

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter the writer needs some previous study and theory with the relevant topic to help the writer conduct the study. The relevant topics can help the writer as the guideline for the analysis and the relevant theory can help the writer to analyze the story in order to answer formulate research question in this thesis.

2.1 Previous Studies

In conducting this research, previous studies are needed to help the writer doing the research. Thus, some previous studies with the same object and/or topic are chosen as the guidance for the researcher.

2.1.1 Involvement in Sports and Engagement in Delinquency: An Examination of Hirschi's Bond Theory (2001)

This previous study was written by Hass (2001) in East Tennessee State University. The objective study in this research is to determine whether youths aged 11 through 17 years are less likely to engage in delinquent acts as they spend more time involved in school sponsored sport, and the statistical significance of the relationships between involvement in sport and engagement in various types delinquency were examined. This research is qualitative analysis since the writer describes the data all. This research used Social Bond by Hirschi. The hypothesis of this research that involvement in school sponsored sports programs and participation in delinquency have significant negative relationship was tested in

two ways. A correlations matrix was examined to determine the nature of any relationships between involvement in sports and engagement in bivariate correlations. And the relationship between involvement in school sponsored sport and communities activities were then tested in multiple regression analysis with gender, age, and race introduced as controls. This research helps the writer to understand about social bonding theory especially in involvement element. In which, this study is a proven that people who engage in positive activity might less possible to do criminal behavior.

2.1.2 Bonding to Bamboo: A Social Control Explanation of Chinese Crime (2018)

This previous study written by Micheal (2018). The objective study in this research is to ascertain whether an expanded version of Hirschi's social bond, which included several peer related measure, could serve as a partial explanation of general, property and violent crime, among Chinese university students. This research is quantitative analysis since are based on dependent and independent variables. This research used Social Bond Theory and Social Control Theory by Hirschi. The result is indicated that parental and school attachment predicted a lower likelihood of involvement in general crime, while delinquent peer attachment predicted higher levels. This research helps the writer to understand about social bonding theory especially attachment element. Specifically, this study proves that social values is important to maintain positive beliefs that could attach social community each other.

2.1.3 Impact of Hirschi's Social Bonding Theory On Youth Crime (2014)

This study written by Wai Fung, et al. (2014) in The University of Hong Kong. The objective study of this research is to highlights the importance of contextualizing Hirschi's theory in terms of the structural and cultural conditions and everyday experiences of male and female juveniles in Hong Kong. This study used quantitative technique which the data from interviewed of ten youngsters who have low breaking experience. The finding of this research suggest that Hirschi's Social Bonding theory has some relevance to the local context in explaining why young people with weaker bonds commit crimes and their subsequent development of stronger bonds helped them become law abiding citizens, and identified a number of other specific characteristics that helped shape young people's behavior, including the family and social structures in post-colonial Hong Kong. This research helps the writer to understand the social bond theory of Hirschi in all elements in which this study proves that people who have good social relationship and traditional rules, will have good social behavior and less engage in delinquency.

2.1.4 Testing Hirschi's Integration of Social Control and Rational Choice: Are Bonds Considered in Offender Decisions? (2013)

This study was written by Bouffard and Petkovsek (2013), Sam Houston State University. This study seeks to provide a first test of Hirschi's proposal that the control theories can be fruitfully integrated, by examining whether elements of the social bonds have an indirect effect on hypothetical offending likelihood by altering perceptions of crime's costs. This research typical quantitative research that took diverse sample of male and female felony offenders from southwestern correctional

system were asked about their levels of belief in conventional values, attachment to family and religious involvement and commitment, as well as their perception of the certainty and severity of potential costs associated with a hypothetical drunk driving scenario. The result of this study shows that there is a link between dominant and impactful control theories in criminology, and suggest that to increase effectiveness of deterrence policy-makers may need to consider improving the individuals' connections to society. This study helps the writer to understand Hirschi's theory on social bond as a whole including all elements inside it and its practice in the society, in which social bonds help policy-makers in controlling criminal behavior.

2.1.5 Social Control Theory and School Misbehavior: Examining the Role of Race and Ethnicity (2010)

This previous study was written by Peguero, et al. (2010) in Miami University. This study aims to explore whether race and ethnicity mediate the relationship between social control theory and school misbehavior. This study used quantitative technique which the data are from the Educational Longitudinal Study of 2002, a nationally representative of 10th grade students.

The findings of this result suggest that the relationship between elements of the social bond and school misbehavior varies across racial and ethnic groups since there is a link between increased school involvement and misbehavior at school for Latino American and Asian American youth, perhaps the engagement in school activities may also be providing increased access to "Americanized" deviant youth and/or values. This research helps writer to understand the social theory of Hirschi especially the social bond in different cultures or ethnic, in which it proves that

social bond might have different rules and regulation in different community around the world but still have the same purpose to control criminal behavior.

2.2 Sociology of Literature Approach

Sociology literature is a study that usually use to look at the relation between literary work and social condition where and when the literary work created. Sociology is a social science concerned with the study of society and human behavior and relationship and also the subject matter is diverse and can cover anything from race, social class, crime and law, education, poverty and more theoretical wider issues such as the impact of radical change to whole societies. Literature has a major impact on development in society. Literature gives us the detailed preview human experience, emotion and allowing us to connect the basic levels (Wellek & Warren, 1956).

