

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background

Humans are unique creatures. One of the uniqueness lies in the creative power that other creatures do not have. That every individual has the potential to do everything they want. Therefore, humans can form a group, then socialize to achieve common goals. The success of a group certainly cannot be separated from the potential possessed by each individual in the group, resulting in significant changes in society.

As stated by Marx (1977: 145) Man is directly a natural being. As a natural being and as a living natural being he is on the one hand endowed with natural powers, vital powers, he is an active natural being. These forces exist in him as tendencies and abilities, as instincts. On the other hand, as a natural, corporeal, sensuous, objective being he is a suffering, conditioned and limited creature, like animals and plants. That is to say, the objects of his instincts exist outside him, as objects independent of him; yet these objects are objects that he needs, essential objects, indispensable to the manifestation and confirmation of his essential powers. To say that man is a corporeal, living, real, sensuous, objective being full of natural vigour is to say that he has real, sensuous objects as the object of his being or of his life, or that he can only express his life in real, sensuous objects.

In life, of course there are various phenomena that occur. This is a phenomenon that can be witnessed with our senses and cannot be avoided, it is a necessity accepted by humans, one of which is a life of irony. This phenomenon is when someone experiences a sad situation. In that condition, not only is there no effort to do something, even reason cannot work as it should. So, all that remains is resignation in facing this situation.

Stanton (1965: 34) suggested that generally (and roughly) speaking, irony lets us discover that something is the opposite of what we have been led to expect. It appears in almost every good story; skillfully used, it can add interest, impact, humor, or pathos, give depth to the character, tighten the plot-structure, define the author's attitude, imply the theme. Other than that, Abrams (1999: 135) suggest that in most of the modern critical uses of the term "irony" there remains the root sense of dissembling or hiding what is actually the case; not, however, in order to deceive, but to achieve special rhetorical or artistic effects.

In social life, of course there are social disparities that can be seen from various aspects, such as economics, race, and so on. This can result in differences in views regarding traditions and other matters related to their lives. As depicted in "Lady Chatterley's Lover", the Chatterley family is aristocratic, so they are required to marry someone from the aristocracy as well. The noble family certainly has strong power and influence in society, but this is different with Clifford, who is a noble but no longer has power over his wife, Connie. This

was caused by Clifford's paralysis, so he had to give up his wife to have a relationship with other people from the working class.

The right to life, to the body, to health, to happiness, to the fulfillment of needs, "rights", beyond all forms of oppression or "alienation", to rediscover the true nature of human beings and possibility what it can achieve, "rights" so incomprehensible to the classical legal system, have become a political response to all these new procedures of power, which also do not originate from the rights traditionally become belonging to the highest power (Foucault, 1997: 180-181).

The right to a decent life is one of the goals of every human being. Not only fulfilling needs in life, feeling comfortable is also a benchmark for whether someone is living a decent life or not. To achieve this, anything will be done to preserve their lives. Of course, this requires efforts to be made to ensure survival. However, in life of course there are various problems or problems that must be faced. This will certainly trigger human power to survive.

When these various problems arise, what you can do is try to resolve them all. However, what happens when humans cannot do anything, in this case it is resignation to what we are facing. In this situation, a person has the potential to become fatalistic. In fact, each individual has unique characteristics and abilities. As happened to Clifford, when he could no longer satisfy Connie's desires, but he wanted a child. Not only that, Clifford even allowed Connie to have a relationship with another man as long as Connie didn't leave him. In fact,

Clifford could do many other things to make Connie happy. Therefore, this research focuses on irony in the novel "Lady Chatterley's Lover".

The incident began when Clifford became a victim of war which resulted in half of his body (from waist to feet) being paralyzed, then the war also resulted in his reproductive organs no longer functioning. Therefore, their sexual needs are no longer met. Despite these circumstances, Connie always carries out her duties as a wife to serve and accompany Clifford in his daily life. Their intimacy as husband and wife is no longer revealed. Their daily lives were spent reading books, discussing life, love, work and many other things, until Clifford produced his writings which were published in newspapers. Then Clifford became increasingly known to many people through his writings. Moreover, the presence of their new maid, Mrs. Bolton, who takes care of all of Clifford's needs, means that they rarely see each other and their relationship becomes increasingly strained.

