

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

B.1 Theoretical Frameworks

This chapter provides a piece of further information about the methodology and key concepts that is utilized to analyze the data. The definition of the sociological approach and Foucauldian Power Relation discourses are presented in this theoretical framework chapter. This chapter also includes a discussion of previous studies to demonstrate the position of this research in comparison to others.

B.1.1 Sociology of Literature

Sociology of literature is an objective and scientific study of persons in society, as well as social and social processes. The sociology of literature is a scientific and objective study of humans in society, including social organizations and processes. To examine critical theory, the sociological approach involves studying literature in the cultural, economic, and political environment in which it is written or received (Semi, 1988). The sociology of literature focuses on the content, aim, and other factors implied in the literary work and related to societal concerns (Wellek & Warren, 1989). Sociology of literary works is a sociological study of literature that investigates literary works that address social issues in society. This sociology of literature departs from Plato's mimesis theory, which holds that writing imitates reality. Literary works can be seen from a sociological perspective by taking social issues. The social aspects are

concerned with how humans interact with their surroundings, community structures, institutions, and social processes. It was further revealed in the literature. The sociology of literature can be applied when literature is related to social structures, family interactions, class conflicts, and so on (Damono, 2002).

Thatcher's initial career started in 1959 when she was elected to Parliament. She served until 1970. On May 4, 1979, Thatcher was elected, marking the start of her 18-year tenure as Conservative Prime Minister. At age 53, she became the first woman to lead a major Western democracy and was formally appointed as British Prime Minister (Beckett, 2006). Thatcher's rule in Great Britain made her the longest-serving female Prime Minister in British history (History of the UK government, n.d.). She was also known as one of the most highly controversial politicians of the 20th century in Britain (Campbell, 2011). The Soviet media referred to her as 'the Iron Lady' following her speech accusing the Soviet Union of seeking global domination (Fisher, 2013).

Before Thatcher's reign as Prime Minister Edward Heath ruled as a Prime Minister from 1970 to 1974. Heath entered the government vowing to be tough on wages and trade unions, and conflicts with the unions marked his four years in Downing Street (BBC News, 2017). Their mandate is predicated on a plan to revitalize the economy. Despite their intention to cut back on government assistance for business, Rolls-Royce was nationalized in 1971. But, it turns out was in trouble because the

company collapsed and led to 80.000 workers in danger (Socialist Party, 2021). The Yom Kippur War was also a serious threat to the British coal miners because of the rising prices of oil. The emptiness of coal or oil made Britain work on power for only three days a week (Beckett, 2006). This issue led to unemployment rising. It was a loss of Heath and the disaster of the Conservative Party in the executive election in 1974 (BBC News, 2017). The Prime Minister succeeded by Harold Wilson from Labor Party after Heath loss in election.

After the Conservative ballots became a minority, Thatcher came to her candidacy. On February 1975, 11, Thatcher was elected as the leader of the Conservative Party in prevailing Edward Heath. Thatcher's rise to prominence allowed her to become the first female leader of a significant political party in the Western universe. Thatcher led the Conservative as the opposition in 1975 (Beckett, 2006).

The 1976 sterling crisis compelled the government to implement austerity measures championed by Margaret Thatcher and Keith Joseph during Heath's tenure. By March 1977, a Liberal-Labor coalition was the sole factor sustaining Callaghan's premiership. The prospect of the Conservative Party regaining power and Margaret Thatcher assuming the role of Prime Minister became increasingly plausible. The September party conference would serve as a critical test of her leadership, with economic policy remaining a contentious issue within the shadow cabinet. Although the conference proceeded without significant incident, the

matter of union relations remained unresolved (Beckett, 2006).

In 1979, Thatcher emerged victorious in the election. This marked the beginning of an era that would be closely associated with her name, with 'Thatcherism' and 'Thatcherite' becoming terms that encapsulated her brand of politics. Her approach was marked by its assertiveness and conviction, diverging from the prevailing consensus. Instead, she emphasized market forces and aimed to dismantle trade union restrictions (Beckett, 2006).

