

**THE VIOLENCE IN WILLIAM FAULKNER'S
NOVEL *DRY SEPTEMBER***



A Thesis

*Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Science Hasanuddin University
in Partial Fulfillment to Obtain Sarjana Degree
in English Department*

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MAKASSAR
2023**

LEGITIMATION

THESIS

THE VIOLENCE IN WILLIAM FAULKNER'S
NOVEL *DRY SEPTEMBER*

BY
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It has been examined before the Board of Thesis Examination on Friday, June 23th 2023
and is declare to have fulfilled the requirements.

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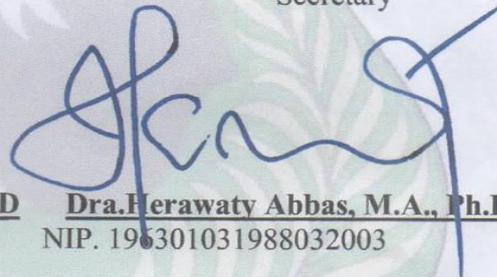
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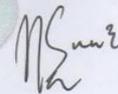
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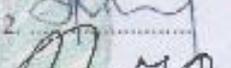
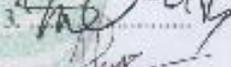
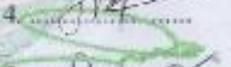
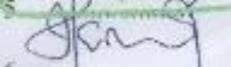
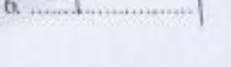
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AGREEMENT

On Thursday, July 6th 2023, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by **HARISA** (F041191074) entitled " *The Violences in William Faulkner's Novel Dry September*" submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements to obtain Sarjana Degree in English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

Makassar, 6th July 2023

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Hereby, the writer declares that this thesis is written by herself. This thesis does not contain any material which have been published by other people, and it does not cite other people's ideas except the quotations and references.

Makassar, 6th July, 2023



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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

First and foremost, the writer would like to express her highest gratitude to the Almighty Allah SWT for the grace and blessing so that the writer can complete the thesis entitled "*The Violence in William Faulkner's Novel Dry September*".

During the writing of this thesis there were many obstacles that the writer experienced, therefore, the writer would like to express her gratitude to all who have helped, encouraged, and given constructive inputs until this thesis is finished .

1. Prof. Drs. Burhanuddin Arafah, M.Hum Ph.D. As the writer's first supervisor who has provided guidance, direction, and encouragement to the writer so that the preparation of this thesis goes well.
Dra. Herawaty Abbas, M.Hum., M.A., Ph.D. As the second supervisor II for all the guidances and advices to the writer so that she can finish this thesis.
2. The Head of English Department, Dra. Nasmilah, M.Hum, Ph.D., Secretary of the English Department, Sitti Sahraeny, M.AppLing, and all the lecturers and academic staff of the English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University, who have contributed to lecturing and administration.

3. The writer's beloved Father Mukhtar and Mother Baheria for their pray, guidance and encouragement for to the writer during the preparation of the thesis.
4. The writer's bestfriends Andi Nur Atirah, Nurani, and Indy Christiani Imbo, Thank you for the help and advice you always give. The writer also thankful for them because they are always answer the writer's random questions while working on this thesis.
5. All friends in the English Study Program,especially classmates from BATCH 2019.

Makassar, 23 Juni 2023

The Writer,

Harisa

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ABSTRACT

HARISA. 2023. *The Violence in William Faulkner's Novel Dry September* (Supervised by Burhanuddin Arafah, dan Herawaty Abbas).

The aims of this research are to find discuss the acts of violence committed by white people against black people which are described in the novel. To analyze them, the writer examines the intrinsic elements of the literary work by using the structuralism genetic approach by Lucien Goldmann.

In this research, the writer applies descriptive qualitative methods to analyze, the data and in this case, the data is a literary work namely a novel entitled *Dry September* written by William Faulkner.

Through this study indicate that the violence in the novel is centered on social status. This means that black people often experience violence without due process of law. Racial hatred of blacks was a key driver of the violence described in *Dry September*, presenting a highly critical view of race relations in the 1920s South where black male behavior was criminalized while white males were free to commit acts of violence without fear.

Keywords: *violence, race, social status differences, genetic structuralism.*

ABSTRAK

HARISA. 2023. *The Violence in William Faulkner's Novel Dry September* (dibimbing oleh Burhanuddin Arafah dan Herawaty Abbas).

