

**SOCIAL CLASS OF VICTORIAN ERA IN ENGLAND
AS REFLECTED IN THE NOVEL “NORTH AND
SOUTH” BY ELIZABETH GASKELL; A
SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH**

THESIS



**By:
Dian Narita Armijaya
131210093**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY**

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
SarjanaSastra**



**By:
Dian Narita Armijaya
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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
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2018**

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DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY

I, Dian Narita Armijaya, NPM No.131210093

Hereby declare that the term paper entitled:

SOCIAL CLASS OF VICTORIAN ERA IN ENGLAND AS REFLECTED IN THE NOVEL “NORTH AND SOUTH” BY ELIZABETH GASKELL; A SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH

Is the real work of myself and I realize that thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

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Dian Narita Armijaya
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SarjanaSastra**

The thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below

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ABSTRAK

Revolusi industri berkembang pesat pada zaman Victoria sehingga banyak memunculkan kelas sosial dalam masyarakat Inggris. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan kelas sosial dalam suatu masyarakat dan menemukan dampak dari kelas sosial dalam novel North and South karya Elizabeth Gaskell. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif. Dalam mengumpulkan data peneliti menggunakan metode dokumentasi dengan teknik catat. Dalam melakukan analisis data peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif terhadap aspek intrinsik dan ekstrinsik dengan teknik membaca secara dalam. Data hasil penelitian akan disajikan dalam metode informal dalam bentuk kata-kata. Hasil penelitian mendeskripsikan kelas sosial yang ada pada novel North and South. Bourgeoise digambarkan memiliki kehidupan yang sering berfoya-foya dan bersantai, membeli dan memiliki barang-barang mewah dan selalu memandang rendah kelas yang berada dibawahnya. Kemudian gambaran proletariat yang penulis temukan pada novel yaitu, kemandirian dan kerja keras yang selalu ditunjukkan oleh kelas bawah, kepedulian terhadap sesama juga ditampakkan oleh kelas bawah meskipun mereka juga hidup menderita. Setelah mendeskripsikan kelas sosial yang ada pada novel North and South penulis menemukan dampak yang ditimbulkan dari adanya kelas sosial terhadap proletariat. Dampak pertama adanya pada kelas sosial bawah menjadi frustrasi akibat adanya kesenjangan sosial. Kemudian dampak kedua dari kelas sosial membuat kelas bawah menjadi agresif terhadap kelas atas.

Kata kunci: *revolusi industry, kelas sosial, dan zaman victoria*

ABSTRACT

The industrial revolution grew rapidly in Victorian times so that many social classes emerged in British society. The purpose of this study is to describe the social class in a society and to discover the impact of social class in Elizabeth Gaskell's *North and South* novel. This research is a qualitative research. The writer uses documentation method with technique note in collecting the data of the research. The writer uses qualitative descriptive method of intrinsic and extrinsic aspects with deep reading technique in conducting data analysis. The results of the data will be presented in informal methods in the form of words. The results describe the social classes that exist in the novel *North and South*. Bourgeoisie is described as having a life that often spends and relaxes, they also buy and own luxuries things after that they always look down on the lower class. Then, the writer finds some description of proletariat in the novel those are such as the proletariats are independence and hard work. They concern for the fellow is also revealed even though they are also living miserably. After describing the social class in the novel *North and South* the author finds the impact of the social class against the proletariat. The first impact on the lower social classes is frustrated by social inequality. Then the second impact of the social class makes the lower classes become aggressive towards the upper classes.

Keywords: industrial revolution, social class and victoria era

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Motto

“Karena sesungguhnya sesudah kesulitan itu ada kemudahan.”
(QS. Alam Nasyroh: 5)

Dedication

Thanks to :
Allah SWT, who makes it possible

This thesis proudly dedicated to:

1. My beloved parents especially my beloved father, who has rest peacefully in *Jannah, Amien ya rabbal alamin*
2. My beloved sister
3. My best friends, Yuliana Yuyu Irma Wati Sare, Maria Adelheid Iki, Donna Dwi Falyani, Eka Oktavianus, Siska Rahayu and others who always support me and have time when I need help

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Batam, March 14th 2018

Dian Narita Armijaya
131210093

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

The Industrial Revolution in Britain which began in the 18th century is the beginning of the process of changing the pattern of life of the people who were originally an agrarian society into an industrial society. It also transforms Britain into an advanced and modern industrial nation. The development of industrial cities gave birth to the difference class. Karl Marx in (Giddens, 2009,p.439) states that the two main classes that rise in industrial society consist of those who own these new means of production, industrialists or capitalists the working class or the proletariat.

