

Universidad Internacional de las Américas
School of Education and Foreign Languages
Graduation Seminar

Thesis Submitted to Obtain the
Bachelor in English with Concentration in Translation

Topic: Literary Analysis of The Autobiography of Martin Luther King Jr. a Sociopolitical Approach to Discrimination in Society.

Thesis Mentor: M. Sc. Dinier Amador Serrano

Thesis Reader: Lawrence Vega Miranda

Student: Heilyn Yelena Mora Espinoza

San José, Costa Rica
August, 2023

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First, I thank God for giving me the opportunity to complete this thesis, and for helping me and always giving me wisdom, just as he has given me the strength to overcome obstacles during all this process.

I want to thank my parents very much. My father, who has given me always support, and has not left me alone throughout this process. My mother, who was always a great support for my life. Thanks to her prayers, I am finishing this project. I will always be grateful to her for her love, advice, patience, wisdom, and without the help of both, this would not be possible.

I thank each of the people who gave me their support during my studies, some since the beginning, others when I was in half way and others at the end of my studies, since I needed their support a lot, especially in times of rain where I needed to receive my classes and I had to be on a mountain to take my classes, however, some gave me shelter.

To my husband, who has supported me a lot, giving me his love, patience, knowledge, wisdom, as well as his unconditional support in moments of hard work.

In the same way, to my tutor who resolved my doubts and took his time to explain me.

To all my teachers that I had throughout my career, they provided me with knowledge, resolved my doubts, gave me their support and advice, especially Kathia Padilla who never doubted my potential and gave me advice.

To each one of my colleagues that I had during my career, for the support, advice, time, knowledge. Especially to some of them who I shared more and for all the good and beautiful memories shared, and most importantly, for giving me their friendship.

DEDICATION

My humble effort I dedicate to my sweet and loving:

Father and Mother

The reason of what I become today,
thanks for the great support,
everything you gave me, and
taught me. Because of both of you,
make me able to get such success and honor.

To my eldest sister

who came a second mom for me,
for her encouragement and affection

To my beloved husband,

For his support and love.

Thanks for everything.

Table of Contents

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ii
DEDICATION.....	ii
Declaración Jurada	iii
Solicitud de Defensa del Estudiante	v
Introduction.....	xi
Chapter I.....	1
Introductory Framework	1
1.1 Problem Statement.....	1
1.1 Objectives of the Investigation.....	3
1.1.1 General Objectives.....	3
1.1.2 Specific Objectives.	3
1.3 Justification of the Study.....	3
1.3 Antecedents.....	6
1.3 Scope	13
Theoretical Framework.....	15
2.1 Literary Theories and Approaches	15
2.1.1 Definition of Literature	15
2.1.2 Definition of Literary Theory	17
2.1.3.1 Sociopolitical Approach	18
2.1.4.1 Definition of Sociopolitics.....	20
2.1.5.1 Performing an Analysis Using Sociopolitical Approach	21
2.2 Themes, Symbols, Motifs.....	22
2.2.1 Definition of Theme	22
2.2.2.1 Identifying Themes	22
2.2.3.1 Analyzing Themes	23
2.2.4.1 Effective Ways to Recognize Themes	24
2.2.5.1 Examples of Themes Functions in Literary Analysis.....	25
2.2.6 Definition of Symbols.....	26
2.2.7.1 Identifying Symbols in a Lecture.....	26
2.2.8.1 Analyzing Symbols.	26

2.2.9.1 <i>Effective Ways to Recognize Symbols</i>	27
2.2.10.1 <i>Examples of Symbols Functions in Literary Analysis.</i>	27
2.2.11 Definition of Motifs	28
2.2.12.1 <i>Difference Between Symbols and Motifs</i>	29
2.2.14.1 <i>Analyzing Motifs.</i>	30
2.3 Author’s Biography	30
2.3.1 <i>August 6th, 1946: The Atlanta Constitution publishes King’s Letter.</i>	30
2.3.2 <i>February 25th, 1948: King is Appointed Assistant Pastor at a Baptist Church.</i>	32
2.3.3 <i>1957: King is Named President of the SCLC.</i>	33
2.4 Plot	36
2.4.1 <i>King Delivers his First National Address, "Give Us The Ballot," for Freedom.</i>	36
2.4.2 <i>King Delivers his "I Have a Dream" Speech.</i>	37
2.4.3 <i>King receives the Nobel Peace Prize at a ceremony in Norway.</i>	39
Chapter III	41
Methodological Framework	41
3.1 Research Approach	41
3.2 Research Design	42
3.3 Information Sources	44
3.3.1 <i>Primary Sources</i>	44
3.3.2 <i>Secondary Sources</i>	44
3.3.3 <i>Tertiary Sources</i>	45
3.4 Analysis Categories	45
3.4.1 <i>Social</i>	45
3.4.2 <i>Political</i>	45
3.5 Data Collection Instruments	46
3.6 Collection Data Process and Data Analysis	47
3.6.1 <i>Collection Data Process</i>	47
3.6.2 <i>Data Analysis</i>	48
Chapter IV	56
Data Analysis	56
4.1 Approaches to the Investigation	56

4.2 Theories vs Literary Work	57
4.3 Themes, Motifs, and Symbols	77
4.3.1 Themes	77
4.3.2 Motifs	78
4.3.3 Symbols	79
Conclusions and Recommendations	82
5.1 Purpose of the Conclusion	82
5.2 Conclusions	83
5.2.1 To Identify the Discrimination Events and Problems Found in the Book.	83
5.2.2 To Compare Sociopolitical Discrimination from the 1950s and 60s Found in the Book to Present Discrimination in America.	84
5.2.3 To Analyze the Strategies Martin Luther King Used to Reduce Discrimination.	85
5.3 Restatement of the Research Question	86
5.4 Unexpected Results (If any)	88
5.5 Recommendations	88
References	90

Introduction

This research paper deals with a literary analysis of the book **The Autobiography of Martin Luther King Jr.** using a sociopolitical approach to talk about discrimination in society. The researcher presents the problem of discrimination with the intention of understanding it better and informing others by using certain objectives that this research paper has. The purpose is to analyze sociopolitical discrimination. The first specific objective is to identify events and problems of discrimination found in the book where our data is from a digital library “The Internet Archive” providing speeches by Martin Luther King. Also, it compares the sociopolitical discrimination of the 1950s and 1960s to present day, using archival and government documents to know if it has been reduced or increased over the past approximately 60 years. In addition, it analyzes King's strategies that he used to reduce discrimination, using National Geographic magazine to know more information about him and then deduce strategies he used with the provided information.

Moreover, we analyze the approach and all the definitions related to literary theories, as well as some elements of the book and the biography of the author. Later, the book is analyzed using a sociopolitical approach to understand it more in-depth. In chapter IV, we talk about our book mentioning themes, symbols, and motifs examples from it. Finally, our last chapter is about conclusion and recommendations, proving our own opinions. Therefore, the reason why we wanted to work on this topic related to discrimination is because of the injustice and pain it has caused all over the world, focusing on America, so the purpose is to inform others.

Chapter I

Introductory Framework

This chapter reviews the problems related to racial and social discrimination situations presented in this book against black people who have been the most affected, as well as the discrimination that still persists nowadays. Even though discrimination has existed for so many years, the purpose is to know the social changes in this problem. The importance of this chapter is to work on our objectives that will be mentioned, making them clear to understand what we are going to be doing during this research project. The antecedents found are excellent sources and helped to have more knowledge of the topic as well as have a clearer idea of what other researchers have investigated about and their results on this social problem. The goal is to comprehend and establish how King wanted to make social changes, mentioning them later.

1.1 Problem Statement

Discrimination has always been a social problem around the world, and millions of people have always been suffering because of this social prejudicial situation. Smedley, (2023, para. 6) reported that during XIXth century, racism increased and spread around the whole world. Meanwhile, society has been dividing people into different social classes and classifying them as superior or inferior. Today, around two centuries later, discrimination still exists. This information reveals its long existence and how so many people have been dealing with this social

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

problem. Therefore, it is a very serious social problem that has existed for many years, making millions of people suffer in different ways, even children.

In this case, this research deals with discrimination including racism, social inequality, disrespect for human rights, and violence. These are some factors that are found in the book **The Autobiography of Martin Luther King Jr.**, as types of discrimination. Discrimination and social inequality have become some of the biggest problems in the United States where activists have been trying to combat it, and King was one of the activists who defended human rights the most, and confronted discrimination as well. However, when we relate this problem to the objectives, we want to inform, investigate deeply, and know the solutions or strategies King used to struggle with racism and create social changes through his autobiography in the 50s and 60s. The idea is also to compare the discrimination that existed during these years previously mentioned to present times to realize if this problem has increased or decreased in our society. The purpose of establishing King's strategies is to support human rights and social equality.

This project is going to investigate the strategies used by Martin Luther King to establish how King wanted to make social changes, and how he did to combat inequality and lack of human rights since these two factors have been problems in society. The violence that King narrates in the book will also be investigated since we know that passive violence was presented by people's actions as indirect aggression such as taking revenge by burning houses or depriving people of their freedom so as not to express and fight for their rights. Knowing that King always supported and always talked about non-violence when doing passive movements, so we want to investigate more about the non-violence method and types of violence people who were against

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

King's movements used. Therefore, the research question of this thesis is: How has discrimination changed over time after the movement for human rights and equality based on **The Autobiography of Martin Luther King** through a sociopolitical approach?

1.1 Objectives of the Investigation

1.1.1 General Objectives.

1. To analyze sociopolitical discrimination based on the book **The Autobiography of Martin Luther King Jr.**

1.1.2 Specific Objectives.

1. To identify the discrimination events and problems found in the book.
2. To compare sociopolitical discrimination from the 1950s and 60s found in the book to present discrimination in America.
3. To analyze the strategies Martin Luther King used to reduce discrimination.

1.3 Justification of the Study

Discrimination has been existing for a long time ago, meaning that millions of people have been suffering and there have been not enough ways to stop it. Martin Luther King Jr. participated in and helped start a movement supporting human rights and equality using nonviolence more than 50 years ago. He wanted to make a social change and end discrimination. Emily Martin stated in her National Geographic article that “The Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. towers over history as a civil rights legend—known for leading the movement to end

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

segregation and counter prejudice against Black Americans in the 1950s and 1960s, largely through peaceful protests.” (Martin, 2022, para. 1). As a social problem, discrimination affects people of all social classes, ages, cultures, and economic levels, and overcomes the classic stereotypes associated with those who suffer from it.

Discrimination is everywhere and has turned into a huge social problem all over the world which we must work on. We need a better future where people do not care about "skin color" or if we are "poor" or "rich", if we are women or men, or our race and nationality. Inclusion and equality are what we must practice since we are all human beings. The concept of "human being" refers to each person equally. Also, before God, we are all equal. In Romans 2:11, (Reina-Valera 1960 version) God tells us that we are all equal in his eyes and that he will never see us differently, no matter who we are. (Reina Valera, 1960, Romans 2:11, p. 1411). Therefore, God teaches us an important lesson and there is no discrimination in his eyes.

The main objective and motive of this project are to analyze the existence of sociopolitical discrimination in the world, especially in America because the book took place in America. We can analyze the differences or similarities of discrimination, how people have managed it and what they have done to try to control it and fight against this. So, this way we know more about its existence, and how it has been evolving in different areas since we know this issue has existed for so many years, it is essential to have more knowledge about discrimination and its history so that way to spread the knowledge to others and raise awareness of what we are doing wrong or think about if we are hurting others. In addition, to investigate if discrimination has changed from those years to the present times situation since Martin Luther

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

King led his movements against discrimination, especially in positive aspects. However, we are going to investigate general aspects both positive and negative, since it is essential to know what King did to have a better society.

The justification for this research is with the purpose of identifying first the change of discrimination for good or bad after King's movements. Secondly, to find ways to eliminate discrimination or reduce this social problem. We know that King established so much positivity in people's life and had many dedicated supporters. He made a great impact in people's life, that is why we want to work on analyzing strategies he used, to help reduce and prevent it. Raising awareness is very important, as we don't want discrimination to continue occurring in everyday life. It is also to prove to society that there are possibilities to make a change and encourage people by showing how Martin Luther King achieved so much. We also need to follow his steps and keep his memory alive. We can do what he did because it is possible, we have immense power, and we can defend our rights. We can combat sociopolitical discrimination and start with our community. This can be developed by thinking about our friends, family, kids, and future generations since we do not want them to suffer from it. There needs to be more empathy in the world, and we must think equally.

It is relevant because all of us can benefit from this investigation by working on our society. We need to give the example and show respect, love, and empathy for others. We need to reflect and do good to receive good. There is a versicle in the bible in Matthew 7:12 that says: do not do what you would not like to be done to you (Reina Valera, 1960, Matthew 7:12, p. 1199). If we do not want people to treat us badly or make fun of us or criticize us, let's not do it

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

and let's remember that everything we sow, we reap. Furthermore, as mentioned before, think about family, friends, or even us who could suffer from discrimination. Let us think that discrimination includes race, age, sex, religion, education, skin color, physical features, politics, economy, nationality, and so on. Discrimination can be because of any of these factors and so many more; however, we need to leave good examples to future generations since we do not want our kids and grandchildren to suffer discrimination. Working as a team is key to beating this, and it is necessary to make a change and stop it now.

Finally, the last purpose of this research is to bring some solutions to this issue. Hoping for this to reduce it, it is necessary to follow Martin Luther King's strategies such as passive movements as he always did with peace and so many dialogues. First, always God in his projects and using the Bible to change people's minds. This is so powerful, and God guides all of us to do what we want to just like he did with King.

1.3 Antecedents

Let us mention our first antecedent, a historical one. All human beings are born having freedom and human rights; however, it took massive and indiscriminate horrors for the world to realize the need to somehow protect those rights. According to Kate Votaw (as cited in O'Keeffe & Clarke-Pearson, 2011) prejudice and discrimination persist in society due to social learning and conformity to social norms. Children learn prejudiced attitudes and beliefs from society: their parents, teachers, friends, the media, and other sources of socialization, such as Facebook. (Votaw, 2020, para. 17). The way how discrimination is fomented is coming from the house allowing children to learn the way we were taught with discriminatory ideas. We must

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

take actions and not teach kids wrong discriminatory ideas. The University of Central Florida explains in its article “Why do Prejudice and Discrimination Exist?”, as well as Votaw from the University of Missouri–St. Louis talked about the same topic in 2020. Their purpose is to express why discrimination exists and the factors that have allowed discrimination to increase.

A type of discrimination they investigated was about the beliefs people have between private and public schools. Referring to the idea that just wealthy kids’ families can go to private schools or universities. On the contrary, just middle, and low classes kids can attend with public ones. However, this is not exactly coming from Martin Luther King, but it is still related to discrimination, the subject of his movement, and is thus worthy of mention. Let’s remember that he wanted all people to be equal with no divisions based on race. Clearly, these are just a few facts about why discrimination and prejudice exist. Above all, the purpose of them is to inform about prejudices and discrimination and to make an attention call to make people reflect on this situation. As their conclusion is that as this article says, we all participate somehow in the development of discrimination. We divide people into genders, age, and race, and it does not have to be that way. It is always inclusion, using the human term and not diving people into terms because, in the end, we all are human beings.

