



**A GENETIC STRUCTURALISM ANALYSIS ON  
UTILITARIANISM IN CHARLES DICKENS' *HARD TIMES***

**THESIS**

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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT**

**FACULTY OF LETTER**

**JEMBER UNIVERSITY**

**2015**

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UTILITARIANISM IN CHARLES DICKENS' *HARD TIMES***

**THESIS**

A Thesis is presented to the English Department Faculty of Letters Jember University  
as one of the requirement to get Award of Sarjana Sastra Degree in English Study

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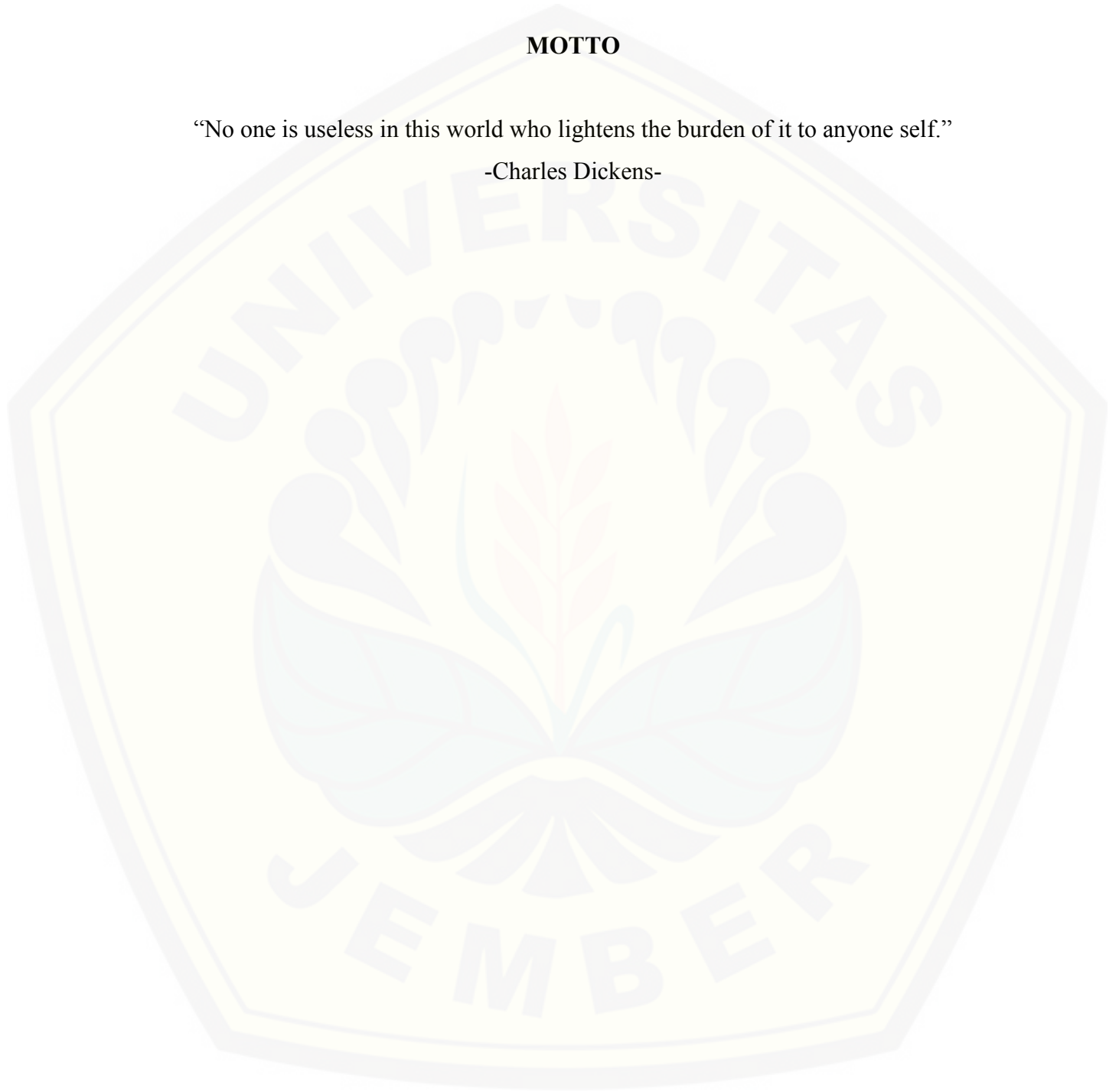
## DEDICATION

- My Beloved father, Budi Susanto who has inspired and advised me to be a success woman
- My Beloved mother, Umi Kulsum who always prays for me everytime and supports me. Thanks a lot mom.
- My little brothers, Moh.Ainul Yaqin and Raihan Baruna Ahmad who also support me
- My big family include my Grand father, my grand mother and all of my relatives who always pray for my success.
- My friends in English Department. Thanks for accompanying me during my study.
- My friends of Tibaren in Jember.

**MOTTO**

“No one is useless in this world who lightens the burden of it to anyone self.”

-Charles Dickens-



**DECLARATION**

I hereby state that the thesis entitled A Genetic Structuralism Analysis on Utilitarianism in Charles Dickens' *Hard Times* is an original piece of writing. I certify that the analysis and the research 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 and any help received in the preparation of this thesis have been acknowledged.

Jember, 25 May 2015

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All praises are to the Almighty God and most worthy of praise, Lord of the universe. I thank God for blessing me so that I can finish this thesis entitled “A Genetic Structuralism Analysis on Utilitarianism in Charles Dickens’ *Hard Times*” it is only His Gracious gift and power that enable me to accomplish this thesis. This moment, I would like to express my deep gratitude to those who have given me great contribution in supporting my study in English Department. On occasion, I want to convey my gratitude to:

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**Lailatul Muthmainnah**

**SUMMARY**

**A Genetic Structuralism Analysis on Utilitarianism in Charles Dickens' *Hard Times***; Lailatul Muthmainnah; 100110101110; 2015; 41 pages; English Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University.

*Hard Times* is one of Charles Dickens works which becomes the satirical novel in eighteenth century. This novel criticizes the British social condition in England in the late of Eighteenth Century which is set in industrial revolution. The british society struggle to get advantages in their life. They live and do activities to reach things materially. Thus, an ideology appears among british society which is called as "Ideology of Utilitarianism". This ideology influences the society's idea to get more advantages in their action without thinking the consequence. I use qualitative research method for this research to examine the analysis. This research begins with the analysis of the novel and uses genetic structuralism theory. I analyse the structure of *Hard Times* which shows the binary opposition between some characters who apply the ideology of utilitarianism and another characters who do not apply it in their lives, the worldview of the author towards the ideology of utilitarianism and the socio-cultural condition in Britain in Eighteenth century.

One of characters in *Hard Times*, Thomas Gradgrind applies this ideology in his daily life. Gradgrind as the utilitarian in the novel by considering his attitude and his thinking of fact in life. He instill his students the ideology to measure this life by getting some advantages. Dickens' worldview as the author of *Hard Times* abuses the ideology of utilitarianism. He thinks that it gives the bad impacts for the society's lives. they measure their actions give them benefits by getting some advantages. He explores how this ideology of utilitarianism applies through the main character in the



novel *Hard Times*. Dickens explores the impact of the ideology of utilitarianism towards some characters in *Hard Times*. Especially, it gives bad impact in their social life. This utilitarianism shows the negative impact in applying it.



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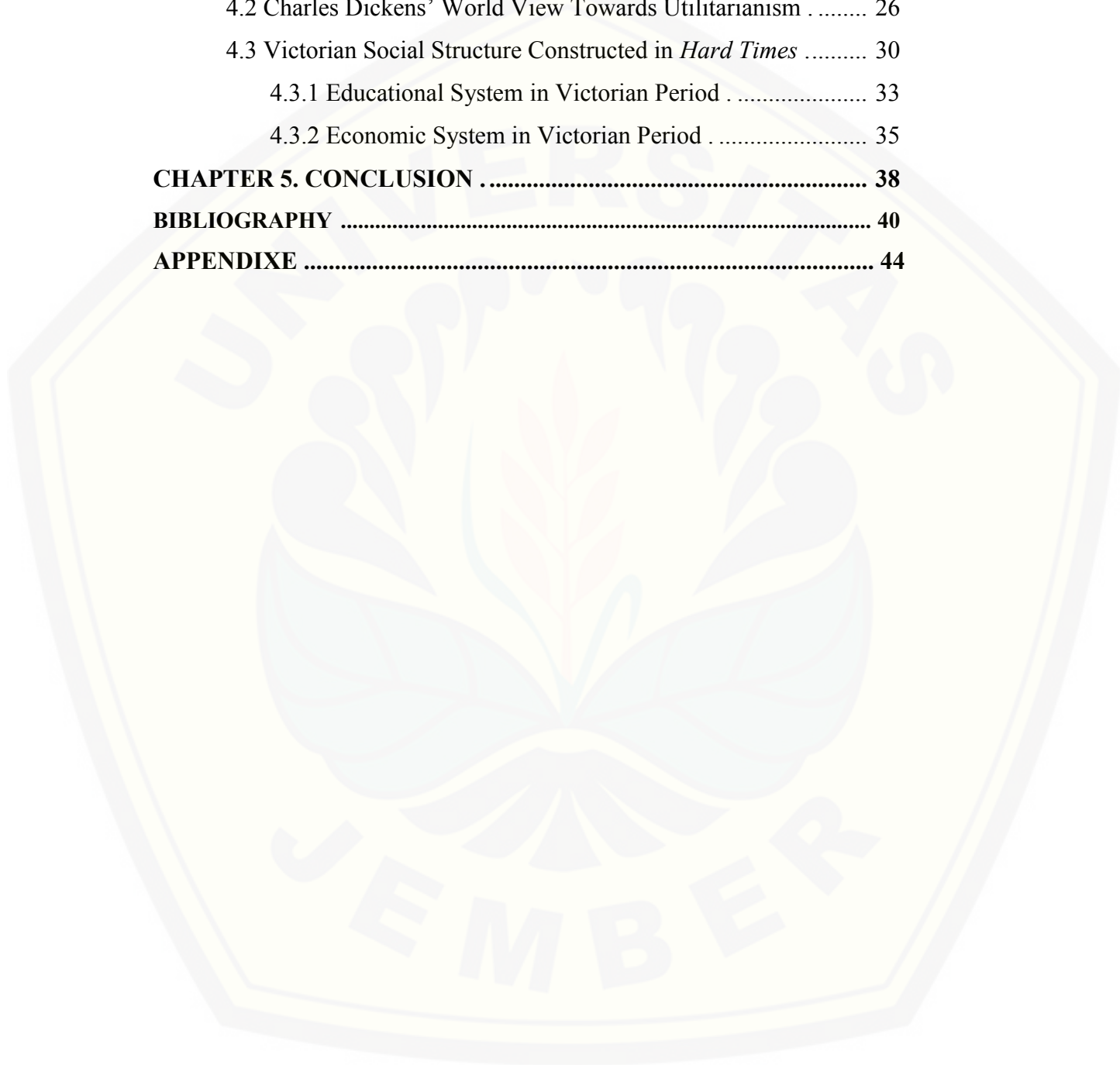
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## CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 The Rationale

Utilitarianism is the main philosophical ideology in Victorian period which consider human being action are weighing the profit, advantages, benefits and happiness. Utilitarianism is often presented as a philosophy of calculation, assigning precise values to different pleasures and calculating their exact probabilities (Mulgan, 2007:11). It means that utilitarianism tends to apply everything based on calculation and fact which give benefit for people who implant it.