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk membahas tindak kekerasan yang dilakukan oleh orang kulit putih terhadap orang kulit hitam yang digambarkan dalam novel. Dan untuk menganalisisnya, penulis mengkaji unsur intrinsik dari karya sastra dengan menggunakan pendekatan strukturalisme genetik Goldmaan.

Dalam penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk menganalisis data, dan dalam hal ini data adalah karya sastra yaitu sebuah novel berjudul *Dry September* yang ditulis oleh William Faulkner.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa kekerasan dalam novel berpusat pada status sosial. Artinya, orang kulit hitam sering mengalami kekerasan tanpa proses hukum. Kebencian rasial terhadap orang kulit hitam adalah pendorong utama kekerasan yang dijelaskan dalam novel, menghadirkan pandangan yang sangat kritis tentang hubungan ras di Selatan tahun 1920-an di mana perilaku laki-laki kulit hitam dikriminalisasi sementara laki-laki kulit putih bebas melakukan tindakan kekerasan tanpa rasa takut.

Kata kunci: *kekerasan, ras, perbedaan status sosial, strukturalisme genetik.*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of study

Violence is unpleasantly coarse and rough to the touch, disagreeable to the senses and psychology, generally happen in society because of inequality power. Violence could be seeing as a misapplication of someone or a group physics that caused the paralyzed or died to the people as followed by I Marsana (1992 :425) that:

Violence is defined as physical attack on a person or animal, or destruction of property or anything that could potentially belong to someone.

In contrast, violence results from a combination of factors, including those derived from the perpetrator's social or cultural environment. It also results from factors that represent direct situational forces. Therefore violence harms those who experience or witness it. Violence can cause physical and emotional harm. Psychological disorders, including post-traumatic stress disorder, dissociative identity disorder, and creature personality disorder, are associated with experiencing or witnessing violence. Other psychological symptoms, such as depression, anxiety, and mood swings, are common among violence victims.

Violence is a very harmful act, especially to children. Today, there are many cases of violence experienced by children. They are not objects inhumane treatment of anyone. Children should be raised, cared for, and given education

well. Some of the above, examples are child victims of violence, which have not received care and support adequately both from the government and society. Vile behavior of parents, adults, or stronger people often ignored. Huraerah (2012:43) states that child abuse increase by fifty percent in 1985 -1992.

Moreover, the most successful violence prevention programs target all children, not just those deemed at risk of violence. Moreover, the death of children in the united states of America.

The purpose of literature is to reflect the author's intention and purpose. According to Rene and Wellek (1948: 94) in *Theory of Literature*, “Literature is social institution, using as its medium language, a social creation – but furthermore, literature represents, life and life is, in large measure, a social ...”

According to Jones (1986: 1), literature in a broad sense includes all written material. Because the general grouping of materials will vary in varying amounts; history books, philosophical works, scientific articles, dictionaries, magazines, school textbooks, poetry, plays, novels, and so on.

A novel functions as the disclosure and fragment of human life (in a longer period of time) where conflicts occur which ultimately lead to changes in the way of life between the perpetrators. This novel is a fragment of human life in which conflicts occur that eventually lead to changes in the way of life between the perpetrators (Esten, 2013: 7).

According to Abrams (1981: 119) novel is a type of writing part of prose fiction. Novels are narrative works distinguished from short stories and medium-length works, namely novelettes. Novels provide opportunities for many charac-

ters, conflicts, and complex plots, development of the environment more broadly, and exploration of characters in depth. It can be concluded from the various opinions above that the novel is a novel that showcases a variety of aspects of character education in which the value of character education can be seen.

Based on one of the article written by Oliver, it is stated that *Dry September* is a 1931 short story by William Faulkner. In the story, which takes place one hot and rainless September in the American South, a white woman accuses an African-American man of attacking her. The white men of the town form a mob to go after the man. Despite the barber of the town urging caution, they ignore him and pursue the man with terrible consequences.

The story is about psychological violence and physical torture experienced by Will Mayes, a black person who does not get justice for white people's violence. A darker theme is explored in *Dry September*, which is about racial interaction and the lynching of black people. As a result, visceral violence against African Americans has led to innocent people receiving punishment without doing anything wrong.

Based on some of the aspects above, the writer wants to analyze violence in *Dry September* by William greatest success has been found in school-based programs with committed and engaged teachers and parent training programs. Violent behavior still happens and most people do not realize it, even thinking it is just a joke/ordinary thing. Violence is an act that damages people physically or psychologically. The author also wants the readers to pay attention to violence victims because sometimes they need help but choose silence. Even though vio-

lence is a crime with penalties. In this study, the authors used a genetic structuralism approach to analyze violence in the novel *Dry September* by William Faulkner.

