



PHILANTHROPISM IN CHARLES DICKENS'S *A CHRISTMAS CAROL*:

A GENETIC STRUCTURALISM ANALYSIS

THESIS

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JEMBER UNIVERSITY

2015



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THESIS

A thesis presented to English Department, Faculty of Letters,
Jember University, as one of the requirements to obtain
the Award of Sarjana Sastra Degree
in English Studies

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. My beloved parents, Arief Rakhman and Tanti Enggar Wilujeng who always support me, and give the best for my life;
2. My little sister, Nisrina Auliffia Rachman who always makes me jealous of her brightness;
3. My Alma Mater

MOTTO

Never will you attain the good [reward] until you spend [in the way of Allah] from that which you love. And whatever you spend - indeed, Allah is Knowing of it.

(Q.S Ali-Imran: 92)



DECLARATION

I hereby state that this thesis entitled “*Philanthropism in Charles Dickens’s A Christmas Carol: A Genetic Structuralism Analysis*” is an original piece of writing. I state that the analysis and the research described in this thesis have never been submitted for any other degree or any publications.

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

Jember, September 28th 2015

The Writer,

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Hopefully, this thesis can give contribution towards the English Studies, especially those who intend to develop their knowledge on the study of literature.

Jember, September 28th 2015

Fachriza Amalia Rakhman

SUMMARY

Philanthropism in Charles Dickens's *A Christmas Carol*: A Genetic Structuralism Analysis; Fachriza Amalia Rakhman, 11010101052; 2015: 60 pages; English Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University.

A Christmas Carol is a novella written by Charles Dickens. This novella tells about the life of old miser namely Ebenezer Scrooge who gets a spiritual journey on Christmas Eve. The spiritual journey Scrooge gets from the Ghost of Christmas Past, The Ghost of Christmas Present and The Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come succeeds to change Scrooge's attitude from bad into good. He becomes the one who loves Christmas and becomes the one who is hospitable.

This thesis is conducted to analyze the world view of Charles Dickens in *A Christmas Carol*, a novella where a Philanthropism discourse is found. Philanthropism is assumed as the ideology that Dickens inserted through his work in order to change the moral decadence when Industrial Revolution happened during Victorian Era.

There are four questions in this research; those are the significant structure of the novella, the social structure in England as the contextual background of the novella, the world view of the author which is expressed through the novella and the class position of the author. In addition, this research has five purposes. The first is to inform the reader about the significant structure of the novella. Second, is to make the readers know about the social structures in England as the contextual background of the novella that makes the author create *A Christmas Carol*. Third, is to describe how the world view of the author which is expressed through the novella and the fourth is to know the class position of the author. The last is hoped to give contribution for the institution as the result during teaching-studying process of learning English literature. It is aimed to help the readers to

enrich their knowledge dealing with literary analysis and hopefully the result of the research can be used and developed by other researchers.

In doing the research, qualitative research method is used. The qualitative method means that the analysis deals with non numerical data. The data which will be analyzed are the data which are taken from books, journals, internet sources etc. The primary data that will be used is taken from the quotations from the novella entitled *A Christmas Carol* which show the philanthropism discourse. While the secondary data are taken from relevant books, internet sources and journals.

The discussion is started with the analysis of the structure of the text that is the setting of place and the characterization of the characters and then connect it to the context that are the condition of England and the life of the author in order to look for the world view. In analyzing the world view, Genetic Structuralism is used. It is a theory that analyzes the intrinsic and the extrinsic elements of literary work.

After analyzing the data by using Genetic Structuralism theory by Lucien Goldmann, it can be concluded that there is a philanthropism discourse in the novella which was written by Charles Dickens. The idea of philanthropism is showed by the main character's changing attitude from stingy to generous. The idea of philanthropism is also showed by other characters opinions and acts. The influences that made Charles Dickens writes his first novella came from his religion, humiliating childhood and the miserable life of the poor. The idea of Charles Dickens as a middle class man was to urge his wanting and his criticism towards his social environment. His idea was used as a bridge to link the rich and the poor. By giving and loving each other, we reduce the tension and the gap between those two classes. Thus, philanthropism is a must in order to bring back the warmth of our heart and to keep the love in our heart.

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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

This thesis will discuss philanthropism in Charles Dickens's *A Christmas Carol* by using Genetic Structuralism theory of Lucien Goldmann. This chapter will discuss the background of study, research topic, research problem, research questions and purposes of the research. The explanation of those subchapters will be explained as follows.

1.1 Background of Study

Industrial Revolution is a rapid change in scientific and economic terms. It is a great age that places money and material in the first and the most important place. Money has potential to fulfill any purpose and convey any desire. It becomes absolute purpose and the object of the most intense desire (Gagnier, 2002:51). People use money to judge the value of other people. They do not pay attention to the people who do not have much money. People who are regarded as the poor, are judged to be ugly, uneducated, stupid, lame, bad or dishonest. That make people do not become loving and warming hearted anymore. They slowly forget the religious value to love each other.

Charles John Huffam Dickens was born on 7 February 1812 at Landport in Portsea Island. He is a famous English writer who lived in Victorian Era during Industrial Revolution. He is one of social critics who uses fiction to criticize the social condition, the government, the economic system and the phenomena that happened around him.

Charles Dickens' deep 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 (Kailash, 2002:1). Consequently, he lived in a bad condition.

He, from that condition, grows as a man who greatly concerns to the condition of the poor, has a great sympathy to the working class and owns a high social consciousness. We can see from his works that mostly tell about the condition of his environment and contain social commentary.

His works include *The Pickwick Papers*, *Oliver Twist* (1837), *Nicholas Nickelby* (1838), *The Old Curiosity Shop* (1840-1841), *Barnaby Rudge* (1841), *American Notes* (1842), *Martin Cuzzlewit* (1843-1844), *A Christmas Carol* (1843), *Dombey and Son* (1847-1848), *David Copperfield* (1848-1850), *Bleak House* (1852-1853), *Hard Times* (1854), *Little Dorrit* (1855-1856), *A Tale of Two Cities* (1859), *Great Expectation* (1860-1861), *Our Mutual Friend* (1864-1865), *The Mystery of Edwin Drood* (1870).

Charles Dickens's novella entitled *A Christmas Carol* was a Christmas story published on December 19th 1843. This novella is mainly inspired by Charles Dickens's humiliating childhood, the condition of the poor and their children that cannot enjoy the Christmas. He made the draft of *A Christmas Carol* after he had his three days trip in Manchester to see the condition of the manufacturing workers in the Cornish tin mines in early 1843. Dickens divided the book into five chapters, which he labels as staves. *A Christmas Carol* is a very popular novella which had been adapted many times to film, stage, opera and other media. It is also inspired many people to become generous and loving people. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Dickens).

A Christmas Carol is a story about an old businessman namely Ebenezer Scrooge. He is a stingy, stiff, solitary, irresponsible, and materialistic people. He does not like Christmas and calls it "Humbug". Scrooge refuses his nephew, Fred's invitation to dine in Christmas. He also refuses to donate for the poor when two gentlemen come to him. When he goes home, Scrooge is visited by Marley's ghost. Marley tells Scrooge that he will be visited by three spirits. Then, Scrooge is visited by the three spirits who accompany him on visits to his Christmas past, present and yet to come.

Scrooge awakens on Christmas morning after that spiritual journey. Realizing that he comes back at his house, his heart is full with joy and love. He donates his

money, attends Fred's family and sends a turkey to Bob Cratchit's home anonymously. The following day, he gives Bob Cratchit a raise. He now treats everyone with kindness and generosity.

The story above is a kind of invitation for the readers especially upper class to be philanthropist and to love each other. The society in Victorian Era needs to be regenerated. Dickens who professes Christian, thinks that Victorian society is exploitative and lost the human feeling. So, in the moment of Christmas, he made a story that teaches the readers about Christian value to love each other and to be generous.

A literary work, according to Genetic Structuralism, is a significant structure which is motivated from the intention of the author in order to make an equilibrium between him and his environment. So, regarding the content of the story, *A Christmas Carol* can be categorized as a kind of social criticism Dickens made to criticize people of England at that time in the form of illustration through the main character. It is a story which tells us that philanthropism is needed to regenerate human mind as well as human heart that almost loses its warmth and kindness. He saw many things that are inappropriate, false, and need to be regenerated. *A Christmas Carol* criticizes the upper class behaviour that starts to forget the others and do not want to spare what they have because they only think about money and wealth. The industry owners do not care about their workers' prosperity. They start to forget their religion values because they only think about material. Dickens criticizes that a society is forgetful of the values which are associated with those of Christianity such as: charity, moral conduct and good faith in human relationship (Narita, 2009:18).

The content of the story in *A Christmas Carol*, is assumed constructing a discourse about philanthropism. The idea of philanthropism in *A Christmas Carol* which is found, gives new impression in the Age where Capitalism spreaded over the coutry as well as the world as the result of Industrial Revolution. Charles Dickens did not oppose the idea of Capitalism because he knew that it was something that could not be avoided. He just gave one idea that could fix the human soul. The idea that can bring back the morals of people.

This thesis, by looking at the theme of the novella that bears the idea of philanthropism, is entitled Philanthropism in Charles Dickens' *A Christmas Carol: A Genetic Structuralism Analysis*.

1.2 Research Topic

The topic that will be discussed in this thesis is Philanthropism in Charles Dickens's *A Christmas Carol*. The research will use Genetic Structuralism approach to analyze the novella in order to find the world view of the author.

1.3 Research Problem

A Christmas Carol tells us about an excellent man of business namely Ebenezer Scrooge. He has bad characteristics before he met the ghosts. He was very stingy, stiff, solitary, irresponsible and materialistic. Those characteristics are the effects of Industrial Revolution happened at that time.

The main problem to discuss in this thesis is the world view of Charles Dickens that want people especially for the upper class to make charity, to be more philanthropic, to love and to care each other which are illustrated through the story of *A Christmas Carol*. So, by using Goldmann's concepts, this research will examine the structure of the novella to show the ideology of the author and his criticism about Philanthropism.

1.4 Research Questions

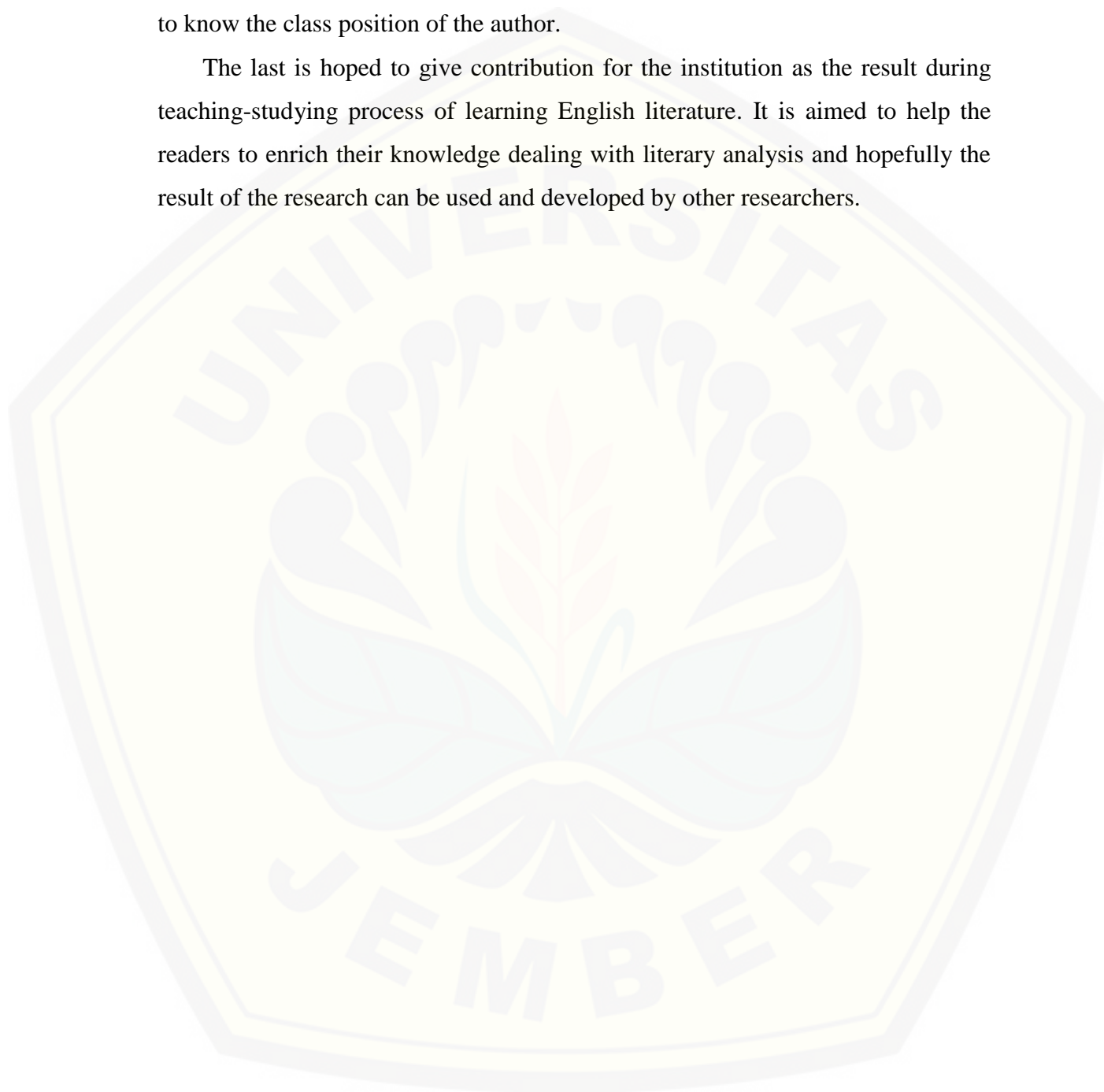
- a. How is the significant structure of the novella?
- b. How is the social structure in England as the contextual background of the novella?
- c. What is the class position of the author?
- d. What is the world view of the author which is expressed through the novella?

