CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses about the related literature of this thesis. The writer has chosen some important books related to the sociology of literature. Some of the books are explain about the theory in analyzing sociology factors in literary works. In order to produce an interesting discussion to be studied in this thesis, the library material chosen should be relevant to the problems which are being analyzed, while the information should originally support the analysis of the problem. The writer introduces the relation between literature and sociology, and also explains about the problems of the leading character social rejection in the novel *The Phantom of The Opera*.

2.1 Brief Description about Novel

Literature is a part of human life. As people know, since human functions as a social individual, human uses literature as a media to socialize with other people. Wellek (1948: 3) in his book entitled *The Theory of Literature* said that literature is distinct activity, one is creative, an art literary work as a form and result of creative work, in reality is a media which used language to tell about human’s life so that a literary work consists of problem of human’s life. Literary term was used to called cultural tendency which can be found in our society and it keeps developing. Literature is not only in written form but also in spoken form. Literature is usually divided according to its geography or language. The categories of literature are novel, short story, poem, poetry, drama, and painting.
Novel is one kind of literature. Novel can portray characters and actions which represent of real life dealing with human life, passion or ambition, desire, joy, sadness, feeling and many related to human life. A novel is such a great thing even though it exists in written form yet it can tell any kind of event according to author’s willing. Harris (2008) in his article entitled *A Glossary of Literary Terms* said that a novel is an extended prose fiction narrative of 50,000 words or more, broadly realistic concerning the everyday events of ordinary people and concerned with character. So, novel is a story about human which concerned with the daily life. There is another definition of novel. Eagleton (2005:8) in his book entitled *The English Novel: An Introduction* says,

“The novel is a mighty melting pot, a mongrel among literary thoroughbreds. There seems to be nothing it cannot do. It can investigate a single human consciousness for eight hundred pages. Or it can recount the adventures of an onion, chart the history of a family over six generations, or recreate the Napoleonic wars.”

We can say that novel can tell the story about almost everything. Although the story in novel usually is a fiction, it reflects the reality of human life. The character in a novel usually is more than one and the novel tells about how they grow, learn and find their selves.

2.2 Character

Character is one of the most important elements in literature; character holds the main role in a story of literature such as novel, drama, tale, and poem. In the real world we know that human as a people, but in a novel, human called as character. It can be people, animals, plants, ghost and things.
Roberts in his book entitled *Literature: An Introduction to Reading and Writing* (1995:131) said that in fiction, a character may be defined as a verbal representation of human being. Through action, speech, description, and commentary, authors portray characters that are worth caring about, rooting for, and even loving, although there are also characters to be laughing at, dislike or even hate.

Characters in novel represent the people in real life. Characters can be judged by his or her temper. She or he can be liked or hated according to what she or he has done.

### 2.2.1. Leading Character

The sub – classification of character into leading character is viewed from the character’s role in the work. When a character is talking dominant part of the story that goes on the character would be classified as main or leading character. As the name of leading suggest greater importance, the leading or main character appeared as very dominant from the beginning till the end story. It can be said without presence of the leading character the story would not exist in form.

Nugriyantoro (1998:13) in his book entitled *Penilaian dalam Pengajuan Bahasa dan Sastra* starting that a character in a novel is usually portrayed completely with description of physical, social condition, behavior, habit, and attitude that make one as a person. Thus, the description of leading character has personal quails which can be studied from those natural characteristic. In other word, the quality of a person refers to potentially of being good or bad as an individual and social being.
Leading character is the focus the leading of attention which stands as the subject matter of the work. Without the role of the leading character the story would be soon faded away for there is no clue to begin let alone to end.

2.2.2. Protagonist and Antagonist Character

Reading a novel, readers often identified themselves with certain characters, giving sympathy and empathy, involving themselves emotionally on those characters. Those characters are called protagonist. Therefore, a protagonist is a character that we adore – which one of its kinds is popularly called hero – a character that is norms manifestation, values, that is ideal for us. A fiction must consist of conflict and tension, especially conflict and tension experienced by protagonist character. Antagonist character can possibly be stated to be the opposite of protagonist character, directly or indirectly, either physically or physiologically. In other words, the antagonist is the character, force, or collection of forces that stands directly opposed the protagonist and gives rise to the conflict of the story.