Genetic structuralism is one of the popular literary research methods applied to literary works, both novels and short stories, Goldmann (Yasa, 2012:28) refers to structuralism genetic theory as one of the sub-part of sociology of literature that combine the text structure, social context, and the point of view by the author him/herself. Genetic structuralism is also focused on the connection between a literary work and its social environment.

The writer analyzes the vision of the world view can be compared with data and social analysis of society. Genetic structuralism was discovered by Lucien Goldmann, a Romanian-French philosopher, and sociologist. The theory was presented in his book entitled *The Hidden God: A Study of Tragic Vision in Pascal's Penses and Racine's Tragedies*, first published in French in 1956.

1.2 Identification of Problem

After reading *Dry September*, the writer found some problems::

1. A group of men at a barbershop discussed whether rumors that a black man (Will Mayes) had assaulted an unmarried white woman (Minnie Cooper) were true because they thought a white woman should tell the truth.
2. There is a former soldier who urges everyone to find out what happened, but he joins the assassins.
3. Will Mayes was murdered for being African-American.

4. This whole short story feels like the author's restraint against racial discrimination in American society.

1.3 Scope of Problem

As mentioned previously, there are some issues with *Dry September*, as the writer has identified previously. However, the writer only focuses on the problem

1. A group of men at a barbershop, discussing rumors that a black man (Will Mayes) had assaulted a white woman who had not married (Minnie Cooper) is true, because they think that a white woman should tell the truth.
2. Will Mayes was murdered for being African-American.
3. This whole story feels like the author's restraint against racial discrimination in American society.

The research problem slightly touches the violence that appears in this short story and discusses matters related to the violence

1.4 Statemen of Problems

Based on the background and scope of the problem, the writer wants to raise the problem that is the core of the research that the writer is doing. It covers three related issues as follows:

1. How violence is described in the *Dry September* ?
2. What the story the author's restraint against racial discrimination in American society.

1.5 Objectives of Research

The research objectives are:

1. To describe violence in *Dry September*.
2. To describe the story the author's restraint against racial discrimination in American society.

1.6 Benefits of Research

This research is expected to be a reference and additional knowledge for further researchers in conducting similar research, especially on the violence in a literary work. In addition, this research is also expected to provide an understanding of racial and cultural differences as well as the impact on someone who experiences them both internally and externally.

1.7 Sequence of Chapter

Chapter I is an introduction that focuses on the basis of this writing such as background, problem identification, problem scope, problem formulation, research objectives, research benefits, and chapter sequence.

Chapter II consists of three parts, namely: literature previous, review research that discusses violence, theories, and approaches. This includes appropriate approaches to bring out the full meaning of the story that the writer has put into his work.

Chapter III focuses on methodology the writer uses to analyze the novel.

Chapter IV is the center of analysis, it contains an analysis of the intrinsic structure in the novel *Dry September*, analysis of data related to the social life of the author Wil-

William Faulkner related to the novel *Dry September*, and analysis of data related to the historical background or social events of the African-American community which conditioned the birth *Dry September* novel

Chapter V concludes the whole research with a summary of analysis and suggestions.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Previous Studies

To support the research reference material, the writer used previous studies as another references. They are Nasiruddin (2018), Sasmita (2020), and Siti (2015).

First, Nasiruddin (2018) in his research *Social Criticism in Lee's Go Set a Watchman*. This research aims to describe discrimination which is caused by racism as a reflected of social condition in Southern America 1950s after the second world war in the novel *Go Set a Watchman* by Harper Lee. In this thesis, the writer uses Genetic Structuralism approach in analysing the novel *go set a watchman*. The result of this research indicates that there are some discrimination which are caused by racism acts in the novel which is reflected as a social condition in Southern America 1950s such as voting right revocation, racial segregation, and so on.

Second, Sasmita (2020) in his research *The Social Criticism of England in Dickens' Hard Times*. The purpose of this research is to analyze social criticism by looking at the social conditions of England reflected through the *Hard Times* and the problems experienced by the characters in the story. This research uses genetic structuralism which discusses the intrinsic elements of the literary work and extrinsic elements. In intrinsic element explain the characters, setting, theme, and plot on the story. The writer has found criticism submitted by the author of

the social conditions that occurred at that time. The impact of social conditions was felt by several characters in the story and also influenced the condition of the city of Coketown.