The essence of this thesis is to reveal the social class image that occurred in the Victorian Era. Victoria Era is the era that began since the victoria queen reigned on June 20, 1837 until January 22, 1901. It was a time of peace and during that time major social changes took place, as well as rapid economic and technological developments. These changes are called the industrial revolution. The industrial revolution developed rapidly at the time. The industrial revolution is all the radical changes that are brought about by new discoveries in industrial technology and transport. This revolution contains both positive and negative aspects. One of the most serious issues is the increasingly striking difference between the rich and the poor. It makes society divided into social classes. The

top social class became a class that benefited greatly from the industrial revolution and on the contrary the lower social classes had always been the most intimidated. The reflection of social class and the oppression of the lower classes are found in many literary works. One of the literary works that gives an idea of the social class is the novel. The novel writer who appeared in Victorian era is made as a reflection of injustice in society. The novel that describes social life in the community at that time is called a social novel.

This is a research which uses literature as a research source so it is necessary to know about the literary works. Literature has been widely known by many people and experts. The word literature comes from the word 'littera' in Latin which means letter. This refers to written or printed words. "Literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literature in the more exact sense of the word" (Klarer, 2004,p.1). It is also produced by imagination of the author and it is not just a document of facts, it is not just the collection of real events though it may happen in the real life. Literature can create its own world as a product of the unlimited imagination.

As a form of imagination from authors of literary works have three forms in the delivery of the imagination. They are prose, drama and poetry. Prose consists of novel, novella and short stories. A novel is a long narrative in literary prose. Novel is a further development of romance. A novel is defined as a long and complex fictitious narrative prose, which depicts characters and usually presents a sequential organization of action and scenes. Novels are one of the literary tools

as a means of expressing or presenting the feelings and ideas of a writer to describe certain aspects of human beings, such as characters. Each story contains moral values, messages that can be actualized in the reader's life. The writer uses novel as the object of the research and uses sociological theory to analyze it.

Sociology is a science that studies the network of relationships between people in the community. When we learn about sociology we can get knowledge about community behavior, and human social behavior by observing the behavior of the groups it establishes. The group includes families, tribes, countries, and various political, economic, social organizations. "Sociology is the scientific study of human social life, groups, and societies" (Giddens, 2009,p.6). It is mean that Some people learn in sociology because they want to change society for the better. They study problems such as poverty, prejudice, and world hunger and attempt to find solutions.

The social class, in the social stratification, is a set of concepts in social science and political theory centering on social stratification models in which people are grouped into a social hierarchy category. Karl Marx in (Giddens, 2009,p.441), divides the social class into two main classes: "the bourgeoisie" or the capitalists and the "proletariat" or the working class.

In the Victorian era, Elizabeth Cleghorn Gaskell was known as a novelist and socialist. Much of his work reflects a portrait of social life in British society. One of Gaskell's works, *North and South* (1854-1855), describes the social situation and condition of that era through the different lifestyles between the British people living in the South and the British in the North. The North and

South novels represent the background of people living in the mid-nineteenth century England. It tells the story of Margaret Hale, her father is a minister in the South who decides not to serve the Church of England anymore because it feels the doctrine in it is inconsistent with her conscience. They moved from their beautiful village, isolated to the dreary Milton-North, a smoky town in the north, where cotton making is the main industry. Margaret learned to sympathize with factory workers in the city and their family struggle. Meet with Mr. Thornton who is the owner of the main factory in the town of Milton; controversy between them and the relationship between workers and factory owners.

