

**AN ANALYSIS OF PURITANS SOCIAL JUDGMENT  
TO HESTER PRYNNE AND PEARL IN “THE  
SCARLET LETTER” NOVEL BY NATHANIEL  
HAWTHORNE; SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH**



**By**

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**ENGLISH DEPARTEMENT  
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY  
2017**

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**THESIS**

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the degree of  
Sarjana Sastra**



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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
UNIVERSITAS PUTERA BATAM  
2017**

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## **DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY**

I, Helena AngreniHaloho, NPM 121210032

Herewith declare that the thesis entitled:

### **AN ANALYSIS OF PURITANS SOCIAL JUDGNMENT TO HESTER PRYNNE AND PEARL IN “THE SCARLET LETTER” NOVEL BY NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE;SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH**

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

Batam, 24<sup>th</sup>March 2017

Helena AngreniHaloho

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**This thesis has been examined on the date as indicated below**

**Batam, 24<sup>th</sup>March 2017**

**Emil Eka Putra, S.S, M.Hum  
Advisor NIDN:0005068009**

## ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui penilaian masyarakat Puritan kepada Hester Prynne dan Pearl di dalam novel "The Scarlet Letter" oleh Nathaniel Hawthorne. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan sosiologi dengan menggunakan pandangan ketigadiri tentang pandangan sosiologi dari Alan Swingewood. Pandangan ketigadiri tentang sosiologi dari Alan Swingewood karya satramerupakan kondisi masyarakat pada saat karya itu dibuat. Dalam penelitian ini digunakan teori penilaian masyarakat oleh muzafer Sherif yang menjelaskan tentang penilaian masyarakat. Proses yang dilakukan dalam menganalisa adalah dengan membaca novel berulang-ulang, mencari pernyataan dalam novel yang berhubungan dengan topic, mengaplikasikan dan menganalisa penilaian masyarakat dan reaksi masyarakat terhadap Hester Prynne dan Pearl. Berdasarkan penelitian yang dilakukan bahwa penilaian masyarakat terhadap Hester Prynne dan Pearl dalam novel "The Scarlet Letter" yaitu penilaian positif masyarakat dan penilaian negatif masyarakat. Selain itu, peneliti juga menemukan reaksi yang dilakukan masyarakat di novel "The Scarlet Letter" adalah reaksi yang dilakukan masyarakat kepada Hester Prynne dengan memisahkan Hester Prynne dari anaknya Pearl dan hukuman yang diberikan kepada Hester Prynne dengan menggunakan gaun yang menggunakan simbol A di bagian dadanya yang artinya "perzinahan".

***Key words: sociology, social judgment, negative judgment, positive judgment, reaction puritan society, adultery***

## ABSTRACT

*This study is about the Puritans social judgment to Hester Prynne and Pearl in “The Scarlet Letter” novel by Nathaniel Hawthorne. This study uses sociological approach which uses three perspectives of three views of the sociology of Alan Swingewood. The third view of the sociology of Alan Swingewood literary work is a condition of society at the time the work was created. In this study uses theory “Social Judgment” by muzaferSherif explains about social judgment. The processes in doing the analysis are read the novel repeatedly. Finding the statements in the novel that related to the topic, apply and analysis puritans social judgment and reaction Puritan social judgment to Hester Prynne. Based on the research conducted that social judgment have two part in the novel “The Scarlet Letter” that is negative judgment and positive judgment. The writer also find reaction of Puritan social judgment in the “Scarlet Letter” is reaction of Puritans social to Hester Prynne by separating Hester Prynne of her daughter Pearl and the punishment give to Hester Prynne by using a dress that employ the symbol A in the part of her chest that means “adultery”.*

***Key words: sociology, social judgment, negative judgment, positive judgment, reaction puritan society, adultery***

## MOTTO AND DEDICATION

### MOTTO

*“Knowing is not enough, we must apply*

*Willing is not enough, we must do”*

*(Bruce Lee)*

### DEDICATION

This research is dedicated especially to:

- 1. My beloved Mother who have raised me and whole my families you're such the sweetest things to be grown up with thanks for your endless love, supports and for always calling my name in your pray.*
- 2. My Beloved Sisters*



## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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Finally this thesis is expected to be able to provide useful knowledge and information to the readers. The writer is pleasant to accept more suggestion and contribution from the readers for the improvement of the thesis.

