



THE UNREACHABLE DREAM OF LABOR IN JOHN STEINBECK'S *THE GRAPES OF WRATH*

THESIS

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JEMBER UNIVERSITY

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THESIS

A Thesis Presented to the English Department, Faculty of Letters,
Jember University as one of the Requirements to Get
The Award of SarjanaSastra Degree
In English Study

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DEDICATION

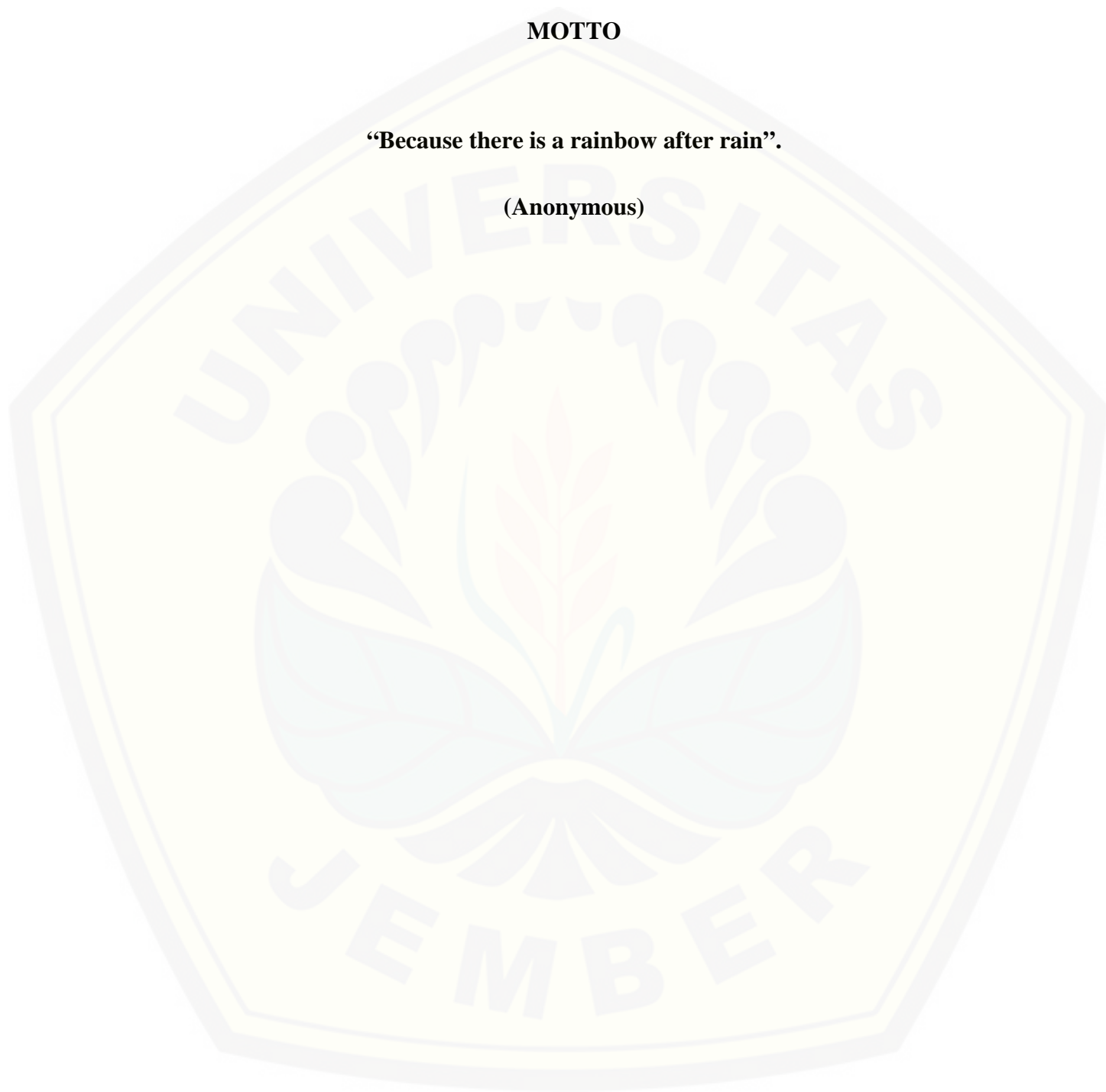
With love and sincerity, I proudly dedicate my thesis to:

1. My beloved mother, Kartini, and my father, Kahono. Thank you for all your love, patience, support, and your endless prayer for my success.
2. The one and only, Rio Febriansyah Danuwijaya, thank you for being the rainbow in my life.
3. My Alma Mater

MOTTO

“Because there is a rainbow after rain”.

(Anonymous)



DECLARATION

I hereby state that the thesis entitled “The Unreachable Dream of Labor in John Steinbeck’s *The Grapes of Wrath*” is an original piece of writing. I declare that the analysis and the result described in this thesis have never been submitted for any degree or any publications.

I certify to the best of my knowledge that all sources used any help received in the preparation of this thesis have been acknowledged.

Jember, 31 Agustus 2015

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SUMMARY

**The Unreachable Dream of Labor in John Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath*;
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The Grapes of Wrath is a novel written by John Steinbeck. This research is focused on the unreachable dream of labor, the effects of capitalism which make the condition become harder. The dream of labor become unreachable because the capitalism make the labor becomes object exploitation of high class. Further, the labor does not has power to do anything even they lose their home, land, and job.

There are three problem to discuss in this research. The first is the unreachable dream of labor in the novel, then, the worldview prevailed in the novel, and the last is the ideology constructed in the society. In this research, I use qualitative research method and qualitative data to analyze this research

The primary data of this research are the statements related to unreachable dream in the novel. The secondary data of this research is all information related to American society and capitalism in the book, journal, or internet sources. The form of data are statement including sentences and paragraph.

In this research, the dream becomes unreachable because the effects of great depression and capitalism. In this condition the labor only becomes the object of exploitation by the high class. Here, the high class becomes luckier because they can control the market system.

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thesis may have a good contribution toward the English Studies, especially to English Literature Students.

Jember, 31 Agustus 2015

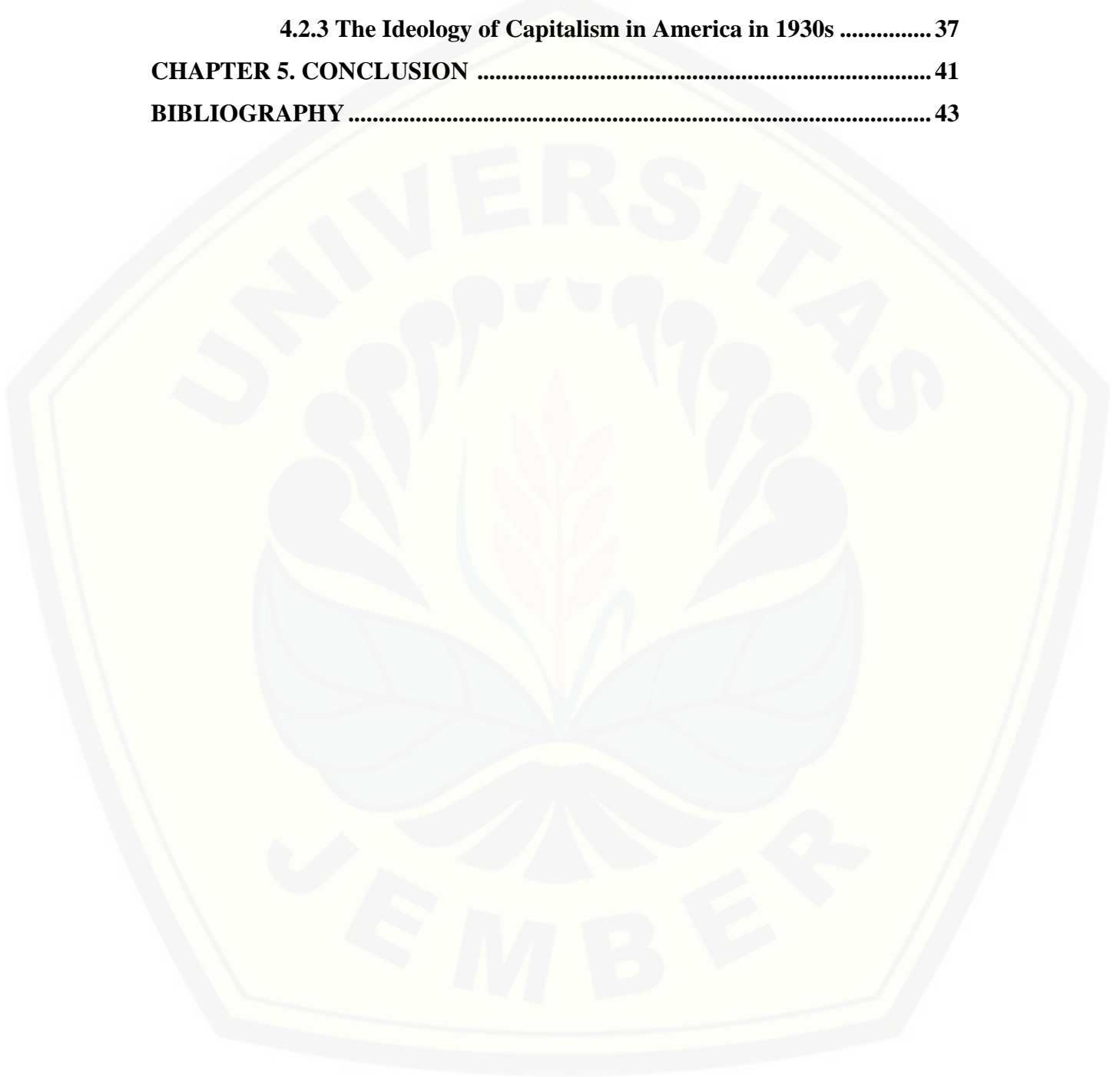
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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of Study

