CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 The Previous Studies

The genetic structuralism theory aims at analyzing the character of the work or the author’s worldview through a character that is created by an author in every situation and even in the story. In details, this theory attempts to analyze the literary work from two elements, those are: intrinsic and extrinsic element. Intrinsic element is the structure of literary work and the extrinsic element is the social condition or history that forms the literary work like novel.

One of the research that is done by Wahyuningsih (2007: 36), entitled Rejection of the Assumption of Human Rights in America in “The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn” that finds some facts that black people is not like the assumption given by Americans. From this research, there are so much information about racism that can be understandable in TAHIF to support this study.

Another research using genetic structuralism theory is written by Setiaji (2009), entitled Anti Racism Issue as Reflected in Bob Marley’s Lyrics during 1970’s by Setiaji (2009). Setiaji finds anti racism issue during 1970’s in Bob Marley lyric. From this thesis, the application of using genetic structuralism in analyzing the literary work can be understandable and there is so much information about racism that could be found.
In *Henry James’ Worldview in “The Ambassador”*, by Agustomo (2008), the researcher analyzes the worldview of the author. This thesis can give the researcher better understanding about the author worldview, so this thesis can support the research about MT’s worldview of anti racism.

The previous researches above are the guidance for the study of MT’s Worldview of Racism in *TAHF* because there are some similarity aspects that can support this study. The similarity aspects that can be found in the previous researches with the study of MT’s worldview of Racism in *TAHF* are on the theory and the object of the study. The similarity of the theory can be seen in the research by Setiaji that use the genetic structuralism to analyze the lyric. Goldman via Ratna gives statement;

“It is better to use genetic structuralism to analyze big literary work such as novel because inside the novel is included so many aspects of the life’s problems. Just the big literary work such as novel that can evoke the author’s worldview” (Ratna 2004: 127).

Goldman’s statement above represents that genetic structuralism theory is more appropriate to analyze the novel such as *TAHF*. The other similarity is the object of the study that is analyzed by Wahyuningsih. She analyzes *TAHF* to reject the assumption of human right in America by using deconstruction theory. Because of that, her research is different with this study because she analyzes the literary work by focusing on literary work itself but by using genetic structuralism, this study tries to reveal the genetic element that makes *TAHF* appear.
2.2 Theoretical Review

2.2.1 Sociology of Literature

Sociology is objective and scientific research about human in society, research about society and social process (Damono 1978: 6). As sociology, literature also deals with human in society with effort of human to adapt and its effort to change the society. The approach toward literature which considers the social sides by some author called sociology of literature.

Basically the term of sociology literature is rather similar to sociological approach or socioculture toward literature (Damono 1978: 2). He further confirms that there are main tendency in sociological research toward literature. First, the approach which is based on the assumption that literature is just the mirror of the socio economic process. Second, the approach which prioritizes literary text as the object of research. The method which is used in this sociology of literature is text analysis to know deeper about the symptom in the outside of literature.

The sociological approach is the mirror of the life in society, an author express the problems of life in which an author itself takes part inside and gets influence from society and also he can give influence to the society, as Sami said:

“Pendekatansosiologisbersumberdariasumsibahwasastramerupakanpencermi nankehidupanmasyarakat, melalukaryastraseorangpengarangmengungkapkan problem kehidupan yang pengarangitusendiriikutdidalamkaryaasstramenerimapengaruhdarimasyarakat atdanasekaligusmampu memberipengaruhterhadapmasyarakatbakhanseringkalimasyarakatatsangatme
Sami explains that sociology of literature is not just the picture of the society life in certain era where the author just retell the events of the social life in that era, but the sociology of literature where the author takes part in the middle of the society gives his ideas through the literary work about the social problems which has experienced by him.

Sociology of literature has principle that literary work is reflection of the age or society when it is written, because as a member of society the writer cannot be separated from the society. Wellek and Warren via Damono (1978: 3) give 3 classifications that are related with sociology of literature, those are:

a. Sociology of author. The problem that is related is social background, status of author, and ideology.

b. Sociology of literary work. The problem that is discussed is about the contents of literary work, the purpose or message, and the other things that is implicit in literary work itself and related with social problem.

c. Sociology of reader. Discussed about the problem of reader and the social influence of literary work to the reader.

