

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

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 out 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 the making.

The study of both elements, intrinsic and extrinsic, has significantly showed its strength. If literature is only understood from the intrinsic elements, the literature can be considered apart from its social context. However, Goldmann indicates, as the product of humanity, literature should always relate to society and history surrounding its creator in the creation of literary works.

Furthermore, on why the work should in the first place be attached to the society and history and not to the individual who wrote it, Goldmann argues that to judge the work based on the psychological state of its creator is against the nature. As one who is not there while the literary work is created, one should be given no rights to judge the mental state of its creator.

Psychological structure is too complex a reality for one to be able to analyze it with the help of various sets of evidence concerning an individual who is no longer alive, or an author whom one does not know personally... (Goldmann)

The writer convinces that the study of both elements of literary work offers many advantages regarding the total understanding. Therefore, the writer chooses to study George Orwell's *1984* from both intrinsic and extrinsic elements. George Orwell is one of the most influential writers whose writing is based on the historical event. His most prominent work *1984* is critically acclaimed as the masterpieces in literary world.

There have been several studies using structuralism, formalism, Marxism, and feminism. However, it was mostly text-oriented or historical background-oriented. The writer, in reaction to this, is challenged to study *1984* in both orientations. To put into perspective, the writer believes that genetic structuralism by Lucien Goldmann is reliable to analyze the work.

As the focus of the study, the writer analyzes the literary structure of *1984*. In the words of Goldmann, literary structure centers on the relationship between the main protagonist with other characters as well as the surrounding. Moreover, the literary structure contains the ideology of the author, what Goldmann named, *world view*, that is shaped by the society and history.

Thus, the writer chooses to conduct the study of Genetic Structuralism on *1984* in attempt to discover the world view of George Orwell through its literary structure

and the social structure that influences the making. The writer entitles her study The Structure and World View of George Orwell's 1984: A Genetic Structuralism Application.

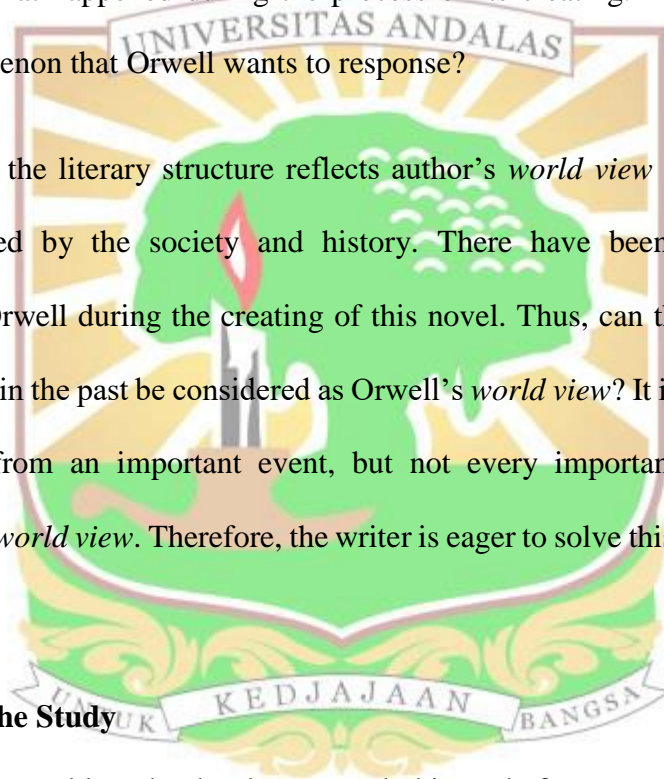
## 1.2 Identification of the Problem

Literary work exists as the response to social phenomenon. In accordance to this, the writer believes that *1984* is created as the response to the social phenomenon that happened during the process of its creating. Thus, what is the social phenomenon that Orwell wants to response?

Moreover, the literary structure reflects author's *world view* in it. The world view is shaped by the society and history. There have been several issues surrounding Orwell during the creating of this novel. Thus, can the whole events that happened in the past be considered as Orwell's *world view*? It is true that world view comes from an important event, but not every important event can be considered as *world view*. Therefore, the writer is eager to solve this problem in this research.

## 1.3 Scope of the Study

Based on the problem that has been stated, this study focuses on intrinsic aspect of *1984* as well as extrinsic aspect. The main discussion of intrinsic aspect covers the literary structure, which focuses on the relationship between the main protagonist, with other characters as well as his surroundings. Since the aim of this study is to discover the world view of George Orwell, the writer focuses on Joseph Stalin's totalitarian state that shows the damage of humanity that the writer assumes



to be the context of *1984*. Moreover, the writer also examines the life of George Orwell to discover the humanism world view of him.

