A FINAL PROJECT

INFLUENTIAL EXISTENCE OF SILENT SOCIETY

TO ENVIRONMENT REFLECTED IN

***OF MICE AND MEN* WRITTEN BY JOHN STEINBECK**

by:

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INFLUENTIAL EXISTENCE OF SILENT SOCIETY TO ENVIRONMENT

REFLECTED IN *OF MICE AND MEN* WRITTEN BY JOHN STEINBECK

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ii

APPROVAL

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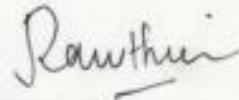   NIP. 197406252000032001

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iii

"No thief, however skillful, can rob one of knowledge, and that is why knowledge is the best and safest treasure to acquire."

To

my great God, Allah S.W.T.,

my one and only motherland, Indonesia,

my beloved parents,

my dear friends.

ABSTRACT

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The objective of this final project is to find out the description, factors and the impact of the silent society in the novel *Of Mice and Men* written by John Steinbeck." If the book has proper conversation closing strategies, this study was also conducted to identify them. There are kinds of social problems which does appear in this world and one of them is silent society. This is because there are some factors behind it. Such as there is a controller, creates from social perspective and siletn society should be silent in order to avoid trouble. Because of those factor made silent society increasingly cornered. But, the interstiong one is the influence of siletn society to the society, even with its condition. From the analysis, it found out that silent society was obviousy created from 3 factors. First, silent society as the impact of social rejection. Second, silent society is controlled by the dominant. Third, silent society shut their life from the other. From those factors, in fact silent society gave calm conditions in the society. But it is a apparent serenity. It is because there is a fact that even silent society controlled by the dominant. But, even silent society is controlled by the dominant, he can gives positive impact. He can infuence his society with his dream. Then, he finally becomes the dominant.

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everlasting care and love given to me for years since I first saw the world. I love them all.

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I realize that this study is not perfect, so that further study about silent society in other perspective is highly encouraged.

Wisnu Dharmadi

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Topic

Literature is a way in which we can capture and interpret what has happened and is happening to us personally and to the world as a whole. And literature serves as a way to enrich our minds, and presents a way to improve the world not only through the beauty of its presence but through the ideas and tangible possibilities it possesses (Edgar and Marrie L: 1967). While Koesnosoebroto (2010:1) says that people read literature because of hunger of information for truth and to discover themselves and their world to assess their special roles in the universe, to learn the meaning of the personal struggles in which they engaged.

There are kinds of literary works that are popular in our society, like film, movie, drama and novel. But, the most popular literary work nowadays is novel because it is easier to get in bookstore and most people like reading novel. Hornby (1995:72) said that a novel is an inverted story in prose, long enough to fill a complete book. He also added that it shows us the complex setting and plot of the story. And he also states that novel is a kind of literary works which tells about tragedy, romance, and fact which contains moral value and social critique.

Glickberg (1967:75) tells that all literature, however fantastic or mystical in content, is animated by a profound social concern. His arguments show that literature or novel consists of social phenomenon in a society. He also added that

in sociological approach there is a concept called mirror concept and regarded as imitation of the society.

There are many social problems that appear in society such as power, dominations, and discriminations in society. There are two kinds of power in society such as powerful society and powerless society.

Powerless society is a group of people or individual who is controlled by the dominations of the powerful person or society (Fabian: 2012). He stated that dominations of a group of people in influencing society will prevent society from giving aspirations and developing his or her freedom of speaking. As long as dominated people are still strong and forbid the society to be as counter part of powerful people. This will impact the emotional of powerless society and give frustration of behaving dominating. Fabian also said that the level of trust from powerless society is the one factor that powerful society highly controls the society. While the increasingly desperate efforts being made to promote fear in them are helping awaken a currently silent majority (Howard Zinn: 1999). He also added that if the majority of people would rather structure their affairs using truth and love, people will not believe that lies, fear and ever more exaggerated claims of power will stop them. A silent majority is only as powerless as it is silent.