After reading this novel, the writer is interested in researching social class as the title of research. The writer notes from generation to generation, the system of capitalism and the fall of social values that are still rooted to this day. The writer finds clearly illustrates of social system that triggered social class differences that affected how people survived at the time in the North and South. Based on the reason above the writer then decides to make a title of “SOCIAL CLASS IN VICTORIAN ERA AS REFLECTED IN THE NOVEL NORTH AND SOUTH BY ELIZABETH GASKELL; A SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH”

1.2 Identification of the Problem

As mention before, this research deals with social class. By understanding the significances of the issue, the main problem that will be analyzed in the research can be seen follow:

1. The society life when the Industrial Revolution happen in England as reflected in the novel North and South by Elizabeth Gaskell.
2. The description of social class in the novel North and South by Elizabeth Gaskell.
3. The impact of social class toward the lower class as reflected in the novel North and South by Elizabeth Gaskell.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

The writer makes limitation in her analysis so that it can be clearly understood and focused. More over the writer wants to make her analysis more specific. The writer will limit her analysis only about:

1. The description of social class in the novel North and South by Elizabeth Gaskell.
2. The impact of social class toward the lower class as reflected in the novel North and South by Elizabeth Gaskell.

1.4 Formulation of the Research

Based on the background stated above, this study is conducted to answer the following questions:

1. What are the descriptions of social class as reflected in the novel North and South by Elizabeth Gaskell?
2. What are the impacts of social class towards the lower class reflected in the novel North and South by Elizabeth Gaskell?

1.5 Objective of the Research

In relation to the problems of the study is attempted to answer those three problems as stated above. In other words, this study is aimed to:

1. To describe the social class as reflected in the novel North and South by Elizabeth Gaskell
2. To describe the influences of social class toward society in the novel North and South by Elizabeth Gaskell

1.6 Significance of the Research

1. Theoretically

1. Theoretically, the results of this study can be a relevant reference for further research that will examine literature with the theory of sociology of literature
2. The use of Marxist theory, especially social class theory and inter-class relationships is done to enrich the various researches of literature, especially those using the approach of literary sociology

2. Practically

1. Broaden the reader's insight into the work of English literature
2. Assisting students in understanding inner literary works and literature lectures.
3. Helps readers to further increase class awareness and know the impact of social class in the community.

1.7 Definitions of Key Term

To make the reader understand about the content and purpose of this essay, there is some understanding about the terms used in this paper:

Sociological approach: “Sociology is the scientific study of human social life, groups, and societies. The subject of sociology is social, from individuals living on the road to international relations.” (Giddens, 2009,p.6)

Social Class : “social class is a group of people who stand in a common relationship to the means of production. The two main classes consist of those who own these new means of production, industrialists or capitalists and the working class, proletariat.” Karl Marx in (Giddens, 2009,p.439)

Victorian Era : “The Victorian era refers to the period of Queen Victoria who reigned between 1837 until her death in 1901. The Victorian age is a period of rapid changes in the fields of politics economics and sciences; therefore it can be described as an age of transition” Carter, Ronald and Rae in (Massauda, 2013,p.6)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Sociological Theory

The life of society always changes by following the existing era. One of the eras that bring a big movement for the life of society is Victorian era in England. Industrial revolution that happens in Victorian era brings a big movement for the social life for British society at that time. The changing of manually production to machinery production in many factories makes the society is divided into social classes. Owners of capital, landlords and factory owners are in the top social class while factory workers, peasants and ordinary people are in the lowest social class. To be able to understand about the social changes it is necessary to understand about the concept of sociology that studies about social change.

The term of sociology was coined by a French man named Auguste Comte. He states that sociology is a positive science that studies the symptoms in society based on rational and scientific thinking (Giddens, 2009,p.12). According to Comte sociology can predict future events that will occur through observation of the phenomenon that occurred. Furthermore, sociological theory is explained by Sorokin in (Mangone, 2017,p11) who argues that sociology is a science that studied the mutual influence between various kinds of social phenomena. When we learn about sociology we can get knowledge about community behavior, and human social behavior by observing the behavior of the groups it establishes. The

group includes families, tribes, countries, and various political, economic, social organizations. “Sociology is the scientific study of human life, social groups, whole societies and the human world as such” (Giddens, 2009:6). It is mean that some people learn in sociology because they want to change society for the better.

Based on the explanation above, the write concludes that sociology is the study of social life. Through the sociology, the social life is able to learn by using it phenomenon that occurs. In addition, the authors also concluded that by studying sociology can know about the behavior of the community either in small to large scope.