This thesis uses the classification from Wellek and Warren about the sociology of literary work. The sociology of literary work classification explains about social problems and its connection with the content of literary work, purpose, and message that are implicitly told in the literary work. In the sociology of literary

Mark Twain's Worldview..., Akhmad Syarif, FKIP UMP, 2012
work, the subject of discussion is the literary work itself. The sociology of literary work approach will review literary work that has social aspects. It is because literature is the product of an author, so literary work cannot be separated from the social life of society.

According to Goldman via Endraswara (2003: 57) literary work as meaningful structure will represent the worldview of the author, not as individual but as the member of society. Because of that literary work cannot be understood completely if the totality of the life in society that has created literary text is ignored. The carelessness of the society life will make the literary research broken. Thus, the literary work can be understood about its origin from the certain of the social background. The link between the author’s worldview with certain space and time, according to Goldman is genetic relation. Because of that, the genetic structuralism theory appears.

2.2.2 Genetic Structuralism

In line with the problems above, the genetic structuralism theory will be used to analyze deeper about MT’s worldview of racism in TAHF. According to Ratna (2004: 123), “Secara definitif strukturalisme genetic adalah analisis struktur dengan memberikan perhatian terhadap asal-usul karya.” It means that Genetic Structuralism is a theory that pays attention to the history of the works, not only the intrinsic element but also all extrinsic elements when the work is born as well. Ratna further gives more definition about Genetic Structuralism;
“Secara definitif strukturalisme genetic harus menjelaskan struktur itu sendiri dan asal-usul struktur itu sendiri, dengan memperhatikan relevansi konsep homologi, kelassosial, subjek transindividual, dan pandangan dunia.”

Damono (1979: 46) gives his opinion that Genetic Structuralism can show multiple worldviews at certain period, both contents and meaning inside the work.

From the explanation above, Genetic Structuralism must explain the structure and the origin of that structure, and pay attention to homology relevant concept, social class, transindividual subject, and worldview. Therefore, the extrinsic element must be added in Genetic Structuralism that explains literary work from homology, compatibility with social culture as it stated by Teeuw (1984: 153) which explains that:

“...varianstrukturalis Goldman disebutstrukturalisgenetik; yang menerangkankaryasastradarihomologi, persesuaiannyadenganstruktursosial.”

Lucien Goldman, a France philosopher and sociology, firstly applied genetic Structuralism. He explains that this approach is the only approach that can reconstruct the author's worldview. Genetic Structuralism correct autonomy structuralism approach and includes the genetic factor to understand the literary works. Furthermore, Faruk (2003: 12) also states that, “Goldman believes that literary work is a structure but it is not static, it is a history product that keeps going on”.

According to Mayril (2009), genetic structuralism is a concept of totality involves the dimensions of structure and history. Translated into a methodological prescription, the former states that a crucial step in the scientific analysis of any social phenomenon is its insertion into a structured whole of which it is part and where it
has function. The idea of function plays a central role in genetic structuralism.

In line with Mayril, Elizabeth and Tom Burns (1973: 112) in his book made a resume that underneath all genetic structuralism studies in the area of cultural activity, there is the hypothesis that there is a universal characteristic which is valid for all human behavior and this characteristic must be able to account for the very special attributes with which certain form of cultural behavior are credited, not only by critics but by the same societies in which they are developed.

2.3 Conceptual framework

2.3.1 Racism

Racism is still one of the world's major issues today. Many people are still not aware that racism still exists in our schools workforces, and anywhere else where social lives are occurring. Racism actually is the nastiest thing that ever happened in human life as stated by Rand (1963).