This utilitarianism appears in the late of eighteenth century which is set in industrial revolution. Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill are the early utilitarian who have ideas about the principle of utilitarianism.

Formulated by Jeremy Bentham and his followers in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, utilitarianism was one of the first rational and systematic attempts to address the vast social, economic, and cultural problems caused by the impact of the Industrial Revolution on British society. Bentham's philosophy was based on the belief that human institutions should serve all elements of society, and that such institutions should be useful by providing for "the greatest happiness of the greatest number (Bradley:1999:1).

Utilitarianism is defined as the aspiration to be a movement of social reform. It can be called as political aspirations. Its ideology dominates as form of government's idea to evaluate the productivity and utility for a number of people. The government should allow the economic situation to adjust itself naturally through the laws of supply and demand. This system makes some people millionaire. On the other hand, the other people become poor.

Feldman (1997:21) states that historically, utilitarianism has been associated with the idea that the only intrinsic good is pleasure and the only intrinsic evil is pain. The idea of utilitarianism has influenced many of the social reforms in Great Britain during the early half of the nineteenth century. The British people want to get more prosperous life. Since the productivity and materialism become their everyday life. It proves that utilitarianism influences people. This utilitarianism becomes an ideology around society which considers everything is good when it is useful for them.

*Hard Times* is a novel written by Charles Dickens. It is one of Charles Dickens' works which becomes a masterpiece. It was written in the mid eighteenth century in England. Because this was the time of Queen Victoria, this period is usually called as the Victorian era. He writes *Hard Times* as utilitarianism which is applied during British industrialization. This industrial revolution gives impacts to the society's life, such as poverty, jobless, and moral decadence. Most employees fire the employers. In the economic of the Industrial Revolution capitalism prevails and social equality is more rhetoric than practice. Some factory owners pushed up their own profits by pushing down the wages of their workers. Besides, there are children labors that are influenced by the existence of industrial revolution which demand some children to work hard in some factories.

*Hard Times* offers a critique of the Utilitarian ideology in British society. It influences the society's economic system that most of them live prosperously. They want to get more material. It also influences the educational system that make some children have worse future. They are forbidden to develop their imaginative thing to be a creative children. In *Hard Times*, the main character, Thomas Gradgrind is the utilitarian that Dickens explores. He applies the ideology of utilitarianism in his everyday life. He thinks that all his actions have to give some benefits for him. However, he does not think the consequence of his own action whether it is good or bad.

The purposes of Charles Dickens as the author in writing *Hard Times* are to satirize the utilitarian philosophy that recognized only the value of human reason, neglecting the values of the human heart. Dickens also wants to highlight the harsh, monotonous lives of factory workers and to criticize the economic injustice of the marketplace. It proves in the novel *Hard Times*, this concept of utilitarianism applies in some characters. Charles Dickens explores the utilitarianism in some characters' personality who tend to reject fancy and imaginative thing. They just consider everything based on fact. He wants to express emotion or care after realizing how flawed logic can be when applied to human nature.

The position of Charles Dickens as the author resist this ideology of utilitarianism in his society. Dickens presents us with some children raised and educated under this system. Their emotions are repressed, their imaginations starved, and their creativity discouraged. As a result, they grow into adults that do not know how be moral and are unable to understand or emotionally connect with one anyone.

I choose the utilitarianism on Charles Dickens' *Hard Times* as my topic since this philosophy becomes the main problem in the novel. Most characters believe and apply this philosophy in their life. Especially, for the main character Thomas Gradgrind who applies it not only for students in his school but also for his two children. As the author, Charles Dickens criticizes the existence of this philosophy in his own society in the eighteenth century which negates people to think imaginatively and his societies tend to be hedonism in life style. The world view of the author is explored in his novel to prove how this philosophy influence the life of societies in his own environment. Thus, this topic is interesting to discuss.

The basic theory in this reseach is genetic structuralism by Lucien Goldmann. This theory goes from text and context. The text is the literary work and the context is the historical background. It tries to find the structure constructed in the literary work and the worldview of the author depicted in the novel.

## 1.2 The Scope of The Study

The scope of the study is needed to limit the problems to discuss in this research. It also has the function to avoid the uncontrolled discussion so as to gain better understanding of the topic discussion. Therefore, this research focuses on the analysis of Utilitarianism in *Hard Times* based on the Genetic Structuralism concept.

## 1.3 The Problems to discuss

This thesis discusses about the ideology of utilitarianism which is shown in the *Hard Times* novel. This ideology has affected some character's way of thinking in the novel that the author wants to explore. Some characters apply this ideology to construct their society to have the same world view about the utilitarianism. Therefore, this research will explore three problems in the novel. Those are :

1. How does *Hard Times* novel describe the utilitarianism ?
2. How is the author's world view toward utilitarianism in *Hard Times* ?
3. Why does Victorian society apply the ideology of utilitarianism?

## 1.4 The Goals of the Study

Regarding the problems to discuss previously, there are some purposes of this reseach. Those are :

1. To understand the structure of *Hard Times* which constructs the ideology of utilitarianism
2. To understand the author's worldview towards the ideology of utilitarianism that is constructed in *Hard Times*
3. To analyze the reason of Victorian society who apply the ideology of utilitarianism

## CHAPTER 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1 The previous research

The previous research gives contribution in writing this research to support some informations relating this research. There are two previous researches in this research.

The first previous research is a thesis written by Yuliana Puspitasari with title “ Negotiating Modernity, Resisting Tradition : Genetic Structuralism Analysis on Buchi Emecheta’s *The Bride Price*. Puspitasari tries to analyzes the negotiation of modernity and resistance towards Buchi Emecheta’s novel *The Bride Price*”. She uses the Genetic Structuralism by Lucien Goldmann as the theory to breakdown her analysis. She tries to find the structure of the novel *The Bride Price* and particularly the binary oposition between modern and traditional thoughts.

She finds the structure of the novel is about the modernism which exists in the society of Nigeria especially in post-colonial society by using Genetic Structuralism theory. *The Bride Price* has the structure that represents modernism of intellectual middle class that is influenced by European thoughts and traditional cultures existing in Nigeria post-colonial society (Puspitasari, 2013:21). She proved that the structure of novel can be influenced by the certain society when the novel is written. Besides, in particularly the binary opposition between modern and traditional thought. She wants to explore the opposition thought between Nigerian and African. To know the modern and traditional thoughts, she analyzes the conflict between the traditional Nigerian and those young people, such as Aku-nna and Chike (slave descendent) in the novel who expose to the colonizers’ new discourse and tend to reject the African traditional culture (Puspitasari, 2013:21).



The second previous research is a journal written by Ali Taghizadeh with title “The Paradox of Utilitarianism in *Hard Times*” (2005). Taghizadeh analyzes the utilitarianism which is found in Charles Dickens’ *Hard Times*. This utilitarianism becomes abusive in educational system of England and in the social system of Victorian era. The subject of *Hard Times* is abused utilitarianism. He discusses about utilitarianism as abused in its different aspects. Firstly, it will shed some light on the novel as a criticism on the English educational system. A criticism of the Victorian social system, as traceable in the novel, will follow the discussion on education (Taghizadeh:2005). He focuses on the educational system in the novel which the utilitarianism ideology exists in it. This ideology influence the educational system in Gradgrind school which applies this ideology to construct the characteristic of the students in his school. He also describes how Charles Dickens as the author of *Hard Times* who criticizes the ideology of Utilitarianism in his society. Charles Dickens also rejects this ideology in writing the novel of *Hard Times* to resist the utilitarianism.

The previous researches and this research are different. The first previous research conducts the research by using genetic structuralism approach which analyzes the binary opposition between modern and traditional discourse and the world view of the writer. Although the previous research also concerns with the genetic structuralism analysis, this research uses different material. I use genetic structuralism analysis to analyze Charles Dickens’ *Hard Times* based on the social structure that is constructed in Dickens’ *Hard Times*, the world view of the writer who tends to criticize the idea of utilitarianism in the society around him and the social condition when *Hard Times* was written. This previous research as the source of analysing the novel in using genetic structuralism which analyze the intrinsic and the extrinsic elements of the novel. The second previous research analyze the paradox of utilitarianism based on social perspective. He analyze the utilitarianism which is abused in educational system and social system in Victorian period. This previous

research as the source to prove that the idea of utilitarianism is resisted by Charles Dickens as the author of *Hard Times*. This idea also affects some characters in the novel. However, I analyze the idea of utilitarianism in the novel by genetic structuralism to know the structure, world view and the social condition behind this idea of utilitarianism appearance.

## 2.2 The Theory of Genetic Structuralism by Lucien Goldmann

Genetic structuralism is a theory first developed by Lucien Goldmann. He believes that literary work is like a structure. This structure is not something static, but as a product of history, structure progress and restructure process. He also explains that this approach can reconstruct the world view of the author in writing his literary works. Genetic structuralism is a combination between Structuralism and marxism. As structuralism, genetic structuralism understand everything in this world, include literary work, as a structure. Thus, the effort of Genetic Structuralism to understand literary work is guided to the effort to find the structure of the work ( Faruk :2012:159).