Coming from a noble background, Clifford has power over life and those around him. He was even able to control the workers in the mine he managed, but this was different with Connie, his wife. Ironically, Clifford's paralysis means he is unable to control his wife. Clifford didn't always know what Connie did, until his wife started a relationship with another working-class man. Knowing this, Clifford could do nothing but let his wife do what she wanted. Because he realized that the paralysis he experienced made him unable to prevent this.

The reason the researcher chose this topic is because discourse about life phenomena is very relevant today. When technological developments are so rapid and dominate human life, the basic things that need to be considered in developing human abilities to survive are no longer considered. So that the increase in cases of suicide and other criminal acts that occur as a result of the breakdown of households which then has an impact on our children and families, especially in Indonesia. This phenomenon can be caused by various factors, namely social, economic problems, and so on. However, despite all that, this will not happen or be done if they have an understanding of how precious life is. Therefore, researchers are bringing back this discourse so that it can be used as a warning and lesson for all of us.

From the description above, this research focuses on the types of irony and their impact in the novel "Lady Chatterley's Lover" by D. H. Lawrence.

## **1.2 Statements of Problem**

- 1.2.1 What are the types of irony in the novel "Lady Chatterley's Lover" by D. H. Lawrence?
- 1.2.2 What is the impact of irony in the novel "Lady Chatterley's Lover" by D. H. Lawrence?

## **1.3 Scope of the Research**

This research is limited based on the problem formulation above, namely describing the types of irony and their impact in the novel "Lady Chatterley's Lover" by D. H. Lawrence.

## **1.4 Objectivities of the Research**

- 1.4.1 To analyze the types of irony in the novel "Lady Chatterley's Lover" by D. H. Lawrence.
- 1.4.2 To analyze the impact of irony in the novel "Lady Chatterley's" Lover by D. H. Lawrence.

## **1.5 Significance of the Research**

### **1.5.1 Theoretical Significance**

This research can provide new knowledge and understanding to other researchers regarding literary works and can also provide new knowledge to readers regarding the problem formulation above. It is hoped that this research can be used by other researchers as an academic contribution to the development of literary research in the English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Khairun University, Ternate.

### **1.5.2 Practical Significance**

It is hoped that this research can help readers in analyzing literary works, especially the novel "Lady Chatterley's Lover" and become an additional reference for researchers of other literary works.

## **1.6 Review of Related Study**

To support this research and as a step to avoid plagiarism, the researcher looked for several previous studies related to this research, namely in the form of a thesis. The following will briefly describe the research in question.



First, research conducted by Eta Farmacelia Nurulhady (2005), with the title "Love and Sex" in the novel "Lady Chatterley's Lover" by D. H. Lawrence. This thesis uses intrinsic elements, namely analyzing the setting and characters in the novel. The settings analyzed include place settings, time settings, and social settings. Then, analyze five characters, namely Constance Reid (Connie), Clifford Chatterley, Oliver Mellors, Ivy Bolton, and Bertha Coutts. The method used is library research. This research uses literary psychology theory. The results of this research are that each character has a different view in responding to the issue of Love and Sex. Clifford considers love to be the intimacy and togetherness experienced by a couple who are committed to living together. Sex does not play an important role in a love relationship, even in a husband wife relationship. According to Mrs. Bolton, Love is devotion, the willingness to devote oneself to the betterment of a loved one without expect reciprocal. So, Mrs. Bolton did everything for Clifford and got satisfaction just from seeing Clifford's success. However, her love for Clifford is only limited to the love of a mother who nurtures and supports all actions in developing their potential. Meanwhile, Connie, after getting married to Mellors, realized that love is a state when two people are willing to give themselves to each other while still paying attention, satisfaction and the happiness of their partner. Sex is a form of love. Mellors is also aware of this, because his experience with Bertha proves that a relationship based on sexual attraction alone cannot provide

satisfaction. Connie and Mellors' relationship shows that love involves intellectual, social, emotional, and sexual aspects.