2 Sociology of literature

Literary works are born in the midst of society as a result of the author's imagination and reflection on the surrounding social phenomena. The presence of literary works is part of people's lives. Literary works receive influence from society and at the same time able to give influence to society. In fact, people often determine the value of literary works that live in an era. Literary works serve to inventory a number of events that exist in the community. The whole incident in literature is an occurrence that may and may occur in everyday life. Literature deals with people in society including the human effort to adapt and its efforts to change that society. The linkage of literary works with the common people is called the sociology of literature

The sociology of literature is based that there is a link between literature and society. Sociology and literature deal with the same thing that is human in society. Sociology is an objective and scientific study of man in society and about social

and social processes. Atar in (Nur Pratiwi, 2013,p.11) explains that literature is a social institution that uses language as its medium, it is a social creation that displays the image of life Literature is manifested through a language that is later written into a literary work. One of the forms is the novel.

Literature provides an overview of human life in its interaction with the environment. The image of life presented in literature can give a certain, useful impression. It can lead to occurrence of certain social events and attitudes in society. The life events in literature created by authors can be regarded as tapes of their time or literature as a reflection of people's lives. Literature is associated with a particular situation, or with certain political, economic, and social systems Wellek and Warren in Setyawati (2014). Through social situations, literature reflects the social circumstances that occurred when the literature was created. Literature implies a social problem in his time. One of the social problems is the existence of strata in society.

The existence of cross-discipline between sociology and literature is helpful to researchers who want to know the historical and cultural community contained in a literary work. This is because the sociology of literature can help understand human life. Literature as an institution displays life by using language, the language in life itself is a social reality. Therefore, research related to literature and society can be pursued through the sociology of literature.

2.3 Social Class

Every society always has a certain respect in society and every society must have something to appreciate. Something that is appreciated is actually a seed that grows a system of layers, within the community. A higher appreciation of certain things will place them at a higher position than anything else. Usually the goods that are valued in the form of money, objects that are economic, land, power, science, and higher appreciation in the community such as the offspring of a respectable family or rank. If there is a small group of people who own these valuables in large quantities, then the general public considers them as a group or group located in the upper layer. In contrast to those who have very little or barely possess anything of value, it has a low position in the eyes of society.

This multilayer system in sociology is known as social stratification. According to (Sorokin, 1959,p.11) stratification is derived from the stratum which means layer; social stratification is the distinction of the population or society into layers in a hierarchical manner. The term layers contained in a society has existed since humans recognize the existence of a common life within an organization social. Sorokin also divide the social stratification into three levels, they are upper middle and lower class. The division is based on the economic ability of each individual.

About class states (Marx, Karl and Engels, 2009,p.2) that “the existence of human being is the class struggles” this conception is as the main role in the unstable production in society, it means that the condition of majority can be controlled by minority people because they have no tolls of productions. The class

resistant since last time ago up to now is focused on resistant of rich people (bourgeoisie people) to poor people (proletarians).

2.4 Marxism

Marxism is an ideology that comes from Karl Marx's view. Marxism is a notion that aims to fight for the proletariat against the bourgeoisie. Marxist theory which is generally regarded as the basis of communism ideology initiated and developed by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels in their book Manifesto of Communist which was published on February 21, 1845 is a political manifesto of communist theory that emphasizes on the class struggle and economic prosperity. According to Marx in a society there are two classes of people who have the means of production the bourgeoisie and the people who have no means of production proletariat.

The means of production intended herein are all things that can produce a commodity which is a necessity of society. Because it has become a necessity inevitably people will still buy it. When viewed from the state of the bourgeoisie as the owner of the means of production will benefit from the purchase process. When viewed from the state of the proletariat who has nothing and to gain the means of production they must work on the bourgeoisie and it is at this time that the bourgeoisie exploits the needs and weaknesses of the proletariat to suppress it. In other words, the bourgeoisie who has power can oppress the proletariat as he pleases. this is the role of the theory of Marxism as the idea created by Marx to defend and side with the proletariat where this theory exists because of the unfair

treatment experienced by the proletarians. Marx sought to appoint the Proletarians from oppression so that the proletariat could become the owner of the means of production. Judging from the reality of the lives of people who suffered a lot of suffering and torture, the comparison of social classes between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat

2.5 Bourgeoisie and Proletariat

“The history of all societies that exist today is the history of the class struggle”(Marx, Karl and Engels,2009,p.2). The sentence is conveyed by Karl Marx in his book entitled Manifesto of Communist. According to Marx (2009,p.2) the oppressor and the oppressed, always in opposition to one another, doing the struggle uninterrupted, sometimes secretly, sometimes openly, a struggle that ends with the rearrangement of ordinary society or by equally destruction of hostile classes.