1.5 Purposes

There are several purposes in writing this thesis. First is to inform the reader about the significant structure of the novella. Second, is to make the readers know

about the social structures in England as the contextual background of the novella that makes the author create *A Christmas Carol*. Third, is to describe how the world view of the author which is expressed through the novella and the fourth is to know the class position of the author.

The last is hoped to give contribution for the institution as the result during teaching-studying process of learning English literature. It is aimed to help the readers to enrich their knowledge dealing with literary analysis and hopefully the result of the research can be used and developed by other researchers.



CHAPTER 2. THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter consists of two subchapters. The first subchapter will explain the previous researches. It is important to explain the previous researches deal with the topic because those previous researches will make us know the position of the current research. The second subchapter will explain the theory that will be applied to this research. The theory used is a tool to analyze the data.

2.1 The Previous Research

This thesis has several previous researches deal with the same novella and use the same theory. The first is the thesis written by a student of English Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University who graduated in 2006 namely Rina Kartika Wardani. Her thesis entitled *Ebenezer Scrooge Personality Development in Charles Dickens' A Christmas Carol*. In her thesis she discusses the personality of the hero which is very bad changes into good. The change happens after he gets a spiritual journey in Christmas Eve. In Christmas Eve, he firstly is visited by Marley ghost that tells him that he will be visited by 3 ghosts. They are ghost of Christmas past, Christmas present and Christmas yet to come. She also shows that through *A Christmas Carol*, Dickens tells us that there is always a time to change into a better human by caring and loving each others especially in the moment of Christmas.

The second research is written by Desinta Nugrahaningrum, the student of Jember University who graduated in 2014. Her thesis entitled *Consumerism in Early 21st Century Women's Lifestyle in Sophie Kinsella's Mini Shopaholic*. By using genetic structuralism she shows how consumerism internalizes woman's thought as the sophisticated technology of postmodern. The world view that she finds in the novel is the ideology of upper middle-class woman to be high class woman.

The third research is entitled *The Collision of Ideology and World View in Slipknot's Selected Lysrics: An Analysis on The Genetic Structuralism* written by

the student of Jember University namely Arif Kurniawan. In his thesis he analyses the ideology in *Slipknot*'s lyrics they are *Vermillion*, *Duality*, *Eyeless*, *Before I Forget* and looks for the proof that there is a structure which constructs the world view. He shows that there is a collision between the ideology of the writer about the taboo words which are commonly used in rock music and the common listener. From his analysis, he finds that the taboo words is the way the writer expresses his idea about hard life.

The last is the thesis of Puspitasari Yuliana who graduated from Jember University in 2013 entitled *Negotiating Modernity, Resisting Tradition: Genetic Structuralism Analysis on Buchi Emecheta's The Bride Price*. She analyzes the world view of the writer and Nigerian social structure. In her thesis she looks for the binary opposition between modernity and traditional thought in the novel, the world view of the writer through the way of thinking of the female main character.

This thesis, therefore, will also use the same approach that is Genetic Structuralism and the same main data that is Charles Dickens' novella *A Christmas Carol*. Those previous researches are used as the prove that my research does not have the same title. Besides, those previous researches are used as the guides to get the information about the way to analyze the literary work by using Genetic Structuralism. In this research, the ideology of Charles Dickens about Philanthropism in *A Christmas Carol* will be looked for. In other word, the world view of the author deals with the social and historical condition where the story was being written will be examined by analysing the significant structure of the novella and the social structure of England at that time.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

2.2.1 Genetic Structuralism

This thesis will use Genetic Structuralism theory by Lucien Goldmann to know the world view of the author. Genetic Structuralism is the theory that combines Structuralism and Marxism. By using Structuralism, it analyzes the structure of literary work because literary work is regarded as an integrated and

coherent structure. In addition, Genetic Structuralism not only analyzes the structure of the text but also the meaning of the text. To know the meaning of the text, Marxism is used to get the information related to the literary work.

Genetic structuralism seeks firstly to identify certain structures within particular texts and secondly to relate them to concrete historical and social condition to a social group and social class associated with the writer and to the world vision of that class.

(Swingewood, 1972:68)

The structure of the literary works is the result of historical process which keeps going on. Literary work seen as a structure, must be related to historical subjects not to some sphere outside history (Goldmann,1980:11). It means that literary works and historical background is strongly related. There is a relation between human and the environment. In other words, the process of creating literary work cannot be separated from the social and historical condition. The condition which happened when the author lived more or less gave influence to him and promoted him to mime the condition at that time in an imaginary way.

There are 3 tendencies of human behaviour according to Goldmann (1980,11) . They are: 1) tendency to adjust with his environment, 2) tendency to involve himself into global structuring process, 3) tendency to alter and develop the structure that have been formed through the literary creation. Those tendencies are the beginning of the creation of structure as responses to the problems happened surround him. It means that in order to get the balance with his environment human is adjust with his environment but, if he cannot get a balance with his environment, he creates a literary work that appears as a result of his efforts to make a balance between him and his environment. Thus, it shows us that human, environment and the creation of literary work is strongly related each other.

The researcher is going to use four major of Lucien Goldmann's models. Those four concepts that will be used in this research are Human Facts, Transindividual Subject, Significant Structure and World View.

2.2.2 Human Facts

Human fact is a result that comes from everything that human does verbally or physically. The result can be in the form of social or political activities and cultural creations, for example art, music, philosophy and literature (Faruk, 2012:57). It means all creations of literary works have intention. It fulfills the aim of the creator.

There are two kinds of human facts. They are individual fact and social fact. Individual fact here is all of individual behaviour which can not affect the social as well as historical condition, while social fact is a fact that gives a great influence to social condition and social structure. The author here is an individual subject in which his work is the facts that are created in order to make an equilibrium between him and his world.

A Christmas Carol here is the human fact that was created by Charles Dickens in order to get a balance with his environment. The story that Dickens made is related to the social and historical condition at that time. The problems in the story is an imaginary one. It means that the author took the real problem and transformed it into the fictitious one. So, the problem in the story is not the same with one that really happened.

The author creates literary work in order to get a balance with his environment. The ways to get a balance are by doing assimilation and accommodation. Assimilation is the way someone adjust something which happened surround his environment to his mind. Accommodation is the reverse of it. It is the effort that someone take in order to adjust his mind to his environment. In reality, there are many obstacles in the way to achieve a balance. Three kinds of obstacles stated by Goldmann (1981:61) are:

1. The fact that certain sectors of the external world do not lend themselves to integrate into the structure being elaborate.
2. The fact that certain structures of the external world are transformed in such 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 situation that hinder the continuation of the structuring processes generating them.

The first obstacle means that there is no similarity between the reality of the significant structure and the social structure that we have imagined. For example we have imagined that live abroad is comfortable but the reality is not like that. Live abroad is hard because the people are very individual.

The second obstacle we face is the structuring process that we do is more difficult because the function of certain elements of world are change. It is caused by the domination of certain people's interests. So, from that condition the way we gain our aims is obstructed.

The last fact is the fact that people make other institution in order to compete with the institution of formal education. Non formal institution outside formal institution has different vision. That different vision changes the aim or the assumption that people have. So that, it affects to their environment socially or physically. The influences which come from those factors can stop or even break the continuation of structuring process.

Those obstacles Goldmann stated are something that commonly happened. Someone will take another way until he can make a balance with his environment when those obstacles prevent him to get their goal to build an equilibrium with his environment.

2.2.3 Trans-individual Subject

Trans-individual subject is a group of people from a certain social class and social group. So, they are not individuals who stand by themselves, but they are bounded into certain social group. We sometimes call trans-individual subject by collective subject.

Collective subject here is a social class in Marxism concept because that social group has changed the social structure and give a great contribution as well as a great change to the history of human being. The alteration in which this certain social class does is the basic one. They change the infra-structure until the supra-structure of the society. The infra-structure of society includes modals, workers, tools of production, lands, and so forth and the supra-structure includes politic, law, religion, system of belief or ideology.

The author is an individual subject as well as trans-individual subject in the same time. He becomes an individual subject when he creates a literary work since everything that human does is regarded as libidinal facts. He is regarded as trans-individual subject when he, as a part of certain social class, bears the ideology of that class and becomes the representative who criticizes the problem surround him by creating literary work. It means that his act as a representative of his society and as a part of certain social class is called as trans-individual because through his criticism he supports the change over his environment.

The concept of trans-individual subject is used to know the social background of the author of *A Christmas Carol* since the author himself is the part of the society.

2.2.4 Significant Structure

Literary work has structure. It is totality built from thoughts and experiences of the author. It is a product of social world that constantly changing. So, literary work is dynamic rather than static. The dynamic here means that literary work always describes the social problem, shows the important value and explains the event that happened when the work is created. It is changing because it is following the world that is changing too. It tries to raise the new problem in society.

Literary work is the result of structuration process of collective subject. It comes from human behaviours and events that happen everyday. Means that it bore from structuration process of collective subject. The collective subject here is the author. The author himself adapted the condition of his surrounding into the

creation of his work. Therefore, we can say that the structure of literary works is coherent, meaningful and significant.

Based on Genetic Structuralism, the significant structure of the literary works is thematic. It means that the analysis focuses on the relation of the characters with the other characters and characters with their environment. Those interhuman relation and relation between human and nature create meaning.

2.2.5 World View

World view is not really an individual fact although it comes from a writer as an individual subject. It contains collective consciousness of a certain social class. It is a consciousness of individuals which have the same point of views, aspirations, and opinions that link them each other into the same social class.

It is abstract conceptions of certain social class concerning with his relation with other men, and his environment. World view unites the one member of that certain class with other member from the same class and differ them from the members of other social class.

World vision is a collective group consciousness which function as a kind of comment, binding individuals together a a group, giving them a collective identity. It is not only the expression of a social group but of social class also.

(Swingewood, 1972:66)

World view is the ideology of the author that comes as the result of his life experience. It is opinions, point of view, arguments which are inserted by the author inside his works. That effort is a form of his response to the problems happened around him.

World view which emerges from collective consciousness or mental structure of certain social class develops as a result of certain social condition. This one of Goldmann concepts is used to know the opposition between the upper and the lower class and the ideology of the upper class as well.

World view is used in this thesis to know the relation between the author and his society. It is used to know the ideology of the author in one of his literary works entitled *A Christmas Carol*.