Batam, 24<sup>th</sup> March 2017

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## **RESEARCH LETTER**

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Research

Literature is a reflection of the society that has been widely acknowledged. Literature indeed reflect the society, its good value and its ills. In its corrective function, literature mirrors the ills of the society with a view to making the society realize its mistakes and makes amends. It is also projects the virtues or good values in the society for people to emulate. Literature, as an imitation of human action, often presents a picture of what people think, say and do in the society.

In addition, Wellek and Warren (1965: 94) sates “literature is said to be creative, an art”. So, it is clear that literature is a creation of an author made into the beauty of art writing. Literature has three genres, namely prose, poetry and drama. Prose is a fictitious narrative kind of writing. Poetry is meaningful arrangement of words. Drama is fictitious represented in performance. They have much in common but different in expressing idea, style and others. Novel as a literary work provides the reader reflection reality of human life through beauty of art writing. Human experience in life may influence the whole life of human including the way of life. To understand the meaning of literature is always be variation, no wonder if people can find many definitions of literature. While the author writes the poetry, some of them require express ideas, opinions, feelings, in their literary works written in the form poetry, short stories, novels, plays, and so

on. Normally, the authors of literature obtain the framework sources of their literature from the social, moral or psychological background; therefore, every literature will identify its authors automatically. People usually enjoy the literature when the literature itself gives the values through, which will be different for every reader by the perspective and needs of the readers.

A novel usually concern with human being and often provides valuable message through the given story. In the reading novel, the reader will not only get enjoyment. It is really a truism that what has been written on a novel has been mirror of lives human beings. The literary work can be the writer's own experience.

Kennedy (1960:180) defines a novel as a cook length story in prose, whose author tries to create the sense that, while we read, we experience actual life. Moreover, he explained that novel is a story to be communicated silently, at whatever moment and whatever pace ( whether quickly or slowly and meditatively) that the reader desire.

Like what shown in novel, it is natural that every human always have a judgment is different to someone, be it positive or negative side which can affect a person's life. If someone responds to positive and have a positive think for the judgment it can be change a person's life is better, but if someone respond to negative and have a negative think for the judgment it can be bring a bad effect to person's life. So, it all depends someone respond of the social judgment.

However, the most interesting part which becomes the reason why the writer choose this novel as the object of analysis is the value of Puritan society itself. It is true that Puritans society become intolerant and rude to Hester Prynne and Pearl. But then, they realize their mistakes after seeing the good life of Hester and Pearl. They do not give judgment or punishment anymore. This is interesting because social judgment still can be found nowadays. Many people like to judge or punish someone without knowing the person well. Because of that the writer is interested in analyzing this novel by using sociological approach and takes a tittle “An Analysis of Puritans Social Judgment to Hester Prynne and Pearl in The Scarlet Letter Novel by Nathaniel Hawthorne; Sociological Approach”.

## **1.2 Identification of the Problem**

During the process of analysis, it is important to identify problems that are going to be analyzed in order to avoid the ambiguity of the analysis and to support the writer to get clear description about the object of analysis itself. So in this analysis, the writer find and decides some problems. They are:

1. Puritans social judgment to Hester Prynne and Pearl in “The Scarlet Letter“ by Nathaniel Hawthorne.
2. Puritans reaction toward Hester Prynne and Pearl in “The Scarlet Letter“ by Nathaniel Hawthorne.
3. Struggle of Hester Prynne and Pearl to run their life in puritans social of “The Scarlet Letter“ by Nathaniel Hawthorne.



4. The reason why the characters of “The Scarlet Letter“ ( Hester Prynne and Pearl ) being punished by puritans.

### **1.3 Limitation of the Problem**

In limitation of discussion, the writer limited the problem to be analyzed as follow:

1. Puritans social judgment to Hester Prynne and Pearl in “The Scarlet Letter“ by Nathaniel Hawthorne.
2. Puritans social reaction toward Hester Prynne and Pearl in “The Scarlet Letter“ by Nathaniel Hawthorne.

### **1.4 Formulation of the Problem**

In formulation of the problem, the writer focuses on the following questions:

1. What are Puritans social judgment to Hester Prynne and Pearl in “The Scarlet Letter“ by Nathaniel Hawthorne?
2. What are the Puritans social reaction to Hester Prynne and Pearl in “The Scarlet Letter“ by Nathaniel Hawthorne?

## **1.5 Objective of the Research**

Based on the formulation of the research above , the writer concluded the purpose of the research as follow:

1. To know puritans social judgment to Hester Prynne and Pearl in “The Scarlet Letter“ by Nathaniel Hawthorne.
2. To know reaction of puritans social to Hester Prynne and Pearl in “The Scarlet Letter” by Nathaniel Hawthorne.

