

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the general information of the research including the background of research, statements of problems, research objectives, research significances, the definition of key terms, and organization of writing.

1.1 Background of Research

The development of literary work establishes human connections with the world, generates literary life, create social life in reality. The same for the development of other things, in this situation. Since the development of literary work includes the human being with his or her surroundings, a literary work may not be isolated from the subject's author. The author creates a written work, and the author is a part of society. The author can be positioned as a social being. Then, there is a connection between society and the writers. As Wellek (1962: 96-97) said, the author was a resident, talked about social and political meaning, and took interest in the issues of his day.

Literature also has an important relationship with human life because the author explores their creative ideas from what they saw and what they experienced into a writing text. According to Tyson (2006, p. 4):

The more we experience in life, the more we are capable of experiencing in literature. So as you grow in your capacity to understand the theory, to think more broadly and more deeply about human experience and the world of ideas, the more you will be capable of appreciating the rich density, the varied texture and shades of meaning, available in literary works.

From the quotation above explains that the relationship between the experience of human life and literary work is very close because human experience of life has influence someone to understand a literary work.

Novel, as a part of prose, which is a novel which provide many of the characters personality. According to Little (1970: 1) "A novel is a genre of literature that presents in detail enlargement of character, or the complex social situation, or the relationship between of personality. The literature works such as documents in our lives, is universal literary, because of the series of events that can be viewed from the reality of social life. Human being cannot be separated from literary work, it cause a medium in which can express all our idea, feeling and imagination.

A literary work is a development of the author that represents social reality. It is produced through the author's perception, feeling, contemplation, and culture of something that occurred in his or her self, and society. It is created over the result of experience thought, reflection, and culture of the author about something that happened in his or her self, and society. Here, the author is the most important person to define the condition in his reality of life through his literary work. through his literary work, the author is the most significant individual to describe the situation in his reality of life. He or she shows their minds, reflects what they want in their lives

and social reality. This is what he later expressed through the literary works he created. He tried to express something about objective reality that he found. He wanted to notice to the other parties about something that is regarded as a problem or human (Esten, 1978: 9-10). An author seeks to modify the social view of his culture by literary work to offer a remedy for a positive outlook and mindset in social life. The author, however, is susceptible to choosing substances based on social fact, and the author definitely has a personal opinion and does not distinguish his or her personal view from the social context. According to Goldmann (1980: 97) stated that the author as a collective subject creates literary work to express what they feel and they think about their social life. The author will explore the riches of society through his talent, so he or she brings it into literary work and the readers appreciate it. Second, the wealth of literary work rests on the skill of the author to explain the effects of his knowledge. Second, focused on the capacity of the reader to self-understand a literary work.



Literary work is identical with a fiction, according to Klarer (1999, p. 2) Although this old classification is still in use, the tendency today is to abandon the term “epic” and introduce “prose,” “fiction” or “prose fiction” for the relatively young literary forms of the novel and the short story. It means that fiction refers to narrative prose, those are novel and short story. The novel as one of literary works is reflective interpretation that people do in life, which is reflected in the medium of language as they choose. Novel is a genre of fiction, and fiction may be defined as the

art or craft of contriving, through the written word, representations of human life that instructor divert or both. The various forms that fiction may take are best seen less as a number of separate categories than as a continuum or more accurately, a cline, with some such brief form as the anecdote at one end of the scale and the other.

Goldmann (1980:97) thinks that a system is literature, and this is contained in the context of structuralism. The writer assumes from the above argument that the author represented his true social life and observed the reality by using his creativity to produce great literary work. Since the author recognizes that he or she is a kind of society and that society is the most powerful in literary work, he or she puts together society in order to be aware of reality and to make up the consciousness to change life. Literature does not just fall from the sky, but the poet, literature, and culture have a connection (Damono, 1984: 129). Through his or her work, any author may consciously express his or her viewpoint on society. Then the writer would review a novel titled *The Road to Wigan Pier* in this report. The writer will disclose the representation of society and class conflict in the novel.

The Road to Wigan Pier is one of George Orwell's novels that reveals the state of social existence (the social history of the author). Orwell expressed the realities of his social life in this book, which is a systemic activity guided by the environment.