CHAPTER 3. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the method that will be used in this research. In this chapter, there are three subchapters. They are the type of research, data collection, and data processing and data analysis. Each of them will be discussed in these following subchapters.

3.1 The Type of Research

The type of this research is qualitative. Qualitative research is an exploratory research that is used to dig up our understanding about the problem we discuss. It helps to develop our ideas. The data which are used in qualitative research deal with non-numerical data. Qualitative research concerns with the collection and analysis of information in as many forms, chiefly non-numeric as possible (Blaxter et al, 1981:60). So, the data which are ,mostly used are in the form of sentences that are taken from books, journals, internets and others references by doing library research.

It is used a qualitative method in doing this research. This purpose in using this method is to know the world view in *A Christmas Carol* about the idea of Philanthropism. The result of the research then, will be presented in a descriptive way.

So, Genetic Structuralism is used to be the theoretical framework to analyze the novella to look for the information deals with the topic of research. That is Philanthropism.

3.2 Data Collection

The data which are used in this research are taken from references through library research. The data are taken from some relevant books, literary journals, papers, essays, internet sources and so forth in order to support the research. In other words, the data which are applied in this research is in the form of sentence.

The type of data that are used in this research is in the form of sentence. Then, the data which are selected will be written in the form of quotation. The quotations are taken from the main source that is the novella *A Christmas Carol*, from the books that contain explanation of Genetic Structuralism from some experts. The data are chiefly taken from the novella *A Christmas Carol*, from the library and from relevant books deal with the topic of the research.

The primary data for this research is a novella entitled *A Christmas Carol*. In analyzing the novella Genetic Structuralism is applied. The explanation about the theory is taken from *Method in The Sociology of Literature*, *The Sociology of Literature*, *Metode Penelitian Sastra*, and *Pengantar Sosiologi Sastra*. From those books the explanation of Genetic Structuralism and Goldmann models are fully understood. The secondary data are taken from these books: *A Companion to The Victorian Novel* and *The Victorian Novel*. The supporting data that provide information deals with the topic from journals, articles, internet sources and so forth are also taken.

3.3 Data Processing and Data Analysis

After collecting the data, we have to process it by analysing the data deeply. The first step to process the data is to collect them from the main resource that is the novella, classify and then verify them. The second thing to do is to apply the interpretative method. This process makes the researcher free to give his understanding or his point of view based on the data in scientific ways. So, the thesis is factual. After that, we organize and separate the data based on the Genetic Structuralism concepts that we use. We put the data which are related to the topic by quoting them from the main source. And the last is the conclusion from the research.

The data processing is done by categorizing and classifying all information which are taken from the novella in order to get fully understanding about the idea of philanthropism in *A Christmas Carol*. It is also to make the researcher understand about the social condition of England that Dickens has taken as his

theme of his story. The condition of England in the story more or less gives us brief illustration about the real England when the story was written.

The next step is to analyze the structure of the novella as well as England social structure to know the world view of the author through the main character and the other characters do, think and say. All of the ways in processing the data are dealt with Genetic Structuralism concepts that analyzes literary work and links it with the class position of the author, and social condition of England as well.

In doing this research, dialectic method is used. Dialectic method is a literary analysis that concerns on the coherent structure of literay work. It connects the text with its context. By using this method the data that will be used are taken and linked with the context. Context here is the social condition of England and the class position of the author until it creates a unity.

The first step to start is to analyze the significant structure of the novella *A Christmas Carol* by using Genetic Structuralism. We look for the characters in the novella, the setting of place and the setting of time. The purpose to analyze the significant structure of the novella is to find the oppositional relation of the imaginary world that Dickens built.

The second step is observing the social structure of England. After observing the social structure in England, we relate it with the social structure in the story. By observing the social structure of England in the Victorian Age, we can get the information and know the reason why Charles Dickens wrote that story.

The final step is to examine the world view of the author. To know the world view, the researcher then connects the analysis with the significant structure of the novella that have been analyzed. From the significant structure we can observe what kind of world view the author of *A Christmas Carol* made. So that we also know the class position of the author. The class position of the author can support the world view that he built because the world view is formed from the collective consciousness of the author as a part of particular social class.

CHAPTER 4. PHILANTHROPISM DISCOURSE IN CHARLES DICKENS'S *A CHRISTMAS CAROL*

In this chapter the data are going to be analyzed by using the theory that has been chosen. The purpose of this chapter is to give the answers of the problems that have been stated in the previous chapter. In this chapter, by using Genetic Structuralism, the intrinsic aspects of the novella are going to be analyzed first. The next step is the analysis of the extrinsic elements of the novella that is the social condition of England and the life of Charles Dickens in order to know the world view of the author. The explanations are explained below.

4.1 The Significant Structure of *A Christmas Carol*

4.1.1 The Characters of *A Christmas Carol*

According to Goldmann cited in Faruk (2012: 71) literature is the expression of the author's world view. That statement means that a work of art which is made by the author is the result of his life experience or the condition that he had witnessed. A work of art is full of the author's ideology in which we can analyze and take the point of his opinion through the characters, the setting or the plot of the story because it was the way he takes in order to create his imaginary world. His aim by creating an imaginary world is to criticize or to show the mass about the urgent condition that should be given any solving. It also can be the form of the author's sympathy for the problem of his society in which he wants other people realize and then make a change towards it.

The analysis by using Genetic Structuralism, from the explanation above, is firstly started from the analysis of the significant structure of the novella. The analysis of significant structure is concerned with the relation between the main character and other characters and the characters in his environment. In other words, intrinsic elements of the novella are being analyzed by looking for the

binary opposition between the main character and other characters. That binary opposition then, will show the world view in the novella.

The discussion of the significant structure of the novella in this subchapter will be started by analyzing the setting of place and characteristic of the characters. There are two groups of the characters that can be classified. They are the character who belongs to the upper-middle class and the character who belongs to the lower class. The upper-middle class characters are Ebenezer Scrooge and Mr. Fezziwig. Fred and the Gentlemen are belonged to middle class although they are not mentioned in the story to have a business. It is only stated that Fred has a house maid. The average middle-class home employed servants, if only a cook and housemaids (Brown, 2004: 84). Having a house maid is being the characteristic of a middle class at that time.

The lower class characters are Bob Cratchit, Mrs. Cratchit, Tiny Tim, Joe, Mrs. Dilber, the Caroler, Belle, Fanny, Dick Wilkins, Belinda Cratchit, Peter Cratchit, Martha Cratchit, etc. The characters that will be analyzed are only the main character that is Ebenezer Scrooge who represents the upper-middle class and the other character that is Bob Cratchit who represents the lower class. Besides, the characters of the ghosts as mediator characters that make bad Scrooge become good will be analyzed too.

The setting of place of *A Christmas Carol* is in London. It is showed by the quotation in the story which is stated that the house of Bob Cratchit is in Camden Town. Camden Town is the name of city in London. It is an inner city district of London, 2.4 miles (3.9 km) north-northwest of Charing Cross. Camden Town became an important location during the early development of the railways and is also located on the London canal network (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camden_Town). This city is the place where mostly the middle class lived. It was not only the middle class, but also the lower class who settled there. Early Camden Town had been a quiet, middle-class, residential suburb. By Sickert's day, Camden Town had been evolved into a crowded inner-London suburb with a very mixed character. In the wake of the railways and canal came industry, and with industry a substantial working class

population. Most of Camden Town's early houses had been designed for middle class families. These houses, in yellow stock brick, were typically of three storeys, with a basement service area and often an attic containing the servants' quarters. Some smaller two-storey cottages had also been erected for the less affluent (<http://www.tate.org.uk/art/research-publications/camden-town-group/david-hayes-a-history-of-camden-town-1895-1914-r1104374>).

The clerk promised that he would; and Scrooge walked out with a growl. The office was closed in twinkling, and the clerk, with the long ends of his white comforter dangling below his waist (for he boasted no great-coat), went down a slide a Cornhill, at the end of a lane of boys, twenty times, in honour of its being Christmas Eve, and then ran home to Camden Town as hard as he could pelt, to play at blindman's-buff.

(Dickens, 2006:16)

"Why, it's impossible to carry that to Camden Town," said Scrooge. "You must have a cab."

(Dickens, 2006:79)

The illustrations say if the setting of place of the story takes place in London is showed by this quotation below. The name of London is said in this quotation, to be the place where Scrooge lives. Scrooge lives in London and it has the similarities with the place where the author lived. Charles Dickens had settled in Camden Town when his family got financial difficulties in 1822. He settled there with his family's friend namely Elizabeth Roylance at 112 College Place, Camden Town. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Dickens).

...It is also a fact that Scrooge had seen it, night and morning, during his whole residence in that place; also that Scrooge had as little of what is called fancy about him as any man in the city of London, even including –which is a bold work – the corporation, aldermen, and livery.

(Dickens, 2006: 16)

The significant structure of the story is homologue with the place where the author lived. That similarity is caused by the adaptation what the author did towards his society because he felt that there was an imbalance condition in his society that should be fixed at that time. So, the homologue condition which is

found in the novella, more or less will give the illustration about the condition of London at that time although it cannot be used as our reference to know the real condition of England. In other words, it cannot be used as historical proof because the author only took the extraction of what had happened and turned it into imaginary setting of place. The setting of place taken from the literary work as the reference or supporting datum is something that can be used to find the world view of the author. By analyzing the setting of place, the reason of the author in creating *A Christmas Carol* can be known because the analysis links the imaginary setting of place with the real context in England. It is used as a support to study the events which happened when the author wrote the story.

To know the social and historical background, the socio-history of England should be studied through the literature that particularly discusses that terms. After knowing how the real condition, the next step is link that with the context of the story. So, in the end the relation between the context of the story and the real context of England can be revealed. And from that process, a conclusion about the contextual reason of Charles Dickens wrote his story can be classified.

A Christmas Carol has 32 characters. The main character is namely Ebenezer Scrooge. He is an upper-middle class man who has a firm which he built with his friend, Jacob Marley. Scrooge's work is as a business financier. In *What was Scrooge Business? (The Dickensian April 1924)* reported that Scrooge was a financier. Something in the native of company promotor or a money lender. Scrooge thus, does not provide actual service or goods. He deals solely in the exchange of money (Stembridge cited in Hearn, 2004:100). In the beginning of the story, Scrooge is illustrated as a man who has bad characteristic.

Oh! But he was a tight-fisted hand at the grindstone, Scrooge!
A squeezing, wrenching, grasping, scraping, clutching,
covetous, old sinner! Hard and sharp as flint, from which no
steel had ever struck out generous fire; secret, and self-
contained and solitary as an oyster.

(Dickens, 2006:10)

Scrooge is a very bad person. No one wants to get closer with him or even greets him without doubt. He only thinks about himself and his business. He never cares of others until his heart is frozen as hard as ice. Even the warmth of Christmas cannot move his heart. Dickens, through his work, illustrated how money can change people drastically.

Nobody ever stopped him in the street to say, with gladsome looks, "My dear Scrooge, how are you? When will you come to see me?" no beggars implored him to bestow a trifle, no children asked him what it was o'clock, no man or woman ever once in all his life inquired the way to such and such a place, of Scrooge. Even the blind men's dog appeared to know him; and when they saw him coming on, would tug their owners into doorways and up courts; and then would wag their tails as though they said, "No eye at all is better than an evil eye, dark master!"

(Dickens, 2006:10)

That was the way Dickens illustrated the upper-middle class man in the novella. Scrooge is lonely because he lives alone without no one cares of him. He suffers enough by avoiding happiness. He does not care of other and the other does the same. Scrooge is very hard although to his own family. His stiffness was caused by the impact of Industrial Revolution. The rapid changes has changed him. He starts to think about gold, money and wealth. He slowly forgets about the woman he loves, Belle, and ignores her. Belle who feels that Scrooge has changed finally decides to leave him and marries other man. The leaving of Belle from his life makes him sad and change more into a bad person.

The beginning of Scrooge's gloomy life and his character changing is caused by his career that drastically rising. The success of his career causes his fiancée Belle, feels ignored. Scrooge prefers to make himself richer than gives Belle full attention. Scrooge, who becomes ambitious and greedy, makes Belle leave him. From that condition Scrooge starts to forget the thing which is called love. His heart becomes as cold as ice. The only one he cares is only wealth.

