

CHAPTER TWO

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter discusses the theoretical framework that explains the patterns associated with the theory. This theoretical framework also provides some explanations and definitions of previous research using the same theory from the current research will help current research to analyze the structure of the story to get qualified answers to research questions.

2.1 Previous Study

This study needs some studies to find out the significance of this study compared to other studies. Therefore, some studies are needed to support and strengthen the finding. There are four studies that can be correlated to this research.

The first previous study was written by Nurhuda, et al (2018) entitled *Sociology Literature in Simple Miracles Novel by Ayu Utami and Its Pedagogical Implications*. This study described the contents of the novel by sociology of literature. This research, however, focused on the content of the novel which was sought for its relevance to literature learning in class XII SMA. The novel expressed the spiritual story of the main character and family in everyday life. In addition, it also described community relations related to religion, society, culture, and place of residence. The results indicated the existence of social relationships between characters both within one family member and outside family members. It showed the relationship or social value in the novel. This novel also had Javanese cultural

values related to inner birth and death. This research used the same approach, sociology of literature and the gap that appears is the goal achieved. The research carried out on the novel *Lethal White* focused on criminal life in London with a sociological approach.

The second related study was about *Changes of Religious Behaviours: Sociological Analysis of Literature of the Novel Al – Thaliyâniy by Syukrî Al – Mabkhût* which was researched by Fadhil, et al (2017). Thaliyâniy by Shukrî al - Mabkhût is a novel that tells the social and political history of the Tunisian democracy. The novel represents the behavior of Tunisian people and leaders who change their religious behavior. This research is descriptive qualitative research and uses the theory of sociology of literature from Swingewood. The results showed that changes in religious behavior of the Tunisian people were categorized into three groups, namely normative religious teachings, behavioral changes in attitudes and personality and family values. For this reason, this research can be used as a reference and reference for literary sociology research using the same theory from Swingewood. The gap that exists is from the literary works used, namely novels that present the life of the people of London.

The next related study was conducted by Sunarti, et al (2021) about *Refleksi Sosial Novel Mei Merah 1998: Kala Arwah Berkisah Karya Naning Pranoto (Kajian Sosiologi Sastra Alan Swingewood)*. This study described phrases, sentences, or paragraphs that explain social reflections and reflections of the times contained in the novel *Mei Merah 1998: Kala Arwah Berkisah by Naning Pranoto* using the study of the sociology of literature by Alan Swingewood. The results of this study

were forms of social reflection and reflection of the times that describe social phenomena that occurred during the reformation period where there were rebellions and looting and rape committed by demonstrators.

The last related previous research is from Draca, et al (2008) which discussed about *Panic on the Streets of London: Police, Crime and the July 2005 Terror Attacks*. This paper studied the causal impact of police on crime by looking at what happened to crime before and after the terror attacks that hit central London in July 2005. The attacks resulted in a large redeployment of police officers to central London boroughs as compared to outer London – in fact, police deployment in central London increased by over 30 percent in the six weeks following the July 7 bombings. During this time, crime fell significantly in central London.

2.2 Sociology Approach and Sociology of Literature

Sociology is a science that discusses and studies about various aspects of society and their influence on human life based on rational and scientific thinking. Goldman (1980, p. 6) stated that sociology is “*the study of human and social facts*”. In relation with sociology, literature is defined as a particular language that is special, which is different from language in general (Faruk, 2012, p. 41). The position of literature as a language is an important one in the study of sociology. Literature, which is the author’s medium of communication to the readers, indirectly contributes to the object of sociological study.

The sociology of literature in general lies in its recognizing the need to develop synoptic categories that can link two heterogeneous levels - society and literature or history and aesthetics (Goldman, 1980, p. 7-8). Sociology and literature have several relationships where each relationship has a different medium or link. First, the relationship between sociology and literature is mediated by the author. Literary works are born by authors and these authors are individuals who live in society. Therefore, their thoughts, feelings and views always represent the social conditions of their people. Second, the relationship between sociology and literature is mediated by literary facts. Literature is a world of words, where the world that represents life is built and arranged through words. The world is a literary fact in the form of events whose aspects are character, place, and time. Third, the relationship between sociology and literature is mediated by the reader. The reader is the giver of meaning to literary works so that the social values that exist in literary works can influence the reader. Fourth, the relationship between sociology and literature is mediated by reality.