That condition also exists in our world today. It could be happen because there are some reasons that influence silent society. One of them is socio-economic factor. David Rose (2006) stated that socio-economic factor class covers many aspects in society such as jobs, education, health, etc. This will create a structure in the society because it also create a parameter or rank in

society. Ganzeboom (1992) stated that socio-economic class will build a dimension in society and divide society into several ranks or classes. From those conditions, social power will create step by step as socio-economic create social classes. Hence, Breen and Rottman (1995) noted that social power create a connection between social classes and human behavior and lead them to dominate other people. Higher people who refers to rich man and powerful people will get much more respect from the society. And more fear will impact the silent that refers to powerless society and poor man.

As the result of that condition, many authors create literature based on that tragedy. One of them is John Steinbeck who created a novel *Of Mice and Men* as representative of social phenomenon such as silent society which exists in America.

1.2   Reasons for Choosing the Topic

Of Mice and Men is a novel which contains problems that happened in USA. This story tells about a couple men who are workers. They are George and Lennie. They traveled from ranch to another ranch to find a job. But, as far as they tried to find a job, they always get trouble from their job. The trouble maker is Lennie. Because he is always possess with something that he thinks fun and unique. Then the trouble came when they escaped from ranch and hid near the river. Finally, they found a job in a ranch. But, they cannot avoid trouble again. It begins when Curley who is not happy with Lennie and George. Because he afraid that his wife be friendship with them. And the other problems appear.

Social problem is very complex. In some groups or organizations as being dominated, all of us should be agree about the rule, critique, and discrimination from the dominant. Being human, sometimes look powerless from causing dominated by other people in our society. Then we felt influencing about that condition and lend us to become it. If we are talking about dominating, then we should think about dominated people or we can say witness. Sometimes we can take advantages from dominating our society. But in other side, it left some people who were injured by us. But it is very interesting when their witnesses have become influenced in our domination and bounced back to repel our dominating in our domination. This powerless society has become dominating our domination because he or she could change the perception of the society with their powerless. The society will be accepted and influenced by their powerlessness.

The fact that power relation has attracted interests of many researchers as mentioned in the previous part of this chapter have encouraged the writer to do research on the influence of power established between the main character representing silent society and the society in *Of Mice and Men*.

The silent society that the writer means is Lennie. Because he is the main controlled person in the story. First, he is absolutely controlled by George. His life, his money, and his dreams also were controlled by George. He became powerless in his new society in the ranch. And he became powerless against Curley who is becoming main antagonist person in the story.

The writer assumes that silent society is the powerless people to control their environment. And the writer assumes that Lennie is the silent society in the story, because Lennie is always being controlled by George and fear against his environment.

The reason why the writer choose the novel entitled *Of Mice and Men* is because this novel contains many social problems in a society in the past or now on. From this novel the writer found an interesting point. How silent society becomes influence and describes in the novel.

1.3 Research Problems

Through this study, I want to find out the answers of these questions:

(a). How is silent society described in Of Mice and Men?

(b). What factors trigger the silent society?

(c). What is the influence of silent society on the environment?

1.4 Purposes of the Study

The purposes can be stated as follows:

a) To find out the description of silent society in the novel *Of Mice and Men.*

b) To find out the factor of silent society in the novel *Of Mice and Men*.

c) To find out the impact of silent society.

To explain the influential of silent society to the society.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This thesis is written in order:

a) To give the readers description about silent society in novel *Of Mice and Men*.

b) To give the readers description about what factors trigger the silent society in novel *Of Mice and Men*.

c) To give the reader description about the impact of silent society.

1.6   Outline of the Research Report

This study is organized into five chapters and sub chapters. Chapter one is the introduction, which consist of background of the study, reason for choosing the topic, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the study.

Chapter two is review of related literature, which consists of three subchapters. Five subchapter is about short story, consists of the definition of the short story and the elements of the short story. The second present about sociology, which consists of the definition of characterization, social problem, silent society and view of the theorist.

Chapter three is methods of investigation. This chapter consists of three subchapters. First, give the information about the object of the study, which consists of character of the story and synopsis of the story. Second give the information about source of data. Third give information about method of collecting the data. And the last is about the method of analyzing the data.

Chapter four is the analysis. I give the analysis of the short story and findings as well as the interpretation.

In the last chapter I present some conclusion and suggestion dealing with the subject matter of my study. Assuring that the study is really valid I give appendix and bibliography.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer presents the review of related literature. The reviewed literature includes definition of sociology, sociology and literature, novel, migration, silent society,

2.1 Review of Previous Studies

There are not many studies and researches discussing about novel *Of Mice and Men* or also silent society which the writer concern about. However, the writer just found some researches which correlated to the novel.