B.1.2 Michel Foucault

Michel Foucault was a French post-modernist. He was born on October 15, 1926. Foucault formed his views and ideas when his studies began at the Ecole Normale Supérieure. Apart from developing his thoughts and ideas, Foucault also grew interested in philosophy due to the influence of some of his teachers at the time, Jean Hyppolite and Louis Althusser (Mills, 2007). Five years later, the Ecole Normale Supérieure granted Foucault a philosophy license in 1948 and 1949, followed by the aggregation of philosophy in 1952. Since then, his career has been continuing for quite some time.

Foucault lectured at Uppsala University in Sweden before moving on to Clermont-Ferrand University to teach Psychology. Foucault taught in New York, Montreal, and Rio de Janeiro. Michel Foucault was also one of the founders of the experimental section of the University of Vincennes, which holds the honorary chair of the History of Systems of Thought at the

College of France (Mills, 2007). In addition to his extensive educational background, Michel Foucault has authored several literary classics. Some of his most notable writings include *Discipline and Punish* (1975), *Microfisica del Poder* (1978), *Power/Knowledge* (1980), and more.

Michel Foucault was a French postmodernist and became the key influence in defining the concept of power. A major significance of Michel Foucault's perspective was inspired by Friedrich Nietzsche (Miller, 1990). Foucault does not give a conclusive explanation of power because "power is not a thing, but a relation, and power operates at the most micro levels of social relations." Power is present at all levels of the social organism. According to Foucault, knowledge and power can not be separated, both create and shape each other.

B.1.3 Power Relation

The study of power relations in Michel Foucault's theory is essentially straightforward and easily understood. Foucault holds his own opinions about power. His understanding of power is both productive and reproductive. Power is not centralized on institutions such as the wealthy or politicians, but rather spreads and flows normally in disciplinary practices (Hewett, 2004). The "Governmentality" as follows Foucault, emphasizes differently from Marxist. The state for Foucault's views explained that a state is neither oppressive nor solid, but says the opposite way: they are fragile and has a great potential for change. So, for Foucault, the state is not defined as a superhuman agent with will and objectives

similar to those of humans. This does not imply that we should abandon the concept power relations of state, but rather that we should look beyond while analyzing it. Power relations exist between parents and their children, lovers, and employers and their employees. Power is negotiated in every human contact, with each individual having his place in the hierarchy, no matter how fluid it may be.

In "The Subject and Power", Foucault categorizes several points that are used to analyze power interactions. Some examples include institutionalization forms, differentiation systems, objective kinds, and instrumental modes (Foucault, 1982).

1.) Form of Institutionalization

The type of institutionalization suggests the presence of a hierarchical structure, which denotes disparities in position. This difference in position can result in differing interests and levels of authority ownership, as evidenced by the position of a president in the state government system, who has more decision-making power than a minister. Numerous examples of power relations within an institution. A simple example that usually occurs in daily life is a little family with a father and a son, and there may be a power dynamic between the father and the son (Rahmasari & Nurhayati, 2019), which the father is more powerful than the child because the father wields power, specifically as the head of the family. Another example is a lecture that has the power to influence or control its students who are studying in the class (Kurtulaj, 2021). The students must obey all

orders from their teacher because they will get good results for their class value.

2.) System of Differentiations

The system of distinctions that allows one to act on the actions of others: distinctions determined by the law or by traditions of status and privilege; economic differences in the appropriation of riches and goods; shifts in production processes; linguistic or cultural differences; differences in know-how and competence, and so on. Every power connection creates differentiations that are both its circumstances and its result.