## **1.6 Significance of the Research**

The analysis of this thesis is expected to be able to give significance, both theoretical and practical, for the readers. Firstly, this thesis will give information to the readers about the relation of literature sociology, through the characters Hester Prynne and Pearl in the novel “The Scarlet Letter”. Readers are also part of society. They have to learn how to make good relationship with other people. By reading this analysis, the readers can take the positive sides and make the negative element of Puritans society as a thing to be avoided and to be improved in their society. Secondly, this thesis will enrich the knowledge of English Department Students in studying about social judgment as part of the study sociology literature. Then they become interested in studying more about literature of sociology as found in this novel. Lastly, this thesis will give the readers a better understanding about literature and society, and also their relationship as well.

## 1.7 Definition of the Key Terms

1. **Social Judgment** is one of many communication theories that explain why we react to information the way we do. The belief is that when we hear a message and immediately judge where it should be placed on an attitude scale in our minds (Sherif, 2009:195). Sherif measures these attitudes as latitudes rather than a single statement. He believes this because many people share the same position on certain topics but their tolerance may differ considerably around the topic.
2. **Puritanism** is a religious reform movement within the Church of England that began in 1629 which describes as well Ecclesiastical as political (Thomas King, 1629-1640: 03). It declared their aim to establish a society based on Christian Communalism. John Winthrop, the governor of the colony a few months before sailing to the New World was not self-serving when in mid-Atlantic he lectured his fellow emigrants on the “charity” involved in enforcing discipline among the unredeemed. (Thomas King, 1629-1640: 04). Puritans want to purify the church. The Puritans were a larger group of settlers and were quite wealthy.
3. **Sociological Approach** is an approach to find meaning of imagery in literary works that learns about the society, social class, love affair, religion and others. Sociology approach is achieving an understanding of social science that studies the relationship between the societies. In sociology, ambition is one of behaviors and social institutions which differ from

current among the people through whose conduct the institutions exist an understanding which is not merely different but new better.

## **CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

This chapter deals with the theory that is going to be used in this research, namely sociological theory and the social judgment of the novel, which is appropriate to analyze the problem in this novel “The Scarlet Letter” by Nathaniel Hawthorne. This chapter will be divided into several parts in order to make it easier to understand the theory. Those parts are the notion of sociology, major principles of sociological theory, the social judgment of the novel, and the theoretical application.

### **2.1 Sociological Approach**

Sociology refers to human beings in society. It concerns the social relations of human beings in their society. Alan Swingewood (1972 : 11) defines sociology as essentially the scientific, objective study of man in the society, the study of social institutions and of social processes. It means that sociology has a relationship with social society. This relationship can happen on social phenomena or anything connected to society, including culture, religious, economic, political and artistic life. The statement means that human beings in society are the objective study of sociology.

It exists with all life aspects that cause the interaction of them based on their status in society. Literature is the reflection of social phenomena from social

behavior that happen to the society in their social relation. Alan Swingewood (1972:12) defines that literature is a work of art, which expresses of human life and the problem on society, economics and politics with qualities of the relationship among them. Alan Swingewood (1972:12) defines, "As with sociology, literature too is pre-eminently concerned with man's social world, his adaption to it, and his desire to change it". Literature focuses on relation the social world of man with his family, man, and woman, with politic, with the State and adaption to desire to change it.

The previous statement means that sociology of literature is a method to analyze the literary work based on sociological perspective to understand social aspect and social phenomenon where a literary work appears. Sociology of literature is the theory which analyzes the relation between authors and their social class, social status and ideology, condition of economics in their profession and the readers. Sociology and literature have close relationship. The sociology of literature is a study of literature based on the sociological perspectives. It comprehends in social phenomena in a certain period that is described by the author in his or her literary work.

## **2.2 Basic Principle of Sociology of Literature**

Literary works represent the mirror of society. In sociology, there are many concepts that live as a theory for the major principles in sociology approach. The theory is introduced by Alan Swingewood. There are three approaches to handle the sociology of literature;

### **2.2.1 Literary Work as Social Document**

A literary work not only presents a beautiful language like what is say the Russian formalist, but literature is a documentation of the history, literature also as a social reflection. To view a particular phenomenon, documentation of literature can be a place to open the results of the literary documentation, a behavior in a given society, can also be seen it. Likewise Alan Swingewood says in his book, quoting that literature is a mirror. At the present time it is possible to characterize two board approaches to Sociology of literature. “The most popular perspective adopts the documentary aspect of literature, arguing that it provides a mirror to the age. Alan Swingewood, (1972: 13)”

Literature as social documentation, where the role of literature in society can become historical archives, but not everyone can make a work as a source of history. Even a sociologist or the researchers is able to use literature as social documentation. Only some people which to know about the structure in a literature that is able to apply social phenomenon into literature as documentation.