The genetic structuralism theory aims at analyzing the character of the work or the author's world view through a character that is created by an author in every situation in the novel. This theory attempts to analyze the literary work from two elements. Those are the intrinsic and extrinsic elements. The intrinsic element includes the text as the structure of the literary work and the extrinsic one includes some factors out of the text. such as : the author as the collective subject in certain society and the social condition around the author.

Goldmann (1981:11) states the foundation in understanding genetic structuralism as the fundamental characteristic of human behavior which includes:

1. The tendency towards adapting realities of the environment and its characteristics form in relation to that environment, through rationality and by rendering the significant.

2. The tendency towards overall consistency and towards creating structural forms.
3. Its dynamic nature, i.e. the tendency towards modifying and developing the structure of which it forms part.

The explanation above means the three tendencies influence human being. These are the basic concept of genetic structuralism theory. The fundamental characteristic of human behavior cannot be separated from the environment. There is relation between human and environment. Human beings adapt in every realities of environment where they exist. The human tendency above creates some dynamic patterns and structures in their thought, behavior and feeling as their responses to all the problems in their environment.

Faruk In *Metode Penelitian Sastra* writes the basic of genetic structuralism into four concepts. Those are : human fact, transindividual subject, significant structure and world View. (2012 : 159).

## 2.2.1 Human Facts

Human fact is similar to human behavior. Faruk says that human fact means all human activities and behaviors, both the verbal and the physical ones, which sciences try to understand (Faruk, 2010:70). Activity or human behavior must be certain social and political activities which the individuals come together to form a community. With society, humans can adapt to the environment. Humans and the surrounding environment are always in a process of reciprocal structure conflicting but complementary at the same time. Therefore, the fact about humanity is a meaningful structure. Because, human facts are as the responses of individual or collective subject. This human fact also defines as a structure which related to social condition and the historical background of the literary work. When the author writes his work. He is inspired to write his work based on the condition in his own

environment. Goldman also says that human transforms the world around him in order to achieve a balance between themselves (as subject) and the world.

Human fact can be distinguished into two, first is individual fact such as someone libidinal behavior which is connected with social class. Individual facts are only as individual facts results, such as dream, insolent attitude, etc. And social facts are related to history because everybody has to assimilate and accommodate the environment to be in human fact (Eagleton : 2002:12). This assimilation is a kind of human's adaptation with the environment. Besides, there is some obstacles that must be passed. Goldmann (1981:61) states that there are three kinds of obstacles :

1. The fact that certain sectors of the external world do not lend themselves to integrate 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 process of equilibrium, transform the surrounding social and physical environment, thereby creating situations that hinder the continuation of the structuring processes generating them.

Every human being gets those obstacles in the assimilation process. Human being should adapt with the environment. He can make some relationship among society and the problems around him. He need to effort to solve the problems in modifying the situation to be suitable with his aspiration.

## 2.2.2 Collective Subject

Collective Subject is a social group whose ideology and culture to create union view of their social life. collective subject can define as a social class since it is collectively to create a coherent structure of society. Cohen (1994:33) states that it must be a collective subject, the working class. By joining their struggle, the young

intellectual Lucien Goldmann declares, individuals will fulfill themselves by transforming an ideology that would otherwise remain a lovely museum piece into a living reality. the class means as the indicator in limiting humans facts which the author wants. Goldmann ( in Faruk , 1999:15 ) specifies them as a social class in the Marxist sense , because that's the group that is proven in history as the group has created a complete and comprehensive view of the life and that has influenced the development of human history .

Collective subject also has methodology implication with sociological research which views that literary work cannot separated from the author as a community. The author is a subject that is in the middle of society which involve as a community less or more will give a motivation in writing his work and applies the tendency of his group on his work. Therefore Literary works created by the author . Thus the literary work is more of a duplication of the fact that humanity has been mixed by the author. All ideas can be regarded as a representative author of a social group .

### 2.2.3 Significance structure

Goldmann stresses in genetic structuralism that such structures must be understood in terms of their origin in the historical process. The significant structure represents both a reality and a norm. The concept of significant structure is the principle reseach tool to understand the human sciences and based on the virtual and actual tendences of human reality (Goldmann, 1981:14-16). The literary work is seen as a structure and it must be related to historical subjects, not to some sphere outside history. However, there are relationships between literary work and society (Puspitasari :2013:14). It means that a structure of literary work cannot be separated from the historical background.

Literary work structure relates real social structure by using the concept of homology. Goldmann (via Faruk 2010:64-65) describes the concept of homology

between literary work and social structure is different from the concept of reflection. The concept of reflection means the literary work structure is reflected the real social structure directly. However, the concept of homology relates the literary work structure and the real social structure in different way. The literary work does not represents the real society directly. In fact, both has the same structure.

Goldmann (1981:83) states that there are seven concept of significance structure. Firstly, the concept of significance structure constitutes research of past and present facts. Second, in every concrete analysis, the specific significance structure clarifies the facts of two problems, which are difficult to resolve. Third, the most important scientific procedure for resolving these problems in the insertion the significance structure. Fourth, the concepts of significance structure have a primary importance taken together of the historical, social sciences, and reinforce in the area of philosophical, literary ad, artistic works and are characterized not only by the virtual but also by the world views. Fifth, literary criticism takes structuralist orientation to relate the works and the basic structure of historical and social reality. Sixth, there is the present limitation on psychological knowledge and insertion into the historical and sociological structures of its part. Seventh, the numbers of historical situations, literary philosophical and artistic works are incomparably greater than the numberof world views.

The explanation above means the literary work cannot be separated from the real society. Since the concepts of significance structure have taken from the historical background as the setting in the literary work. There are three ways to investigate the significance structure as a historical area. Firstly, learning the internal structure of great philosophy that says the literary work is due to the fact that they express the basic problem of human relation and between man and nature. Secondly, world view is a result of concrete situation based on the history. Third, the sructural coherence is not static reality but dynamic virtually. The author expresses this world view on the artistic by creating an imaginary universe of character, objects, and relations (Goldmann, 1981:66-75).

#### 2.2.4 World View

World view is the goal in Genetic Structuralism. Goldmann (via Faruk, 2010:65-66) describes the world view is a kind of ideas, aspiration that relate the members of certain society and appose to another society. The world view should provide the correct “prescription” for making sense of the world just as wearing the correct prescription for our sight brings things into focus. When a group society has the same ideology and culture, they will integrate to create a world view in their society. The way to understand and to experience collectively. It will become a binding that integrate those societies into the equal class and distinguished them to other social class (Faruk :2012:162). The world view becomes a unity to integrate among people in certain society.

Goldmann explains that world view as psychological expression via relation of collective dialectic with social and physic, and being in a long period in history that represent its value of time. This world view becomes the concept of structure to understand the structure of literary work whose structure of social and ideology. The concepts are based on world view must dig up in a group consciousness through involving indicator of belief system, history of intellectually and culture.

There are three steps to analyze the literary work by using Genetic Structuralism. First, analyzing the intrinsic elements of literary work as the basic data. Second, analyzing the background of the author includes the author’s personalty, life, ideology and norms that influence his work. Third, analyzing the socio-cultural and historical background of the place where the literature is created by the author.

## CHAPTER 3. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

In conducting a research, method is needed. This chapter discusses the methods which are used in this research, namely the type of research, data collection, data processing, and data analysis. Each item will be discussed as follows.

### 3.1 Type of Research :

This research uses qualitative research. According to Bryman (1989:112) in *Research Methods and Organization Studies*:

Qualitative research is a research design which reveals many different emphases from quantitative research. Probably the most significant difference is the priority accorded the perspectives of those being studied rather than the prior concerns of the researcher, along with a related emphasis on the interpretation of observations in accordance with subjects' own understandings.

The qualitative research analyzes data based on interpretation of observation. The data and information take from many books, dictionaries, and references to support the analysis. Warren and Wellek (1977:50) state that since the majority of students can find their source materials in libraries, knowledge of most important libraries, and familiarity with catalogues as well as other reference books in undoubtedly an important equipment of almost every student of literature. This qualitative research employs to collect data and information which is related to the topic discussion. The data from internet are also considered to complete the data in order to make the analysis accurate.

I use qualitative research to analyze *Hard Times* novel for knowing the structure, the author's world view in the novel and the social condition at that time. Therefore, I use genetic structuralism from Lucien Goldmann as the theoretical foundation to break down the analysis.



### 3.2 Data Collection :

Data collection is one of the most important stages in conducting a research. The data are in form of written materials. *Hard Times* is qualitative data since the data are in the form of sentences or words. The term of qualitative data is a type of data that deals with collecting and analysing information in a form of non-numeric (Blaxter, et al, 1996:60). The data in *Hard Times* is written in the research as quotations. It can be direct quotation, indirect quotation and paraphrasing.

