

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The focus of the study is about John Dryden's world view in the poem 'Heroic Stanzas' and the relation of world view and Dryden's social structure in the poem "Heroic Stanzas". Thus, to analysis the poem "Heroic Stanzas' the writer uses theory appropriate with the focus of study, genetic structuralism.

Human realities present as two-sided processes; deconstruction of old structuration and structuration of new totalities that creating equilibria of satisfying the new demands of social group that elaborating them (Goldmann, Toward 156). It called genetic structuralism because structures of literary text are homologue with mental structure of certain social group (Goldmann, Toward 159). To analyze a literary work using genetic structuralism first problem that should have to confront is that the relation between the literary work from and the structure of social environment in which it is developed (Goldmann, Toward 6), because there are the relationship between literary work and social environment where the literary work created.

2.1 Concept of Genetic Structuralism

According to Goldmann, genetic structuralism set out from the hypothesis that all human behavior is an attempt to give a meaningful response to a particular situation and tend to create a balance between the subject of action and the object in

which it bears, the environment (Toward, 156). The author lived in environment which consist of social group, culture, perspective that direct or indirect will influence the way of his/her thought. An individual may be and must be identify wholly in the totality (Goldmann 157). In the Goldamann's analysis in studying literary text it need to consider to the work that attached to the social condition around the writer and then to the individual who wrote it. Because like what has been said before, the author's thought is influenced by the environment around him, indeed, the literary work is also influenced by the condition when it was written.

Genetic structuralism is part of sociology of literature which believes that to analyze literary work it's needed to see intrinsic and extrinsic elements of that literary work. Goldmann argues that literary work is a significant structure that has internal coherence to the author's world view (Method 40) The structure of literary text (intrinsic element) and the elements of the literary work relate to extrinsic condition outside the text like social condition of the writer, social group, familial, national, friend etc. Goldmann stated that sociological study finds it is easier to uncover necessary links by relating them to collective unities whose structuration is much easier to elucidate (Toward 158). Genetic structuralism also a branch of structuralism that describes literary work is a structure that is related to the whole meaning and created from the elements related to each other (Swingewood 62-63). In this theory, literary work is not only considered as a structure but also as significant structure that is full of meaning (Goldmann 75). It means that literary work has internal coherence which relate to author's world view, social structure and the environment where it

bears. That is why, to understand a literary work, the writer need to analyze the structure of the texts and the structure of social environment where the literary work developed. In doing analysis using Goldmann's genetic structuralism there are three main topics namely: world view, social structure and structure of the literary text.

2.1.1 World View

The relation between a literary work and subject (author) is indirect, that is related by the world view. World view is a view that the group does not create, but it's created by constituent elements in which it elaborates and the energy that makes it possible to bring them together (Goldmann, Toward 160). In another word, world view is a unities ideas, aspirations and feelings that unite a social group (Goldmann, Toward 17). It is mean coherent meanings and unitary perspective concerning man's relationship with his fellow men and with the universe, it also historical and social fact which totality of ways of thinking, feeling and acting in similar economic and social condition on certain social group. Goldman classifies this social group based on social class in the definition of Marxist (Faruk,15). This social group is usually familial, territorial, national, friendship and collage groups, because according to Goldman this group have proven as the one that create a complete and unitary view about human life and the development of human being.

World view as collective consciousness developed as the result from social and economic situation that faced by collective subject in some social group (Goldmann, Toward 18). Collective consciousness is a product of interaction

between subject collective and environment around him, which appears from a long process (Faruk 16). World view is an expression by collective consciousness in some historical event where author, philosopher and painter often express it in their work. World view can be seen as an abstraction that can be found in the literary works (Swingwood 67). According to Goldmann literary work is an expression of world view of the author (Toward 74). And there is homolog relationship between the world view of the work and mental structure of certain social group, because they are governed by the same structure activity (Goldmann, Toward 159). Since, to understand the literary text it need to understand about the world view of the literary text that going to analyze because world view is the agent that relate the literary text with social structure where it bear.

2.2 Social Structure

2.2.1 Human facts

Human facts is the result of human behavior verbally or non-verbally that studied by knowledge. It can be social and political activity, and cultural creation (art) (Faruk, 12). It also understood by the process of history that divides into two individual facts and social fact. Where social fact has a role in history and individual fact has not. Because individual fact is relate to individual as a person and social fact relate to group of people and sometime the whole people that create human facts.

It is an important structure, because all human behavior is an attempt to give meaningful response to particular situation(Goldmann 156) where collective subject

or individual try to modify it in particular situation that appropriate to the aspirations of that subject (583). Someone does something because he/she has will or inspiration to do it. It is a response of human being to adapt his environment, so they can enjoy to live in their environment. A psychologist, Piaget, argues that human is life in the process of reciprocity structuration that sometime opposite and complementary (in Goldman 61) this process called accommodation and assimilation. A person wants to assimilate his or her environment to his mind and his behavior, but some time we can not to assimilate it because of several reasons, then we try accommodating our self to that environment to make it balance. In the process of continuously accommodation and assimilation, literary text become human facts as the result of human cultural to get the meaning (Faruk 14). That is why, human facts must be related to the individual behavior in order to understand his/her literary meaning. Because man usually transforms the world around him in order to achieve a balance between himself as subject and the world.