The first writing found is a research conducted by Fredrik Eliason (2010). The research entitled "*Naturalism and Friendship in Of Mice and Men.*" He found out that the theme of that novel is Naturalism and Friendship. He concluded that the novel concerned lower class people and their destiny to fail in life. It can be seen in his arguments that Steinbeck wanted to convey through novel about the importance of friendship and social critique in America.

Second writing is an essay from Thomas Scarseth which discussed about tragedy in reality world and absolutely based on the novel *Of Mice and Men.* He described that Lennie and George were a portrait of American people who cannot reach their dreams. He believed that dream is all about tragedy. It means that as human being, we could not reach our dream because we are too selfish, too limited and also too

much conflicts with one another. And he concluded that the novel *Of Mice and Men* shows us about the pain of living in a complex human world.

The last is from Tristan's essay about "*Loneliness*". It concerned about Crooks loneliness. It was because of he was different from the other workers. Loneliness can be brought from discrimination or rejection from the environment. In her essay subject also added that Crooks is very curious about George and Lennie's friendship. He wants to be George's friend indeed. And he wants to talk to the other workers in the farm. Tristan also believes that Crooks wanted to be equal with other people. It means that he wanted to get respect from other people and be treated as human being.

Based on the reviews above, I realized that there were the studies conducted about silent society. So, I tried to discuss the topic that has not been done.

2.2   Definition of Sociology

Sociology is derived from Latin word *socius* and *logos*. Socius means "society" and logos mean "*knowledge*". Smelser (1981:4) in his book entitled Sociology and Human Science defines sociology as the scientific study of society and social relation. By sociology, in other words, sociology deals with a study of society, patterns of social interaction, and human groups. This is in line with Stewart (1981:4) who states that sociology is the scientific study on society, human group, and organization and all form of human interaction. He also means literally that science of society and everything that is studied in sociology fits under the heading of society. This study also explains about how a person interacts with others in the society, what he or she should behave properly and

everything related with society including the social status, rank or stratification. Sociology is also defined as the study of human group life (Spencer, 1985:6). Sociology is a social science that seeks to explain how human fits their activities together in orderly ways. This study also explains about how a person interacts with others in society, what they should behave properly and everything related with society.

Smelser (1986:6) states that sociology can be defined as the human group of life. Human groups have their own dynamics, their own out-comes, and those cannot be necessarily explained in the term of qualities of their individual members.

Since there are many subjects under sociological field, the writer only reviews the subject that has a connection with the topic of study and has a contribution to help the data analysis, which is a book relates to the social problems especially from Karl Max. It will support the writer to analyze and answer the research question.

2.3 Sociology and Literature

Literary criticism has various shapes and purposes. One type of literary criticism is sociological criticism. Its focus is on society as a whole. This criticism tries to assess the social factors found in a piece of work, which may be everything from the attitudes a writer inherits from his or her social background to the markets or the society at the time of the works published.

There are many definitions of sociology, which are different from one another. Zgourides (2001:1) defines that "sociology is the scientific study of

human groups and social behavior. Sociologist focuses primarily on human interactions, including how social relationships influence people's attitudes and how societies form and change. Sociology, therefore, is a discipline of broad scope: Virtually no topic gender, race, religion, politics, education, health care, drug abuse, pornography, group behavior, conformity is taboo for sociological examination and interpretation."

According to the Max Webber (1897) "Sociology (in the sense in which this highly ambiguous word is used here) is a science which attempts the interpretive understanding of social action in order thereby to arrive at a causal explanation of its course and effects. In "action" is included all human behavior when and insofar as the acting individual attaches a subjective meaning to it. Action in this sense may be either overt or purely inward or subjective; it may consist of positive intervention in a situation, or of deliberately refraining from such intervention or passively acquiescing in the situation. Action is social insofar as, by virtue of the subjective meaning attached to it by the acting individual (or individuals), it takes account of the behavior of others and is thereby oriented in its course." Dortmouth (2008) states that sociology able to understanding the structure and the dynamic in society. And their intricate connections are to patterns of human behavior and individual life changes. It examines the ways in which the forms of social structure of groups, organizations, communities, social categories (such as class, sex, age, or race), and various social institutions (such as kinship, economic, political, or religious) affect human attitudes, actions, and opportunities. Then, to sum up, sociology is the branch of science concerned with the study of human

societies. It studies about society, social relations, social stratification, social interaction and culture.