“If racism is the lowest, most crudely primitive form of collectivism. It is the notion of ascribing moral, social or political significance to a man's genetic lineage the notion that a man's intellectual and character logical traits are produced and transmitted by his internal body chemistry. Which means, in practice, that a man is to be judged, not by his own character and actions, but by the characters and actions of a collective of ancestors?”

From the quotation above it can be see how people judge that their race is better than the other. As it is supported by Redmond (2009) that racism makes the race attitude of other people or actions concerning them really depends on a belief in the superiority of one’s own race.
Frustration is one common cause of racism. If someone has some social problem, they get very angry with people who do not care about his situation. For example, when a person feels hard to get a job, they will easily blame immigrants or other race for having taken their job opportunities. Here, racism to become the main cause that is to blame on. According to Hornby (1987: 690), racism is a belief or ideology that human abilities are determined by race. It means that a certain race feel better or superior to the other race. Racism claims that the content of a man's mind is inherited; values and character are determined before he is born, by physical factors beyond his control. Racism doctrines spread widely in society and make a gap and prejudice in human relationship.

As same as the prejudice, racism deals with two contradictory points, white and colored. For ages, the whites always feel that they are superior in this world and no other race can defeat them. They are civilized while others are not. Hence, they feel that they have the power to control them who are not white. The imbalance position between the white and colored creates conflicts and serious problem in society. Colonization and slavery which is born by racism grows everywhere in the world. Colonization does not only take over a country or an area but also all aspects of life even the culture and ideology. They introduce their culture in such a way and slowly, the colonized culture will change into a new culture which sometimes becomes a brand new culture or the resistant one. As the same thing will happen in ideology, they will change it into their ideology and indigene people to their own.

Here, people need to start thinking about the solution to this matter. Many
people believe that people were born equally the same. People are all God’s creation and of course have the same position. It is human who make such a distinction. However, the impacts of racism have widely proven to bring only misery to the lives of all mankind. Thus, people have to remove it from the world to bring some peacefulness to the world.

2.3.2 Social Condition in America during Civil War

Before civil war happened in America, this place was divided into two areas: North America and South America. In South, people treat black people as slave, and they did most of works in field. Conflict grew in the 19th century between the northern and southern states over the issue of slavery. The northern states were going through an industrial revolution and desperately needed more people to work in its factories. Industrialists in the North believed that, if freed, the slaves would leave the South and provide the labor they needed. The North also wanted tariffs on imported foreign goods to protect their new industries, The South was still mainly agricultural and purchased a lot of goods from abroad and was therefore against import tariffs.

In February 4, 1861 Abraham Lincoln was elected to be president of America. In the presidential election of 1860, the Republican Party, led by Abraham Lincoln, had campaigned against the expansion of slavery beyond the states in which it already existed. The Republicans were strong advocates of nationalism and in their 1860 platform explicitly denounced threats of disunion as avowals of treason. After a Republican victory, but before the new administration took office on March 4, 1861,
seven cotton states declared their secession and joined together to form the Confederate States of America. Both the outgoing administration of President James Buchanan and the incoming administration rejected the legality of secession, considering it rebellion. The other eight slave states rejected calls for secession at this point. No country in the world recognized the Confederacy.

There were 23 states that were with union during the war, those are: California, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. The three of them became the setting in TAHF. Those are: Illinois, Missouri, and Ohio. And there were 7 states that joined with the confederacy, those are: South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas. In this civil war, Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina follow to join in confederacy.

The American Civil War was one of the earliest true industrial wars. Railroads, the telegraph, steamships, and mass-produced weapons were employed extensively. The practices of total war, developed by Sherman in Georgia, and of trench warfare around Petersburg foreshadowed World War I in Europe. It remains the deadliest war in American history, resulting in the deaths of 620,000 soldiers and an undetermined number of civilian casualties. According to John Huddleston, "Ten percent of all Northern males 20–45 years of age died; as did 30 percent of all Southern white males aged 18–40. Victory for the North meant the end of the confederacy and of slavery in the United States, and strengthened the role of the
federal government. The social, political, economic and racial issues of the war decisively shaped the reconstruction era that lasted to 1877.