2.2.2 Collective Subject

Author is part of society and part of his/her environment. They are agent of their group to deliver their group ideas. Authors have similar world view with their group, because his/her group have similar idea about one event. Each person have their own way to deliver his/her world view about an event. If he/she is a writer usually he/she will deliver his/her idea through literary work. In genetic structuralism, author is a collective subject. Because he/she is a subject as individual in the society

and social group, and he/she is a collectivity because he/she has a similar world view with his/her society and social group.

Subject activity results human facts. In this case subject in human facts divide into two, individual subject and collective subject depend on type in human facts. Individual subject similar with individual fact and collective subject are subject social histories. Social, economic and political revolution are history fact that resulted by collective subject. Goldmann states that through the collective subject history become possible (Toward 19), indeed collective subject is an individual as part of a social group that unitary in one collectivity. It provides a unifying function between mental categories of individuals and those structuring cultural creation (Boelhower, 19).

2.2.3 Structure of Literary Text

In analyzing literary text based on Goldmann's genetic structuralism after understanding the world view of the author then we need to understand the structure of text and social structure. The structure of the text here will different with commonly structure of the text. In analyzing structure of the text in genetic structuralism we analyze the text not only from the structure of the text but also analyze social structure where it developed. Goldmann in Faruk (17) argues that the structure of literary work is the imaginary world view expression and to express the world view the author creates character, object and imaginary relation (17). From this point of view Faruk states that Goldman has concept of thematic structure in which the center of analysis is the relation between character and character and character

with the object around them (17). Literary text is part of history, it can could reflect the condition when it was written even though only part of the events. Golmann in Damono argues that in every masterpiece of the literary work it has esthetic fact (42). Esthetic fact has important role to relate between the world view as fact that faced by author and its relation in the form of literary work. Literary work as esthetic work decides in two form: sociology esthetic and literary esthetic. In the sociology esthetic, genetic structuralism defines the relation between world view and matters that create by the author in the literary text and in the literary esthetic genetic structuralism define the world that create by the author and literary form that used by the author to express his/her idea (Damono 43). Indeed, the structure of the text has to view as expression of the author in the form of literary text that has to relate with the structure of the text and social structure with world view as mediation. Social structure in genetic structuralism defines as social condition when the literary work wrote, subject collective (nation, family, social group, social class etc), and the author it self.

Relating to genetic structuralism study, the writer will start to analysis by creating model of the world view from of the poem "Heroic Stanzas", then analyses the social structure when the literary text was created. Later on, analyzing the text and relate it with the social structure which mediated by world view. In this point of view, there is no starting point or problems that solve *an sich*. That is why, every fact has to place in the unitary, and the unitary has to understand with develop the knowledge of partial fact (Manuaba 26). The changing process in finding the unitary meaning and

the part of it meaning is complementing to each other until find total meaning (Goldmann Toward 5).

2.3 Review of Related Study

There are several studies that similar with the issue that going to analysis in this study. First, the research titled *Structuralisme Genetic Asmaraloka* by Gustaf Sitepu master student of Sumatera Utara University. In this study Sitepu analyzed a novel by Danarto in *Asmaraloka* with theory genetic structuralism and supported by systemic functional linguistic approach. The focus of the study is the structure of *Asmaraloka* novel that reflected by problematic character to character and it interrelationship to environment, the social life of the author that related to this novel, historical background or social event of Indonesian people consolidate with the birth of the novel and Danarto views about Indonesian people and mental process in this novel.

The different between Sitepu study and this study are the subject, focus of analysis and supported theory that used by Sitepu. In this research the subject of study is poetry and the focus of study are to find the world view of 'Heroic stanzas', and to find the relation between social structure and structure of the text that mediated by world view.

Second is research by Nur Antoni Eko Tanuso in titled "Kebangkitan Perempuan Pejuang Damai Hak-Hak Sipil Dalam Novel *Meredian* karya Alice Walker (Sebuah analisis dialektik dengan pendekatan strukturalisme genetic) master

student of Diponegoro University. This research focus on the reveal of an Afro-American non-violent struggle for equality, personal transformation tactic and strategy that performed by Meridian (main character) in her social group using dialectic method in genetic structuralism approach.

Third is research by Ida Bagus Putera Manuaba entitled *Durga Umayi, Pergulatan Diri Manusia*. This research analysis novel 'Durga Umayi' using theory of Genetic Structuralism, that focuses on the finding of World View, Structure of the text, social structure mediated by world view and totality meaning of novel *Durga Umayi*. This is similar with the research that is going to be discussed in different is object of research and the objective of the research. In this study the object is poetry and the objective is to find world view and the relation between social structure and structure of the text. And there is also another related study that similar to this study. It is the study by Edward Holberton that analysis elegy on the poem "Heroic Stanzas" relate to the cultural legacy of the institutional foundations on which a new protectorate might be built and the limitation that must be negotiate.