Literary works are the product of humans thought. There are many kinds of literary works, such as novel, poem, drama, and short story. Then the most popular ones are novel. The story inside the novel looks like the story in real life. Then in literature, there are a lot of aspect that can be analyzed, such as psychological, feminism, post-colonial, Marxism, and sociological. Related to the sociological aspect, the aspect that will be analyzed is sociology of literature inside the literary work. Sociology of literature has close relation with the position of human as social creature.

In this thesis, I analyze *The Grapes of Wrath* as my research object related to sociology of literature. *The Grapes of Wrath* is the popular book written by John Steinbeck. The book published at 14th April 1939 by The Viking Press - James Lloyd. This book made for criticizing the social condition and the political views in that era. The story explains about the Joad Family who forced to leave their land and home because their father “Pa Joad” has debt with the bank. Then the bank confiscates their prosperity without giving replacement. Actually, not only the Joad family who forced to leave their land but the society also faced the same condition.

This novel has close relation with John Steinbeck biography. John Steinbeck was born in Salinas, California on 27th February 1902. “**John Steinbeck** (1902-1968), born in Salinas, California, came from a family of moderate means. He worked his way through college at Stanford University but never graduated. In 1925 he went to New York, where he tried for a few years to establish himself as a free-lance writer, but he failed and returned to California. After publishing some novels and short stories, Steinbeck first became widely known with *Tortilla Flat* (1935), a series of humorous stories about

Montereypaisanos.”

(

http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/literature/laureates/1962/steinbeck-bio.html accessed on 28th October 2014 @6.15pm). According to the quotation we can understand that John Steinbeck came from moderate family. He had studied in Stanford University but he never graduated. It means that actually he wants to find a better job by being a graduation student. But he never graduated. He also tried to go to another state but he cannot reach his dream to find a better life. He ever became a laborer when he was study in Stanford University. Based on this explanation, we can conclude that some parts of the novel are Steinbeck Portrayal.

I discuss about the social problem in this novel. It comes from the topic and theme that discusses the social reality in the novel, such as the social condition of labor, the economic condition in that era, the treatment that got by lower class, and the way to survive from the pressure. Besides, I also explain about the unreachable dream of the labor inside the novel. How does the unreachable dream of labor. Here, Steinbeck explains the social problem from the general to specific problem, such as; first he explained about the social condition that faced by the labor, then he told about the way to survive, but in the last he told that everything was not easy as it seemed.

We need a suitable theory to analyze the novel deeper. There are a lot of theory from the expert that discuss about the sociology of literature such as Karl Marx, Alan Swingewood, Lucien Goldmann and many others. Here I use Genetic Structuralism theory by Lucien Goldmann. “Genetic structuralism is the mixing between structuralism and Marxism. In the same manner as structuralism, genetic structuralism understands anything in this world, including literary work, as a structure. That is why, the effort of genetic structuralism to understand literary work is directed on the effort to find the structure of that work” (Faruk, 2012:159). Based on this statement we can understand that genetic structuralism is the combination of structuralism and Marxism. Structuralism is term or belief that everything in this world has a structure. Something called as a structure when it

established a complete unity and it is not a mixing or the quantity of some parts (Faruk, 2012:155). Then Marxism believes that literary work is an ideologist system which can be separated from the struggle of social class (Faruk, 2012:157). Then literary work not only has a structure but also has a meaning (Faruk, 2010:57).

The novel is analyzed in some parts in genetic structuralism, such as the worldview that appears or prevails in the novel and the significant structure. The worldview is the author view and the class social or a group of people that have same idea or view to a problem. The worldview also consists of Human Fact and Tranindividual Subject. In human fact, analyzing the novel is based on human activity. The human fact can be social activity, political activity, and human creation inside the novel. Then transindividual subject explains that author as individual subject who has idea or comment that he wants to explain through the novel. The last is significant structure; the significant structure is the result of human thought in the novel (Faruk, 2012:159-166).

1.2 The Problem to Discuss

In analyzing the social condition in *The Grapes of Wrath* there are three problems to discuss in this thesis. They are:

1. How is the unreachable dream of the labor represented in the novel?
2. What is the worldview that prevails and develops in the novel?
3. How is the ideology of Capitalism constructed in American Society?

1.3 The Goals of Study

Based on the problem to discuss stated above. There are some purposes in this thesis. They are:

1. To explain the unreachable dream of labor as represented in the novel.
2. To find the worldview that prevails and develop in the novel.

3. To find the Capitalism ideology that constructed in American society through the novel.



CHAPTER 2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

I need the previous researches and a suitable theory from the expert to make my analysis clear and approvable for analyzing the social problem through the novel. The previous researches are used as a comparison and proof that I do not do plagiarism. Besides, the previous researches are used to add my information about my research. Then, the theory is used to analyze my research deeper based on the social problem faced by the laborer related to novel. This chapter discusses about the previous researches from other researches and the theory that I use. I use genetic structuralism theory by Lucien Goldmann and in this chapter I will explain the theory clearer.

2.1 Previous Researches

The previous researches consist of other researches which have same topic or same theory with my research as I mention above. In explaining the previous researches, the originality of my research can be proven.

I use three previous researches which have same theory and same data with my research. First research is *Negotiating Modernity, Resisting Tradition: Genetic Structuralism Analysis on Buchi Emecheta's The Bride Price* written by Yuliana Puspitasari, the second is *Consumerism in Early 21st Century Women's Lifestyle in Sophie Kinsella's Mini Shopaholic* written by Desinta Nugrahaningrum. Both of the previous researches use Lucien Goldmann theory to explore their research. Then, the last previous research is *The Nature of Identity in "The Grapes of Wrath": A postmodern Study* written by Noorbakhsh Hooti & Farzaneh Arjmand.

Yuliana's research explains about the binary opposition between modernity and tradition (the modern and traditional way of thinking) in African society as reflection in *The Bride Price* novel. In binary opposition she tried to compare the modernity and tradition culture in African society and which one is more dominant. In her research she found that modernity is more dominant than

tradition. She explains that the modernity is influenced by European thoughts as one of discursive effects of colonialism. It happens as the effects of colonialism in that era. She found that the main female and male characters represent the people in 1950s until 1970s. They are exposed to the new discourse and tend to reject the African traditional culture. Besides, her research is also about the world view's construction in *The Bride Price*, the kind of social structure prevails in Nigerian social class that makes them have the world view. Here she found that the middle class has the worldview construction. The worldview prevails in this research comes from the middle class, they have same view and idea that represent their voice.

Her research and my research are different. Although we have same theory. In my research I do not use binary opposition to compare and find which one is more dominant in my problem. I directly analyze my problem with Lucien Goldmann theory to explore the social class problem. In my research, I tend to explore the social condition of the laborer in that era. Besides, her worldview construction is different from me. Her worldview tends to be influenced by colonialism in that era and my worldview construction is capitalism.

The next discussion is second previous research by Desinta Nugrahaningrum. Her research discusses about the consumerism in early 21st century women's lifestyle through *Mini Shopaholic* novel by Sophie Kinsella. She found that all female characters are the representation of people in 2000s who express their love with branded product. She rises some problem to discuss in her thesis. First problem is about the women's lifestyle that presented in the novel. Here she found that women consume branded product to show their love to their family, women shop for them selves' need and pleasure, and many other. Besides, all female characters are willing to do anything to get the branded things. Although they do not have many they will try to get the branded things. Branded things are like a morphine that makes them become addicted.

