CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

From the earliest literary works that have captivated the imaginations of ancient societies to the contemporary novels, poetry, and plays that continue to enthral and challenge readers, the realm of literature stands as a testament to the boundless creativity and profound insights of the human mind (Herma & Astuti, 2022). Through the power of language, the writer has crafted intricate narratives, lyrical expressions, and thought-provoking dialogues that transcend the boundaries of time and space, enabling readers to immerse themselves in the diverse experiences that shape the human condition, to grapple with complex moral and ethical quandaries, and to gain a deeper understanding of the underlying principles that guide our comprehension of the world and our place within it. Literary works, in their multifaceted forms, serve as a means for the writer to explore the complexities of the human experience, to reflect on the universal truths that bind us as a species, and to engage readers in a dynamic and thought-provoking journey of self-discovery and understanding. From the timeless tales of ancient civilizations to the captivating narratives of the modern era, the realm of literature continues to evolve, offering readers a profound and enriching exploration of the human condition.

writer have observed, the study of literature is a uniquely human endeavor, ʒ from the innate human need to comprehend, express, and share the

diverse experiences that define the human condition (Wowor et al., 2021). It reflects the fundamental drive to make sense of our lived realities, to give voice to our innermost thoughts and emotions, and to explore the universal truths that bind us as a species. The expansive and diverse literary canon, encompassing a wide spectrum of genres, styles, and cultural traditions, offers readers a profound and multifaceted exploration of the human experience. Each literary work serves as a distinct window into the existential struggles of the individual, the complex social and cultural factors that shape our perspectives, and the myriad ways in which we navigate the complexities of the human experience and the natural world (Ismail, 2020).

Engaging with literature, whether through close reading, textual analysis, or immersive experiences, can be viewed as a form of active participation in shaping individual and collective identity. As literary writers have noted, the textual realm is shaped by a complex interplay of factors, including the cultural and social conditions that inform the writer's perspective, the personal experiences and worldviews of the reader, and the overarching themes and tropes that have come to define the literary canon. This dynamic interplay between the author, the text, and the reader is a fundamental aspect of the literary experience, and it is through this active engagement that individuals and communities can shape and be shaped by the narratives, ideas, and perspectives that emerge from the literary realm. By embracing the multifaceted nature of the textual realm, readers can gain a deeper understanding of the diverse tapestry of human experience and the ways in which

can serve as a powerful tool for personal growth, social change, and the

exploration of the fundamental questions that have long preoccupied the human mind.

By positioning the reader as an active agent in the interpretative process, literature invites us to engage in a dynamic and multifaceted exploration of the human condition. Through this interactive engagement, literature challenges us to confront our own biases, assumptions, and preconceptions, and to grapple with the fundamental questions that have long preoccupied the human mind. The act of reading grants us a rare opportunity to inhabit the perspectives of others, to step outside the confines of our own lived experiences, and to gain a deeper understanding of the diverse tapestry that comprises the human experience. This active participation in the interpretative process allows us to expand our horizons, reshape our worldviews, and cultivate a more nuanced and empathetic understanding of the complexities that define the human condition.

Literary works serve as powerful mirrors reflecting the complexities of human existence, capturing the intricate social, emotional, and philosophical dimensions of life. These narratives act as conduits for examining the prevailing conditions of society and the enduring human values that define various eras. Moreover, literary works function as vital social institutions, intricately woven into the fabric of human existence (Wellek & Warren, 1956). They encompass a diverse range of themes, touching upon the social, cultural, religious, economic, and political facets of life. Each piece of literature emerges from the wellspring of an creativity, allowing them to articulate their unique perspectives and

personal experiences regarding the myriad social realities we encounter daily. Through the lens of their imagination, authors can vividly illustrate the complexities of human interaction and the broader societal context, crafting narratives that invite readers to engage deeply and reflect on their own lives. This rich tapestry of expression within literary works makes them compelling subjects for analysis and interpretation, revealing layers of meaning that resonate with readers across generations.

The theory of structuralism emerged as a counterpoint to the prevailing emphasis on individual expression, authorial intent, and the unique characteristics of literary works, which had long dominated literary criticism. Structuralist writers shifted their focus away from pursuing truths in references or single meanings, and instead concentrated on exploring the validity of the relationships between signifiers (McGrath, 1985). In contrast to the traditional view that a text's meaning is determined by the author's intentions, the structuralist perspective conceptualizes the text as an autonomous, self-generating system of signs, where meaning is produced through the interplay of these signifiers within broader cultural and linguistic structures (Hardin, 2001).

The foundations of this approach can be traced back to the influential work of Swiss linguist Ferdinand de Saussure, who challenged the assumption that words serve as transparent descriptors of the world, instead suggesting that they derive their meaning from a system of relationships and abstract structures within a given . Saussure's binary distinction between the signifier and the signified has votal influence on the structuralist approach to literary analysis, as it has

shaped the field's focus on the patterned linkages among the signifiers of language, rather than on any real referents or single, authorial meanings - a shift that has called into question the notion of representation itself, as the structuralist perspective suggests that meaning is not simply a matter of mirroring or describing the external world, but is instead actively produced through the interplay of linguistic and cultural codes (Aiello, 2006).