Literature as a free work, there is no doubt that a literary work also deny the sprit age, such as a literary work comes historically different from the existing historical facts, this may be the case of a work, because there is interference authors provide aesthetic value within a work. However, it could happen in a historical facts contained an authority a certain power for not presenting the facts, but the literary works of literature can express it through a story. Alan Swingewood also confirmed that occurrence of social change, has an influence on

a work as a reflection of society. Due to the inclusion of a wide range of mass culture. This would add to the treasures of literature as social reflection.

### **2.2.2 Literary Work Deals With the Social Situation of the Author**

The writer is influenced by the situation and condition where the literature is written because the writer is also the member of society. Alan Swingewood (1972:17) defines that this approach deals with the social background of the author and how the author himself reacts and response to the system that has been built by the society where he has lived. In the literary work that is produced the author is always inspired by the happening in his society. So the author should be more sensitive toward the social phenomena surround them. According to Alan Swingewood, “The second approach to literary sociology moves away from the emphasis on the work of literature itself to the production side and especially to the social situation of the writer. Swingewood, (1972: 17)”

### **2.2.3 Literary Work as the Specific Historical Moment**

This approach deals with the condition of society in a certain times in accepting and understanding a literary work. According Alan Swingewood, (1972; 22), this very interesting to note in points sociology of literature and literary criticism are approved: a study of great authors and their text precisely because of the large implies a deeper and more about insight into the humanist and social condition. Swingewood says “Greatness” in his Lawenthal that literary works include fundamental values and symbols that provide cohesion groups and



different variants. It studies the reader's response to the work of literature and how the social messages in it influence the readers. And also the work has special issues in the history which make it become interesting work.

Sociology of literature was born from a culture void. Literary works can reflect a particular culture. Because literature as a representation of a particular culture. Related to what has been state above, Swingewood has on opinion that the literary work is not an artifact, but rather the result of the dialectic process of thought. Thus, the author has ample scope to play its sensitivity to the feelings and experiences through his work. It's just that literature is not a direct reflection of a social reality. In this case the writers have empty spaces to reduce or add aesthetic truth.

Swingewood offers three concept of sociology of Literature, the concept is researches can map the genetic phenomenon of society in linearity while finding alignments such a work. The third concept is the used in conjunction with the object the same material, it is to see whether a literary work reflects the social conditions of a society or have been influenced by the interests of the production process. In the sense of a pure work reflects a social situation or perhaps a work becomes a demand on power and interests as a future production.

Sociology approach also has relationship with the writers, whether the writer launches her works by imagination and evidence, to build the analysis of Puritans social judgment reflected in Nathaniel Hawthorne's the Scarlet Letter, the writer applies Sociology of literature. The first, "literature is a direct reflection of various facets of social structure, family relationships, class conflict, and possibly

divorce trends and population composition” Alan Swingewood, ( 1972: 13 ). It means that literature is considered as a portrayal of social condition, which truly happens in the real life. The second, “moves away from the emphasis on the work of literature itself to the production side, and especially to the social situation of the writer” Alan Swingewood,( 1972: 17 ). It means that the cost of production become the center of discussion on the perspective. There is correlation between historical background and the development of literature constitute. And the third “attempts to trace the ways in which a work literature is actually receive by a particular society at a specific historical moment” Alan Swingewood,( 1972: 21 ). It means that the literature implies deep insights into human and the social condition on a specific historical moment.

In this case, the writer chooses the first perspective which states the researcher views a literary work as a social documentation of social condition and situation when the literary work is written. AsLaurenson and Swingewood,(1972; 13) defines “the most popular perspective adopts the documentary aspect of literature, arguing that it provides a mirror of age”. It means that the writer analyses a literary work as reflection of society and social life. Therefore, by using this perspective the writer can connect the story on the novel with the accurate events in the real life. It is also related to the literary work as a social documentation as well as mirror, which reflect society. Related to the novel, the writer will be analyzing Puritans social judgment in “The Scarlet Letter”.