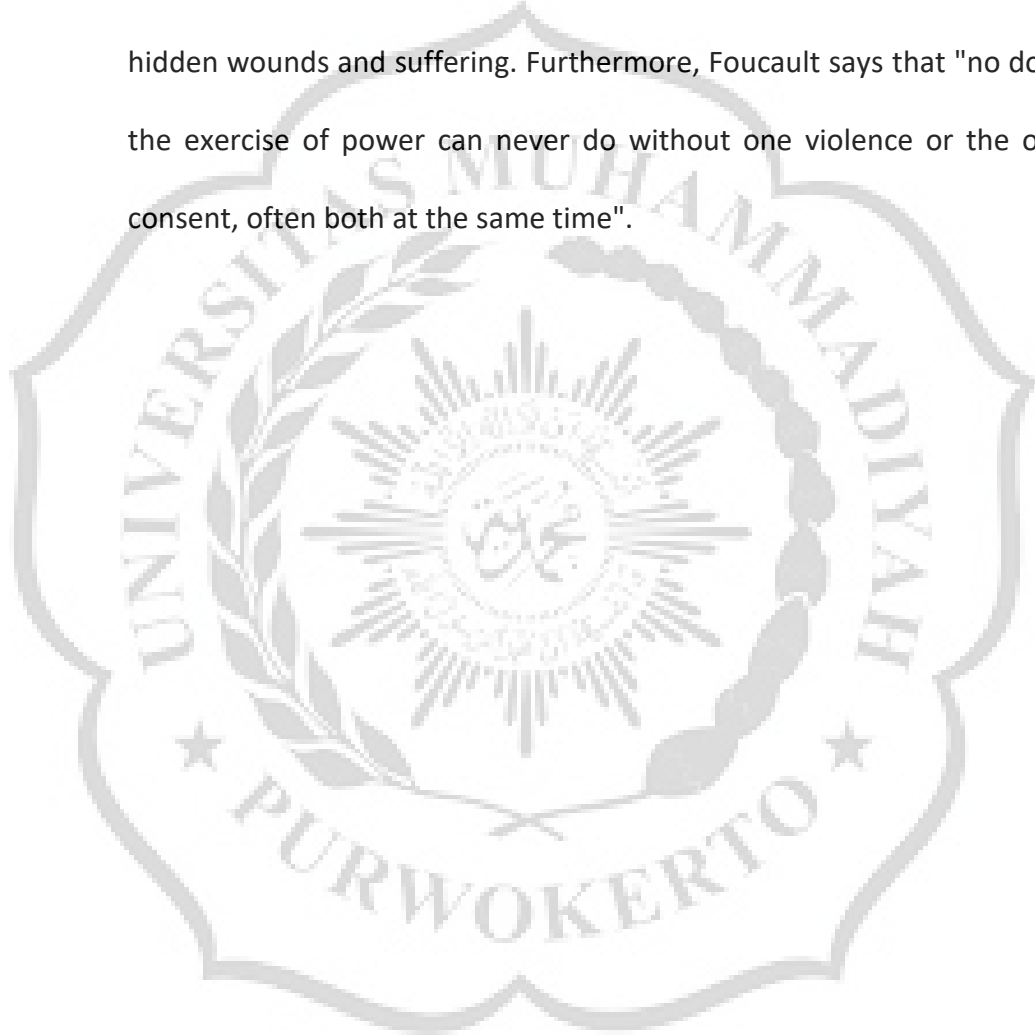
3.) Types of Objectives

Another point Foucault while analyzing power relations was the many types of purposes, such as maintaining privileges. It means the types of goals pursued by persons who act on the acts of others include the preservation of privileges, the amassing of profits, the implementation of statutory authority, and the performance of a role. As an example, if workers are punished by their boss who breaks the rules established. The boss who is plays a role as the owner of power in the institution of the company. Giving this punishment can be interpreted as an attempt by the boss to maintain their authority as power holders with greater rights than the workers in determining the standard definition of good and bad that the workers must follow.

4.) Instrumental Modes

The examination of power relations is explained by Foucault, who provides

threats. Various examples of instrumental modes, such as the use of violence that causes the object of power to feel more intimidated by the threat of arms, the effects of the word, economic disparities, more or less complex means of control, surveillance systems, with or without archives from the more dominant side. Violence has an impact, causing obvious and hidden wounds and suffering. Furthermore, Foucault says that "no doubt, the exercise of power can never do without one violence or the other consent, often both at the same time".



B.2 Previous Studies

The research concerning Michel Foucault's power framework has been conducted in many studies.