Third, Siti (2015) in his research *Women Violence in Faulkner's Sanctuary*. This thesis aims to explain about the kinds of violence that is experienced by the female characters in the Sanctuary by William Faulkner, and how the effects of the violence to the victims. The writer uses Structuralism Approach in doing this thesis. The result of the analysis indicates that there are three kinds of violence that are experienced by the female characters in the novel. These violence are psychological violence, physical violence and gender violence. In this case, the gender violence refers to the sexual violence towards the female characters in this novel.

The first study is conducted by Nasiruddin (2018). The title is *Social Criticism in Lee's Go Set a Watchman*. this study has similarities with my research which discusses discrimination caused by race as a reflection of social conditions in South America after the second world war. And using the approach of Genetic Structuralism. while the difference lies in the object of research.

The second study is conducted by Sasmita (2020) The title is *The Social Criticism of England in Dickens' Hard Times*. This study uses a genetic structuralism approach that discusses the intrinsic elements of literary works. While the difference lies in the object of research, and the topic of discussion.

The third study is is conducted by Siti (2015) The title is *Women Violence in Faulkner's Sanctuary*. This study has the same topic of discussion,

namely discussing violence, and how the impact of violence on victims, also uses a novel by the same author. while the difference lies in the object of research, and theory.

In this research, the writer only focuses on analyzing the violence in William Faulkner's Novel *Dry September* using genetic structuralism.

2.2. Theoretical Background

Genetic Structuralism

The theoretical background used by the writer to analyze violence in the novel *Dry September* by William Faulkner deals with the literary approach of genetic structuralism.

According to Ratna (2004:123), genetic structuralism is a type of method in literary research that analyzed the structure of the literary work itself and its background. In other words, genetic structuralism analyzed a literary world intrinsically and extrinsically. Genetic structuralism was invented by Lucien Goldmann, a French-romanian philosopher and sociologist, the theory was written in his book entitled *The Hidden God: A Study of Tragic Vision in Pascal's Penses and Racine's Tragedies*, first published in French in 1956. The emergence of the theory was due to the structuralism approach, whose study only focused on intrinsic elements without paying attention to extrinsic elements of literary works. This is so that literary works are separated from their social context.

Junus (1974:20) states that the study of genetic structuralism is considered to have strength in the sociology of literature research because genetic structural-

ism has a clear theoretical basis that emphasizes the value of literary works. Other advantages are visible because in its analysis genetic structuralism is not only oriented to the text but also to the author and historical setting conditioned by the birth of literary works.

Genetic Structuralism seeks to improve the weaknesses of the structuralism approach, namely by including biological factors in understanding literary works. Genetic structuralism is often called anthropological structuralism, which considers a typical literary work from an anthropological perspective. Goldmann intends to bridge the gap between structuralism and genetic structuralism, which is the study of literature sociology. This concept theory was used by the intrinsic approach and the sociological approach. Genetic structuralism asserts that structure as a universal aspect of all human thought, sensitivity, or behavior, cannot replace humans as historical subjects (Goldmann, 1980: 10). It can be concluded that the background and real life can influence the creation of literary works. Literary works must have links and relationships with historical subjects, not non-historical subjects. That is, literary works must have a close relationship with the historical background.

As a theory, genetic structuralism is a supposedly valid statement about reality. The statement is said to be valid if it contains a description of a systemic and integrated order of life, which is based on an ontological basis in the form of the nature of the existence of that reality and on an epistemological basis in the form of a set of systematic ideas on how to understand or know the reality in question. (Faruk, 2015: 56)

Genetic structuralism has wider implications for the development of the human sciences in general. As a structuralist, Goldmann concluded that structure must be perfected into a meaningful structure, where each phenomenon has meaning when associated with a wider structure. And so on until each element can support its totality (Ratna, 2013: 122). Based on this opinion, genetic-structuralism is the forerunner of literary research from the social aspect which will later be referred to as the sociology of literature. However, genetic structuralism still prioritizes structural aspects. Both the inner structure and the outer structure are still considered important for the understanding of literary works.

The following is an overview of the theoretical basis of Goldmann's genetic structuralism theory.

A similar definition of genetic structuralism itself was mentioned by Rosyidi (2010: 201) that genetic structuralism is part of literary research that focuses on the relationship between a literary work and the social environment in which the world of literature is written. Based on this theory, literary works are not just written words that appear by themselves but are also the result of the author's subjective thoughts that arise due to the interaction between the subject and certain social conditions.