## 2.3 Puritan

Puritan is the name given in the sixteenth century to the more extreme Protestants within the Church of England who thought the English Reformation had not gone far enough in reforming the doctrines and structures of the church, and then wanted to purify it. The early Puritans who first came to America in 1620 founded a precarious colony in Plymouth, Massachusetts. While half the colonists died that first year, the other half were saved by the coming spring and the timely intervention of the Indians. These first settlers were followed ten years later by a wave of Puritans that continued in the 1630s and thereafter, until, by the 1640s, New England had over twenty-five thousand English settlers. The second group in the 1630s settled in the area of present-day Boston in a community they named Massachusetts Bay Colony. It is this colony that forms the setting of “The Scarlet Letter”.

Puritanism is a religious reform movement within the Church of England that began in 1629 which describe as well Ecclesiastical as political Thomas Konig, (1629-1640: 03). It declared their aim to establish a society based on Christian Communalism. John Winthrop, is governor of the colony a few months before sailing to the new World was not self-serving when in mid-Atlantic he lectured his fellow emigrants on the “charity” involved in enforcing discipline among the unredeemed. Thomas Konig, (1629-1640: 04). Puritan wants to purify the church. The Puritans were a larger group of settlers and were quite wealthy. They were such a large group that by the 1640s, there were at least 10,000 Puritan colonists in America, and they had to spread out. They ended up spreading out

into what would become Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Maine. When they came to America, they compared their travels to the biblical story of Exodus. They saw themselves as chosen by God to create a new, pure Christian utopia. Their leader, John Winthrop, made a famous sermon in which he declared that they were to create a 'City Upon a Hill', a perfect Christian colony in the New World that other colonies would admire and want to imitate.

The Puritans truly believed that if they honored God, their colony would be blessed and succeed, and if they failed to honor God, their colony would be punished. This obsession with honoring God made American Puritanism a very strict, severe religious movement. It was important to Puritans that everyone in their community tried as hard as possible to be good Christians. Individual belief in God was important, but to the Puritans, the spiritual health and welfare of the community was the most important thing of all. Religious conformity and community harmony were the backbones of American Puritan religious belief.

Puritans believed that the Scriptures alone reveal the divine origin, proper scope, and responsibilities of government. Because human beings are totally depraved sinners by nature, government must have checks and balances and must rule according to God's revealed moral law. The government derives its power from God, not from the people, though magistrates were elected by the people. In Puritan thought, both the voters and the magistrates were to look to the Scriptures as the guide to the conduct of the government. Both the rulers and the people were therefore subject to God's revealed Word, and the will of the people could never take precedence over Scripture.

The assumption was that congregational resolution would follow: “if he refuses to listen to them, tell it to the church.” Thomas Konig, (1629-1640: 31). In civil disputes where both parties were willing to submit, have seen that this system apparently worked well. But it was not always possible to induce everyone especially persons not belonging to the congregation to accept the informal entreaty of the saints, and the soliciting of witnesses was becoming a preliminary of formal complaint to the court. This preference for legal punishment had been a problem in England, too, and bishops had ordered ministers to confront an offender and “to reclaim him if they can”. But the forces operating to diminish the power of congregational discipline in England were also at work in Massachusetts, where, in 1639, the general court had to take action. it applied the power of the state and ordered that anyone who did not mend his ways, repent, and seek readmission within six months of excommunication was to be fined, jailed, banished, “or further.” Thomas Konig, (1629-1640: 32). Its means Puritan society should abide by the rules and discipline of the church against church regulations. every congregation who cannot follow the rules will be punished. and to everyone who has malicious intent or commit evil deeds if they do not mend their nets, or converted by six months if they do not do it in six months’ time will be given the punishment that is fined, imprisoned, banished.

### **2.3.1 The characteristic of Puritan Society**

The characteristic of Puritan Society have a value is inherence from Puritan tenets: values such as strong family ties, free public education, and hard

work. Puritan as a body of theological doctrine and church polity is distinct from Puritan as a set of attitudes and a way of life deriving from that theology. They held the following characters;

1. The imperfection of human nature and all its creations resulted in a flawed society
2. The world was blemished, but man could make it better
3. To be Puritan demanded self-discipline, self-trial, and self-denial
4. Puritanism was individualistic. Salvation depended on the individual's relationship to God, not that of the church or that of his family.
5. The experience of conversion and salvation gave special privileges but demanded special obligations
6. Puritanism gave an ethical bias that rigid obedience to moral standards was important, because the individual was personally accountable for the consequences of his actions