2.3 Sociology of Literature

According to Ratna (2003: 1) in her book entitled ParadigmaSosialSastra said that Sociology of literature is derived from two terms “Sociology” and “Literature”. Sociology is derived from Greek word ‘socius’ (society) and ‘logos’ (science) which means the study of all aspects of human and their relation in community. Basically, sociology is the science or knowledge about properties, behavior, and development of the society or it can be described as the science of social structure, social process, as well as social change.
Generally, sociology teaches us how to understand about social environment and social phenomenon in our society. The object of study of sociology is society. A society is a group of humans or other organism of single species that is delineated by the bounds of cultural identity, social solidarity, functional and others. A society also part of social environment because the society in maintaining and fulfilling the needs of their life, they need to make interaction with the other. Thus, sociology studies it by giving an overview scientifically in order to help resolve social problems that faced by the society. From explanation above, it can be concluded that sociology is a study that concerned with social relationships and society studies, human interactions, inter-personal and intra-personal relations.

Besides sociology, literature also deals with human being in society because of its presence in the society is to be enjoyed and exploited by society itself. The literary uses language as a media between society and the environment around it, because language is a form of social expression that displays a picture of life. Wellek and Warren (1948:89) says,

“Literature is a social institution, using as its medium language, a social creation. Such traditional literary devices as symbolism and metre are social in their very nature. They are conventions and norms which could have arisen only in society. But, furthermore literature represents “life; and “life” is, in large measure, a social reality even though the natural world and the inner or subjective world of the individual have also been object of literary ‘imitation’.”

From explanation above, it can be said that literature is the reflection of society. Life itself is largely made up of social reality. Pospelov in his journal entitled Sociology of Literature Creativity says,
“Literature is a social fact: a symbolic world, created by an author to be shared by a number of people, thus necessarily creating a bond between them. All those encompassed within the structure—and amongst these are also numbered, with certain reservations, critics, philologists, literary historians—are attuned to this symbolic world and can therefore only experience, but not perceive its total structure. It follows that the primary function of literary sociology consists in stepping outside this structure so as to view it as a whole. Sociology and literature are discussing about social problem.” (1967: 111)

Literary work contains about human issues. The author is a member of the living and dealing with people who are around him, so in the process of creating a literary work, author is inseparable from the influence of his surroundings. Therefore, the literary work that was born in the middle of society is a result of the expression of the author’s soul about life, events, as well as the experience of life that he has been done. So, the literary works that written by specific society tells the cultures which aspects influenced the author. Sociology and literature are discussing about social problem. Damono in his book entitled *Sosiologi Sastra: Sebuah Pengantar Ringkassays,*

“Sebuah karya sastra di zaman modern ini, dapat dianggap sebagai sahantumenciptakan kembali dunia sosial ini: hubungan manusiadeangan keluarga, lingkungannya, politik, negara, dan sebagainya.” (1979: 8)

In conclusion, although literature and sociology are not two of the same field, it can complete each other.

Sociology of Literature is a subfield of the sociology of culture. It studies the social production of literature and its social implications. The sociology of literature is a specialized area of study which focuses its attention upon the relation between a literary work and the social structure in which it is created. It reveals that the
existence of a literary creation has the determined social situations. As there is a reciprocal relationship between a literary phenomenon and social structure, sociological study of literature proves very useful to understand the socioeconomic situations, political issues, the world view and creativity of the writers, the system of the social and political organizations, the relations between certain thoughts and cultural configurations in which they occur and determinants of a literary work.

2.4 Human as Social Creature

Naturally, human is mono-duality creature, it means beside of being an individual creature, human also can be social creature. It is because human cannot live by himself. He needs someone else to fulfill his necessary. Individually, human cannot create all of the stuff and service to fulfill his necessary. Therefore, in his live, human has his own role to be done. Human needs the other to be his friend, so he will not feel alone. This is one of human nature as well. Aristoteles says that human is zoon politicon, it means human nature is to live in society. Human always tries to interact with the other.

Human as the social creature, it means human needs the other and his social environment as the mean or to media to socialize. Basically, in human’s mind, there is an intention to communicate, socialize, and interact with each other, with the other creature. According to Gillin and Gillin in Waluyo’s book entitled *IlmuPengetahuanSosial* (1954:489) says that social interaction can be defined as dynamic social relationship. Social interaction is happened when people meet each other, and then there will be so many things can happen, they can greet each other or shake their hand, talk to each other, or maybe they interact or argue or fight each other.
Human actualization as social creature is reflected by the habit of being in a
group. Human always be grouped in his life. Being in a group is very essential in
human life, it is the basic necessary. Being aware or not, being in a group is one of
the ways human improves his happiness in his life. This is because by a group,
human can fulfill kinds of his life basic necessary.

So, from the explanation above we can conclude that the nature of human as
the social creature cannot be prevented. From the very beginning of his birth, human
is a social creature (among his families). Human needs the other in living his life and
he needs God for sake of getting a mind peace.