Additionally, let us talk about our first international antecedent. This research investigation we found is under the name “Voices Against Socio-Political Inequality in Critical Discourse Analysis”, using a socio-political approach. This investigation was made in 2017, and it took place in Vietnam. The purpose of that investigation is that they are evaluating critical discourse analysis (CDA) studies in different areas such as social media, politics, racism, and sexism. They are raising their voice and fomenting dialogues against socio-political

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

discrimination, and this is a fundamental objective that CDA has been endeavoring to accomplish. In addition, this is a literature review, demonstrating that CDA is doing its best to let people know that there is a huge socio-political inequality research describing and criticizing it, and so it is causing an impact on people in a discriminatory society.

Many people are dealing with social classes, but they do not have the courage to stand up and fight against discrimination for various reasons. Huynh Anh Tuan stated that “In the modern society where the sound of the guns and bombs has calmed down in some parts of the world, the voices against injustice in the ideological and cultural forums have not in the least” (Tuan, 2017, p. 1). They do not criticize that fact, but they talk about encouraging people to talk, raise their voices, and participate, and since wars are decreasing, they can be free to express themselves. CDA is a type of investigation that is about understanding and answering questions such as why these types of sociopolitical problems are happening, and how that it is growing and spreading. Tuan reported that CDA goals are basically to encourage people. They need to raise awareness in terms of sociopolitical situations. They are just a few goals, but there is one in particular that is more considerable and valuable. According to Tuan (as cited Caldas-Coulthard, C. R., & Coulthard, M. (1995) “Act upon the world in order to transform it and thereby help create a world where people are not discriminated against because of sex, creed, age or social class”.

On the other hand, Tuan mentions that residents from Asian countries are afraid to express that they are against sociopolitical problems, and they prefer not to talk about discrimination. Tuan (as cited Essed 1991: 67) informed that “It has been shown repeatedly that Black informants are reticent about discussing their experiences of White racism with a White interviewer.” They prefer to keep silent and that is also because they prefer to worry about other

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

situations such as getting food or clothes as they are poor countries, unfortunately. This sociopolitical research paper concluded that CDA has been doing its best to work on inequalities. Human beings have the power to change sociopolitical discrimination, raise their voice, and act.

Furthermore, moving on to an international antecedent, there is an article called “*Martin Luther King in London, 1964: Reflections on a Landmark Visit*” by The Guardian website, written by Hugh Muir in December 2014, and modified in 2017. There is international information about how we see people in England touched by Martin Luther King’s movement. The purpose of that was to remember everything he did and to inform how they appreciate King. As a result, and proof of it, every December 4th, they celebrate his image in London (Muir, 2017, para. 2). While it narrates his life and the impact he created in England, it mentions some words that he said about this country. According to Muir (as cited in Dr. King, 1964) King expressed in his sermon that there was appearing more and more discrimination in Britain because of color skin, especially because of people who were immigrating from West Indies, Pakistan, and India.

King also wanted to encourage Britain to act with the problem, if not, it could get worse. As a result, it is necessary to consider that thinking about the way King expressed can make people change their minds about equality. He made great impacts in England because British activists acted and followed his steps just such a great result that these activists created a Campaign against racial discrimination. It also makes people realize that not just in one country people are suffering from discrimination.

Next, let us talk discuss a national antecedent, related to discrimination in our country Costa Rica, we found out that it increased by 71%, but this time in the social networks field. This

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

article, “UN warns Costa Rica Has Growing Hate Speech and Discrimination”, discusses that the UN is making a study in 2021-2022. It is focused on social media discrimination and hate, where everybody can experience it. Fernandez (2022, para. 5). informs that the UN used different social media apps such as Facebook and Twitter, using Artificial Intelligence software to detect messages and that way, to know how many men or women and their ages were.

This article mentions that the purpose is to analyze how much discrimination, especially on the internet, there is in Costa Rica. It's surprising that it has even increased. We should think about raising awareness and reflect that we must stop with this and set an example that we are a friendly country in every sense. After looking into the issue, Fernandez (2022) stated that the investigation evidenced that more than 60% of discrimination messages were coming from men, and 77% of the messages were to insult or make people feel badly. According to Fernandez, Allegra Baiocchi, the UN Coordinator in CR expressed that all the data collected can help us to reflect what the purpose of acting against all types of discrimination is.

In addition, Baiocchi talked about political spaces and their importance of them such as giving solutions instead of acting violent or expressing hate as it is not the correct time, and it should never be. In this article there are different fields of discrimination analyzed and hate speeches affecting people in social media. The four main ones were: Politics and elections, sexual orientation, gender, and xenophobia. According to Fernandez (2022, para. 10), Baiocchi expressed her concern, and her conclusion is that we are all participants in social media, and it is our responsibility to make a change. She insists on committing to ending this once and for all. Working to have a better and safer country and always thinking about equality.

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

Finally, our last antecedent taking national place is under the name “Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination considers the report of Costa Rica” written in 2015 by the United Nations which informs about a proposal and considerations to eliminate all racial discrimination and considering that Costa Rica is a multi-cultural country, motivated them to start with this movement. Alejandro Solano Ortiz, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Religion talks about initiating a movement to promote a Costa Rica with no racial discrimination, no xenophobia, or racism. The purpose of this is to have an inclusive and better society with no discrimination that does not judge people based on race. A peaceful and united society is the dream of this movement (United Nations, 2015, para. 8). Costa Rican Government also had a dialogue with indigenous people mentioning topics such as security and laws in their territory. They also referred to a known book in Costa Rica’s school named “Cocori” referring to this as some Afro-Costa Ricans feel offended because this book was a requirement in previous years at school.

Costa Rican Government also mentioned indigenous inclusivity and for them to have good quality of life, and the importance of helping them to have water and decent jobs because they deserve a decent life just like the rest of the Costa Ricans. According to United Nations (2015, para. 3). Mr. Solano expressed that the Committee was such a great option for Costa Rica to work on an equal society that supports each other and dispute against these social issues. The objective was to develop and promote programs that transmit peace, security, and harmony in society, especially working with Afro-Costa Ricans and letting them know that there are anti-discriminatory plans and letting them know that they can access a fair life. Moreover, this paper mentions more areas of what they are working on to stop the different types of discrimination.

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

United Nations stated, “A new migration law, which had entered into validity in 2010, had a humanist approach and was in line with the principles of equality, non-discrimination, and integration.” (United Nations, 2015, para. 11). They are also working on other areas such as sexual orientation.

The purpose of the country is to accomplish a society free of racism. Listening to people's testimonies when they have suffered discrimination. The paper is so interesting because they debated many discriminatory situations that they hope to change and work on. For example, as we mentioned before, Cocorí's book was affecting and offending many people. The government listened to them, and so the book is not a requirement at schools anymore. For a society to function well, the government needs to listen to its people. The writers of the aforementioned document also hope to work on some other areas like sports and employment. Mr. Ortiz concluded that Costa Rica is going to work on having a fairer country with the Committee's help. Every member of the country is also important because they can express and make movements and they will be listened, too.

The biggest task for them is to combat racism and xenophobia and as Costa Rican, it is necessary to participate in positive movements against all of this. We are the ones who have the power to act right, always remembering that we all have the same value, the same human rights, the same equality, the same respect for each other, and we are the same for God. This article shows that there is still a lot of work to do, but there is a hope that comes with a defined path forward.

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

1.3 Scope

- The aim of this research is to decrease discrimination in society by focusing on King's anti-discrimination messages. We know that discrimination is a very serious issue in all countries, and it is difficult to deal with it; however, that is no excuse for not trying and following in King's footsteps. In one way or another, King worked hard to make his country a better place, and we are sure he had positive results as well as great impacts. Following King's messages or reminding people about his dialogues, we are going to analyze his methods.

1. People will reflect after reading this research and will make a social change for the good of society by supporting human rights. The goal is to persuade people to make positive changes. They need to analyze themselves and change what they are doing wrong. They can even join to people who are activists and support human rights.
2. Parents will work with their children and teachers with their students to instill equality and nonviolence. This is one of our dreams, based on raising children and teaching them limits, inclusion, and respect for others. Parents and teachers, we must teach them that we are all equal and not instill hatred or any concept that could lead them to start practicing discrimination.
3. In addition, the research paper's goal is to know that after this investigation, there has been a change in society due to King's movements and that there is a positive difference between the 1950s and 60s to current society.
4. Discrimination will be greatly reduced and eliminated. This is our biggest goal, but we are not 100% on whether discrimination can be eliminated. We know that there is too

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

much on what we must do and work. However, we know that we can gradually make changes in society and thus at least reduce this problem.

Therefore, chapter I started by explaining the problem of this thesis: discrimination, which is existing all the time and millions of people suffering because of this. Using as the main source the book **The Autobiography of Martin Luther King Jr.** where many forms of discrimination happened such as racism, social inequality, disrespect for human rights, and violence. Because of these forms of discrimination, we decided to have specific objectives like identifying problems related to discrimination in the book, comparing sociopolitical discrimination from 50s and 60s referenced in the book to current discrimination in America, and analyzing strategies used by King to reduce discrimination, to understand how discrimination works and how people can change it.

Chapter II

Theoretical Framework

This chapter reviews the theoretical part of this thesis. We mention some definitions such as literature, literary theory, themes, symbols, motifs, as well as the definition of sociopolitical analysis. We explain our approach which is the sociopolitical one. Also, we perform an analysis of this approach. It is important to mention that after mentioning the definitions of each item, we give an example and identify them, so readers can learn about them. In addition, we talk about effective ways to recognize them, and we do an analysis of each of them. Moreover, we explain the difference between symbols and motifs. The importance of this chapter is to work on our theoretical part studying each of them to have a clearer meaning of them. Finally, in this chapter we mention the author's biography, who is Martin Luther King's and then we mention the plot, talking about the three most important events in the biography and plot.

2.1 Literary Theories and Approaches

2.1.1 Definition of Literature

According to the Royal Academy of Spain (RAE abbreviated in Spanish), literature is a type of artistic expression that uses spoken or written language. Literary stories can reveal feelings, express an idea, sensations, smells, flavors, places, characters, experiences, and situations due to the poetic function of language. It also expresses a plot, which can be real or imagined. Literature as an art is characterized by the use of aesthetic elements, the pleasure of reading, awakening the reader's imagination and the ability to transfer them to unimaginable

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

places and times. (Vicente, 2022, p. 1). The term also refers to a series of literary works from a region. It arises from the creativity and originality of each author when creating fictional stories full of fantasy and imagination, as well as presenting real-life stories based on experience and sensations. Lyrical, epic, narrative, and dramatic are the genres. Literary and rhetorical figures are used to describe the story, which is an unconventional use of language. For example, metaphors, similes, themes, symbols, etc.

Utopía para Realistas by Rutger Bregman is a literary essay, which is an example of literature. In this book, they talk about how people are living with their material commodities and enjoy their rich lives without carrying about anything else, but there is poorness and inequality in society. This book encourages to make a change in society to have a better one. Around ninety percent of human beings were experiencing poverty, starving, dirtiness, lack of respect, ignorance situations and some others in the past. The philosopher Blaise Pascal described life as suffering and sadness during the XVII (Bregman, 2017, p. 11). We can review that all these social problems have been affecting society for many years and the book mentions that it has changed over more than 200 years, and positive changes have happened. Many people have food, a place to stay, millions of them are intelligent in many ways. The majority of people have experienced increases in quality of life. This book shows us the fact that we must keep working on these social issues and it makes us reflect about the society we live in.

Values are broad guidelines or standards by which we assess the goodness of objects, actions, or people. They serve as the foundation for the objectives and goals that people and societies aspire to because they are closely related to what we regard as important, good,

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

preferable, or desirable. Social values include things like liberty, tolerance, friendship, security, peace, equality, beauty, social cohesion, nature preservation, honesty, wealth, tradition, happiness, or respect for others. Values are standards that describe how things ought to be and how we ought to act (Becerril et al., 2018, pp. 130-131).

Finally, we want to discuss a little bit about literary criticism before moving on to literary theory. Literature analysis is another name for it. It is one of the three branches of the study of literature and primarily applies to texts. The critical literature is neither small nor insignificant, according to Richards (2017, p. 5), and its key figures, starting with Aristotle, have frequently been among the most brilliant minds of their time.

2.1.2 Definition of Literary Theory

Literary theory is the field that studies literature and analyzes the structure of its discourse. It is a collection of ideas and methods for handling literature in practice. By literary theory, we refer to a theory that reveals what literature means. Literary theory is an explanation of the fundamental ideas or instruments people need to comprehend literature. Literary interpretations are theoretically grounded, but they can be used to justify a wide range of critical activities. (Boston Public Library, 2023, p. 1). Literary theory expresses the author-work relationship; literary theory creates the significance of race, class, and gender for a literary review, both from the viewpoint of the author's biography and an analysis of their thematic presence within texts. It takes a variety of approaches to comprehend the job of its historical background in the performance situation, as well as the meaning of linguistic and unconscious textual elements.

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

Literary theory resurfaces in the mid-20th century onwards, and in this case, we will talk about 10 key events in this theory. The literary theory was the direct result of developments in linguistics—for example, the 1958 Indiana Conference on Interdisciplinary Style can be seen as an important marker of the growing importance of linguistics within humanity. The literary theory includes many fields such as linguistics, psychology, criticism, and structuralism. Literary theory aimed to find effective ways to teach theory, not just study it in college. For example, the McCabe Affair of 1981 talks about specific difficulties that demonstrate the for a detailed exposition by exemplification and discussion (*Barry, 2017, p. 268*). There are examples of literary theory which were the first, but all of them were written in French, some in German, and Russian, but by 1970 they had not been translated.

2.1.3.1 Sociopolitical Approach

It is referring to anything that is related to social and political aspects. Combining Sociology and Politics, it represents the intersection of two sciences and examines the phenomena, applications, and structures of politics generated from a social perspective. Thus, sociopolitical science evaluates and measures the influence and impact of politics on society, even in relation to aspects and events of a political nature. Sociopolitical science studies and analyzes society's behavior towards politics, the effects it causes, people's acceptance or rejection of government, and the consequences of this acceptance or rejection.

We must know that to understand better the sociopolitical approach, we need to know what sociology and what politics are. Sociology is the study of how individuals behave within groups and how these groups shape their behavior (Thorpe et al., 2020, p. 11). This includes how

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

groups are formed, their motivations and how these dynamics sustain and change the group or effect social change. Today, the scope of sociology extends from the theoretical study of social processes, structures, and systems to the application of these theories in the context of social policy. Furthermore, since society is a collection of individuals, there is an inevitable connection between the structure of society as a whole and the behavior of individual members. Sociologists may thus focus on the institutions and organization of society, different social groups and the stratification within them, or the interactions and experiences of individuals. On the other hand, Giddens, et al., (2018), stated that it is possible to think of what we do in life as a combination of intended and unintended consequences. Studying the equilibrium between social reproduction and social transformation is the responsibility of sociology. Because of the continuity between what people do every day, every year, and the social practices that follow, social reproduction can occur. Changes take place in two ways: partially because people want them to and partially because of unintended consequences (Giddens, et al., 2018, p. 33).