The two classes, the capitalists and the working class, would engage in this conflict. The capitalists are also known as the bourgeoisie. They own and control the means of production, that is land, factories, raw materials, etc. The working class, which is also known as the proletariat, are the workers exploited by the bourgeoisie, who own nothing but their ability to labor. Hence, they sell their labor for a wage to buy the goods necessary for survival in a capitalist economic system.

The bourgeois society according to Marx and Engels (2009,p.2) was born out of a feudal society that did not dispel class opposition that existed in the days

of the feudal society in power. They further say that the development of the bourgeoisie begins with the exploration of the world. This discovery provides a new field for the growing bourgeoisie. At the same time, that development also gave the revolutionary movement in the fallen feudal society a rapid advance (Marx, Karl and Engels, 2009,p.3) The feudal industrial system that had originally been used, was no longer sufficient to meet the growing needs of new markets. The system was later replaced by a manufacturing system.

Meanwhile, markets are widening and needs are constantly increasing. The manufacturing system can no longer suffice. Soon the machines revolutionized industrial production. The position of manufacture was seized by the giant Modern Industry. The position of the middle class of industry is captured by industrial millionaires. The unity leaders are the complete union of the workers, seized by the modern bourgeoisie (Marx, Karl and Engels, 2009,p.3).

The ruling of these industrial machines ultimately removed the proletarian workers. Labor, which was originally a major production tool in the manufacturing industry, is now only an attachment of production machinery. This is called Marx and Engel which causes the unemployment of laborers to impact the wage of laborers who are only sufficient for daily life. But gradually the wages were reduced to minimize production costs so that the market could expand (Marx, Karl and Engels, 2009,p.4). To compensate for the speed of the machines and meet the needs of the market, the bourgeoisie added labor hours but remained with little wages.

The mastery of the means of production by the bourgeoisie makes them even more so. Workers are being treated only as an item to produce and increase the profits of factory masters. At this point began to grow the resistance of the workers to the bourgeoisie. Trade unions began to be formed. Marx's call for workers to unite soon became a reality. The fight between the two classes grew heated when the workers realized they had lost their rights and lives. Marx and Engels explained that the capitalist economic system run by the bourgeoisie has damaged and tore up family relationships.

This relationship is substituted by the relationship of necessities of life or in other words economic and production needs (Marx, Karl and Engels, 2009,p.6). On the other hand, the development of large industries according to Marx and Engels is also offset by the growing and growing proletarian classes of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie. The purpose of the proletariat is no longer limited to demanding a decent life, but more destroying the order of classes in society (Marx, Karl and Engels, 2009,p.8). In the past each individual in the proletarian class had the right of private property, but it was then seized in such a way that they no longer possessed the means of production. With the conditions of the proletarian class no longer have private property rights, the proletarian class demands the abolition of private property rights of other classes existing in capitalist society, especially in the possession of tools production. On the other hand, the established bourgeoisie is certainly not requires the abolition of private property rights. With that position so strongly because of the support of the

government, the bourgeoisie remains persist, although there is always resistance from the proletarian class.

2.6 Previous Studies

The first research that is used by the writer as a previous study is “A Satire on Social Class and Gender in Victorian Society Reflected Through The Main Characters in J. M. Barrie’s *The Twelve-Pound Look*” which conducted by (N. E. Setyawati, 2009). In the research the researcher uses three theories of satire theory, gender theory and social class theory. The approach used by researchers is a socio-cultural approach. Researchers use the method of literature as the main method of obtaining data. After that researchers used descriptive analytical methods in analyzing the character insights that exist in the drama. There are several conclusions after analyzing the drama. The first is a description of the characteristics of society in the Victorian Era reflected in the characterization of the main characters. The results of the analysis show that upper-class men in Victorian times were described as ambitious, abusive, and lower-class people. Upscale people can live in luxury with the help of the maids who do their homework. While the lower class women in the Victorian era described as an independent, skilled, hardworking, responsibility for work, and dare to maintain dignity. The innuendo of social class and gender in Victorian society is bad treatment of the lower classes. In this drama also insinuates the way upper-class men degrade the dignity of a lower-class working woman.

