CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Analysis

Literature derives from the Latin “littera” (‘letter’) which primarily refers to the written or printed words (Kasim, 2005:1). By this statement it can be stated that whatever in printed belongs to literature, such as journal, application letter, medical report, and etc. But actually this informative writing does not belongs to literature because different kind of language use. It is said that, literature is the art of written works. It can be stated that literature consist of beautiful words that written in a text. For example *Bear his mild yoke* (John Milton). The word “yoke” has different meaning. It’s not telling about tool which on cow shoulder but it symbolized sin. Moreover Wellek and Warren (1964: 94) states “literature is said to be creative, an art”. So it is clear that literature is more that words printed in paper, but it also has beautiful art of writing.

Indeed that language and literature has a very close relationship between each other. No language means any literature. As Capman (1982:2) state “If language is the most advanced form of communication, literature may seen as special use of language, and perhaps as the highest use to which language can be put”. It can be concluded that language is the essence of literature, or in the other hand it can say that language that builds literature

There are three genres of literary works; there are play, poetry, and prose. Prose is a fictitious narrative kind of writing. In general, this is called novel. Poetry is meaningful arrangement of words. Drama is fictitious represented in performance.
There have been three genres known up to the present time drama, poetry, and prose (Kasim, 2005:11). They have much in common but different in expressing idea, style and others.

Novel as a literary works gives information to readers about reflection reality that existed in human’s life. As Taylor (1981:46) state, “a novel is a normally a quite length of complexity which attempt to reflect and express something of the quality of value of human experience”, it can be concluded that a novel is made by the author to express their idea about something based on their experience or people’s experience around them. Human experience in life may influence the whole life of human including the way of life.

In this thesis the writer focuses on the novel The Other Boleyn Girl by Philippa Gregory (at the analysis of this thesis will be shorted as TOBG to make an easier understanding). This Novel is taken place in palace in Tudor England and tells about how ambitious Anne Boleyn to have a higher social status by willing to be a Queen of England. She pushes herself to get a higher class in society because of her family. Her family is really eager to become one of the most powerful families in England and they use Anne to fulfill their ambition. Even Anne tried to have a scandal with her own brother George in order to have an heir to not losing her position as a queen of England. This ambition brings sorrow not just for Anne which she had a dead punishment, but also to England as a country because in order to get Anne king Henry did everything includes political reconstruction which ended with political destruction.

The main idea that appears in this novel is materialism. According to Dictionary of social science (2002:299) defines “materialism is the philosophical position that states everything is material, or a state of matter”. It means that
everything is counted in term of material. In addition Damono (2003:27) said that money is a magic power which control human and creates the essential social status. It means that money is a creature of human which controls them and also their society.

The most well known person who is talking about materialism is Karl Marx (1818-1883). He presented his approached as "the materialist conception of history". Historical materialism looks for the causes of developments and changes in human society in the means by which humans collectively produce the necessities of life. Here are Karl Max’s historical materialism principles:

1. There is a division of labor into social classes (relations of production) based on property ownership where some people live from the labor of others.
2. The system of class division is dependent on the mode of production.

(Marx:1859)

By the principles above, Marx makes a classification in human life based on economy. By this fact it can be concluded that to make a classification in human life, material is used as measurable things. Although social class is an abstract things but still how to measure someone’s social class is by looking up material things. In addition, Miller (1984:144) state “More generally, what this means is that everything in the universe –from subatomic particles, to tables, chairs, dogs, and cats, to thoughts, feelings, perceptions, and ideas-everything is reducible to matter which it’s motions and qualities , to physical states, to a position in space and time, to what can be quantified “.

