

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Literature is one part that cannot be separated from the reality of life, one form of literary work, namely prose, contains many conflicts, events, characters and also messages related to human life. Literature is also a picture of the author's ideas. An author uses the sharpness of his imagination, expressing his ideas, thoughts, and feelings through literary works that can benefit human life. Literary works, especially prose and drama, contain conflicts, events, characters, messages related to human life. Talking about literary works, especially prose, is certainly familiar with novels.

One form of literary work is a novel, a novel is a story that has a long plot in a book which is an imaginative story in the story. Novels also have elements contained in them. There are two elements contained in the novel, the first is the Intrinsic element, which is an element known as the element that builds the novel, this element includes theme, plot, character, characterization, point of view, setting, language style, mandate, and point of view. Second, the Extrinsic elements, these elements include the background of the author, the background of society and also moral values.

Northanger Abbey is a novel by Jane Austen, the novel Northanger Abbey is a very interesting novel that tells the story of a woman named Catherine. was a plain woman who came from an English village, Fullerton. Catherine was very different from the women who existed at that time, she did not like embroidery, could not paint, could not play music and could not write poetry. The life that Catherine lived was very monotonous until he begins to interpret his life through the novels she reads. Catherine grew into a beautiful girl until one day her neighbors Mr. and Mrs. Allen invited her to accompany them to Bath. Social life in Bath and fullerton is very different, in Bath people are very fond of gossiping, shopping and also always hold niht parties anywhere. life in Bath is arguably glamorous and full of luxury. this can be seen the middle class and upper class who always go to night parties to interact with each other. in this novel also shows fabric stores and people who like to shop and Bath people who always wear fancy clothes this shows that people are very concerned about fashion at that time. Northanger Abbey written by Jane Austen and published posthumously in 1817, does not directly address the Industrial Revolution, which was a significant period of economic and social change occurring in Britain during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Instead, the novel focuses more on social class, romantic entanglements, and the contrast between Gothic fiction and everyday life However, the Industrial Revolution's influence on society is subtly reflected in the backdrop of Austen's work. The era brought about significant changes, including

urbanization, technological advancements, and shifts in social structures, all of which indirectly impact the setting and social dynamics portrayed in the novel. For example, the rise of industry and commerce contributed to the growing wealth and social mobility that are evident in the novel's portrayal of characters and their social status.

Social class is a social class that refers to the hierarchy between individuals and groups in a society or culture. Every group of society has a social class, but not all societies have the same social class or classes. social class categories are usually from lower to higher status, thus social class groups, so that certain social class groups feel that other class groups feel that they have a lower or higher status. individuals can also move to the upper or lower classes, the most common thing that happens to increase social status is because of the availability of free education and various opportunities to develop and advance themselves.

The reason for choosing this title is because the researcher want to analyzing the impact of the industrial revolution in the novel such as Migration and social change. Industrial revolution can affect and change the class system in England because the industrial revolution created massive changes in England, The industrial revolution also changed England from a rural country to an urban country. Rural communities that were previously only farming and a community environment that only came from the lower class then went to the city and changed their social status, such as changing lifestyles, participating in night parties and

activities carried out by people in the city. The researcher will also discuss about kinds of social class in England. Another reason researcher chose this title is because this novel was published during the industrial revolution, which is a massive change that occurred in the fields of agriculture, manufacturing, mining, transportation and technology. The industrial revolution also had a considerable impact on social, economic and cultural conditions in the world.

Based on some of the impacts of the industrial revolution, researcher more focused on analyzing the impact of the industrial revolution on social class and also the kinds of social class industrial revolution in England as seen in the novel *Northanger Abbey*

1.2 Statements of Problem

1. What are the kinds of social class on industrial revolution in England as seen in the novel *Northanger Abbey* ?
2. What are the impact of the industrial revolution on social class in England as seen in novel *Northanger Abbey* ?

1.3 Scope of the Research

According to the statement of the problem above, the researcher focuses to analyze the kinds of social class on industrial revolution in England and the impact of the industrial revolution on social class in England as seen in the novel *Northanger Abbey*.

1.4 Objectives of Research

Based on the statement of problems and scope of the study above, there are objective of the research, they are:

1. To analyze the kinds of social class on industrial revolution in England as seen in the novel *Northanger Abbey*
2. To find out the impact of the industrial revolution on social class in England as seen in *Northanger Abbey*

1.5 Significances of the Study

This research is expected to provide significances to the reader, both terms of theoretical significance and practical significance.

1. Theoretical Significances

In theory, through this research, readers can understand more deeply about social Class of Marxist by Karl Marx as reflected in the novel “*Northanger Abbey*” by Jane Austen.