"It matters little," she said softly. "to you, very little. Another idol has displaced me; and if it can cheer and comfort you in

time to come, as I would have tried to do, I have no just cause to grieve.”

“What idol has displaced you?” he rejoined

“A golden one.”

“This is the even-handed dealing of the worlds!” he said. “There is nothing which it is so hard as poverty; and there is nothing it professes to condemn with such severity as the pursuit of wealth!”

....

“In a changed nature; in an altered spirit; in another atmosphere of life; another hope as its great end. In everything that made my love of any worth or value in your sight. If this had never been between us,” said the girl, looking mildly, but with steadiness, upon him; “tell me, would you seek me or try to win me now? Ah, no!”

....

She left him, and they parted.

(Dickens, 2006:37-39)

Dickens showed how the new emerging class revered money through the illustration of Scrooge. Money is everything as if no one could replace that. Scrooge leaves his fiancée and God for money because he is afraid of being poor. He forgets his past life and wins his ambition. The new emerging class or the middle class character of England at that time was too much revered to money. Their orientations were wealth and profit. They only thought about the way they could increase their income.

The next character that will be analyzed are Ebenezer Scrooge’s clerk, Bob Cratchit and his family. The condition of Bob and his family is far more different than the condition of Scrooge. Bob is poor but his life is full of joy and happiness while Scrooge’s life is gloomy and almost has no happiness although he has money that makes him can buy anything or fulfils everything he needs.

Bob and his family live in simplicity from 15 shillings per week that Scrooge has given to him. He is a good clerk, loyal and kind. He never protests to his boss although Scrooge does not really care of his condition. He never asks for

more coal in very cold weather and accepts anything he gets. He always does anything that Scrooge wants.

“...Scrooge had a very small fire, but the clerk’s fire was so very much smaller that it looked like one coal. But he couldn’t replenish it, for Scrooge kept the coal box in his own room; and so surely as the clerk came in with shovel, the master predicted that it would be necessary for the to part. Wherefore, the clerk put on his white comforter, and tried to warm himself at the candle...”

(Dickens, 2006:11)

Dickens created the character of the poor that deserved to be helped by emphasizing his good nature, his suffering life and his poor family. The quotation above shows how loyal Scrooge’s Clerk is. He has no other choice except receives the condition he faces. He has to bear all of the uncomfortable condition without complaining or mocking his master behind his back.

Bob is very friendly, loving father, kind and responsible. All of his children and his wife love him and so does Bob. That was how Dickens drew the nature of the lower class. These quotations below are the proof that the lower class, in the middle of his suffering condition, must be helped. We have nothing to regret for by helping them to survive because they are good people. By helping them, we are doing goods and God loves it. It cannot give any bad impact to us.

“Martha didn’tlike to see him dissapointed, if it were only in joke; so she came out prematurely from behind the closet door and ran into his arms...”

“And how did little Tim Behave? ..., and Bob had hugged his daughter to his heart’s content.”

(Dickens, 2006:50)

“He sat very close to his father’s side upon his little stool. Bob held his withered little hand in his, as if he loved the child and wished to keep him by his side, and dreaded that he might be taken from him.”

(Dickens, 2006:52)

What Scrooge did, does not make Bob hate him but his wife does. She hates Scrooge because he does not treat her husband well. His wife does not have sincerity over Scrooge’s deeds but she is a good wife and as well as a good

mother for her children. The hatred of Mrs. Cratchit is the form of ignorance that has been done by the upper-middle class man like Scrooge. He is an arrogant people, and everyone knows that. His arrogance makes him does not care to others and tends to irritate the heart of other people. It makes Bob's wife rise her emotion when her husband gives a toast for Scrooge in Christmas dinner.

“Mr. Scrooge!” said Bob “ I'll give you Mr.Scrooge, the founder of the Feast!”

“The founder of the Feast indeed!” cried Mrs. Cratchit, reddening. “I wish I had him here. I'd give him a piece of my mind to feast upon and I hope he'd have a good appetite for it.”

“My dear,” said Bob, “The Children! Christmas Day.”

“It Should be Christmas Day, I am sure,” said she, “on which one drinks the health of such an odious, stingy, hard, unfeeling man as Mr. Scrooge. You know he is, Robert! Nobody knows it better than you do, poor fellow!”

“My dear, “was Bob's mild answer, “Christmas Day.”

“I'll drink his health for your sake and the Day's,” said Mrs Cratchit, “ not for his. Long life to him!...”

(Dickens, 2006:53)

The ghost included Marley Ghost, The Ghost of Christmas Past, The Ghost of Christmas Present, and The Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come are the mediator characters. Mediator characters are the characters that do not belong to the upper class or the lower class. Thus, mediator characters here are the characters that help to bring back the heart of Ebenezer Scrooge. They are like a bridge to connect Scrooge with his humanity. They bring Scrooge to his past life, present life and his future life. Those are the ways of the Ghosts in order to bring back Scrooge's heart. They show him the truth and the facts about something that he does not know.

From that spiritual journey, the heart of Scrooge finally starts trembling and he finally realizes that what he has done to others all this time are wrong and he wants to change. Scrooge who does not believe in Christmas and does not celebrate it becomes the one who believes and celebrates it in the end.

Taking care of others in the moment of Christmas by sharing our money or goods to the poor is something which are taught by Christ. So, the change over Scrooge in Christmas Eve has showed us that religion and following the tradition which deal with our belief are important. Religion can affect and save someone's heart especially in the critical condition. Following the tradition is one way we keep and believe the religion itself. Critical condition in this term is the condition when Industrial Revolution happened in which the impacts of it struck every people's heart and soul. Industrial Revolution is the Age when rapid change in all aspects of life happened. When this age started to emerge, people became busy for himself and started to forget the others. This age made someone's heart become harsh and lost its warmth because people started to think about money, gold and everything that could make him rich.

The money that changes people is something that can be very terrible sometimes. It can make people lose his humanity as well as his rationality. In other words, religion is important to save the heart of people and brings back to the rightness.

The illustrations of the characters above are the the form of significant structure which are built by Dickens based on his adaptation towards the structure in his environment. Dickens saw the reality happened around him and then illustrated the characters in his novella belonged to certain social class in an imaginative way. Imaginative way here means that Dickens only took the extraction of the problem of his society and the condition at that time such as how the upper class and working class people behave and how their life are. He made imaginative characters who have the same nature with the real one based on that facts.

He made a problem in his novella because of his disagreement and his wanting over something that he felt does not have any compatibility with his mind set. The problem that Dickens raised as it is illustrated in his novella, is a form of his criticism which was caused by the imbalance between the reality he saw and his mind set or his opinion.

He illustrated Scrooge who is from the upper-middle class as an individualistic, arrogant, reject the idea of Christmas, and only thinks about money. Whereas his clerk, Bob Cratchit who only gets 15 shillings per week is illustrated as an unpretentious, a warm hearted, and a loyal person. Although he has simple life, Bob and his family's life is very happy. They still celebrate Christmas although their condition is not full of prosperity. The same conditions with Bob's family are also showed in the novella. The Ghost of Christmas Present shows Scrooge how people in their poor conditions and hard lives with not so much money with them still celebrate Christmas.

“Where place is this?” asked Scrooge.

“A place where miners live, who labour in the bowels of the earth,” returned the Spirit. “ But they know me. See!”

A light shone from the window of a hut, and swiftly they advanced towards it. Passing through the wall of mud and stone, they found a cheerful company assembled round a glowing fire. An old, old man and woman, with their children and their children's children and another generation beyond that, all decked gaily in their holiday attire. The old man, in a voice that seldom rose above the howling of the wind upon the barren waste, was singing them a Christmas song— it had been a very old song when he was a boy—and from time to time they all joined in the chorus. So surely as they raised their voices, the old man got quite blithe and loud; and so surely as they stopped, his vigour sank again.

(Dickens, 2006:55)

The Ghost of Christmas Present, after showing Christmas celebration in Bob's house, brings Scrooge to the miners' house. He shows Scrooge how bad their condition are and how poor they are. Although they have so many deficiency, they still have their God in their heart. They keep Christmas with their family although they live in such place.

Build upon a dismal reef of sunken rocks, some league or so from shore, on which the waters chafed and dashed, the wild year through, there stood a solitary light house... but even here, two men who watched the light had made a fire, that through the loophole in the thick stone wall shed out a ray

of brightness on the awful sea. Joining their horny hands over the rough table at which they sat, they wished each other Merry Christmas in their can of grog...

(Dickens, 2006:55)

The merry of Christmas does not only reach the miners' house. It reaches the solitary light house as well. That light house is surrounded by the reef and wild wave of the sea. They live full of thankfulness in that house although the God does not give them a great house and better condition for living. The Christmas becomes their comforter that makes them happy and forgets their miserable conditions for a while.

Again the ghost sped on, above the black and heaving sea—on, on—until, being far away, as he told Scrooge, from any shore, they lighted on a ship. They stood beside the helmsman at the wheel, the look out in the bow, the officers who had the watch,; dark, ghostly figures in their several stations; but every man among them hummed a Christmas tune, or had a Christmas thought, or spoke below his breath to his companion of some bygone Christmas Day, with homeward hopes belonging to it. And every man on board, waking or sleeping, good or bad, had had kinder word for another on that day than any day in the year; and had shared to some extent in its festivities and had remembered those he cared for at a distance, and had known that they delighted to remember him.

(Dickens, 2006:55-56)

The holy Christmas also comes in the broad and deep sea. All people in the ship are all merry because of Christmas day. They still celebrate Christmas although they are not in the middle of their family. The heaving sea does not make their heart down to celebrate the Nativity of Jesus. The Ghost of Christmas Present wants Scrooge to keep the Christmas as well. He wants to show Scrooge that although they have not much money they still commemorate the Christ. The tradition every 25th December that Scrooge thinks as wasting money tradition becomes the precious thing for them. The Ghost of Christmas Present also wants to show Scrooge that charity is important. Charity that Scrooge refuses to do is very useful to help those people to survive.

That is very different from the life of Scrooge which is gloomy and lonely. The illustration of Bob and his family which is made by Dickens is based on the fact that the condition of the lower class or working class is far from prosperity.

That is the way Dickens illustrates the people from upper-middle class and the lower class. Through his creation of fictitious characters, we simply know how they were in the real condition of England. The illustration of those characters, also cannot be separated from the position of Dickens himself as an upper-middle class who suffered when he was still very young. That illustration we find, shows Dickens's opinion about people in England at that time and his criticism towards his society.

To see the world view of the author, finding the binary opposition of one character to other character is important. The binary oppositions we take are between the upper-middle class and the lower class or lower-middle class which support or lead us to the world view of the author. The binary opposition of the characters that we can take from the novella are explained as follow.

4.1.2 The Binary Opposition between Ebenezer Scrooge and His Nephew, Fred

Scrooge hates Christmas but his nephew does not. He strictly refuses Fred's invitation when he invites Scrooge to come to Christmas dinner party. Scrooge thinks that Christmas is Humbug and it only makes people waste their money to something useless. Money that has been collected should be kept for something that is more useful than celebration called Christmas.

“What else can I be,” returned the uncle, “when I live in such a world of fools as this? Merry Christmas! Out upon merry Christmas! What's a Christmas time to you but a time for paying bills without money; a time for finding yourself a year older, but not an hour richer; a time for balancing your books and having every item in 'em through a round dozen of months presented dead against you? If I could work my will”, said Scrooge indignantly, “every idiot who goes about with “Merry Christmas’ on his lips, should be boiled with his own pudding,

and buried with a stake of holly through his heart. He should!”

(Dickens, 2006:11)

He hates Christmas and the people who celebrate it as well. He is hard to believe how fool people to throw away their money for silly thing and for the poor every year. Christmas does not give Scrooge any profit or any surplus for his income so there is no reason for him to keep Christmas in his life.

Whereas, Fred keeps Christmas because his heart does not get any infection from the existence of money. He can control himself not to be greedy. He does not care about wealth as long as he can celebrate Christmas and does charity to the others. He still has the warmth and also humanity in his heart. He realizes the importance of sharing to others.

