting, and to make the life you want." These words demonstrate the "superior complex" of the powers, whereas the "inferior complex" is found in the common people. It is possible to say that the life of the common man is based on "begging" and "bestowing," while the "powers are there in the supremacy of twelve-tongue," due to the fact that they appear to be unaware of the conditions.

*"He attacked me!" the patron says. "He tried to kill me." I keep my eyes dead and continue to shallow-breathe ..... "ZIMMER LAND, p. 75)*

### Analysis

The book Critical Race Theory (2001) takes a look at the current predicament that society is in and examines how it should proceed. This is a bias and a tendency that people have with regard to the goals that they have set for themselves. The segregation of white people in terms of tone and behaviour in public spaces is the primary research topic that will be investigated in CRT. The CRT looks at the speaker's planned behaviour in addition to the clarity with which the speaker conveys their intentions to the audience. My job takes place in a garden that is known as Gmail land. He had the intention of making the garden more appealing to the people by improving its aesthetic qualities. Soon after, he came to the conclusion that the administration of the garden is racist. As soon as it dawned on that the administration of the park actively resisted and believed in racism rather than working to make the park more appealing to the general public. In this regard, it is possible to say that the line "he attacked me" signifies that the people are going to make allegations and make the allegations on the eyes stop. This can be said because the line is followed by the phrase "he attacked me." It is also said that the circumstances are not in Isiah's favour, and that he was forced to move in the direction of the racial tendency. CRT investigates intersectionality as well as the intentions of the people in such a way that it is possible to say that things are quite different in situations in which the experiences of the people are portrayed in such a way that the ethical considerations and the illustration have no meaning in any regard. "Voice of Color" is the central tenet of the CRT (2001), and it is the means by which the CRT presents the intentions and the environment in a manner that is incompatible with the needs of the individuals. The same tendencies can be seen wherever Isiah's voice is silenced and he is not permitted to speak, rather than having such stories tell him that he may not be able to keep his job.

Conflict based on racial and ethnic differences can lead to differences in the way people think and understand the world around them. According to CRT (2001), interpersonal racial behaviour and intentions develop as a result of interpersonal conflict as well as deeply ingrained biases in beliefs and perceptions. According to CRT (2001), social insecurity is not something that occurs naturally but rather something that is constructed socially. This is in contrast to the traditional conception of social insecurity. It appears that public spaces are not as secure as they should be, which highlights the precarious position that black people find themselves in. Race and ethnicity, as stated by CRT (2001), are the primary factors that make it possible to investigate social norms and justifications. The lines told, the complexities as the *Isiah* is intended to raise such of the questions, which could be favouring to the theme park, on the other hand, the racial behaviour of the administration, neglect the keen elements of the justification and reformation.

*"Reese had long skinny arms, and he always smelled like cigarette smoke. Often, he'd suck on his cheeks and move his mouth like something was stuck to his gums ..... (THE LION & THE SPIDER, p. 97)*

### Analysis

The circumstance is described in CRT in such a way that it is not in the interests of the marginalised group, who are referred to as the accusers both locally and legally. This is made clear by Delgado and Jean Stefancic (2001), who wrote the CRT article. In this instance, the circumstances are very different because the person who committed the murder is being portrayed as a victim of social injustice, while the crime itself is being viewed as offensive. It is possible to arrive at situations of racial injustice as a result of this social construction and deconstruction. According to CRT (2001), racial injustice is founded on race and is a social construction rather than a natural occurrence. This view contrasts with the view that racism is a natural occurrence. As a person of African descent, the narrator experiences racism in their daily life.

The phrase "He said something about niggers, man," denotes that "education and livelihood" are the most important aspects; however, the institutional racism that is being presented by the people denotes that the young people are forced to live in the state of orphanage due to the abandonment of social values. This view that the voice of colour steals the values and thinking process from a materialistic society that labels other people with names like "niggers" indicates that "blackness" is rooted in places where characters are forced to go against all of these norms and traditions because of their state of existence.

*"On your mark, set, go!" Monkey called out from a tree. Lion leaped forward toward the base of the mountain to begin his climb..... (THE LION & THE SPIDER, p. 99)*

### Analysis

According to CRT (2001), a material and social segregation can be seen when characters are kept with a biased tone and intentions. This is the case when the characters are maintained. Institutional racism can be investigated as a form of legal and social jurisdiction in which black people have a tendency to be mentioned in a way that suggests they are not a true part of society. This kind of jurisdiction exists in many countries. It is possible to see social injustice and racist behaviour in the film "You've Grown Foolish, Spider," in which humans are shown to be kept as if they are running through a jungle and their personalities appear to have been lost as a result of social injustice and a decline in social values.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The legal proceedings are skewed and the testimonies of those who present the crime are racist as a result of racism and prejudice. The blood of black people is considered to be worthless. Institutional bias against black people on the basis of race and ethnicity is practised by officials, and their voice is kept silent because it has no significance. This bias leads to institutional injustice, which is a result of institutional injustice.

