

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abrams, M. H. (1981). *Glossary of Literary Terms, Fourth Edition*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
- Arafah, B. (2018). *Incorporating the Use of Literature as an Innovative Technique for Teaching English* in The 1st Annual International Conference on Language and Literature, KnE Social Sciences, pages 24–36. DOI 10.18502/kss.v3i4.1914
- Coker, M.A. (2014). *The Marxist Theory of the State: An Introductory Guide*. Article in *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences* DOI: 10.5901/mjss.2014.v5n4p527. University of Calabar: Retrieved by Researchgate.net
- Dickens, C. *A Tale of Two Cities*. Planet EBook, 30 August 1859. Retrieved December 20, 2021 <https://www.planetebook.com/free-ebooks/a-tale-of-two-cities.pdf>
- Escarpit, R. (2017). *Sosiologi Sastra*. Jakarta: Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia
- F. Rahman, S. Weda (2018). *Asian EFL Journal*, Vol. 20 Issue No. 12. 3 December 2018. Retrieved December 20, 2021. https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Fathu-Rahman/publication/342232031_Students'_Perceptions_in_Appreciating_English_Literary_Works_through_Critical_Comment_A_Case_Study_at_Hasanuddin_University_and_Universitas_Negeri_Makassar/links/5ee9c3bba6fdcc73be82b47c/Students-Perceptions-in-Appreciating-English-Literary-Works-through-Critical-Comment-A-Case-Study-at-Hasanuddin-University-and-Universitas-Negeri-Makassar.pdf
- Faruk. (2017). *Pengantar Sosiologi Sastra dari Strukturalisme Genetik sampai Post-Modernism*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Goldmann, L. (1980). *Essays on Method in the Sociology of Literature*. Telos Press Ltd.

- Goldmann, Lucien. (1981). *Method in the Sociology of Literature*. Translated by William Boelhower. Oxford: Basil Blackwell
- Heath, A., & Clifford, P. (1990). *Class Inequalities in Education in the Twentieth Century*. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society. Series A (Statistics in Society)*, 153(1), 1-16. doi:10.2307/2983093
- Heyman, J. (2018). *Marxism*, Article DOI: 10.1002/9781118924396.wbiea1860. University of Texas at El Paso: Retrieved by Researchgate.net
- Heywood, A. (2007). *Politics, Third edition*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Jadhav, A.M. (2012). *The Sociology of Literature: A Study of George Orwell's Novels*. Kolhapur: Shivaji University.
- Laurenson, D and Swingewood, A. (1972). *The Sociology of Literature*. London: Granada Publishing Limited
- Milner, A. (1981). *John Milton and the English Revolution: A Study in the Sociology of Literature*. London: The Macmillan Press Ltd.
- Nurislamiah, I. S. (2020). *A Portrait of Society in the Era of Revolution as It Shows in Orwell's "Nineteen Eighty-Four"*. *Postgraduate thesis*. Makassar. Universitas Hasanuddin Makassar.
- Perdana, S. A. (2018). *Social Injustice Reflected in Charles Dickens's A Tale of Two Cities*. *Undergraduate Thesis*. Surabaya. Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya
- Pfefferkon, R. (2014). *The Sociological Discourse on Inequality and Social Class in France. Facing an Unequal World : Challenges for Global Sociology*, ISA, YOKOHAMA, Japan. hal-01294712.
- Selden, R. (1991). *Panduan Pembaca Teori Sastra Masa Kini*. Diterjemahkan oleh Rachmat Djoko Pradopo. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press
- Smith, E., Nolen-Hoeksema, N., Fredrickson, B., Loftus, G. (2002). *Introduction to Psychology*. Boston, MA: Cengage Learning.

- Sydenham, M. J. (1997). *The French Revolution*.
https://www.discoverfrance.net/France/History/DF_revolution.shtml (February 14, 2022)
- Sztompka, Piotr (2004): Cultural Trauma and Collective Identity. In Jeffrey C. Alexander, Ron Eyerman, Bernhard Giesen, Neil J. Smelser and Piotr Sztompka (eds.): *Cultural Trauma and Collective Identity*, pp. 155–195. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.
- Taum, Y.Y. (1997). *Pengantar Teori Sastra: Ekspresivisme, Strukturalisme, Pascastrukturalisme, Sosiologi, Resepsi*. Bogor: Nusa Indah.
- Tomida, H. (2012). *The History and Development of the English Class System*. Japan: Seijo University.
- Utomo, Y. C. B. (2013). *Marxist Analysis of French revolution in Charles Dicken's A Tale of Two Cities*. Undergraduate thesis. Makassar. Universitas Hasanuddin Makassar.
- Wellek, R and Warren, A. (1956). *Theory of Literature*. California: Harcourt, Brace & World.

APPENDIXES

Appendix 1

Synopsis of Charles Dickens's "*A Tale of Two Cities*" (1859)

From April to November, 1859, Charles Dickens wrote "A Tale of Two Cities" in weekly installments. This method of writing a novel was genius. The suspense kept the readers excited about the next installment and it made a lot of money. Also, the regular person could read it. At the time most books were owned and read by the wealthy, but, since the newspaper could be passed around and afforded by almost everyone, it opened up Dickens' reader demographic.

"A Tale of Two Cities" is a beautiful story about love, requited and unrequited, set during the French Revolution. Two men, a Frenchman named Charles Darnay, and an Englishman named Sidney Carton are both in love with the same woman, Lucie Manette. But, it is also the story of the love of a daughter to her father. After eighteen years of unlawful imprisonment in the Bastille, Alexander Manette is finally released. His daughter, Lucie is there for him. Rehabilitation is difficult. A former brilliant doctor has been reduced to a cobbler. He makes shoes as a form of self-therapy.