“there are many things from I might have derived good, by which I have not profited, I dare say”, returned the nephew...as a good time; a kind, forgiving, charitable, pleasant time; the only time I know of, in the long calendar of the year when men and women seem by one consent to open their shut-up hearts freely, and to think of people below them as if they were fellow passengers to the grave...and therefore, uncle, though it has never put a scrap of gold or silver in my pocket, I believe that it has done me good, and will do me good; and I say, God bless it!”

(Dickens, 2006:12)

4.1.3 The Binary Opposition between Ebenezer Scrooge and His Clerk Bob Cratchit

The quotation below shows that Ebenezer Scrooge who represents the upper class does not like his clerk, Bob, to celebrate Christmas. It is because he will make Scrooge lose his money. One free day means a lot for him because he still pays his clerk although he gets a holiday. Fifteen shillings a week is not bad wages although the amount is too small for a married man who has a big family. In the end he lets Bob get his free day in Christmas although he gives his excuse half hearted.

“ You’ll want all day tomorrow, I suppose?” said Scrooge.

“ If quite convenient, Sir.”

“ It is not convenient,” said Scrooge, “and it is not fair. If I was to stop half a crown for it, you’d think yourself ill-used, I’ll be bound?”

The clerk smiled faintly.

“ And yet,” said Scrooge, “you don’t think me ill-used, when I pay a day’s wages for no work.”

The clerk observed that it was only once a year.

“ A poor excuse for picking a man’s pocket every twenty-fifth of December!” said Scrooge, buttoning his great coat to the chin.

(Dickens, 2006:15-16)

The quotation above also shows that the lower class is still working although the day is free because the owner does not want to suffer a financial loss. If there is a free day for the workers from the industry owners is only their form of ‘kindness’. The Industrial Revolution further discouraged the simple pleasures of the season; employers kept their factories running through Christmas Day (Hearn, 2004: xvi).

The rule which made the industries keep running was ever applied by the parliament of Oliver Cromwell. He banished the Christmas tradition and made the industry owners forced their workers to work all day on Christmas (<http://www.timetravel-britain.com/articles/christmas/ban.shtml>). That rule was still operated until Queen Victoria reigned. The revival of Christmas in Victorian Era made that rule was no longer stricted to the workers anymore. Many factory owners let their workers have holiday in Christmas. Thus, Dickens in his work *A Christmas Carol*, illustrated that through the statement of Scrooge saying that asking a free day is not convenient on Christmas because he will suffer a financial loss but in the end he lets Bob have one free day on 25th December although he has to come earlier in the following day.

4.1.4 The Binary Opposition between Ebenezer Scrooge and The Two Gentlemen

Charles Dickens showed quite clear that Scrooge, as Hearn wrote in *Introduction to The Annotated Christmas Carol* (2004:c) is the archetypal “economic man,” the utilitarian who exists only for the accumulation of money; he praises to the other idol, gain, because he is a convert to what Carlyle called the cult of Mammonism.

Scrooge does not want to waste money for charity in the moment of Christmas because he thinks that it is a kind of wastefulness. For the man of business like Scrooge, even one pence is very valuable. He feels that he has already paid taxes in which the money is used to cover the need of the society by the government. The high taxes he paid are form of his responsibility for helping the poor that need a help.

That is why he asks the gentlemen whether there are prison, workhouse the treadmill and The Poor Law or not. Those places and the law concern with the poor and the condition of them. Prisons give food to the criminals that mostly are from the lower class although their status is as detainee. The workhouses provided shelter and food for lower class orphan children. The treadmill employed working class and paid them and The Poor Law protected the Poor. So, there is no need for Scrooge to give them money or goods that the poor need because their life are fully guaranteed.

“You wish to be anonymous?”

“I wish to be left alone,” said Scrooge....

“Many can’t go there; and many would rather die.”

“If they would rather die, said Scrooge, “they had better do it, and decrease the surplus population. Besides—excuse me—I don’t know that.”

“But you might know it,” observed the gentleman.

“It is not my bussines,” Scrooge returned. “ it’s enough for a man to understand his own business, and not to interfere with other people’s. Mine occupies me constantly. Good afternoon, gentlemen!”

(Dickens, 2006:14)

The quotation between Scrooge and two gentlemen who asked for a little amount of money above shows us that, he does not really care of the condition of the poor. Scrooge prefers the poor to die because they can decrease the surplus population than helps them to survive by sharing his money. He does not want to be disturbed with the other thing especially something which is related to the poor. He thinks that their condition which are very poor is caused by their disability to gain money for living. They are too lazy to work so that they have to bear the suffer of their own life. So, Scrooge does not want to interfere the other people's business because he himself has his own.

4.1.5 The Binary Opposition between Ebenezer Scrooge and His Fiancée Belle

Gold and money are everything for the utilitarian like Scrooge. For someone who just gets his success, he can not restrain himself not to be greedy. Money and something that make people wealthy are crucial to make people lose himself as well as lose everything that he has. Money and gold can replace something which is truly valuable.

“It matters little,” she said softly. “to you, very little. Another idol has displaced me; and if it can cheer and comfort you in time to come, as I would have tried to do, I have no just cause to grieve.”

“What idol has displaced you?” he rejoined

“A golden one.”

(Dickens, 2006:37)

Poverty is something terrifying for people. Without money we cannot get everything we want. We can not enjoy the happy life and we will suffer because we can not fulfil our needs. It is like what Scrooge said to Belle that poverty is so hard. Thus, when he becomes successful he changes to be the other man who is very greedy and ambitious.

“This is the even-handed dealing of the world!” he said. “There is nothing which it is so hard as poverty; and there is

nothing it professes to condemn with such severity as the pursuit of wealth!”

“You fear the world too much,” she answered gently....

“Our contract is an old one. It was made when we were poor and content to be so, until, in good season, we could improve our worldly fortune by our patient industry. You are changed. When it was made you were another man.”

(Dickens, 2006:37-38)

Once people turn greedy, he cannot see or even distinguish which one is the true happiness and which one is not. He cannot differ the right and the wrong. Love is no longer worthy for Scrooge that has lost his rationality and his tenderness. He prefers to gold and money than Belle. He refuses to change although Belle has reminded him about his changed nature. Scrooge and Belle finally parted. He lets his fiancée goes.

...

“Have I ever sought release?

“In words.No. Never.”

“In what then?”

“In a changed nature; in an altered spirit; in another atmosphere of life; another hope as its great end. In everything that made my love of any worth or value in your sight. If this had never been between us,” said the girl, looking mildly, but with steadiness, upon him; “tell me, would you seek me or try to win me now? Ah, no!”

....

She left him, and they parted.

(Dickens, 2006:38-39)

The point from the binary opposition between Scrooge and Fred is we should keep the God in our heart. By celebrating Christmas we show our belief of the Nativity of Jesus Christ. We express our merry by doing that old tradition. Besides, doing charity is another idea that we can find. The same idea of doing charity can be found through the binary opposition between Scrooge and the two gentlemen. The idea of philanthropism is strongly seen from the opposition between Scrooge who refuses to do charity and the two Gentlemen. The

opposition between Scrooge and his fiancée, Belle contains the idea that we should not think about ourselves, and wealth. We should emerge our feeling towards others. That feeling is something we call as love. Love towards others is important because that is the first thing we need to emerge the willing to do charity. The love towards others in this term is Belle herself. By caring of her and forgetting about the ambition, his heart will know love and it will be safe from something which is very bad. That is greed. The form of philanthropism or charity is not always money or goods. By letting the workers get their holiday is another forms of charity that is given by the employer to the employee. In other words, by letting one day free of work to Bob, Scrooge does charity unintentionally because he still pays his worker although he gets a free day. That is the idea could be taken through the opposition between Scrooge and his clerk.

It can be known from the binary opposition above, shows Dickens as a loyal Christian, through *A Christmas Carol*, urged the people especially the upper class or upper-middle class who profess Christian to keep celebrating Christmas and to care each other by sharing what they have for example: money, goods, etc to the poor. The old tradition of Christian that had been once removed by the Puritans have lots of positive impacts. The tradition to make charity in the moment of Christmas for example, lead people to care each other, and make their heart never lose humanity, tenderness and love. Preserving the celebration of the nativity of Jesus is important to keep our heart in 'track of righteous' because we always remember Him and His tenets.

Dickens, in *A Christmas Carol*, illustrated the upper-middle class as the person who refuses Christmas. The reason Scrooge refuses Christmas because he loses his humanity, love, and warmth as the impacts of Capitalism happened during The Industrial Revolution. Dickens saw Capitalism which is caused degeneration of human moral as well as degeneration of the Age. The suppression of Christmas became the proof of the degeneracy of the age: good fellowship had declined and along with it the wealth now neglected the old Christmas Spirit of charity (Hearn, 2004: xv). The degeneration of morality caused by Capitalism spirit of the Era could be corrected through the way of doing charity in order to

bring back or keep love in our heart. Besides, Dickens wanted to restore and to revive the Christmas again which once ever lost its greatness because of the Puritans who banned it.

4.2 The Social Structure in England as The Contextual Background

4.2.1 England in The Nineteenth Century

Victorian Era was a long Era where Queen Victoria reigned. This Era started from 20 June 1837 when Queen Victoria succeeded the throne from her late predecessor, William the IV until her death on 22nd January 1901. The Era where Queen Victoria reigned was the Era with so much great successes. It was an Age both exhilarated and bewildered by growing wealth and power, the pace of industrial and social change, and by scientific discovery. Every aspects of life were increased. That were the positif impact that can be found about Industrial Revolution which still continued and developed. Under Victoria, a Britain transformed by the Industrial Revolution became the world's leading imperial power and its most interesting country (Alexander, 2007:257).

Industrial Revolution was noted as the others important event which happened from the middle of 18th century until the late of 19th century in England where machines changed people's way of life as well as their method of manufacturer (<http://www.history-world.org/Industrial%20Intro.htm>). The inventors developed steam power to create cheap and ever more efficient energy sources to increase productivity. That invention brings some big changes to social order in England at that time.

The Industrial Revolution which happened when Queen Victoria reigned was the transition Age from the traditional manufacturing process to the new way of manufacturing process. The new manufacturing process used machine as the tool to produce goods. That new way then, replaced the traditional one where human or animal power as the source was used (<http://www.history-world.org/Industrial%20Intro.htm>). Machines were broadly used because of its effectiveness for producing large amounts of goods in a relatively short time.

The basis of the industrial revolution was the application of steam power engine to machinery which its purpose was for production and transportation. This transformation of industrial life which began in England in late 18th century spreaded to continental Europe, the Western Hemisphere. And Asia (Uphsur, 2002: 540). The chief way in which industrialism affected government and politics was in its conferring new wealth and power upon the growing middle class and its creation of a new industrial bourgeois.

England was the first country in the world to become industrialized. From 1770 onward, the Industrial Revolution began in English cotton mills, ironworks, and coal mines (Brown, 2004: 71). Textile industries were the first industry which developed. Textiles were the dominant industries in terms of employment, value of output and capital invested. It was the first industry that used modern production methods, (<http://wikipedia.org/industrial/revolution>). The high demands of textile led the industry owners to increase their production and as the result of that condition the cheap labour were used. Those labours were children that most of them were still under age. They had to work from morning until night with a very low salary.

According to Brown (2004: 71) By the early nineteenth century it was in the full swing of its first phase, creating the new “class” society of the Victorians . In Victorian Era there was a Reform Bill of 1832 that allowed men from lower middle class to have their right to vote. It means that the middle class had the power to handle political matters. The same role that the aristocracy once had long ago.

Victorian Era, Moreover, was a new Era where Christmas gained its revival after in a long period had been burried by Oliver Cromwell and The Puritans. Supported by his Puritan forces, Cromwell believed it was his mission to clean the country of decadence. In 1644 he enforced an Act of Parliament banning Christmas celebrations. Christmas was regarded by the Puritans as a wasteful festival that threatened the core of Christian beliefs. Consequently, all activities relating to Christmas, including attending mass, were forbidden (<http://www.timetravel-britain.com/articles/christmas/ban.shtml>). The Puritans

considered Christmas as the same celebration with the Pagan celebration towards Saturnalia. So, the Puritans banished Christmas because Christmas was not stated in the Bible.