In American society, unfairness and partisanship are ingrained and can be found almost anywhere. This unfairness is not a natural occurrence but rather a social construct that has been created by society. Both extreme thoughts and extreme amenity are the results of previous experiences that were brought on by the injustices of society.

Discrimination is present in the interpersonal social behaviour structure, which holds that a person of African descent is more likely to be accused of witnessing the killing of another person, even if they had no intention of carrying out the act themselves. It is possible for social constructions of race to lead to institutional injustice as well as racism. The portrayal of a bystander as having committed the crime by failing to stop it is the social construction that is based on the law and has turned the individual into a criminal. This portrayal has turned the individual into a criminal.

In the context of racial discrimination, the perpetrator is described as “developed” and “not quite normal.” However, it is possible that his exposure to the media and his participation in media gaming had a negative impact on his thinking, and that he had intended to kill other people. In this dual standard portrayal of the murders, the two different ethnic criminals are presented in two different ways, demonstrating that racist behaviour in institutions is not limited to the official institutes but also includes the private institutes. The dual standard was created to portray the murders.

This violent behaviour can be traced back to a person's deliberate disregard for the ethical and legal norms with which they were raised and which they had observed in their environment. This race can be referred to as an interpersonal race due to the fact that black people in contemporary American society face a variety of difficulties, dislikes, and subjugations that make it difficult for them to maintain normal behaviour and instead cause them to focus on killing other people. As a result of these factors, it is difficult for black people to avoid turning their attention to killing other people.

When a person reaches the point where they are unable to continue their aggressive behaviour and are aware of the potentially harmful intentions of black people, a different situation is created. Even the social ills and prejudices recognise a man as a man with bad intentions in the society rather than as a human being.

As a result of the emotional setting, legal directives and justifications may be provided in this scenario even if they are not in accordance with the norms and characteristics of the law. However, because the prosecutor has a tendency to emphasize the positive aspects of the case, as well as the fact that the accused person is the only person responsible for the murder, the accused person does not have the right to do so, and their claim is not justified in this instance. Both social injustice and institutional bias exist as a result of the fact that the ethnic group in question is black while the victims are white. Even though there is a degree of unpredictability in this setting, the nature of this unease and its inclinations are such that they tend to promote exploration rather than restriction.

When yelling at white people, the use of racial epithets such as “crazy” and “begging” indicates that racial effects have long since passed and that racial behaviour has rendered others “beyond humanity.”

It's possible that the people picked up their own personal racial behaviours along the way, which then led them to adopt institutional behaviours. The accused individual's strategy for arguing their innocence and presenting the case is disregarded, and they are simply referred to as the accused person in the charge sheet. The charge sheet is the result of an attempt to bring charges against the accused individual. It is determined that the defense and underlying themes of fundamental rights and security have been abandoned.

The fundamental challenge presented by the biased mindset that a society must go through and confront in order to progress. According to what is stated in “The Age,” “reason” and “intentions” are the fundamental components that divide society. Furthermore, they serve as the foundation for this race as well as the exit from a race. The perspective of the community on the peasants who are considered to be lacking “excellent material.” The phrase conveys the meaning “Regular norms are violated,” and it depicts society in such a way that the “Good Society” is ideal while other societies are not included in the standardizations. These goals are rife with racial sentiments, with the developed culture being viewed as “Good” and having a foundation of “Goodness” that may be used to justify supremacy, while other societies are viewed as being equally as backward. Consequently, these goals are rife with racial prejudice.

This intersectionality reveals that the person's adopted state is not idolized while the difference between the “country” and the “modern place” is “good,” indicating that the values are rooted in the social norms and that the safety of the values is in jeopardy when the standards of the adopted state are not met. Moreover, this intersectionality reveals that the person's adopted state is not idolized while the difference between the “country” and the “modern place” is “good.” The “difference of race and creed” is not only deeply ingrained, but similar phenomena can also be seen in “standard measurement,” where moral principles are unimportant. This suggests that the “difference of race and creed” is not the only deeply ingrained phenomenon.

The word “sorry” gives the impression that “period” and “moderated” time are the determinants through which race and “creed” are given. This gives the impression that moderns have superior characteristics, while countrymen are portrayed as people who are behind the times. The position of the patients is described as “clung to one another,” whereas the administration is described as “white jackets and scrubs power strode in all directions,” which indicates that there is a divide in society that is built on power and intentions as well as reciprocity. Despite the fact that “White jackets and scrubs power walked in all directions,” which suggests that the power was in the hands of the physicians and that they could do anything, anywhere, the patients appeared to be the people, below the level of the physicians.