#### 1.4 Research Questions

As the problem has been identified, the writer formulates two research questions.

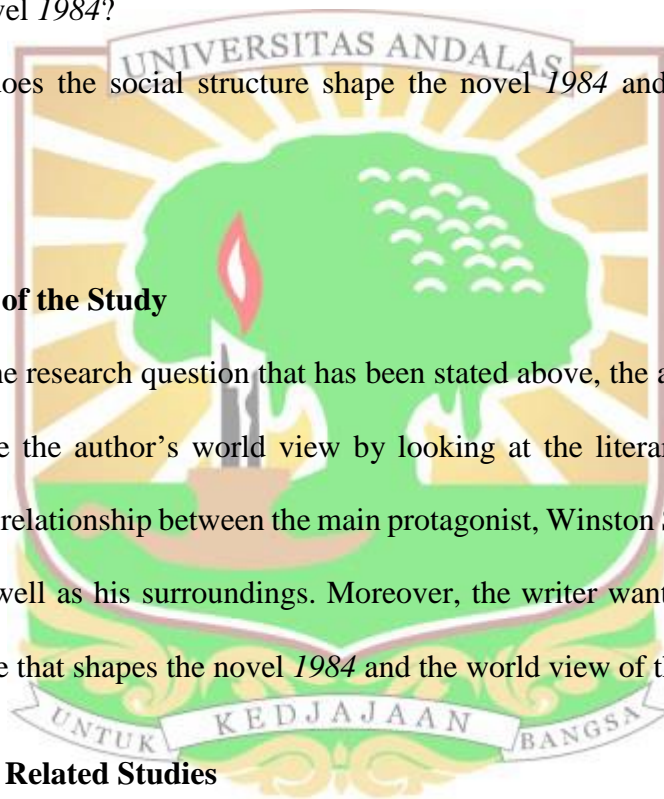
1. How does the literary structure reflect the world view of George Orwell in the novel *1984*?
2. How does the social structure shape the novel *1984* and author's world view?

#### 1.5 Objective of the Study

Based on the research question that has been stated above, the aim of this study is to formulate the author's world view by looking at the literary structure that focuses on the relationship between the main protagonist, Winston Smith with other characters as well as his surroundings. Moreover, the writer wants to explore the social structure that shapes the novel *1984* and the world view of the author.

#### 1.6 Review of Related Studies

Research has shown that the analysis of the structure and world view exists in several literary studies yet the analysis on *1984* has never been done before. The research on *1984* is mostly text-oriented or historical background-oriented. Jeffrey Lee (1971) claimed George Orwell was a mythmaker in the twentieth century. Using the Organic Metaphor, Lee argues that Orwell attempted to reconstruct man's faith into an aesthetic, and consequently moral, sensibility. Although there is



similarity in topic discussion, Lee focuses on Orwell's faith that the writer believes to be not prominent to Orwell's humanism view. Not only that, but also the scope of the thesis is wider than this research. While Lee's thesis focuses on humanism of George Orwell regarding his faith in all his work, this research focuses on analyzing the humanism a political philosophy in *1984*. However, this thesis is rated best as it contains a lot of information about George Orwell that can be used as the guidance of this research. The information used in the thesis is all valid and based on the legal source.

Research has shown that the lack of human rights in *1984* is contradicting to Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Setya Putri (2011) studies the lack of human rights in George Orwell's *1984*. The focus of her research is exploring the lack of human rights in *1984* yet she only elaborates the lack of human right that is clearly written in the novel. Though she claim to use genetic structuralism approach, her research is lack in many aspect. She didn't apply the approach properly and her research is mostly retelling and quoting the novel.

The social context of *1984* is also interesting to study. Research has shown, Michael Yoo (2010) on *Propaganda and Surveillance in George Orwell's Nineteen Eighty-four: Two Sides of the Same Coin*, discusses how propaganda and social control works. He emphasizes, in *1984*, the party takes control over human rights as the form of political control. This political control includes the freedom of speech, thought, as well as the ideology. Not only the journal has different scope with this research, but also it doesn't apply the same theory with the writer's

research. However, this journal contains good analysis that is worth-reading and helps the writer to enrich her knowledge about one of the themes of the novel.

