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**“Coming to Terms” Summary of Brown and Jones (2013)**

The article, *Encounters with racism and the international student experience*, which was written by Lorraine Brown (2013), an Associate Professor at Bournemouth University, and Ian Jones, the Head of the Department of Sport and Physical Activity/ Associate Professor in Sport at Bournemouth University, is focused on reporting occurrence rate of racial events and investigating international postgraduate students who experienced racial abuse and how it affect them individually in UK through questionnaire and interview. In this article, authors use a mass of incidence of racism evidence and data to demonstrate the ethnic minority encounter abuse form verbal, physical and harm their emotion. From the interview, from facial and behavior expression of victims, this study states that racism is a severe problem in UK and need to be solved. It shows the importance of racism and provides some evidence from the victims that how they face racial violate and what methods they use to against racism.

This research is limited to international students chosen from a high recruitment Graduate School, which located in the south of UK. A very large proportion of suffering abuse happened among international students. According to Brown and Jones (2013), one-third participants experienced racial segregation. Chinese, Taiwanese, Thai and Indian made up with the majority of respondents. These respondents provided a racial diversity in this study; therefore it made the result more perusable. However, the limitation of this study is the authors only use information from the respondents in a very specific school. If they want to make their article worthy, they need to enlarge their range of the object of study and add more race and religions in the investigation.

The gap in literature was the element initialed this research, since little research studied the occurrence rate of racial events with a scope among international students, other research focused on the contact between local people and tourists (Brown & Jones, 2013). Consequently, the authors tried to figure out what is the acceptable degree for international students to suffer from racial and religious prejudice, and how racism experience impacted on them. The study shows there is a huge impact on victims’ emotion. Brown and Jones (2013) demonstrate that “Once their shock had worn off, students experienced strong and lasting emotional reactions of sadness, depression and disappointment”. A Barbadian student in the interview said, “I felt belittled, nothing”. Also, a Japanese student states that “It was upsetting, why people do that? I wanted to go home.” It is clear that the influence of some forms of abuse, such as attack, throw pebbles, and form of verbal abuse, will lead to students’ negative mood.

Why the article is important? Firstly, this article studies in a new viewpoint which other research have never done before. Secondly, it demonstrates that the higher education organization and sector need put forward to better solution to solve the racism against international students. Thirdly, this study also gives advice to university that they have responsibility to defend their international students from suffering form of racism. Finally, it provides evidence and real experience from international students that future students who will study in UK can realize about racism in advance.

In findings part, Brown and Jones (2013) states that skin color is a significant factor that result in racial segregation. This idea is coming from McDowell (2009), who demonstrates that immigrants have their own way to protect themselves from racism. The authors utilize the immigrants’ example to build their own words. Subsequently, the authors refer to Brown (2003) and Marginson et al. (2010) to give evidence that people who have white skin can help other people who are non-white appearance away from attack. Above all, the study verifies that tourists are easy to be abused.

The connection between this article and other articles which we have read before, have the similar strategy of using IMRD structure. It has the same method that using survey to do the research as Hossain’s article, Dickson’s article, Krashen’s article and Lee’s article. Also, Brown’s article focused on the international student as well as Hossain’s article

**Reference**

Brown, L., & Jones, I. (2013). Encounters with racism and the international student experience. *Studies in Higher Education*, *38*(7), 1004-1019.