We have to recognize that the sociology of literature has many approaches. This is the list of some prominent approaches of sociology in literature:

(a). The sociology about producing and distributing literary works by Escarpit.

(b). The sociology about the author's social based by Laurenson.

(c). The sociology that observes literature of the primitive society by Radin and Leach.

(d). The sociology that examines the relationship between values expressed in arts and the ones exist in the society. The model of this kind of literature sociology is Albrecht.

(e). The sociology that focuses on historical data related with literature and the society. The models are Goldman, Lowenthall, Watt, and Webb. (Faruk, 1994: 3-4).

Pospelov (1967) said that "literature is an art that develops in human society throughout the ages quite independently of sociology, whereas sociology is a science whose purpose is to discover the objective laws of social life in all its manifestations including creative art."

From those points of view the writer assumes that sociology and literature have strong relationship. Sociological criticism analyzes both how social functions in literature and how literature works in society.

According to the topic the writer chooses, it is necessary to describe the topic with sociological approach because there are some relationships between the topic and sociology in literature. The relationship is that finding out the social conflict especially minorities (silent society) and the reason silent society existence becomes influential.

2.4 Novel

Novel is one of the most interesting literary works, people in the worlds are interested to enjoy novel whether young or old, enjoy going bookstore, read a new theme or character in the novel. One explanation of novel's popularity is that it appears to the influence of sense or sight, different imagination and also contains entertainment. A novel is a long narrative in literary works. The genre has historical roots both in the field of the medieval and early modern romance and in the tradition of the novel. The later supplied the present generic term in the late 18th century.

The further definition of the genre is historically difficult. Most of the criteria (such as artistic merit, fiction, a design to create an epic totality of life, a focus on history and the individual) are arbitrary and designed to raise further debates over qualities that will supposedly separate great works of literature both from a wider and lower trivial production. Novels have to address the discussion of arts. The construction of the narrative, the plot, the way reality is created in the work fiction, the fascination of the character study, and the use of language are usually discussed to show a novel's artistic merits. Most of these requirements were introduced in the 16th and 17th centuries, in order to give fiction a

justification outside the field of factual history, the individualism of the presentation makes the personal memoir and the autobiography as the two closest relatives among the genres of modern histories.

2.4.1 The Types of Novel

Novel is a humanist development that looks at the complexities of life as lived everyday and does it through telling story. There is some sort of predicament, perhaps against other people or social conventions or simply within the mind. Something has to be worked out and resolved, hopefully. The novel does contain hope or investigates despair.

According to Peck, R., Coyle, M. (1993: 17) there are various novel categories:

(a). Epistolary

These are in the form of letters or emails to and from people. If this is all it is, it can be a rather restrictive format, and to get the full sense of place the letters or emails would have to be long, contrived and somewhat unconvincing. There is psychological potential. Older times when middle class people wrote letters to each other in good English might make better novels, although letters took a while to arrive. Another alternative to this is novel in the form of diaries (Peck, R., Coyle, 1993: 17).

(b). Feminist

Boundaries are challenged in the ordered male world. The categorizing of male and female as binary opposites is undermined, particularly the subordinate female. Alternatively women's consciousness is highlighted within the male dominated

world, often a subculture within it, or men to challenge the given power structures thet invade everything from decision making to relationship (Peck, R., Coyle, 1993: 17).

(c). Gothic

This utopian related form of novel which is often set in the past and perhaps in some far away land of the trees. The place of dilemma is not the location but i the mind, however. The point about fantastical world is not to seek perfection but t show the fallacy of seeking perfection (e.g. everlasting life) or the evil involved in seeking it immorally. These often use Christian iconography to actually support the general Christian viewpoint from the viewpoint of the other side (Peck, R., Coyle, 1993: 17).