The English poet George Orwell was interested in the development of novels, essays, and literary criticism. He is a writer who believed that "transparent" should be

strong writing. As described in his essay entitled shooting an elephant and politics and the English language. For his writing / work, Orwell usually uses political themes. A socialist book in 1936 described how much unemployment lives and lives in Southern England in the region of job classes and displaced coal miners. Orwell tried to feel alive in Southern England for two months in *The Journey to Wigan Pier* (1937), giving interviews to staff working in a coal mine at Wigan Pier, their families, their neighbors, and the workers. He tried to feel how to live in such a setting with uncomfortable circumstances of his own. He knew it was so painful and miserable when he felt it. His trip to Wigan pier may be considered an analysis aimed at producing an article on the deprived condition of the lower social classes of British society.

According to Van Luxemburg (1986: 24-25) (1) the form of dialectical materialism, the content of which is that literary material is taken from social reality which has a fundamental origin in the form of production; (2) The power of literature which lies in the extent to which it can be understood within a broader framework of the life of the creator community; (3) Reification in the world of literature that distinguishes between literary forms and literary contents, namely forms relating to commodities (works and readers), while content relates to the value of using literary works in social life. For Marx, literature and all other cultural phenomena reflect patterns of economic relations because literature is bound by the classes that exist in

society. Therefore, literary works can only be understood if they are associated with these relations.

Leurenson and Swingewood (1972) there are three perspectives related to the literature of sociology, namely: (1) research view literary works as social documents which constitute reflection of the situation at the time of the literature was created, (2) research reveal literature as a reflection of the author's social situation, (3) research which captures literature as a manifestation of historical events and circumstances socio-cultural. Sociology of literature is the science that investigates issues generally in society to determine and interpret the realities of social life, such as norms, social groups, layers of society, social processes, changes social, social institutions, and culture and embodiment (Soekanto, 1981: 367).

Of the English socialist authors of the 1930s and 1940s, George Orwell was the best regarded. For books like *Homage to Catalonia* and *Animal Farm*, as well as *1984*, he is justifiably popular. However, *The Path to Wigan Pier* is less common, especially to the young generation. Although, not just because of his study and a searing criticism of British capitalism in the 1930s, it needs to be well known. In straightforward prose, Orwell was a "plain English" champion and genius practitioner, drawing strong poetic frescoes in areas such as Wigan and the north-west of England to depict the abject circumstances of the working class. His explanation of the implications of unemployment searches the mind, particularly against the current backdrop of the almost inexorable growth of those on the dole today. "He writes:" A

Labour Exchange officer told me to get the exact number of people working on (not drawing) the dole, you have to calculate by something over three the official estimates. This alone raises the number of unemployed to about six million. This was because of the unemployed 'scale of' dependents.

Orwell discusses the three-foot-wide seams through which a miner is often expected to work, the agonizing three-mile walk to the coalface to begin work, the amount of effort taken to collect coal and even gain a meager paycheck. This will inspire most people to never even attempt to go down a mine, let alone execute the miners' and the working class' herculean actions in general. Yet on this was founded the colossal prosperity of the owning classes and of British civilization as a whole.

On both academic and political grounds, the time of development of George Orwell's book *The Path to Wigan Pier* (RWP), the 1930s, was very crucial and critical. In 1937, that is, the time between the two World Wars and after the Great Depression (1929), the book was published. At that time, the vexing challenges of mass unemployment, hunger, and democracy were faced by both intellectuals and policymakers. At the crucial moment in human culture, dedicated authors such as George Orwell took an interest in the way these topics were portrayed. To accomplish this aim, Orwell has deployed several techniques. Each approach is a complement to the overall claim of the speaker and, at the same time, constitutes an additional aspect of subversion. The primary element of subversion lies in the type stage itself. The form of the book is quite difficult, in truth.

The analysis of Orwell's text based on Genette's model shows his challenge to the simple novelistic criteria, counter to the traditional understanding of the fictional novel as an independent object. The scholar is interested in examining the comparison of a system. The researcher prefers two books, "The Reflection of Social and Class Conflict in George Orwell's *The Road to Wigan Pier*," depending on the sense of science. *The Road to Wigan Pier* contains travel notes collected about hardship, wars, the lives of miners, to the type of social class clashes in England which in turn reflect social class conflicts that occur at any level of society. The social class conflict between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, the birth of a civilized machine with a form of industrialism that gave birth to the birth of socialism, was then explored by George Orwell in this notice. Orwell on democracy, the collapse of socialism and his own thoughts on socialism; anyone who wishes to see tyranny defeated and not merely picture it as ideal is what is said by a genuine socialist. That is a brief explanation of the *Road to Wigan Pier* story.

