

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Sociological Approach

The sociological approach is a technique of analyzing literary works with relating or connecting a piece of literature work to society social factors that related with the place, speaking people, condition and situation. This approach “examines literature in the cultural, economic and political context in which it is written or received,” exploring the relationships between the artist and society. Sometimes it examines the artist’s society to better understand the author’s literary works; other times, it may examine the representation of such societal elements within the literature itself. Like most sociology, sociology of literature has distinguished hesitations in history. Literature dealing with men in society as well as human attempts to adapt and his efforts to change community.

Sociology of literature comes from the sociology and literature. Literature is a reflection of society. Through literature, the author reveals the problems of life. The literary work is influenced by the society and also able to give effect to the public. Sociology can be defined as a science or systematic knowledge about the life of a human group in conjunction with other human beings is generally called society.

sociology of literature imposed on the writings of literary critics and historians who are mainly targeted at the ways someone authors influenced by the status of its class, the ideology of society, economic circumstances related to his job, and the type of the intended reader. All of them are summarized in the aspect that builds a literary, one aspect that builds integrity of the story is related to the disposition of the characters. The characteristics of a character disposition is always associated with the author and the environment in which he lives. Likewise concerning the type of person or character. Usually in every story there is always some figures, in terms of sociology of knowledge is instrumental to reveal the contents of a literary work.

Adaptation of human society, is a good matery. Poet in him to create imaginative. That is why, sociology and literature always had a significant meeting point. In terms of content, the real sociology and literature share the same problems. From this view, it seems that literature is not will be separated from social issues. Literature often deal with other matters outside literature. Then the sociology of literature, is the right answer or even can called an alternative to track the relationship. The difference between them is that the sociology of conduct an objective scientific analysis, while literature infiltrated through the surface social life and show the ways people live up to society as well feelings. Sociology of literature is sometimes said to be a literary approach of social side. Some are calling it a theory and sociology at the same technique social research literature. Another, called the sociology of literature was a method.

This is in accordance with the models these days to regard history as most disciplines, especially when looking back Nineteen centuries ago, as something that is no longer relevant but we have to argue about the history of the emergence of sociology as literary theory. on the time difference and the difference writer. sociology of literature is often defined as one approach to the study of literature is to understand and assess literature by considering the social aspects (social) (Damono, 1979: 1). Corresponding with its name, actually understand the sociology of literature literary works through a combination of literature with sociology (interdisciplinary). Therefore that, to understand the concept of sociology of literature, the following this described the relationship between sociology as a science and literature as a phenomenon of society were examined in the study of literature in relation with sociology. Sociology of literature is the science of manipulating social factors as builders literature. Social factors preferred to examine literary works

Both sociology and literature has an object the same study, the man in the community, understand the relationships between people and proceedings arising from these relationships in society. The difference, if sociology conduct objective and scientific study of human and society, the study of institutions and social process, to find out how the public possible, how it progresses, and how he remains there; then literature infiltrate, penetrate the surface of social life and shows the ways people live community with feelings, undertakes a review subjectively and personal (Damono, 1979).

Sociology of literature is an approach which departed from orientation to the universe, but can also departed from orientation to the author and the reader.

According to the sociological approach to literature, literary works seem to do with reality, the extent to which literary works that reflect the reality. The fact here implies fairly broad, ie everything that is outside literature and referenced in the literature.

Thus, the approach of sociology of literature concerned with the documentary aspects of literature, with the cornerstone of the view that literature is a picture or a portrait of social phenomena. In essence, it is a concrete social phenomenon, happening around us everyday, can be observed, photographed and documented. By the authors, the phenomenon was re-elected as a new discourse with the creative process (observation, analysis, interpretation, reflection, imagination, evaluation, etc.) in the form of literature.

Literature presents a picture of life, and life itself largely consists of social reality. In this sense, life includes people ties with people, human, antarperistiwa happens inside a person. So, looking at literature as a depiction of the world and human life, the main criteria are imposed on a literary work is "the truth" depiction, or to be described. However Wellek and Warren reminded, that the literary work is indeed express the life, but it is wrong to express considered as complete. This is due to the phenomenon of social life contained in literary works sometimes unintentionally written by the author, or because of the nature of literature itself is never directly revealed a social phenomenon, but indirectly, that of the author may not know. (Swingewood, Alan. 1986. *Sociological Poetics and Aesthetic Theory*. London: Macmillan Press.)

Author is a member living and connect with the people who are around, it is in the process of creation of literary works of an author can not be separated from the influence of the environment. Therefore, literature that was born in the midst of the community is the result of the disclosure of the author of the life of the soul, events and life experience.