(d). Ironic

It is the difference between how things seem and how they really exist. Often this is the expression of views to those intended or otherwise existing, and through expressing them creates the real meaning or situation desired. It is usually done through creating absurd or unbelievable narration. However, irony can be located in the difference between characters' perspectives (situation) showing that one views is far from the truth or indeed between their limited perspective and the reader's greater awareness looking down upon everything (dramatic). Satire is part of irony, as is the comic novel (Peck, R., Coyle, 1993: 17).

(e). Magic realism

Events usually are bizarre and even supernatural or mythical. Rationality is undermined for the purpose or examining what may be more real than the rational. The Western tradition is parodied as a counter to its cultural imperialism and therefore local third world ways of thinking are presented. There is alternatively a Western (once Eastern European) critique of authority and power, making events produced bizarre. Alternatively other methods challenge the ordered world through distorting the plot or the narration is made strange, or the mind has a high place alongside geographical locations, or the novel discussed fiction itself or a combination of these (Peck, R., Coyle, 1993: 17).

(f). Naturalism

Influenced by Darwin, this is a form of realism which stresses environment, the family line (and advantages or disadvantages) and something of a deterministic outcome (Peck, R., Coyle, 1993: 17).

(g). Comic novels

These are about people caught in situations which draw out their own absurdities. The situation may be absurd or the people themselves. Comic novels can be cruel, and also have an overall pessimistic view of life. The world is exposed as bizarre and irrationality is emphasized. People are self-obsessed, or follow drives that seem beyond rational control. The worlds portrayed lack depth (Peck, R., Coyle, 1993: 18).

(h). Postmodern

A general category for novels which deny realism; which are post structural in language, whose devices draw attention to the novel as a novel. These novels are writer reflexive. They can show both the creativity and repetitive nature of life. Time and space is distorted, and characters can inhabit more than one world. Somewhere rules are broken and ordinary narration is disturbed (Peck, R., Coyle, 1993: 18).

(i). Realism

Realistic novels are like looking glasses through which the reader sees an ordinary world. This will produce a story to get lost into. Because the only interest is in the characters as they work through the plot. The stories are one removed from sociological observations and with the freedom give to the writer in creativity, but the writer is constrained by the ordinary four dimensional universes (except with the ability to truncate time and move across space in the narration: the characters themselves have to obey normal physical laws). Nevertheless, as in social anthropology, the "data" can be become full and rounded. Driving the plot towards resolution often presents problems because in the ordinary world matters are never quite so successfully resolved as in many realist novel. Also the good order of a realistic novel clashes with the disorder of society, the novelist should face the same dilemmas as the social anthropologist who also faces the problem of the device that turns complexity into a readable account (Peck, R., Coyle, 1993: 18).

(j). Reflexive

The fact here is a novel is highlighted by devices both written and presented, and this self-conscious, self referential, approach allows complexity to be better presented. If coherence of the story is a problem, then a reflexive form of narration may be suitable, or a quality of writing which disturbs the reader who would prefer a good 'lost-in-the-book run-through' of the plot, impossible in the reflexive novel (Peck, R., Coyle, 1993: 18).

(k). Romance

This form of novel goes beyond ordinary experience and social predicaments into make-believe. Something new is being searched for in a alternative world beyond familiar circumstances so that the novel's purpose is a moral or ideal issue. Nevertheless, the transportation to some idealized world, or going on a somewhat fantastic journey, can lead to disappointment, and its moral outcome. The characters' ideals can be crushed. The fantastical journey can be a big illusion or joke, where the reality is a series of mundane disappointments or repeated errors. European writers tend to present and then underline the fantastic, whereas Americans use the fantasy to explore matters (Peck, R., Coyle, 1993: 18).

(l). Utopian

This is an extreme form of romantic novel because problems are eliminated. This is make-believe intends to point up what could be the case, with the possibilities of utopia, though sometimes the characters may not be as perfect as the world they live in and some utopias may collapse at some point within the story,

exposing them as a sham or unavailable in the real world (Peck, R., Coyle, 1993: 19).

From the previous explanation, the writer conclude that novel is designed for many purposes for example religious purposes, informative purpose, entertainment purpose and it tells a story or experience in many ways to interest reader. Furthermore, novel has 12 forms; they are Epistolary, Feminist, Gothic, Ironic, Magic realism, Naturalism, Comic novels, Postmodern, Realism, Romance, and Utopian (Peck, R., Coyle, 1993: 18).