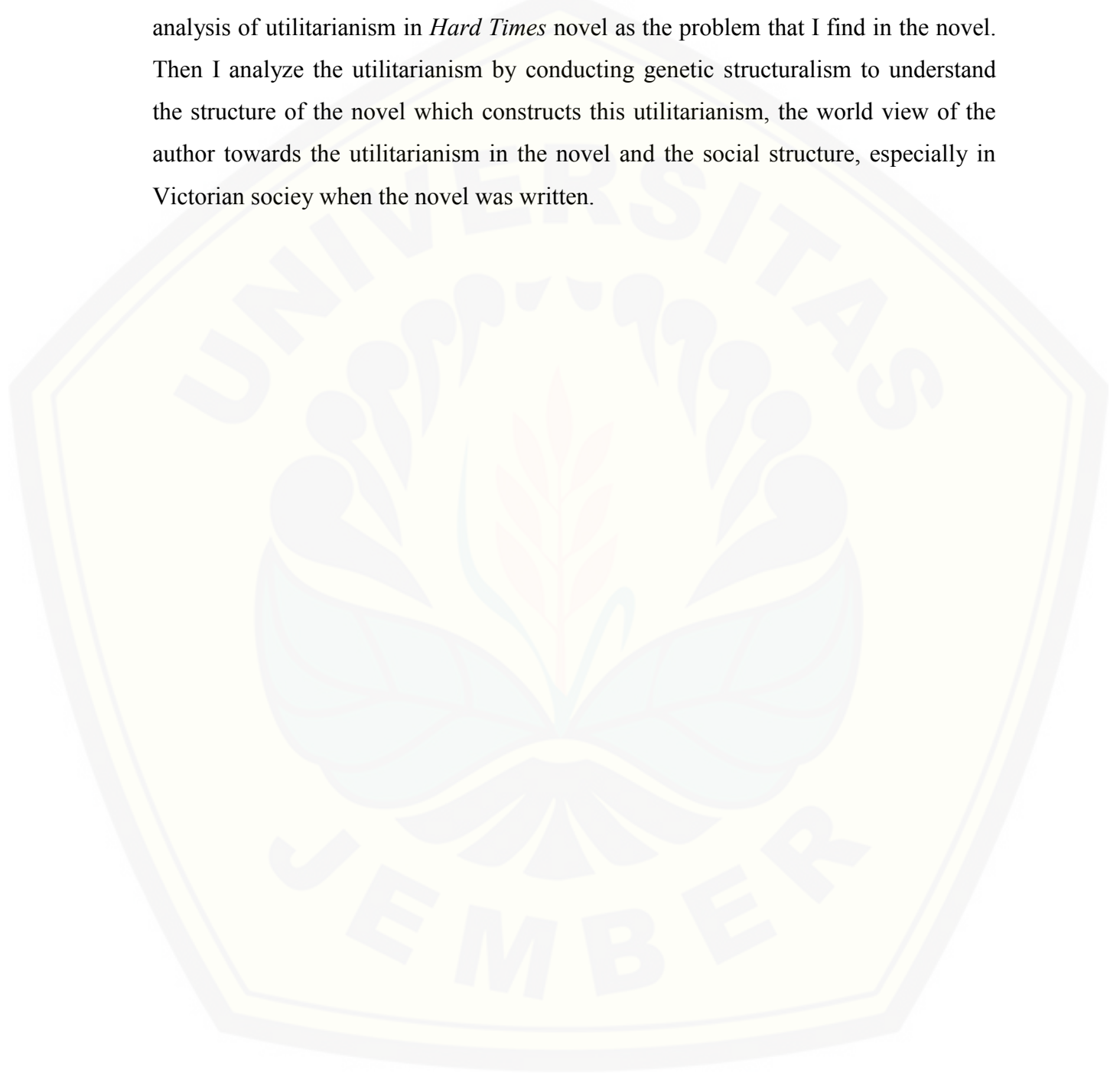
There are two kinds of data to support this research. Both are primary and secondary data. The primary data includes some narratives and quotations in the novel *Hard Times*. I collect the data in the *Hard Times* novel by doing close reading to know the problem that I find in the novel. Then, the data are related each other. The secondary data include facts and informations that can support the analysis of primary data. The data are taken from other textbooks, journals and websites related to the topic discussion.

### 3.3 Data Processing

In the data processing, the data are collected then categorized based on the topic of discussion. I classify the data from the novel of *Hard Times* and the social condition at that time in order to understand the problem that I found in the novel which is about the ideology of Utilitarianism and the world view of the author towards the Utilitarianism as he explores in his novel. Then it processed by the theory of Genetic structuralism by Lucien Goldmann into four major aspects to understand the structure of *Hard Times* which construct the ideology of Utilitarianism. Then I explain in descriptive method to analyze the data.

### 3.4 Data Analysis

In analyzing this research, I use deductive method to analyze data. This deductive method is a form of discussion from general to the specific topic. I describe the analysis of utilitarianism in *Hard Times* novel as the problem that I find in the novel. Then I analyze the utilitarianism by conducting genetic structuralism to understand the structure of the novel which constructs this utilitarianism, the world view of the author towards the utilitarianism in the novel and the social structure, especially in Victorian society when the novel was written.



## CHAPTER 4. DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the main problem of this thesis about the ideology of utilitarianism in *Hard Times* using genetic structuralism theory. This theory is applied in this thesis to analyze the structure of *Hard Times* novel which constructs utilitarianism and the world view of Charles Dickens as the author. He explores this ideology to criticize social condition in his environment.

This chapter is divided into three subchapters. The first is the utilitarianism in *Hard Times* that discusses the binary opposition between a character who agrees with utilitarianism and other character who does not agree with it. The second is Charles Dickens' world view towards utilitarianism as he explores in his novel *Hard Times*. The third is Victorian social structure constructed in *Hard Times*.

### 4.1 Utilitarianism in *Hard Times*

Literary work is a structural product of collective subject (Goldmann via Faruk, 2012:71). Every literary work has a structure that underlies the author in writing it. *Hard Times* deals with the contrary of ideology of utilitarianism. There is the binary opposition between the utilitarian and non-utilitarian. Dickens shows this binary opposition among the characters in *Hard Times*. Some characters are utilitarian. They agree with this ideology of utilitarianism. However, some other characters are non-utilitarian. They do not agree with this ideology.

Utilitarianism is an ideology which is explored in *Hard Times*. The ideology of utilitarianism constructs *Hard Times* as a structure in *Hard times*. It becomes the literary structure which represents the social structure in Victorian period. Goldmann via Faruk (2012:165) states that the literary structure is known as an imaginary that is created by the characters, environment, culture, social, ideology, and the relationship

among others. In this case, *Hard Times*'s structure represents the social structure that happens in Victorian period that is set in industrial revolution.

*Hard Times* is one of Charles Dickens works which becomes the social critic novel in eighteenth century.

“Hard Times, for these times Dickens's 10th novel, serialized in HOUSE HOLD WORDS(April 1 August 12, 1854), un illustrated. Published in one volume by BRADBURY&EVANS,1854.This controversial book, the Shortest of Dickens's novels, takes up the issues of industrialism and education and offers a moral fable challenging some of the dominant ideologies of the Victorian era”.

(Davis, 1998:168)

This novel criticizes the British social condition in England in the late of Eighteenth Century. This social condition is set in industrial revolution. In this period, the economic system is transformed from 1750s to 1830s. It wascharacterizd by the growth of a new system comprising factories and new technologies.

The British society struggle to get advantages in their life. They live and do activities to reach things materially. They want to get most prosperious life. Thus, an ideology appears among society which is called as” Ideology of Utilitarianism”. This ideology influences the society’s idea to get more material in every their action. Because, in industrial period, capitalism is most prominent. Some capitalists conquer the economic system in british society. They have big role in economic system. They can do some actions to get most advantages without thinking the consequences. In fact, the lower class gets the consequences. They are jobless and poorer.

“In the 18th century a tiny minority of the population lived in luxury. However the poor had none of these things. Craftsmen and laborers lived in 2 or 3 rooms. The poorest people lived in just one room. Their furniture was very simple and plain (<http://www.localhistories.org/18thcent.html> downloaded on Thursday, March 12 2015, 10.30 WIB).

The statement above represents a part of British society’s condition that is in luxury. Otherwise, the other part of british society is still in poor condition. They live in small houses.

*Hard Times* shows the different characters presenting different ways and degrees of this ideology that is so important in this novel. And how these characters change in the course of the novel is also a very exciting factor to explore. There is the binary opposition among the characters in their ideology. Some characters agree with the ideology of utilitarianism. Besides, the other characters disagree with it. Dickens wants to expose the opposition in applying the ideology of utilitarianism that give much influences in their life.

Some characters in *Hard Times* apply this utilitarianism in their environment. Thomas Gradgrind is the main character who applies this ideology. He is one of the central figures whom Dickens explains as a man who struggles to convey and to instill the ideology of utilitarianism.

“THOMAS GRADGRIND, sir. A man of realities. A man of facts and calculations. A man who proceeds upon the principle that two and two are four, and nothing over, and who is not to be talked into allowing for anything over. Thomas Gradgrind, sir - peremptorily Thomas - Thomas Gradgrind. With a rule and a pair of scales, and the multiplication table always in his pocket, sir, ready to weigh and measure any parcel of human nature, and tell you exactly what it comes to. It is a mere question of figures, a case of simple arithmetic”.

(Dickens, 1854:2)

He applies it in his school in Coketown. He is a firm believer in utilitarianism and instilled this utilitarianism into his students at the school from a very young age.

“NOW, what I want is, Facts. Teach these boys and girls nothing but Facts. Facts alone are wanted in life. Plant nothing else, and root out everything else. You can only form the minds of reasoning animals upon Facts: nothing else will ever be of any service to them. This is the principle on which I bring up my own children, and this is the principle on which I bring up these children. Stick to Facts, sir!”.

(Dickens, 1854:1)

The statement above explains in the first chapter in the novel *Hard Times*. Gradgrind orders his students to think about fact in life. This fact in life means that as a human being need to calculate some advantages that must be reached in life. He

considers human beings' activities are good when they give some advantages for themselves.

Dickens describes Gradgrind as the utilitarian in the novel by considering his attitude and his thinking of fact in life. He instills his students the ideology to measure this life by getting some advantages.

“Gradgrind represents the utilitarians in the novel. Appropriately he schools his own children to become creatures of fact like himself. He does not see these children as living creatures filled with wonder, but rather as empty vessels to be stuffed with facts”.

(Davis, 1998:172).

One of Gradgrind's students in his school is Sissy Jupe. She is a daughter of circus owner in Coketown. Gradgrind asks her to take care of his wife, Mrs. Grandgrind. She is one of characters who refuses the ideology of utilitarianism. Although she is one of Gradgrind's students. She does not apply it in her daily life. She does not know well about the national prosperity that Gradgrind asks her to answer.

“Tell me some of your mistakes.”

'I am almost ashamed,' said Sissy, with reluctance. 'But to-day, for instance, Mr. M'Choakumchild was explaining to us about Natural Prosperity.'

'National, I think it must have been,' observed Louisa.

'Yes, it was. - But isn't it the same?' she timidly asked.

'You had better say, National, as he said so,' returned Louisa, with her dry reserve.

'National Prosperity. And he said, Now, this schoolroom is a Nation. And in this nation, there are fifty millions of money. Isn't this a prosperous nation? Girl number twenty, isn't this a prosperous nation, and a'n't you in a thriving state?'"

(Dickens, 1854:45).

Sissy Jupe has a conversation with Louisa about the question from Gradgrind about her knowledge of national prosperity. She does not know what really national prosperity is. Gradgrind wants to teach her to think the way to measure the prosperous life materially. He describes that a nation will be prosperous when it has much money.