Everything changed under Oliver Cromwell and the Puritans...they attacked the old customs for being no more than pagan superstition: it was blasphemous to celebrate the birth of Christ in the same manner as the Roman feast Saturnalia

(Hearn, 2004: xv)

When Queen Victoria married Prince Albert from Germany, Christmas was celebrated again. The Prince brought his country tradition in celebrating Christmas to England. It was for the first time a Christmas tree existed in the celebration of Christmas in England since the tradition in celebrating Christmas in England was different from celebrating Christmas in Germany(<http://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofEngland/A-Victorian-Christmas/>). Once again, Christmas became free to be celebrated by public.

The condition of Victorian Era showed many progresses in all aspects of life. Industrial Revolution gave real alterations both positive or negative to the country. Many inventions in science and medical world were the proofs of the progresses. Sanitation system and communication system were also the important things which gave great contributions to the development of the country as well as the development of the industries.

That were the positive impact of the Industrial Revolution. Many inventions gave great contributions to the country as well as to the world. The increase of income and natality and the decrease of mortality were the impacts of the inventions in the field of healthy world and sanitation system. Environmental and health standards rose throughout the Victorian era; improvements in nutrition may also have played a role. Sewage works were improved as the quality of drinking water. With a healthier environment, diseases were caught less easily and did not spread as much. Technology was also improving because the population had more money to spend on medical technology. For example, there are techniques to prevent death in childbirth so, more women and children survived. It is also led to a greater number of cures for diseases

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victorian_era). The cost of goods became low because the distribution of goods was easy and the production of goods was fast. That was the result of the road, canal and railway which were newly built.

Besides the positive impacts, the negative impacts of the Industrial Revolution were also found. There were many social problems such as poverty, urbanisation, crime, prostitution, and child labour happened everywhere.

Poverty was an impact that was caused by the urbanisation. People who came from the village planted their dreams towards the new country. They came to London with hope to get a better life and to find a promising job but they faced the other reality. The job was very hard to find because man power is mostly substituted by machine. It did not need a large number of people to operate them.

The jobless who came from the village and the people who lose their job because of machine power which substituted them became poorer compared to their previous condition. They suffered more because of the renewal of the Age. They, then, did crime and for the women, they did prostitution to earn money for their cost of living. So, it is not surprising if crimes happened everywhere and prostitutions could be seen in every corner of the city

The children started to look for the jobs to help their family incomes. They worked in mining, textile industry etc. Child labour became the illustration of the great Age. Many under age labours were employed because they were cheap. They have to do dangerous work without safety instruments from morning to night every day. That condition caused many of them dead or disable because of work accident. Children could operate most of the machines as well as older persons could, and they could be hired for less pay. Great numbers of them were worked form 12 to 14 hours a day under terrible conditions. Many were apprenticed to the factory owners and housed in miserable dormitories. Ill-fed and ill-clothed, they were sometimes driven under the lash of the overseer (<http://www.history-world.org/Industrial%20Intro.htm>).

The 1840s was a period of depression in England, with much unemployment and starvation wages for those lucky enough to be employed. In 1842 the official count of paupers in England and Wales stood at 1,429,089, or approximately eighteen

percent of the population. Child labor and the sixteen-hour work day were cold realities. Factory and mine conditions were horrible.

(Nassar, 2004:92)

The Industrial Revolution which gave major changes in agriculture, manufacturing, mining, transportation, and technology had a profound effect on the socio economic and cultural conditions. It affects all aspects of life in Europe and then around the world, transforming the technology and economy wherever it spreads. That conditions made the rich become richer and the poor become poorer. The new economy created a group of aggressive and vigorous entrepreneurs who amassed vast fortunes that enabled them to gain control over their nation's economy and government. Wealthy industrialist purchased landed estates in the country and emulated the manners and attitudes of century, the aristocracy and the upper middle class became indistinguishable (Uphsur, 2002: 546). The factory owners became very wealthy, creating a new upper-class which divided the line between the lower classes and the upper classes even more.

Social class stratification which is created by the economical system, becomes greater and greater. Before the industrial revolution, social division had traditionally been based on race, religion, lineage and legal rankings. In the new industrial society, however class distinction corresponded more directly to positions in the economic structures. By expanding the opportunities to accumulate great wealth the industrial revolution increased the disparity between the upper and lower classes. The magnitude of the economic changes affected the social order, promoting tension and even class conflict (Uphsur, 2002: 546). The people who do not have much money, they do not have their place in the society. They cannot enjoy what other people enjoy. They suffer and do not have any chance to be happy because they do not have something which is called money.

4.2.2 The Life of Charles Dickens

Charles John Huffam Dickens was born on 7 February 1812 at Landport near Portsmouth in Portsea Island. His father was John Dickens and his mother

was Elizabeth Barrow. Charles Dickens's father was a clerk in Navy Pay Office of the Royal Dockyard. A year after his brother Alfred was born, in 1815 Charles Dickens and his family moved to London. Not so long after that, he and his family moved to Chatham. Three years later, in 1821 Charles Dickens sent to school run by William Giles. He stayed in Chatham while his family moved to Camden Town, London in 1822. In the same year Charles Dickens's education was discontinued because he had to follow his family to London.

Live as the son of the clerk, he can enjoy the education although that was not a first class education. The education he took was discontinued because his family moved to London. Young Dickens sent to work at Jonathan Warren's Blacking Factory at the age of 12. He had to bury his happy life because he had to work in his very young age. The condition became worse when his father was imprisoned for debt in Marshalsea in early 1824.

In 1837 he made a story entitled *The Pickwick Papers*, and in 1839 *Oliver Twist*. That were Dickens first Novel. His another novel were *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838), *The Old Curiosity Shop* (1840-1841), *Barnaby Rudge* (1841), *American Notes* (1842), *Martin Cuzzlewit* (1843-1844), *A Christmas Carol* (1843), *Dombey and Son* (1847-1848), *David Copperfield* (1848-1850), *Bleak House* (1852-1853), *Hard Times* (1854), *Little Dorrit* (1855-1856), *A Tale of Two Cities* (1859), *Great Expectation* (1860-1861), *Our Mutual Friend* (1864-1865), *The Mystery of Edwin Drood* (1870). He gained much success from his works. He became a famous author in England. Charles Dickens was a middle class man with great popularity. Many readers especially from the middle class were fond of his works.

Being the author who lived in the middle of Industrial Revolution, Dickens was influenced by the condition of his country. All of his works emphasized the suffering condition of the lower class. He told about orphanage, child labour, crime, jobless and hard life. He illustrated the condition of England in 19th century as a country which was gloomy, full of pollution, and surrounded by the people who only thought about money and wealth. Charles Dickens's illustration was a kind of criticism towards his society.

From those titles of his works which have been mentioned above, the most influential perhaps is *A Christmas Carol*. *A Christmas Carol* was Dickens first story of Christmas that was published in 1843 after his return to England. Dickens began to write his first of his Christmas stories entitled *A Christmas Carol*, which was followed by *The Chimes* in 1844 and *The Cricket on the Hearth* in 1845. *A Christmas Carol* is the most popular. It did much to promote a renewed enthusiasm for the joys of Christmas in Britain. The concepts for the story of *A Christmas Carol* were in his brilliant mind. The establishment of his idea was created during his trip to Manchester to witness the conditions of the manufacturing workers. Moreover, his trip to witness the condition of Ragged school gave the idea of the creation of *A Christmas Carol*.

Dickens got his popularity again soon after the launching of *A Christmas Carol* in 1843. The Christmas story about the old miser Scrooge who becomes generous in the end of the story, successfully steals the heart of many people. *A Christmas Carol* becomes the most influential story soon after that. Many people who their hearts have been moved by the story of *A Christmas Carol* make charity in the same way with Scrooge did in the story. They buy a turkey and give them to the poor.

The social condition of England drove many social critics to criticize the condition of England in the Era when Queen Victoria had her powerful rules over the country. Just like what Dickens told to the philanthropist Angela Burdett-Coutts; In all the strange and dreadful things I have seen in London and elsewhere, anything was so shocking as the dire neglect of soul and body exhibited in these children. Many of them earned a living through thieving or prostitution; others crept away at night to shelter 'under the dry arches of bridges and viaducts; under porticoes; sheds and carts; to out houses; in sawpits; on staircases'; all were steeped in misery and squalor (Fairhurst, 2006: xvi).

The development as well as the degeneracy of the Era became two reversed sides that could be clearly seen. The condition of Victorian Era was very bad although in this Era many developments were found. There were many consequences that should be taken from many inventions that some experts found.

In Victorian Era where new hopes started to grow, suffering life of working class was blooming as well. The negative sides of the Industrial Revolution as the explanation above are there were many social problems such as crime, prostitution, and child labor. The pollutions which came from the new emerging factories spreaded all over the sky of the country. Those social problems were the impacts of great alteration of the Age that we have to receive.

The new Era of London created a new class. The new class that appeared was the middle class. The new class which emerged made social disparity between the upper and the lower become wider. The Bill of Right gave the liberality for the middle class to vote and gave them right to control the national economy. Those middle class in which mostly were the factory owners or the businessmen bought the land of the peasants or the land owned by the aristocrats to widen their factories. Their business significantly grew faster and they succeed to earn living higher than the living of the aristocrats. They succeeded not only in the economic aspect, but they succeeded in the political aspect as well. That was how the 'new rich' born.

The Victorian Age and the Industrial Revolution which came along with it did not only give bad impacts. It gave the positive impacts too. One of the positive impacts of Victorian Period was the old Christian tradition revival. The revival of Christmas was because Queen Victoria married Prince Albert. The Prince who came from Germany brought his custom in celebrating Christmas to England. Prince Albert helped to make the Christmas tree as popular in Britain as they were in his native Germany, when he brought one to Windsor Castle in the 1840's (<http://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofEngland/A-Victorian-Christmas/>). That custom soon became something which was commonly used by all of England people in celebrating Christmas.

The condition of England and the revival of Christmas inspired Victorian authors to write stories about many things happened during that Age in England. One of the authors who lived in Victorian Era was Charles Dickens. He made the conditions of Industrial Revolution and the impact of it as the theme of his works.

He also used the revival of Christmas as the exact moment to urge the spirit of the holiday.

Dickens as a faithful Christian saw the decline of the ancient tradition. People slowly started to forget Christmas and tried to look for the new idol. That condition was dangerous because it could make people lost their God. Dickens did not let that happen and tried to revive Christmas with his own way by creating *A Christmas Carol*.

Few modern readers realize that *A Christmas Carol* was written during a decline in the old Christmas traditions.” If Christmas with its ancient and hospitable customs, its social and charitable observance, were in danger of decay,...Dickens has even been credited with almost single handedly reviving the holiday customs.

(Hearn, 2004: xiv)

The creation of *A Christmas Carol* and other stories that Dickens made were derived from his humiliating childhood. Dickens had lived in suffering when his father were imprisoned and he sent to the blacking factory. He became to know and could feel the condition of the poor and the suffered life of them. Young Dickens grew as a man who had high social consciousness. After he started his life as a journalist, he made some works which were published every month. He slowly became successful because of his works. He then became a notable author in England in which his works were widely known. Through his works, he gave his world view as a middle class man. One of his world view in his works that can be seen is in *A Christmas Carol*. It is assumed that *A Christmas Carol* has the idea of philanthropism because Scrooge, in the end of the story, becomes a generous person.

A Christmas Carol was one of Dickens’s works which came after his visit to tin mines and ragged school to witness the condition of the poor. His journey made his high social consciousness rise up. In his work, *A Christmas Carol*, Dickens urged the upper class to make charity, to care each other, not to be very individualistic, and always keeps the Christ in their heart.

The aims of Charles Dickens to make *A Christmas Carol* are to show the readers who are mainly from upper class and upper-middle class about the importance of doing charity, celebrating Christmas and doing other good deeds. That first Christmas story was made to make people realize that we should not ignore the other and become responsible of their life because they do not have any good condition and power to make their life better. Dickens wanted to say that ignorance is very dangerous for the life of young generations and we should not do that if we want to prevent or reduce at all the suffering condition of the society.