She discussed about the worldview in *Mini Shopaholic*. In her analysis she concludes that the main female character is the representation of the writer. She represent the middle-class views. The last problem is the ideology of consumerism constructed in the London society. She wants to break the ideology that not all of women have the same idea and behavior with the shopaholic person.

Her research is different from mine. She tends to analyze consumerism in women's lifestyle and I analyze the social condition of laborer in *The Grapes of Wrath*. She found that prestige is more important than usage in women's lifestyle. The value of a thing counts from the branded of it not from the usage. The ideology of the society inside *Mini Shopaholic* and the ideology of the society inside *The Grapes of Wrath* are different. She explains about how ideology of consumerism constructed and I explain about how ideology of capitalism constructed.

The last research is from journal which has same data with mine but it has different method and approach from mine. The journal entitled *The Nature of Identity in "The Grapes of Wrath": A postmodern Study* discusses about the multiplicity of the four main characters such as Tom Joad, Pa Joad, Ma Joad, and Rose Sharon. The study focusses on the identity of the characters through the novel. The problems of the study are the possibility of the identity dimensions of the characters in *The Grapes of Wrath* analyzed using postmodern framework. Then the language tools which have been used to show these dimensions of identity. The last is the findings of this study be used in the field of language teaching.

He used postmodernity as his method. He used Derrida's Theory of deconstruction as his approach. Derrida's theory focusses on finding the cover meaning of something such as the meaning of madness, silence, and many other. The theory wants to show what exactly unrevealed through the literary work. Here the researcher wants to show the identity of the characters.

The previous research has a same data with mine but it has different topic and method with mine. The problem which is discussed about the identity of the characters. The change of identity and how the identity survives through the problem. It means that the problem which is discussed in the research is different from mine, because I tend to discuss about the social problem. The previous researcher also discusses about the postmodernity and I discuss about the worldview and ideology that develops in a certain community. The last, he uses Derrida's theory as approach and I use Lucien Goldmann as my approach.

2.2 Lucien Goldmann's Genetic Structuralism Theory

Genetic structuralism is a study of human science and the relation of human and the environment (Goldmann, 1975:156). Related to this statement, genetic structuralism is knowledge which analyzes the relationship between human and environment. Human needs environment to fulfill his need. He tends to explore the environment to satisfy his unlimited need. Based on this relation, human interacts with other human as social creature. This interaction makes a social relation and social class in the society.

Genetic structuralism believes that every literary works is a structure. The structure does not come instantly but it needs a process that on and on in a society. Besides, it is also about the human fact that develops in a certain community and condition (Faruk, 2010:56). It means that genetic structuralism cannot be separated from social analysis in a society where the novel was born. The author made the novel because he got influence from the social condition which happens in that era. He made the novel to convey his idea that is unreachable. Besides, sometimes the novel is also the aspiration of a social class that represents the worldview. That's why in genetic structuralism, analyzing the social condition of author and where the novel was born is important.

Genetic structuralism is a combination between structuralism and Marxism. Similar to structuralism, genetic structuralism thought that everything in

this world included literary works as a structure (Faruk, 2012:159). It means that genetic structuralism has an intact structure and it is not the quantity of each part. Everything in literary works builds its own world, its own mechanical and function, to operate its own world beyond the foreign influence (Faruk, 2012:157). Then, in Marxism people in a social community need to work and struggle to fulfill their needs. Marxism classifies the social class into two classes. There are the high class and lower class. High class is a couple of people who dominate the device of production. Then the lower class is the couple of people who do not have the device production and work for the high class (Faruk, 2012:157-158).

This thesis analyzes the novel based on the social problem inside the novel using genetic structuralism. Genetic structuralism analyzes the novel not only from intrinsic aspect but also extrinsic aspect. This thesis analyzes the social problem inside the novel related to the social condition where the novel was born. The social condition around the author gives influences on him to make the social problem in the novel. Knowing the relationship between the social condition of author and the social condition of the novel will make me understand what worldview that prevails in that society. Besides, I will also know what ideology that develops in the society.

The ideology is the idea of some people in a certain community and influences the economic condition. Sometimes the ideology is not suitable with the social condition. In this novel the ideology that develops in the novel is not suitable with the social condition. It makes the society compose a view that built a worldview. The worldview is made to criticize the social condition and convey the aspiration of society. The worldview comes from human behavior.

Related to the human behavior, Goldmann classifies human into three categories

1. Man's tendency to adapt himself to his milieu and, thus, the significant and rational character of his behavior in relation to it.

2. Man's tendency to coherence and to global structuring processes.
3. The dynamic character of his behavior and the modifying tendency of the structure of which is a part.

(Goldmann, 1981:11)

The first point shows that a man tends to be rational character to adapt with his environment and society. A man tends to use his logical than his feeling to adapt with a new environment. The second point explains that a man harmonizes and experiences the process of global structuring. The last characteristic is the mixing of previous characters.

We need to understand the meaning of worldview and significant structure in analyzing the social history of a literary works with genetic structuralism. The explanation of each part is explained clearly below.

2.2.1 Worldview

Worldview is the idea that is expressed by a community. Worldview is a unique and special view of certain community. The worldview is not only exist outside the work, but it also becomes very principle view that give influence to the society. Worldview is also a purely passive expression of certain society (Goldmann, 1981:23).

The worldview consists of the relationship between human and nature and the relationship of each class. It is also as about the critic or the statement of someone to the reality. The worldview depends on the social structure because it is as a concept that grows and develops in the society. Based on the worldview, literary works is a merely critical which shows the author creativity and originality in his relation to society (Goldmann, 1981:24). It means that the literary works consist of the author's thought and idea. The idea is the originality of the author and the reflection of the author.

The relationship between social structure and literature structure are not direct relation. Here, worldview becomes the connection between social structure

and literature structure. It happens because the social structure builds worldview and the author as the transindividual subject explains the worldview in his literature structure. Worldview was born not only from the individual idea, but it was born from the collective subject also. The collective subject has idea and judgment based on human fact in that society.

The worldview has close relation with transindividual subject and human fact. A worldview is not only a set of abstract idea from a certain class about human life and the place where they live, but it is also like the way or life style which can unite the one member into other members in the same class and differentiate them into another class (Faruk, 2010:66). Individual is a part of the society where the certain class lives and builds worldview. The worldview must be different from another class.

Related to human fact and transindividual subject, the explanation follows below.

2.2.1.1 Human Fact

Genetic structuralism stated that literary works is a human fact not an artless fact (Faruk, 2012:160). Human fact is the result of human activities or human behavior in physical and verbal that will be understood by science (Faruk, 2010:57). This statement reflect the Goldmann statement that human fact is the result of human behavior (Goldmann, 1981:41). It means that human try to coherence him and the world. Human try to find the harmonization of his life and world to live calmly.

Human Fact consists of a certain human activity such as disaster, general elections, economic crisis, and cultural creation such as art, music, and philosophy (Faruk, 2010:57). Although human fact has a various type, but human fact can be differentiated into two types. There are social fact and individual fact (Faruk, 2010:57). The individual fact does not give a big impact to the social structure. Then the social fact has a big impact to the social history. The social fact can give

influence on the economic condition, political in each member of society, and the social relationship (Faruk, 2010:57).

All human fact is a meaningful structure. It means that beside it has a certain structure it also has a certain meaning. (Goldmann, 1981:40). It means that the understanding of human fact can be stopped until finding the structure but it must continue until finding the meaning (Faruk, 2010:57). The meaning is the purpose of the structure. That's why to find the human fact the researcher must find the meaning too.

Human need tends to push human to fulfill their needs and create a literary work. Literary work is created to equalize the human relationship with the environment. There are two processes that can explain the relationship between human and environment. They are called assimilation and accommodation. Assimilation is an adaptation of environment to human thought. It means that environment tends to be what human need and serve their need. Accommodation is a human thought that try to harmonize with the environment. Genetic structuralism stated that human tends to coherence the environment with their need and thought. But when the environment rejects to be what human wants, human tends to do the opposite. Those processes confirm that human need to harmonize with the environment (Goldmann, 1981:15-16).

Their effort to harmonize with the environment is not easy as it seems. Sometime they find obstacle in their effort. Goldmann explains the obstacle below.

1. The fact that certain sectors of the external world do not lend themselves to integration into the structure being elaborated.
2. The fact that certain structures of the external world are transformed in such a way that, although they may have been able to be integrated before, this integration becomes increasingly difficult and finally impossible.

3. The fact that individuals in the group, who are responsible for generating the processes of equilibrium, transform the surrounding social and physical environment, thereby creating situations that hinder the continuation of the structuring process generating them.