In conversations about business, family, and the news, politics is a common topic of conversation. The phrase is used to describe a wide range of actors' actions, including those of soccer coaches toward their players, businesses toward clients or competitors, students, and teachers, even parents and children in their interactions, etc. It also expands, as is only natural, as we deal with those who claim to have political activity as their primary responsibility and who manifest themselves in some way on the public stage, including leaders at all levels of state, regional, and municipal government, civil servants, representatives of party interest groups, representatives from the media, representatives from churches, and others (Vallès & Puig, 2020, p. 1).

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

2.1.4.1 Definition of Sociopolitics

Many of the topics investigated by sociologists, economists, and political researchers may not be properly sociological, economic, or political. Environmental protection, socioeconomic inequality, and the position of Christianity in the community, among other issues, are sociopolitical in nature since they incorporate social and political considerations. The term "sociopolitical" is defined by Merriam-Webster as involving or referring to factors related to politics and society. According to the dictionary, the term was first used in 1884. Political sociology provides a variety of theories to explain topics concerning politics and society. Pluralism, for example, implies that society's varied groups have competing interests and seek to reconcile them in the political field. According to elite theory, an elite group has the majority of sociopolitical power and controls the political system in order to achieve its own goals. Many contemporary challenges are sociopolitical in nature, such as immigration, impoverishment, the influence of religion in politics, and racial inequality (Hall, 2017, p. 1).

This is known as the politicization of society, that level of interest that society has in the political sphere, since there are many nations where their citizens have little interest in politics, they only assume their duty to be a good citizen and do assert their rights, such as suffrage (in democracies), while in other cases, for different reasons such as a political situation, economic crisis, presidential assassination or any other event of great importance for the country, it generates that the citizen and the society as a whole pay close attention to politics.

Cognitive studies, the theory of evolution as studies of emotions, and new materialism are some of the most recent studies in literary theory. All of them aim to break down the partition

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

between the mind and the body, between the idealizing abstraction that enabled Homo Sapiens to establish civilization and the actual physical activity that he enables and in which such an abstract mental representation is rooted. Studies in cognitive literature focus on how the mind functions. The notion that all knowledge is embodied, or that it takes the form of unique schemata like inside/outside, top/bottom, center/margin, etc., is one that has gained a lot of traction. Studies of affect or emotion pay attention to the strength and emotions in both real life and literature (Rivkin & Ryan, 2017, p. 31).

2.1.5.1 Performing an Analysis Using Sociopolitical Approach

Before developing a small performance, we want to mention an example of an analysis of the book "**Speaking Spanish in the United States**" that uses the sociopolitical area but in this case of language; however, what is interesting is to identify the elements that are included in this approach. Leeman & Fuller (2021) stated in their book that they make use of social theory covering a lot of information. In addition to topics such as history, law, political science, and sociology, this book shows us that languages, the way we communicate, is related to the social and political, but there are also many issues that are related to the political and social that we live day by day. (Leeman & Fuller, 2021, p. 20)

We will mention a few of the many steps, stages, or pieces of advice that we can follow when conducting a sociopolitical analysis, and they are useful when we are unsure about how to conduct this kind of analysis. The initial step is choosing a research topic. We will then be able to plan out our research more precisely. It is necessary to read and evaluate sources to learn more about this subject. To develop a comprehensive understanding of your topic, the researcher must

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

combine information from various sources. Verify the information sources' credibility. Do some research and a paper. For a list of relevant books and articles, conduct a literature review. Make a research question or hypothesis. Choose the research strategy that will best address your research question (Kiran, 2020, p. 5).

2.2 Themes, Symbols, Motifs.

2.2.1 Definition of Theme

A theme is the main idea of a work of literature, book, or art according to Cambridge Dictionary. Therefore, it is the central message or idea that the author is trying to communicate. Referring to the theme of a book is all about a lesson or universal idea that contains the entire story. Every book, art, song, or movie has a theme, and they can be the same or different. In addition, the books can have many themes instead of just one. There are many themes, but they could be about growth, love, betrayal, hate, life, war, revenge, society, loss, etc.

2.2.2.1 Identifying Themes

Themes are not really stated directly. Themes can be found in many places, such as: the title of the book, the cover art, main characters, character's actions and words, the setting, symbols in the book, and the plot. Identifying themes or the theme of a book sometimes is difficult, since it does not say "love" for example, but instead we must decide them and conclude if they are talking about love or not. The symbols or a motif that recurs frequently throughout the work serve to define the theme, which is the message extracted from the literary work. Choosing a word that accurately describes the literary work, helps to determine its theme. Then it is ideal

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

to consider turning that chosen word into a lesson of real life to finally know the theme.

(Fleming, 2020, p.1)

We can utilize some ideas and techniques to help us locate them more accurately. Taking notes is essential, especially when identifying literary characteristics such as storyline, setting, linguistic style, point of view, protagonists, and so on. We must remember that none of these elements aid in getting directly to the theme but identifying them aids in having clearer information and understanding the texts to discover themes. We ask inquiries like, "What were the conflicts at work?" What was the most crucial point in the work? Is the author able to resolve the conflict? How did the literary work come to a close? Furthermore, it is critical to identify the subject; for example, if we wanted to tell someone what the text or book was about, how would we explain it? What would we call the subject? The characters, particularly the protagonist, must then be identified. What is its identity? Is the main character related to any of the other characters? Is the protagonist changing throughout the story? (Lombardi, 2019, p. 2)

The final step is to establish the author's feelings about the characters and the decisions they make. We ask questions like: What is the author's perspective on the resolution of the plot? We can also wonder about the author's message and intentions. We can find the theme in that message. Looking for hints in the language used, quotes from the main characters, or conflict situations help to identify themes. (Lombardi, 2019, p. 2)

2.2.3.1 Analyzing Themes

In general, certain methods are used to concisely analyze the themes. For example, "recognition."

There are two steps involved in performing it. Finding the idea that best expresses the text's

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

information or the idea that occurs most frequently comes first. It begs the question, "What is the text about?" Then the other method is just to ask questions and it's called "questioning." The phrases must be examined in order to determine the overarching theme that unites them.

Analyzing requires answering general questions. One must ask: What subject is being covered in the text? What point is the author trying to make? When we have the answers to these inquiries, we will have a wealth of knowledge that will improve our ability to analyze the text and determine what subjects are covered. Moreover, Ryan & Bernard (2003) explain that some other methods to use are repetitions, which is about when we read themes that are repeated through the story. Another comparison method involves comparing two expressions, perhaps from the same or separate sources, and asking, "How is one statement distinct from or equal to the other?" The general similarities and differences generated by this query are themes (Ryan & Bernard, 2003, pp. 89-91).

2.2.4.1 Effective Ways to Recognize Themes

The theme of a book is the central notion that runs across the plot and unites the many elements of the story. A piece of fiction could have one or several themes, and they are not necessarily obvious. In many stories, the theme evolves gradually, and we don't completely grasp the fundamental ideas or themes unless we're really focused and finally understand them. Themes might be wide or focused on a specific concept. A romance novel, for example, may include the obvious, but extremely wide, theme of romance, but the plot may also explore themes related to society or families. Many stories feature a major topic and multiple secondary themes that contribute to the development of the big theme (Fleming, 2019, p. 1).

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

2.2.5.1 Examples of Themes Functions in Literary Analysis.

Let us look at some examples and their explanation of each of them. First, as we have mentioned before, themes can be about love, redemption, mortality, human versus nature, etc. One of the most common themes is Judgment. For example, in books people are judged because of being different, because of having a disease, because of being a woman, because of their skin color, etc. They are judged for many reasons, as well as because a woman got pregnant when it was not the right time and because that character did something bad. Literary works such as "The Hunchback of Notre Dame" and "To Kill a Mockingbird" show us judgment as themes in them. (Fleming, 2020, p. 2)

Moving on to another theme example, we know that war has been going on for many years, and there have been terrible conflicts where people just want peace. Another example of a theme we have is peace and war. We have many books related to war, but a great example is "**The Boy in the Striped Pajamas**", where there was a lot of injustice, where people starved to death, where they were killed too. A poor child who only wanted peace, to play, to live his life and to eat, while on the other side there was another rich child who, with his innocence, did not understand the actions of his father. In addition, we know that the characters in each of the books related to the war want it to end as soon as possible to have a quiet life with "peace". The book "**Gone with the Wind**" is also an example of this theme, but transmitting the three phases: before, during, and after the war (Fleming, 2020, p. 2).

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

2.2.6 Definition of Symbols

According to Shore (2022) the symbol is an illustration based on the idea that something or someone can imply more than what is obvious. In other words, a symbol is a term that refers to or alludes to a reality that is not mentioned in the text. It could be the result of a logical, historical, emotional, or other association. Symbolism can be used in any literary work to add or represent, meaning that goes beyond what is literally said. As a result, the symbols are elements that are not immediately obvious. The person reading should indeed work hard to find them, which can be small or large (Shore, 2022, p. 1). It is necessary to carefully read the narration to properly understand.

2.2.7.1 Identifying Symbols in a Lecture.

We need to have a basic understanding of symbols' characteristics to recognize them when reading. We must remember that symbols play a significant role in literary language. The substance implied by the reality that the symbol depicts is categorized as having a fundamental interior and collective meaning. Typically, the symbol implies a higher level of reality than the symbolized object. It is also distinguished by its well-known allusion to the collective unconscious. It is thought to be an allegory because of how frequently it is used. As a result, we can recognize them. When reading the literary work, we must interpret them even though they won't be visible (Shore, 2022, p. 2).

2.2.8.1 Analyzing Symbols.

Symbols can sometimes be hidden within a text. However, there are some steps that will aid us in analyzing them. First step we must work on, is reading the text, or paragraph. This

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

expresses information that can help to reach out to the subject or repeated information. In order to connect ideas, we have to think critically about what it is expressing. They can be ideas that are represented by some other objects. We need to ask questions such as: What are the characteristics in the literary work? What is the object? What does the text is trying to express? What do the ideas mean? What is the theme and the meaning of the author's intentions when using a symbol? (Dang, 2022, para. 5).

2.2.9.1 Effective Ways to Recognize Symbols

The symbols vary, and there are many of them; however, it can be difficult to recognize them in the texts. Some types of symbols present in literature are colors. Generally, in literature colors are associated with emotions, for example, red is synonymous with romance, white is related to light, and blue with serenity and peace. Another example is nature. There are elements of nature that are related to stages of human life. As it can be seen in the seasons, spring, summer, autumn, and winter, they are usually coupled with the birth, growth, old age, and death of a person. The third example is the directions. In this aspect, the four cardinal points are taken as a representation of various elements. For example, the East is associated with the renewal and birth of an individual. The last example is animals. Many have taken animals as distinctive of various feelings of the human being, the lion and the peacock for certain people constitute the personification of pride (Morales, 2020, pp. 1-2).

2.2.10.1 Examples of Symbols Functions in Literary Analysis.

In this case, we have symbol examples and their explanations. Rain in many situations is related to the feeling of sadness. The heart is usually associated with love and the ability to love

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

that human beings have. The crown of laurels, for many, represents the maximum of victories. The white dove, in almost the whole world, this dove is the symbol of the peace that is desired to be obtained. Balance generally evokes the balance that must exist in the world between good and bad, but with a greater inclination towards good; that is, it invites to strengthen the value of justice, which is its true meaning. Likewise, the phrase "a new dawn is coming" implies not only the beginning of a new day but also that better opportunities are approaching. The monsters are elements of a symbolic nocturnal nature. For authors like Antonio Machado, "the sunset" is a symbol of death and sadness. Religion, history, myths, and literature itself (or cinema and television) constantly create recognizable and effective symbols. A very quick example is the Trojan horse, which appeared in Homer's Iliad and which we all recognize today, or the apple, which we have all associated, through the popularized story of Adam and Eve, with temptation (Morales, 2020, p. 3).

2.2.11 Definition of Motifs

A motif is any sound, action, image, or other form of representation that serves to convey the theme. It is frequently used to symbolize a central concept or the primary subject of artistic creation. It is sometimes used interchangeably with the theme even though it represents it. The reader keeps noticing the motif in the work because of its repetitive usage. It highlights the ideas and events that best illustrate the work's main theme. For the reader to follow the theme's progression, the writer carefully inserts themes. It always strengthens the author's primary message, which is what he wants to convey through his writing. It is frequently utilized by writers to depict the progression of the theme (Meirow, 2018, pp. 1-2).

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

2.2.12.1 Difference Between Symbols and Motifs

According to Smith (2023), the distinction between motifs and symbols is that motifs are used to draw attention to the writing's main idea and show what subject or concept the piece is focused on. In contrast, symbols are used just one or two times throughout the entire reading to clarify a point. A motif is a prominent element that recurs frequently in literary works, such as a tool or a reference. It can be used in a variety of ways, including in phrases, music, and images. Under the three types of signs, a symbol is classified as a "sign proper." The relationship between the symbol's signifying object and its representation is entirely a matter of social convention, not of nature. For example, shaking hands with someone (Smith, 2023, p. 1).

We must be clear that while symbols are used to represent any idea or thing predominating in the plot, motifs, the literary elements, are used to indicate the central theme of the piece of work. The use of recurring themes is common in literary works of writing. While only a few times throughout the entire work are symbols used. So that a reader can easily follow the theme's development. Themes are subtly inserted throughout the work. Symbols, on the other hand, are used to convey a writer's idea or thought about the context. Every author uses motifs in their work differently. Each author develops their own motifs in accordance with their story. While symbols are created through social customs and typically, due to the importance of them, some become universal. The use of motifs strengthens the writer's main point, which they want to convey through their writing, while symbols are used to give the work more structure and meaning (Smith, 2023, p. 2).

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

2.2.14.1 Analyzing Motifs.

We notice repetitions right away when reading a novel, a lengthy poem, or even a short story. In the article “Literary Devices, Definition and Examples of Literary Terms” shares some examples such as the fish from Ernest Hemingway's **The Old Man and the Sea**. It might be an idea like the revolution George Orwell presents in **Animal Farm**. It might be an animal, object, symbol, or even a smile that appears throughout the narrative with various characters and demonstrates its importance to the plot. According to Smith, even the main story's plot structure might reappear at various points to draw our attention to the fact that it is recurring (Smith, 2023, p. 3). We need to be careful when reading as it will give us a solution right away and clear ideas.

2.3 Author's Biography

2.3.1 August 6th, 1946: The Atlanta Constitution publishes King's Letter.

Martin Luther King began his freshman year at Morehouse College in 1944 at just being 15 years old. Having been in this college for two years, King writes a small letter without explaining his motives for writing it, however, it is believed that what motivated him was the deaths of a veteran who participated in World War II. In addition to other people murdered in Georgia, this happened because of their skin color. This letter was published by an editor of the Atlanta Constitution, being one of the largest newspapers in the USA, especially in Atlanta.

The Atlanta Constitution newspaper confirms why Martin Luther King wrote this letter, as well as it gives information on the people killed days before King wrote the letter. So, it refers to the death of this veteran who participated in World War II as we mentioned before, with the name of Maceo Snipes. The fact that he voted, mainly because he was the only black who did so

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

in his place of residence is of extreme importance (King, 1946). This angered the racists and unfortunately, they shot him. In addition, a few days later, couples were murdered on July 26, 1946. The names of the victims were George and Mae Murray Dorsey and Roger and Dorothy Malcom. "They were murdered after Roger Malcom had a dispute with a local white farmer. Dorsey was seven months pregnant when she was beaten and shot to death" Bentley (2019, p. 1). These deaths led King to express what he felt at only 17 years old and always trying to support equality.