Thus, a literary work never departs from the social void. That is a literary work written by a particular community's social life and communicating the cultures behind them. Sociology of literature that concerned readers and social impact of literary works, authors influenced and affected communities; not only of life imitating art, but also shape it. Many people imitate the lifestyle of the characters fictional world and applied in life. Literature as a work-free, there is no doubt that the literary work also deny, such as a piece of literature present historically different from the existing historical facts, this could be happening in a work, because there is interference authors give an aesthetic value in the a masterpiece. However, it could happen in fact there is a history of a specific power authority for not presenting the facts, but the literary works of literature can express it through a story.

Literature can be said to be a mirror of society, or is assumed to be a copy of life, does not mean the structure of the whole society can be reflected in literature. Obtained in it is a picture of community issues in general terms of the environment and the very limited role as a social microcosm. As environmental nobles, rulers, the homeless, the masses, and so on.

Sociology development of modern literature can not be separated from Hippolyte Taine, a sociologist of modern literature's first talk about the

background of the emergence of great literature, he thinks there are three factors, namely race, when, and environmental (Abrams, 1981: 178). The interrelationships between race, time, and the environment is what produces mental structures authors subsequently embodied in literature. Taine, menuruskan that the sociology of scientific literature when using research principles such as science, law. The literary work is the fact that multi-interpretable certain level of "certainty" is not comparable to an exact science. What is important sociological literature researchers should be able to express matters of race, time, and environment

Sociology of literature, who understand the literary phenomenon in conjunction with the social aspect, an approach or how to read and understand literature interdisciplinary. By Therefore, before explaining the nature of sociology literature, a scholar of literature like Swingewood in *The Sociology of Literature* (1972) first defines the boundaries of sociology as a science, literary limits, and then outlines the difference and similarities between sociology with literature. Swingewood (1972) stated that sociology is the study of the scientific and objective about man in society, the study of institutions and social processes. Sociology trying to answer questions about how society is possible, how it works, and why people survived.

The German sociologist Max Weber developed a theory proposing that stratification is based on three factors that have become known as the three component theory of stratification, more widely known as Weberian stratification or three class system. Swingewood looked at their two shades of sociological investigation using the data literature. The first, which began an investigation of

the social environment to enter the relationship literature by factors outside of literature looming in literature. By Swingwood, way this is called sociology of literature (sociology of literature). These investigations seeing social factors produce literature at the time and society certain. Secondly, the investigation linking the structure of the genre and literary works certain communities. The second way is called literary of sociology (sociology of literature).

In the paradigm of literary studies, sociology of literature, especially the sociology of literature, considered as development of mimetic approach, which Platonic, who understand literature in conjunction with the realities and social aspects community. This view was backed by the fact that the existence of literary works can not be separated from social reality happens in society. As an approach to understand, analyze, and judging by paying particular attention to literary works social aspects (social), then in the perspective of sociology of literature, literary works not longer seen as something autonomous, as structuralism view. Presence works literature, thus always to be understood in relation to aspects of society. Literature is considered as one of the phenomena social and cultural, as a product of society.(<http://kajiansastra.blogspot.co.id/2009/04/sosiologi-sastra-sebagai-pendekatan.html>)

Literature is a science that puts people beyond himself. This was the cause of literature or a literary work made a great contribution to society, such as the products produced by the community and provide benefits for a group of people who menghasilnya. This relationship between literature and society give symbiosis with each other.

Sociology of literature was born from a cultural void. The literary work may

reflect a particular culture. Because literature as a representation of a particular culture. Related to what has been disclosed above, Swingewood has an opinion that the literary work is not an artifact, but rather the result of the dialectical process of thought. Thus, the authors have a wide space to play their 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 authors have empty spaces to reduce or add aesthetic truth. (Swingewood, Alan. 1972. *The sociology of Literature*. Paladine)

Swingewood offers three concepts of sociology of literature, which the researchers can map the genetic phenomenon of society in linearity while finding alignments such a work. These three concepts are then used in conjunction with the object of the same material, it is to see whether a literary work reflects the social conditions of a society or has been influenced by the interests of the production process. In the sense of a pure act reflects a social situation or perhaps a work becomes a demand on power and interests as future production.

Swingewood has three prespective in sociological approach sociology of literature as social document, sociology of literature as author social condition, and sociology of literature as historical moment and Weber presented sociology as the science of human social action and he separate into traditional, affectional, value-rational, and instrumental. In this analyze writer using sociological approach by Alan Swingewood with his three prespective they are :

1. Sociology of literature as social condition
2. Sociology of literature as author social condition
3. Sociology of literature as historical moment

The first perspective is sociology of literature view the literary work as social document which has to reflection of situation when the work was written. The second sociology of literature views the literary work as authors social condition which has literary work consist of genuine or having the origin supported by unquestionable evidence. The last perspective sociology of literature views the literary work as historical moment is a literary work contains historical events that supported with what have been described in the literary work. By using Sociological approach by Alan Swingwood also can make clear the problem of teenager's misbehaviour as found in the novel "The Catcher In The Rye".