Second, research conducted by Magdalena Sulastris (1999), with the title "A Picture of the Twentieth century Conditions in England" in the novel "Lady Chatterley's Lover" by D. H. Lawrence. This research uses a literature study methodology and to obtain data to analyze the above problems using a socio-historical approach. From the results of the analysis put forward by researchers, there are four important conditions from the beginning of the 20th century, namely conditions after World War I, industrialism, the still existence of different classes in society, and the condition of literature in the 20th century which was heavily influenced by Romanticism. There are three characteristics of Romanticism contained in the novel, namely more attention to the lower class than the aristocracy, a love of the outside world, and a desire to balance the power of thought and imagination between body and soul. Then, after understanding the conditions of the 20th century in this novel, we know the importance and depiction of these conditions. Lawrence wrote about the conditions after World War I to show that war was extremely cruel. War not only damages physically but also mentally, as Connie feels. By writing about industrialization, Lawrence criticized people who put money first on everything so they no longer sympathize with other people, especially people from the lower classes. Industrialism also has a bad impact on the environment with a lot of pollution. By writing about the existence of class differences in society,



Lawrence wants to show that a person's abilities do not depend on their class, so we should respect someone for their personality and potential.

Third, research conducted by Meliwati Rinda Allo (2017), with the title "Irony" in the novel "The Pearl" by John Steinbeck. This research focuses on irony in the plot and characters in the novel. Approach intrinsic is the approach used in this research to understand the plot and characters. This research uses the theory of Joseph A. Landy. From the results of this research, there are three types of irony, namely Verbal Irony, Dramatic Irony, and Situational Irony. Verbal irony is a conversation between Kino and the Pearl buyer, Dramatic Irony describes the event that caused Coyotito to die, and Situational Irony describes Kino's fantasy of wanting a better life than before.

The specific difference in this research lies in the research object, namely the issue of irony in the novel "Lady Chatterley's Lover" by D. H. Lawrence. In this research, there are two types of irony, verbal irony and situational irony, and their impacts are, the collapse of power, resistance to social class, and moral decline. This research uses descriptive analysis methods. Then this research also uses a literary sociology approach in looking at the problems raised by researchers.

### **1.7 Theoretical Basis**

In research, of course, several theories are needed to support the validity of the research. This research is also supported by several basic theories in analyzing the novel "Lady Chatterley's Lover" by D. H. Lawrence.

### **1.7.1 Literary Sociological Approach**

Literature is a social institution that uses the medium of language. Traditional literary techniques such as symbolism and dimension are social because they are the conventions and norms of society. After all, literature "presents life", and "life" mostly consists of social reality, although literary works also "imitate" nature and the subjective world of humans (Wellek & Warren, 2016: 98).

This means that literary sociology is an approach used to study the relationship between literary works and society. Literature is associated with certain situations or with political, economic and social systems. In this approach, we not only study the relationship between literature and society, but also define what that relationship should be like with society. In other words, this approach is used to describe society's influence on literature and its position in society.

Wellek & Warren (2016: 100) suggest that there are several important aspects in the sociological approach to literature. The first is the sociology of authors, the author's profession, and literary institutions. The issues related here are the economic basis of literary production, social background, author status, and author ideology which can be seen from the author's various activities outside of literary works. The second is the content of the literary work, its aims, and other matters implied in the literary work itself and which are related to social issues. The last one is the problem of readers and the social impact of

literary works. However, the research focuses on the content of literary works, objectives, and other matters implied in the literary work itself and which are related to social issues.

### **1.7.2 Types of Irony**

Irony is a contrast of some sort. For example, in verbal irony or Socratic irony the contrast is between what is said and what is meant. In dramatic irony the contrast is between what is intended and what is accomplished, or between what the audience knows and what a character says (Barnet, 2017: 548). Apart from that, Perrine (1974: 612) stated that irony is the use of words in a way that hides true intentions with literal meaning. Like paradox, irony has a meaning that goes beyond its use as a figure of speech.