Structuralism as a theoretical framework has had a profound impact on various academic disciplines, including literary theory, anthropology, folklore, and semiotics. The application of structuralist principles has challenged the traditional assumptions about the nature of language, culture, and meaning, opening up new avenues for critical analysis and interpretation. By shifting the focus from individual expression to the exploration of underlying structures and systems, structuralist writer has paved the way for a more nuanced understanding of the complex interplay between language, culture, and the production of meaning.

Structuralism functions as a fundamental approach in the field of literary research, highlighting the importance of intrinsic elements as its central focus. This methodology seeks to uncover and analyze the underlying structures that govern literary works, offering a deeper understanding of their meanings and functions. According to Sanusi (2012), Structuralism is distinguished by its clear objectives and critical perspectives, which together form a systematic framework for analysis. This analytical approach not only illuminates the text itself but also reveals the ultural and social structures that influence literary creation.

Moreover, structuralism provides a lens through which one can discern the intricate emotions and anxieties that the author may have felt concerning the societal issues prevalent during the period of writing. This approach illuminates the underlying tensions and cultural reflections embedded within the text, revealing how the author's personal experiences and the social context intertwine to shape their narrative (Moss, 1981). Furthermore, Eagleton (1999) stated that Structuralism is a theoretical framework that aims to reveal the underlying, universal structures governing language as an intricate system of rules and conventions. In this linguistic paradigm, meaning is not intrinsically linked to any particular sign; instead, it arises from the relationships and distinctions between various signs. The essence of meaning is thus seen as functional—derived from how a sign contrasts and interacts with other signs within the system. This perspective highlights that understanding language requires analyzing the network of differences that create significance, rather than viewing meaning as a fixed attribute tied to individual words or symbols.

Literature has long been a cherished vehicle for exploring the intricacies of the human condition, as writer strive to capture the nuanced and universal truths that define the human experience. As a uniquely human art form, literature provides a powerful platform for authors to delve into the depths of the human experience, revealing the fragility, resilience, and inherent dignity that characterize the essential nature of humanity (Gibson, 2017). At the very core of this literary exploration lies the profound and multifaceted concept of human dignity, a notion that manifests in ways across a wide range of literary works. The writer has noted the

ongoing discourse and examination surrounding the connection between literature and human rights, as well as the various conceptual frameworks that can encompass the rich and complex tapestry of the human experience (Nayar, 2016).

Humanity is shaped by the activities carried out in everyday life, including discussions about human behavior and interactions. It plays a crucial role in the unfolding of history. Based on this perspective, humanity generates social facts, which are also considered relevant facts in historical contexts. Moreover, humanity is not merely about biological or physical traits, but rather about the capacity for self-reflection, moral judgment, and the ability to understand and engage with the experiences of others. Based on Steinberg (2014) suggests that literature and the humanities are essential for cultivating this understanding, as they enable individuals to explore the complexities of human existence, emotions, and social relationships. Through literature and the arts, humanity is expressed and understood in ways that go beyond empirical or scientific definitions, focusing instead on the subjective, emotional, and ethical dimensions of human life. Therefore, humanity is fundamentally linked to the exploration of shared human experiences and the development of empathy, critical thinking, and moral insight through the humanities.

Novel is a written work of art by an author that tells about the life he experiences based on the circumstances around him during the process of creating the literary work (Sartre, 1946). The example of novel that came of is John Ernst ɛ's novel *The Pearl*. The novel took place of a modest coastal village. *The* blished in 1947, follows the life of Kino, a humble fisherman whose fate

changes dramatically when he discovers an extraordinary pearl, gleaming with promise. Initially viewed as a symbol of hope that could elevate his family's status and secure their future, the pearl soon becomes an emblem of misfortune. The unexpected success of this find throws Kino and his wife, Juana, into a tumultuous emotional and moral odyssey, one that tests the very core of their humanity. Steinbeck vividly portrays the struggle within Kino as he grapples with the allure of wealth and the encroaching shadows of greed, culminating in profound conflicts that arise both within himself and from the societal pressures surrounding him.

In this novel, the pearl transcends its material worth, evolving into a complex symbol of ambition and destruction. It represents the duality of human desire: a beacon of hope that can illuminate paths to prosperity but, paradoxically, also a source of chaos and despair when tainted by avarice. Throughout the story, Steinbeck intricately weaves together threads of internal and external conflict, revealing how fragile human values can be when faced with powerful external forces, such as economic hardship and moral decay (Bloom, 2009).

Studying literary works is a multifaceted endeavor that encompasses not only the analysis of narrative techniques and forms but also an exploration of the deeper messages that authors aim to convey. In *The Pearl*, Steinbeck deftly raises significant themes of humanity that resonate strongly within the social landscape of his time. He offers readers a poignant glimpse into the interactions between individuals and the broader society, highlighting the stark inequalities that pervade his life. This rich tapestry makes *The Pearl* not only a compelling narrative, but

also a critical text for examining the essential human values embedded within (Levenson, 2005).

John Steinbeck, a celebrated figure in American literature, is widely acclaimed for his profound explorations of the social and economic realities faced by the lower class. His works often delve into conflicts arising from injustice, greed, and the relentless human struggle for survival. One of his most iconic novels, *The Pearl*, tells a compelling tale of Kino, a humble fisherman whose life is irrevocably transformed when he stumbles upon an extraordinary pearl.