The letter mentions about the fact of hiding the situation about rights and opportunities. King is critical of those who attempt to "obscure the real question of rights and opportunities." We know that King never put up with racism and tried to instill good values in others. Many times, it happens that when people are taught to practice equality, to treat all people without exception regardless of their skin color or race, and are taught to value them and have empathy, their values disappear, and they no longer listen. People ignore or act as if they are not the ones we are talking to, covering the truth, and ignoring the true cruel situation that "blacks" live day after day, as King references in his letter.

On the other hand, the Stanford article informs us that King, in his letter published by the Atlanta Constitution, refers to race mixing in the USA. It hasn't happened because of blacks, but because of whites who take their actions and make exceptions, plus they claim that whites are the best race. In addition, he refers to the fact that all people of color want, and demand is that they have the same rights and opportunities as the rest of the people, especially to be treated like white Americans. They want the right to work and receive treatment like that of whites, the right

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

to a decent education, health insurance without being treated differently, as well as entertainment and public services without being criticized. They deserve with all due respect the right to vote, all people deserve to be treated equally before the law, receive the same values such as empathy, love, kindness, and respect.

2.3.2 February 25th, 1948: King is Appointed Assistant Pastor at a Baptist Church.

Martin Luther King always grew up going to church and surrounded by a Christian family. Senter (2017, p. 13) stated that Martin Luther King Jr.'s adult life had as its central theme refusing to hate. He was brought up in the Christian faith, after all. The social gospel was practiced at his family's Baptist church. This meant thinking about and combating social issues, such as racial injustice, using the teachings of Jesus Christ, such as "Love Thy Neighbor." Martin Luther King always loved Jesus and his neighbors. He wrote a book called "Strength to Love", where he expresses everything related to his love for others, Christ, and his Christianity. King refers to the Bible talking about Luke 24:34 about the great love of Jesus towards others, where Jesus has no hate and decided to say a phrase of love. (King, 2019, p. 31). This motivated him and he always had God present in his heart.

According to Vietze (2017) from the book **The Life and Death of Martin Luther King Jr.**, King's father was a preacher at the Ebenezer Baptist Church, so young King grew up going to church. Then he was ordered as a minister at a Baptist church, but after a while, he became an assistant preacher at the same church he would go when he was a kid and his father was a preacher at that church in Atlanta, Georgia (pp. 6-8). King is known for his magnificent peaceful protests and inspiring speeches on racism and discrimination in general, but many believe he

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

began his humble ministerial journey just as a dream, and at the end, it came to reality as he was fulfilling it. (The Home School in the Woods Team, 2021, p. 1).

2.3.3 1957: King is Named President of the SCLC.

Currently, around the world, there are many organizations that support civil rights. There are people who have always marched against discrimination and support equality. There have always been activists and different supporters around the world, such as Black Lives Matter in the United States, and some of them continue to remain after many years of being created, such as the Southern Christian Leadership Conference for its acronym SCLC. According to National Park Service (2022, p. 1), important activists were part of this Foundation, such as Ralph Abernathy, Martin Luther King Jr., Bayard Rustin, Reverend Frederick Lee "Freddie" Shuttlesworth, and some others, but not least since each one of them was very important for the creation of this civil rights organization. The Ebenezer Baptist Church was part of this foundation, as this organization took place in this church when it all started; however, this organization was born out of the Montgomery bus boycott.

The boycott of the Montgomery buses lasted from December 5, 1955, to December 21, 1956. Winter & Fathi (2018, p. 19) reported that it began when Rosa Parks refused to be friendly and offer her seat on a bus to a white man. Jim Crow, the racial segregation system in the southern Baptist United States, dictated that in addition to sitting at the back of the bus, African Americans had to stand when all seats were busy. Parks was arrested for violating this rule. In response, the African American community of Montgomery set up a campaign to eliminate Jim Crow from the city's buses and refused to sponsor them until the policy was changed. A year

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

later they did, Montgomery buses have been segregated. The organizers, part of a group called Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA), announced the victory. Boycott leaders, including a young Martin Luther King Jr. who served as president of the MIA, formed the SCLC.

The boycott for buses caused similar protests throughout the south, so King and Reverend Ralph Abernathy, who served as director of the MIA program, met with civil rights activists in the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta January 10 and 11, 1957. They joined for groups of local activists and organized rallies in several southern states to boost the success of Montgomery (National Park Service, 2022, p. 1). Although they believed that they could end discrimination, they have seen firsthand how civil protests can generate a social change, and civil rights activists in Jim Crow South faced many other obstacles, but their commitment was not exempt from consequences. Abernathy's house and church were burned to the foundations, and the group received innumerable written and verbal threats, but that did not stop the formation of the South Black Leadership Conference on nonviolent transport and integration.

According to SCLC in the Greelane article "*Un Perfil de la Conferencia de Liderazgo Cristiano del Sur (SCLC)*" the Atlanta Conference was just the beginning. Valentine's Day of 1957, civil rights activists met once again in New Orleans. There were officials and appointed President King, Treasurer Abernathy, the vice president, the Reverend CK Steele, to Reverend Secretary TJ Jemison, General Minister in Augustin. In August 1957, leaders adopted their current name for the group, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. They determined that the best way to implement a strategic platform for mass freedom is through associations with

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

community groups in the southern states. In the Convention, the group also decided to include people from all races and religions among its members, although most participants were African American and Christians (p. 2).

Moreover, this included boycotts, marches, and other forms of nonviolent protest, and it was viewed as contentious by many in the black community, who believed that segregation should be challenged in court. The SCLC's leadership, the majority of whom were ministers, believed that churches should be involved in political activism as well, and many of their meetings were held in black churches, which became important symbols in the civil rights struggle. The organization quickly rose to prominence alongside several other major civil rights organizations known as the "Big Five": the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the National Urban League (NUL), the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE). The SCLC has always prioritized citizenship schools and efforts to desegregate individual cities such as Albany, Georgia, Birmingham, Alabama, and St. Augustine, Florida. (SCLC, 2017, p. 1) It was instrumental in the 1963 March on Washington, as well as the 1965 Selma Voting Rights Campaign and March to Montgomery. In 1967, the SCLC expanded its focus to include issues of economic inequality, launching the Poor People's Campaign. From the time of the organization's founding until his death in 1968, Martin Luther King, Jr. served as its first president. James Lowery and Ralph Abernathy followed King as presidents, respectively, serving until 1977 and 1997. As a national and worldwide organization for human rights, the SCLC is still functioning today.

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

Finally, SCLC has been involved in many civil rights campaigns. These included civil rights schools designed to teach African Americans to read and write so that they could approve literacy tests during the voting record. Several protests racism in Birmingham, Alabama. March in Washington to end racial segregation throughout the country. He also played papers in the campaign for the right of 1963 Selma vote, the 1965 Montgomery march, and the 1967 poor campaign (SCLC, 2017. p. 1). This reflects King's growing interest in solving the problem of economic inequality. In essence, many of King's achievements are the direct result of their participation in SCLC.

2.4 Plot

2.4.1 King Delivers his First National Address, "Give Us The Ballot," for Freedom.

This is a speech that King gives, and he expresses hope to urge the government to fulfill the promise related to a decision called, "Brown V. Levison". According to Stanford University, this led to bringing together important people like Roy Wilkins and Philip Randolph along with King and more people specialized in defending civil rights. More than 19 thousand people paid attention to the speeches, among other activities such as activist testimonies or music-related activities. Finally, King expresses and urges the president as well as each congressional representative for them to promise and fulfill the right to vote, allowing African Americans to vote. In addition, King expressed his feelings towards alleged betrayals by political parties, as they were unfair. "The Democrats have betrayed it by capitulating before the prejudices and undemocratic practices of the southern Dixiecrats." King (1957, p. 1)

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

2.4.2 King Delivers his "I Have a Dream" Speech.

There is a huge probability that many people know about this speech, as there is a big or small probability that many people do not. "I Have a Dream" speech has been such a famous and incredible one which has helped people to be motivated and create more speeches using the phrase "I Have a Dream" or even this speech by Martin Luther King Jr delivered on August 28, 1963, during the March on Washington, has helped many people to change their lives and see the world from another positive perspective (Sundquist, 2022, p. 1). Since then, this speech even phrase "I Have a Dream" has been in society and many people know King because of this amazing and beautiful speech. Mainly because it mentions real and horrible situations such as racism, as well as the support presented in it for equality talking about human rights and freedom. The most surprising is that King used a perfect tone of voice, and it touched thousands of hearts with his intelligence and wisdom when saying every word from his speech inspiring people to be better, or inspiring Afro-Americans to fight in passive ways for their rights.

On the other hand, Amy Tikkanen, author, and writer of Britannica stated that "I Have a Dream" speech is a call for values such as equality and freedom, as well as this speech has become part of American history. Participating approximately 300.000 people who took place at Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C., for this march. The first day the protesters talked about racial discrimination and encouraged people to always support civil rights. In this march, many different speeches were performed. Then, Martin Luther King took place to deliver his speech, a few minutes later, he talked about the Emancipation Proclamation, which he mentioned that it came to give light to thousands of Negro slaves who always had received injustice and no peace

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

at all; however, he mentions that a century later there is still no freedom for them, and there is discrimination everywhere (Tikkanen, 2023, p. 1).

Martin Luther King encouraged that there were many difficulties, expressing that even when we do not see them, they will come, he still had a dream and his main purpose of that dream was to see his kids where they were not judged by their color of their skin or by any other negative reason, but by their personalities and the way they acted, where they were not suffering because of racism, a place where they were not discriminated by a cruel generation. King wanted Alabama to be a better place where Afro-American kids could play with white ones and share time with no discrimination, exceptions, or divisions between them. He wanted Alabama to have peace between kids where they could see each other equally, knowing that each of them has the exact same human rights.

Finally, according to Tikkanen (2023) King did a great job and he touched people's hearts with his speech as they encouraged him yelling positive phrases. So, King finished his speech saying "Free at last, free at last. Thank God Almighty, we are free at last.", letting people know that at the end of all, there are possibilities to win the battle, to be free, there are always ways to get results and always be positive. Love is always going to win. Good thoughts, intentions, and good people are always going to win because God help them. On the other hand, the speech was considered the greatest of the 20th century, noted for its power and resonance, and thanks to that, many believed the speech helped secure passage of the Civil Rights Act in 1964 (Tikkanen, 2023, p. 2). Moreover, in the book "**The Dream King: How the Dream of Martin Luther King, Jr. Is Being Fulfilled to Heal Racism in America**" by Will Ford and

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

Matt Lockett expresses about his dream of a society at least with less racism. Where he achieved many things and tried to delete huge part of racism (Ford & Lockett, 2018, p. 27). It is admirable how he always wanted and tried so hard to have a better society.

2.4.3 King receives the Nobel Peace Prize at a ceremony in Norway.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. won the Nobel Peace Prize on December 10, 1964, taking place in Oslo, Norway where important people received awards for their great efforts. According to National Park Service (2018) many documents related to the awards, nominations or reports are taken as secret and are filed in the Norwegian Nobel Committee since this ceremony. However, King received the Nobel Peace Prize thanks to all his efforts, his courage, sacrifices, and his great skills developed in promoting peace, and in not using violence (p. 1).

King did not give himself the honor only for himself, but he said that it was won thanks to movements and the participation of the people, which are to be admired a lot. Many people recognized him for this Nobel Prize. Moreover, the book **King: A Life** by Jonathan Eig mentions words by Martin Luther King when he received his Nobel Prize, "I do not consider this merely an honor to me personally, but a tribute to the discipline, wise restraint, and majestic courage of the millions of gallant Blacks and Whites of good will who have followed a rule of love." He also said he intended to donate "every penny" of the \$54,000 award to the civil rights movement (Eig, 2023, p. 375).

To summarize, Chapter II is based mainly on theoretical information. It is the chapter with the most theoretical information, before talking more in depth in next chapter. It starts by focusing on literary theories and approaches. Then it explains the definition of each element such

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

as literature, the definition of approach, and sociopolitical approach. Moreover, it describes literary devices such as themes, symbols, and motifs, and then ways to identify, analyze, and recognize them and provides examples of them. The chapter ends by detailing three important events of Martin Luther King's life, and then mentions the plot with three important events, as well as making reference to episodes in the book.

Chapter III

Methodological Framework

The framework for the methodology is the section of our research where we outline the theoretical and practical approaches used to analyze the issue or subject under consideration. The participants and sample, tools or equipment, the design, method, and data analysis are all included. Moreover, in this following chapter, we are going to explain every element of the methodological framework in theory such as the research approach, which includes the qualitative approach. Then we talk about our research design which is descriptive, its characteristics, and stages that help us have a guide to do it. Moreover, we explain about our information sources giving a definition of the three of them, as well as an example of them from chapter II. Finally, we talk about our analysis categories which are just two: social and political, giving a definition of each of them and as the last element are the possible instruments chosen.

3.1 Research Approach

There are different approaches to apply in an investigation. There is the quantitative. Slevitch (2011) reported that quantitative research is taken into account as a type of systematic research which is based on different situations for the collection of numerical data and the application of statistical techniques, as well as the application of mathematics or computational aids (Slevitch, 2011, p. 1). The second research approach that exists and that we can carry out is mixed methods. George (2022) stated that mixed methods research combines quantitative and qualitative research elements to answer the research question and helps provide a more complete picture by combining the benefits of both methods rather than just using one (George, 2022, p.

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

1). However, the one that will be used in this research investigation is the qualitative research. A type of research called qualitative research investigates actual issues and offers more in-depth understandings. Tenny et. al. (2022) reported that qualitative research aids in the creation of hypotheses as well as the further exploration and comprehension of quantitative data. The how's and why's are clarified by qualitative research, which collects participant experiences, perceptions, and behavior. With the qualitative method, participants can describe for themselves how, why, or what they were feeling, thinking, and experiencing at a particular moment or during an interesting event. Phenomena such as experiences, attitudes and behaviors are precise to express with this approach (Tenny et. al., 2022, p. 1).

Therefore, the characteristics of the qualitative approach are based on analyzing non-numerical data and have approaches such as grounded theory, ethnography, action research, phenomenological research, and narrative research (Bhandari, 2023, p. 1). The relationship between qualitative research and literature research is about the ability to tell a story, using the perspective of the people/characters in it. In addition, this qualitative research is about reporting the details, descriptions, experiences of the environment in which it was carried out, and quotes from the participants. The investigation of literature or narrative is based on events, or situations in which not many individuals participate, if not only one or two with the purpose of building a story.

3.2 Research Design

In a descriptive research design, the researcher provides a precise and clear description, or explanation in such a detail of what is being investigated. In this type of study design, data

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

collection, analysis, preparation, and presentation are elements of the theory. A theory-based approach is one in which researchers have a particular interest in a chosen research-based topic. This approach is most commonly used in a variety of studies, including case studies, detailed observations, and survey-type research. It provides researchers with an obvious and simple way to formulate their problems, and it allows others to better understand the logic behind this type of study (Pamplona, 2022, p. 4).

