

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the explanations about the background of research, research questions, research objective, research significance, and previous research and the definitions of keys terms.

A. Background of Research

Literary work is an art of language through words created by human's mind. Human creates the literary work to express life, circumstance, beauty, and so on. Literature as "a creative activity, an art" and literature is identical with the words: the expression of human feeling, imaginative process and creativity. The creation of literature refers to the readers with their sense, thoughts, feeling to get the imagination from author (Wellek and Warren, 1972: 2) The rationale for this is the massive exploitation carried out by entrepreneurs or capital owners (the capitalists or the bourgeois) against the workers (proletariat). The workers work the working hours set by the employers at will. Not only that, the wages given are so low and not proportional to their work. According to Marx, the history of human society is as historical as the class struggle, which gave birth to the bourgeois and the proletariat. The group, aware of its position in the proletariat, at that time consciously made various attempts at rebellion against the bourgeois. one day the proletariat will win this class struggle, which will then give birth to a classless society. Still in the perspective of Marx's view of conflict, he developed conflict theory with certain conceptions of social class, social change, power and the state where these conceptions are mutually sustainable.

This conflict theory then gives rise to what is called a conflict perspective. This perspective views society as something that is always changing, especially as a result of the dynamics of the power holders who continue to try to maintain and improve their positions. In short, this view is oriented towards the social structure and social institutions in society. This perspective views a society that is constantly changing and each part of society has the potential to create social change. In the context of maintaining social order, this perspective emphasizes the role of power.



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Marx in assumes:

The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles. Freeman and slaves, patrician and plebeian, lord and serf, guildmaster and journeyman, in a word, oppressor and oppressed, stood in a constant position to one another, carried on an uninterrupted, now hidden, now open fight, a fight that each time ended, either in a revolutionary reconstruction of society at large, or in the common ruin of the struggling class.(1963:58)

T.B Bottomore in *Classes in Modern Society* says :

By bourgeois is means the people in the class of modern capitalist, owners of the means of production, and employers of wage labors. It formerly was a term of middle class in Romantic Age. Businessman from textile magnates, shopkeepers, doctors, lawyers, teachers, and other educated and professional people, all the groups that were called “white-collar workers” are part of bourgeois. They change raw material and capital into industrial production, and shapes divisions of labors.

They can optimally make use of the rapid movements of all instruments of production, the immense facilitated means of production. Even they control the means of state such as courts, the administration, military force, and the agencies of intellectual persuasion. (1966:77) The application of modern technology to the whole economic sector is expected to create new economic sectors replacing the old ones, for example, mining, and shipping industry which have replacing agricultural domination, and become pillars of economic development.

Meanwhile, industrialization which is conducted by all countries is aimed to create prosperity for human beings. Based on Britannica (v.24:283) industrialization is said to occur in a given country when real incomes per head begin to rise steadily and without apparent limit. Industry is related to many aspects in the society. They are aspects of economy, education, social stratification, and the community. S.R Parker in *The Sociology of Industry* (1966:65) asserts industry, in the broad sense of technology economic enterprises and persons associated with these, has pervasive effects on the communities it serves and from which it draw its resources.

United States was increasingly industrialized in nineteenth century. Industrial Revolution which occurred in the beginning of 19th century was the 3 starting point of United States to be the modern country. Based on *Americana* (v.24:280):

There was a process of changes from an agrarian, handicraft economy to the one dominated by industry and machine manufacture. Such condition was indicated by industrial development including the appearance of new inventions and technological innovations applied in factories on large scale, the movement from lands into cities, massing of workers in new industrial town and factories, and the new distinctions between family life and work life.

In other words, there were mechanization of manufacturing and other processes carried out by factories. Furthermore, Industrial Revolution influenced education and military. *The Cultural Library* (v.7:203) gives

definition:

In education, more practical subjects were taught. Industry and business wanted science, Mathematics, and accounting. Foreign traders wanted foreign languages, etc. In military, it affected upon military preparedness such as training and equipping of fast armies, navies, and air forces programs, as those were impossible before Revolution Industry.

The Result was dramatic increase of per capita income that positioned United States as one of powerful countries at that time. Mc Kne in Introduction to Sociology asserts:

Government regulation of various forms of economic activity is now well-established, but its significance lies in two spheres. One of these is the development of a vast welfare program that mitigates the impersonal effects on the market on those subject to low income and unemployment, and offers a basic line of social security for all. The other is the regulation of money, credit, and investment by various measures in order to limit the once more radical swings of the business cycle.(1969:433).