In *The Pearl*, Steinbeck intricately weaves together themes of greed, social inequality, and the elusive pursuit of happiness. Through rich storytelling, the novel vividly portrays how human behavior, moral integrity, and interpersonal dynamics can be warped under the weight of societal and economic pressures (Minter, 1980). Kino, initially content with his modest existence alongside his devoted wife, Juana, and their beloved son, Coyotito, finds himself on a turbulent journey after his fateful discovery of the "pearl of the world." This lustrous gem, representing untold wealth and opportunity, ignites a cascade of tensions that shatters the family's tranquility, leading to both inner turmoil and external conflicts that threaten to dissolve their cherished values.

The goal of this research is to unravel the intricate themes of humanity present in *The Pearl* and to assess how these values are illuminated through the characters' experiences. The focus will center on the moral and ethical transformations that l his family undergo as the discovery of the pearl shifts their lives

irreversibly. By employing a humanity approach, this research seeks to uncover how Steinbeck articulates his poignant reflections on humanity, as well as how the characters' struggles echo the universal quest to uphold fundamental human values amidst an often-unforgiving world.

1.2. Identification of Problem

Based on the explanation from the background, the writer formulates the problems as the main focus of this research, as follow:

1. The main character experiences a change in character when he obtains a pearl which becomes a turning point in his and his family's lives.
2. The main character experiences discrimination from various parties because of his race which comes from the Indian tribe.
3. The main character experienced violence and threats during his life while possessing a pearl that had a high price on the market.
4. The main character decision to prioritize the safety of his family or give up the future that is currently in his hands

1.3. Scope of the problem

Based on the problems found, the writer focus and limit the scope of this research to analyse the portrait of humanity and struggle against the threats for humanity only on the characters and characterization through their interactions and to each others.

1.4. Research Questions

The writer limits the scope of the study in this research according to discussion of this research object and the writer is also interesting to analyze the portrait of humanity in John Ernst Steinbeck's *The Pearl*. Therefore, the writer formulates the problems as follow:

1. What kinds of humanity and how they are reflected in *John Ernst Steinbeck The Pearl*?
2. How is the portrait of humanity presented in *John Ernst Steinbeck The Pearl*?

1.5. Objectives of the Research

Based on the research question, the writer would like:

1. To reveal the kinds of humanity reflected in *John Ernst Steinbeck The Pearl*.
2. To analyze the portrait of humanity that shown in *John Ernst Steinbeck The Pearl.*

1.6. Sequence of the Research Chapters

The Content of this research can be found in the sequence of the research chapters. Therefore, the structure of this research includes research design of the ideas will be shown in this research. The research design of this study is divided

ᴇ chapters. Chapter one is the introduction. It consists of background,

tion problem, scope of the problem, Research Question, Objective of the

Research and Sequence of the Research. Chapter two is the Literature Review. It consists of previous studies, theoretical background, and conceptual framework. Chapter three is Research Method. It Consists of Research Method, Source of Data, Data Collection, and Research Procedure. This chapter shows how the research was conducted. Chapter four is Findings and Discussion. It Consist of Research Findings and Discussion. Last, chapter five is Conclusion and Suggestion. It Consist of Conclusion and Suggestion.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.3.Previous Studies

In conducting this research, it is essential to review several previous studies related to the topic to gather valuable information that will aid in developing a foundational concept for this research. The writer examines various theses and articles that primarily focus on research addressing similar issues.

To enhance understanding and facilitate comparison with earlier studies, previous research must be read and comprehended in depth. In this section, the writer limits the review of prior research to those that use the novel the pearl as the subject of investigation, along with the theoretical approaches employed. The studies discussed here are drawn from theses and journal articles.

The first research is entitled *Irony in the Novel The Pearl by John Steinbeck* by Meliwati (2017) from Sam Ratulangi University. This study aims to analyze the type of irony presented in the novel and how they are depicted through the plot and characters. She used the intrinsic approach to analyze the plot and characters in the novel.

The second research is entitled *Analysis of Intrinsic Elements of The Short* *ıle de Suif by Guy de Maupassant: Robert Stanton's structuralism analysis*

by Winda (2019) from State University of Semarang. This study aims to analyze the intrinsic elements in the story such as theme, characterization, plot, and setting. She used the Structuralism approach by Robert Stanton.

The third research is entitled *Reflection of Humanity in Harper Lee's to Kill a Mockingbird* by Indra (2024) from Hasanuddin University. This study aims to analyze the reflection of the sense of humanity. He used new historicism approach as the main methodology and the cultural approach as a secondary methodology to examine the outside affect from the context.

After reviewing the previous related research, the current study identifies the similarities and differences between the existing research and the present investigation regarding the topic under examination. The prior studies have explored the concept of irony and its reflection in various literary works, with a focus on the intrinsic elements or structuralist approach to the research, as well as the portrayed humanity within the novels.

The distinction between the current writer and the previous writer lies in the selection of the research object. While Meliwati (2017) examines the same novel, *The Pearl* by John Ernst Steinbeck, she employs the lens of irony to analyze the reflected irony in her investigation. In contrast, Winda (2019) utilizes a structuralist theory based on Robert Stanton to analyze the intrinsic elements of the novel, and Indra (2024) adopts a new historicism theory to explore the humanity reflected in *To Kill a Mockingbird* by Harper Lee.