Irony is a mode of discourse for conveying meanings different from, and usually opposite to, the professed or ostensible ones (Fowler, 1987: 128). Thus, irony in literary works is a situation when what happens is not in accordance with expectations. In the development of science, especially in literary works, there are several types of irony used. However, in this study, researchers only used two types of irony, namely verbal irony and situational irony. Regarding these types of irony, they can be explained as follows.

#### **1.7.2.1 Verbal Irony**

Verbal irony (which was traditionally classified as one of the tropes) is a statement in which the meaning that a speaker implies differs sharply from the

meaning that is ostensibly expressed. The ironic statement usually involves the explicit expression of one attitude or evaluation, but with indications in the overall speech-situation that the speaker intends a very different, and often opposite, attitude or evaluation (Abrams, 1999: 135).

From the definition above, it can be concluded that verbal irony is a statement by a character in a literary work which has an implied meaning and which is expressed as if it has a different meaning. In other words, an ironic statement involves the speaker's expression of what is said and what is meant, often at odds.

#### **1.7.2.2 Situational Irony**

Abrams (1999: 136-137) suggested that situational irony involves a situation in a play or narrative in which the audience or reader shares with the author knowledge or present or future circumstances of which a character is ignorant; in that situation, the character unknowingly acts in a way we recognize to be grossly inappropriate to the actual circumstance, or expects that anticipates the actual outcome, but not at all in the way that the character intends.

From the previous explanation, it can be seen that situational irony is a situation of a character in a literary work that does not match what is expected. In this situation, the actions taken to anticipate the worst possibility have no impact at all. This is because the actions taken are not in accordance with the

actual situation. So, what happens in the end is not in accordance with what the character expected.

### **1.7.3 The Impact of Irony**

#### **1.7.3.1 The Collapse of Power**

Power is what a person or group can obtain to carry out the expert in accordance with the authority given, authority cannot be exercised beyond the power obtained or the ability to influence the behavior of the individual/group according to the wishes of the actor (Budiarjo, 2002). From this understanding it can be seen that power is a person's ability to influence an individual or a group. This is of course supported by things that are inherent to a person, such as having a position, coming from a noble family, and so on.

As happened to Clifford, who was a nobleman, when the impact of the war resulted in half of his body being paralyzed, so Clifford lived his life using a wheelchair. This resulted in his power over Connie being limited and then making his relationship with his wife no longer harmonious. They do a lot of things but it doesn't feel like it used to. At one point, Clifford felt threatened by his condition and was afraid that Connie would leave him. So, he allows Connie to have a relationship with another man, as long as Connie doesn't leave him.

#### **1.7.3.2 Resistance to Social Class**

Social class is, of course, one of the fundamental concepts of sociology. Class analysis at present is characterized by a diversity of competing models of

class, and over the years has sponsored vociferous debates on the relationship between different conceptualizations of class and other dimensions of power and inequality, such as those of sex, race, and social status. It is but a slight exaggeration to say that there have been almost as many theories of class as there have class analysts observing the phenomenon (Marshall, 1988: 13)

From the description above, it can be concluded that social class is a sociological concept that analyzes social class and other matters relating to inequality in the social order. Thus, social class shows differences or stratification between individuals or groups. In literary works, social class is used as a description of a phenomenon that occurs in society to enrich the story. Discourse about social class is usually raised to criticize a particular social order which is considered to hinder civilization.

This shows that in certain countries there are differences in social classes in society. This is shown by differences in race, political status and economics. Humans who are born from noble bloodlines and have capital are of course a higher caste than ordinary people or the working class. But what if this no longer applies in certain situations? Which ultimately sparked resistance to the system. Like Connie, who has a noble caste but prefers to go with a working-class man, namely a forest guard, just for the good of his life.