2. Practical Significances

The researcher hopes this research can provide some practical significances. This research also helps readers to understand Marxist theory about social class by Karl Marx view in more detail and his daily life.

1.6 Review of Related Literature

In supporting this research, the researcher tried to find out about previous research that has a relationship with this research. Some of the previous researches are as follow first, Rio Pranata (2017), *The Resistance Of British Lower Class Society Against Discrimination During Industrial Revolution As Found In Hard Times By Charles Dickens*. This research focuses on the resistance of the English lower classes described in the novel "Hard times" by Charles Dickens. the method used is qualitative using Historical Approach and the theory of Hypolite Adolphe Taine. The results found are two. the first is the existence of discrimination experienced by the lower classes in England such as inequality of status and lower-class children who are prohibited from attending school and forced to work. the second is that the lower classes in England are fighting back to fight for their rights.

The second, Diana Veronica Yowendro (2017), *Love And Belonging Needs of Main Character in "Northanger Abbey" by Jane Austen; A Psychological Approach*. This study discusses the psychological approach of humans in meeting their needs, which is reflected in Jane Austen's Northanger Abbey. this study uses a psychological approach with Abraham Maslow's theory of the Hierarchy of Needs and uses a qualitative descriptive method. the results found from this study are that the main character in the novel Northanger Abbey tries very hard to fulfill Love and

Belonging Needs in his life. Then the main character also fulfills Love and Belonging Needs in the family, friendship and also romance.

The third, Manuela Indriati Siahaan(2022), *An Analysis Of Social Class Struggle Reflected In "Crazy Rich Asians "Novel By Kevin Kwan; A Sociological Approach*. This research is an analysis of the novel Crazy Rich Asian and discusses the struggle of love with different social status. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method, and a sociological approach and theory from experts Max Weber and Karl Max. Maxism's class theory rests on the idea that the history of society that exists today is the history of class struggle. The result of this research is that the story in this novel has shown that the two characters who are the main characters come from two different classes, namely the middle class and the upper class. The social class conflict that occurs in this novel occurs due to the class differences that occur between the two characters in the novel.

Therefore the similarities and differences of four previous study are described. the first, Rio Pranata (2017) the similarity between these two studies is that they both discuss the industrial revolution, but this research focuses on the impact of the industrial revolution in England. Second, Diana Veronica Yowendro (2017), the similarity is they both use the same novel and same method but this research focuses to analyze impact of industrial revolution and also social class in England. The third, Manuela Indriati Siahaan(2022) the similarity of these two studies is the same as using a sociological approach in Manuela's research use the theory of Karl

Max to analyze the struggle of love with different social status, while this research uses the theory of Marxist theory about social class by Karl Marx about upper class and lower class.

1.7 Theoretical Bases

1.7.1 Sociological Approach

In general, sociology can be said to be an objective study of humans and society that includes the social processes that exist in it. This discipline certainly puts all social phenomena as a study material that must be parsed scientifically, including; patterns of culture, economy, language, literature, and others. From this process, it will be known how an individual can interact with his community and his social mechanism so that he can be accepted in a certain role. Thus, sociology can be briefly understood as a discipline that aims to study human behavior, the formation of a social structure and mutual agreements in economics, politics, culture, and others.

Literary sociology is a specialized field of study that focuses its attention on the relationship between literary works and the social structure in which they are created. In which the literary work was created. This reveals that the existence of a literary work is determined by the social situation. Since there is a reciprocal relationship between literary phenomena and social structures, then the study of literary sociology proves to be very useful for understanding the socio-economic situation,

the worldview and creativity of the writers, and the social system of organization, the relationship between certain thoughts and configurations. organization, the relationship between particular thoughts and the cultural configurations. As a social product, literature reflects human society and culture. It is therefore considered a mirror of society. Both literary critics and sociologists agree that sociological practices are essential for interpreting literary works, but they differ in their theories and methods.

Swingewood (1972:16-17) agrees with Lowenthal that the sociological study of literature should develop a picture of a particular society through the form of its fictional characters, who see and interpret its socio-cultural reality, such as hopes, desires, dreams and fantasies. Lowenthal concludes that the social meaning of inner life is related to the problem of social change, thus literature is a reflection of the value of a feeling, because literature reflects social values and feelings. Literary sociology also focuses on the production and more specifically on the social situation of the author (Swingewood, 1972:17). The author's position in society and historical background greatly influence the development of literature, because when the text was created it was influenced by the historical background of an era. Swingewood (1972:18).