## **2.4 Social Judgment**

The Social Judgment Theory of Muzafer Sherif is one of many communication theories that explain why they react to information the way they do. Sherif believes that when they hear a message and immediately judge where it should be placed on an attitude scale in our minds (Sherif, 2009:195). Sherif measures these attitudes as latitudes rather than a single statement. He believes this because many people share the same position on certain topics but their tolerance may differ considerably around the topic. Sherif divided up latitudes into three zones,

the first zone is called the latitude of acceptance. It's made up of the items that can be underlined, and others can be circled as acceptable. The second zone is the latitude of rejection. It's consisting of the opinions that can be crossed out as objectionable. This latitude suggests that there is a range of ideas that a person sees as unreasonable or objectionable. The third and final latitude is the latitude of non-commitment. This latitude suggests that there is a range of ideas that a person sees as neither acceptable nor objectionable (Sherif, 2009: 195).

These three latitudes mainly determine how we can process and categorize the information that we hear every day, whether it is from the television, radio, family member, or close friend. Subconsciously, our mind goes through that cycle and will ultimately put a level of importance on that subject, thus determining our response and feeling towards it. The other main factor Sherif discusses is the Ego's involvement. The Ego Involvement is the importance or centrality of an issue to a person's life (Sherif, 2009: 195).

Sherif's theory also discusses errors people make when judging the messages they encounter. Contrast and assimilation errors are prominent in human behavior when people judge messages. A contrast error is a perceptual error where people judge messages that fall within their latitude of rejection as further from their anchor than they really are (Sherif, 2009:198). Assimilation is a perceptual error where people judge messages that fall within their latitude of acceptance as less discrepant from their anchor than they really are (Sherif, 2009:198). In other words, this effect draws an idea toward the hearer's anchor so it seems that he/she and the speaker share the same opinion.

Another interesting aspect of the Sherif's Social Judgment Theory is the "Boomerang effect". This effect is an attitude change in the opposite direction of what the message advocates Griffin, (2009:198-199). In other words, the listener is driven away from rather than drawn to the idea. This occurs when people are highly ego involved in a topic and have a broad range of rejection towards it. Most messages are aimed to persuade them but are actually in danger of driving them further away. The Social Judgment Theory adds to the study of interpersonal communication. It does this by answering how is communicate in different ways to construct and negotiate a social reality. Everyone's realities are different as this theory points out, however it does a great job of answering how can build the realities by establishing viewpoints on every day. These viewpoints are then used as our weapons and strong holds during persuasion that takes place on the television or in face-to-face contact.

In conclusion, this theory is important because it explains the unconscious battles that have with incoming information in everyday life. It explains the levels of importance to place on certain subjects and how to choose categorize all the information. The theory helps develop a general understanding on how we process information and chose to act upon it, something that humans has and humans do every single day.

## **2.5 Review of Previous Studies**

Nathaniel Hawthorne has successfully written "The Scarlet Letter" as a great novel. The novel contains many valuable aspects of literariness that attract



its audiences to explore it. Many researchers have done the analysis of “The Scarlet Letter” from different perspectives. So, it is important to review this analysis to enrich knowledge about other related research in order to deepen this analysis and use it as both reference and comparison to this research. It is also important to avoid an overlap of research. Nurin Anita Sari (2010) was trying to analysis Hawthorne’s view in The Scarlet Letter. Her goal to identify the main data was taken from the source of data that implied Dimmesdale’s hypocrisy and the Puritan society’s reaction. The thesis was a descriptive qualitative library researches. She used sociological approach to find out the social implication in the novel dealing with Dimmesdale’s hypocrisy and Puritans society reaction.