Since this research uses Genetic Structuralism, the writer read other research that applies the theory on different novel. Tahajudin Sudiby on his thesis *World View in Aldous Huxley's Brave New World: Genetic Structuralism Analysis* (2015) discusses the structure of the novel, the world view of the author, and the existing social structure around the time when the novel was created. Structurally, *Brave New World* is manifested from the images on human beings and on natural, cultural, socio-economic environments, as well as the relationship to one another, which entirely construct the structure that expresses the world view of romanticism. Thus, there is a homology between the structure of the novel and the social structure when the novel was created. This thesis helps the writer to gain more knowledge about the application of Genetic Structuralism.

### **1.7 Theoretical Framework**

The writer chooses to apply Genetic Structuralism as it is considered to have strength in literary studies as it has a clear theoretical basis and still puts pressure on the values of the literary work. It is not oriented only to the texts, but also the author and the historical background that shapes the literary work. There are some basic concepts that build the theory including the fact of humanity, collective subject, world view, and literary structure.

#### **1.7.1 Literary Work as the Fact of Humanity**

Genetic Structuralism sees literary work as the fact of humanity. The fact of humanity is similar to human behavior. Goldmann defines fact of humanity as all

of the human activities and behaviors, both verbal and physical, that science tries to understand. It can be social or individual activities, including cultural works, painting, musical compositions, as well as literary works.

Genetic Structuralism sets out from the hypothesis that all human behavior is an attempt to give a meaningful response to a particular situation and tends, therefore, to create a balance between the subject of action and the object on which it bears the environment. (Goldmann 1975:176)

Based on the quotation above, the writer argues that every action done by human being is a response to the social phenomenon. The same way goes to author that creates a literary work as a response to the particular situation that happens in society. In accordance to it, the writer claims *1984* as part of the fact of humanity. Moreover, the writer believes that *1984* is Orwell's response to the social issue that happened during the making of the novel.

### **1.7.2 Literary Work and Collective Subject**

There are two subjects of the fact of humanity, which are the individual subject and the collective subject. The individual subject is the subject of individual facts; meanwhile the collective subject is the subject of social facts. In accordance to this, social, politic, and economic revolutions, as well as great cultural works, are considered as social facts. Moreover, the trans-individual subjects are the one that create those social facts.

According to Goldmann, trans-individual subjects are the group of individuals that link together based on the collective consciousness and have its own

uniqueness. In other words, the trans-individual subjects are the social group. This social group can be authors, artists, philosophers, etc.

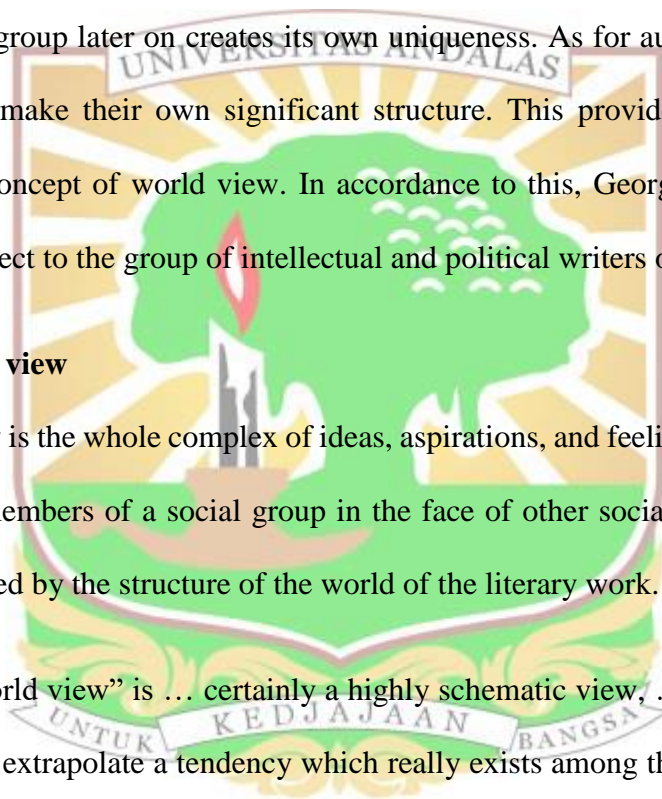
These individual includes, above all, the creators, writers, artists, philosophers, theologians, men of action, etc, whose thought and behaviors are governed above all by the quality of their work... (Goldman, 1975:11-12)

The social group later on creates its own uniqueness. As for authors, they tend to group and make their own significant structure. This provides the basis for Goldmann's concept of world view. In accordance to this, George Orwell is the collective subject to the group of intellectual and political writers of 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### 1.7.3 World view

World view is the whole complex of ideas, aspirations, and feelings, which links together the members of a social group in the face of other social groups. World view is reflected by the structure of the world of the literary work.