The goal of descriptive research is to explain a group, circumstance, or phenomena correctly and fully. It can answer the inquiries regarding what, where, when, and how, but not why. To explore one or more variables, a descriptive research design might employ a wide range of research methods. When the goal of the research is to discover traits, frequencies, trends, and classifications, descriptive research is an excellent choice. It can be helpful when nothing is really known about a topic or problem. Before we can investigate why anything occurs, we must first comprehend how, when, and where it occurs (Mejia, 2020, p. 1). The descriptive description commands the use of veracity. In this type of investigation, this element is very fundamental, and it is a requirement since each information given must be very precise and 100% reliable (McCombes, 2022, p. 1).

According to the Equipo Editorial (2022) there are certain stages of the descriptive method. The first is the identification and delimitation of the problem. It is simply analyzing what we want to investigate and the question we want to get an answer to. As a second stage, instruments must be built based on the objectives for data collection, and they must be carried out in time to have good results and to know that they will truly be useful and are the best option

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

for the proposed objectives. Next, the third stage deals with the recording of data and observation of these since the greatest amount of information possible must be obtained in this section. As a fourth stage, we have the categorization of the information. It is simply a matter of reorganizing the data obtained by choosing the most important ones. First, to have a better result when processing this data, since sometimes there can be a lot of data leading to confusion. In addition, the next step is to analyze these results based on the objectives of the research. Finally, the last step deals with proposals since after having all the information collected, new questions or interests may arise to know more. (Equipo Editorial, 2022, p. 2).

3.3 Information Sources

3.3.1 *Primary Sources*

According to Bell (2013), primary sources are those that provide first-hand testimony or direct evidence, being the main witnesses on a topic that was investigated. In addition, they are created by recorders who witnessed the events, situations, or conditions that were documented (Bell, 2013, p. 1). Commonly, these sources may be created at the time events or conditions occur, but primary sources may also include later recorded autobiographies, memoirs, and oral histories. For example, books are used in primary sources. In this research, the book “**Beginning Theory: An Introduction to Literary and Cultural Theory: Fourth Edition (Beginnings)**” is being used to develop the theoretical part of the literary theory in chapter II.

3.3.2 *Secondary Sources*

Meanwhile, the primary sources are the ones that provide first-hand testimony, the secondary sources are the ones where there are no people who experienced first-hand either there

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

are no people who participated in situations, events, or conditions researched. Secondary sources can analyze primary sources and some types of them are articles, journal articles, newspapers, thesis, etc. (Bell, 2013, p. 1)

3.3.3 Tertiary Sources

According to Engle (2023) Tertiary sources are publications that summarize and digest information from primary and secondary sources to provide context for a particular topic, idea, or event. Tertiary sources include encyclopedias, biographical dictionaries, and glossaries. They give us basic information such as definitions. There is an example in Chapter II of our investigation. We give a definition of dictionary using RAE as a source to investigate the definition of literature term. (Engle, 2023, p. 1)

3.4 Analysis Categories

3.4.1 Social

According to Cambridge Dictionary, the word “social” is related to society and the way people live together. In addition, social term also means when people make meetings or events to spend time together, enjoy and make friends. It is the way people behave in society.

3.4.2 Political

According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary, the political term is related to the government or the way it acts. It relates to jobs, duties, and labors related to government. Also, this term can be involved in politics and especially party politics. On the other hand, this term can refer to actions by activists that will have impacts on the government working on the society.

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

3.5 Data Collection Instruments

The first instrument that we will use is Martin Luther King's speeches to work on the first objective which is to identify the events and problems related to discrimination in the selected book. The speeches are great sources of information to express us the problems since King was struggling with them. King made many efforts to combat them, so these events and problems are the reason why King gave speeches to the public.

In addition, the second instrument that we decided to choose is the documentation, for example archival documents and government sources. This instrument will be used for the second and third objective. We selected this instrument because we need to do research about comparing sociopolitical discrimination from the 1950s and 60s to present discrimination in America. The purpose is to analyze the discrimination experienced more than 60 years ago to current discrimination. The idea with this instrument is to gather as much information as possible and know if it has improved or has gotten worse. Moreover, we need to analyze the strategies that Martin Luther King Jr. used to work on discrimination. We think that the best instrument to work on these two objectives are by investigating registered information from time ago that are difficult to find in current society. For example, if we ask people, it could be hard to collect that information as they did not experience these problems or were not part of King's strategies.

3.6 Collection Data Process and Data Analysis

3.6.1 Collection Data Process

For the purposes of this research, speeches by Martin Luther King were used as instruments. The objective is to identify problems and events that happened when Martin King was an activist and still alive. Mainly, his speeches express all the problems and what is happening because the problems are the reasons why he expressed prepared speeches. The main advantage of the speeches is that they imply direct information, meaning that every word from the speech was told by Martin Luther King, and so it helps to have credible information instead of false or modified one. Regarding the tools of the collection data, conducting the research implied the use of an American digital library “The Internet Archive” where it provided many speeches by Martin Luther King, of which two of them were considered for the collection of them. These speeches are audios, so we needed to listen to them to transcript them. Facilitating better comprehension of the speeches for a better analysis.

Moreover, the second instrument, which is archival and government documents are used with the purpose to collect valuable and important information, but this time to apply it to our second objective, which is to compare discrimination from the 1950-60s to present discrimination. It is significant to collect this information because we really want to know the changes that have happened or if it still remains the same. We collected information of discrimination from 1950 and 1960 using BBC newspapers page. It provides many situations which occurred at that time and talks about the fight for civil

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

rights, but mainly we focused on Martin Luther King's information. Meanwhile, collecting information to study current discrimination was collected from BBC newspapers, as well, but also from The Washington Post, The New York Times, and The Guardian websites.

On the other hand, the third objective is to analyze strategies King used to reduce discrimination. We decided to use the second instrument. We want to know strategies he used that took him to be an important person who worked hard to support human civil rights, but to do this we need to know different situations he lived, experiences, events, and activities he was involved in to know the strategies he used when supporting rights, being an activist, and participating in marches. We consider National Geographic magazine as part of our collection information, and it provided us some information about Martin Luther King. We collect King's information because we want to know especially the most important details in King's life and National Geographic expresses it. We carefully read the information many times to then go to the next step which is analyze it to deduce the strategies.

3.6.2 Data Analysis

Speeches	Problems and Events
I have a Dream.	1. This momentous decree came as a great beacon light of hope to millions of Negro slaves who had been seared in the flames of withering injustice.

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

	<ol style="list-style-type: none">2. But 100 years later, the Negro still is not free.3. One hundred years later, the life of the Negro is still sadly crippled by the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination.4. One hundred years later, the Negro lives on a lonely island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity.5. It is obvious today that America has defaulted on this promissory note insofar as her citizens of color are concerned.6. There will be neither rest nor tranquility in America until the Negro is granted his citizenship rights.7. We can never be satisfied as long as the Negro is the victim of the unspeakable horrors of police brutality.8. We can never be satisfied as long as our bodies, heavy with the fatigue of travel, cannot gain lodging in the motels of the highways and the hotels of the cities.9. We cannot be satisfied as long as the Negro's basic mobility is from a smaller ghetto to a larger one.10. We can never be satisfied as long as our children are stripped of their selfhood and robbed of their dignity by signs stating for whites only.
--	---

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

	<p>11. We cannot be satisfied as long as a Negro in Mississippi cannot vote, and a Negro in New York believes he has nothing for which to vote.</p> <p>12. I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia, the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood.</p> <p>13. I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.</p> <p>14. I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character. I have a dream today.</p> <p>15. I have a dream that one day down in Alabama with its vicious racists, with its governor having his lips dripping with the words of interposition and nullification, one day right down in Alabama little Black boys and Black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers.</p>
--	---

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

I've Been to the Mountaintop	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. And also in the human rights revolution, if something isn't done, and done in a hurry, to bring the colored peoples of the world out of their long years of poverty, their long years of hurt and neglect, the whole world is doomed.2. The issue is injustice. The issue is the refusal of Memphis to be fair and honest in its dealings with its public servants, who happen to be sanitation workers.3. They very seldom got around to mentioning the fact that one thousand, three hundred sanitation workers are on strike, and that Memphis is not being fair to them....4. Now we're going to march again, and we've got to march again, in order to put the issue where it is supposed to be -- and force everybody to see that there are thirteen hundred of God's children here suffering, sometimes going hungry, going through dark and dreary nights wondering how this thing is going to come out.5. James Lawson, one who has been in this struggle for many years; he's been to jail for struggling; he's been kicked out of Vanderbilt University for this struggle, but he's still going on, fighting for the rights of his people.
---	--

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

	<p>6. It's all right to talk about "long white robes over yonder," in all of its symbolism. But ultimately people want some suits and dresses and shoes to wear down here! It's all right to talk about "streets flowing with milk and honey," but God has commanded us to be concerned about the slums down here, and his children who can't eat three square meals a day.</p> <p>7. Individually, we are poor when you compare us with white society in America.</p>
--	--

Comparison of Discrimination from 1950s to 60s to Current One

Discrimination from 1950s to 1960s	Current Discrimination
<p>1. In 1955, he became well-known as a leader of the Montgomery bus boycott. He gave people lifts in his car and was sent to prison for two weeks for his role in the protest.</p> <p>2. King supported a number of different direct-action protests during the civil rights movement, including Sit-ins by students who</p>	<p>1. Protesters arrested after the May 25 death of George Floyd were a diverse, young group of people who demonstrated close to home and were charged largely with nonviolent crimes, according to a Washington Post review of data on more than 2,600 people detained in 15 cities.</p>

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

<p>were protesting against discrimination in universities.</p> <p>3. In 1963, King led the Washington March for Jobs and Freedom.</p> <p>4. In March 1965, King helped to organize 54-mile protest marches from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, to try and ease voting restrictions on Black Americans in southern states. This helped to raise awareness of voting issues and pressured the government into passing the Voting Rights Act later that year.</p>	<p>2. This is another area in which progress has been made since the 1960s. More African Americans had completed four years of higher education by 2019 than ever before - 26% compared with just 4% in 1962.</p> <p>3. Although the wealth disparity remains significant, African Americans have become economically better off since the 1960s. According to the latest data, as of 2019 a smaller proportion live in poverty than ever before.</p> <p>4. The US stands alone as one of the few advanced countries that allow people convicted of felonies to be blocked from voting after they leave prison.</p>
---	---

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

Strategies Martin Luther King Used to Reduce Discrimination

Information	Strategies
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the mid-1950s, King led the movement to end segregation and counter prejudice in the United States through the means of peaceful protest. 2. His speeches—some of the most iconic of the 20th century—had a profound effect on the national consciousness. 3. In 1957, King, Ralph Abernathy, Fred Shuttlesworth, Joseph Lowery, and other civil rights activists founded the Southern Christian Leadership Conference to harness the organizing power of Black churches to conduct nonviolent protests to ultimately achieve civil rights reform. 4. Through his connections with the Big Five civil rights groups, overwhelming support from Black America and with the support of prominent individual well-wishers, King’s skill and effectiveness grew exponentially. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Peaceful protests. 2. Persuasive speeches. 3. Use the power of alliance with churches to help the movement. 4. Maintain connections and a loyal base of supporters.

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

<p>5. He organized and led marches for Blacks' right to vote, desegregation, labor rights, and other basic civil rights.</p> <p>6. On April 4, 1967—exactly one year before his death—he gave a speech called “Beyond Vietnam” in New York City, in which he proposed a stop to the bombing of Vietnam.</p>	<p>5. Protest in support of basic civil rights for all</p> <p>6. Opposition of the Vietnam war</p>
---	--

Lastly, Chapter III focuses on methodological information as it is the research approach, the type of approach, and the research design used. In addition, we explained the type of sources used and a clear definition with their respective examples to understand them better. The last part mentioned is the type of instruments used for each objective when collecting data. We focused our data on Martin Luther King's speeches to talk about problems and events of discrimination found in the book, then we compare discrimination from the '50s and '60s to current discrimination using government sources as the second and last instrument as well for the strategies investigated, used by King.

Chapter IV

Data Analysis

In this Chapter, we finally talk about our book *The Autobiography of Martin Luther King Jr.* We relate this chapter mainly with the book, while comparing it with some other data. We first start by explaining in general the approach of the investigation, and then theories and the literary work. Literary work section is based on two speeches: **I Have a Dream** and **I've Been to the Mountaintop** by Martin Luther King Jr. to identify problems and events of discrimination. Then we compare discrimination from 50s and 60s to present discrimination, and the next table is based on strategies King used to reduce discrimination. The last section are examples of themes, motifs, and symbols from the book and a short definition of each. To analyze all the information in this chapter, we consider the literary work, expert opinions, and our analysis.

4.1 Approaches to the Investigation

In Chapter II, we learned that the sociopolitical approach is defined as everything that has a connotation that groups the social with the political. So, two important sciences are combined such as sociology and politics. The main characteristic is to study the events, applications, and structure of politics generated from a social perspective. The sociopolitical approach has areas to study, but one of them is the social inequality between groups (social class, race, gender, etc.) influences politics. This is known as the politicization of society, that level of interest that society has in the political sphere, since there are many nations where their citizens have little

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

interest in politics, they only assume their duty to be a good citizen and do assert their rights, such as suffrage (in democracies), while in other cases, for different reasons such as a political situation, economic crisis, presidential assassination or any other event of great importance for the country, it generates that the citizen and the society as a whole pay close attention to politics.

4.2 Theories vs Literary Work

Next, two speeches that are also part of the literary work are being analyzed to identify problems and events that can be found in the book. With these speeches, we will analyze what types of events and problems related to sociopolitical discrimination are found in *The Autobiography of Martin Luther King Jr.* book.

Speeches	Problems and Events
I Have a Dream.	<p>1. This momentous decree came as a great beacon light of hope to millions of Negro slaves who had been seared in the flames of withering injustice.</p> <p>Martin Luther King begins his “I have a dream” speech by saying that many decades ago an American signed the emancipation proclamation, referring to Mr. Lincoln. Therefore, it was very hopeful for people of color who were victims of slavery. The first problem that King expresses to us in his speech is the injustice that they committed against people of color and the slavery</p>

that these people were experiencing. There were millions of slaves, but with the decree, they could have the possibility of finally having peace.

2. But 100 years later, the Negro still is not free.

In 1963, King delivered his speech, and 100 years later, people of color were still not free. They did not have the human rights just as white people had, and the problem had persisted for a long time. They were not free to express themselves. They were subordinated to other people in various ways even when technically free, and previously they were slaves; therefore, they could not have freedom. Lack of freedom is the second social problem we can assure from King's speech.

3. One hundred years later, the life of the Negro is still sadly crippled by the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination.

He again mentions that for many years nothing has changed, and hate continues to overcome love. Hate for African Americans has dominated for more than 100 years, as Martin Luther King said in his speech in 1963. In this part of his dialogue, we can interpret that there is a serious problem such as discrimination, therefore, segregation has arisen. Segregation is seen by Martin Luther King as a new kind of slavery. In this case, this part of the speech is a metonymy to reinforce his speech.