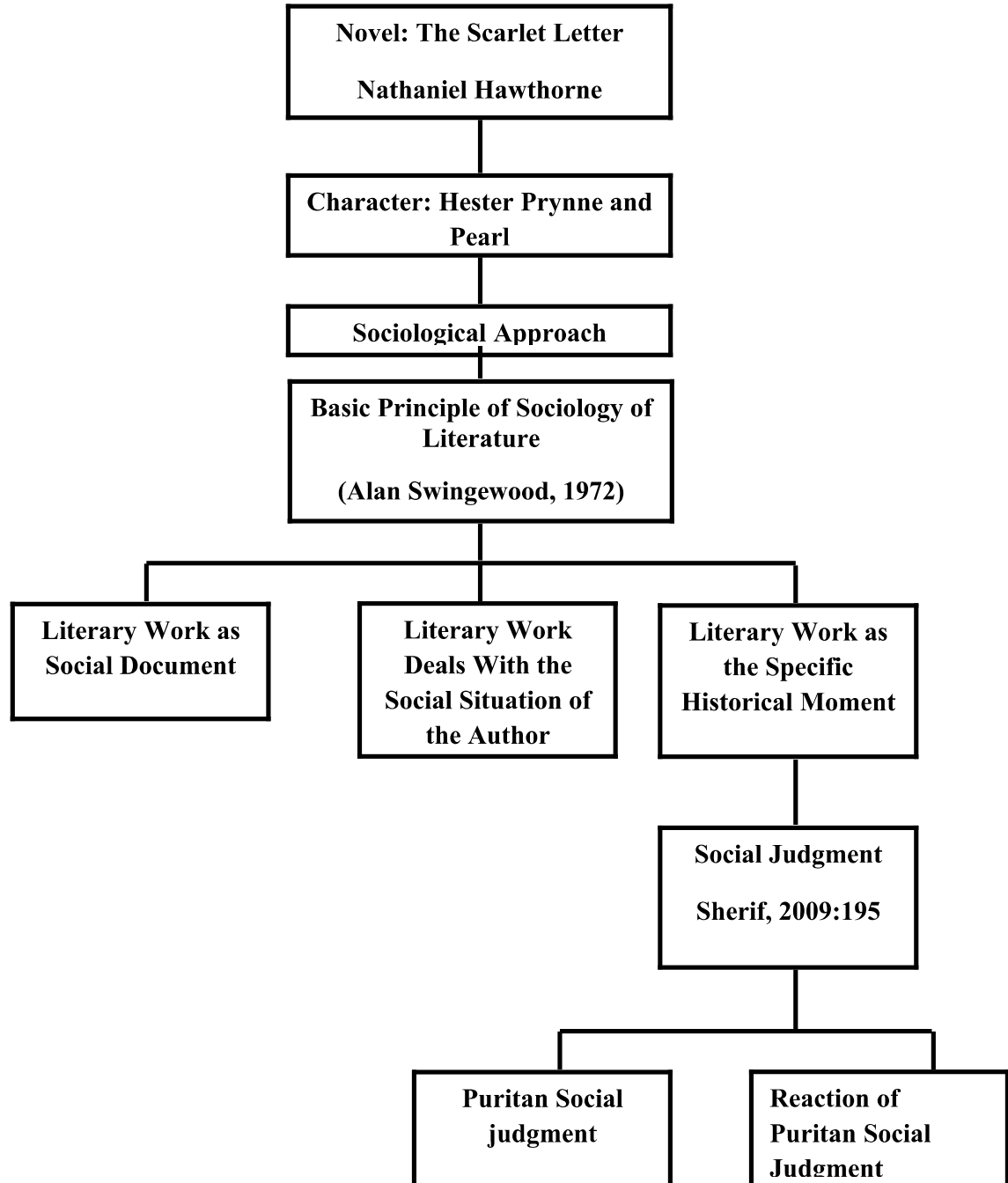
Hermina Napitupulu (2009) with entitled “An Analysis of The Main Characters’ Conflict In Nathaniel Hawthorne’s Novel The Scarlet Letter”. The problem is analyzes the character conflict of the Scarlet Letter, that is; in inner conflict and outer conflict in the scarlet letter novel by Nathaniel Hawthorne.

The last, Ulfatul Kadroh (2014) with entitled Women “In Conflict as Portrayed in Nathaniel Hawthorne’s Novel the Scarlet Letter and Kate Chopin’s The awakening”. This study is a phenomenal novel that tell about a conflict of women whose name Hester Prynne. Her conflict appear since she want release from to oppressive marriage in order to seek her own happiness. Hester in trapped into a forbidden love with Arthur Dimmesdale, a reverend a Puritan Society who is regarded by everyone in Boston. Finally she has a baby, without a legal married. Because of her adultery, she is alienated by the society and she also judge by the society to wear the scarlet letter “A” all the times as a symbol of

adultery. Hester must wear it in whenever she goes that everyone can see it clearly. The similar conflict also happened to Edna Pontellier in Kate Chopin's *The Awakening*. Her conflict appears since she wants to release from the oppressive marriage in order to seek her own happiness. Her husband, Leonce Pontellier is successful businessman who is busy with his work. Moreover, Roger tried to dominate his wife. When Pontellier's families take a vacation at Grand Isle, she meets Robert Lebrun, the son of Madame Lebrun. They fall in love each other.