In this study, the writer would like to analyze the novel which tends to be Realism since the novel tells about the reality tragedy at the time. The social reality in the society is likely to be concern for the writer. As the previous description about the Realism which presents problems in the society. In the next sub chapter, the writer will present about the migration which become the main concern of the society in the novel.

2.5 Migration

Migration refers to the movement of some individuals or peoples from one settlement place and another. The term "migrant" can refer to a person who moves across a national boarder or to one who moves within national teritory. Thus, there are international and internal migrants. In international migration, the term "migrants" can be used to refer person who cross nation borders in moving from their country of origin to settle in another country. While internal migration refers to the movement of individuals or populations within a social system. More specifically, internal migration is a permanent change in residence from one

geographical unit to another within a particular country. For example, internal migration may involve a change in residence from a rural area to a city, from one city to another, or from one region of a country to another.

According to the National Geographic Expeditions (2005:1) Migration (human) is the movement of people from one place in the world to another for the purpose of taking up permanent or semi permanent residence, usually across a political boundary. An example of "semi permanent residence" would be the seasonal movements of migrant farm laborers. People can either choose to move ("voluntary migration") or be forced to move ("involuntary migration"). There are ten types of migration studied by demographers:

(a). *Internal Migration*: Moving to a new home within a state, country, or continent.

(b). *External Migration*: Moving to a new home in a different state, country, or continent.

(c). *Emigration*: Leaving one country to move to another (e.g., the Pilgrims emigrated from England).

(d). *Immigration*: Moving into a new country (e.g., the Pilgrims immigrated *to* America).

(e). *Population Transfer*: When a government forces a large group of people out of a region, usually based on ethnicity or religion. This is also known as an **involuntary** or **forced migration.**

(f). *Impelled Migration* (also called "reluctant" or "imposed" migration): Individuals are not forced out of their country, but leave because of unfavorable situations such as warfare, political problems, or religious persecution.

(g). *Step Migration*: A series of shorter, less extreme migrations from a person's place of origin to final destination—such as moving from a farm, to a village, to a town, and finally to a city.

(h). *Chain Migration*: A series of migrations within a family or defined group of people. A chain migration often begins with one family member who sends money to bring other family members to the new location. Chain migration results in migration fields the clustering of people from a specific region into certain neighborhoods or small towns.

(i). *Return Migration*: The voluntary movements of immigrants back to their place of origin. This is also known as circular migration.

(j). *Seasonal Migration*: The process of moving for a period of time in response to labor or climate conditions (e.g., farm workers following crop harvests or working in cities off-season; "snowbirds" moving to the southern and southwestern United States during winter).

According to the historical perspective point of view, there are four different forms of migration:

(a). *Group Migration.* This is the mass movement of large clusters of people.

(b). *Individual Migration.* The example of this kind of migration is the migration of families and individuals from Europe to the Americas and other parts of

the world, beginning with the European colonial expansion and reaching climax during the nineteenth century, introduced a new era in population movement. Smaller migrations were carried on, such as Chinese into South East Asia and to many other areas in the world.

(c). *Restricted Migration.* Many countries restrict immigration by establishing quota (the United States Included), others specifically deny admission to certain people (by race, education, or financial background, for example). For political reason, sometimes a country also seeks to restrict emigration.

(d). *Refugee Migration.* The twentieth century also has produced an unprecedented wave of migrants who are refugees from political oppression or other hardship. For example, from Cuba and Haiti they come to the United States on boats and rafts (DeBlij: 114).

According to the description about migration, the writer concludes that migration is the best way of having social communication. Besides, the main purpose of the migration is getting job and money. It is because the society is the main place of having communication with other. And it will improve the social communication to spread out the idea of individuals to the society. But, the intensity to communication in some society will be influencing to society. That is because the society contains of several characters and ideas, so it will give some strict to the society. Then, it will make some social problems that appear in the intensity of having communication of sharing the ideas. In the next of this sub chapter, the writer will present about social problem which appear in the society.

2.6 Social Problem

Social problem is the social conditions identified by scientific inquiry and values as determinant to human well being (Manis, 1976:25), as exemplified in Manis definition, the social problems focus on threatening or harmful condition in the empirical world.

There are two elements of social problems as an aspect of society that people are considered about and they would like to change (Henslm, 2003:3):

(a). A social problem begins with an objective condition; some aspects of society can be measured or experienced.