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

which explains that "The structuralist variant of Goldman's theory is termed genetic structuralism, in which literary works are analyzed in terms of their homology and correspondence to social structure."

On the other hand, structuralism defines literature by finding abstract structures that shape it. Literary works have a common structure. Therefore, the text of literary works is the main determining factor in literary analysis. Therefore, Lucien Goldmann's genetic structuralism also requires basic concepts, including structuralism as described earlier.

Therefore, genetic structuralism Approach is one of the approaches that are able to reconstruct the authors' world view using both internal and external analysis. This approach does not only observe literary work as an autonomous structure, but the genetic structuralism adds the genetic element such as authors' life and their experience, social and cultural condition which influence the authors in composing their imaginative works. The writer believes that literary work is from the author's idea and imagination reflected the social phenomena around him (Endraswara 2003:56). This opinion also supports Goldman' argument related to the author's world view that is connected to the certain space and time and it is called genetic relationship. Some of literary work that uses genetic structuralism approach can be formulated in three steps. First, the writer can analyze the intrinsic aspects of the literary work, either in particular or overall. The second is the writer will analyze the socio-cultural aspect of the author, because he is a part of social community. Then the last one is the writer can analyze the social and historical background that influenced literary work when it was created by the author.

In addition, Goldman describes that the theory is related to human facts which were also as meaningful structure in literary work. Goldman in Faruk (2012:12) said that all the facts of humanity are a meaningful structure. Facts of humanity are an effort from the behavior or activity of human being life either in verbal or physical. These facts can be seen from a literary works through the social activity, political activity, economics issues or even cultural contexts such as literature or art. However, the relationship between the existence about humanity facts and the structure of literary work can be understood through each individual's point of view.

In supporting and strengthening his theory, Goldmann creates a set of theories that are interrelated to one another. Genetic structuralism is these interrelated theories. The theories in question include human facts, collective subjects, and the author's worldview.

a. Fact of Humanity

Genetic structuralism is based on the hypothesis that all human behavior is an attempt to respond meaningfully to a particular situation. To achieve a balance between the subject of action and the object it bears, in this case the environment, it is important to ensure that the subject and the object are in balance. However, at this point, although all societal groups act on their members' consciousness, affectivity, and behavior, only certain specific groups can encourage cultural creation (Goldmann, 1977 156-160). Human facts as meaningful structures. The point is that these facts have a certain structure and meaning. Therefore, an understanding of human facts must pay attention to its structure and meaning.

Human facts are all forms of verbal and physical activity that science tries to understand. This includes social activities, political activities, culture, art, and others. Goldman (1970:583) in other words says these facts are the result of human efforts to achieve a better balance of the world around them. Humans and their surroundings are always in a reciprocal arrangement which is contradictory, but a meeting of contents.

Goldman stated that the scientific study of human facts whether economic, social, political, or cultural involves efforts to explain the processes of old and new balances. In humanity, there are a series of problems, including who is the subject of thoughts and actions (1975: 156).

In other words, this human fact is the result of human efforts to achieve a better balance with the world around us.

b. The Collective Subject

Based on one of the articles alappendidikan, the collective subject is the subject of social (historical) facts. The fact of humanity does not just appear but is the result of human activity as a subject. The subject for Goldman can also be the subject of literary works because literary works are the result of activities whose objects are the universe and human groups.

The collective subject is the group of individuals who constitute a single unit and the activities of that unit. Goldman (1967: 10) reveals that what distinguishes the creation of culture from dreams lies in the level of meaning relating to the collective subject, not psychoanalysis which has no libidinal meaning, because

there is no awareness of consciousness outside of individual consciousness, but every individual consciousness consists of both liberal elements, namely the subject is an individual and a conscious element that brings about the creation of culture, where the subject is trans individual. Literature as a human fact, as mentioned earlier, is not a naturally occurring phenomenon, but rather the result of human activity as the subject. Individuals with a libido drive cannot create it. Only trans- individuals can create it. Goldmann's subject is also the subject of literary works. This is because literary works are the result of activities whose objects are the universe and human groups.

c. Author's World View

Worldviews are directly related to society's coherent and unified structure about humans, their relationship with one another, and the universe in general. A class in a certain position in society can produce and develop a distinctive worldview due to society's structural conditions. Goldmann (1977: 17) defines worldview as the overall complex of ideas, aspirations, and feelings that binds a specific social group together and sets it apart from others. Genetic structuralism is not only a collection of abstract ideas regarding human life and the world in which humans live. In addition, it is a way of interacting that unites different classes. Swingewood & Laursen (1972:65) reveal that Goldmann developed his concept of a worldview (*vision du monde*), in which he argued that all philosophical works and literary works incorporate, and embed them with internal relations and external truths. A worldview is defined as a significant global structure of to-

tal understanding of the world. It seeks to understand the meaning in all its complexity and wholeness.