4. One hundred years later, the Negro lives on a lonely island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity.

For the third and last time he mentions that after 100 years, African Americans have not had peace, they have not had a dignified life, they have not had love, they have not had freedom, nor empathy. This time another of the problems that exists in this literary work is mentioned, which is poverty. Everything is a chain, since due to discrimination, slavery existed and was later replaced with Jim Crow to preserve a similar societal order, and because of this order they do not have freedom of expression or be free as they should. Due to discrimination, there are injustices, which include the poverty that occurs because they are not treated like whites. This is a hyperbole and a metaphor that shows how the black people have been set aside and hurt by a whole society that does not see them as belonging to the country.

5. It is obvious today that America has defaulted on this promissory note insofar as her citizens of color are concerned.

The government and the country have failed humanity, especially people of color. We can deduce that the US promised to comply with African Americans and did not comply. The only thing they were asking for was to have peace, to have tranquility, to have rights, not to be discriminated against

or psychologically or physically abused. In addition, to have a decent life, with a decent salary and equality in society, but the government failed them.

6. There will be neither rest nor tranquility in America until the Negro is granted his citizenship rights.

It is unbelievable that African Americans were born in a country where only whites had full citizenship rights as if African Americans were not born in the same country. The problem that we see is that African Americans did not have rights like any other citizen of their own country. They were not asking for something that was impossible. They were not foreigners. They were Americans like the whites, with the only difference being the color of their skin. They were human. Discrimination unfortunately always took over everything and this is a consequence of it. With this phrase King creates a reiteration that creates an echo of possibilities that emphasize the situation.

7. We can never be satisfied as long as the Negro is the victim of the unspeakable horrors of police brutality.

So far, we have seen different problems/events that have occurred because of discrimination. It should be noted that the discrimination came not only from civilians, but also from the police, and from the government. It is very sad to know that Afro-Americans did not have support from the people who are

supposed to protect them, such as the police, but they also practiced discrimination in the form of violence.

8. We can never be satisfied as long as our bodies, heavy with the fatigue of travel, cannot gain lodging in the motels of the highways and the hotels of the cities.

This phrase makes us understand that there will be no rest on the part of King and civil rights defenders until this problem is over. We understand that the problem here is that they don't even give African Americans a place to stay when they need it just because they are of color. However, they do not ask for it for free and they also have the possibility of being able to have money. It is impossible to believe how discrimination got so far to the point that African Americans did not have the possibility of enjoying a hotel like whites in those years of 1963. It is important to notice that by using the lyrical voice we, King includes all American people, not only blacks, but people of all races that expect to have the same rights. In this case, the black people represent a part of the whole unit, creating a synecdoche that reinforces equality.

9. We cannot be satisfied as long as the Negro's basic mobility is from a smaller ghetto to a larger one.

The word ghetto refers to a place where a group of people is separated and isolated and forms part of a minority, be it ethnic, social, religious, etc. In this case, as we can see, King is talking about African Americans, therefore he means that they were isolated from other people, from whites. King was asking for a bigger place, so neither he nor the other African Americans were going to rest easy until they got it. The problem that this expresses to us is that they should not be forced to live in horrible conditions such as destroyed houses, no jobs and terrible conditions mentioning a super small place to live, and they already needed a bigger place, but beyond this, from the beginning they should never have been isolated from other people and this is a more serious problem. They should never have had a place assigned just for them where other people can identify these neighborhoods.

10. We can never be satisfied as long as our children are stripped of their selfhood and robbed of their dignity by signs stating for whites only.

Unfortunately, discrimination is also experienced by children, no matter how innocent they are. Opportunities for African American children were slipping away. They probably had dreams or desires of wanting to participate in some activity or buy whatever they wanted, but the prohibition was there for them with a "whites only" sign. It limited them so much, and probably even caused them great damage, seeing that only whites could do it. In

addition, the prohibition was given to adults, but children could notice it and then they grew up knowing that they were discriminated against in many ways, perhaps wondering what is wrong with them.

11. We cannot be satisfied as long as a Negro in Mississippi cannot vote, and a Negro in New York believes he has nothing for which to vote.

The right to vote and the ability to elect a president and representatives, carried out by people of color, was virtually impossible in many states in 1963. Martin Luther King points out that this was not possible in some states. He especially mentioned that an African American from Mississippi couldn't do it. On the other hand, African Americans in New York could vote, but under certain criteria. King refers to the fact that they could get discouraged and think that there was no reason to vote since there really was a lot of discrimination in many ways as we have seen with each problem so far. Voting also means having the freedom to choose as a citizen, but some African Americans did not have it and those who could, had discriminatory rules and restrictions.

12. I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia, the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood.

Sharing time between the children of the slaves and between the children of the slave owners was also something that could not happen because of the discrimination coming from them towards African Americans. First, no one should own anyone, but here we see that King expresses that there were people who controlled other people and as we saw before, Afro-Americans are the slaves. Therefore, one day when these slaves are no longer slaves and have freedom, they will not have any hatred or resentment instilled in their children, so that they have brotherhood towards others. King's dream was that one day there would be a chance for these people to spend time with each other and for love to outweigh hate. He wanted future generations to see the love and not hate transmitted by parents to their children. In addition, he wanted them to not have any barrier between them that would restrict them from sharing time, but most importantly, discrimination would disappear from their lives.

13. I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.

As we saw previously, Mississippi does not allow people of color to vote, so in this case, it expresses another problem with this state as well. The problem is about injustices, oppression, and lack of freedom. A state that is full of

discrimination and a great lack of love for others. Many people suffering for having freedom and wanting peace, in such a cruel place. King's dream was that this would change in the future, and everything would be different for the good of African Americans.

14. I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character. I have a dream today.

Like every parent, they want the best for their children and another of King's dreams was to see them well and not see them suffer as many people did.

Being judged for skin color is always the biggest issue and because of skin color, Afro-Americans have always suffered, but King was fighting to stop it and one day stop that. It is more important to be judged by actions than to be judged by skin color, that is what King expresses.

15. I have a dream that one day down in Alabama with its vicious racists, with its governor having his lips dripping with the words of interposition and nullification, one day right down in Alabama little Black boys and Black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers.

Alabama was another state gripped by discrimination, the biggest problem.

King's biggest dream was for there to be peace and love for people of color.

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

	<p>His dream was that both whites and blacks could coexist harmoniously and as equals. Just as white and black children could share, have brotherhood, and not be divided by race, much less discriminated against in Alabama, a cruel state. The governor of Alabama was also part of the discrimination with his filing actions and the existence of segregation. For this reason, King dreamed of future mixed generations regardless of skin color or race.</p>
<p>I've been to the Mountaintop</p>	<p>1. And also in the human rights revolution, if something isn't done, and done in a hurry, to bring the colored peoples of the world out of their long years of poverty, their long years of hurt and neglect, the whole world is doomed.</p> <p>In 1968, Martin Luther King gave his "I've Been to the Mountaintop" speech and 5 years after giving his "I Have a Dream" speech, he continued the fight against poverty among African Americans and the fight for rights humans of them. Afro-Americans still had problems because of the government's neglect of them. They continued to suffer in a way that they did not deserve. 5 years later, we see how the problem of human rights continued to occur. King probably demanded swift action from the government and from white people to end discrimination and give African Americans a dignified life.</p>

2. The issue is injustice. The issue is the refusal of Memphis to be fair and honest in its dealings with its public servants, who happen to be sanitation workers.

Here we see that injustice exists, but this case in Memphis, Tennessee, another state in the USA, reflected in the workers in this area. This speech was especially to fight for public workers who were not treated well. The injustice of not wanting to be fair with the wages of these people who worked honestly, but because they are of color, they can suffer even without receiving payment for their work done.

3. They very seldom got around to mentioning the fact that one thousand, three hundred sanitation workers are on strike, and that Memphis is not being fair to them....

Previously, it was reported about the injustice that Memphis is doing to workers by treating them badly. So, King in his speech expresses that the press reports what the world wants to hear and not reality. The press doesn't talk about what really happened, and this time they didn't really talk about the fact that there were thousands of public workers on strike and not just one, demanding justice and honesty. The strike that these garbage workers had, was complaining that they were paid too little and worked too hard.

4. Now we're going to march again, and we've got to march again, in order to put the issue where it is supposed to be -- and force everybody to see that there are thirteen hundred of God's children here suffering, sometimes going hungry, going through dark and dreary nights wondering how this thing is going to come out.

The purpose of Martin Luther King's dialogue was to fight for the rights of these workers, demanding respect, justice, and dignified treatment for them since they deserved it by working very hard for the country. So, he was also going to fight for the whole world to know the injustices that were happening to them and for everyone to know that they were a lot of workers. The worst situation is that because they have such a low and unfair salary, they could be enduring hunger or not having a place to spend the night and being cold. King wanted Memphis to be able to react, reflect, and think about the situation of others, having empathy for them.

5. James Lawson, one who has been in this struggle for many years; he's been to jail for struggling; he's been kicked out of Vanderbilt University for this struggle, but he's still going on, fighting for the rights of his people.

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

James Lawson has always been a prestigious and renowned activist, as well as a preacher. Due to his great effort, Martin Luther King in his speech "I Have Been to the Mountaintop" describes that this man was in jail and expelled from the University. The unbelievable is that they could not speak the truth, they could not have freedom of expression, freedom to defend their rights, or even rights. We all have the right to an education, but Lawson was kicked out for being an activist. A person who regardless of the circumstances of what they suffered in the past, continued with the fight against discrimination. He was still fighting for freedom and peace just like King.

6. It's all right to talk about "long white robes over yonder," in all of its symbolism. But ultimately people want some suits and dresses and shoes to wear down here! It's all right to talk about "streets flowing with milk and honey," but God has commanded us to be concerned about the slums down here, and his children who can't eat three square meals a day.

It is correct to talk about all the good and wonderful things in this world and to be there for our friends through good times. It is positive to be in someone's life and share with them when everything is going well. It is good to talk about the Bible and all the wonders that God created and has for people in heaven as Apocalypse 21:21 says where he talks about streets of

gold. Also, it is right that we get excited about everything good, but God also commands us to love our neighbor. We support others not only in good times but also when they are in need. We must do good and give to others, especially when times are difficult. The main problem that can be understood here is that we need to pay attention to people who are suffering and in need. So, we can help them as in this case, he is referring to Afro-Americans and Memphis City. For example, African Americans could not have their three meals a day because they did not have decent jobs.

7. Individually, we are poor when you compare us with white society in America.

Martin Luther King refers to Afro-Americans as being poor economically compared to white people. This problem was about being poor but just economically. Economically poor because of the injustices in work. They were poor because of being slaves and being owned by other people. Poor because of not having the freedom to express themselves. Poor because of being segregated and having a small ghetto. Poor because of so much racial discrimination. Poor because they could not have the right to vote. Poor because people, mainly the government were not supporting them. Poor because of not being able to have three meals per day. Poor because of not having citizen rights like whites. Poor because of whites not giving them opportunities to show what they were capable of, but they were not poor

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

	<p>emotionally. They were rich more than whites together, because of their heart they got. They were not poor spiritually because they were not doing anything wrong. In addition, they were “poor” individually, but King meant that if the Afro-Americans join them all together, they were not going to be poor anymore if they knew how to work together because they were capable to work and accomplish so many good objectives, and always practicing non-violence. Also in practical terms, they possessed a significant amount of money that could be powerful if they used it cooperatively.</p>
--	--

Comparison of Discrimination from 1950s to 60s to Present One

In this case, we made a comparison between discrimination from around 60 years ago to current discrimination which is also part of the literary work to know if there have been changes for good or bad through the last years or if it still remains the same. The information about discrimination from 50s and 60s was extracted from the BBC News website under their article titled “**The fight for civil rights in 1950s and 1960s America**”.

Discrimination from 1950s to 1960s	Current Discrimination
<p>1. In 1955, he became well-known as a leader of the Montgomery bus boycott. He gave people lifts in his car and was</p>	<p>1. Protesters arrested after the May 25 death of George Floyd were a diverse, young group of people</p>

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

<p>sent to prison for two weeks for his role in the protest.</p> <p>The BBC News website tells us a little about the life of Martin Luther King and with this information, we deduce that critical discrimination exists here. King is sent to jail just for participating in the protest and standing up for the rights of people of color. King's intention was only to defend civil rights and he always wanted to fight no matter what happened to him; however, he always did everything peacefully, always thinking that violence would not solve anything.</p> <p>2. King supported a number of different direct-action protests during the civil rights movement, including Sit-ins by students who were protesting against discrimination in universities.</p> <p>According to BBC News, in the 1950s, King became a very important person by participating</p>	<p>who demonstrated close to home and were charged largely with nonviolent crimes, according to a Washington Post review of data on more than 2,600 people detained in 15 cities.</p> <p>First, we must remember that George Floyd was stopped by police officers in Minneapolis in 2020 and was killed by one of them after he had a lack of oxygen. Despite the fact that George made the mistake of buying cigarettes with a counterfeit bill, the reason for his arrest he did not show rebellion. He always tried to obey. (Hill et al., 2020, para. 1). Due to the shock over Floyd's death, scores of people were arrested for protesting for justice. (Kornfield et al., 2020, p. 1). This is similar to 1955, when King was sent to prison after protesting for discrimination.</p>
--	---

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

<p>in marches and supporting the rights of African Americans. So, in one of the many marches that he participated in, he focused on supporting African American students who received discrimination at the Universities. According to Stanford University, the sit-ins began after four black students from North Carolina A & T College sat down at a lunch counter on February 1, 1960. The students made several purchases before sitting at the counter designated for whites. When a waitress asked them to leave. They did not agree to leave, and the good part about the situation was that they were not arrested; however, they unfortunately experienced discrimination. (Stanford, 2020, para. 2).</p> <p>3. In 1963, King led the Washington March for Jobs and Freedom.</p> <p>According to BBC News, Martin Luther King addressed a crowd of 250,000 people while standing in front of the Lincoln Memorial in</p>	<p>2. This is another area in which progress has been made since the 1960s. More African Americans had completed four years of higher education by 2019 than ever before - 26% compared with just 4% in 1962.</p> <p>According to BBC News black people have had more opportunities and access to education in current years compared to more than 50 years ago when few went to universities (Horton, 2021, p. 5).</p> <p>3. Although the wealth disparity remains significant, African Americans have become economically better off since the 1960s. According to the latest data, as of 2019 a smaller proportion live in poverty than ever before.</p>
---	---

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

<p>Washington, D.C., and gave his well-known "I Have a Dream" speech. Many people believe that the Civil Rights Act of 1964 would not have been passed without the pressure put on the government by this speech. Many blacks did not have a stable job, or they suffered injustices in their jobs, and they could receive an unfair salary. As part of the discrimination that happened 60 years ago, African Americans fought for freedom and decent work.</p> <p>4. In March 1965, King helped to organize 54-mile protest marches from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, to try and ease voting restrictions on Black Americans in southern states. This helped to raise awareness of voting issues and pressured the government into passing the Voting Rights Act later that year.</p> <p>According to BBC news, King's purpose was to ensure that African Americans could vote and</p>	<p>In comparison to the 60's, Afro-American's economically situation has definitely improved after so many years fighting for their rights, peace, and fair life. Even though some of them still experience poverty, it has decreased which means a success of civil right movements by King after his march for jobs and freedom in 1963.</p> <p>4. The US stands alone as one of the few advanced countries that allow people convicted of felonies to be blocked from voting after they leave prison.</p> <p>Nowadays, so many years later that Martin Luther King worked on Voting Rights for black people, equally in current years there are still restrictions for black people to vote. According to The Guardian article this keeps happening because of a type of law from 1890. Around 130 years later, the restrictions they enacted continue to prevent</p>
--	---

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

choose freely, especially in some states such as Mississippi and Alabama that had more restrictions, which these protests helped to approve a support for voting rights.	roughly 16% of Mississippi's Black voting. (Levine, 2022, para. 3). This has occurred especially after they get out of jail, because of their past.
--	---

Strategies Martin Luther King Used to Reduce Discrimination

Here, strategies used by Martin Luther King Jr. are found. Essentially, we take information based on different situations he experienced which are part of the literary work. The information below is from National Geographic article, published in 2023 under the title **Who was Martin Luther King, Jr.?** From this article, we extracted excerpts from the mentioned article and then analyze them to find and deduce strategies that King used to reduce discrimination.