In summary, the writer has identified that these previous studies have already analyzed the intrinsic elements through a structuralist approach and the sense of humanity, which have centered on one or more characters. The present study aims to further explore the representation of humanity in *The Pearl* by John Ernst Steinbeck. This study seeks to delve deeper into the nuances of human nature and experiences as portrayed in Steinbeck's acclaimed novel, building upon the foundations laid by previous writer.

2.2. Theoretical Background

2.2.1. Structuralism Approach

Structuralism, a theoretical approach that has fundamentally transformed the way writer and readers analyze and interpret literary works, contends that the meaning and significance of a text are not solely dependent on the author's intentions or the reader's subjective perceptions, but rather are rooted in the underlying structures and systems governing the production and reception of language. This theoretical framework, which emerged from the pioneering work of Swiss linguist Ferdinand de Saussure, posits that language is a self-contained system of signs, with each sign deriving its meaning not from any inherent or fixed relationship to a real-world referent, but from its position within a broader network of interconnected linguistic elements.

Building upon Saussure's insights, structuralist literary theorists have sought to uncover the universal, underlying patterns and structures that shape the form and content of literary texts, rather than focusing on the individual author's unique creative expression or the reader's personal response. This approach has led to a profound shift in the way the writer understands the nature of literary meaning, as it challenges the traditional notions of authorial intent and the stability of textual meaning.

Central to structuralist literary criticism is Saussure's influential conceptualization of the linguistic sign, composed of two interdependent elements: the signifier, representing the material or auditory form of the sign, and the signified, denoting the conceptual content or meaning that the sign conveys. This binary distinction between the signifier and the signified is foundational to structuralist thought, as it underscores the arbitrariness of the relationship between language and the world, and the ways in which meaning is produced through the interplay of linguistic elements within a broader system. (Culler, 1977)

Structuralist writer has drawn heavily on this Saussurean linguistic model in their analysis of literature, arguing that the meaning of a literary text is not simply a matter of the author's intention or the reader's interpretation, but rather is shaped by the underlying structures and patterns that govern the text's linguistic and narrative elements. This has led to the development of analytical frameworks that focus on the structural

components of literary works, such as narratology, which examines the formal and structural aspects of storytelling, and poetics, which explores the formal and rhythmic characteristics of literary works (McNamara, 2012). By expanding their focus beyond the surface-level content and individual creative expression, structuralist approaches have revealed the ways in which literary texts are shaped by the deeper, systemic forces of language and culture.

In the analysis of literary works, writer require a framework to access the core elements of the text. This study utilizes a structuralist approach to synthesize the intrinsic components that serve as the foundation of a narrative. By adopting this approach, the author concentrates on the underlying structures embedded within the literary text.

Structuralism in literature perceives texts as systems of interrelationships shaped by broader structures, rather than as isolated works with fixed meanings. Grounded in the linguistic theories of Ferdinand de Saussure, structuralism highlights the fundamental systems that inform both cultural and literary texts. As Saussure (1893) indicated, language constitutes a system of signs constructed through convention.

Each sentence within a literary work conveys meaning and fulfils a specific role, ultimately coming together to form a cohesive narrative. Sentences unite to create paragraphs that encapsulate the author's thoughts. aussure noted that sentences can be interconnected while simultaneously

restricting the ideas an author intends to communicate. Authors express their ideas through each sentence, yet each reader's interpretation is inevitably shaped by their own imagination.

A collection of sentences constructs paragraphs, which convey thoughts and culminate in a complete story. This process establishes differing perspectives between the author and the reader, as each possesses unique limitations in grasping the author's intended message. Ultimately, the goal of the author is to express their thoughts through their literary work.

The ideas expressed serve as a means to bring the story to life in the author's writing. The freedom to employ a diverse range of words is vital to the arrangement of elements in a literary piece, allowing for categorization and evaluation (Hawkes, 2003). Novels represent a significant form of literary expression and serve as rich subjects for research through narrative methods that delve into their themes and stories. In this context, the intrinsic elements of a novel provide the foundation and framework for story development.

A structuralist approach emphasizes the analysis of these intrinsic elements, which play vital and interconnected roles within the narrative. This study begins by exploring key components, including characters and characterization, setting, and plot. Furthermore, narrative techniques are examined to deepen the analysis. The primary aim of this study is to luminate the portrayal of humanity within the story and to encourage

reflection on the messages that Steinbeck, as the author of this novel, seeks to convey.

2.2.2. Humanity

Humanity encompasses the study of human experience, values, and morality as conveyed through literary works. This theme reflects on the nature of human existence, social relationships, and responses to universal issues such as love, justice, suffering, and hope (Klose, 2016). Literature plays a vital role in illustrating humanity, serving as a medium for authors to communicate their messages and engage readers on an emotional level.

The exploration of the "sense of humanity" in literature is a multifaceted endeavour that involves examining how writer portray human nature, our relationships, and the broader ethical and philosophical dilemmas that define human existence. The writer and critics have long been interested in how literature reflects the human condition, particularly in the way it emphasizes emotions, struggles, desires, and the search for meaning. This review will synthesize some of the key ideas and themes that have emerged in the study of humanity in literature, focusing on works from different genres, periods, and cultural contexts.