The second research that the writer finds is (Utomo, 2013) “Marxist Analysis of French Revolution in Charles Dickens’ *A Tale of Two Cities*”. The researcher in that research uses the theory of Marxist sociology of literature. This study uses the theory of literary sociology Karl Marx to show that the French Revolution backed by economic factors. In this research, the researcher uses content analysis method to collect research data. Then, the data is analyzed by using qualitative descriptive method of intrinsic and extrinsic aspects. The results of the study found that there was a great social distance between the upper classes, the peasants and the common people. In addition, the arbitrary action of the nobility of the social distance between the nobles and the lower classes makes the lower classes refuse and they ask for equality and they want to change their lives for the better.

The third researcher is (Hariyanti, 2014) entitled “Social Stratification Reflected at Jane Austen’s *Pride and Prejudice* Novel (1813): A Sociological Approach”. She analyzes the novel used the theory of social stratification. The researcher uses documentation method to collect the data of the research. Descriptive analysis method is used by the researcher to analyze the data. Based on the analysis, the researcher finds some conclusions. Firstly, based on the structural analysis of the novel it can be concluded that in *Pride and Prejudice*, Jane Austen conveys a moral message that some people use marriage to lift up their social economic status. Secondly, based on the sociological analysis, it can be concluded that in *Pride and Prejudice* Jane Austen reflects the social realities of the English society including social, economic, political, science and technology,

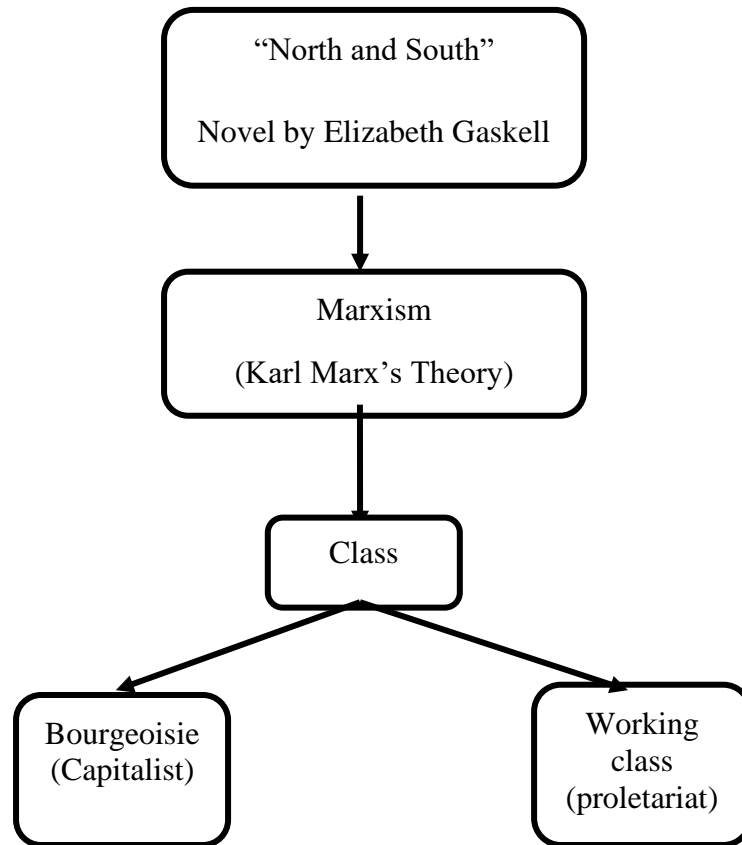
cultural and religious aspect at late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century.

The fourth is (Mulatsiwi, 2016) entitled “Social Stratification in Mark Twain’s *The Prince and The Pauper* Novel (1881): A Sociological Approach”. The researcher uses sociological perspective in her research. This study belongs to qualitative research. In this research, there are two types of data sources, namely primary and secondary data source. The primary data source is the novel and the secondary data source is other material related to the study. Both data are collected through library research and analyzed by descriptive analysis. The result of the study shows the following conclusions; based on the analysis it is clear that there is a close relation between this novel and social reality in America in the nineteenth century. Twain wants to criticize the case of stratification practices in America in the nineteenth century through *The Prince and The Pauper* novel.