(b). A social problem is subjective concern as a significant number of people have about the conditions.

There are different kinds of social problems to be distinguished in terms of the different groups involved in the social process of defining the phenomenon as a social problem. The problems can be involving popular concerns arising from mass experiences like caste system, racism, gender, rank, etc.

2.7 Silent Society

Silent society is a group or individual who has not a power or their life is controlled by the other. Then, they exist as a passive society and do not dare to do as their will. Silent society is a society who is controlled by someone or society who wants to take advantage from the silent society. Those explanations above in line with Fabian (2012) opinions that silent society exists because of there are some bodies who take control or they are very influential in society.

But, silent society can be defined as a society who rejects the dominant perspective in the society. The definition above is in line with Kristian (2010) who told that silent society existed from the difference perspectives and prejudice in the society.

There is an opinion that silent society can be categorized as poor society or minority who tends to shut their life from the environment. There are opinions about silent society is a reflection from poverty and minority who is keeps silent from the outsider. The opinion above is contrast with Jamalludin (2012) who said that silent society identique with poverty and minority. However, not every silent society lives in poverty. Maybe they live in rich and wealthy, but, they cannot socialize with the others.

2.8   Theoretical Framework

In this study, I used a study of Karl Max which concerns class conflict, especially in term of social problem of proletarian and capitalist which drove in the existence of silent society. The social relationship thus consists entirely and exclusively in the existence of a probability that there will be a meaningful course of social (Karl Max: 1968).

The spirit of capitalism drove in existence of social classes while every society is divided into several groups and classes with different life-style and how they view the world. And he also added while status as class groupings may lead into a new conflict (Max Webber: 1977).

2.7.1. The Capitalists

Capitalists are the people who have a capital, such as: money, stock, goods production, power, etc. Karl Max stated that the capitalists created social class where they exploited the proletariat to take an advantage (Karl Max: 1968).

2.7.2. Proletariats

Proletariats are the people who do not have the capital. They are depending their lives to the capitalist. It happens because they will get a job, protection, and money. In this case, Karl Max defined that the proletariat were the result of capitalism Karl Max: 1968).

Based on the explanation above about proletariats and capitalists, the writer decided to use Max Webber and Karl Max theory to support this topic about silent society which exists in the novel *Of Mice and Men*.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

In conducting the research, the writer had made some preparations of what is meaning about and how it is conducted. Those kinds of preparations can be summarized up as follows:

3.1 Object of the Study

The object of the study is an English novel entitled *Of Mice and Men.* The text was summarized based on what people know about it and based on the perspective of the writer as a student of English Department.

3.2 Type of the Study

This is kind of descriptive qualitative research. The story of *Of mice and Men* was analyzed based on the depths of interpretation to the theory.

3.3 Types of the Data

There are two kinds of data as the following:

(a). Primary Data

They were taken from the primary source, *Of Mice and Men* novel.

(b). Secondary Data

They were taken from many books, encyclopedia, dictionary, and articles fom website that related to this research. The secondary data include the theories and some statements dealing with sociology of literature theory.

This study also requires data which are in the form of words, phrases, sentences, messages, and the hidden meanings which has found in the story.

3.4 Source of Data

In this research the writer used two sources of the data. First, the writer used primary sources were taken from *Of Mice and Men* novel. Second, the writer used secondary sources that were taken from dictionary, books, and articles from the website which is related to the study.

3.5 Technique of collecting data

In collecting the data, the writer used two main steps that are, reading and identifying. Those steps are as follows:

(a). Reading the English novel entitled *Of Mice and Men* more than several times in order to understand what the story tells about;

(b). Identifying the data by separating between data and non-data by marking and underlining the suspected data in the novel. For example, there are two kinds of data in the novel that the writer found related to the above activity :

1. Lennie smiled with his bruised mouth. "I didn't want no trouble," he said.

2. Noiselessly Lennie appeared in the open doorway and stood there looking in, his big shoulders nearly filling the opening. For a moment Crook didn't see him, but on raising his eyes he stiffened and a scowl came on his eyes. His hand came out from under his shirt.

To make it clear, if it appeared as a group of sentences, only the part of the sentences that showed the data were underlined. Some data were the result of interpretation of one meaning of some sentences or paragraphs in the novel.