The sense of humanity is driven by various things, one of which is the human condition and existentialism. The human condition, a subject of profound and multifaceted complexity, has long captivated the attention of philosophers, authors, and thinkers across the ages, as its intricate tapestry

of themes and questions is woven into the very fabric of human existence. At the heart of this discourse lies the philosophical movement known as existentialism, which seeks to grapple with the fundamental nature of human beings and the conditions that shape our lived experiences.

Existentialism emphasizes the inherent subjectivity of the human experience, recognizing that the meaning of one's existence is not inherent or pre-determined but rather something that must be actively pursued and constructed through the choices and actions of the individual (Hunter, 1993). A renewed focus on the individual characterizes this philosophical tradition, as it prompts each person to contemplate the reason for their existence, exploring the paradoxes, anxieties, and subjective realities that define the human condition (Emery, 1971). Empathy and social awareness also play a role in raising awareness of humanity. Empathy, understood as the capacity to recognize and share the feelings of others, is a core aspect of human experience and has long been a subject of examination in literary works. Indeed, literature has the potential to cultivate empathy by providing readers with the opportunity to engage with the lived experiences of diverse characters and perspectives, ultimately shaping their social awareness and understanding (Pereira & Campos, 2014).

The incorporation of literary classics into education has been identified as a critical strategy for fostering empathy, as it exposes readers a wide range of narratives and encourages them to consider the thoughts, notions, and motivations of characters who may differ from their own

experiences (Yonghong, 2019). Moreover, humanity can rise in the face of war and violence. Humanity has repeatedly faced the challenge of resilience and adaptability in the face of war and violence throughout history. According to Bolton et al. (2018), The wide-ranging impacts of such conflicts, including economic, social, physical, and psychological harm, are felt globally, even in areas perceived as tranquil, as they forcibly displace large populations and comprise the majority of worldwide humanitarian crises. Furthermore, Love, family, and the human bond. Humanity in the Face of War and Violence plays an important role in triggering a sense of humanity. The themes of Love, family, and human connection have long been central to many of the most enduring and beloved literary works (Fiske et al., 2017). Love, in particular, has been a universal source of inspiration, creativity, and philosophical reflection, transcending cultural and geographic boundaries. The writer has made significant progress in studying love in recent decades, suggesting that Love may no longer be as elusive or enigmatic as commonly believed (Reis & Aron, 2008). Love serves as an enduring theme that resonates with people from diverse cultural backgrounds, appealing to individuals across all age groups. (Valdez, 2020)

The concept of love has been explored and interpreted in myriad ways, ranging from the purely physiological to the more spiritual and profound. Love is a powerful force that influences a wide array of human activities, from religion to the arts, literature, music, drama, philosophy, ychology, and theology (King, 2004). Love can facilitate the formation of

a family, which then becomes a fundamental pillar of an organized sense of humanity. The symbiotic relationship between family and the strengthening forces of love can forge a robust bond between individuals.

To sum up, the sense of humanity in literature is a dynamic and evolving concept that reflects the complexities of human existence. Whether through existential struggles, empathy, Love, war, or cultural conflict, literary works provide insight into the ways in which individuals and communities navigate the human condition. As society continues to change, so too will the ways in which literature represents humanity, offering new perspectives on the emotional, moral, and philosophical dilemmas that define human life. Through these explorations, literature remains a vital tool for understanding what it means to be human.

Within literary works, humanity functions as a lens for exploring human emotions, relationships, and societal constructs. It invites readers to empathize with characters and their experiences, offering a reflection of real-life situations.

Moreover, humanity is closely linked to notions of morality and responsibility. As noted by Barnett (2018), humanity can be understood through the concepts of human flourishing and the safeguarding of life. These interpretations are informed by diverse historical narratives, including humanitarianism which often highlights precarity and the lvancement of human rights. To simplify, humanity represents the ongoing

process through which individuals seek to balance their personal needs with the influences of their surrounding environment. Humanity in literature is a rich and multifaceted theme, encompassing empathy, moral exploration, cultural reflection, and the affirmation of universal values. By engaging with these works, readers gain insights into the shared human condition, transcending cultural and temporal boundaries to connect with fundamental aspects of life and society.

2.2.3. Kinds of Humanity

2.2.3.1. Emotional Humanity

Emotional humanity refers to the understanding and experience of emotions within the context of humanity, encompassing the interplay between biological, psychological, and social aspects. Emotions are complex phenomena involving various cognitive, physiological, and behavioral components. Early theories of emotion often focused on biological and psychological aspects, such as the James Lange theory, which posits that emotions arise from physiological responses to specific stimuli (Coleman & Snarey, 2011). In this context, emotions are viewed as bodily reactions to external situations. Emotions play a crucial role in shaping social interactions and human identity.

Based on Nussbaum (2004) stated that emotions such as disgust and shame can influence our legal and moral decisions. Nussbaum contends that we must be wary of these emotions because

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they can obstruct our ability to confront our own humanity, including vulnerability and mortality. In a more specific context, research indicates that emotional experiences can also affect mental health and individual well-being. For instance, studies on the relationship between emotional intelligence, personality, and self-esteem show that individuals with high emotional intelligence tend to have better self-esteem, particularly when supported by an extroverted personality.