Wellek and Warren divide the sociological theory of literature into three types: the sociology of authors, the sociology of literary works, and the sociology of readers. Author sociology asks questions related to origin, social status, social ideology, and authors as producers of literary

works. Furthermore, the sociology of literary works examines the social problems and goals contained in literary works. Finally, the sociology of readers investigates the social impact of literary works on society (Wellek and Warren, 1949: 92). In this study the author uses the sociology of literary works. Wellek and Warren's sociological approach enriches our understanding of various aspects in literature, including theme, plot, character, and language style. They show how these aspects are reflected in the social reality that existed at the time the author created the work. Wellek and Warren's Literary Theory has provided a solid foundation for the sociological study of literature, allowing readers to better understand the complexity of the relationship between literature and society and the importance of social context in interpreting literary works.

1.7.2 Social class

Description of the theoretical base implemented to answer related to the relation of social class. In this research, the researcher uses theory from Marxism about social by Karl Marx. Marx was a historian, political theorist and also a sociologist. Marx's theory of society, economics and politics is understood as Marxism. The theory of Marxism states that humanity develops through class struggle. According to Marx in the class struggle there are two types of classes, namely the governing class or called the Bourgeois and the working class or known as the proletariat. The condition of the proletariat is miserable as they are forced to work long hours for minimum wage, while the fruits of their labor are only enjoyed by

the bourgeoisie. Marx argued that this problem arose due to the existence of “private property” and the control of wealth dominated by the rich. If this condition continues, according to Marx, the proletariat will rebel and demand justice.

Social class is a group of people who have the same social status. class was first used in the early 19th century, the use of class reflects the changing structure of society after the industrial revolution at the end of the 18th century. According to Marx, what distinguishes one society from another is the mode of operation of production the nature of technology and the division of labor, and each mode of production involves a different class system controlled and directed by a single class of products. Relationships between classes are antagonistic because they involve the appropriation of what is produced. At some stage, when the mode of production itself changes due to developments in technology or the use of labor, these conflicts become extreme and new classes challenge the dominance of the existing rulers of society.

1.7.2.1 Bourgeoisie

According to Karl Marx the bourgeoisie is the owners of capital, the ownership of capital and its use to exploit labor and also expand capital is key. The bourgeoisie or upper class has a principle that money produces money, usually the bourgeoisie is a nobleman or landowner. The bourgeoisie has also put the country at the mercy of the cities, by

increasing the number of people in the cities compared to those in the countryside. This group can also be called a group of rulers because they can do whatever they want.

1.7.2.2 Middle Class

According to Karl Marx middle class or petty bourgeoisie are small owners who still work on their own means of production, or worker-owners. This class is characterised by owning some property, but not enough to have all the work done by employees or labourers. Members of this class also have to work to survive, so they have a dual existence as property owners and as workers, but with interests that often conflict with those of the capitalist class. This class is also internally divided, geographically, industrially and politically dispersed, making it difficult for it to act as a class.

1.7.2.3 Proletariat

According to Karl Marx the proletariat are the owners of labor, and they are only limited to labor or workers. The proletariat can also be called the lower class because they do not have much property, so the proletariat must look for work. In general, this class is often overlooked by people around. It can be said that the lower class is a weak class, while the upper class is a very strong class.

1.7.3 The Concept of Industrial Revolution in England

The Industrial Revolution during the Victorian era in Britain was a period of great transformation in various aspects of social, economic, and technological life. The Industrial Revolution in Britain began in the late 18th century and lasted until the mid-19th century. Although there is no exact date that marks its beginning, the period from around 1760 to 1840 is often considered the start of the Industrial Revolution. Major technological, economic and social changes during this time transformed the way goods were produced and had a huge impact on British society. (Mutiarawati,2020:78)

Before the Industrial Revolution, in the late 18th century, the population of the England was estimated to be around 6 million people. This figure varies depending on the source, but in general, the population in England before the industrialisation period was quite small compared to the rapid growth that occurred afterwards. After the Industrial Revolution, the population in England experienced rapid growth. At the beginning of the 19th century, around 1801, the population of England was around 8.5 million. However, as industrialisation and urbanisation took place throughout the 19th century, the population increased significantly. By 1901, the population had reached around 30 million. This growth was fuelled by economic changes, improvements in health, and migration from the countryside to industrialised cities.