World views do not emerge from anywhere (Goldman, 1981: 112). The author's worldview can also be interpreted as a form of mediation (compromise) between society's structure and the elements of literary works. A collective awareness of society's situation leads to the creation of worldviews. That is, this view was born because of a collective subject with the surrounding situation.

Literary works express the relationship between social class or a certain social group and the environment. As the social group who have the same social background, the member of collective subject have the same experience and the way of thinking about their surrounding environment and how to make a better balance in relation to their environment. Those facts will make them unite as a certain social group and make them different from the other social group. It is usually called as a worldview. According to the explanation, Goldmann believes that there is a concept of homology between the structure of literary work and the social structure in the society.

Genetic structuralism has represented a total change of orientation its basic hypothesis being precisely that the collective character of literary creation derives from the fact that the structures of the world of the work are homologous with the mental structures of certain social groups or is in intelligible relation with them. (1975: 159)

The quotation above shows that the homology of the structure of literary work and the social structure in the society is not related directly. The structure of literary work is not aligned with the structure of the society, but in line with world view which grows and develops in the community. Then, world view is related to the structure of society directly. Worldview is a kind of ideas, style, aspiration, and the way of thinking of the social group that make them different from the other social group. Worldview in the society is as an effect of social condition where the novel was born.

The literary work represents the social context which ever happens in the real life. It is a product of trans-individual subject which conveys the idea and message from its social class. Therefore, the function of worldview here is to connect the social structure in the society and the social structure in the literary work. Goldmann argues that literature is as a meaningful structure that would represent a world view of the author, not as individuals but as members of society. Thus, it can be stated that Genetic Structuralism is a theory that connects the literary structure to the structure of society through a world view or ideology. Therefore, literary works can not be fully understood if the totality of the society is taken into account.

Goldmann understands the origin of literary works in relation to the worldview of the author's social group and the socioeconomic conditions of the people who give birth to literary works (1981:74). Here, the structure of a literary work expresses the author's social group's world view. Goldmann (1981: 112) defines worldview as the formulation of ideas, aspirations, and feelings that connect

members of a particular social group and differentiate them from other social groups. The author in Goldmann's view is a representative of a certain social group in his society. He incorporates people's worldviews into literary works. Therefore, literary works show their values through this worldview quality, as well as acquire meaning for society.

The entire theoretical background was used in this study. The author summarizes the theoretical background explained. As stated by genetic structuralism, the structure of a literary work has a genetic relationship with the author's worldview. Using *Dry September* as the research object, the writer chose violence as the topic of discussion.

Based on one of the articles on sosiologi.info, Violence is a conflict that is out of control by society and ignores existing norms and values, leading to destructive actions. Violent behavior is the result of extreme anger or compensation for excessive fear. Violent behavior is also a situation in which a person commits an act that harms himself or others. It is also an environment that hurts someone physically or psychologically.

Physical violence is the intentional use of physical force. This includes scratching, pushing, shoving, grabbing, biting, choking, shaking, slapping, punching, hitting, burning, use of a weapon, and use of restraint or one's body against another person. Causing harm, injury, disability, and death.

Violence not only causes physical harm, but it also has severe psychological effects. For example, if a child is a frequent victim of physical violence at home, he or she may suffer mental health problems and experience trauma.

Violence often occurs because of various kinds of problems in society. Be it inter-individual or group-to-group. Why is that? Because there is a differences, be it religious background, race, ethnicity, and physical differences. So that a conflict causes violence.

Based on the explanation above, the writer concludes that genetic structuralism approach does not only analyzed a literary world based on this intrinsic elements, but also the intrinsic elements of a literary world itself. Genetic structuralism approach is also focused on the genetic aspect of the literary world itself such the social environment where that world was written or the social background of the author his/herself.

In relation to this statement, Muniroch (2007:90-91) concludes:

“Genetic Structuralism considers the quality of a literary work is extremely determined by the degree of its coherency. It means that a literary work is considered significant if the work is the result of intense interaction or interrelation between the subject who creates the work and his or her environment. Therefore, the study of literary works cannot be separated from the totality of the social life and its social-historical relation. The study of literary works and human facts generally should involve two disciplines all at once, namely, sociology and history, to find scientific and realistic results”.