Gradgrind prefers Sissy Jupe to stay taking care his wife. He thinks that Jupe gives some advantages for his family. besides, Gradgrind purposes to teach her more about how to estimate thing to get some benefits. Because, Jupe's knowledge in calculating power is still less.

“He really liked Sissy too well to have a contempt for her; otherwise he held her calculating powers in such very slight estimation that he must have fallen upon that conclusion. Somehow or other, he had become possessed by an idea that there was something in this girl which could hardly be set forth in a tabular form. Her capacity of definition might be easily stated at a very low figure, her mathematical knowledge at nothing; yet he was not sure that if he had been required, for example, to tick her off into columns in a parliamentary return, he would have quite known how to divide her”.

(Dickens, 1854:73)

Gradgrind tries hard to instill more the ideology of utilitarianism toward Sissy jupe. He knows that Jupe does not understand the application of this ideology in daily life.

Gradgrind does not only instills this ideology to his students but also instills this utilitarianism into his two children. Louisa and Tom are his children. They become the victim of their father's principle. One day Gradgrind forbids his children to see a circus performance. Gradgrind said that watching circus performance is not too important in life. It does not give advantage in watching it.

“what do you do here?”

'Wanted to see what it was like,' returned Louisa, shortly.

'What it was like?'

'Yes, father.'

There was an air of jaded sullenness in them both, and particularly in the girl: yet, struggling through the dissatisfaction of her face, there was a light with nothing to rest upon, a fire with nothing to burn, a starved imagination keeping life in itself somehow, which brightened its expression. Not with the brightness natural to cheerful youth, but with uncertain, eager, doubtful flashes, which had something painful in them, analogous to the changes on a blind face groping its way”.

(Dickens, 1854:9-10)

Louisa is frustrated on what her father's principle that does not do something without his agreement. Gradgrind always treats Louisa and Tom as a machine that he

can order to do everything without thinking whether both of his children want it or not.

The other act of Gradgrind in applying the ideology of utilitarianism to his daughter is forcing Louisa to marry Bounderby. Although Bounderby is an old man and Louisa is still young and also she does not exactly love Bounderby.

“Mr. Bounderby has made his proposal of marriage to me, and has entreated me to make it known to you, and to express his hope that you will take it into your favourable consideration.'

Silence between them. The deadly statistical clock very hollow.

The distant smoke very black and heavy.

'Father,' said Louisa, 'do you think I love Mr. Bounderby?'

Mr. Gradgrind was extremely discomfited by this unexpected question.

'Well, my child,' he returned, 'I - really - cannot take upon myself to say”.

(Dickens, 1854:77)

Besides, Gradgrind hopes that she can accept Bounderby’s marriage proposal. He advices that she needs to accept it, because Gradgrind thinks that his family’s life will be better when she can marry Bounderby.

“ 'Shall I marry him?' repeated Louisa, with great deliberation.

'Precisely. And it is satisfactory to me, as your father, my dear Louisa, to know that you do not come to the consideration of that question with the previous habits of mind, and habits of life, that belong to many young women.'

'No, father,' she returned, 'I do not.'

'I now leave you to judge for yourself,' said Mr. Gradgrind. 'I have stated the case, as such cases are usually stated among practical minds; I have stated it, as the case of your mother and myself was stated in its time. The rest, my dear Louisa, is for you to decide”.

(Dickens, 1854:79)

“With his unbending, utilitarian, matter-of-fact face, he hardened her again; and the moment shot away into the plumbless depths of the past, to mingle with all the lost opportunities that are drowned there”.

(Dickens, 1854:79)

He still forces Louisa to marry Bounderby with his own way and finally Louisa accepts Bounderby’s marriage proposal.



Mr. Bounderby is one of the supporting characters in *Hard Times*. He is a friend of Grandgrind. He is a richman. He is the owner of a factory and bank in Coketown. Most people know his wealth and power.

“He was a rich man: banker, merchant, manufacturer, and what not. A big, loud man, with a stare, and a metallic laugh. A man made out of a coarse material, which seemed to have been stretched to make so much of him”.

(Dickens, 1854:11)

Mr. Bounderby has everything materially. He has some employees who work in his factory and bank. He has a power to decide the system that is applied in his factory. He is also the utilitarian whom Dickens explores like Grandgrind.

Mr. Bounderby is as the utilitarian as Grandgrind. He supports Grandgrind in instilling this ideology of utilitarianism.

“(…)The education that made him won't do for everybody, he knows well - such and such his education was, however, and you may force him to swallow boiling fat, but you shall never force him to suppress the facts of his life”.

(Dickens, 1854:13).

Bounderby talks to Mrs. Gradgrind not to forbid Grandgrind to instill the ideology of utilitarianism to his students. It proved that Bounderby agrees with Grandgrind in applying this ideology in their life.

“.... . Josiah Bounderby of Coketown learnt his letters from the outsides of the shops, Mrs. Gradgrind, and was first able to tell the time upon a dial-plate, from studying the steeple clock of St. Giles's Church, London, under the direction of a drunken cripple, who was a convicted thief, and an incorrigible vagrant. Tell Josiah Bounderby of Coketown, of your district schools and your model schools, and your training schools, and your whole kettle-of-fish of schools; and Josiah Bounderby of Coketown, tells you plainly, all right, all correct - he hadn't such advantages - but let us have hard-headed, solid-fisted people - the education that made him won't do for everybody, he knows well - such and such his education was, however, and you may force him to swallow boiling fat, but you shall never force him to suppress the facts of his life.”

(Dickens, 1854:13)

Mr. Bounderby also applies this ideology in his factory for his employees. Stephen Blackpool is one of Bounderby's employees. Blackpool tells Bounderby about

his problem with his wife. His wife is a drunkard. She often drinks an alcohol and she never care for her husband, Blackpool.

“I were very patient wi' her. I tried to wean her fra 't ower and ower agen. I tried this, I tried that, I tried t'other. I ha' gone home, many's the time, and found all vanished as I had in the world, and her without a sense left to bless herseln lying on bare ground. I ha' dun 't not once, not twice - twenty time!”

(Dickens, 1854:57)

The statement above tells that Blackpool has tries to be patient in facing his wife attitude as a drunkard. He gives up in this condition.

Blackpool conveys Bounderby to marry another girl whom he loves. Her name is Rachel. She is also the Bounderby's employee. Bounderby gives Blackpool some requirements to marry Rachel. Bounderby explains that there is a law that Blackpool must pass. He needs to pay fee to process his marriage. He is a victim of Bounderby's action in deciding thing without thinking the consequences.

“Now, I tell you what!" said Mr. Bounderby, putting his hands in his pockets. 'There is such a law.' Stephen, subsiding into his quiet manner, and never wandering in his attention, gave a nod.

'But it's not for you at all. It costs money. It costs a mint of money.'

'How much might that be?' Stephen calmly asked.

'Why, you'd have to go to Doctors' Commons with a suit, and you'd have to go to a court of Common Law with a suit, and you'd have to go to the House of Lords with a suit, and you'd have to get an Act of Parliament to enable you to marry again, and it would cost you (if it was a case of very plain sailing), I suppose from a thousand to fifteen hundred pound,' said Mr. Bounderby.

'Perhaps twice the money.'

'There's no other law?'

'Certainly not”.

(Dickens, 1854:60)

Blackpool must pay fee from a thousand to fifteen to process his marriage. Bounderby says that no more laws except paying some money. Besides, Blackpool does not have money to pay. And Bounderby does not want to help Blackpool. Finally, Blackpool refuses Bounderby's decision. Then he resigns from his work because of his rejecting towards Bounderby's decision.

One day, Tom offers Blackpool a job., but Tom asks Blackpool to help him too. Tom invites Blackpool to meet him in front of Bounderby's bank. In fact, it is Tom's plan to steal some money in Bounderby's bank. But, he ordered Blackpool to stand up in front of the bank to wait him in order to the keeper of the bank is suspicious. The bank is robbed by Tom but the bank keeper and Bounderby accuse Blackpool as the thief. Because, he is the one who stand up in front of the bank suspiciously.

Dickens explores the impact of the ideology of utilitarianism towards some characters in *Hard Times* in the end of the story. Especially, it gives bad impact in their social life. This utilitarianism shows the negative impact in applying it. Gradgrind realizes that his principle that he instills to his students and his children influence their life to be sorrowful.

“It was a fundamental principle of the Gradgrind philosophy that everything was to be paid for. Nobody was ever on any account to give anybody anything, or render anybody help without purchase. Gratitude was to be abolished, and the virtues springing from it were not to be. Every inch of the existence of mankind, from birth to death, was to be a bargain across a counter. And if we didn't get to Heaven that way, it was not a politico-economical place, and we had no business there.”

(Dickens, 1854:229)

It is proved that the ideology of utilitarianism influences much the social condition in the novel *Hard Times*. This ideology influences people to get more advantages in every their action. Thus, other people who have helped need to purchase it materially.

Gradgrind thought what he had done by his instilling the ideology of utilitarianism that has made him worry about the effect of his principle.

“Here was Mr. Gradgrind on the same day, and in the same hour, sitting thoughtful in his own room. How much of futurity did he see? Did he see himself, a white-haired decrepit man, bending his hitherto inflexible theories to appointed circumstances; making his facts and figures subservient to Faith, Hope, and Charity; and no longer trying to grind that Heavenly trio in his dusty little mills? Did he catch sight of himself, therefore much despised by his late political associates? Did he see them, in the era of its being quite

settled that the national dustmen have only to do with one another, and owe no duty to an abstraction called a People, 'taunting the honourable gentleman' with this and with that and with what not, five nights a-week, until the small hours of the morning? Probably he had that much foreknowledge, knowing his men."

(Dickens, 1854:236)

Louisa is unhappy with her marriage. Gradgrind knows what he does to Louisa is wrong. He forces Louisa to follow his desirability without thinking Louisa's feeling. Louisa frustrated in his father forcement.

Tom also becomes the victim of his father's principle. He becomes a thief to fulfill his own need.

"A lonely brother, many thousands of miles away, writing, on paper blotted with tears, that her words had too soon come true, and that all the treasures in the world would be cheaply bartered for a sight of her dear face? At length this brother coming nearer home, with hope of seeing her, and being delayed by illness; and then a letter, in a strange hand, saying 'he died in hospital, of fever, such a day, and died in penitence and love of you: his last word being your name'? Did Louisa see these things? Such things were to be."