To sum up, emotional humanity emphasizes the emergence of human activities related to human emotions, such as showing kindness and care towards others through sympathy, empathy, and compassion. Showing a sense of interest in love as well as fear and anger experienced by every human being throughout the emotional process towards others.

2.2.3.2. Moral Humanity

Moral humanity has long been a subject of fascination and exploration within literature. Moral humanity, as explored in literary works, refers to the representation of ethical dilemmas, human choices, and the underlying moral frameworks that shape characters and narratives. Literature has long served as a vehicle for examining the complexities of human nature, the struggle between good and evil, and the consequences of moral decision-making. Whether through tragedy, satire, or psychological drama, literary texts often interrogate

what it means to be moral, to act humanely, and to navigate the challenges posed by societal norms, personal desire, and collective responsibility. This exploration has evolved across different historical periods, reflecting changing cultural, social, and philosophical views on morality.

The understanding moral humanity in literary works is the notion that the judgments we make about the moral content of a text may function differently than the judgments we make in ordinary life. This is because the context and purpose of moral evaluation in literature are distinct from the real-world scenarios we typically encounter.

Environmental literature emphasizes the interconnectedness of humanity and nature, urging readers to consider their ethical responsibilities toward the environment (Naylor et al., 2021).

However, there is another form of moral humanity called an ethical dilemma. An ethical dilemma, also known as a moral dilemma, is a situation in which a difficult choice has to be made between two courses of action, either of which entails transgressing a moral principle. It involves a conflict between different values, beliefs, or ethical principles, challenging determining the right course of action. (Figar & Đorđević, 2016) Often, any available choice leads to an undesirable outcome for one or more parties involved. Ethical

dilemmas can arise in various contexts, including personal relationships, professional settings, and societal issues.

The characteristic of an ethical dilemma is the presence of conflicting obligations. For instance, an individual might be torn between loyalty to a friend and the need to uphold a professional code of conduct. Or, as explored in some literary works, a character might choose between personal gain and the well-being of others. The resolution of such dilemmas often requires careful consideration of the potential consequences of each action, as well as reflection on one's own values and principles. It's important to note that what constitutes an ethical dilemma can vary depending on individual perspectives and cultural norms.

To sum up, moral humanity is a sense of humanity that arises from prioritizing the feelings of other humans first and then thinking about oneself. This sense of humanity arises due to prioritizing the interests of many people, including a sense of justice and fairness, and also regarding several rights in the system of power, such as the emergence of corruption and greed, which influence a person's behavior towards others to become more violent.

2.2.3.3. Social Humanity

Social humanity in literary works explores the intricate relationship between individual experiences and broader societal issues. *Social humanity* often refers to exploring and depicting

societal issues, human interactions, and cultural dynamics through literary works. This concept is closely related to the genre of the social novel, which aims to critique and reflect societal structures and conditions (Gastil, 1974). Such novels often highlight social injustices and promote empathy by providing insights into the lives of individuals affected by these issues. Several aspects of social humanity need to be considered, including social criticism, realism, empathy, social change, and sociological insights.

Firstly, social criticism introducing literature serves as a medium for critiquing societal norms and injustices. Authors use their narratives to highlight issues such as poverty, class disparity, and social oppression, often to inspire change or raise awareness. For example, Charles Dickens's works are renowned for critiquing Victorian society's treatment of low-income people.

Secondly, realism takes place as many social novels employ realism to depict the everyday struggles of ordinary people. This approach helps readers understand the impact of societal structures on individual lives by presenting relatable characters and situations.

Thirdly, empathy and social change could affect social humanity. Literature can foster empathy by allowing readers to experience life from different perspectives. This emotional engagement can lead to greater understanding and motivate social change.

Lastly, sociological insights could reflect the social humanity in literary works. Literary works often reflect the social realities and cultural contexts in which they are created. They provide insights into human behavior, relationships, and societal dynamics, making them valuable resources for understanding historical and contemporary social issues.

In summary, social humanity triggers a sense of humanity towards social problems that occur in a community of people's lives. Social humanity will ultimately form solidarity, prejudice, and division, and how a person's leadership influences behavior in the community.

2.2.3.4. Intellectual Humanity

Literature has always been a space for weaving the complex strands of human experience through an exploration of the faculties of the mind, the tempering of emotion, and the articulation of that which makes us human. According to Mousley (2010), literature needs to be read as a long meditation not on existence necessarily, but on those aspects of existence that are intellectual and philosophical, that interest us because they engage our understanding.

Intellectual humanity refers to exploring and depicting human intellect, reason, and ethical values through the lens of human experiences and social contexts. In literary works, this concept often

manifests through characters, themes, and narratives that engage with moral dilemmas, the search for meaning, and the role of intellectual thought in shaping human actions and societies.

Intellectual humanity is not solely concerned with pursuing knowledge or rational thought but with how intellectual capabilities are intertwined with human emotions, social responsibilities, and moral choices. It often involves a profound reflection on the human condition, questioning established norms, and seeking a more profound understanding of life, existence, and the interconnectedness of individuals within a larger social and ethical framework.