The conditions were compounded as a whole of new image of social system and way of life of United States. Mc Kne in Introduction to Sociology defines Americans have not readily recognized the importance of social class in industrial society, or at least in America and they have often been unwilling to admit that America even has a class structure. The fluid, open and free character of American Society is presumably validated by the lack of clearly developed social classes.(1969:69) On the other hand, Industrialization apparently caused a social problems, especially for proletariat, that stated by K. Dahrendorf in Class and Class Conflict in Industrial Society :

Proletariat is the subordinate class in industrial and engaged in industrial production. They are including wage workers, agricultural laborers, who usually live in poverty and depression.(1959:60)

Because of its subordinate position in society, laborers in 19th century of United States suffered from very poor condition. Mc Kree in Introduction in Sociology assumes: The poor and the lower class constitute those people who are located at the lowest level of the class structure, who have the lowest incomes, the poorest paying jobs, and who experience the most economic insecurity. Whatever may be their attributes as people, the sociologist is compelled to recognize that they are a distinctive social stratum, a different segment of modern social structure.

Industrialization creates culture shock, it occurs because the people have not been ready yet to face the new phenomena about the industrialization process. Urbanization and crimes were creating new tensions in society. Based on Britannica (v.24:283):

Work was done by machine rather than handicraft. As consequences, it created unemployment as there was replacement of human and animal power by inanimate sources of energy, Social conflict is one of social phenomenon that happens in the society. It is often assumed as a negative thing in a society because it can break relationship in a society. They will find any difficulties to make relationship in a society. They will find any difficulties to work together. This phenomenon is very interesting to be analyzed. In this case, I found social conflicts reflected in a literary work, that is in short story entitled "South of the Slot" by Jack London. I will choose "South of the Slot" as one kind of literary text to be analyzed. The social conflicts around 1906 in United States is implied in the story. Furthermore, literature is part of my major.

and I will also discuss the very famous American naturalist writer, Jack London and the analysis of his two most famous Arctic stories, "Love of Life" and "To Build a Fire". I decided to focus on the stories because in my opinion the narrative of Jack London dealing with the adventurous man who headed to the Yukon in search of gold was the most capturing of the essence

of naturalism. Another reason why I chose stories like that is because they contain elements that I want to learn in my final assignment: the fate of men in the Arctic story, environmental indifference and some other distinguishing elements of the movement. Both "Love of Life" and "To Build a Fire" tell the story of a man who was placed in a terrible environment where he had to struggle to survive; the conflict between humans and nature is at its peak in both stories and it is interesting to compare two different results in the two stories. Thus, the main purpose of my thesis is to study Jack London's works so as to identify the very naturalistic features that they show as a whole, he regards humans as victims of natural law. I also want to mention why I decided to devote my final assignment to studying Jack London. The reason is because I read one of the stories for a long time and I really like it; after that, I did some research on his life and I discovered that the story had many autobiographical features. The adventure told in his writings was inspired by his own experience, and I found it interesting; maybe that's the reason why the story seems so real to me. Because of this, this last assignment give me the opportunity to study Jack London to the last detail and I did not want to miss that opportunity.

Another reason why I chose this topic for my final project was that I had to compare other objects from the short story by Jack London's. One of the readings was "To Build a Fire" and I decided to analyze my final project with Jack London's work to see how I reacted to the story I had read, "Love of Life", now I was more prepared to analyze it than before, and I was able to understand various things. which I didn't even imagine reading the story for the first time. That could be why the analysis of "Love of Life" is longer and more comprehensive than those relating to "To Build Fire".

Because Jack London's is included in the naturalist movement, I consider it important to make an introduction to realism and naturalism to gather the main characteristics of the two movements with a view to contextualizing the analysis that I will do.

B. Statements of Problem

The short story to explain about a short story that tells about social conflict in the short story "South of the Slot", which I compare with a different storyline where this one is about the arctic story, namely "Love of Life" and "To Build of Fire "by using a comparative literary method in the story line, therefore, interesting to analyze.

1. What the factor's background of the conflict in the story ?
2. How does the impact of social conflict, economic, and Conflict of Nature ?

C. Research Objective

The objectives of the study can be stated as follows:

1. To find out the industrial effect and social conflict in South of the Slot to plummet and chaos.
2. To describe these aspects of industrialization make economic, educational, and social stratification a problem.

D. Research Significance

There are several benefits to be expected by doing this research. This research is expected to make new contributions, especially for the study of literature. This research would like to provide more information, understanding and knowledge about the storyline of a travel story or naturalist of the caliber of Jack London's. The short story that I will compare is South of the Slot where this story tells of social conflicts which are divided into upper and lower classes, whereas Another short story is to explain the story of the Arctic story of humans versus nature with a short story entitled Love of Life and To Build of Fire. In other words this study wants to provide more information, taste and knowledge about the

comparison of short story literary works by Jack London the Naturalist writer from America. In addition, researchers want the results of this study to be useful as a reference and alternative information for others, especially English literature students who conduct similar research.