Dickens showed his messages through *A Christmas Carol*. He illustrated through the two creatures namely Ignorance and Want that came up from the beneath of the Ghost of Christmas Present's robe and warned Scrooge to beware of them.

They were a boy and girl. Yellow, meager, ragged, scowling, wolfish; but prostrate, too, in their humility.... "They are Man's," said the spirit looking down upon them. "And they cling to me, appealing from their fathers. This boy is Ignorance. This girl is Want. Beware them both, and all of their degree but most of all beware this boy, for on his brow I see that written which is Doom, unless the writing be erased. Deny it!" cried he Spirit, stretching out its hand towards the city. "Slander those who tell it ye! Admit it for your factious purposes, and make it worst. And bide the end!"

(Dickens, 2006: 61-62)

Ignorance and Want are something that should be removed from the human civilization. Those are the causes that are dangerous to the young generations. The Ignorance is the main cause of the crime and miserable life. The need of education for the people especially for the poor is important to prevent the young generation to become criminals. These are among the questions that Dickens returned to in a speech three weeks later at the Manchester Athenaeum, in which he again under-lined the need for education to drive away ignorance, 'the most prolific parent of misery and crime', and ended with an appeal for workers and employers to come together in recognition of their 'mutual duty and responsibility' (Fairhurst, 2006: xvi). It is like what Dickens stated, the sufficient education for the poor only can be fulfilled through the help of the upper or the

have. Free of charge education is another good form of charity except money that should be considered. Dickens wanted those upper classes to realize what he tried to say to rescue those unlucky people from the Ignorance and to make England better.

4.3 The World View in *A Christmas Carol*

4.3.1 Philanthropism

Upper class, according to Dickens's view, was the people who were very individualistic and too egoistic. They were illustrated as the people who should be blamed for the suffering life of the lower class. They were very greedy because they only thought about their prosperities and happinesses. While the lower class were illustrated as the good nature people who always needed helps from others. They did not have any power to face the reality that life was hard. Thus, they always lived in sorrow and never knew how to survive from that condition.

From the constructions of the upper and the lower class, the world view in *A Christmas Carol* does not oppose the Capitalism. Philanthropism is the world view that could fix human souls by doing charity and caring of each other. Philanthropism is noted as the idea that could regenerate human souls from the impact which was resulted from Capitalism.

The structure of *A Christmas Carol* illustrates the world view of Philanthropism. The idea can be checked simply from what the characters have said because Dickens inserted his idea through the illustration of what the characters say, do and think. The end of the story of *A Christmas Carol* also gives us the information about the idea of the author.

A Christmas Carol is strongly related to religion. The idea of philanthropism we found cannot be separated from the fact that Dickens was a Christian. The idea which is based on the Bible is can be seen in his works especially in his first Christmas story. The ideology that Dickens filled in his work is influenced by the Christian tenet. A tenet which teach us that everyone should love each other and does charity. Raising love in our heart and sharing what we have to others to keep that love is a must.

The quotations below are the proofs that philanthropism is clearly illustrated in *A Christmas Carol*. The statements which are taken from the novella are used to prove that Dickens agreed with the idea of charity.

“under the impression that they scarcely furnish Christian cheer of mind or body to the multitude,” returned the gentleman, “ a few of us are endeavouring to raise a fund to buy the poor some meat and drink, and means of warmth. We choose this time, because it is a time, off all others, when want is keenly felt, and abundance rejoices. What shall I put you down for?”

(Dickens, 2006: 14)

The theme and the idea of philanthropism are stated through the characters of Marley Ghost. Marley said to Scrooge that our business is not merely money and something that can make them rich. Their true businesses are mankind, charity, mercy and benevolence. Love each other is the important thing that they should think about. Business is another thing that less-important to think about.

“Business!” cried the Ghost, wringing its hands again. “Mankind was my business. The common welfare was my business; charity, mercy, forbearance, and benevolence, were, all, my business. The dealings of my trade were but a drop of water in the comprehensive ocean of my business!”

(Dickens, 2006: 23-24)

The statement above is a statement in his work which Dickens made in the middle of the Era when the spirit of Capitalism vastly spreaded. Dickens did not oppose the idea of Capitalism openly. He only disagreed with the impact of it towards people. So, to make people realize that the impact of Capitalism is bad, he made his first Christmas story, a story which teaches people to bring back his heart and to fix all mistakes by loving each other and doing charity.

Scrooge enjoys his new self. He is very happy when he wakes up in the morning. So, he starts his new day by sending a turkey secretly in Bob's house. Doing something secretly especially when we do charity is something that every religion teaches us.

By doing charity secretly, the value of our deed is high. Dickens who professes Christian knew this and added this value inside his work. He wanted to teach people to be humble by not mentioning the number of money we donate or by letting the other people know that we have donated.

“No, no,” said Scrooge, “I am in earnest. Go and buy it, and tell’em to bring it here, that I may give them the direction where to take it. Come back with the man, and I’ll give you a shilling. Come back with him in less than five minutes and I’ll give you half a crown!”

“I’ll send it to Bob Cratchit’s!” whispered Scrooge, rubbing his hands, and splitting with a laugh. “He sha’nt know who sends it. It’s twice the size of Tiny Tim. Joe Miller never made such a joke as sending it to Bob’s will be!”

(Dickens, 2006: 79)

Scrooge wants to make others believe that he has changed to be a better man. He tries to erase his fault the other days and wants to fix that up. So, in the morning of Christmas he donates his money to the gentleman that came to his office yesterday.

He does not want the other know that he has donated his money. He stops the Gentleman when he wants to say his surprise because of the amount of money Scrooge has given to him. The act that Scrooge does is the right one. Secretly does charity is the act that should be done.

He had not gone far, when coming on towards him he beheld a portly gentleman, who had walked into his counting house the day before...

“Yes,” said Scrooge. “That is my name, and I fear it may not be pleasant to you. Allow me to ask your pardon. And will you have the goodness”—here Scrooge whispered in his ear.

“Lord bless me!” cried the gentleman, as if his breath were taken away. “My dear Mr. Scrooge, are you serious?”

“If you please,” said Scrooge. “Not a farthing less. A great many back-payments are included in it, I assure you. Will you do me that favour?”

“My dear sir,” said the other, shaking hands with him. “I don’t know what to say to such munifi—”

“Don’t say anything, please,” retorted Scrooge. “Come and see me. Will you come and see me?”

“I will!” cried the old gentleman. And it was clear he meant to do it.

(Dickens, 2006: 80)

The stories that Dickens made shows that he was a Christian. His works in *A Christmas Carol* shows that he inserted his belief. What his religion has taught successfully shaped his mind.

The Bible and Jesus influence him greatly. By one means or another, the biblical ideas, words, phrases, and episodes got ingrained early, and stuck. As taking words and phrases from the Anglican Book of Common Prayer, especially from the great rites-of-passage services for marriage and burial. Biblical and Prayer Book tropes inform and form Dickens’s imagination, his plots, his moral and social perspectives and judgments. Dickens’s narratives are greatly held, like his people, in a literal and imaginative landscape charged with the flavor and force of a strongly Christianized *imaginaire*

(Cunningham, 2008: 255-256).

The main character becomes the one who loves Christmas. He does charity and he promises that he will assist the struggle of Bob Cratchit’s family. What Scrooge has done in the end of the story is the suggestion that Dickens wanted the upper class to do the same. He wanted people who belonged to the have to give their responsibility to others that needed most. The have not and the failure of their life are only can be reduced by the responsibility of the have.

The responsibility to give them any education for example is a kind of charity which is endless. Giving the poor proper education is a kind of charity which gives the great impacts to the life of the people as well as the life of the nation. The responsibility that Dickens urged is showed through the main character did to his clerk.

In the story of the novella, the death of Tiny Tim which is showed by the ghost of Christmas Present is caused by the fault of Scrooge who has neglected his poor clerk. Scrooge gives Bob a little amount of salary which is not enough to fulfill the need of Bob’s family. So, from the lesson he has learnt, Scrooge has

raised Bob's salary and has assisted the struggle of Bob's family. He also decides to become the second father of Tiny Tim after he gets that spiritual journey.

...“A merrier Christmas, Bob, my good fellow, than I have given you, for many a year! I'll raise your salary, and endeavour to assist your struggling family, and we will discuss your affairs this very afternoon, over a Christmas bowl of smoking bishop, Bob! Make up the fires and buy another coal-scuttel before you dot another i, Bob Cratchit!”

(Dickens, 2006:83)

Scrooge learns that he has a great responsibility from his spiritual journey. What the ghost of Christmas Present has showed to him has opened his shut up heart. The children who come out from the robe of the Ghost of Christmas Present namely Ignorance and Want also become such an alert to him. They make him realize that people outside need his help most. So, in the second chance that God has given Scrooge, he succeeds to change into a man who never neglects the others anymore.

Dickens wanted to show this message to his readers. The message that Dickens made ask the readers to beware of two things namely Ignorance and Want. He wanted to show the importance of keeping responsibility to care of the others. By not neglecting the others, the life became better and the moral decadence could be reduced.

The world view can be used to know the class position of the author because it was the result of his life experiences. The surrounding where the author lived had shaped his mind set and created the world view which differed him with the other people from the other class and the other social group. World vision is a collective group consciousness which functions as a kind of comment, binding individuals together as a group, giving them a collective identity. It is not only the expression of a social group but of social class also (Swingewood, 1972:66).

The world view Dickens had is a kind of social commentary. It gives a comment to reform the heart of people that started to lose its warmth because of the impact of Capitalism. Dickens saw moral decadence of the society. The spirit of the New Age has challenged the existence of religion because there were many

inventions in all aspects of life that made people did not believe in the existence of God anymore. Deism and Scepticism had in the 18th century reduced both what educated Christians believed, and the strength with which they believed it (Alexander, 2007: 262). The inventions that made people's life easier to get wealth made them always think much about world and neglected his God. So, he as a writer who professed Christian, needed to make the society surround him realize that they needed to keep his religion and became good people.

The world view of the middle class is that they did not refuse the idea of Capitalism. Charles Dickens was a faithful Christian from middle class who was born and grew in a middle class family. He had suffered in his very young age. From that condition he knew and could feel what the poor felt. In his early career, he worked as a journalist. His job gave contributions in shaping his mind set, ideology and willingness to make the situation of his environment better. His job made him can see the outside world boundlessly and made him free to give his aspirations.

Dickens's world view is strongly related to religion. His religion also gave a great contribution in shaping his world view because religion is something that highly affects people's mind. The idea of Philanthropism is a kind of world view of a middle class people who profess Christian. So, it is not a surprising thing that religious aspects can easily be found mostly in his works particularly in *A Christmas Carol*.

Charles Dickens did not straightly oppose the idea of Capitalism in many of his works. He preferred to criticize the society and the Capitalist class through his works and showed the impacts of Capitalism towards society. Dickens who professed Christian, preferred to fix the people's heart by urging the spirit of charity, caring each other, and celebrating Christmas. He wanted the Capitalist class to forget the egoistic, the individualistic and the materialistic people by opening their shut up heart and thinking of the others.

Those good deeds were the Christian tenets as well as other religions tenets. Those tenets could bring back or prevent the morals decadency of the

people. The world view of Charles Dickens as the middle class man in *A Christmas Carol* was used as a link between the upper and the lower.

The link is used to break the distance between the upper and the lower. The class tension which appeared among the society as an impact of Industrial Revolution created the disharmony condition. Therefore, the work of Charles Dickens entitled *A Christmas Carol* and its world view which is found inside, was used to make the environment and his mind set about disagreement towards his surrounding him got its balance.



CHAPTER 5. CONCLUSION

The significant structure of *A Christmas Carol* has similarities with the social condition where the author lived. The setting of place of the novella is in London. That was the same with the place where the author lived. Camden Town which was illustrated as the place where Bob Cratchit and his family lived, was the place where young Dickens and his family ever settled down.