The Reflection of Social and Class Tension on the Path to Wigan Pier is based on a previous analysis in one of the journals. The researcher is profoundly interested in analyzing the route to Wigan Pier. The investigator seeks to illustrate the class conflict that existed in the novel in that report. The book represents the social and political background of the author's actual social life. The patriarchal society that acquired the class system in England was expressed there. All at once, this research study about the historical values in the novel.

The writer used the research as a grand theory of Marxism and genetic structuralism. Both of them address the understanding of the social and political sense of the situation in the book. A novel entitled *The Road to Wigan Pier* by George Orwell is the focus of this review.

1.2 Statement of Problem

The topic of this thesis is about a novel entitled *The Road to Wigan Pier* by George Orwell, in the light of the dilemma that has been explained above. In this study, to explain the state of social history on the work of George Orwell, the author wants to examine the elements of the social of literature. Centered on the issue statement, the analysis questions can be formulated as follows:

1. How are the social conflicts in *The Road to Wigan Pier*?
2. What are the class conflicts described in *The Road to Wigan Pier*?

1.3 Research Objective

Based on the research question above, the purposes of the study on this research are:

- a. To find out the reflection of social conflict in George Orwell's work's *The Road to Wigan Pier*
- b. To find out how does class conflict described Orwell's *The Road to Wigan Pier*

1.4 Research Significant

In this review, the writer expects this study to be useful and beneficial in the growth of literary science. Particularly for English Department students who want to understand and examine the social and class conflict. This research has also given individuals who wish to further explore the relationship between the textual framework of literary work, especially the novel relational structure such as society and community, by using the sociology of literature and theory of genetic structuralism.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

Definition of key term in this research presents social conflict, social class socialism, novel, genetic structuralism and sociology of literature.

- 1.5.1 Social conflict: As a reaction to the birth of a revolution, democratization, and industrialization, the social conflict philosophy that originated in the 18th and 19th centuries can be understood. The sociological theory of confrontation is a contrast to Talcott and Robert K. Merton's structural-functional discontent, which measures society for its consensus and intergalactic comprehension. And this conflict in the vision of society can be seen from the viewpoint of classical figures such as Karl Marx, Max Weber, and George Simmel. The theory of conflict originated as a type of reaction to the prevalence of structural functionalism theories that are perceived to pay less

attention to conflict manifestations as one of the symptoms of culture that needs to be paid attention to. The thought of Karl Marx and the rapidly spreading conflict theory in the 1950s is the thought that has the greatest impact or becomes the foundation of this conflict theory. This theory attempts to examine the root of an action that defiantly performs the occurrence of a breach of the laws or context of an individual. The conflict here stresses the pluralistic nature of society and the inequality in the allocation of power that exists between different classes, because of the power of elite groups, these groups often have the power to produce legislation, especially laws that will suit their interests. The social conflict is a battle for the seizing of valuable assets by segments of society. There may be different types of social conflict, including conflict between people, communities, or countries. Marx said that future tensions arise mostly in the economic sphere, and he also shows that there are also struggles or disputes in the area of prestige / status sharing and political control.

- 1.5.2 Social class: According to Marx, slavery is an empirical reality of existence in capitalist regimes, much as it was in colonial and slave societies. And just as, even though Roman slaves insisted that they were very satisfied with things as they were and thought they were having a decent deal, this would do little to change the empirical truth of their slavery, so also in capitalist societies, evidence of workers'

pleasure, fulfillment, or even active support for the regime does nothing to alter the fact that they are members of an exploited.