Some aspects include Intellectual humanity, such as moral and ethical reflection. In this case, characters in literature often grapple with moral questions, weighing the consequences of their actions and beliefs. Intellectual humanity in this context means the capacity to think critically about right and wrong, justice, and the common good while also understanding human flaws and complexities. Then, there is critical thinking and self-awareness. Intellectual humanity emphasizes the importance of critical thinking, self-reflection, and the questioning of societal norms. Characters in literary works may engage in deep introspection, considering their role in society and the meaning of their existence, often challenging the status quo in the process. Moreover, social responsibility and empathy take place in the effect of intellectual humanity. Many literary works highlight the role

of intellectual thought in fostering social change and addressing injustices.

Intellectual humanity involves using knowledge and awareness to promote empathy, solidarity, and advocacy for those marginalized in society. Literature can portray characters who use their intellect to question oppressive systems or help others. Furthermore, existential inquiry and meaning as the cherry on top of this humanity. In some literary works, intellectual humanity explores existential themes such as the search for meaning, the nature of suffering, and the human need for connection. This involves questioning life's purpose, reason's role in understanding the world, and the relationship between the individual and the collective.

To sum up, the exploration of intellectual humanity in literary works reveals a multifaceted understanding of human nature, wherein reason, morality, curiosity, critical thinking, ignorance, and consciousness converge. From the rational inquiries of Enlightenment thinkers to the existential struggles of modernist literature, the theme of intellectual humanity provides a lens through which authors critique society, explore the complexities of human consciousness, and engage with philosophical questions of existence. The portrayal of intellectual humanity in literature reflects the intellectual climate of a given time and continues to offer a rich insight into the human condition.

2.2.3.5. Spiritual Humanity

Spiritual humanity in literature explores the profound and multifaceted relationship between human beings and the spiritual or transcendent aspects of existence. This theme has been a cornerstone of literary works across cultures and eras, reflecting humanity's quest for meaning, moral values, and connection with the divine or the metaphysical.

Spiritual humanity in literature mirrors humanity's deepest concerns about existence, morality, and transcendence. From religious allegories to posthumanist narratives, these works invite readers to explore their inner worlds while grappling with universal questions about purpose, ethics, and the divine. By addressing personal spirituality and collective human values, literature remains a powerful medium for understanding the spiritual dimensions of life across time and cultures (Bilyk, 2023).

To sum up, spiritual humanity takes its place in humanity, which contains faith and beliefs, purpose regarding religious relationships, and their areas of authority.

2.2.3.6. Biological Humanity

Biological humanity examines how human biology, physiology, and the natural world influence human identity and experience. This theme is explored through various lenses, including the depiction of the human body, the relationship between humans and nature, and the implications of biological science on human life. There is an indicator of biological humanity, such as embodiment and physicality. Literature often explores the human body as a site of vulnerability, power, and identity. Works focusing on embodiment highlight how physical experiences shape personal and social identities (Niekerk & Niemandt, 2019).

Then, there is a human-nature relationship. The interaction between humans and their natural environment is a recurring theme. According to Bilali (2020), the relationship between humans and nature examines how humans adapt to and modify their surroundings, as seen in narratives about agriculture and sustainability.

To sum up, biological humanity in literature serves as a lens through which authors explore the complexities of human existence as influenced by biology and nature. Literary works provide insight into how biology shapes our understanding of identity, culture, and society by examining embodiment, human-nature interactions, instinct, survivability, and vulnerability. These narratives challenge readers to consider the implications of our biological makeup on both individual lives and collective human experiences.

2.2.3.7. Creative Humanity

Creative humanity encompasses exploring human creativity as a defining characteristic of the human experience. This theme is reflected in various forms of expression, including narrative techniques, character development, and the interplay between culture and individual creativity.

Creative humanity refers to the portrayal of human experience through imaginative and artistic expression, where writers explore, reflect upon, and critique the complexities of human nature, society, and culture. It is the concept that humans, through creativity, can shape and define their world, expressing their thoughts, emotions, and struggles in ways that resonate across time and space. Literature reflects the diverse ways creativity shapes our understanding of what it means to be human. These themes enrich literary discourse and invite readers to engage with their creative potential within a broader cultural framework.

Creative humanity often manifests, such as imaginative narratives. Literature reflects humans' capacity to imagine worlds, situations, and experiences. Imaginative narratives can include works of fiction, fantasy, or speculative fiction, where human creativity transcends the boundaries of reality (Yuldasheva & Baltabaeva, 2024). Then, there is character exploration, when writers delve into the character's psyche, exploring their motivations, desires, and flaws.

It means the character exploration function brings to life the multifaceted nature of humanity, showing both strengths and vulnerabilities.

Moreover, cultural and societal critique affect the creativity of humanity to be used. Literature serves as a mirror to society, offering commentary on social issues, historical events, and cultural norms. Through creative expression, writers engage with and challenge the status quo, often advocating for change. Furthermore, emotional and philosophical depth make the final contribution to creative humanity. Creative humanity in literature involves exploring the core emotions and existential questions that define the human experience, such as love, death, purpose, freedom, and identity.

To summarize, creative humanity in literature reflects the vastness of human thought and emotion, allowing readers to engage with profound ideas and universal truths that connect people across time and space. It showcases the power of human creativity to entertain, inspire, educate, and provoke reflection.