(Goldmann, 1981:61)

Those obstacles sometimes make human give up and try to do the opposite of assimilation. It means the obstacles make human to do the accommodation (Faruk, 2010:61). In genetic structuralism, literary work lives inside and become a part of assimilation and accommodation. Literary work is an activity that is motivated by the need or want of the author to adjust the environment.

2.2.1.2 Transindividual Subject

Literary work consists of human expression and aspiration. Literary work expresses the idea of the author. The idea comes from the aspiration of certain society. In literary work, people are free to express and give comment to something or event. Here an author is as an individual subject that writes a novel. He has an idea to develop his novel. The author is not purely individual because he is also as a part of the class community. He is a personal author who has a thought and aspiration from his class. He wants to show to the world about his aspiration and thought.

John Steinbeck wants to express the idea of the social class where he lives in *The Grapes of Wrath*. He represents his social class to give a comment or idea of capitalism. He wants to explain about how he and his class face the capitalism era. How they can survive from the capitalism which is not in the same side with them. In his life as moderate class, he faced a hard life. This novel represents John Steinbeck's life. In his life, he is a middle class who tries to survive from the economic pressure by becoming a laborer. He became a labor when he was study in Stanford University. He also moved from one palce into another place to find a better life.

2.2.2 Significant Structure

Significant structure is the principal research tool for understanding the human science. As a concept, though, it is based on the conceptual and actual tendencies of human reality both on superstructural and structural level (Goldmann, 1981:14). Goldmann characterizes cultural creation and transindividual subject as significant structure. Significant structure means the human social structure that are formed as a result of human thought from a certain community depicted in the form of literary work (Goldmann, 1981:75). The statement means that significant structure is the result of human thought in a certain community from certain literary work. The significant structure is also as a process that happens time after time. As the result of human thought, the significant structure is also influenced by human behavior.

Every human behavior is different. Every human has a different character. Sometimes he is good, sometimes he is bad. Human behavior tends to make a harmonization with the environment where he lives. In harmonization process human tries accommodation and assimilation process. He tries which process that is congruent with the environment. Human need to make a harmonization with the environment where he lives. It is because he needs to explore the environment to fulfill his needs. As we know that human need is unlimited and the capacity of nature is limited (Faruk, 2010:26). Whereas in the process of harmonization sometimes they fight to get the bigger part of environment. Here, the high class as the tool production holder becomes more dominant than the lower class. It is because they govern the tool production.

The literary works has a structure when it has a worldview from certain class of society status. Sometimes the worldview appears when there is a problem between human and the environment. The structure of literary work is influenced by the worldview, transindividual subject, and the human fact that happen in that era and certain society.

Human need to adapt with the other in the society, whether the member of society or the environment where they live. In the adaptation process, they tend to

do structuration process and destructure process to make the coherence and equilibrium with the environment (Goldmann, 1981:16). The significant structure is the structure that exists in a literary work.



CHAPTER 3. RESEARCH METHOD

Research method is the way to get a knowledge of certain object, that's why it must be equal with the existence of the object as it is explained in the theory (Faruk, 2012:55). It means that research method is an important part of analyzing or doing research. This chapter is divided into some sub chapters. Those are the type of research, data collection, data processing and analysis. The explanation of each type is explained clearly below in subchapters.

3.1 The Type of Research

This thesis uses qualitative research as the basic research. It is used for interpretation and analyzing the data of the literary works. In qualitative research the data are not numeric. The qualitative research is used to understand the novel deeper. It is because the qualitative data comes from the information inside the literary work. The data which are taken to do the research are not only primary data but also the secondary data. The primary data and secondary data are needed to find a particular idea of literary work.

The qualitative research is used to analyze a novel entitled *The Grapes of Wrath*. Qualitative research deals with collecting analyzing the data. The kinds of qualitative data are the information that support and have a connection with my analysis. The data are written in this thesis as quotations. The quotation can be direct quotation, indirect quotation or paraphrasing. The kinds of qualitative data are the quotations of some experts about genetic structuralism and the quotations that are taken from the novel and other sources such as internet source, journal, and the book that was written by the expert.

3.2 Data Collection

There are two types of data. They are called primary data and secondary data. The primary data and secondary data are used to answer the problem discussed in this thesis. The first is primary data, primary data are the information or fact related to the social problem in the novel *The Grapes of Wrath* by John Steinbeck. The primary data are in form of quotation and used as proof to do the analysis. The secondary data of this thesis are all information which is used to find the meaning of social structure. The form of secondary data are thesis from other researchers, journal from other researcher, books, and article from internet.

3.3 Data Processing and Analysis

This thesis analyzes a novel entitled *The Grapes of Wrath* by John Steinbeck. In analyzing the novel a suitable theory is needed. The area of analyzing in this thesis is sociological of literature. It analyzes the social condition of the labor in the novel and explains the unreachable dream of laborer. By explaining the social condition of the labor I can understand what unreachable dream exactly. Then the next analysis concerns with the worldview that rises in *The Grapes of Wrath*. Related to Genetic structuralism theory, the last analysis is to find the ideology of capitalism that develops in American society around 1930s.

I do some ways to make my thesis easier to understand in processing the data. First, I do close reading to read the novel. It means I read the novel not only once. It means to understand the content of novel I must read the novel time after time to make me remember the content and get deeper understanding with the novel. The data processing is done by categorizing information that I need to analyze the novel. After categorizing the data I classify the problem, then I try to answer the problem related to genetic structuralism theory.

I find the significant structure of the novel, the human fact inside the novel, and the worldview in the novel related to Genetic structuralism analysis. I

solve the problem by answering the question in problem to discuss. First, I analyze how the unreachable dream of the labor in the novel. The first step to answer the problem, I find the significant structure in the novel. The significant structure is used to find the social problem through the novel. By using significant structure, I will find the human behavior in relation with environment. Human tends to make a harmonization with the environment. Then they do some processes such as assimilation and accommodation. After that, social problem that always exist in the novel can be a significant structure. Significant structure can understand the human science. The structures are born from events and from the daily behavior of individuals (Goldmann, 1981:16). By understanding the social condition and human behavior, I can conclude how the labor unable to reach their dream.

I analyze the Steinbeck's biography to find the answer of the second problem. The problem is the worldview that prevails in the society. In solving this problem I use transindividual subject and worldview part of genetic structuralism. The transindividual subject is used because the author here as the transindividual subject of certain society. As the transindividual subject, he becomes the member of the community who has an idea to convey to the world. Here the author represents the community idea through his novel. Then, the worldview is used to find the idea of which class that has a worldview. Worldview has close relation too with human fact. Human fact gives influence to the concept of worldview, because human fact is the activity of human both verbal and physical. The activity of human in the certain community give influence to the view that is constructed. Based on that method I can find the worldview that prevails in the novel. From worldview I can find where the author social class from.

The last analysis is to find the ideology of capitalism constructed in the American society around 1930s. Ideology is an idea of certain community. In *The Grapes of Wrath*, the ideology of capitalism is constructed. It can be seen from the labor's life and the social condition. It shows from the economic condition through the novel. Besides, I also can find how the ideology is criticized in the

novel by looking the social condition and the life of labor. In analyzing the ideology, I need more information about American life in 1930s. I get the information from the articles in the internet source.

I find how the social structure can construct the structure of literary work in the last analysis. It can be seen from the structure of literary work and the structure of American society that are same. This research will prove that the structure of the novel cannot be separated from the structure of American society in 1930s. However the result of the analysis refers back to the novel. The ideology of certain community in the novel is as the influence of the ideology in American society around the author. Then, after solving all problem in my research, I make the conclusion of the research.

CHAPTER 4. DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses about the result of analyzing the data related to the theory. This chapter will explain the answer of problem to discuss. Here, the explanation will be described step by step. This chapter consists of the subchapters related to the problems to discuss such as the life of labor in United States in 1930s and the unreachable dream of labor. The explanation will be explained clearly as below.

4.1 The Life of Labor in United States in 1930s

This chapter deals with the explanation of the life of labor in United States in 1930s. Here, I will explain about the life of labor based on the problems that they faced, the treatment that they got, and their struggle to get a better life. Besides, I will also explain about the factor that makes them live in sorrowful. Then the data will be connected with the term of genetic structuralism theory. In this chapter I will use human fact and significant structure to connect the data with the theory.

American people in 1930s faced great depression. Great depression is the time when American people lost their prosperity. As I read in *English.illinois.edu/maps/depression/about*, the great depression was an economic slump in North America, Europe, and other which began in 1929s and finished in 1939s. Based on the article I read, the great depression gave economic impact that made American people lost their prosperity suddenly. Here, great depression was like a nightmare for American people. In great depression they did not only become jobless but they also became homeless.