(Dickens, 1854:236)

His life becomes tragic. He dies in hospital which is caused by fever. He also dies in regreting what he has done in his life. However, the other characters who do not apply the ideology of utilitarianism. They live happily. Sissy jupe's finally marries and she has a child. It is contradictory with the life of Louisa that is not as happy as Jupe.

"Herself again a wife - a mother - lovingly watchful of her children, ever careful that they should have a childhood of the mind no less than a childhood of the body, as knowing it to be even a more beautiful thing, and a possession, any hoarded scrap of which, is a blessing and happiness to the wisest? Did Louisa see this? Such a thing was never to be.

But, happy Sissy's happy children loving her; all children loving her; she, grown learned in childish lore; thinking no innocent and pretty fancy ever to be despised; trying hard to know her humbler fellow-creatures, and to beautify their lives of machinery and reality with those imaginative graces and delights, without which the heart of infancy will wither up, the sturdiest physical manhood will be morally stark death, and the plainest national prosperity figures can show, will be the Writing on the Wall".

(Dickens, 154:237)

Sissy Jupe wants to teach her children's growth in right way. She will teach them how to be natural person and learn as childish do and certainly becomes a good people in their life.

#### 4.2 Charles Dickens' World View Towards Utilitarianism

Charles Dickens is one of the authors in Victorian period who has big role in Victorian literature. He writes some literary works that become master piece. Example: *A tale of two cities*, *Hard Times*, Etc. *Hard Times* remains a powerful exposure of the ills in the eighteenth-century of industrialism and the philosophy that deals with inadequacies and injustices.

“Charles Dickens was born in Landport, Portsmouth, England, on February 7, 1812. The family moved to London in 1814, to Chatham in 1817, and then back to London in 1822. By 1824 increasing financial difficulties led Dickens's parents to put him to work at a shoe-blackening warehouse. Later that same year, his father was briefly imprisoned for debt. Memories of this painful period of his life were to affect much of Dickens's later writing.”

(Bloom, 2008:1)

Dickens show an empathy towards the social condition of British society. He also contributes to several important social reforms. Dickens's deep social commitment and awareness of social ills are derived from his traumatic childhood experiences when his father was imprisoned in the Marshalsea Debtors' Prison under the Insolvent Debtors Act of 1813, and he at the age of twelve worked in a shoe-blackening factory. In his adult life Dickens developed a strong social conscience, an ability to empathise with the victims of social and economic injustices.

Charles Dickens as the author is a part of the collective subjects. This collective subject is a group of society. Goldmann ( in Faruk , 1999:15 ) specifies them as a social class in the Marxist sense , because that's the group that is proven in history as the group that has created a complete and comprehensive view of the life and that has influenced the development of human history.

The position of Charles Dickens is a member of society. He is not as individual subject. He becomes the representative of society to criticize the social phenomenon that happened at that time. This social phenomena aspires an author to create a literary work which is represented the real social condition. Thus, he represents the society's problems in criticizing the social problems around their environment. In this case, the social phenomenon around his environment is the appearance of utilitarianism. It becomes the ideology that influence society's way of thinking.

Goldmann (via Faruk, 2010:65-66) describes the world view is a kind of ideas, aspiration that relate the members of certain society and appose to another society. Thus, this world view is not only an idea, but also it is a way and life style to integrate member of class society that differenciate them to another society. In this context, Dickens wants to share his idea and aspiration to balance the social problem around him. Actually, the literary work is the structural activities which is motivated by a subject of literary work to create the balance of the relation between the subject and environment (Faruk, 2010:61).

Dickens's purposes in *Hard Times* is to criticize the conditions of life in England's industrial cities. Dickens also wanted to criticize the failure of education and the wrong-headedness of the prevailing educational philosophy. He believed that many schools discouraged the development of the children's imaginations.

Dickens also wanted to expose the bad state of relations between factory employers and their employees. His sympathies are clearly with the workers, as his portrait of Stephen Blackpool, the honest factory hand. In the novel, this kind of employer is represented by Bounderby, who gets rich on what the factories produce but has a low opinion of the workers, even though he does not bother to get to know any of them at a personal level.

"Now, you know," said Mr. Bounderby, taking some sherry, "we have never had any difficulty with you, and you have never been one of the unreasonable ones. You don't expect to be set up in a coach and six, and to be fed on turtle soup and venison, with a gold spoon, as a good many of 'em do!" Mr.

Bounderby always represented this to be the sole, immediate, and direct object of any Hand who was not entirely satisfied; 'and therefore I know already that you have not come here to make a complaint. Now, you know, I am certain of that, beforehand.'"

(Dickens, 1854:56)

Dickens in writing *Hard Times* presents the reader with a very valid portrayal of industrial towns called as Coketown city in England. He tends to expose the social condition that happen in his town. He warns society of the consequences associated with abandoning human emotion and adopting the way of the machine He describes it in his work by showing the negativism of the ideology of utilitarianism.

Dickens resists against the ideology of utilitarianism. He thinks that this ideology gives the bad impacts for the society's life. He criticizes this ideology by exploring characteristic of every characters in the novel *Hard Times*.

"There was an air of jaded sullenness in them both, and particularly in the girl: yet, struggling through the dissatisfaction of her face, there was a light with nothing to rest upon, a fire with nothing to burn, a starved imagination keeping life in itself somehow, which brightened its expression. Not with the brightness natural to cheerful youth, but with uncertain, eager, doubtful flashes, which had something painful in them, analogous to the changes on a blind face groping its way."

(Dickens, 1854:9)

He draws the character Louisa, Gradgrind daughter as the victim of utilitarianism. The statement above proves that Louisa does not agree with her father's principle that he instill to her. Louisa does not feel free because of her father's act that tends to make her frustrated.

"These attributes of Coketown were in the main inseparable from the work by which it was sustained; against them were to be set off, comforts of life which found their way all over the world, and elegancies of life which made, we will not ask how much of the fine lady, who could scarcely bear to hear the place mentioned. The rest of its features were voluntary, and they were these."

(Dickens, 1854:17)

Dickens shows the effects of the utilitarian lifestyle as opposed to the non-utilitarian lifestyle. The utilitarians ultimately ends with a great downfall because their narrow-minds could not endure the pressures that life can impose on oneself.

“Not that they knew, by name or nature, anything about an Ogre Fact forbid! I only use the word to express a monster in a lecturing castle, with Heaven knows how many heads manipulated into one, taking childhood captive, and dragging it into gloomy statistical dens by the hair.”

(Dickens, 1854:7)

The quotation above explains that Dickens wants to express the effect of applying the ideology of utilitarianism that is shown in *Hard Times*. Especially for the main character Thomas Gradgrind who strongly struggles in instilling this ideology in his environment, particularly to his students and his daughter.

Dickens expresses that Gradgrind as utilitarian who fails in practising the ideology of utilitarianism. He regret by his own principle after knowing some negative impacts on his children. Besides, he can not determine his own future by conducting this ideology in his life.

“Here was Mr. Gradgrind on the same day, and in the same hour, sitting thoughtful in his own room. How much of futurity did he see? Did he see himself, a white-haired decrepit man, bending his hitherto inflexible theories to appointed circumstances; making his facts and figures subservient to Faith, Hope, and Charity; and no longer trying to grind that Heavenly trio in his dusty little mills? Did he catch sight of himself, therefore much despised by his late political associates? Did he see them, in the era of its being quite settled that the national dustmen have only to do with one another, and owe no duty to an abstraction called a People, 'taunting the honourable gentleman' with this and with that and with what not, five nights a-week, until the small hours of the morning? Probably he had that much foreknowledge, knowing his men.”

(Dickens, 1854:236)

Gradgrind realizes that his principle makes his life nothing but regret. He knows what he does in instilling this ideology also affects his children's life. Tom and Louisa's life become sorrowful because, both of them are the victim that their father treat them whenever he wants.



The people who did not fall victim to the utilitarian trap are able to live their lives happily and freely, able to love, laugh, and use their imagination which is the way life ought to be lived.

#### 4.3 Victorian Social Structure Constructed in *Hard Times*

Victorian period is a period of Queen Victoria in eighteenth century. This Victorian period is largely associated with the growth of cities and the expansion of the economy. According to Alexander (2000:257) this period is corresponding to periods of growing pains. In this periods, a Britain is transformed by the industrial revolution.

“The background of mid-Victorianism is growing material prosperity, and a level of industrial production and foreign trade which set England far ahead of all other countries.”

(Thomson, 1950:100)

Industrial revolution is marked by the development of the steam engine, factories and mass production. Britain experienced a process of economic change that transformed an agrarian system into industries system. Most British became much richer as trade and commerce. They live prosperous and they have luxury goods in their home.

“For all these reasons, England in 1815 was on the brink of an era of prosperity and greatness unrivalled in her whole history. The use she made of these great advantages is one theme of her history which calls for study. At the same time, she was entering upon a period of remarkable social distress and unrest, of economic crisis and political change.”

(Thomson, 1950:32)

The quotation above explains that England in eighteenth century is developed as a prosperous country especially in rising economic and political system.

Industrial revolution does not only give the good impact towards the economic system and the prosperous life of society. But also it gives the bad impact for society. There are many hard workers and child laborers that influenced by the

existence of industrial revolution. Some factory owners pushed up their own profits by pushing down the wages of their workers.

So many hundred Hands in this Mill; so many hundred horse Steam Power. It is known, to the force of a single pound weight, what the engine will do; but, not all the calculators of the National Debt can tell me the capacity for good or evil, for love or hatred, for patriotism or discontent, for the decomposition of virtue into vice, or the reverse, at any single moment in the soul of one of these its quiet servants, with the composed faces and the regulated actions. There is no mystery in it; there is an unfathomable mystery in the meanest of them, for ever. - Supposing we were to reverse our arithmetic for material objects, and to govern these awful unknown quantities by other means!

(Dickens, 1854:55)

The conditions for the working classes in the industrializing cities continue to be appalling. Men, women, and children worked long hours for little pay, often in dangerous conditions. It took many years for wages and working environments to improve.

“In the period between 1815 and 1848 it began as purely utilitarian and piecemeal movement, thriving on the mild modifications of import duties carried out by men like Huskisson: it ended as a doctrinaire force making for complete freedom of trade, backed by a whole philosophy of commercial liberalism and a new popular faith in the virtues of free competitive enterprise.”