A few years later, the story opens onto a court case. Charles Darnay is being tried as a suspected spy. His lawyer uses the mistaken identity argument. He points out that Darnay's looks are too ordinary to be a deciding factor. Sidney Carton, another lawyer, even looks like Darnay. So, he is acquitted. Darnay and Carton become friends. They even fall in love with the same girl, Lucie. She decides to accept Darnay's wedding proposal, and Carton pledges his undying and devoted love to her. Neither Lucie nor Darnay know of Carton's devotion and how far he will go to make Lucie happy.

Meanwhile, there is a revolution brewing in France. Many years ago, Darnay left France and disowned his uncle, the Marques St. Evremerde. The aristocracy of France treated the lower classes horribly, and the Marques was a prime example of the thoughtless, abusive nature of the aristocracy at the time. Darnay objected to the actions of his uncle, and other aristocrats. This is why he fled Paris for England and changed his name. Of course, before Darnay can marry

Lucie, he must tell her the truth about his identity. She marries him anyway, and they go on to start a family. Carton becomes a good friend to them both and is adored by their daughter, Little Lucie. He is still devoted to

Lucie and now, to her daughter. Darnay intercepts a letter from a servant of his hated uncle. She has been arrested and is begging the Marquis for help. Not telling anyone he is now the new Marquis, Darnay travels to Paris to help. But, as soon as he arrives, he is arrested. His wife, daughter, father-in-law, Miss Pross and her friend, Jerry go to Paris to help him. After a year and three months, Darnay finally comes to trial. Alexander Manette, who is considered a hero of the revolution because of his imprisonment, testifies for his son-in-law and Darnay is released. But, later that same day he is arrested again.

While going through papers left by Manette in his cell, it was discovered that Darnay's father and his uncle, the former Marquis had had Manette thrown in prison. It seems that the two men had raped a young peasant girl years ago. When Manette, who was then a doctor, couldn't save her. Then the Marquis killed her husband by working him to death, and her father died after being informed of all the horror, with a heart attack. Before being killed defending his family's honor, the girl's brother hid his youngest sister. When Manette refused the bribe to keep quiet, he was imprisoned. In the papers found, Manette explained the whole story and cursed the two men and all their children. The French court used this letter to convict Darnay for his father and uncle's crimes. He is scheduled for the guillotine. Manette is horrified and can't withdraw his accusations.

Meanwhile, Carton has arrived in Paris. He has been searching for the men that falsely accused Darnay of espionage. He finds one of them with Miss Pross. He is her long lost brother, and is posing as a citizen of France to escape persecution in England. Carton offers the man a way out. If he will help him to switch places with Darnay, Carton will let him go. The next day Carton goes to visit Darnay. He drugs his friend, switches clothes with him, and has the man carry Darnay out, while Carton stays in the prison in his place. Carton resembles Darnay enough to pose as him. A drugged Darnay is taken away from Paris with his family. The story ends with Carton going to the guillotine.

Source: Dickens, C. (1859). *A Tale of Two Cities*. London: Chapman & Hall (<https://www.planetebook.com/a-tale-of-two-cities/> , Accessed on 10 July 2022)

Appendix 2

Biography of Charles Dickens



Charles Dickens was born Charles John Huffam Dickens on February 7, 1812, in Portsmouth, on the southern coast of England. Dickens is remembered as one of the most important and influential writers of the 19th century. Among his accomplishments, he has been lauded for providing a stark portrait of the Victorian-era underclass, helping to bring about social change.

The famed British author was the second of eight children. His father, John Dickens, was a naval clerk who dreamed of striking it rich. Charles' mother, Elizabeth Barrow, aspired to be a teacher and school director. Despite his parents' best efforts, the family remained poor. Nevertheless, they were happy in the early days. In 1816, they moved to Chatham, Kent, where young Dickens and his siblings were free to roam the countryside and explore the old castle at Rochester.

In 1822, the Dickens family moved to Camden Town, a poor neighborhood in London. By then the family's financial situation had grown dire, as John Dickens had a dangerous habit of living beyond the family's means. Eventually, John was sent to prison for debt in 1824, when Charles was just 12 years old. Following his father's imprisonment, Dickens was forced to leave school to work at a boot-blackening factory alongside the River Thames. At the run-down, rodent-ridden factory, Dickens earned six shillings a week

labeling pots of “blacking,” a substance used to clean fireplaces. It was the best he could do to help support his family.

But when Dickens was 15, his education was pulled out from under him once again. In 1827, he had to drop out of school and work as an office boy to contribute to his family’s income. As it turned out, the job became a launching point for his writing career.

In 1833, he began submitting sketches to various magazines and newspapers under the pseudonym “Boz.” In 1836, his clippings were published in his first book, *Sketches by Boz*. In the same year, Dickens started publishing *The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club*. His series, originally written as captions for artist Robert Seymour’s humorous sports-themed illustrations, took the form of monthly serial installments. As a British novelist, journalist, editor, illustrator and social commentator who wrote such beloved classic novels as *Oliver Twist*, *A Christmas Carol*, *Nicholas Nickleby*, *David Copperfield*, *A Tale of Two Cities* and *Great Expectations*

Dickens died at age 58 on June 9, 1870, at Gad’s Hill Place, his country home in Kent, England. Dickens was buried in Poet’s Corner at Westminster Abbey, with thousands of mourners gathering at the beloved author’s gravesite.

Source: The Biography. (2017). *Charles Dickens Biography*.
<https://www.biography.com/writer/charles-dickens>. Retrieved on May 24th
2022: A&E Television Networks