At the beginning of the 1930s, more than 15 million Americans—fully one-quarter of all wage-earning workers—were unemployed. President Herbert Hoover did not do much to alleviate the crisis:

People wanted jobs, but there were no jobs to obtain. In the Midwest the crisis was worsened by the dust bowl. It was all too sudden of a change after the roaring 20's and the economic boom.

(<http://historytimeline.8m.com/1930-1939.html> (accessed on 12th November 2014 @10.15am).

The quotation shows that the American people especially the labor gets the bad effect of great depression. It happens because they lose their job and they are hard to find another job. They need a job but the government cannot serve a job for them. The great depression has caused many American people unable to get what they want as American dream has offered. In American dream, American people can reach their dream to be rich people and have a lot of wealth. Related to definition of American dream, James Truslow Adam through his book *Epic of America* written in 1931 said that the American dream is that dream of a land in which life should be better and richer and fuller for everyone, with opportunity for each according to ability or achievement. The reason of the American dream became reachable because America has a good geographic position, economic, and politic factor as explained below.

“The American Dream was made possible by several geographic, economic and political factors that created enough prosperity and peace to create a land of opportunity. First, the U.S. has a large land mass under one government (thanks to the outcome of Civil War). Second, America is bordered by benign neighbors. [Canada's](#) climate is too cold, and [Mexico's](#) is too hot, to create powerful economic or military threats. Third, U.S. commerce is fed by abundant natural resources, such as oil, rainfall and plenty of rivers. The nation also has a lot of shoreline, giving access to ports, and a relatively flat terrain, making it easier to traverse. For more, see [How Natural Resources Boost the Economy](#). These geographical and political realities fostered a populace who are united by a similar language, political system, and overarching values. This helps U.S. companies become more innovative by providing a large, easily accessible test market for new products. America's diverse demographics easily allow the testing of niche products. In fact, this diversity in and of itself contributes to new ideas, one of America's competitive advantages.”

(<http://useconomy.about.com/od/grossdomesticproduct/a/What-Is-The-American-Dream.htm> accessed on 12th November 2014 @10.18am).

We can see that the position of America which is placed between Mexico and Canada based on the quotation. This condition makes America has a good weather and temperature. It happens because in Canada the temperature was too cold and in Mexico the temperature was too hot. By this condition, American people explore their naturalresources too gain their wealth. This process was called as assimilation (Goldmann, 1981:15-16). It became assimilation because in 1920s, the naturalresources was abundant and can serve anything for American people. This condition also supported the American dream became reachable.

American people in 1930s became unemployed moreover lost their land and home. The effects of great depression are terrible. The great depression beats American people into deepest ravine. The life became harder because the government did not know what they should do. Besides, they also tried to find another better life by moving to California. The proof is explained below.

“The effects of the depression were harsh and unrelenting. Because of the depression, many people took pay cuts or lost their jobs entirely. Those who had jobs were sometimes forced to move at the will of their employers. An example of this is when many Midwestern farmers traveled to California for jobs during the dust bowl. The rate of homelessness also increased as a result of the depression and people were forced to live in junk shacks named "Hooverilles." Some of these people starved to death or committed suicide because of the anxiety. When FDR came into office he created many government programs to create a better society and more jobs for these suffering Americans. This was the "New Deal" for the country and it started a bigger role and more responsibility for the government.”
(<http://historytimeline.8m.com/1930-1939.html> accessed on 12th November 2014 @10.20am).

Great depression gave a big impact to American people life, especially middle and lower class. They got trouble because they lost their job and home. They did not have idea to do or release from great depression. They cannot

explore the natural resources because the condition of natural resources did not support their need or want. In that time, they did accommodation, the opposite of assimilation (Goldmann, 1981:15-16). When the natural resources cannot serve people needs, people tend to change their activity to make harmonization with the nature. In great depression, people thought that it is better to commit suicide than to live in pain.

They still tried to release from this pain time after time. They faced new election and hoped to release from great depression. The new president, F.D. Roosevelt brought a new hope for the society but it did not need a short time. Even there is a new president but the social condition still never change. The great depression was going on.

The new president tried to solve this problem by giving a new policy. He tried to solve this problem by using his position as a government to restrain the economy's downward spiral. It was like a breeze for American people especially lower and middle class. Then, apparently it did not become easy as it seem. The social condition and great depression still continue.

F. D Roosevelt as the new president tried to do a new second deal to stop the economic crisis. He did the new second deal by giving a job for unemployed American people. Besides, he also established the public service such as school, bridge, post office, highway, and park. His policy gave a good impact to the society even it still cannot stop the great depression. The new second deal relieved the sorrow of American people. It also gave protection to labor life in getting a bad treatment and unfair treatment in their job. It shows in the article that I quote below.

“President Roosevelt’s early efforts had begun to restore Americans’ confidence, but they had not ended the Depression. In the spring of 1935, he launched a second, more aggressive set of federal programs, sometimes called the Second New Deal. The Works Progress Administration provided jobs for unemployed people and built new public works like bridges, post offices, schools, highways and parks.

The National Labor Relations Act (1935), also known as the Wagner Act, gave workers the right to form unions and bargain collectively for higher wages and fairer treatment. The Social Security Act (also 1935) guaranteed pensions to some older Americans, set up a system of unemployment insurance and stipulated that the federal government would help care for dependent children and the disabled” (<http://www.history.com/topics/1930s> accessed on 12th November 2014 @10.15am).

We can see that the president tried to do some efforts to stop the great depression. He tried to gain the American people’s confidence. In fact, it still cannot stop the great depression. Here, he did not give up, he still tried to do the best for American people. He took all responsible to change this condition. Then, he tried to do some programs to battle the great depression. He built some public services and made American security became stronger. This program changed the condition little by little. Although, the great depression was never be end.

American people in great depression became more solid. In this time, they became more solid because they faced a same problem and they had a same purpose in their life to release from this great depression. They helped each other and share what they had. Sharing with other make American people become stronger and relieve their load. The unity of American people became better in this time because the condition makes them realize that they cannot live individually.

4.2 The Unreachable Dream of Labor in *The Grapes of Wrath*

I will explain about the life of labor through the novel, capitalism in the novel, and the capitalism in American society in 1930s as the last explanation in this chapter. The analysis of the data will be connected with the term of genetic structuralism. Here, I will use transindividual subject, worldview, human fact, and significant structure. The explanation of each part will be explained below.

4.2.1 The Life of Labor in *The Grapes of Wrath*

This subchapter deals with the life of labor through the novel. The specification of this subchapter based on the treatment of high class through the labor, the unreachable dream of labor, and the surviving of labor. As we know from the previous chapter that the labor lived in pain and they are hard to reach their dream. Here the reason of unreachable dream will be explained clearly based on the quotation and analysis using genetic structuralism.

The American people especially the labor in the novel faced a same problem as the reality, related to the American society life in 1930s. They faced a great depression and dustbowl period in the novel. They lost their home and land. They became unemployed because they had debt with bank and they cannot pay it. Then, they only saw their land and home were handled by bank. They only stood in silent looking their prosperity became vanish.

In the open doors the women stood looking out, and behind them the children—corn-headed children, with wide eyes, one bare foot on top of the other bare foot, and the toes working. The women and the children watched their men talking to the owner men. They were silent.

... Some of them hated the mathematics that drove them, and some were afraid, and some worshiped the mathematics because it provided a refuge from thought and from feeling. If a bank or a finance company owned the land, the owner man said, The Bank—or the Company—needs—wants—insists—must have—as though the Bank or the Company were a monster, with thought and feeling, which had ensnared them.

(Steinbeck, 1939:19)

We can see from the quotation that the labor or middle class life becomes suffering because of the bank treatment. They call the bank as a monster to express their disappointed (Steinbeck, 1939:P.19 ff). The bank confiscates the land without feeling and replacement. Then, the labor cannot do anything to defend their property. They are angry but they also realize that it will never change the bank's policy. They realize that the bank was stronger than them. This

condition happens because they borrow money from bank and they cannot pay the instalment and tax. The bank will never care with them because the bank does not eat food and breathe with air. It means that the bank does not has feeling to give them a pity. The bank eats the tax and profits. Here, the bank only thinks about the money and profit. They just think how to expand and develop their money. Now, the bank owns their land and they cannot do anything to fight this condition. Then, it is too late to realize their mistake.

Well, it's too late. And the owner men explained the workings and the thinkings of the monster that was stronger than they were. A man can hold land if he can just eat and pay taxes; he can do that.

Yes, he can do that until his crops fail one day and he has to borrow money from the bank.

But—you see, a bank or a company can't do that, because those creatures don't breathe air, don't eat side-meat. They breathe profits; they eat the interest on money. If they don't get it, they die the way you die without air, without side-meat. It is a sad thing, but it is so. It is just so.