(Thomson, 1950:78)

To get most benefits in life by pushing down the other people that make the ideology of utilitarianism spreads out in Britain. This ideology influences society's thinking to employ other people to get more benefits in their actions. They think that their actions will be good when it gives some benefit for them without thinking the consequence.

*Hard Times* is the product of human fact. Goldmann states that the presence of human facts will show the relation between historical actions and cultural works(literary work)as human facts(1981:42). *Hard Times* becomes a human fact because it has the relation between this novel and the historical background which is set in victoriad period. This relation can not be separated each other. Goldmann (via

Faruk, 2000:160) states that literary work is created to fulfill the environment's needs and to built the balance of interaction to environment. Whether to the nature environment or to the people environment. Thus, the author writes literary work based on seeing the phenomenon in his own environment. The condition of his environment becomes the aspiration in witing his work.

Goldmann (via Faruk 2010:64-65) describes the concept of homology between literary work and social structure is different from the concept of reflection. The concept of reflection means the literary work structure is reflected the real social structure directly. However, the concept of homology relates the literary work structure and the real social structure in different way. The literary work does not represents the real social directly. In fact, both has the same structure. The structure of novel *Hard Times* relates the structure of Victorian society by determining the world view of the author. Because the author is one of the members of society who writes his work based on the social phenomenon around him.

The setting of the novel is in the Coketown city England. This city is one of the unrest cities. There some factories works there.

“It was a town of red brick, or of brick that would have been red if the smoke and ashes had allowed it; but as matters stood, it was a town of unnatural red and black like the painted face of a savage. It was a town of machinery and tall chimneys, out of which interminable serpents of smoke trailed themselves for ever and ever, and never got uncoiled. It had a black canal in it, and a river that ran purple with ill-smelling dye, and vast piles of building full of windows where there was a rattling and a trembling all day long, and where the piston of the steam-engine worked monotonously up and down, like the head of an elephant in a state of melancholy madness.”

(Dickens, 1854:17)

The condition of Caketown above describes the industrial revolution that happens in England. It shows much smokes and ashes in every factories. However, most of the buildings in England are renovated and based on fact. It means that purchase a lot of material and money.

“Fact, fact, fact, everywhere in the material aspect of the town; fact, fact, fact, everywhere in the immaterial. The M'Choakumchild school was all fact, and the school of design was all fact, and the relations between master and man were all fact, and everything was fact between the lying-in hospital and the cemetery, and what you couldn't state in figures, or show to be purchaseable in the cheapest market and saleable in the dearest, was not, and never should be, world without end, Amen.”

(Dickens, 1854:18)

The Industrial Revolution brings about a greater variety of factory-produced goods and raised the standard of living for many people, particularly for the middle and upper classes. However, the lower classes' life is continued to be filled with challenges. The lower class who work as labor in factories can be dangerous and monotonous in working.

“In the hardest working part of Coketown; in the innermost fortifications of that ugly citadel, where Nature was as strongly bricked out as killing airs and gases were bricked in; at the heart of the labyrinth of narrow courts upon courts, and close streets upon streets, which had come into existence piecemeal, every piece in a violent hurry for some one man's purpose, and the whole an unnatural family, shouldering, and trampling, and pressing one another to death.”

(Dickens, 1854:50)

The condition of Victorian social structure shows in the description about the condition that happen in the novel *Hard Times* is an unstable condition. The condition in Coketown is unnatural. There are much factory smokes that fulfill the air in Coketown. The air are soiled. Not only the condition of the Coketown city that is ugly. But also the condition of the educational and the economic system that becomes the main problems in Victorian social structure. The explanation about the educational and economic system will be explained as follows.

#### 4.3.1 Educational system in Victorian Period

A Victorian school many Victorian boys and girls did not have the opportunity of going to school. When Queen Victoria came to the throne in 1837 education was

still mainly for the privileged. Rich children might have a governess to teach them at home until the girls continued to be educated at home. Most poor children did not go to day school. Queen Victoria's reign began to decide the number of day schools law is that children aged between 5 and 10 had to attend weekday school. The leaving age was raised to 11 in 1893.

“Later in Queen Victoria's reign a number of day schools had begun, including the British Schools, and the Ragged Schools (so called because of the tattered clothes worn by poor pupils). In 1870 a law was passed saying that children aged between 5 and 10 had to attend weekday school. The leaving age was raised to 11 in 1893. Even so, many children were kept away from school by parents and employers who would rather have them earning money.”([https://The Victorian School.htm](https://TheVictorianSchool.htm))

This victorian period has a rule for every children to go to school in weekday school. However, there are some children who still do not go to school. Their parents prefer them to earn more money.

Dickens also wanted to criticize the failure of education that prevails educational philosophy. This educational philosophy He believed that many schools discouraged the development of the children's imaginations.

Many educators at the time shared Dickens's view of what was wrong with the schools. They believed there was too much emphasis on cramming the children full of facts and figures, and not enough attention given to other aspects of their development. Some teachers are often strict and by modern standards very scary. Children soon learn to do what the teacher asks, otherwise they would get a rap across the knuckles with a ruler, or a clip around the ears.

“The scene was a plain, bare, monotonous vault of a school-room, and the speaker's square forefinger emphasized his observations by underscoring every sentence with a line on the schoolmaster's sleeve. The emphasis was helped by the speaker's square wall of a forehead, which had his eyebrows for its base, while his eyes found commodious cellarage in two dark caves, overshadowed by the wall. The emphasis was helped by the speaker's mouth, which was wide, thin, and hard set. The emphasis was helped by the speaker's voice, which was inflexible, dry, and dictatorial.”

(Dickens, 1854:1)

The statement above shows the condition of school in Coketown. Dickens describes the schoolroom does not look like interesting. It is plain, bare and monotonous. Besides, the teacher judge directly when the student can not answer the teacher's question. The teacher does not consider his position as a teacher who must let them know some knowledges before he blows his students.

“Very well, then. He is a veterinary surgeon, a farrier, and horsebreaker. Give me your definition of a horse.’

(Sissy Jupe thrown into the greatest alarm by this demand.)

‘Girl number twenty unable to define a horse!’ said Mr. Gradgrind, for the general behoof of all the little pitchers. ‘Girl number twenty possessed of no facts, in reference to one of the commonest of animals! Some boy's definition of a horse. Bitzer, yours.’”

(Dickens, 1854:3)

Gradgrind as a teacher asks one of his student named Jupe to describe the definition of horse. But, Jupe can not explain well what the horse is. He does not explain the true answer of his question to Jupe. However, Gradgrind judge Jupe that she unable to define the horse. Then, he asks another student to answer his question.

#### 4.3.2 Economic system in Victorian Period

Victorian period deals with the rise of economic system in England. It shows the industrial revolution that happened in Eighteenth century. This industrial revolution influences the economic system in England.

“The years from the 1880s to the early 1920s were the first period in which self-conscious economic historians investigated the Industrial Revolution, and they did so against a complex background of hopes and fears about the society and economy of the time, which greatly influenced the perspective they took on it.”

(Berlanstein, 1992:3)

The economic system rises in the late of eighteenth century by the growing of industry, trade and agriculture. The development of industry is depicted by the appearance of factories in Britain and there are some inventions of the technology and machine.

“The work went on, until the noon-bell rang. More clattering upon the pavements. The looms, and wheels, and Hands all out of gear for an hour.”

(Dickens, 1954:55)

Dickens explains that the development of technology in Coketown by appearing some factories. Besides, The development of trade is depicted by the productivity of clothes in textile factories. Some traders exports their product to other countries. And the development of agriculture is able to produce increasingly cheap food supplies.

The effort of manufacturers to take advantages of these markets, particularly in the clothing industry. By the early eighteenth century, clothing manufacturers increasingly devoted their attention to lightweight, cheap, easily-colored fabrics, rather than the high-quality woollens that had dominated the medieval textile industry.

“... . Even in the slums of the new industrial towns expectations of life was better than ever before. People were already, on the whole, better fed, better clothed, less likely to contract disease and better cared for when they did, than during the eighteenth century.”

(Thomson, 1950:11)

Most People in victorian society work hard to get more advantages in life. They expect to live better than before. They have a better fed, clothes, better cared and homes.

