

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of Study

Bertens (2008: 22) noted “literature is thought to be of great importance because in poems, novels, and plays we find ‘the best that has been thought and said’. Literature offers the most profound insights into human nature”. This statement implies the important of literature in human’s life because it can also interpret human’s condition in the form of print (Wellek & Warren (1949: 9). All forms of feelings, emotions, happiness, sadness that is shed by humans in the form of literary works is also a valuable human work. This can only be done by someone who has a literary imagination and is a well-educated one. As Bertens (2008: 8) quoted that literature is produced by well-educated men of letters who preferred high-minded evaluations and discussions of an author’s sensibility to critical analysis and attention to the structure the actual workings of literary texts.

As human creation which must always be interesting and has an aesthetic purpose, literature is treated different from other texts because it has the beauty nature of its language. The capability of the author to express their feeling toward the story results literature as a unique creation. Luckas (1969: 3) noted “Since human nature is not finally separable from social reality, each narrative detail will be significant to the extent that it expresses the dialectic between man as individual and man as social being.”

The social structure becomes one of the stages of interrelated analysis in a research of literary works. A work will not fulfill the meaning of totality or real meaning if it is only analyzed on one particular element only. It complements that the relevance of interrelationship principles to the analysis of literary works will lead researchers to pay attention to every element that is inseparable from other elements. Therefore, interrelationship analysis is what makes literature, a society, and various phenomena that exist finally have a real meaning.

Society as a social agent has a tendency to have a close relationship with literary works. It is based on the substance of literary works that can cover all aspects of human life, so many values or norms that can be used as a reflection of self. In addition, through the ability of literary works that many aspirations of represented communities. Literature is also considered as an expression of society (Wellek & Warren, 1949: 90). As it usually reflects the condition of the society from the author's experience, society has its own power to influence the author to produce their works. Literary works created in a certain period of time can be a driving force of circumstances and situations that occur in the creation of literary works, whether social, culture, religion, economic, politics, and education. Furthermore, literature "imitates" "life" and "life" is in large measure, a social reality, even though the natural world and the inner or subjective world of the individual have also been objects of literary "imitation" (Wellek & Warren, 1949: 89). Hence literature is the reflection of social life. It can be used as a socio-cultural document that captures the reality of a certain period. As a work which produced by the

society, it allows people to analyze the implicit or explicit meaning involve in the literary work.

A literary work is a human creation born along with the human civilization. Literature and society can not be separated among one another, the existence of literary work derived from what society do in their daily life either in economy, politic, technology, culture, and religious aspects. Laurensen & Swingewood (1972: 16) stated that there are three types of sociology of literature: literary work as the social documents, literary work as reflection of social situation of the writer, literary works as the manifestation from the historical moment. It shows that *Pride and Prejudice* is one of literary works as the reflection of Austen's social condition and manifestation of historical moment as this novel was published during the period of the British Industrial Revolution in nineteenth century.

The Industrial Revolution as one of a great phenomenon left several impacts to its society which affected their life. The Industrial Revolution in England was happened very fast. The access and the use of technology was very easy rather than do manually, which cause a lot of rich people make their own factory and create a new social problem between society. As the setting of *Pride and Prejudice* novel, it drives Austen to create her view about The Industrial Revolution from what she has seen in life and put it through her work.

*Pride and Prejudice* novel by Jane Austen is one of her best work of fiction which was published in 1813. The highlight of the story explained about the situation

among the middle and high class condition of society. The novel describes about British society condition such as their social intercourse, the rules of society, and their economical situation. *Pride and Prejudice* is one of the media for Austen to share her mindset related to the situation over the nineteenth century. This novel can be seen as the reflection of Austen's life, how is her view toward the condition in England during her life. She shares the situations which become her experiences as the fictional representation. As *Pride and Prejudice* was written in the time during the Industrial Revolution, there are several things that could be found as the phenomenon of the Industrial Revolution in the novel.

## **1.2 Research Question**

Based on the explanation in the background of study above, the writer formulates the research question into:

How is Jane Austen's view on British society during the Industrial Revolution in *Pride and Prejudice*?

## **1.3 Research Objective**

This research aims to find out Jane Austen's view on British society during the Industrial Revolution in *Pride and Prejudice*.

## **1.4 Uses of the Study**

This research is used to be the guideline for the other who wants to analyze *Pride and Prejudice* novel and also give further knowledge about The Industrial Revolution. There are two kinds of uses of the study as described in the text below:

#### **1.4.1 Theoretical Use**

Theoretically, the theory of literature including Lucien Goldman's genetic structuralism theory is needed to dismantle what happens in the society. Furthermore, the theories used in this research aims to strengthen the explanation toward the discussion and as the evidence that the research is authentic. This study is intended to give further knowledge about author's view on a literary work; thus, it also becomes the guideline or reference for other researchers who want to analyze regarding to genetic structuralism. This research can also give meaningful benefit and knowledge for those who are interested in *Pride and Prejudice* novel.

#### **1.4.2 Practical Use**

Practically, this research is expected to give the knowledge and more information to the readers to analyze what happens in the society regarding the problem of industrial revolution. Thus, the problems discussed in this analysis are closely related to our life which is close to the discussion between the rich and the poor.

### **1.5 Scope of the Study**

In order to answer the formulated problems appropriately, the writer needs to emphasize its scope on the author's view of The Industrial Revolution in *Pride*

*and Prejudice*. The study then focuses to Lucien Goldman's theory of Genetic Structuralism.