Literature is a mirror of reality that describes the real world. The imaginary social reality in literature also represents the actual reality. Fifth, the relationship between sociology and literature is mediated by language as a literary medium. Language as a medium for the relationship between sociology and literature is based on the fact that language lives and becomes the main communication medium in relations between individuals in society (Kurniawan, 2012, p. 6-10).

As an approach that understands, analyzes, and evaluates literary works by considering social (social) aspects, in the perspective of the sociology of literature, literary works are no longer seen as autonomous, as is the view of structuralism. The existence of literary works, therefore, must always be understood in relation to social aspects. Literature is considered as one of the socio-cultural phenomena, as a product of society. Authors, as creators of literary works, are members of society. In creating literary works, of course the authors also cannot be separated from the life of society in which they use to live, so that what is described in literary works is often a representation of the reality that occurs in society. Likewise, readers also who enjoy literary works is one of the important aspects in literary works. Readers are also members of the community, with a number of socio-cultural, political, and psychological aspects and backgrounds that also influence in choosing readings and interpreting the works they read (Wiyatmi, 2013, p. 9-10).

Theories of the sociology of literature are also given by Laurensen and Swingewood (1972). Laurensen and Swingewood provides three concepts in conducting research on the sociology of literature, namely literature as a social mirror, literature seen from the process of production and authorship, and literature in relation to history.

1) Literature as a Social Mirror

A literary work is a social reflection. To see certain phenomena, literary documentation can be a place to open and see the results of a behavior in a certain society. For this reason, literature is a reflection of people's lives. A social change in society will have an influence on the production of works.

As a social reflection, literary works are also a door for the entry of various mass cultures. This will add to the literary treasures as a social reflection.

2) Authorization and Production

Literary authors and literary productions are an important part of the study of the sociology of literature. Swingewood explained that the discussion of literary production of literary works also depends on the situation of the author. After entering the industrial era, the market phenomenon made it easier for authors to get royalties. This then weakens literary works as works that store a lot of value in them. An author creates a work that is no longer in accordance with its authorship, but becomes a market order because of the large demand for a particular work.

3) History and Literature

Historical and literary works are like two sides of a coin that cannot be separated. The continuity of history that occurred in the past is recorded in a literary work. Literature has an author's place as a media channel for past unrest in the form of literary works. As social documentation, literature can be a historical archive. The social structure in a literary work is able to explain the phenomenon of social reality as documentation. As a free work, it cannot be denied that literary works also deny the spirit of the times. A literary work, for example, exists but is historically different from existing historical facts. This can happen in a work, because of the intervention of the author in providing aesthetic value in a work.

2.3 Criminal

Crime is an act and speech that violates the law and social norms regulated by law and the perpetrator can be subject to criminal penalties. According to Abdulsyani (1987), the notion of crime can be seen from the social aspect if someone fails to adapt or deviates consciously or unconsciously from the norms that apply in society so that his actions cannot be justified by the community concerned.

According to Kartono (2009, p. 137) crime can be sociological, meaning that it is a crime of all forms of speech, action and behavior that are economically, politically and psychologically very detrimental to society, violates morals and attacks the safety of citizens (both those already listed in the law). In social life there are rules that surround human life, both orally and in writing. This rule aims to make the public understand everything that is prohibited. Rules that are not implemented properly will result in deviant behavior. This deviant behavior will result in troubling problems for the community called crime or crime.

2.3.1 Types of Criminal

There are various types of crimes that often occur in society. According to Kartono (2009, p. 157), there are few types of crimes related to this research, including:

- a. Murder, slaughter, strangulation to death, poisoning to death

Murder is the unlawful killing of another human being without justification or a valid reason, especially the unlawful killing of another human being with prior malicious intent. This state of mind, depending on the jurisdiction, can distinguish

homicide from other forms of unlawful killing, such as premeditated murder. The various types of killing, or the various ways in which they were carried out, can be reduced to poison, wounds, bruises, drowning, and strangulation. The first two are the most common; the third is often some distance from the proximate cause, and the other two are discovered mainly by facts, not by any strange mark they leave on the body. Death by strangulation is usually death and should be confirmed only after death from another cause of death.