1.5.3 Socialism: In the sense of western European social critics of the early 19th century, the word socialism was first used. Socialism arose in this era from a number of doctrines and social experimentation related specifically to Socialism as a philosophy that aims to materialize a society that collectively stacks up to be a happy society. Because of that, socialism emphasizes the struggle in society. Socialism was born as a reaction to liberalism in the 19th century. Besides that, socialism appears to practice capitalist industry effects that improve from liberalism ideas. Karl Heinrich Marx (1818-1883) one of the shape famous socialism said in his book:

This school of Socialism dissected with great acuteness the contradictions in the conditions of modern production. It laid bare the hypocritical apologies of economists. It proved, incontrovertibly, the disastrous effects of machinery and division of labor; the concentration of capital and land in a few hands; overproduction and crises; it pointed out the inevitable ruin of the petty-bourgeois and peasant, the misery of the proletariat, the anarchy in production, the crying inequalities in the distribution of wealth, the industrial war of extermination between nations, the dissolution of old moral bonds, of the old family relations, of the old nationalities. (Marx and Angel: 29: 1975)

Socialism is a form of understanding that requires that everything that must be jointly published, worked together, and expanded must be pursued together. In that way, there is no one party that is very excessive and very profitable. That way, the slogan was born with the

same taste. The term socialism was first used in 1827 in the period of work by Robert Owen. Social movements emerged as a form of socio-economic imbalance in big cities due to the Agrarian Revolution and the Industrial Revolution. At that time, the class of entrepreneurs, factory owners, and traders lived, but workers who worked in factories or were needed because wages were very low. Therefore, crime in big cities often occurs. Such conditions give rise to sharp criticisms of the capitalist economic system adopted by liberalism. These sharp criticisms were made by groups who embraced socialism.

1.5.4 Novel: Novel is one medium of literature that has been of great value to society and human life growth. Novel is one of the prose branches, concentrating on setting, storyline, point of view, methodology of narration, and structure. Each passage tells a story and adds any fascinating and thrilling suspense or conflict.

1.5.5 Genetic Structuralism: Genetic structuralism is one of the literary theories of sociology founded by France's Lucien Goldmann (1977, 1981). A literary work on the author's world view of social classes was reviewed by genetic structuralism. A literary work focused on genetic aspects or its roots, which concerned the worldview of the author and his social classes, along with the historical social circumstances underlying the production of literary works, is a hallmark of genetic structuralism to consider and study. In understanding the roots of

literature, literature was interpreted by genetic structuralism as an interpretation of the world view of the poet. In the words of Goldmann, the study of literary work is considered best when the two core elements of it are combined. (Goldmann, 1980) to put into perspective, the literary work is not merely a fiction but also the medium of its creator to express the ideology. This ideology is not born of nowhere. Rather, it is born as the response to the social phenomenon that becomes the concern of its creator. Thus, to look from within and without the work is prominent regarding the total understanding of the work. When looking from within, the study deals with the text itself, meanwhile looking from without means dealing with its creator and the social situation that influences making.

- 1.5.6 Sociology of literature: In the sociology of literature, that an artist is well disposed to a strong culture of social consciousness; socio-political and philosophical awareness, ideological grapes and affirmed stances. This sociological disposition of the artist situates literature within a well-grounded sociological perspectives and theories from which it is conceived and therefore, can be approached and appreciated. As such, the criticism or study of an artist's social engagement in a literary work particularly in the novel can be situated within a certain sociological theories. A good example of this is the Marxism literary theory of socio-political relations as propounded by

theorists and thinkers like Karl Marx, Engles, George Lukacs, Therry Eagleton, Alan Wald and Jean-Paul Sartre as well as conservatives like Harold Bloom and F.R. Leavis. Marxism literary criticism lends itself to the analysis of literature in terms of the historical conditions that produces them with particular focus on its political content (Eagleton, 1987, p.45).

1.6 Organization of Writing

In writing the research, the researcher draws the organization of undergraduate thesis as below:

- a. Chapter 1, as introduction consists of background of the research, statement of problem, research objective, research significance, definition of key term and organization of writing.
- b. Chapter 2, as Conceptual Frame Work consists of the explanation about definition of conflict, social conflict, social class and synopsis of the novel.
- c. Chapter 3, as research method consists of the methods that are used by researcher in arranging the research.
- d. Chapter 4, as discussion consists of the explanation of the researcher about the analysis of the data using the theory which mentioned in the conceptual framework.
- e. Chapter 5, as closing the suggestion from the researcher for the next research that will be held in the future.