(Steinbeck, 1938:20)

The quotation shows that the labor or the society cannot do anything. It is too late for them to realize their mistake when they take a debt from the bank. They also realize that the bank is stronger than them because the bank has money and can do anything, here the bank becomes superior because they hold money. They think that they can keep their land when they only pay taxes and eat well. Here, the reality slaps them that the bank does not eat the same meal as them or breathe the same air as them, the bank lives with profits and the bank is interested in money only.

They are confused with this condition. They do not have money, home and clothes. Their children are hungry every day and they do not know what they should do. They were anxious, they must leave this land or stay in this land. If they stay in this land, the land cannot serve anything. The land is too old and damage to be explored. If they leave their land, they do not have anything to survive from this condition.

The bank gives a bad treatment to the society. The bank is not like a man who has a heart. The bank will do what they want without thinking the impact that society got. The employee of the bank must do their job to pulverize the home and make the land clear. The employee cannot do anything except to clear the land. The proof is explained below.

We know that—all that. It's not us, it's the bank. A bank isn't like a man. Or an owner with fifty thousand acres, he isn't like a man either. That's the monster. Sure, cried the tenant men, but it's our land. We measured it and broke it up. We were born on it, and we got killed on it, died on it. Even if it's no good, it's still ours. That's what makes it ours—being born on it, working it, dying on it. That makes ownership, not a paper with numbers on it. We're sorry. It's not us. It's the monster. The bank isn't like a man.

(Steinbeck, 1939:21)

The quotation explains that actually the society feel hard to release the land. The society has a strong relationship with the land. They were born and grew in this land. They got food and job from the land. They had a lot memories with the land. Then, they hope to be dying in the land. The reality told them that they cannot live again in the land. The bank forced them to leave the land. The ownership of the land has changed. The ownership of the land did not depend on the counting time of living in the land but it was depend on the number of paper. This phenomena is called as significant structure related to Goldmann theory. The significant structure is the phenomena that always exist in the text. The phenomena that always exist in this text is the great depression effect, moving to find a better life, and the bank treatment to the labor. Then, significant structure influences the character to do assimilation and accommodation (Goldmann, 1981:15). From the quotation above, I can see that the labor do accommodation, because the land cannot serve them again so they do the opposite of assimilation by moving to California (Goldmann, 1981:15).

The society get a big pressure from this condition. They think that they are better to leave this land and move to another country to find a new hope. The land

is not good enough to plant again. The society and Joad family decided to move to California. They heard that California has a good land to farm, good place to get job, and good condition to live in. They hope that they can find a new joy of life in California. If they forced to live in this land they will never have a long life because nothing can be eaten.

... I'd prob'y be in California right now a-eatin' grapes an' a-pickin' an orange when I wanted. But them sons-a-bitches says I got to get off—an', Jesus Christ, a man can't, when he's tol' to!"

"My wife an' the kids an' her brother all took an' went to California. They wasn't nothin' to eat. They wasn't as mad as me, so they went. They wasn't nothin' to eat here."

The preacher stirred nervously. "You should of went too. You shouldn't of broke up the fambly."

(Steinbeck, 1939:30)

The labor only wants to live in calm and get their pleasure, actually. Their pleasure is a condition when their dream to live better is reachable. They only want to have their home and land again without hunger and suffer. In fact, when the reality forced them to move from the land, they only hope to find another pleasure in California. A lot of immigrant people have a same idea to move in California. It is called pleasure.

Three hundred thousand in California and more coming. And in California the roads full of frantic people running like ants to pull, to push, to lift, to work. For every manload to lift, five pairs of arms extended to lift it; for every stomachful of food available, five mouths open.

(Steinbeck, 1939:159)

THE MIGRANT PEOPLE looked humbly for pleasure on the roads.

(Steinbeck, 1939:224)

The quotation explains that every migrant people have a same hope that moving in California gave a better life. In other side, the fact that too many

migrant people that moved in California made them liked a group of ants. This condition made the condition became harder because the job availability is not suitable with the quantity of immigrants. Migrant people thought that a condition when they can find a job, eat well, and have a place to stay on called as a better life. From the quotation I can conclude that actually migrant people moved for pleasure and all of them had a same hope.

Steinbeck's writing about the phenomena of moving in California to find a better life is inspired by the phenomena of real life in that time. Actually American people in 1930s faced a same problem as the labor. They became unemployed and lost their land. They also want to move to California to get a better life as it explains below.

The effects of the depression were harsh and unrelenting. Because of the depression, many people took pay cuts or lost their jobs entirely. Those who had jobs were sometimes forced to move at the will of their employers. An example of this is when many Midwestern farmers traveled to California for jobs during the dust bowl. (<http://historytimeline.8m.com/1930-1939.html> accessed on 12th november 2014 @11.42am)

The way to reach in California is not easy as it seems. The Joad family as the main character faced a lot of obstacles. Even they can live together again and meet Joad but the obstacles still hold them to reach their dream in California. First, Grandpa was died because he cannot approve this pressure. He did not want to move in California because he loved his land so much. The family forced him and asked him to move in California to find a new life. He still holds in his principle that he wants to live in his land and dying in in there. Then the family gave him a medicine to make the family easy to bring him in California. In the middle of way in California he was dying. He was dying when he was on the street not in the time when he can reach his dream. The quotation and explanation is explained below.

"He was foolin', all the time. I think he knowed it. An' Grampa didn' die tonight. He died the minute you took 'im off the place."

"You sure a that?" Pa cried.

"Why, no. Oh, he was breathin'," Casy went on, "but he was dead. He was that place, an' he knowed it."

Uncle John said, "Did you know he was a-dyin'?"

"Yeah," said Casy. "I knowed it."

John gazed at him, and a horror grew in his face. "An' you didn' tell nobody?"

"What good?" Casy asked.

"We—we might of did somepin."

"What?"

"I don' know, but—"

"No," Casy said, "you couldn' a done nothin'. Your way was fixed an' Grampa didn' have no part in it. He didn' suffer none. Not after fust thing this mornin'. He's jus' stayin' with the lan'. He couldn' leave it."

(Steinbeck, 1939:96)

The obstacles did not stop at the moment, after Grandpa was died, Grandma was died too in the middle of the way. Then the family decided to rest and camp together with the immigrant in western land. They join with the society of immigrant and share their life. Here, Joad family became the member of society, the society who faced the same condition with Joad family. Here the unity is stronger than before. They had a same vision and idea of the condition. They also had a same purpose to get a better life in California. In the camp they lived in poor condition, because they slept in the mattress and covered with tent.

The families were quiet and sleeping, and the field mice grew bold and scampered about among the mattresses. Only Sairy Wilson was awake. She stared into the sky and braced her body firmly against pain.

..."I lost my land" is changed; a cell is split and from its splitting grows the thing you hate—"We lost our land." The danger is here, for two men are not as lonely and perplexed as one. And from this first "we" there grows a still more dangerous thing: "I have a little food" plus "I have none." If from this problem the sum is "We have a little food," the thing is on its way, the movement has direction. Only a little multiplication now, and this land, this tractor are ours. The

two men squatting in a ditch, the little fire, the side-meat stewing in a single pot, the silent, stone-eyed women; behind, the children listening with their souls to words their minds do not understand. The night draws down. The baby has a cold. Here, take this blanket. It's wool. It was my mother's blanket—take it for the baby. This is the thing to bomb. This is the beginning—from "I" to "we."

(Steinbeck, 1939:98, 99)

We can see from the quotation that the condition changed them from individual to be socialist. The condition is the beginning from “I” to be “Us”. Besides, this condition teaches them to be stronger and never give up from the depression. Sometimes, they had food but sometimes they had no food. Those reasons made a strong relationship in each member of the camp.

Even they reached in California the fact was not seemed as their dream. In California they met with a lot of immigrants from other country that tried to find a better life. Here they also faced a hard life. They were hunger and hunger. The children and the folks were hunger because they still cannot find a job. They not only feel hunger of food but also feel hunger of land and home.

And the hunger was gone from them, the feral hunger, the gnawing, tearing hunger for land, for water and earth and the good sky over it, for the green thrusting grass, for the swelling roots.

They were hungry, and they were fierce. And they had hoped to find a home, and they found only hatred. Okies—the owners hated them because the owners knew they were soft and the Okies strong, that they were fed and the Okies hungry; and perhaps the owners had heard from their grandfathers how easy it is to steal land from a soft man if you are fierce and hungry and armed. The owners hated them. And in the towns, the storekeepers hated them because they had no money to spend. There is no shorter path to a storekeeper's contempt, and all his admirations are exactly opposite. The town men, little bankers, hated Okies because there was nothing to gain from them. They had nothing. And the laboring people hated Okies because a hungry man must work, and if he must work, if he has to work, the wage payer automatically gives him less for his work; and then no one can get more.