b. Sex offenses and rape

Sex offences categorized as violent crime are violence against the person, including robbery and sexual offences. Rape or sexual assault is a serious crime. The terms rape and 'sexual assault' are used simply to differentiate between two types of offence. The legal definition of rape is when a person intentionally penetrates another's vagina, anus or mouth with a penis, without the other person's consent. Assault by penetration is when a person penetrates another person's vagina or anus with any part of the body other than a penis, or by using an object, without the person's consent. The overall definition of sexual or indecent assault is an act of physical, psychological and emotional violation in the form of a sexual act, inflicted on someone without their consent. It can involve forcing or manipulating someone to witness or participate in any sexual acts.

c. Threats, intimidation, blackmail

Robbery is a property crime that involves the use of violence or threat of violence. Robbery included muggings, bag-snatching and theft with violence. The responses in the metadata comprised specifications of the crime scenes (e.g. banks, post offices, commercial businesses or streets), and the inclusion of attempts was reported.

d. Corruption/Bribery

Bribery and/or corruption may be understood to mean requesting and/or accepting material or personal benefits, or the promise thereof, in connection with the performance of a public function for an action that may or may not be a violation of law and/or promising as well as giving material or personal benefits to a public officer in exchange for a requested favor. It is explained that active corruption refers to the situation in which a citizen or a company actively seeks favors from a public official by promising or offering other favors, gifts or money. Passive bribery/corruption instead is the case in which a public official who is in the position to provide advantages or favors to private citizens or companies, requests them for gifts, money or other favors in exchange.

e. Use of firearms and illicit trade in firearms

Gun-related violence is violence perpetrated using firearms. Gun-related violence may or may not be considered criminal. Criminal violence includes murder, assault with a lethal weapon, and suicide, or attempted suicide, depending on the jurisdiction. Non-criminal violence includes accidental or unintentional injury and

death (except perhaps in cases of criminal negligence). Also commonly included in gun violence statistics are military or para-military activities.

f. Political crimes

According to Passas (2014), theorists conduct research on the criteria of political crime starting with a distinction between pure political crime (which is directed exclusively against the state), and relative political crime (which is directed against both countries) state and people's juridical goods. There are several criminal cases concerning political crimes, namely pure political crimes and relative political crimes. Theories of pure political crime are divided into subjective and objective theories. The subjective theory includes two categories: those related to the perpetrator's motives, and those related to the actor's ultimate goal. Political crimes then would be offences against the external political order, such as independence of the nation and territorial integrity, or the internal political order, such as the established political institutions and their functioning. In addition, a mere violation of the political order is not sufficient for its qualification as political; it also requires an intention of partial or total destruction of such order.

g. Kidnapping

Kidnapping may be understood to mean unlawfully detaining a person or persons against their will (or national equivalent e.g. using force, threat, fraud or enticement) for the purpose of demanding for their liberation an illicit gain or any other economic gain or other material benefit, or in order to oblige someone to do or not to do something.

This study focuses on some types of criminal which may exist in analysis.

Bawengan (1974, p. 25) also divides nine types of criminals.

1. The casual offenders are misdemeanors
2. The occasional criminals are minor crimes
3. The episodic criminal is a crime caused by an emotional impulse
4. The white collar criminal is a crime committed by people with high social status and their actions are disguised in their position
5. The habitual criminal is a criminal who repeats his evil deeds
6. The professional criminal is a criminal who commits his crime as a living
7. Organized crimes are organized crimes which are generally engaged in the illicit trafficking of narcotics, gambling, houses of prostitution and others.
8. The mentally abnormal criminal are criminals who commit their actions because of abnormalities (psychopathy and psychosis)
9. The nonmalicious criminal is a criminal or say violator of the law, who commits an act that according to awareness and or belief is not a crime and even considers it sacred.

Criminal can also be distinguished as the white collar criminal which is a crime committed by people with high social status and whose actions are disguised in their positions. There is also the mentally abnormal criminal as criminals who commit their actions because of abnormalities (psychopathic and psychotic).

2.4 Criminal in London

This study focuses on the crime and criminal in London. Thus the explanation of what crime and criminal in London is exerted here. Crime and criminal justice have been some of the more popular themes in London since 1975. In London history, this article surveys London crime (Shoemaker, 2015). Crime in London is found in various studies and surveys that state crime on public transportation, roads and the home environment (Draca, Machin and Witt, 2011). Terrorist crimes and bombs are also the focus of research in the city of London. These crimes made London famous as a city with a high crime rate. Some of the crimes that exist are also easily recognized by people all over the world due to the continuous publication of crime rates in London. Publication on crime exists because London is a developed city.