### **1.7.3.3 Moral Decline**

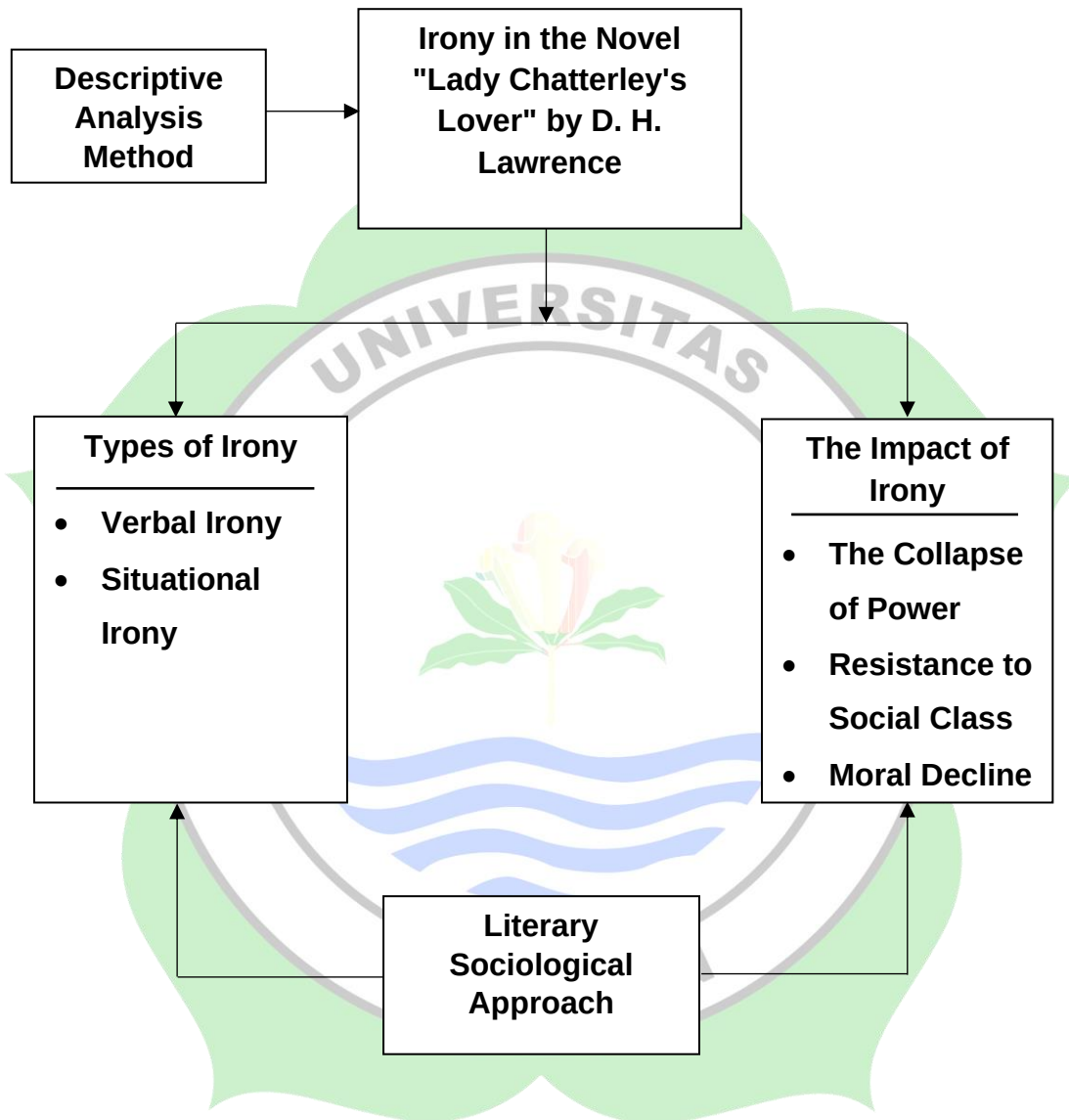
Kenny (1966: 89) suggests that morals are usually meant as suggestions related to certain moral teachings of a practical nature, which can



be taken through the story in question by the reader; they are instructions deliberately given by the author about various matters relating to life problems, such as attitudes, behavior and social manners. It is practical because the "instructions" can be displayed, or found models in real life, such as the models shown in the story through the attitudes and behavior of the characters.