The last research which link to this research is “Marxism In George Orwell’s *Animal Farm*”(Masofa, 2017). This research uses theory of Marxism which is depicted in the novel. There are two mains data in this research the first is taken from novel *Animal Farm* published in 1970 and the supporting data is taken from articles, journal of literature, e-book, and other related sources which have relationships with the main data. The researcher uses documentation method in collecting the data. The technique of collecting data will be conducted some steps, they are close reading and note taking. The researcher uses descriptive analysis to analyze the data which has been taken. The results of the research show that there are two layer which describe in the novel *Animal Farm* by George

Orwell. Then, a minority of people holding the power. Old major is a well-respected pig and he represents a minority of people who has a dream about revolution. After that, social conflict lies on the second layer: the upper class constantly try to suppress the lower class/labor/proletarians, and the proletarians are too weak in facing the pressures of bourgeoisies, and therefore the bourgeoisies tend to be constantly stronger and richer, while the proletarians tend to be constantly weaker and poorer.

2.7 Theoretical Framework



Picture 2.1 Theoretical Framework

Sociology is a science that studies the network of relationships between people in the community. Then in terms of sociology and literature there is a study of sociology of literature which is the study of the relationship between social and literary works. One of the phenomena that exists in social and also in literary works is social class. In this study the literary work investigated to discover the phenomenon of social class by using the theory of Karl Marx in the North and South by Elizabeth Gaskell.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

3.1 Research Design

This research concerned with the social class that occurred in the North and South novel. It was aimed to identify and describe social stratification in the North and South novel and analyzing the influence of social class in the North and South novel. It uses the approach of sociology of literature by emphasizing the theory of social class to identify and determine the influence of social class in the North and South novel.

This research uses descriptive method that is aimed to describe systematically the fact, and accurate description of a situation of area. Beside descriptive method, the writer also applies qualitative method. The writer use qualitative method since it is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem (John W Creswell, 2009,p.4).

3.2 Object of the Research

The object of the research is the social class of Victorian society as reflected in novel North and South by Elizabeth Gaskell. The primary data was taken from novel North and South by Elizabeth Gaskell. In the other hand, the researcher also used the other references related the theory to support the data.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

The writer uses documentation method to collect the data since it collect the data in the words, sentences, and utterances of the book. According to (Sugiyono, 2010) “documentation is to search and collect data on things in the form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, notes, agenda and soon”. This research will be collected in the words, sentences, and utterances of the characters in North and South novel. Moreover, the library research and taking note is the technique that used by the writer to collect the data. Meanwhile, the steps that are used to collect the data are as follow:

1. Reading

At this step the author reads the whole novel. Reading a novel cannot be done just once but repeatedly to understand the whole content. Every element in the novel should also be an important concern in order to understand the story of novel.

2. Reading and observing

In this step the authors re-read the novel North and South and observed data related to the research. The data is derived from the words, sentences and conversations of each character in the novel. All of that data is only related to research that is social class and also its influence on to the society in novel North and South

3. Selecting

After doing observation of the conversation in North and South novel, of course the writer will find the problems associated with social stratification. In this step the writer conducted the selection of the words, sentences and utterances of the characters that can be related to the theory of social stratification and the influence on Pip in North and South.

4. Searching the references from library and internet.

After getting the data in accordance with the research, of course, researchers need a reference to examine the data. Researchers look for data, previous research and reference books that can be used as a reference research. Such references can be obtained from libraries or on the internet.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

In analyzing the data, the writer uses descriptive qualitative. Descriptive method is a method used to describe or analyze a research result but not used to make wider conclusions. The writer uses content analysis in this method. Furthermore, the steps which the researcher uses in analyzing the data are below:

1. Grouping data according to the sociological aspects of Karl Marx covering social reality;
2. Interpreting data in the form of words and dialogue that describe the social reality of the North and South novel
3. Summarizing the overall analysis of data in the form of words and dialogue to see the social reality of the North and South novel

3.5 Method of Presenting Result Analysis

This research is a qualitative research and the result of the research is a description about the social class in the novel North and South. Therefore, the writer uses descriptive qualitative method to present the result of analysis. The writer uses words and sentences to explain the result and analysis so it would be clear and it is easier for the reader to understand the data analysis result.