The characters of the novella which include the upper class and the lower class were adapted from the social condition at that time where social class stratification was being the fact that added the miserable life of London. Dickens adapted that phenomenon and made that as the illustration of the characters for his novella. He drew the upper class as people who were very materialistic, individualistic and egoistic while the lower class was illustrated as a people who had good nature, warm hearted, and deserved to be helped. Those constructions are the result of Dickens's personal life as a middle class people who ever had a humiliating childhood. In other words, the significant structure of the novella is homologue with the structure of England when the story was written.

England in 19th century was a great age where many aspects of life developed. Those alterations in many aspects of life were caused by the inventions that the scientists found. Those inventions gave the society a lot of profits as well as a lot of problems. The profits we could notice are the increases of standard of living, the decreases of mortality, the low price of goods, the easiness of going everywhere because the railway were invented, quick access to contact people because there were invention in the field of communication, etc. whereas the problems that we got were also as big as the profits. The social problems attacked England and the people who lived there. Crimes and prostitutions happened everywhere. It was because of the jobless' effort to earn money for surviving their life. Child labour became phenomenal case because the children had to help their family income.

Those hard conditions triggered many authors to write. One of the authors was Charles Dickens who was inspired with that miserable condition. The

creation of *A Christmas Carol* is one of the results of his wanting over a change of that condition. *A Christmas Carol* became social criticism towards his society. *A Christmas Carol* is a form of Dickens's way to urge people and to inform them about his disagreement and his wanting for better England.

A Christmas Carol is a story in which the philanthropism discourse is found. The philanthropism in his novella is the world view of Charles Dickens. This kind of world view was a result from his life experiences, his religion, and the problems happened surround him. Philanthropism is the idea which was resulted from those three factors. It was an idea that Dickens thought could be used as a tool to regenerate people's souls and bring back the warmth of their heart from the effect of Capitalism by doing charity, being kind, and caring of others. Thus, he inserted that idea through his novella and did hope to make people realize and change to be better. Philanthropism is a must as showed by the main character as the middle class people and his change attitude in the end of the story towards the poor.

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APPENDICES

1. The Synopsis of *A Christmas Carol*

Once upon a time there lives an old businessman namely Ebenezer Scrooge. He is very stingy, individualistic, and egoistic. He is very bad until no one wants to greet him. One day, his business partner, Jacob Marley dies. Scrooge pays a small amount of money for Jacob's funeral because he does not want to lose much money. After managing the funeral, he walks to his office. He walks along the street and no one greets him or even smiles at him. Without saying a word to his clerk, he enters to his room and starts working.

Seven years later in the Christmas Eve, he is still as bitter as he was before. Scrooge has an employee namely Bob Cratchit who is very poor and only can afford food for his family. Bob lives from 15 shilling that Scrooge gives every week. Bob never protests to his boss about his treatment towards him. He only receives all he has sincerely. One afternoon Scrooge's nephew, Fred, comes to Scrooge's office and asks him to join for dinner at his house but Scrooge refuses his invitation and tells him to leave. After Fred coming, now is the turn of the two Gentlemen's. They come in order to ask for a donation. Unfortunately, Scrooge straightly refuses to give any donation to them and asks for them to leave.

That night, Scrooge is visited by the ghost of his former business partner, Jacob Marley, who now spends his after life carrying heavy chains which were resulted from his greedy ways when he is still alive. He tells Scrooge that he will suffer a worse fate if he doesn't repent. He also tells Scrooge that he will be visited by three ghost tonight. After telling that to Scrooge, he flies outside the window. Scrooge follows him and looks out to the window. For his

surprise, there are a lot of ghosts flying and suffering the same fate as Jacob does.

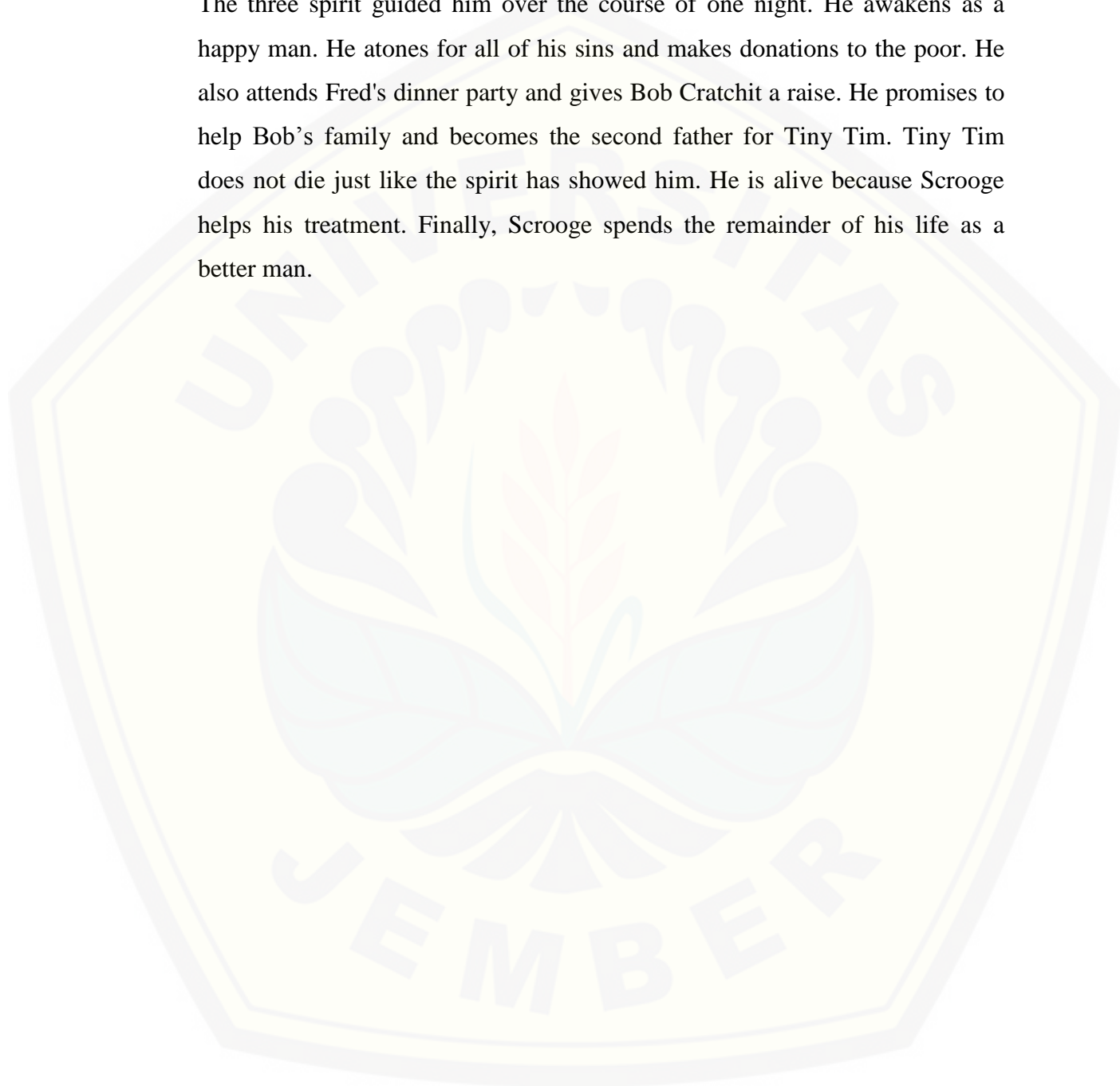
The first spirit namely the Ghost of Christmas Past. He is a small ghost made of fire. He shows Scrooge visions of his own past. He brings Scrooge to his late Christmas season. He reminds Scrooge of how he ended up as a greedy man. Scrooge has spent much of his childhood neglected by his father. He spends his holidays at boarding school until he was finally brought home by his loving sister Fan. The next moment which The Ghost of Christmas Past shows Scrooge is when Scrooge becomes a successful businessman. He is quarrelling with his fiancée, Belle. In the end of their quarreling, Scrooge loses Belle because he prefers wealth than her. Unable to bear to witness these events again, Scrooge extinguishes the spirit.

The second spirit is about to come. Scrooge walks into one of his rooms, and finds it is covered in Christmas decorations. The Ghost of Christmas Present is there waiting for him. The Ghost of Christmas Present shows Scrooge the happiness of his fellow men on Christmas day. He shows Scrooge the celebration of Christmas of his nephew Fred, Bob Cratchit's family and other poor. Before the spirit vanishes and withers into dust, he warns Scrooge about the evils of Ignorance and Want. A boy and a girl namely Ignorance and Want who sit behind the robe of The Ghost of Christmas Present are illustrated as terrifying, uncivilized children who in the future will grow into savage individuals.

The third and the final spirit who comes is The Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come. He shows Scrooge the final consequences of his greed. Tiny Tim has died and leaving the Cratchits to mourn over him on Christmas. Scrooge has also died in the vision that The Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come shows. There are more comforts than griefs in the wake of his funeral. There is no one cries because Scrooge is leaving. Otherwise, there is no one cares of his death. His nephew, Fred, finds benefits from inheriting his wealth. Scrooge is even robbed by his former maid, Mrs. Dilber. Unwilling to let this grim future come to pass, Scrooge begs to be given a second chance to change. The Spirits then

forces him into his deep and empty grave leading all the way to Hell. He screams and can not do anything.

Scrooge awakens and finds himself in his own bed on Christmas morning. The three spirit guided him over the course of one night. He awakens as a happy man. He atones for all of his sins and makes donations to the poor. He also attends Fred's dinner party and gives Bob Cratchit a raise. He promises to help Bob's family and becomes the second father for Tiny Tim. Tiny Tim does not die just like the spirit has showed him. He is alive because Scrooge helps his treatment. Finally, Scrooge spends the remainder of his life as a better man.



2. Biography of Charles Dickens

Charles John Huffam Dickens was born on 7 February 1812 at Landport near Portsmouth in Portsea Island. His father was John Dickens and his mother was Elizabeth Barrow. Charles Dickens's father was a clerk in Navy Pay Office of the Royal Dockyard. Dickens was eight siblings. They have three sisters and four brothers. Dickens himself was the second child. Dickens lived as a child of middle class man. He grew as a middle class man and that made him can enjoy good enough facilities including education although the education he had were not the good ones.

A year after his brother Alfred was born, in 1815 Charles Dickens and his family moved to London. Not so long after that, he and his family moved to Chatham. Three years later, in 1821 Charles Dickens sent to school run by William Giles. He stayed in Chatham while his family moved to Camden Town, London in 1822. In the same year Charles Dickens's education was discontinued because he had to follow his family to London.

Charles Dickens started his career as a freelance reporter of law cases in 1829 at Doctors common. He, then, admitted as a reader at the British Museum Library in 1830. He became a parliamentary reporter for the Mirror of Parliament in 1831 after he worked in British Museum Library. He worked in the True Sun in 1832 as a reporter. He continued his success as a reporter by joining the The Morning Chronicle in 1834.

On the strength of his success Charles married Catherine Hogarth in 1836. They had ten children. They were Charles, Mary, Kate, Walter, Francis, Alfred, Sydney, Henry, Dora, and Edward. He also started his career as a writer. In 1837 he made a story entitled *The Pickwick Papers*, and in 1839 *Oliver Twist*. That were Dickens first Novel. His another novels are *Nicholas Nickelby* (1838), *The Old Curiosity Shop* (1840-1841), *Barnaby Rudge*

(1841), *American Notes* (1842), *Martin Cuzzlewit* (1843-1844), *A Christmas Carol* (1843), *Dombey and Son* (1847-1848), *David Copperfield* (1848-1850), *Bleak House* (1852-1853), *Hard Times* (1854), *Little Dorrit* (1855-1856), *A Tale of Two Cities* (1859), *Great Expectation* (1860-1861), *Our Mutual Friend* (1864-1865), *The Mystery of Edwin Drood* (1870). Soon, he gained a great success and became as one of famous English writers at that time. Unfortunately, his life was not really successful as his career as a writer. The marriage of Dickens and Catherine did not last long. They divorced in 1858.

For several years Dickens's health declined. He never fully recovered from a railroad accident at Staplehurst, Kent in 1865. He gave a final series of readings in London that began in 1870. Dickens died of a fatal stroke on June 9, 1870, leaving the novel, *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*, unfinished. The day of his burial was made a day of national mourning in England.