Swingewood in (Wahyudi, 2013) described that sociology is a scientific and objective study of human in society. Sociology tries to answer the question of how society is enabled, how does it works, and how people survive. Meanwhile, unlike the pure of sociology, sociology literature is a social factor that produces literary works in certain times and communities. When it associated, the sociology of literature discusses how all the social order and social knowledge which called as sociology, can affect the things that occur in the literary work in terms of theme, character, setting, and motive behind the making of literary works by the author.

According to Wellek and Warren (1956) state that sociology of literature is a study to examine the human activities in communities, institutions and social processes that shape a social structure. Sociology approach and literature has relationship

because we can see that literature is a mirror of society, class struggle and also structure, examines literature in the economic, cultural and politic context. Therefore, in this study the writer use sociology of literature approach as the most appropriate approach to analyze the object of analysis about social bond in the novel *Dead in Family* of Charlaine Harris.

2.3 Hirschi Social Bond Theory

According to Hirschi in (1969) social bonding theory is politically conservative theory that can be best applied to societies with traditional socio-cultural backgrounds. Beside that in Travis Hirschi theory there is also an explanation that he does not explain the reason for juvenile delinquency or delinquency problem but he explain the reasons for the exact purpose of this theory to not doing it, with the main aim being to show what prevent adolescents from acting naughty or more teenagers problem preventive measure for a crime. Given that Travis Hirschi's social bond theory has held such prominence in criminology, a more thorough explanation of this theory is warranted, and the following section will describe the elements further in depth. Travis Hirschi's social bonding theory is composed of four elements: attachment to significant others, commitment to traditional types of action activities, and belief in the moral values of society.

2.3.1 Attachment

Attachment describe about strength of bonds and the relationships that exist within an individual's social environment. Strong attachment relationships can make an individual consider the expectations of him, including the relationship with parents, school attachment, friends, teacher, and this attachment prevents an individual

from committing crime because the individual will rethink and choose to ask for other people's considerations before committing delinquency or criminality. The relationship with parents is particularly important for individual, but other institution and actors like friend or school also play a role. Hirschi refers to level of psychological affection that individual has, and it is useful for pro-social others and institutions. Parents and school were of critical importance in this regard, where youths who form close attachment to their parent and schools will, by extension, experience greater level social control. For example two students who will commit juvenile delinquency or violate school rules to injure other students, at that time one of the students thought about the consequences starting from the legal process at school got to the police. On the other hand, he is afraid that his mother will be angry or even disappointed because of his actions. This child's action is a form of relationship between individuals and that parents that can inhibit juvenile delinquency, which is why attachment is important.

2.3.2 Commitment

Commitment describes a level of dedication invested in conventional standards and goals. Hirschi assumes that someone who has already invested resources time and energy in achieving compliant goals has more to lose through deviant behavior than someone who has invested little devotion in pursuing socially accepted goals. One of the examples, there is a student who has invested a lot of time to achieve good grades has more to lose through expulsion than a lazy student who has less importance for grades. Hirschi cited the importance of the social relationship that people value, which they would not want to risk jeopardizing by committing criminal or deviant they know that they have something to lose. Hirschi would

argue, where people might refrain from engaging bonds that, again, may serve as sources of social control.

2.3.3 Involvement

According to Hirschi involvement is someone who is intensively involved in conventional activities has less time and opportunity to engage in deviant behavior. Involvement is part of social bonds that could bond certain community to keep their own rules. It is related to traditional activities.

Hirschi tapped the old philosophy “idle hands are that devil’s workshop” which means a person spending their time engaged in some form of pro-social activity. For example, youths who are heavily involved in legitimate school-related activities either academically, socially or athletically will not be spending that same time destroying property, stealing things that don’t belong to them, shooting heroin, and so on. Hirschi argued that at least during that time such youths will not be committing delinquent acts.

2.3.4 Belief

This refers to the belief and validity of the values and norms of the society, the more these values and norms have been internalized, and the more difficult it becomes to violate, when the meaning of norms is questioned, the intrinsic motivation to obey them also decreases. Belief also refers to degree to which one adheres to the values associated with behaviors that conform to the law, the assumption being that the more important such values are to person, the less likely she or he is to engage in criminal/deviant behavior. For example: share the belief if we are using illegal narcotics is wrong are less likely to participate in such

behavior. Although, this relationship is simple, the important thing of concept Hirschi is an important link between attitudes and behavior-not in the sense that attitude motivate people to commit the crimes they otherwise would have in the absence of such social bonds.

Perhaps the most significant element of Hirschi's theory is that taken together, these social bonds coalesce in a way that controls our behavior indirectly –that is, we do not need to have these bonds directly present in our lives to keep our behavior in check. Instead, the pro social bonds we have formed can control our behavior even when they are no longer there. The important note that Hirschi Social Bond represents at least primarily, mechanisms of informal social control that is the bonds that control our behavior are typically social convention rather than formally adopted laws.