Information	Strategies
1. In the mid-1950s, King led the movement to end segregation and counter prejudice in the United States through the means of peaceful protest.	1. Peaceful protests: One of the wisest and most important strategies that King used was to always march peacefully, testifying that everything can be done with positivity.

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

<p>2. His speeches—some of the most iconic of the 20th century—had a profound effect on the national consciousness.</p> <p>3. In 1957, King, Ralph Abernathy, Fred Shuttlesworth, Joseph Lowery, and other civil rights activists founded the Southern Christian Leadership Conference to harness the organizing power of Black churches to conduct nonviolent protests to ultimately achieve civil rights reform.</p> <p>4. Through his connections with the Big Five civil rights groups, overwhelming support from Black America and with the support of prominent individual well-wishers, King’s skill and effectiveness grew exponentially.</p> <p>5. He organized and led marches for Blacks’ right to vote, desegregation, labor rights, and other basic civil rights.</p> <p>6. On April 4, 1967—exactly one year before his death—he gave a speech called</p>	<p>2. Persuasive speeches: King had the power to persuade, make people reflect, and touch hearts with his speeches and an example of it was “I Have a Dream” speech.</p> <p>3. Use the power of alliance with churches to help the movement: In this case, as King was Christian, used the influence that churches have and the support of activists.</p> <p>4. Maintain connections and a loyal base of supporters: This was mainly having connections to a lot of important people to get support and maintain a loyal base.</p> <p>5. Protest in support of basic civil rights for all: King always thought of the neighbor and his protests for civil rights towards African Americans were always constant until the last day of his life.</p>
---	---

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

<p>“Beyond Vietnam” in New York City, in which he proposed a stop to the bombing of Vietnam.</p>	<p>6. Opposition of the Vietnam war: Martin Luther King always thought that violence would not solve anything and was morally wrong</p>
--	--

4.3 Themes, Motifs, and Symbols

4.3.1 Themes

In this table, we have a short theme’s definition and five themes taken from the book *The Autobiography of Martin Luther King Jr.* We analyze each theme and explain them with information based on the book.

Themes’ Definition	Examples
<p>A theme is the main idea of a work of literature, book, or art, according to Cambridge dictionary. A book can have many themes.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social Inequality: For example, in the case of Mrs. Rosa Parks when she refused to give up her seat to a white passenger on a crowded bus in the racially segregated city of Montgomery. She was arrested for "civil disobedience." (King & Carson, 2001, p. 50) 2. Racism: This is the biggest theme in the book as it includes the other sub themes such as social inequality, violence, lack of rights, and poverty in black people. We can see racism basically through the whole book.

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

	<p>3. Violence: A violent case happens when Martin Luther King and many more people were protesting when police wanted to stop the protests by turning on hoses and letting police dogs attack them (King & Carson, 2001, pp. 208-209).</p> <p>4. Unemployment and Poverty: Sanitors workers faced this. King did protests to support Afro-Americans who were working as garbage collectors, and they were not receiving a fair salary. Instead, they were having poverty problems (King & Carson, pp. 351-366).</p> <p>5. War: Vietnam War is mainly the one present in the book. King delivered a speech "Beyond Vietnam" in 1967, in which he proposed that the United States stop all bombing in Vietnam (King & Carson, pp. 337-342).</p>
--	---

4.3.2 Motifs

In this table, we have the motif's definition and three motifs' examples extracted from the book *The Autobiography of Martin Luther King Jr.* Then we analyze their meaning and explain them by our own words.

Motif's definition	Motifs examples

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

<p>A motif is any sound, action, image, or other form of representation that serves to convey the theme. It is frequently used to symbolize a central concept or the primary subject of artistic creation.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I Have a Dream: This is a speech he delivered representing the claim for civil rights for black people. Claiming freedom, and peace. Let us remember that a dream is a wish and King wished with all his heart to stop discrimination. 2. Racial Segregation: Racial segregation is always present in the book. They were having restrooms just for whites and restrooms just for black people. In addition, Rosa Parks' case is another racial segregation situation, and ghettos are part of racial segregation. 3. Give us the Ballot: This is a title of speech by Martin Luther King. He is claiming and advocating voting rights for black people.
--	--

4.3.3 Symbols

In this table, we have a brief symbol's definition and five symbols taken from the book **The Autobiography of Martin Luther King Jr.** and we analyze them and explain their meaning.

Symbol's definition	Examples
---------------------	----------

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

<p>The symbol is a representation based on the idea that something or someone can mean more than what is immediately apparent. The symbols are elements that are not immediately apparent; the reader or viewer must work hard to find them.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Picture of Martin Luther King with the Nobel Prize. This is a symbol of success for the civil rights and for his nonviolent protests against racism (King & Carson, 2001). 2. Image of Martin Luther King and his family having dinner with a photograph of Mahatma Gandhi overhead. King took Gandhi as an inspiration for him. He wanted to be like him and always kept it as a motivation when practicing nonviolence (King & Carson, 2001). 3. "Streets flowing with milk and honey," This is a symbol but is also a Biblical allusion as a promise of God for his kids. King mentions this phrase in his speech "I've Been to the Mountaintop", comparing himself to Moses as chosen to set his people free from the Egyptian oppression. 4. "Truth forever on the scaffold, Wrong forever on the throne." In society, the true and what is right is rare. However, what is wrong, bad, and evil is more common and supported (King & Carson, 2001, p. 33).
--	--

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

	<p>5. “You shall reap what you sow.” This refers to everything we do, comes back to us. For example, if we give love, love will come back to us and if we help others, help will come back (King & Carson, 2001, p. 33).</p>
--	---

In general, Chapter IV is the chapter we review and compare literary work, expert opinions, and the previous analysis by the investigator. When we analyzed **I Have a Dream** and **I’ve Been to the Mountaintop** speeches, we extracted phrases from them related to problems and events of discrimination that King mentioned in these speeches as well as in the book. Analyzing each phrase from the speech, we realized that there were many problems related to discrimination against black people perpetrated by white people. Moreover, when we compare discrimination from more than 60 years ago to the current day, we use expert opinions. The information confirms that progress has been made with some forms of discrimination, but others remain similar. In addition, information related to strategies were found from a single article from National Geographic published in 2023 by the title **Who was Martin Luther King, Jr.?** Then the strategies are deduced by the investigator. The last section (4.3) was taken from the book **The Autobiography of Martin Luther King Jr.** to provide examples of themes, motifs, and symbols with their explanation.

Chapter V

Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 Purpose of the Conclusion

The main purpose of the conclusion is to help understand and inform the deeply researched information on racism through a sociopolitical approach related to everything Martin Luther King did to fight it. Discrimination is a social problem that has not ceased for centuries, and it has always been present in different ways in society, attacking them and making mainly black people suffer. Some forms of discrimination present in the book **The Autobiography of Martin Luther King Jr.**, are racism, social inequality, disrespect for human rights and violence where today, around 60 years later, these forms of discrimination still exist.

The purpose is to know the solutions or strategies that King used to fight against racism and generate social changes through his autobiography in the 50s and 60s. The idea is also to compare the discrimination that existed during these previous years to the present to realize if this problem has increased or decreased in society. The conclusion gives an answer to the research question and the statement of the problem with respect to the analysis data such as the speeches analyzed, and information analyzed in the comparison of data and information to obtain and analyze the strategies.

5.2 Conclusions

5.2.1 To Identify the Discrimination Events and Problems Found in the Book.

This objective was successfully achieved. According to what was seen in chapter II, page 15, literature can be expressed either orally or in writing. The descriptions and characteristics of literary works can reveal feelings, express an idea, places, characters, experiences, and situations due to the poetic function of language. In this objective, King expresses his own ideas. Sometimes he mentions places, and mentions people who are mainly activists, as well. In addition, his experiences and situations are very present as are the events and problems found in the book. Moreover, it expresses that stories can be imaginary and some of them are real, and in this case, it is real as it is **The Autobiography of Martin Luther King Jr.** This is also reflected as observed in the first data analysis table of chapter IV, page 57-58. In this table, an analysis of two speeches that are also in the book is carried out to identify events and problems of discrimination. In the first table of the first speech “**I Have a Dream**”, the phrase number 1, tends to say that there are millions of slaves who were waiting for a decree which has been of great hope for those who have been victims of much suffering. This is reflected with the mentioned principles of literature in chapter II, which is more related to the feelings of the slaves and the situation in which they live.

Moreover, the phrase number 2, expresses that 100 years later, Afro-Americans are still not free. Some other people who are not black did some actions that took away the freedom of black people, and this is also visible in chapter II, as it relates it with characters who are blacks and an experience that they have lived for so many years. On the other hand, the speech “**I’ve**

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

Been to the Mountaintop”, table 2 of problems and events analysis, page 67, in the phrase number 2: “The issue is injustice. The issue is the refusal of Memphis to be fair and honest in its dealings with its public servants, who happen to be sanitation workers.” Characteristics of the literature mentioned in chapter II, are reflected mainly in place name, feelings, characters, and a situation.

5.2.2 To Compare Sociopolitical Discrimination from the 1950s and 60s Found in the Book to Present Discrimination in America.

This objective was achieved. According to what was seen in chapter II, page 18, the sociopolitical approach has the following characteristics: it analyzes the behavior of society on politics. It studies the effects that this causes. It studies and analyzes the acceptance or rejection of people towards the current government and the consequences of said acceptance or rejection. In addition, it reviews the impact that politics has on society, referring to any aspect related to politics. This is known as the politicization of society, that level of interest that society has in the political sphere, since there are many nations where their citizens have little interest in politics. They only assume their duty to be a good citizen, and they do assert their rights, such as suffrage (in democracies), while in other cases, for different reasons such as a political situation, economic crisis, assassination of the president or any other event of great importance for the country, that causes the citizen and society to pay close attention to politics.

This is also reflected as observed in Chapter IV, table three of data analysis, which is the table number one of the comparisons of the analysis of sociopolitical discrimination in the 50's and 60's with the present one. In number one of the table of comparisons, says that in 1955, King

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

became well-known as a leader of the Montgomery bus boycott. He was sent to prison for two weeks for his role in the protest. This is reflected in the principles of Chapter II, especially in aspects such as the behavior people had towards politics, and acceptance of people towards this political movement. In this case, people supporting the activist King as he was working on a law for society. The government also punished King for opposing their law.

On the other hand, in Chapter IV, page 73-74, in the table of comparison analysis, phrase number three, expresses that Martin Luther King led the Washington March for Jobs and Freedom in 1963 and because of this, in 2019 a smaller proportion live in poverty than ever before. Africans Americans have become economically better off since the 1960s. The chapter II principles are reflected because of sociopolitical because of the acceptance of the people supporting King. The other fact is that people were interested because of an economic crisis involving lack of good jobs and economic freedom.

5.2.3 To Analyze the Strategies Martin Luther King Used to Reduce Discrimination.

In this case, this objective was successfully achieved. As observed in chapter 2, page 34, where activists like Martin Luther King, and other activists believed that they could end discrimination, it has been difficult. However, they were confident that civil protests can generate social change. Although they experienced difficulties, they always had the thought of wanting to fight and be consistent with what they did and never give up. Also in chapter II, page 35, expresses that the SCLC's leadership, the majority of whom were ministers, believed that churches should be involved in political activism as well, and many of their meetings were held in black churches, which became important symbols in the civil rights struggle. We can see that

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

in this information, the principles of main strategies King had, were the support of activists, power of church and the alliance, having consistency, protests, and never give up. This is also reflected as observed in table 3 of chapter IV. In table 3 of information analysis to deduce the strategies, we have information number one, page 75. It tends to say that in the mid-1950s, King led the movement to end segregation and counter prejudice in the United States by means of peaceful protest. So, the deduction of strategy is peaceful protests, which is one of the wisest and most important strategies that King used was to always march peacefully, testifying that everything can be done with positivity and nonviolence. This is reflected with the information mentioned in chapter II.

On the other hand, according to what was observed in this same table, page 76 which is the analysis of strategies that King used to reduce discrimination, point number three tends to say that in 1957, King, Ralph Abernathy, Fred Shuttlesworth, Joseph Lowery, and other civil rights activists founded the Southern Christian Leadership Conference to harness the organizing power of Black churches to conduct nonviolent protests to ultimately achieve civil rights reform. The strategy deduced with this information is the use of the power of alliance with churches to help the movement, since King was Christian, used the influence that churches have and the support of activists. This is reflected and related to the information mentioned in chapter II mainly when it mentions the support of churches and activists as the main strategy.

5.3 Restatement of the Research Question

The research question does not need to be changed since it was answered, so it stays the same: **How has discrimination changed over time after the movement for human rights and**

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

equality based on The Autobiography of Martin Luther King through a sociopolitical approach? The obtained results and the information recollected for this investigation led to the conclusion that discrimination in society has changed in some factors, others improved, and others have still remained the same. After King's movements, many factors changed positively such as black people having more rights and better quality of life and segregation being gone.

After marching for jobs and freedom, many years later African Americans became economically better off. However, from our analysis, we can tell that discrimination has not really changed in other aspects after all the movements and remains the same way. According to our comparison analysis, page 71, King was a leader of the Montgomery bus boycott protests and because of this, he was arrested for two weeks, while in present discrimination, many protesters were arrested because of George Floyd's death. So, this type of discrimination remains the same.

In addition, King participated in many marches so that black people can vote, especially to raise awareness of voting issues and making pressure on the government into passing the Voting Rights Act. Some states were allowed to vote, but some of them were not such as Alabama and Mississippi, as it was a law that black people could vote, but in practice, they were many other laws making it impossible for them to vote. This became approved and Afro-Americans got the right to vote; however, nowadays, there are still some of them who are not allowed to vote after being in jail. Notably, there have been improvements after his marches, but discrimination is still in this factor, this time in a different way.

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

5.4 Unexpected Results (If any)

A noteworthy factor in this investigation is that we were expecting that discrimination from the 50s and 60s would be gone in present society after so many years of fighting against it, but it turned out that it still exists in different forms, similar to around 60 years ago. As an example, there are still voting restrictions for people, which was not expected.