2.5 A Brief Description about Social Problem

Social issue is the difference between hope and reality or it is the gap
between the existing situations with the situation expected. Social problems are seen
by some people in society as something like unexpected conditions. Social problems
is a condition that can arise from a community that are less or not ideal, that means
there is a need in the community that are not being met equally, then social problems
will still be there. One of those social problems is social rejection.

2.5.1 The Causes of Social Rejection

In most cases, social rejection makes the people suffer it become depression.
This case, of course, is not astonishing. The reason is, social rejection makes the
people suffer it think that they are bad and they should be changed to be accepted by
the society. Change into someone different from our real is very difficult to do. For
the people who suffer from social rejection, the problem is not only the rejecting
environment but also the spirit conflict within self.
According to RinaUlwiya (2014: 20) in her journal entitled *Sukses Menghadapi Penolakan Sosial* said that social rejection includes the fear of stigma, excommunication, and bullying that are done by the environment to them if the society knows the true of them. And because of this fear, they choose to be disappeared from the society, suffer the pressure, depression, or inferior.

In psychology field, that kind of cases is called social rejection. Social rejection occurs when someone is not accepted by the society because of the different belief, way of life, aim, sexual orientation, ethnicity, race, etc. So, the cause of social rejection is not only because of the dislike of society to someone different, but also the other motifs and reasons behind them.

As what happened to the leading character in novel *The Phantom of The Opera*, he got social rejection because of his bad physical appearance; it made him as an inferior man and lost his confident in life.

2.5.2 Social Rejection

Nowadays we can find many people who are not accepted by their society. Usually, it was because of the weakness in them. The kind of weakness are physical, personality or social status, for example in our environment there was a people who has physical defect like ugly face, over weight and many kind of things. Our society tends to bully those kinds of people like mocking, cursing or even hurting them. For those who are bullying considered it as a joke but for those who were bullied considered it as humiliation.

Society does not realize that their act toward the people who had weakness is considered as a rejection. This kind of phenomenon is called social rejection. Social
rejection occurs when an individual is deliberately excluded from a social relationship or social interaction. The topic includes interpersonal rejection or peer rejection. According to RinaUlwiya (2014: 20) in her journal entitled *SuksesMenghadapiPenolakanSosial* said that social rejection is when someone’s identity cannot be accepted by the society for example; the difference of religion, point of view, way of thinking, aim, sexual orientation, ethnicity, etc.

### 2.6 The Impact of Social Rejection

According to Fausiah and Widury (2005: 167) in her book entitled *Psikologi Abnormal KlinisDewasa* there are so many impacts from social rejection, for example: the sufferer will be loner, feels inferior, obsessive and having avoidant disorder.

- **Loner**

Loner is a people who always avoid the social interaction. In fact, there are so many cases that are cause someone in being a loner; it can be caused by the person is not easy to interact with the other, feels uncomfortable, sensitive, or he is being isolated by the society (maybe he has mental disorder or something).

- **Inferiority**

Confident is someone’s belief in the skill and the estimation for himself that he has. But there are so many people in this era feel inferior (they do not believe in their selves); it because they think that their physical appearance is not perfect.

- **Obsessive**
Obsessive is marked by the stubborn behavior, worried, perfectionist and the tendency of repeat something. The first key of obsessive is the tendency of being perfectionist and not flexible that is stuck in the individual. The individual with this disorder is preoccupied by the rules, regularity, tidiness, details and lack of sense of humor. They always think that we should follow the rules no matter what. It makes them seem like have no tolerance.

- Avoidant Disorder

A people who is anti-social has a personality disorder called avoidant disorder. Avoidant disorder is a personality disorder in which they will face social obstacles and have no confident in themselves. Besides, they are fear of rejection and critics from other people. That is why most of people who suffer avoidant disorder tend to avoid and hide themselves from society and never show themselves. We cannot know whether a person suffers avoidant disorder or not because it is hard to be detected and quite rare. There are some characteristics which suffered avoidant disorder, one of them is they tend to avoid personal contact due to rejection and critics. “The diagnosis of avoidant personality disorder applies to people who are very fearful of the possibility of criticism, rejection or disapproval and are therefore reluctant to enter into relationships unless they are sure they will be liked” (Davidson et.al, 2004: 424)

In Erik’s life as the leading character in novel The Phantom of the Opera, it shows that there are social rejection’s characters and the impacts behind them. It is seen from his story to achieve his dream (his ambitious dream) that full of obstacle and with his bad physical appearance.
Those three impacts, to be a loner, obsessive and avoidant disorder have influenced Erik’s way of thinking and point of view as someone who suffer the loneliness and being isolated from the society. These things will change Erik’s life to be cold and hard, as his dark life.