Revolutions are social and cultural changes that will take place precisely and will involve the introduction of steam engines and powered by Machines especially in textile production. The Industrial Revolution in England has transformed human labour in England. Long before the industrial revolution, people focused on the countryside and could only rely on their agriculture for their survival but with a small and limited income, until the industrial revolution appeared, new and increased employment opportunities began to emerge that could help the British people at that time. Although 'Northanger Abbey' does not explicitly discuss the Industrial Revolution, the novel provides a view of English society in the early 19th century, a period heavily influenced by the profound changes brought about by the Industrial Revolution. (Fernando, 2023:96)

The following is the impact of the industrial revolution on the social structure in England :

1.7.3.1 Urbanization.

Industrial growth drew people from rural areas to big cities in search of better job opportunities, leading to urban sprawl. Although urban living conditions in this period were often poor, this urbanization marked the birth of modern cities as we know them today with dense populations, busy streets and a bustling commercial atmosphere. Urbanization is also referred to as the movement of people from villages to cities which results in the population in the city increasing and the population in the village

decreasing, therefore urbanization can be said to be a negative impact of the industrial revolution.

1.7.3.2 Societal Change

This period saw a reconfiguration of social classes, with labor shifting from agrarian tasks to factory work. The emergence of a middle class, new job opportunities, and upward mobility changed the face of British society.

1.7.4 Elements of Novel

1.7.4.1 Theme

Theme is often called the basis of the story, which is the subject matter that dominates a literary work. It feels and colors the literary work from the first page to the last page. In essence, the theme is the problem that is the author's starting point in composing the story or literary work. It is also the problem that the author wants to solve with his work.

1.7.4.2 Character

The main character is a character who has an important role in a story. This character is the character who is told the most, both as the perpetrator of events and the one who is subjected to events. In fact, in certain novels, the main character is always present in every incident and can be found on every page of the story book concerned. According to Aminuddin (in Prima Fajri Putra, 2014: 10), characters are actors who

carry out events in the story. Meanwhile, characterization is the way the author presents the characters in the story and how these characters are. This means that there are two important things The first is closely related, the appearance and depiction of the character must support the

1.7.4.3 Characterization

Characterization includes the issue of who the characters are, what their character is, and how they are placed and portrayed in the story. Characterization by using certain names can describe the character's feelings, thoughts, and imagination. Characterization is also defined as the way the author presents the characters in the story and how these characters are. So in this case, the appearance and depiction of the character must be in accordance with the character's character.

1.7.4.4 Setting

The setting in a fictional story is one of the important story-building elements to bring a story to life. The setting of the story is included in the intrinsic elements of a fictional story, both short stories and novels. The setting also includes the physical landscape, climate, weather, as well as the social and cultural environment that is the background for the actions in the fictional story. In narrating the setting in a story. The description includes place (space), time, and the atmosphere both felt by the character and the scene itself.

1.7.4.5 Plot

The plot or plot in general is often defined as the entire series of events contained in the story. The plot of a story is not just a series of events contained in certain topics, but includes several factors that cause events to occur. The plot is a story that contains a sequence of events, but each event is only connected causally, one event causes or causes another event to occur. Plot is a story development pattern formed by cause and effect relationships. Plot as one of the elements of fiction has three important elements in developing a story plot. The three elements are event, conflict, and climax.