The previous study entitled 'The Existence of Power Relation Among Characters in "Horrible Bosses" Movie by Seth Gordon' by Ardhiansyah Aga Wardhana (2015). This movie study focused on characterization to better comprehend the representation of characters in the Horrible Bosses film, particularly the power relationship between boss and employee.

Bagaskara Kusuma (2023) also uses the movie as the object, entitled "The Impacts of power relations as Depicted in Dead Poets Society and The Pursuit of Happiness Films". Kusuma is concerned with the power relations depicted in two movies, Dead Poets Society (1989) and The Pursuit of Happiness (2006) which are used qualitative research using the Creswell method.

The method of the two studies above employs the descriptive qualitative method and the theory of Michel Foucault's power relation. The researcher uses the studies as the previous research because they use a similar theory and method compared to the researcher in this study. The gap in the study is the studies mentioned have a different object and this study uses *Iron Lady* movies.

Isrofatul Jannah (2022) in “Power Relation in The Best of Me by Nicholas Sparks’s”, describes the power relations amongst the main characters—Dawson, his father, and his cousins as well as the Power Relation between Amanda and her mother. Regarding this literary criticism study takes a sociology of literature method and utilizes Michel Foucault's power relation theory which has a similar method and theory to this research. The gap in this analysis is the object that is different from the object the researcher used in the movie. Meanwhile, Jannah criticizes the main character Foucault’s Power Relation in the novel.

Linda Pratiwi (2014) in her thesis entitled “Representation of Michel Foucault’s Power Relation in Deception Point by Dan Brown”. The similarity to this study is that Pratiwi’s research conducted Foucault’s tenets of Power Relation in exploring the American government to their political fields. The research uses descriptive and qualitative methods to find out how Foucault's power relations manifested among certain characters in the novel.

Dhian Zhafarina Cahyo Asmoro (2015), in the thesis entitled “Power Relation Depicted in Jeanette Winterson’s Oranges are Not the Only Fruit”, also uses a sociological approach to elaborate power relations the human social relationship among three aspects: family, society, and religion institution.

Another research that is also similar to this study uses a sociological approach and Michel Foucault theory, was written by Anfernee Dera Dwana (2018), entitled "Representation of Power Relation by Michel Foucault Inside Video Game Persona 5". There is a gap in the object that is used in Dwana's research which she explores the video game "Persona 5" as the object.

The research of Gartika Rahmasari and Iis Kurnia Nur Hayati (2019) also uses a qualitative study in a journal entitled "Strategies in power relations in a Fictional Work: A Foucauldian Analysis" which employs a similar object and theory to the researcher. The research approach explores power connections between fathers and sons. It is stated that the father has the authority to direct the child's life, and the child is required to obey. The power dynamic is highlighted when his son requests permission to marry a Catholic woman, although his father believes he should marry a Parsi.

Another previous study, written by Khadijah Ledy Yunia (2016) entitled "Power Relations Between Institutions and Individuals in Kazuo Ishiguro's Never Let Me Go". Yunia's research compared to this study uses a similar theory to Michel Foucault's approach to power relations. Regarding the research gaps, this study's object and method differ. Yunia applied the library method as the method of collecting data and the object is novel.

In the research entitled "Power Relations Among Factions in Veronica Roth's *Divergent*" by Gilang Nur Alfi Jauhari (2017), society includes the formation of power relations between political factions and resistance groups. This study takes a sociological approach to literary criticism by exploring the power notion of Michel Foucault (1997) as it is portrayed in *The Divergent* novel in chronological order. However, this study focuses solely on the power dynamics that influence the cultural and societal circumstances at the time of the "Divergent" novel. This research has a similar research compared to the researcher.

A paper study was written by Prinsi Rigitta (2018) entitled "Politics and Power of *ENTROK* The Novel by Okky Madasari". This research is aimed to characterize power and politics in general, as well as to analyze their impact. The method chosen in the research has a similar method. Rigitta uses qualitative descriptive methods. Meanwhile, there is a gap in the study above where Rigitta uses novels as objects.