... "world view" is ... certainly a highly schematic view, ...; nevertheless, it does extrapolate a tendency which really exists among the members of a certain social group, who all attain this class consciousness in a more or less coherent manner. However, it is only rarely that an individual is completely and wholly aware of the whole meaning and direction of his aspirations, behavior and emotion. In a few cases, there are exceptional individuals who either actually achieves or who come very near to achieving a completely integrated and coherent view of what they and the social class to which they belong are trying to do. The man who express this vision on an imaginative





or conceptual plane are writers and philosophers, and the more closely their work expresses this vision in its complete and integrated form, the more important does it become. They then achieve the maximum possible awareness of the social group whose nature they are expressing (Goldmann, 1977: 17).

Goldmann believes that there is a homology between the literary structure and the existing social structure when the work was created since both are the products of the same structural process. This homology is not substantial. It is world view that bridges the literary structure with certain social structure and creates the homology. However, Goldmann argues that not every member of the social group is aware of their own world view. It is only the great writers that can fully aware of it.

The great writer (or artist) is precisely the exceptional individual who succeeds in creating in a given domain, that of a literary work, an imaginary, coherent, or almost strictly coherent world, whose structure corresponds to that towards which the whole of the group is tending... (Goldmann, 1975:160)

The excerpt implies that a great author is one that has the ability to capture and express his or her social group's world view coherently in the work. The literary structure relates to the social group's collective consciousness. In this research, this concept is one of the focuses of the study that will tie *1984* and its socio-culture.

#### **1.7.4 The Concept of Literary Structure in Genetic Structuralism**

Genetic Structuralism sees literary work as a structure. Goldmann defines structure as something thematic, which the relation between the hero and the characters as well as the hero and his or her surroundings is the center (Goldmann, 1975:2). The structure is built based upon the point of view of the author. In other words, the structure is not built independently. Rather, it is the result of structural and destructive process of the society where the literary work is created.

The characteristic of great literary work, according to Goldmann, lies within the existence of the problematic hero, as he defines novel as the story of a degraded search, a search for authentic values in a degraded world. The problematic hero looks for the values of authenticity of the world to seek the true values, which the author believes. The search is seen as the manifestation of the struggle of the collective subject (author).

### **1.7.5 Dialectic Method**

Dialectic method is literary analysis method that mainly focuses on coherency and leads to the literary study that results a comprehensively coherent meaning (Faruk, 2012). There are two concepts in this method; “whole-part” and “comprehension-explanation”. Whole-part means analyzing a literary work from the smaller parts (text structure) to find out the coherent and comprehensive structure. Meanwhile, comprehension-explanation means describing the structure of literary work and finding out its significance by combining it with the larger structure (social structure).

### **1.7.6 Totalitarianism**

The writer believes that the understanding of totalitarianism is important to support the study. Therefore, it is important to discuss totalitarianism in general. The writer believes the dangers of a totalitarianism government are Orwell's main concern in *1984*. *1984* has become the fact of humanity and the response to the social issue that happened during the making of the novel. As Orwell witnessed the totalitarianism would destroy human being, *1984* served as the warning to the world that were approaching the damage.

Totalitarianism relates to a system of government that is centralized and dictatorial where the state regulates nearly every aspect of human life both private and public. In addition, a totalitarian society will “aim at and succeed in organizing masses, not classes” (Hannah, 308). This term usually is pointed towards the fascist Italy, German Nazi, Stalinist Russia whose leaders or tyrants maintain their political power by spreading their ideology and forms of propaganda such as state-controlled mass media, a single party to rule the state, the use of mass surveillance, a state-controlled economy, restrictions or regulations on free discussion, criticism and expression.

Furthermore, Arendt Hannah in her book *The Origin of Totalitarianism* says totalitarianism in Europe marks the fall of democracy and the party system in some country. Totalitarian movements are fundamentally different from autocratic regimes, says Arendt, as autocratic regimes seek only to gain absolute political power and to outlaw opposition, while totalitarian regimes seek to dominate every aspect of everyone's life as a prelude to world domination.

#### **1.7.6 Totalitarianism in Humanitarian Perspective**

The writer believes that totalitarianism in its practice is a politic distortion. In order to understand why totalitarianism is such a disgrace to humanity, the writer claims it is important to see it from the humanitarian perspective.