1.8 Conceptual Scheme

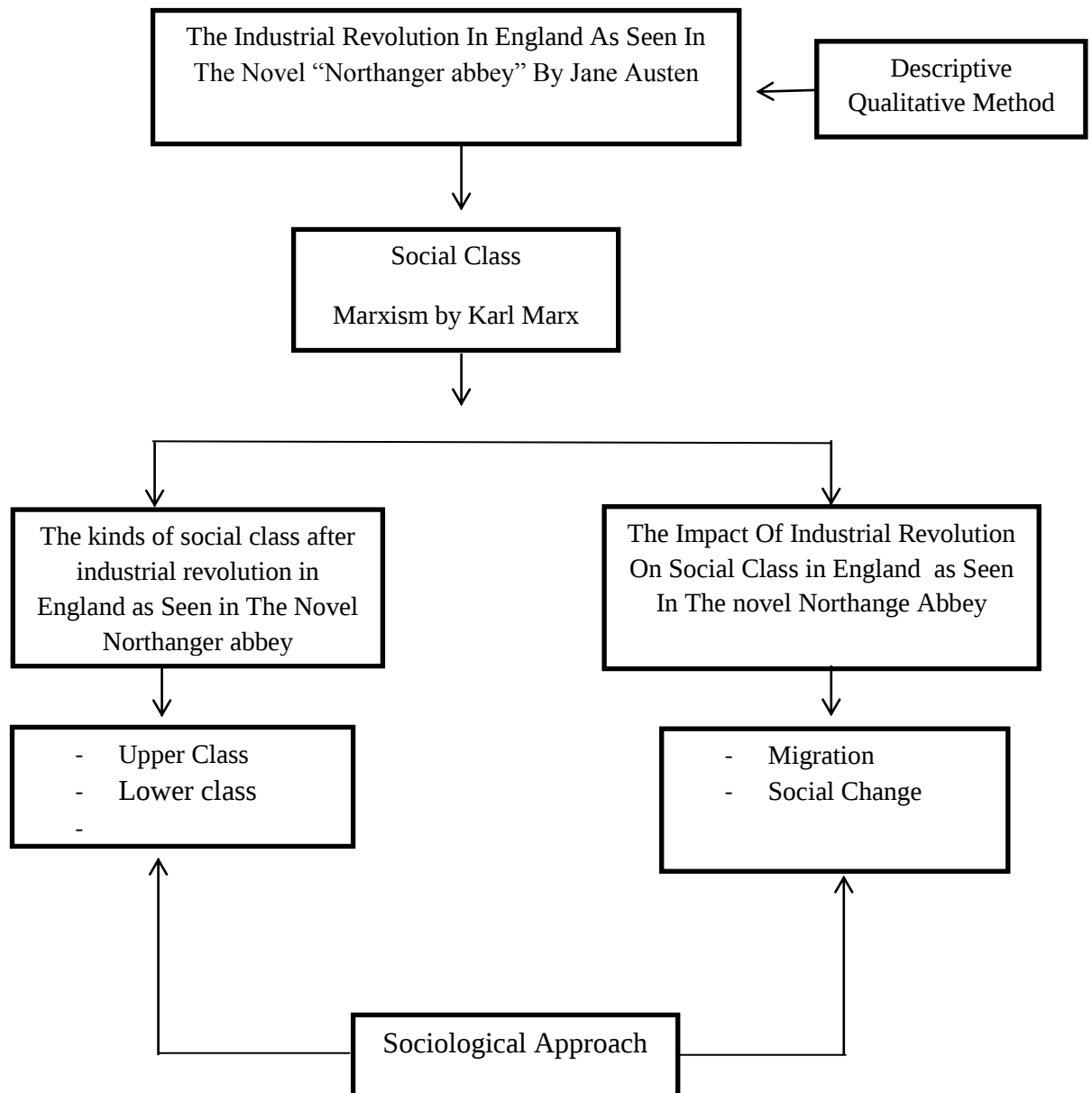


Figure 1 : The Conceptual Scheme of The Industrial Revolution on Social Class in England as Seen in The Novel Northanger Abbey by Jane Austen

Based on the conceptual scheme, that is the illustrates that the researcher would like to analyses the social social class reflected in the novel Northanger Abbey and the impact of industrial revolution on social

class as reflected in novel Northanger Abbey. But the researcher use the theory from Marxism by Karl marx to analyze.

As seen in conceptual scheme above, there are two subjects that will being discussed refers to the main to the topic of the research. The first subject is about the social class indicators based on Marxism theory by Karl Marx, in analyzing the researcher found two kinds of social class such as Bourgeoisie and Proletariat. The second subject is the impact of industrial revolution. The researcher uses the descriptive analysis method to analyze the object and also based on the theory that the researcher used which is theory social class from Marxism by Karl Marx

1.9 Method of the research

A method is the way to understanding the reality, the systematically steps to analyze to analyze in this research, the systematically steps to researcher only using method, that methodis descriptive analysis method.

The researcher choose Descriptive Qualitative method to describe the data that contain in the novel and then doing the analysis of the data that finally found by the researcher. According to Ratna (2015:53) Descriptive method qualitative method is a research method carried out by means of data described, with the intention of finding its elements, then analyzed, even compared. analyzed, even compared.

1.10 Technique of Collecting Data

In this research, the researcher uses technique of collecting data by reading the novel repeatedly until understood in the story, taking notes and classified the data which categorized the kinds of social class in this novel. Selecting and divided the impact of industrial revolution from in this novel. The last, the research Collected any other supporting from several sources which related to the topic of analysis research such as, articles and some information from internet.

1.11 Technique of Analyzing Data

This research is divided into three stages of the data analysis, namely:

11.1 Reading

In this part, the researcher reads the novel “Northanger Abbey” by Jane Austen repeatedly and carefully.

1.11.2 Classification

In this part, the researcher needs to classify one of the content about the impact of industrial revolution and the social class.

1.11.3 Explanation

In this part, the researcher describes the data and also give the clear explanation.

1.12 Conclusion

The last, the researcher concludes all the data based on the data that already being interpreted. It can make the reader easier to understand the research as well as conclusion, in this part all the important aspect will be contained.