2.2.3.8. Contradictory Humanity

The contradictions and complexity of the human condition has fascinated a lot of researchers for a long time, in some cases, as they analysed the different representations of the human condition across literary genres and across literary eras. This kind of humanity

interested the writer to realize that humans are not a single thread, nor a simple one, but rather a kind of diverse and paradoxical fabric woven by other weaves. Moreover, the literary depiction of humanity often grapples with the notion that human beings face a variety of moral challenges and that praiseworthy people are not necessarily the norm (Schlimm, 2021).

Contradictory humanity refers to depicting human beings as complex, multifaceted, and often inconsistent in their thoughts, actions, and emotions. It highlights the tension between different, sometimes opposing, aspects of human nature and behavior, such as good and evil, rationality and impulsiveness, selflessness and selfishness, or love and hatred. This concept reflects the inherent contradictions within individuals and societies, showing how people can simultaneously embody conflicting values, desires, and actions.

Contradictory humanity serves several purposes: character complexity, exploration of moral ambiguity, conflict and tension, and social commentary. Character complexity refers to characters in literature that often embody contradictions—an idealistic hero who succumbs to temptation, a villain with moments of compassion, or a seemingly good character making morally questionable decisions. This adds depth and authenticity to characters, making them more relatable and human.

In order to explore moral ambiguity, literature using contradictory humanity often challenges clear-cut distinctions between right and wrong. It explores the gray areas of human behavior, reflecting that people may act against their values or fail to live up to their ideals. Then, conflict and tension show that contradictory humanity can be a source of internal conflict for characters, as they struggle with opposing desires or principles. This conflict often drives the narrative and deepens the thematic exploration of the story. Social commentary added through the portrayal of contradictory individuals or societies, literature can critique social norms, values, and institutions, showing how they foster contradictions or fail to align with the complexities of human life.

Overall, contradictory humanity in literature reflects people's unpredictable, paradoxical nature. It suggests that human beings are not easily defined or understood and often live in tension with their desires, beliefs, and actions. Also, contradictory humanity generally discusses hope, despair, selfishness, harmony, and conflict. This complexity enriches literary characters and stories, offering readers a deeper understanding of the human experience.

2.2.3.9. Universal Humanity

The literary works medium has long functioned as a canvas upon which the universal aspects of the human experience have been intricately woven, creating a tapestry that transcends the constraints of time, culture, and language. Embedded within this intricate fabric are the shared experiences, emotions, and aspirations that define the human condition, serving as the unifying threads that connect individuals across diverse circumstances. The concept of universal humanity in literature transcends national, temporal, and cultural boundaries, reflecting the shared human experiences and values that unite people globally (Manugeren & Hidayati, 2018).

Universal humanity refers to themes, experiences, and emotions that transcend cultural, temporal, and geographical boundaries. Universal humanity examines how various literary works explore universal aspects of the human condition, focusing on shared experiences such as love, suffering, morality, and the quest for meaning. Universal humanity contains the value of shared human experiences, cultural expression of love, suffering, and existential themes.

Universal humanity in literary works serves as a bridge connecting diverse cultures through shared themes and experiences. By examining archetypes, emotional struggles, cultural expressions of love, and the inevitability of suffering, literature reveals profound insights into what it means to be human. This exploration fosters a

more profound understanding among readers and emphasizes the interconnectedness of human experiences across time and space. Through these narratives, literature continues to affirm our shared humanity amidst our differences.

2.3. Conceptual Framework

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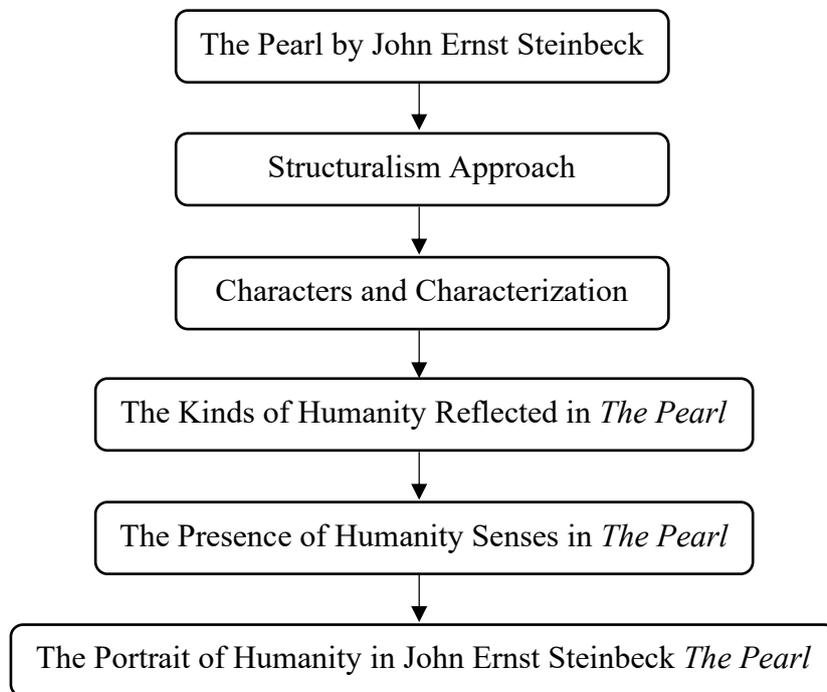
Picture 1. Conceptual Framework of *The Portrait of Humanity In John Ernst Steinbeck The Pearl.*