The source data in this research are Nathaniel Hawthorne's *The Scarlet Letter* and Kate Chopin's *The Awakening*. The main data are taken from women character's conflict in both novels. This research category as a descriptive qualitative library researches. From this research, it is found both the main woman character have similar conflict.

## 2.6 The Theoretical Framework



Based on the diagram above the writer can conclude that in this paper use the novel “The Scarlet Letter” by Nathaniel Hawthorne. In this thesis, the writer analysis of the character of Hester Prynne and Pearl which the writer use sociological approach. In the sociological approach there are many concepts for the major principles in sociology approach. The theory is introduced by Alan Swingewood. There are three approaches to handle sociology of literature that are, first literary work as social document, the second, Literary work deals with the social situation of the author and the last, Literary work as the specific historical moment. From this thesis social judgment including to literary work as the specific historical moment, literary work as the specific historical moment tell about social condition. So the writer concluded social judgment including in literary work as the specific moment. And in the social judgment the writer discuss puritan social judgment and reaction puritan social judgment to Hester Prynne and Pearl in the novel “The Scarlet Letter”.

## **CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 Research Design**

In analyzing the novel *The Scarlet Letter* by Nathaniel Hawthorne, the writer realizes that she needs theory which has relationship with the topic. In getting appropriate analysis of the novel and considering the topic, the writer uses sociological approach by Alan Swingewood in his book titled “*The Sociology of Literature*”. In the end of this chapter the writer will use theory by John W. Creswell, his book titled “*Research Design* because to presenting research design result in literary field the writer using descriptive qualitative research.

### **3.2 Object of the Research**

*The Scarlet Letter* is a novel written by American writer Nathaniel Hawthorne and was published in 1850. A strong atmosphere of the Puritan New England became the characteristic of Hawthorne’s best work (High, 2004: 50). Hawthorne put the atmosphere of Puritanism as well as his background as puritan descendant. He wrote the novel in the gloomy short period when his mother died in 1849 and finished it in 1850. The introduction of “*The Scarlet Letter*” is an autobiography which tells the circumstance in *The Custom House* where Hawthorne has ever worked. The novel tells about Hester Prynne, a beautiful woman who is punished to wear a scarlet letter A for committing adultery, Arthur Dimmesdale, the respected minister who is actually Hester’s “sungessed partner in

sin, and the man known as Roger Chillingworth, Hester's husband, who is mysterious and sets up a personal and ominous relationship with Dimmesdale as his doctor.

### **3.3 Method Collecting Data**

Technique of collecting data is the way to get data for the research one of method of collecting data is documentation. In this case, the writer applies documentary technique. Arikunto (2002:236) defines that documentary method can provide information and documentary technique is the way to get information related to the variable and data from books, newspaper, magazine, or the other references. Documentary technique means reading, studying and analyzing all references related to the study.

So the writer will make steps to collecting data;

1. Read the novel as the source of data repeatedly and comprehensively.
2. Making some notes both from the dialogue between the characters and some explanation about them which have relationship with the topic of the research
3. Reading the supporting data to find out further information related to the subject matter and any other element like books, articles, journals to support in the analysis of this research.

### **3.4 Method of Analysis Data**

A literary works such as novels, support by intrinsic element and extrinsic elements. Intrinsic element directly constructs the story novel form. Intrinsic elements there are plot, character, setting, point of view and theme. To support this research, the writer also analyzes extrinsic element use The Sociology of literature by Alan Swingewood and use The Social Judgment Theory by MuzaferSherif. Sociology is essentially the scientific, objective study of man in society, and the study of social institutions and of social condition.

### **3.5 Method of Presenting Research Method**

In this research, the writer used descriptive qualitative method. According to Sangidu, (2004: 7) *“penelitian kualitatif adalah penelitian yang sifatnya alamiah dan menghasilkan data deskriptif berupa kata katater tulis atau lisan dari orang orang, perilaku, atau data data lainnya yang dapat diamati oleh peneliti”*. A qualitative research is a natural research which produces descriptive data in both oral and written from people, behavior, or another data that can be observed by the research. The writer observed a novel entitled “The Scarlet Letter” by Nathaniel Hawthorne to get the descriptive data to analyze. The writer employs written words to be explored and analyzed. It is also called as a library research since it is not held in a field but the writer used books, articles, and other writing to support the analysis.