Crime in London has increased five times faster than the rest of the UK since 2016. The total number of crimes recorded by police in London increased 5% in 2016 to 2020 compared to the year to March 2019. Across the UK (including London) the increase was 1%. This data does not include fraud violations, all of which are recorded by Action Fraud, based in the City of London Police. Also the figures for the UK exclude Greater Manchester Police, who were unable to provide the data.

In addition, various crimes that are not reported and recorded by the police are not recorded in this data. While police data are usually good at recording the prevalence of commonly reported crimes (low-frequency serious crimes such as homicide or violence), they are not very good at measuring the true prevalence of underreported crimes (such as theft). The people of London get used to crime and crime appears

in many forms. Some of these crimes are (Draca, Machin and Witt, 2011): Terrorist and bomb, criminal attack in public transportation, hijacker, murder and kidnapped, knife crime. The study from Draca.et.al. (2011) also reveals what happened to criminal activity following the large and unexpected increase in police presence in London. The scale of change in police deployment that we studied is far greater than that of any other work in the crime police research field. Indeed, the results reported below show that police activity in central London increased a lot because London crime also increased. Police coverage is more sustainable and widespread. During periods of increased police presence, incidents fell significantly in central London relative to outer London.

Knife crime is also considered as one of crime actions found in London. The phenomenon of 'knife crime' in London is as 'moral panic'. A particular character of the social reaction to the incident and especially the tendency of the media to dramatize and exaggerate the significance of the original incident. Studies (Khan, 2017; Skarlatidou.et.al, 2021; Squires, 2009) found out that knife offenses in England and Wales have been at record highs since 1946 with an increase of 80% over the last 5 years. About a third of the violations recorded nationwide occurred in London, and two thirds of these incidents in the capital involved young people aged 10 to 25 years. The reasons behind knife crime are perceived insecurity and lack of trust in the police.

Skarlatidou (2021) revealed the knife crime tendency comparing to gun shot in London. Young people may help to better understand what specific risk factors arise

during their daily activities of bringing gunshots. The study found out that there are some identified criminal risk factors such as being with peers, without guardians, in public space, weapon carrying, or substance abuse. They found that gunshot assault victims gradually drifted into the identified high-risk circumstances and their risk increased as they went about their daily activities. Another study exploring young people's strategies for staying safe found an overarching theme of safe and unsafe places as youth described people, places, and activities in their neighborhoods related to their victimization.

2.5 Author's Perspective about Criminal in London

This study focuses on the experience of J. K. Rowling's life with crime in London. This part focuses on the explanation of her life. Rowling was actually born to Peter James Rowling and Anne Rowling on 31 July 1965 in Yate, Gloucestershire, England. She does remember getting teased because of her name, "Rowling". She recalls often getting called "Rowling pin" by her less than ingenious school friends. J. K. Rowling says she never really warmed to her own name, although, she does remember having a fondness for the name Potter from quite an early age.

Rowling studied at Exeter University, where she read so widely outside her French. Her course included a year in Paris. *"I lived in Paris for a year as a student"*. Her first meeting with crime was in Paris. Rowling tweeted after the 2015 terrorist attacks there. *"It's one of my favorite places on earth."* This statement sounds incredible as terrorist can make people afraid and proves that Rowling has curiosity with terrorist attack and crime (About J. K. Rowling, Retrieved from <https://www.jkrowling.com/about/>).

After her degree, she moved to London and worked in a series of jobs, including one as a researcher at Amnesty International. Again, Rowling was invited to meet crime set. She experiences with more smugglers. She said “*There in my little office I read hastily scribbled letters smuggled out of totalitarian regimes by men and women who were risking imprisonment to inform the outside world of what was happening to them.*” She said later. “*My small participation in that process was one of the most humbling and inspiring experiences of my life.*” (About J. K. Rowling, Retrieved from <https://www.jkrowling.com/about/>).

Under the pseudonym Robert Galbraith, J.K. Rowling also writes crime novels, featuring private detective Cormoran Strike. Regarding her first crime novels under the author’s name, Roberth Galbraith, Rowling’s crime novels started to be famous. During interview, Rowling said that parallels between the plot in Galbraith’s crime novel and her life are nothing more than coincidences. J. K. Rowling (Gardner, 2022). On the other hand, in other investigation by Sunday Times, Rowling background in army and civilian security have also become the motivation of writing crime novel (Broke, 2013). Her life in Paris and London and her meeting with crime scene motivates her to have crime novel.