2.2 Theoretical Concept

Sociological of literature as social document which has to reflection of situation when the work was written it means activities or situation in the story have similarities with situation in real time at 1950. For teenagers In USA on 50's doing misbehaviour in habitual event like smoking, fighting, getting expelled from school, drinking alcohol, and doing free sex this situation also happen in this story. Smoking is a common action done by adult person or a person with age over than 18.

For teenagers In USA on 50's smoking is a must action they must do to show how gentle they are and so other people can't bothered them. It's more like they are showing off their greatness by smoking. Teenager has an unstable emotion and they often fight with one another just because of small things. Based on encyclopedia American history In USA on 50's, teenagers were get used to quarrel or fighting with each other because in that moment there are so many violating songs from rock music that influenced teenager emotion. Teenagers in

USA in 1950 were lazy to go to school and often missed their class because they prefer playing or hanging out with their friend. It's because the environment around in 50's especially in New York is bad and unsuitable for teenager life.

(<https://www.cliffsnotes.com/literature/c/the-catcher-in-the-rye/about-the-catcher-in-the-rye/historical-setting>)

Sociology of literature as historical moment means that historical event that supported moment in this story. The historical moment in 1950 that related in misbehaviour like in 1950s teenagers were also becoming more independent in the type of music they preferred to listen to, no more listening to what their parents liked, teens flocked to the new music of the decade, which was rock and roll. Of course, this newly found independence would often result in conflict between the parents. The media played on these emotions and often portrayed teenagers as juvenile delinquents. In the 1950s, didn't mean dealing in street drugs or drive-by shootings, but rather chewing gum in class, souping up a hot rod and talking back to parents. Rock'n'roll music was attacked on all fronts, with records banned and smashed.

With post World War II adults becoming more strict and rule oriented, many of them forgot what it was like to be a teenager. It's natural for teens to rebel, question authority, and seek individual freedom. With no real film, music or entertainment geared towards teenagers in the late 40's early 50's, Teenagers felt left out, ignored, and disenfranchised. Seeking comfort in their peers, new rock n roll music, and overall rebelling against the rules was their way of seeking independence. The mass hysteria is caused with the adults in the US was exactly what teenagers wanted. There have always been inter-family conflicts between parents and their adolescent children, but this cultural division was larger. A

significant proportion of the adult generation disapproved of the values and lifestyle of the teens in 1950, any talk about sex was taboo and could be punishable. Many parents were worried about their daughters.

(<https://www.cliffsnotes.com/literature/c/the-catcher-in-the-rye/about-the-catcher-in-the-rye/historical-setting>)

2.3 Previous Research

In previous research the writer found some studies using the sociological approach but with different expert all the previous research are using sociological approach that developed by Max Weber. In the library researcher also found studies using the sociological approach by Max Weber. The first previous research that the writer found is Sugiyati with title “Social Clases Of British Society In 19th Century As Reflected Of Persuasion By Jane Austin : A Sociological Approach” she uses sociological approach by Max Weber and the method that she uses is qualitative descriptive. The result of Sugiyati’s thesis is found that one major aspect of social structure that was present in both Austen’s books and in the society Austen lived in was the difficulty to rise on the social ladder and she found that women in 1880’s looked for husband who would be able to support the woman and always looked for a way to stay rooted in high society.

The second previous research by Dwi Listi with title “ Social Clases And Social Reality Of British Society As Reflected in Pride And Prejudice By Jane Austin : A Sociological Approach”. The approach that she uses also sociological approach by Max Weber and also she uses qualitative descriptive in her thesis. The result of this thesis she found that there are some themes in Pride and

Prejudice like class, and some social realities such as Party, Proposal, and Marriage and she found that the class in *Pride and Prejudice* is briefly shown by upper class and middle class. For upper class in the story is the ascribed status. The party is one of the ways in British society to meet people and make a good relationship. From the analysis, through the marriage between Jane with Mr. Bingley and the marriage between Elizabeth with Mr. Darcy, Jane Austen as the author wants to reveal the power of love and tell the happiness is not based on the class and the wealth.

The last previous research by Arika Dwi Kusuma with title “Social Classes As Found in *Pride and Prejudice* By Jane Austen Sociological Approach By Max Weber” in this thesis she also analyzes the social class in *Pride and Prejudice* By Jane Austen. Methodology that she uses is also qualitative descriptive because in the research she makes her thesis in form of word and reports the analysis descriptively and the result of this thesis also found some social realities that found in the novel that she analyzes.

For all the previous research that writer found discussing about social classes and using sociological approach by Max Weber and the writer found differences for this research the writer analyzes about teenager's misbehaviour and using sociological approach also but in this research writer uses sociological by Alan Swingwood.