(Steinbeck, 1939:156, 157)

Until Joad Family and Casy got a job. They became a labor in a farm. Their job is hard but they got a bad salary. Their job are as the peach picker. Their

salary are five cents for a box of peaches. The salary is not equal with their Job. They still felt hungry and their money were not enough to fulfill their needs. Their salary did not pay as a money but as a check that they can use to buy some foods in the store. The store is the owner's. They cannot do anything, they just approved the owner treatment.

Tom said, "They's four men. Is this here hard work?"

"Picking peaches," the clerk said. "Piece work. Give five cents a box."

"Ain't no reason why the little fellas can't help?"

"Sure not, if they're careful."

(Steinbeck, 1939:251)

"Well, can we get credit now? Ma oughta go in an' buy some stuff to eat."

"Sure. I'll give you a slip for a dollar now." He wrote on a strip of paper and handed it to Tom.

He took it to Ma. "Here you are. You can get a dollar's worth of stuff at the store."

Ma put down her bucket and straightened her shoulders. "Gets you, the first time, don't it?"

(Steinbeck, 1939:253)

"Doin' a dirty thing like this. Shames ya, don't it? Got to act flip, huh?" Her voice was gentle. The clerk watched her, fascinated. He didn't answer. "That's how it is," Ma said finally. "Forty cents for meat, fifteen for bread, quarter for potatoes. That's eighty cents. Coffee?"

"Twenty cents the cheapest, ma'am."

"An' that's the dollar. Seven of us workin', an' that's supper." She studied her hand. "Wrap 'em up," she said quickly.

(Steinbeck, 1939:255)

The quotation proves that even they have a job but their life were still hard. They also got bad treatment from the owner of the land. They got payment, but the payment is not enough to buy their meal because the price of meal in the store was high. Even they had job, they were still hungry and suffering. Here we can see that the owner held the economic system and condition. Besides, by the quotation, I also can see that the high class or the owner only exploits the labor to develop their wealth. They treated the labor liked a machine.

One day Casy was murdered by the supervisor of the farm and Tom tried to do avenged to the supervisor by killing him. After killing him, Tom moved to another place. His family tried to cover him and they did not want to see tom in

jail again. His family also faced a same treatment. In fact moving to California did not change their life. They did not find the happiness and good life. Here they also faced a bad treatment from high class or the owner of farm land.

The heavy man swung with the pick handle. Casy dodged down into the swing. The heavy club crashed into the side of his head with a dull crunch of bone, and Casy fell sideways out of the light.

"Jesus, George. I think you killed him."

"Put the light on him," said George. "Serve the son-of-a-bitch right." The flashlight beam dropped, searched and found Casy's crushed head.

Tom looked down at the preacher. The light crossed the heavy man's legs and the white new pick handle. Tom leaped silently.

(Steinbeck, 1939:263)

"Well, awright," Ma agreed. "But don' you take no chancet. Don' let nobody see you for a while."

Tom crawled to the back of the truck. "I'll jus' take this here blanket. You look for that culvert on the way back, Ma."

"Take care," she begged. "You take care."

"Sure," said Tom. "Sure I will." He climbed the tail board, stepped down the bank. "Good night," he said.

Ma watched his figure blur with the night and disappear into the bushes beside the stream. "Dear Jesus, I hope it's awright," she said.

(Steinbeck, 1939:277)

California cannot make the labor reach their dream because the labor still live in sorrow. The condition was never changed until the death of each member of society coming. The sorrow still on and on until the last of the story. In the last of the story, all Joad family faced flood condition. The flood surrounded them and they tried to release from the flood.

The road curved along beside the stream. Ma searched the land and the flooded fields. Far off the road, on the left, on a slight rolling hill a rain-blackened barn stood. "Look!" Ma said. "Look there! I bet it's dry in that barn. Let's go there till the rain stops."

..."Hurry up. They's a big rain. Le's go through the fence here. It's shorter. Come on, now! Bear on, Rosasharn."

Pa complained, "Now we're a-goin', where we goin'?"

"I dunno. Come on, give your han' to Rosasharn." Ma took the girl's right arm to steady her, and Pa her left. "Goin'

someplace where it's dry. Got to. You fellas ain't had dry clothes on for two days."

(Steinbeck, 1939:300, 301, 302)

The quotation proves that until the last of the story they still live in sorrow. They were in the middle of flood. They did not have a dry clothes to be changed. They were hungry and cold. They were also tired but they still never give up. Even their dream to find a better life was unreachable but they still live and face the reality. The flood is like the condition of their life which is pain and hard but by the flood we can also see that they try hard to release from the flood and pain.

The dream is reachable when they can prove and show their dream to the world. Besides, it was said reachable when they can enjoy their hard work. The dream was unreachable when their dream is not same as the reality. Then, they also did not change their life to be better. They still lived in sorrow until the death pick up them.

It can be said from the explanation above that the labor face a human fact related to Goldmann theory. The human fact is the result of human behavior as Goldmann stated in his book. By this statement, I can say that the human facts of the novel are the economic crisis, the great depression era, the dream of labor, the unity of the society, and the family love. Then, the whole significant structures of this novel are the struggle of people, the great depression effects, and the human exploitation. It is because these phenomena are always exist and discussed from the beginning of the novel until the ending of novel. The existential of the structure is called as the significant structure (Goldmann, 1981:8-11).

4.2.2 The Capitalism Effects on The Labor in *The Grapes of Wrath*

The capitalism gave a bad effects through the labor life. The capitalism made the condition of the labor became harder. They are not only cannot reach their dream, but they are also hard to take a breath. First, we must understand the meaning of capitalism to say the bad effects of capitalism. As I quote from oxford dictionary, the meaning of capitalism is an economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit rather than by the state. The quotation explains that the market is controlled by the

factory owner. In this side, I can understand that the factory owner is the high class position. Besides, the quotation also explains that the factory owner is stronger than the government. Then, by the quotation, I can understand that the position of lower and middle class are hard. Here they only become exploited by high class. Further, to make my understanding and quotation of capitalism stronger, I also quote the meaning of capitalism from Adam Smith. Adam Smith through his book *The Wealth of Nation* written in 1776 said that capitalism derives from the word *capital*, itself deriving from the Latin word *caput*, meaning *head* (as a head of cattle, a moveable wealth). He also said that in capitalism money takes the place of cattle as the unit of movable.

It can be seen from quotation above how terrible the capitalism for the labor life in 1930s was. The lower and middle class do not have a power to fight the factory owner or the high class. They only approve the treatment of high class. In this time, capitalism kills the lower and middle class little by little. The capitalism can be seen in *The Grapes of Wrath* and the society of American in 1930s. The Capitalism gives a bad effect through the society, especially lower and middle class. The capitalism also makes the labor dream unreachable. Besides, the capitalism does not give a chance for labor to dream because living in capitalism era makes the labor hard to find a job, even to take a breath. The effect of capitalism will be explained clearly below.

Related to the previous explanation, the capitalism effects are not only in the American society in 1930s, but it is also in the novel too. Steinbeck wants to show the enormity of capitalism through the novel. He explains the effects of capitalism from the character conversation and the author narration. Steinbeck wants to criticize the capitalism ideology through the novel.

Steinbeck shows the capitalism through the bad treatment of the high class through the labor. He mentions that the bank as high class has superior position. It is because the bank holds the condition. The bank confiscates the land and forces the labor to leave their land and home without replacement.

Well, it's too late. And the owner men explained the workings and the thinkings of the monster that was stronger than they were. A man can hold land if he can just eat and pay taxes; he can do that.

Yes, he can do that until his crops fail one day and he has to borrow money from the bank.

We're sorry. It's not us. It's the monster. The bank isn't like a man.

And now the owner men grew angry. You'll have to go.

But it's ours, the tenant men cried. We—

No. The bank, the monster owns it. You'll have to go.

(Steinbeck, 1939:20, 21)

The quotation explains that the bank as a monster and the bank was stronger than the labor. The quotation explains that the position of the bank is superior, because the bank take the position of land became theirs. The bank did not give the replacement to the labor. The bank also forced the labor to leave their land and home. Here, we can see that the labor do not have power and idea to fight the bank. It is because the bank will never have a pity to give back the land for the labor.