It is possible to make the case that the life of the average person is built on “begging” and “being bestowed,” despite the fact that the “powers are there in the dominance of twelve-tongue.” The concept of “intersectionality” arises when one group in society is the victim of “inferiority” while another group in society is the victim of “superiority.”

We can see examples like the “Blessing of the Twelve Tongues” and other examples that demonstrate how a hospital is a part of life, but the way in which patients and doctors behave can change how the hospital operates. Within the confines of a medical facility, practices that are

generally accepted in other facets of daily life as well as living are strictly prohibited. The conflict arises from the fact that they hypocritically intend to treat the patients as “masses” and treat them as if they have no voice.

The “Voice of Color” concept is the driving force behind the RCT (2001) study. It is the medium through which the researchers communicated the inadmissibility of certain goals and environments to the participants. When Isiah's voice is stifled and he is not allowed to speak, similar tendencies can be observed, in contrast to when such stories inform him that he will not be able to find work.

Complexities such as the Isiah are designed to draw attention to problems like these that may be to the theme park's advantage; however, on the other hand, the administration's racist behaviour ignores the most important aspects of both justification and reformation. There is a cross-vocal and marginalised voice present as “cars and parks” are idolized, but Isiah disregards norms and measurements because of his race and is not given the opportunity to make claims. This is because he is not allowed to make claims. It is demonstrated in the play “Voices of the Colour” that black people are not given favorable treatment, and that their lack of prominence is less due to their labour than it is due to the clothing that they wear. “Traditions” and “events” are the fundamental factors that demonstrate that the colour “black” is a symbol of “miseries and sorrows,” while also requiring consideration of elements of colour and creed.

There are significant social differences and variations in the kinds of expectations that are placed on people of African descent. The fact that the coat was returned is a symbol of the fact that the American culture upholds principles that are distinct and solely based on materialistic ideas, and that standards and morals are not accorded a great deal of importance in American culture.

According to the norms, there are situations in which “sympathy is not there for black people even by the females.” It is possible to argue that individual racism, social racism, and institutional racism all contribute to an environment in which black people are less likely to have their skills or personalities taken into account. The voice of colour grabs the beliefs and thought processes where the materialistic society has labeled others as —niggers, signifying that —blackness is rooted where the characters must endure all of these customs and standards because of their circumstance. In the song “You've become silly, spider,” when humans are kept scurrying through the forest and their personalities appear abandoned as a result of social injustice and declining societal ideals, it is possible to observe racial behaviour as well as social injustice.

## CONCLUSION

The present study investigates the racial aspects of how the status of humans and their feelings are portrayed on screen. Despite living in an age of modernization, the characters still have to endure hardships. Richard Delgado and Jean Stefancic's (2001) *Theory of Racism* set out with the intention of investigating the human psychological differences that can be attributed to factors such as colour, gender, and other such factors, in addition to investigating racial issues.

In Adjei-Brenyah's *Friday Black* (2018), a hard-working and experienced store employee observes a Black Friday rush from the perspective of a sea of desperate buyers who turn to rabid and incoherent animals in search of “newly obtained happiness. A theme park known as “Zimmer Land” promotes the opportunity to obtain “justice” in simulations that involve protecting a community from an unknown intruder or preventing a school shooter from carrying out their attack (possibly a reference to George Zimmerman, who fatally shot Trayvon Martin). “The

Finkelstein 5,” which tells the story of a man who was exonerated after he chainsaw-decapitated five young black children in the name of self-defense in a society where “if you believe something, anything, then that’s what matters most,” is perhaps the most horrifying and well-known of them all. It tells the story of a man who was exonerated after he chainsaw-decapitated five young black children in the name of self-defense. These scenarios are portrayed in an exaggerated manner, which results in an uncomfortable visceral reaction. This reaction is made even more intense when you realize that you are familiar with the circumstances.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

Researchers can utilize randomized controlled trials (RCTs) to look at racial injustice and prejudice. To study the presence of racial inequality in American culture and increase people’s awareness of the problem, more literary works must be published. Because each theory contains a unique set of dimensions, research can be carried out on either the micro or the macro level simultaneously. It is crucial to regulate social injustice since it can lead to mistrust; in the meantime, social ideals might be idealized in order to lessen the prevalence of discrimination. A wide range of additional theoretical frameworks, including absurdism, nostalgia, and post-modernism, among others, can be used to analyze the stories. It is also feasible to use psychoanalysis to examine the meanings and pleasures that the characters in the stories seek.

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