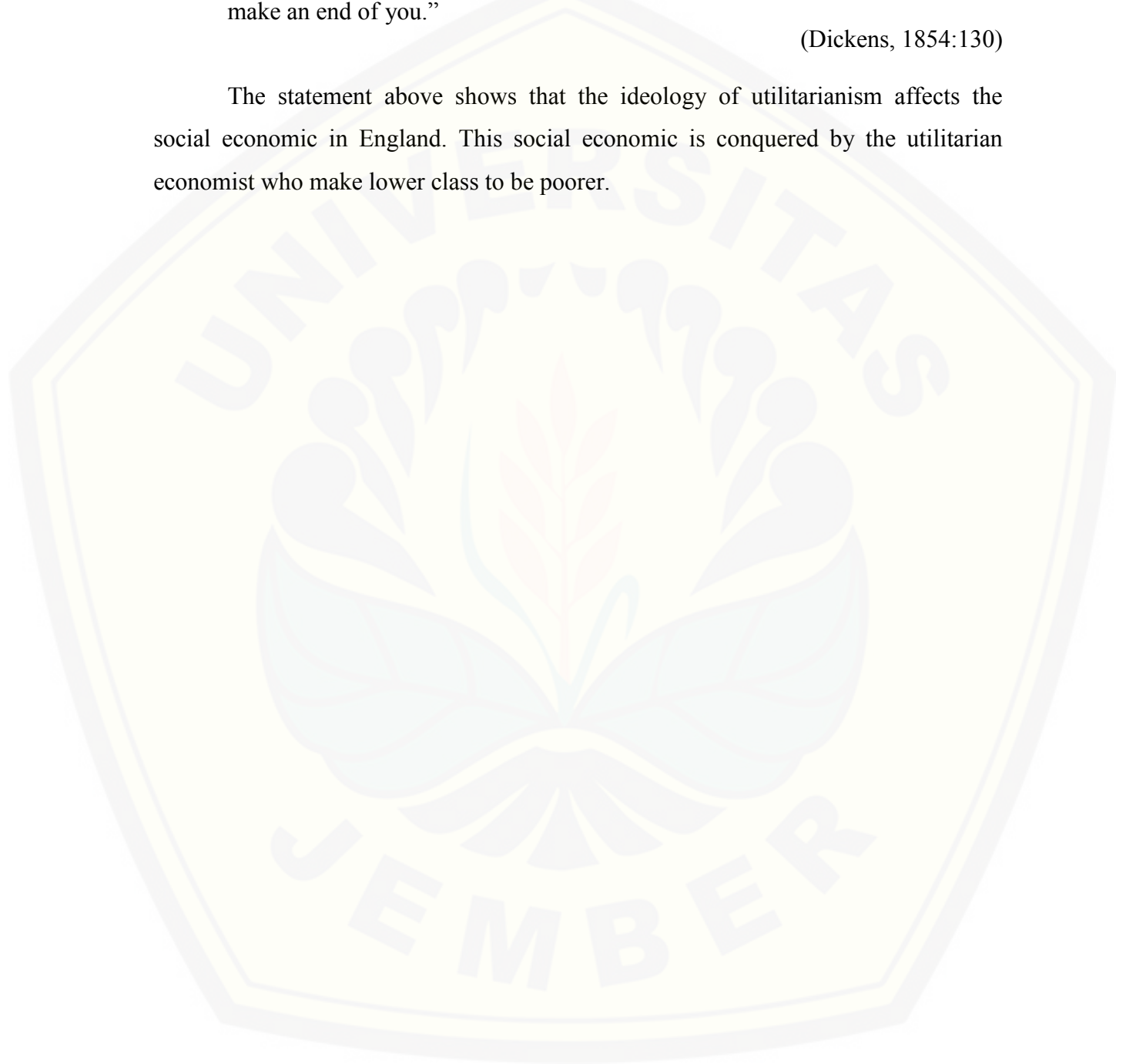
Some merchants needed more cost-effective methods of production, which led to the rise of mechanization and the factory system. The larger machinery also required a new approach to managing labor. The new machines required close management in order to repay their heavy costs. The factory owners encourage a new degree of labor discipline. They require workers to work at exact hours and control the workers' paid based on their skill.

“It was but a hurried parting in a common street, yet it was a sacred remembrance to these two common people. Utilitarian economists, skeletons of schoolmasters, Commissioners of Fact, genteel and used-up infidels, gabblers of many little dog's-eared creeds, the poor you will have always with you. Cultivate in them, while there is yet time, the utmost graces of the fancies

and affections, to adorn their lives so much in need of ornament; or, in the day of your triumph, when romance is utterly driven out of their souls, and they and a bare existence stand face to face, Reality will take a wolfish turn, and make an end of you.”

(Dickens, 1854:130)

The statement above shows that the ideology of utilitarianism affects the social economic in England. This social economic is conquered by the utilitarian economist who make lower class to be poorer.





## CHAPTER 5. CONCLUSION

*Hard Times* is one of the master piece novels written by Charles Dickens which was published in 1854 in England. This novel criticizes the British social condition in England in the late of Eighteenth Century. This social condition is set in industrial revolution. In this period, the economic system was transformed from 1750s to 1830s. It was characterized by the growth of a new system comprising factories and new technologies.

An ideology appears in the late of eighteenth century. This ideology is called as "Ideology of Utilitarianism". Utilitarianism is the main philosophical ideology in victorian period which considers human being action is weighing the profit, advantages, benefits and happiness. In this case, The victorian society struggle to get advantages in their life. They live and do activities to reach things materially. They want to get most prosperous life. Thus, This ideology influences the society's idea to get more material in every their action without considering the consequence that will happen later.

Dickens resists the ideology of utilitarianism. His purposes in writing *Hard Times* is to criticize the conditions of life in England's industrial cities. He tries to satirize the utilitarian ideology that recognized only the value of human reason, neglecting the values of the human heart. He warns society of the consequences associated with abandoning human emotion. Because, industrial period brings capitalists to conquer the economic system in british society. They have big role in economic system. They can do some actions to get most advantages without thinking the consequences. In fact, the lower class gets the consequences. They are jobless and poorer.

*Hard Times* deals with the contrary of ideology of utilitarianism. There is the binary opposition between the utilitarian and non-utilitarian. Dickens shows this binary opposition among the characters in *Hard Times*. Some characters are utilitarian. They agree with this ideology of utilitarianism. However, some other characters are non-utilitarian. They do not agree with this ideology.

Dickens also wants to give a message to the readers about the negative impact of the ideology of utilitarianism. In the end of the story, Dickens explores the impact of the ideology of utilitarianism towards some characters in *Hard Times*. Especially, it gives bad impact in their social life. This utilitarianism shows the negative impact in applying it. Grandgrind realizes that his principle that he instills to his students and his children influence their life to be sorrowful.

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## APPENDIXES

### The Synopsis of *Hard Times*

Josiah Bounderby is a rich man, the owner of factory and banker who employs many people in Coketown. He has best friend named Thomas Gradgrind. He is a middle class businessman and the owner of the educational system in Coketown town. He has a group of young students in his school. He instilled the ideology of utilitarianism into his students at school from the very young age. His system is based on fact, math and measurable. His ideology considers the life is nothing more than facts and statistics. He has successfully incorporated this belief into the school system of Coketown. Besides, he also instills his two children, Tom and Louisa the ideology of utilitarianism. He forbids his children to be creative or imaginative or to have too many feelings.

Tom and Louisa grow up to become a dissipated, self-interested hedonist, and Louisa struggles with deep inner confusion, feeling as though she is missing something important in her life. Gradgrind basically gives both of them to Bounderby. Tom works for him as a bank clerk, and poor Louisa ends up marrying Bounderby. She marries him because of her father's pressure. Gradgrind never gives his children opportunity for themselves, experience fun things in their life and even use their imaginations.

Stephen Blackpool is one of workers of the Bounderby's factory, who marries a woman crazy alcoholic. Besides, he loves another woman named Rachel. She is a poor worker as poor as Stephen. He visits Bounderby to ask about a divorce but Bounderby says to get a divorce he would need to pay for Parliament to pass a law letting him do it. Then he has to pay for another law allowing him to remarry.

Slackbridge is a man who exhorts to form a union in Bounderby's factory. But, Stephen does not agree with him. He feels it would hurt the relationship between employers and their employees. Stephen loses his job and Bounderby ordered him to leave town to find other work. Louisa has pity on Stephen. She gives him money before he leaves Coketown, Sissy Jupe and Rachael are also worried about Stephen and try to find him and her brother Tom also has pity on Stephen and suggests he stand outside the bank to try to find new work. When he gets no work, Stephen decides leave town. When the bank is robbed, Stephen is suspected of the crime because he has spent so much time loitering outside the bank. Louisa and her father are both convinced that Tom is involved in a bank theft and Louisa correctly suspects that after she left Stephen's room, Tom made some sort of false offer to Stephen by encouraging him to loiter outside of the bank. Mr. Gradgrind agrees that Tom has probably done this, knowing that Stephen planned to leave town and would be the most logical suspect. Besides, Louisa confronts Gradgrind about her unnaturalness of her upbringing. She tells him she might be in love with Harthouse, she confesses that she almost had an affair, and then faints. Gradgrind is shocked, and he finally realizes how much he messed up his kids.

Gradgrind regrets what he did to his children. Louisa remains unmarried and childless. Tom eventually feels bad about being so awful, but has to remain abroad. Rachael lives out her life taking care of Stephen's drunken widow. Sissy gets married, has children, and seems to be the only light in everyone's lives.

## Biography of Charles Dickens

Charles John Huffam Dickens was born in Portsmouth, England, on February 7th, 1812, the second child of John and Elizabeth Dickens. His mother had been in service to Lord Crew, and his father worked as a clerk for the Navy Pay office. John Dickens was imprisoned for debt when Charles was young. Charles Dickens went to work at a blacking factory, managed by a relative of his mother, where for six shillings a week he had to stick labels on pots of paste-blackening. Those few months were for Dickens a time of utter misery, humiliation and despair the memory of which, as he later confessed, he could never quite shake off.

Dickens was able to leave the blacking factory after his father's release from prison, and he continued his education at the Wellington House Academy. Although he had little formal schooling, Dickens was able to teach himself shorthand and launch a career as a journalist. At the age of sixteen, Dickens entered a solicitor's office as a junior clerk. This position, by no means well paid, enabled him to establish a certain independence for himself, to make his own friends and to indulge his taste for the theatre which he was to retain all his life.

He published several sketches in magazines in 1833. He wrote his first sketch for the old monthly magazine. Then he serialized *The Pickwick Papers* over 1836-37 that he experienced true success. A publishing phenomenon, *The Pickwick Papers* was published in monthly installments and sold over forty thousand copies of each issue. Dickens was the first person to make this serialization of novels profitable and was able to expand his audience to include those who could not normally afford such literary works. Within a few years, he was regarded as one of the most successful authors of his time. In 1836 Dickens also married Catherine Hogarth, the daughter of

a fellow co-worker at his newspaper. The couple had ten children before their separation in 1858.

*Oliver Twist* and *Nicholas Nickleby* were followed in monthly installments, and both reflected Dickens' understanding of the lower classes as well as his comic genius. In 1843, Dickens published one of his most famous works, *A Christmas Carol*. His disenchantment with the world's economic drives is clear in this work; he blames much of society's ills on people's obsession with earning money and acquiring status based on money.

Dickens was accompanied by his wife had travels abroad in the 1842, first to America and Canada, marked the beginning of a new stage in Dickens' life. His writings became longer and more serious. Dickens published some of his best-known novels including *A Tale of Two Cities* and *Great Expectations* in his own weekly periodicals. In 1858, Dickens went through his own form of social change as he was writing *A Tale of Two Cities*: he separated from his wife, and he revitalized his career by making plans for a new weekly literary journal called *All the Year Round*. In 1859, *A Tale of Two Cities* premiered in parts in this journal. Its popularity was based not only on the fame of its author, but also on its short length and radical (for Dickens' time) subject matter.

Dickens' health began to deteriorate in the 1860s. On June 9, 1870, Charles Dickens died. He was buried in Poet's Corner of Westminster Abbey. Though he left *The Mystery of Edwin Drood* unfinished, he had already written fifteen substantial novels and countless shorter pieces.