This research will help researchers to enrich their knowledge related to comparative literature studies. This research will also provide a deeper understanding in the field of literature as a reference for other researchers in analyzing the comparison of social conflicts that occur in the South of the Slot industry and humans versus nature in the stories of *Love of Life* and *To Build of Fire*. by using a different perspective. The reader can comprehend about social conflicts in the society the result of the study would give contribution to readers in understanding South of the Slot from sociological point of view, the study is expected to give additional knowledge for people who are interested in learning sociology on literature especially about social conflict.also the reader can understand about social conflict in society, the results of the research will contribute to the reader in understanding "South of the Slot" from a sociological point of view, this study is expected to provide additional knowledge for people interested in learning sociology, especially in literature about social conflict and learning to compare other objects such as the arctic story of the short stories *Love of Life* and *To build of Fire*.

2 Conceptual Framework

What is meant by social conflict? In social science, the notion of social conflict is a social process that occurs between two or more parties, where one of the parties tries to get rid of or make it powerless, In general, conflicts occur because of differences (opinion, ideology, culture, etc.) in society which then cause problems and there is no agreement to resolve these problems. In almost every level of society conflict can occur, both on a small scale and on a large scale. Small scale conflicts such as quarrels between relatives in a family, while large scale conflicts such as clashes

between sub-districts. The idea of comparative literature was put forward by Sante-Beuve in an article published in 1868 (Damono, 2005: 14). In this article, he explained that in the early 19th century, comparative literary studies had emerged in France. While the affirmation of the comparative approach occurred when the journal *Revue de Littérature Comparée* was first published in 1921. Comparative literary research assumes that literary works cannot be separated from previously written works. It can be said that comparative literary research cannot be separated from its historical elements. Literary works are born in societies that have conventions, traditions, views on aesthetics, and artistic goals, which are probably a record of people's views on art. more importantly, literature may originate from previous works that have a mainstream approach. Major works are usually the ones that inspire later literary works. On the other hand, however, great works are born because of the inspiration for the small works that were previously created. Until now, this study is known to have two main schools, namely the French and American schools. The French school version of Comparative Literature only allows the study of literary works of the same and equal genre. Similar and equivalent is meant for example poetry with poetry, short stories with short stories, drama script with drama script, and so on. although in the end this also experienced development through various breakthroughs, for example poetry with novels, drama with romance and so on. Meanwhile, the American school version considers that the study of Comparative Literature should not be limited to that, the comparative literature study should not be narrowed down. For that reason, this school also introduced a comparative study of literary works with other artistic disciplines, for example, poetry with paintings, poetry with sculpture, short stories with songs, or poetry with architectural art. At least the French School of thought did not accept the emergence of this American version of the rules of Comparative Literature. They claim that the American school of thought has deprived Comparative Literature of the content and purpose of

its own study. From there, in the dissemination of knowledge, at least two ideologies were adopted, namely France and America. The French stream is considered a classical current, while the American current is seen as a more modernism. Naturalism in literature is a branch of Realism, which began 1865-1900. Let us have a more look at this important era in literature. "Literature adds to reality, not only describes it enriches the necessary competencies which everyday life requires and provides. And in this case, watering the desert that our life has become." - CS Lewis, an English novelist and Bachelor.

The definition states that, 'Naturalism in literature is a literary movement, which began in the late nineteenth century (1865-1900) in film, art, literature and theater depicting the common values of ordinary individuals. `` Naturalism is a literary movement that suggests the involvement of environment, heredity and social conditions in shaping human character. Naturalism or literary naturalism, originated as the French movement, in which naturalistic writers were influenced by Charles Darwin's theory of evolution and the ideas of Hippolyte Taine, a philosopher. Naturalistic writers write stories that adopt the perspective that a person's character is determined by their lineage and environment. The term 'naturalism' was coined by Emile Zola, an influential French writer. He is also an important contributor to the development of theater naturalism. Some of the other well-known writers who have dealt with naturalism are Stephen Crane, Frank Norris, Jack London and Theodore Dreiser. Although naturalism and realism are related, they are two distinct genres of literature. Here are some of the differences between realism and naturalism: the history of naturalism can be traced back to the nineteenth century where this movement was supposed to be an extreme form of realism. Compared to romanticism and realism, naturalism is a more recent movement in the literary cycle. The focus of realism is literary technique, while naturalism has the connotation of philosophical pessimism, in which writers apply the scientific method to their writings

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