“The law of Nature or the law of History, if properly executed, is expected to produce mankind as its end product; and this expectation lies behind the claim to global rule of all totalitarian governments. Totalitarian policy claims to transform the human species into an active unfailing carrier of a law to which human beings otherwise would only passively and reluctantly be subjected” (*Hannah*, 462).

Based on the excerpt above, the writer believes that totalitarianism turns human beings into a mere mass identical. It is, of course, against humanity. As human being, we ought to have freedom since human above all, is the most intelligent species on earth. In accordance to Arendt's view on totalitarianism, the writer claims totalitarianism suffuses violence, surveillance, as well as equivalence. However, in its nature, human is the one that holds total control over them.

To sum up, totalitarianism in its practice is a political distortion. Arendt Hannah argues totalitarianism is not only a simple form of tyranny and cruelty but also an aim to change human nature. The change in human nature is not done for making something new and good but evil and radical. Thus, totalitarian regimes are absolute evil for it destroys all form of humanity for the sake of total tyranny and domination of members of the herd. Once human nature is taken, the regimes erase plurality. The absence of plurality in the world shapes individuals into one identical species that disgraces human essence.

## 1.8 Methods of the Research

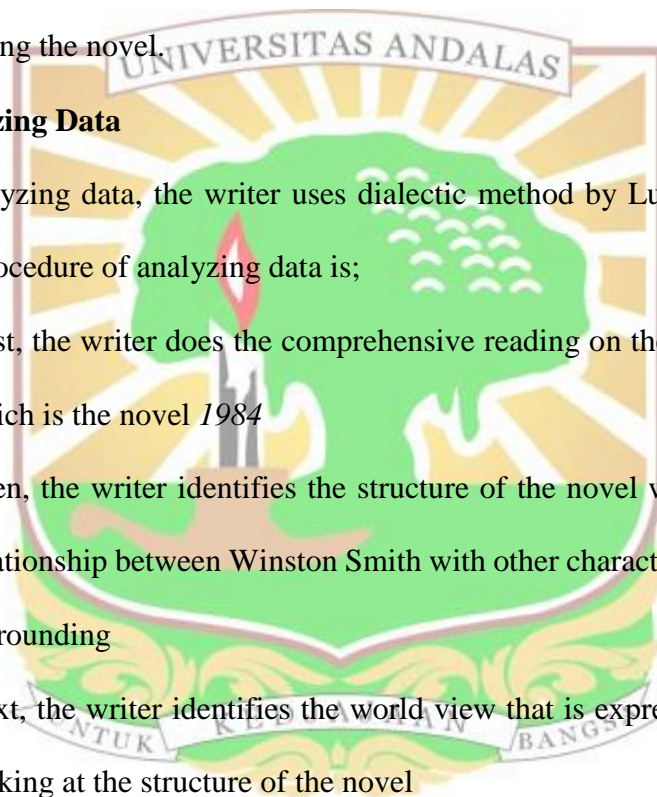
### 1.8.1 Collecting Data

In gathering the data, the writer conducts the library research. There are two types of data in this research, the primary and secondary data. The primary data is the novel *1984*. Meanwhile, the secondary data consists of books, articles, and journals relate to the study. These secondary data are used to enrich the writer's knowledge in order to have better understanding in analyzing the novel.

### 1.8.2 Analyzing Data

In analyzing data, the writer uses dialectic method by Lucien Goldmann. The procedure of analyzing data is;

- a) First, the writer does the comprehensive reading on the material object which is the novel *1984*
- b) Then, the writer identifies the structure of the novel which covers the relationship between Winston Smith with other characters as well as his surrounding
- c) Next, the writer identifies the world view that is expressed in *1984* by looking at the structure of the novel
- d) Furthermore, the writer examines the life of George Orwell to discover the humanism world view of him
- e) After that, the writer analyzes Joseph Stalin's totalitarian state which the writer assumes to be identical to the society of *1984*



f) Finally, the writer connects the structure of the novel with the life of George Orwell as well as the social structure that influences George Orwell in the making of *1984*

### **1.8.3 Presenting the Result of Analysis**

The analysis is presented in descriptive method. The first chapter contains the introduction and background information of the research. The second chapter contains the intrinsic view of *1984*. The third chapter contains the analysis of the relationship between Winston Smith with other characters as well as his surroundings. The fourth chapter contains the analysis of the world view of George Orwell that is expressed in the novel including the biography of Orwell and the historical context of *1984*. Finally, the last chapter contains the conclusion of all analysis.