The quotation above implies that it cannot be denied that a literary work is not able to be understood sufficiently if only the structure is examined without collaborating with other disciplines. Thus, in the theory of genetic structuralism, it

emphasizes the collaboration between the intrinsic elements, which is the “inside” elements that build up the story, and the extrinsic elements, that is the “outside” of the story. This intrinsic elements consists of characters and characterization, setting, plot, theme, and point of view.

2.2.1. Intrinsic Element

According to Esten (2013: 17) the intrinsic aspect is aspects that build literary creativity from within and relate to structure of the literary work itself. Like, plot, setting, storytelling center and characterization, theme, message, imagination, and emotions." Opinion based Esten, the intrinsic elements of the novel are divided into plot, setting, storytelling center, characterization, theme, message, imagination, and emotions. Then, According to Wellek and Warren (1990:283) intrinsic element in literature are the aspects that form the embodiment of the literature world those aspect or elements consist of plot, character, characterization. Setting, and theme. As described below that :

1. Character and characterization

Characters are the individuals that present in a literary work, characters in a literary work have their own different characteristic and dialogues that can be interpreted by the reader. (Abrams, 1981:20)

Abrams also stated that, characters have different category in a literary work. There are major character and minor character. A major character is a type of character that frequently appears in the story, major character is also often to involve in the major events in the story Minor characters themselves are the type

of character that barely appear in the story, they have less important roles for the story and usually involve in some events in the story (1981:20).

It concludes that character is a person or a contributor in the story. especially in the play that has a different types of personality There are minor character and major who plays different roles in the story some of the characters are the protagonists and some of them are antagonists.

The qualities of those character, as in their personality and traits, likes and dislike, are presented by the author in the story is called characterization. Stevens also (1990:2) mentions that, “characterization is a method a writer uses to communicate information about characters to readers”. Thus, the reader will get the idea of the characters whether it is in an implicit way, that is by their actions, beliefs, and values throughout the story; or explicitly by the dialogues done by other characters.

Character is the human element in the story, the appeal to our curiosity and our sympathy (Langhlin, 1989:375). Character is one of the most important elements that can be found in a literary novel or short story form. The problem of characterization is one thing that presence in a very important and necessary fiction, because is not probably there is a literary without the moving figures and eventually making a plot. Every character has a different character and it can cause a conflict. Character is the quality of the mind and soul that distinguishing one character to another.

2. Plot

Plot is one the main elements of a play and it is what the characters did in the story Plot or sometimes referred as a storyline is the ordering events and actions that happens in the play In other scope, plot contains beginning, middle, and ending part. Plot is often illustrated as a zig-zag line that represents the introduction, the rising and falling action (Tarigan in Waluyo, 2001). Plots are basically created into five parts, those parts consist of:

a. Exposition

Exposition is the beginning part of the story, exposition sometimes called the introduction part of the story because the settings, characters, and the main conflicts are usually introduced in this part.

b. Rising Action

Rising action is the part where the main character in crisis by facing the conflicts and the story becomes more complicated in this part.

c. Climax

In the climax part, the story becomes more tense, it happens because the scene in the story builds up into its highest point. This is where the main protagonist encounters many conflicts or sometimes having a competition with the main antagonist

d. Falling Action

Falling action is a part where the situation in the story becomes more calm or less tense because the conflict that happens in the climax starts to die down.

e. Resolution

Resolution or sometimes called denouement, is the finishing part of the play where the story concludes, this is where the main character resolves the issues or the conflict that happened in the story. Therefore, resolution is the concluding part that resolves the issues and leads to the end of the story.

Based on the definition explained above, the researcher concludes that plot is an element that determine the action or the decision of the characters in the story plot has several parts called exposition that sometimes referred as the beginning or the introduction part, rising action or the part where the conflict of the story begins, climax where the story reaches its point and it becomes more tense, falling action that makes the story becomes less tense than the climax, and the resolution or denouement where the story leads to an end.

3. Setting

Setting in literary is all of the information about the time, room. and atmosphere of events that happens in a literary work (Panuti Sudjiman, 1991: 44). According to Kenney (1966: 40), setting includes the information of the geographical locations such topography, views, room, and the time where the story in the literary work takes place.