Steinbeck also shows the capitalism through the treatment of the factory owner. In his novel, Steinbeck mentions the factory owner as the superior position too. It happens because they gave the labor hard job but they gave them a low salary. Moreover, they did not pay the labor with money but they pay the labor with slip or check to spend in their store. So did not need to spend money for labor. Besides, they also can manage the economic system and condition. Actually the high class only wants to exploit the labor. They exploit the labor and do not need to spend a lot of money to pay them. They almost do not need to spend money to give salary to the labor, because they pay the labor with slip that the labor can use to shop in their store. So, it gives the high class more profits and money. The quotation of this condition is explained below.

Tom set the twentieth box down. "A buck," he said. "How long do we work?"

"Work till dark, long as you can see."

"Well, can we get credit now? Ma oughta go in an' buy some stuff to eat."

"Sure. I'll give you a slip for a dollar now." He wrote on a strip of paper and handed it to Tom.

He took it to Ma. "Here you are. You can get a dollar's worth of stuff at the store."

Ma put down her bucket and straightened her shoulders. "Gets you, the first time, don't it?"

"Sure. We'll all get used to it right off. Roll on in an' get some food."

(Steinbeck, 1939:253)

Based on the quotation it can be seen the bad effects of capitalism for the labor life in *The Grapes of Wrath*. The capitalism also treats the labor in bad treatment. Through the novel, I can conclude that the capitalism is not suitable with the social phenomena in that time. It refers to the impact that the labor or lower class got. They became unemployed and lost their prosperity. Moreover they were also hard to find a job, even they moved to another place, they still lived in pain and got unfair treatment.

4.2.3 The Ideology of Capitalism in America in 1930s

This subchapter deals with the explanation about Capitalism ideology in America in 1930s. The explanation will be connected with the term of Genetic Structuralism. The term that is used in this subchapter is transindividual subject and worldview. Transindividual subject is used to explain the position of author. Then the worldview is used to explain which vision or idea that prevail in the society or novel. The meaning of worldview is the phenomena of social condition in certain community made a unique vision or idea in that time (Goldmann, 1981:112). The worldview of every certain community is different from another.

The position of the author is as transindividual subject. The transindividual subject means that the author not only becomes the individual who writes the novel but he also becomes the part of community who has an idea to convey. In this novel, Steinbeck represents his community. Steinbeck came from moderate

family. It means that he came from middle class and he will represent the idea of middle class.

“John Steinbeck (1902-1968), born in Salinas, California, came from a family of moderate means. He worked his way through college at Stanford University but never graduated. ... “

(
http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/literature/laureates/1962/steinbeck-bio.html accessed on 28th October 2014 @6.15pm)

American people in 1930s faced a capitalism ideology. Not only capitalism ideology that they faced but they also faced great depression. The capitalism and great depression made the labor lived in sorrow. In capitalism the factory owner govern the market system. They bought the crops with lower prices and they sell it to market with high prices. They manipulated the farmers and labor to get a lot of profit.

When one farmer struggling to make his mortgage payment encountered falling prices for wheat, his rational response was to produce more wheat to make up the difference. But when millions of farmers did this, the resulting over production flooded the market, driving prices so low that no farmers could sell their crops at a price that justified the harvest.

When one factory owner encountered falling demand for his product, his rational response was to cut production and cut costs by laying off workers. But when thousands of factory owners did this, the resulting mass unemployment and poverty drove demand for all their products even lower. (www.shmoop.com/great-depression/economy.html accessed on 12th April 2015 @9.37pm)

The quotation proves that the economic system is governed by the owner of factory or high class. When a lot of farmers were struggling to pay the tax and payment of their mortgages, the factory owner did the opposite. They dismissed the labor to hold their business. They did not want to get financial loss, so they

did a black market. This condition made the labor became unemployed and lost their land and home

Here, the capitalism made the condition became worse. The capitalism gave a bad effect to the society. When the ideology was not suitable with the social condition, the victim of this phenomena were the labor or lower and middle class. It happens because they hang on their life in factory. Even they have land and Farmville, their crops selling depend on the factory owner. This phenomena was inspiring Steinbeck to write a novel. In his novel *The Grapes of Wrath* he also shows the capitalism phenomena in his novel. Refer back to the novel, Steinbeck also shows the bad treatment of the high class or the factory owner through the labor.

Steinbeck wants to represent the community aspiration through the novel. He wants to show the struggle of the middle class especially the labor. Besides, he also wants to tell how the middle class faced the problem and released from the problem. The worldview or aspiration can be seen from the quotation of the novel. In the novel, Steinbeck conveyed the worldview as conversation of the character or the sentences in the novel.

Steinbeck wants to tell to the world how bad capitalism is for the middle and lower class or the labor. Through the novel, he wants to criticize the government and the capitalism. It happens because the capitalism caused a lot of problem besides the great depression effect. As I mention before that the labor lose their land and home, then in capitalism they become exploitation object by high class.

When the sun went down they had picked twenty boxes.

Tom set the twentieth box down. "A buck," he said. "How long do we work?"

"Work till dark, long as you can see."

"Well, can we get credit now? Ma oughta go in an' buy some stuff to eat."

"Sure. I'll give you a slip for a dollar now." He wrote on a strip of paper and handed it to Tom.

He took it to Ma. "Here you are. You can get a dollar's worth of stuff at the store."

"Got all kinds," he said. "Hamburg, like to have some hamburg? Twenty cents a pound, hamburg."

"Ain't that awful high? Seems to me hamburg was fifteen las' time I got some."

(Steinbeck, 1939:253,255)

The quotation proves that the labor only becomes human exploitation. They work all day long but they get payment with a slip and only a dollar for twenty box peaches. Then, when they want to use their slip in the store, the price is more expensive than another store. It shows that the high class only wants to exploit the labor and do not want to spend their money. The high class got a lot of money and profit from the labor but labor got nothing from their sweat.

Here, through the analysis of the data, it can be said that the ideology of capitalism kills the labor little by little. It killed the labor little by little because the ideology of capitalism was not suitable with the social condition in 1930s. The labor in 1930s faced great depression, the effect of great depression was hard, and then the capitalism also treated the labor bad too. It can be said that the labor life is like a person who falls then someone else steps him. The great depression and capitalism make the dream of labor becomes unreachable.

Steinbeck wants people in the world realize how terrible capitalism is through his novel. The capitalism is not a wrong ideology but the government or the society need to be wiser in using the capitalism ideology. Steinbeck explains that in capitalism high class becomes luckier than lower or middle class. The high class can control anything and the labor cannot do anything. Even the labor gets a job, they cannot fulfil their daily needs. Through his novel, Steinbeck wants to represent his class idea that they want to get a better life and release from capitalism and great depression. They are too tired to be object exploitation.

CHAPTER 5. CONCLUSION

The Grapes of Wrath is a novel written by John Steinbeck. This novel was published in 1939. This novel shows about the American people life in 1930s, especially the labor life. Through the novel, Steinbeck shows the terrible effects of great depression for lower and middle class. The great depression has caused the labor or lower and middle class lose their home and job. Then, they are also hard to find another job because the capacity of job is not suitable with the capacity of unemployed people. Even they find a job, they only become object exploitation of high class. They work all day long but they get a minimum salary, moreover they do not get money. They only get a check or slip to be exchanged in the store of factory owner.

Steinbeck wants to tell to the world how bad the life of labor in that era is. The condition becomes harder because the ideology of capitalism prevails in that time, Actually, Steinbeck wants to criticize the ideology of capitalism which takes side with high class. The capitalism makes the high class becomes richer but it also makes the lower class becomes poorer. The high class controls the market system and the condition in that era even there is a president. Moreover, Steinbeck mentioned the bank or high class as a monster, because they absorb the lower class until nothing left.

Steinbeck shows the bad treatment of high class through his novel. The high class confiscates the labor's home and land without replacement. It makes the labor confused what should they do to face this condition. Even they move to another place the treatment that they get same as the first place. Steinbeck wrote the events inside the novel same as the real event in 1930s. The events in 1930s are not only inspired Steinbeck but it also forces Steinbeck to change the condition through his novel. Through his novel, Steinbeck brings the idea and the hope of his social class.

He brings the idea to release from the pain of life and he also brings a hope from his class to get a better life. His novel has a same structure with the structure of real life in 1930s. The structures are great depression effect, capitalism effect, and the labor life. Besides, the novel is also the portrayal of Steinbeck life. Through his novel Steinbeck becomes transindividual subject. It means Steinbeck not only becomes the member of social class but he also becomes an individual who writes a literary work to represent his class idea.

Steinbeck wants to criticize the ideology of capitalism through his novel. Here he does not absolutely disagree with capitalism, he only offers the solution to face the capitalism. It is because the capitalism is not a wrong ideology but the wrong position in this problem is the people who take a profit from the capitalism. The people who get profit by exploiting other people. The most wrong position in this problem is the people who seize the labor dream to get a better life.

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