From the description above, it can be concluded that moral decline is a phenomenon that has the potential to occur in every individual, especially in social life, moral issues are one of the guides in human life. The phenomenon referred to here is moral decline. That with all the limitations one has, a person is required to take action on something even though the action is a bad thing, because it only covers one's limitations. Like Clifford, he realizes that he can no longer fulfill the desires of his wife, Connie, but he allows Connie to have relationships with other men as long as Connie does not divorce him. From a moral perspective, the decision Clifford took was incorrect.

## 1.8 Conceptual Scheme



Based on the conceptual scheme above, it can be seen that this research focuses on two issues, namely the types of irony and their impact in the novel "Lady Chatterley's Lover" by D. H. Lawrence. In the novel there are

two types of irony, namely verbal irony and situational irony. Meanwhile, the impact of irony includes the collapse of power, resistance to social classes, and moral decline. This research uses a literary sociology approach. This research method is a descriptive analysis method used to describe the problem then accompanied by analysis based on data obtained from the novel studied.

### **1.9 Method of the Research**

In researching a literary work, research methods are very important. This is because a method is a way or stages in doing a job, as is the case in studying a literary work. The method used in this research will be explained as follows.

#### **1.9.1 Descriptive Analysis Method**

Ratna (2015:53) suggests that the descriptive method of analysis is carried out by developing facts and then followed by analysis. Thus, to describe Literary works, in this case namely novels, need to sort out the facts contained in the novel. Next, it is accompanied by an analysis related to the facts presented in the research.

### **1.10 Techniques of Collection Data**

#### **1.10.1 Reading Comprehension**

At this stage, the researcher read the novel "Lady Chatterley's Lover" by D. H. Lawrence repeatedly, then identified and arranged each part as a whole story.

#### 1.10.2 Browsing

Researchers used the internet to search for several articles related to this research.

#### 1.10.3 Literature Research

Researchers read several books as additional references and also other researchers' theses to avoid plagiarism.

### **1.11 Techniques of Analysis Data**

#### 1.11.1 Classifies

At this stage, researchers read the novel repeatedly and then classify it according to the problem to be analyzed. The aim of this technique is to find things in the story fragments that are related to the problem to be studied.

#### 1.11.2 Interpretation

Researchers interpret the novel to find problems that will be used as material for analysis.

#### 1.11.3 Explanation

The last technique used is a thorough explanation regarding the formulation and limitations of this research problem. This is intended so that researchers and readers can understand it well.

### 1.12 Systematics of Writing

Chapter I is an introduction which contains the background, problem formulation, problem limitations, research objectives, research benefits, literature review, theoretical basis, conceptual framework, research methods, data collection techniques, data analysis techniques, and writing systematics. The title of this research is "irony" in the novel "Lady Chatterley's Lover" by D. H. Lawrence using a literary sociology approach.

The research title is based on the researcher's interpretation of the problem formulation. The background to this research contains a brief description of the problem formulation which was designed narratively. This research is based on two problems, namely (1) What are the types of irony in the novel "Lady Chatterley's Lover" by D. H. Lawrence? (2) What is the impact of irony in the novel "Lady Chatterley's Lover" by D. H. Lawrence?

The benefits of this knowledge certainly provide new knowledge to researchers and readers. Researchers use literature reviews to avoid plagiarism. Thus, two other researchers' theses need to be briefly described. The theoretical basis of this research contains several main concepts related to the formulation of the problem under study. The conceptual framework used in this research functions as a tool to understand the flow of analysis and also the flow of thinking of researchers in analyzing related to the problem formulation above.

Chapter II contains authorship, namely the background of the author's life, the writing style in works that have been written. Chapter III is data and analysis, namely regarding the results obtained from data that has been accurately identified and carefully studied in accordance with the problem statement of this research. Chapter IV contains research conclusions and suggestions.