According to Hudson (in Sugihastuti, 2002: 54), setting divided into two, physical and social setting. The physical setting includes the time and place while social setting is the portrayal of the state of a particular society or social group in the literary work.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher concludes that setting is the place and time that portrayed in a literary work. Setting also divided into two, the physical and the social. The physical is more focused on the time and place that happens in the story and the social setting is more focused on the social group of people that portrayed in the story. According to Roberts & Jacobs (1987:29) “Setting refers to the natural and artificial scenery or environment in which characters in literature live and move.”

This implies that the setting of a literary work is the description of the physical appearances of the story. Everything related to the environment such as time of day, description of place, the social environment it bounds to are a part of setting. In short, the place, time, and the socio-cultural environment in which a literary work occur is called the Setting.

a. Setting off Place

The place consist of the geographical location, the answer to the question “where is the action of the story take place”. Kennedy (1995:110-111) mentions that, “To be sure, the idea of setting includes the physical environment of a story: a house, a street, a city, a landscape, a region. (Where a story takes place is sometimes called its locale.)”.

Therefore, anything that describes the location, such as a house, street, country, that build up a story considered as the setting of place.

b. Setting of Time

Any time of day, historical period, year, etc., the answer to the question “when is the story happening?” is called the setting of time. It is also supported by the statement argued by Kennedy (1995:110-111),

“But besides place, setting may crucially involve the time of the story— hour, year, or century. It might matter greatly that a story takes place at dawn, or on the day of the first moon landing....”

4. Theme

Theme is the point or the main idea of a literary work. In the book of Introduction to Fiction, Stanton was stated that in a story, we call the "Theme" or "Central idea" Like the central meaning our experience, the of a story is both particular and universal in its value it lends force and unity to the events described, and it tells us something about life in general. A theme may take the form of a generalization about life, a generalization that may or may not imply a moral judgement. (Stanton, 1965:5).

Based on Stanton and Goodman's statement above, the researcher can conclude that theme is one of the important element in a literary work, because theme is basically the main point of what the author wants to share in the literary work.

A theme is a central idea or concept, the answer to the question “what is the story about?”. This is in line with what is explained by Kennedy (1995:189),

“The theme of a story is whatever general idea or insight the entire story reveals... In literary fiction, a theme is seldom so obvious. That is, a theme need not be a

moral or a message; it may be what the happenings add up to, what the story is about”.

Briefly, a theme can be define as a representation of the whole story. Another essential point to be emphasized is that unlike characters, settings, and point of view, a theme is not described explicitly. It require a deep understanding and interpretation of the whole story by looking to other essential elements beside what happens in it.

5. Point of View

Point of view describes from which grammatical person's perspective of the story is perceived. Point of view is a technique used by an author to narrate the story. Point of view is the angle from which a story told, the intelligence through whose authority we view the characters and the action Point of view refers to the way a story is told. It is a method or perspective that is used by author as a means to present a story in a work of fiction to the reader (Abrams, 1999, 231). Thus, the point of view is essentially a strategy, technique, strategy, deliberately chosen by the author to express ideas and stories. In the book *Understanding Fiction* written by Brooks and Warren (1938:107) .

Point of view is the term loosely used to refer to the author's basic attitudes and ideas; for example, one may speak of a detached point of view, a sympathetic point of view, and a Christian point of view. More strictly, the term is used to refer to the tell of the story-to mind through which the material of the story is pre-

vented. The story maybe told in the first or in the third person and the teller maybe the more observer or much more than that Each potential point of view has significant advantages and corresponding limitations An outside point of view provides greater flexibility and suggests a greater sense of objectivity. An inside point of view provides more intimate, often more involving, narration. There are four types of point of view, those are, Omniscient Point of View, Third-person Limited Point of View, First-person Point of View, and Objective point of view.

Hardina (2021 : 16), states that third-person provides the greatest flexibility to the author and thus is the most commonly used narrative mode in literature In the third-person narrative mode, each and every character is referred to by the narrator as "he", "she", "it". or "they", but never as "I" or "we" (first-person), or "you" (second-person) In third-person narrative, it is the way to tell the story using the third person. The narrator appears in the one or two character point of view. The story is being told by an outsider person (someone who is not in the story). Third person in this point of view is depends on the perceptions of each characters. The outsider can tell or describe about the character feel, see, think or even hear. They could be able to tell the character personalities, behavior or even habits.

According to Semi (1988: 57-58), point of view is the point of the story which is the placement and position of the author in the story. Semi also stated the point of the story is divided into 4 types, namely the author as a character, the author as a side character, the author as a third person, and the author as a narrator or performer.