5.5 Recommendations

Regarding the tables, we tried to make them all together in just one table; however, it did not work. The table was disorganized and too confusing. It was not easy to understand since everything was mixed up. As a suggestion, it is better to make them separate, so each data analyzed, or topic is separate and better to comprehend. It is also good to make a table for each data, but together if they are related.

We recommend looking for some other authors or activists that have purposes, thoughts, and ideas like Martin Luther King and investigate them to inform people about them since King was a great activist and they can know that not just Martin Luther King Jr, wanted to make positive changes in society.

Moreover, as a suggestion, analyze and investigate some other books or essays from Martin Luther King to know more about him or a specific topic in more depth as each of his books have a lot to offer and is full of valuable information to inform others.

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

We suggest making our investigation more in depth into discrimination for future investigations, with the purpose of investigating, for example, about discrimination in Costa Rica or focusing on discrimination in jobs, since we know that discrimination is a very broad topic.

We also suggest using the same author but using a historical approach. We would have liked to combine two approaches: the historical and sociopolitical to know which one is more suitable for the book, because both have merits. King was influential in society and politics but is also a famous historical figure.

The last suggestion is to investigate other historical figures such as Marcus Garvey or Malcolm X who were important activists just like Martin Luther King. The other option is to investigate discrimination topics but using one of the previous activists as an author.

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

References

Adedoyin, O. B. (2020). *Quantitative Research Method*. ResearchGate.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/340594619_Quantitative_Research_Method

Asale & Rae. (n.d.). *Literatura: Diccionario de la Lengua Española*. “Diccionario de la lengua española” - Edición del Tricentenario. <https://dle.rae.es/literatura>

Barry, P. (2017). *Beginning Theory: An Introduction to Literary and Cultural Theory*. Beginnings.

BBC News. (2022). *The Fight for Civil Rights in 1950s and 1960s America*. BBC News. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zgb39j6/articles/zq9hp4j>

Becerril, D et. al. (2018). *La Sociedad Desde La Sociología: Una Introducción a La Sociología General (2nd ed.)*.

Bell, E. (2013). *Library Research Guide for the History of Science: Introduction*. Harvard Library.

<https://guides.library.harvard.edu/HistSciInfo/secondary#:~:text=A%20secondary%20source%20interprets%20and%20analyzes%20primary%20sources.,include%3A%20Textbooks>

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

[%3B%20journal%20articles%3B%20histories%3B%20criticisms%3B%20commentaries%3B%20encyclopedias](#)

Bentley, R. (2019). *Young MLK's Letter to the Editor Revealed the Man He Would Become*. The Atlanta Journal Constitution. <https://www.ajc.com/news/local/young-mlk-letter-the-editor-revealed-the-man-would-become/errtQtc9wFejZFGhM9n4yO/>

Bhandari, P. (2023). *What is Qualitative Research? Methods & Examples*. Scribbr. <https://www.scribbr.com/methodology/qualitative-research/>

Boston Public Library. (2023). *Literary Criticism for Students (and Anyone Else)*. Boston Public Library. <https://guides.bpl.org/c.php?g=129457&p=977882>

Bregman, R. (2017). *Utopía Para Realistas*. Ediciones Salamandra.

Caldas-Coulthard, C. R., & Coulthard, M. (1995). *Text and Practices* (1st Edition, Vol. 1) [Routledge]. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203431382>

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

Cambridge Dictionary. (n.d). *Social*. Cambridge Dictionary.

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/social>

Cambridge Dictionary. (n.d). *Theme*. Cambridge English Dictionary.

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/theme>

Dang, T. (2022). *Literary Techniques: Symbolism*. Matrix Education.

<https://www.matrix.edu.au/literarytechniquessymbolism/#:~:text=%E2%80%93%20A%20step%20by%20step%20process%201%20Step%201%3A%20Identify,4%3A%20Put%20your%20findings%20into%20a%20T.E.E.L%20paragraph>

Eig, J. (2023). *King: A Life*. Farrar, Straus & Giroux.

Engle, M. (2023). *Primary, secondary, and tertiary sources: A quick guide: Tertiary sources*.

Cornell University Library.

<https://guides.library.cornell.edu/sources/tertiary#:~:text=Tertiary%20sources%20are%20publications%20that%20summarize%20and%20digest,biographical%20dictionaries%20are%20good%20examples%20of%20tertiary%20sources>

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

Equipo Editorial. (2022). *Método descriptivo*. Liferder.

<https://www.liferder.com/metododescriptivo/>

Essed, P. (1991). *Understanding Everyday Racism: An Interdisciplinary Theory (SAGE Series on Race and Ethnic Relations) (1st ed.)*. SAGE Publications, Inc.

Fernandez, I. (2022). *UN Warns Costa Rica has Growing Hate Speech and Discrimination*. The Tico Times <https://www.ticotimes.net/2022/06/23/un-warns-costa-rica-has-growing-hate-speech-and-discrimination>

Fleming, G. (2020). *10 Common Themes in Literature*. ThoughtCo.

<https://www.thoughtco.com/common-book-themes-1857647>

Fleming, G. (2019). *How to Find the Theme of a Book or Short Story*. ThoughtCo.

<https://www.thoughtco.com/finding-a-theme-of-a-book-1857646>

Ford, W., & Lockett, M. (2018). *The Dream King: How the Dream of Martin Luther King, Jr. Is Being Fulfilled to Heal Racism in America*. Newtype.

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

George, T. (2022). *Mixed Methods Research | Definition, Guide & Examples*. Scribbr.

<https://www.scribbr.com/methodology/mixed-methods-research/>

Giddens, A., et al. (2018). *Sociología*. Alianza Editorial.

Hall, S. (2020). *What Does Sociopolitical Mean?*. Classroom.

<https://classroom.synonym.com/what-does-sociopolitical-mean-12081574.html>

Hill et al. (2020). *How George Floyd was Killed in Police Custody*. The New York Times.

<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/05/31/us/george-floyd-investigation.html>

Horton, J. (2021). *George Floyd: ¿How Far Have African Americans Come Since the 1960s?*.

BBC News. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-52992795>

Mejia, T. (2020). *Investigación Descriptiva: Características, Técnicas, Ejemplos*. Lifeder.

<https://www.lifeder.com/investigacion-descriptiva/>

King, Martin Luther, & Carson, C. (2001). *The autobiography of Martin Luther King, Jr.*. IPM in association with Warner Books.

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

King, Martin Luther. (1957). "Give Us the Ballot," Address Delivered at the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom. The Martin Luther King, Jr., Research and Education Institute.

<https://kinginstitute.stanford.edu/king-papers/documents/give-us-ballot-address-delivered-prayer-pilgrimage-freedom>

King, Martin Luther. (2021). "Kick Up Dust," Letter to the Editor, *Atlanta Constitution*. The Martin Luther King, Jr., Research and Education Institute.

<https://kinginstitute.stanford.edu/king-papers/documents/kick-dust-letter-editor-atlanta-constitution>

King, Martin Luther. (2018). *King's Letter to the editor published in Atlanta Constitution*. The Martin Luther King, Jr., Research and Education Institute.

<https://kinginstitute.stanford.edu/encyclopedia/kings-letter-editor-published-atlanta-constitution>

King, M. L. (2022). *Dr Martin Luther King Jr Complete Speeches and Sermons: Dr. Martin Luther King Jr*. Internet Archive.

<https://archive.org/details/MartinLutherKingJrAllSpeeches>

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

King, M. L. (2022). *I Have a Dream*. United States: HarperCollins Publishers.

King, M. L., Jr. (2019). *Strength to Love*. Beacon Press.

Kornfield, M., et al. (2020). *Swept up by police*. The Washington Post.

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/2020/investigations/george-floyd-protesters-arrests/>

Leeman, J., & Fuller, J. M. (2022). In *Hablar Español en Estados Unidos la Sociopolítica del Lenguaje. Asuntos Multilingües*.

Levine, S. (2022). *The Racist 1890 Law that's Still Blocking Thousands of Black Americans from Voting*. The Guardian. <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2022/jan/08/us-1890-law-black-americans-voting>

Literary Devices. (2022). *Literary Devices Definition and Examples of Literary Terms*. Literary Devices. <https://literarydevices.net/motif/>

Lombardi, E. (2019). *How to Identify the Theme in a Literary Work*. ThoughtCo.

<https://www.thoughtco.com/how-to-identify-book-theme-739101>

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

- Martin, E. (2022). *How Martin Luther King, Jr. 's Multifaceted View on Human Rights Still Inspires Today*. History. <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/history/article/how-mlks-multifaceted-view-on-human-rights-still-inspires>
- McCombes, S. (2022). *Descriptive Research Design: Definition, Methods & Examples*. Scribbr. <https://www.scribbr.co.uk/research-methods/descriptive-research-design/#:~:text=Descriptive%20research%20aims%20to%20accurately%20and%20systematically%20describe,research%20methods%20to%20investigate%20one%20or%20more%20variables.>
- Meirow, E. (2018). *How to Spot a Motif in Literature*. Kibin Blog. <https://www.kibin.com/essay-writing-blog/spot-motif-in-literature/>
- Merriam-Webster Dictionary. (2023). *Definition of Political*. In Merriam-Webster Dictionary. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/political>
- Morales, D. P. (2020). *Enriquece tu Historia Con el Uso de Símbolos y Motivos Literarios*. Diana P. Morales. <https://dianapmorales.com/2017/10/blog/enriquece-tu-historia-con-el-uso-de-simbolos-y-motivos-literarios/>
- Muir, H. (2017). *Martin Luther King in London, 1964: Reflections on a Landmark*

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

Visit. The Guardian. <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2014/dec/02/martin-luther-king-in-london-1964-reflections-on-a-landmark-visit>

National Geographic Staff. (2023). *Who was Martin Luther King, Jr.?* National Geographic.

<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/culture/article/martin-luther-king-jr>

National Park Service. (2018). *1964 Nobel Peace Prize*. National Park Service.

<https://www.nps.gov/malu/planyourvisit/1964-nobel-peace-prize.htm>

National Park Service. (2022). *Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)*. National

Parks Service. <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/civilrights/sclc.htm>

O’Keeffe, G. S., & Clarke-Pearson, K. (2011). *The Impact of Social Media on Children,*

Adolescents, and Families. American Academy of Pediatrics.

<https://publications.aap.org/pediatrics/article/127/4/800/65133/The-Impact-of-Social-Media-on-Children-Adolescents>

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

OpenStax, & Lumen Learning. (n.d.). *Why Do Prejudice and Discrimination Exist?*. General Psychology. <https://pressbooks.online.ucf.edu/lumenpsychology/chapter/why-do-prejudice-and-discrimination-exist/>

Pamplona, F. (2022). *Tipos de diseño de investigación: Una visión general*. Blog Mind the Graph. <https://mindthegraph.com/blog/es/tipos-de-diseno-de-investigacion/#:~:text=En%20el%20dise%C3%B1o%20de%20investigaci%C3%B3n%20descriptivo%2C%20el%20investigador,te%C3%B3ricos%20en%20este%20tipo%20de%20dise%C3%B1o%20de%20investigaci%C3%B3n.>

Reedsy. (2019). *What is a Motif? Motifs Defined + 10 Illuminating Examples*. Reedsy Blog. <https://blog.reedsy.com/what-is-a-motif/>

Richards, I. A. (2017). *Principles of Literary Criticism*. Routledge.

Rivkin, J., & Ryan, M. (2017). *Literary Theory: An Anthology*. John Wiley & Sons.

Ryan, G., & Bernard, H. R. (2003). (PDF) *Techniques to Identify Themes*. ResearchGate. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/241176170_Techniques_to_Identify_Themes

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

Santa Biblia: Reina-Valera 1960. (2020). Origen.

SCLC. (2017). *Un Perfil de la Conferencia de Liderazgo Cristiano del Sur (SCLC)*. Greelane.

<https://www.greelane.com/es/humanidades/historia-y-cultura/southern-christian-leadership-conference-4150172>

Senter, J. C. (2017). *Martin Luther King Jr.: Fulfilling a Dream*. Cavendish Square Publishing, LLC.

Shore, V. (2022). *What Is the Purpose of Symbols in Literature?* Pen And the Pad.

<https://penandthepad.com/purpose-symbols-literature-8746939.html>

Slevitch, L. (2011). *Qualitative and Quantitative Methodologies Compared: Ontological and Epistemological Perspectives*. Taylor & Francis Online.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1528008X.2011.541810>

Smedley, A. (2023). *Racism*. Encyclopedia Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/racism>

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

Smith, E. (2023). *Motifs vs Symbol: Difference and Comparison*. Ask Any Difference.

<https://askanydifference.com/differencebetweenmotifsandsymbolwithtable/#:~:text=The%20difference%20between%20motifs%20and%20symbol%20is%20that,whole%20reading%20to%20illustrate%20something%20for%20better%20understanding>

Sundquist, E. (2022). *King's Dream: The Legacy of Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream"*

Speech. Johns Hopkins University. <https://english.jhu.edu/faculty-books/kings-dream-the-legacy-of-martin-luther-kings-i-have-a-dream-speech/>

Tenny, S., et al. (2022). *Qualitative Study*. StatPearls.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK470395/>

The Home School in the Woods Team. (2021). *Martin Luther King Jr. is Ordained as a Baptist Minister*. Home School in the Woods Publishing.

<https://store.homeschoolinthewoods.com/blogs/words-from-the-woods/martin-luther-king-jr-is-ordained-as-a-baptist-minister>

Thorpe, C., et al. (2020). *El libro de la Sociología*. Dorling Kindersley Limited.

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

Tikkanen, A. (2023). *I Have a Dream*. Encyclopedia Britannica.

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/I-Have-A-Dream>

Tuan, H. A. (2017). *Voices Against Socio-Political Inequality in Critical Discourse Analysis*.

ResearchGate. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/320949787_VOICES_AGAINST_SOCIO-POLITICAL_INEQUALITY_IN_CRITICAL_DISCOURSE_ANALYSIS.

United Nations. (2015). *Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination Considers the*

Report of Costa Rica. United Nations. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2015/08/committee-elimination-racial-discrimination-considers-report-costa-rica>

V, Kiran. (2020). *Political Survey: Ways to do Socio-Political Analysis Research*. Political

Marketing Strategy Consultant. <https://politicalmarketer.com/ways-to-do-socio-political-analysis-research/>

Vallès, J. M., & Puig, S. M. (2020). *Ciencia Política: Un Manual*. Ariel.

Vicente, E. A. (2022). *Qué es la Literatura*. Significados.

<https://www.significados.com/literatura/>

LITERARY ANALYSIS OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF KING

Vietze, A. (2017). *The Life and Death of Martin Luther King Jr.* The Rosen Publishing Group, Inc.

Votaw, K. (2020). *26: Prejudice and Discrimination*. LibreTexts Social Sciences.

[https://socialsci.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Psychology/Book: General Psychology for Honors Students \(Votaw\)/26: Prejudice and Discrimination](https://socialsci.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Psychology/Book: General Psychology for Honors Students (Votaw)/26: Prejudice and Discrimination)

Webmazter. (2018). *Símbolo (Figura Literaria) Características, Tipos y Ejemplos*. Muy Educativo. <https://muyeducativo.com/literatura/simbolo-figura-literaria/>

Winter, A., & Fathi, M. E. (2018). *Peace and Me*. Lantana Publishing.