Because it is very interesting topic and people face this reality in daily life, the writer feels that he should make further analysis about this idea, materialism. Again, the writer chooses The Other Boleyn Girl novel as the source because there are
parts in this novel that talks or slightly talks about materialism. Besides it successful in novel, as an English department student, the writer can say that it is a must novel to read because it will enrich the knowledge of English department student about the History of United Kingdom. That’s why the writer interested in analyzing The Other Boleyn Girl novel and entitled his thesis with “Materialism Viewed in The Phillipa Gregory’s Novel The Other Boleyn Girl

1.2 Problems of the Analysis

According to the title of this analysis about materialism, there are two questions appeared, they are:

1. What is the impact of materialism to Anne Boleyn’s personal life?

2. What is the impact of Anne Boleyn’s materialism to the other major character (George Boleyn)?

1.3 The Objective of the Analysis

Dealing with the analysis of materialism in the Phillipa Gregory’s novel The Other Boleyn Girl, the objectives of this analysis are:

1. To find out the impact of materialism to Anne Boleyn’s personal life.

2. To find out the impact of Anne Boleyn’s materialism to the other major character (George Boleyn)

1.4 The Scope of the Analysis

This thesis should limit the field which going to be analyzed in order to focus in track. It is also to distinguish between which factors can be categorized into range
of the study and which can not. Therefore, this thesis focused on term materialism found in novel The Other Boleyn Girl by Philippa Gregory. There are major characters in the novel that has strong relationship between each other due to materialism. These major characters show to reader materialistic very clear especially causes and impacts such as family pressure, ambition, and incest. The major characters are Anne Boleyn and Anne’s brother George Boleyn

1.5 Significant of the Analysis

The analysis of this thesis expects some significant, they are:

1. Academically, the writer hopes that this analysis can be very useful for anyone who interested in literature, so this analysis can enrich their knowledge about literature especially historical literature.

2. Practically, the writer hopes that this analysis can be very useful for anyone who interested in analyzing philosophy in the literary works especially materialism. They may make this analysis as their review of related literature.

1.6 Method of The Analysis

Inductive method is used in the analysis of the thesis. Inductive method is taking some specific data that found in the novel and relate it to the theory. As quoted from Djajasudarma (1993: 13), inductive method is:

“Pengunaan kajian secara inductif, yakni data dikaji melalui proses yang berlangsung dari fakta (data) ke teori, dan tidak sebaliknya dari teori ke fakta.”
To make it happened, the writer uses some steps in doing inductive method. Firstly, the writer reads the entire novel which consists of 3__ pages to make the writer has a clear understanding about the novel. Secondly, the writer tries to find out some data that exist in the novel which considered as a specific data to support the title of this thesis about materialism. Thirdly, the writer analyzed the collected data in order to make a deeper understanding about materialism that found in the novel The Other Boleyn Girl. Fourthly, the writer makes conclusions from the data that already analyzed.

1.7 Review of related Literature

In doing this Analysis, the writer read some books which have a relation to the analysis itself, such as:

Sociology by Papenoe (1986:229). This book tells about human sociology from different period and the writer founds one chapter that talking about social class. Papenoe noted that the term class typically refers to a group determined by the role it plays in economic production in society. Occupation is a basic indicator of the production group to which one belongs, income is a principal determinant of ones consumption group.

Sociology by Papenoe (1986:444) also has a clear statement about Karl Marx opinion about materialism which has a relationship to social class. Throughout history, Marx says, fundamental class differences have been based on economic position. In the middle age, for instance, the economy revolved around the feudal manor, co the main classes were the lords, or landowners, and the serfs, or the workers.
Social Stratification and Inequality: Class Conflict in Historical, Comparative, and Global Perspective by Mc-Graw-Hill (1983:90) states that Marx believed that to understand human societies the theorist must begin with the material conditions of human subsistence, or the economics of producing the necessities of life.

Marx and Engels in Mc-Graw-Hill (1983:95) stated that the history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggle. Free man and slave, patrician and plebeian, lord and serf, guild-master and journeyman, in a word, oppressor or oppressed, stood in one constant opposition to one another, carried on an uninterrupted, now hidden, now open fight, a fight that each time ended, either in revolutionary reconstitution of society at large, or in the common ruin of the contending classes.