3. Analyzing the data in order to answer the statement of the problem.

4. Reporting selected data in appendixes.

After the data was fully collected, the last part was to report them in separate pages in this study. The idea from this step was to provide a well arranged data which could be read easily and sufficiently.

3.6 Technique of Analyzing Data

In this final project the writer used qualitative research. It is the systematic scientific investigation of qualitative properties and phenomena and their relationship. A qualitative method is a field of inquiry that crosscuts disciplines and subject matter. It gathers an in-depth understanding of human behavior and the reasons that govern such behavior.

> Qualitative data comes from participant observation, in-depth interviewers, data, and texts, as well as from the researcher's own impressions and reactions. It gives insight into the way people actively construct   and   find   meaning   in   their   world (http://www.unc.edu/depts/sociology.html).
> Descriptive research is short deals with everything that can be studied. The research must have an impact to the lives of the people around us (http://en.wikipedia.org).

The ultimate goal of Qualitative descriptive research is to improve practice. The purpose is to find out a cause-effect relationship between behavior and outcome.

So, in this research the writer analyzed the novel and inspected the phenomena happened in the novel and compared with the condition of the society around us.

In reporting the result of the data, the writer used several steps of activities in order to get a clear result of the analysis. The first part was selecting data from many sources. The sources that were collected in the last procedure then was selected to be analyzed. The data had been collected was selected based on its correlation to the statements of problem. The second part was to classifying the data that appeared in the object of the study. The data categorized into the data answering the statements of problem. Besides categorizing, the other activity which was also vital to do was on doing the interpretation from the data. The data were in this case interpreted in the frame of sociological manner in line with the topic of this final project.

From all those various steps of analysis, combined with some theories about social problem, silent society and also numbers of theories which contain strong connection with this study results the answer of the statements of the problem.

The steps of the data analysis are:

(1)   Dig out the data by reading several times;

(2)   Discover the characteristic of the main character;

(3)   Find out and observe the supporting data to analyze the main idea of the social problem in the text;

(4)   Reverse the current existing social problem in the novel;

(5)   Remark the supporting data of social problem of the main character;

(6)   Find out the possibility of various interpretation depths of meaning in the novel based on the social problem that appears in the novel.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter will present the result of the study. The purposes of the study are to know about the description of silent society, the factors of silent society, and the impact of silent society through society based on the novel *Of Mice and Men*. The result of the study can be concluded as the following.

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the discussion of chapter four, it can be concluded that silent society existed as the result of the capitalists. It obviously explained on chapter two that the capitalist is a person who has capital. In this case, silent society described as the capital of the capitalists.

Even though, silent society described as weak people and struggle to communicate with the society. This happened because of the mental disability and physical disability was blocked by the dominant.

This discussion concluded that Lenie is the silent society. This is because he is the capital of George who is Lennie's compatriot. It is proved by his characteristic with mental disability and controlled by George. The truth is, George as the capitalists just wants to avoid Lennie from danger. But in the end, Lennie who is the powerless people, then he turns around as the important character in this novel. He is not only dominant, but also he gives a strong influence to the society.

It made Lennie became the capitalists in the positive side. As the writer said before that the capitalists is the people who has capital. And the main capital which Lennie has is his dreams. He is successful to give a good influence to his society. Moreover, he is the one who gives a new hope for Candy when he feels alone.

Even more, Lennie becomes the capitalists because of George. And he is finally controlled by Lennie. In fact George cannot live alone and he just depends on Lennie. This proves when George in the beginning became the capitalists with controlled Lennie. Then, he turned around as the proletariat who was controlled by Lennie.

So, the writer concludes that even Lennie becomes silent society who is clearly described in the novel. But, it turns around when Lennie becomes the main character who is dominating in the novel.

5.2 Suggestions

After the explanations above, I would like to provide some suggestions related to silent society discussion in this novel.

It is because this book using old English in 1937 era. So, I believe some new reader who interested for read this novel will be hard in understanding the language. Then, absolutely we know that this novel is kinds of short story. However, this novel would be a good story if there will be a new retyping about this novel with new English language and more pages inside.

This study can also use for the next research who wants to develop about silent society more deeper and interesting one.

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APPENDIX

Number	Page	Data	Description
1		*"We gonna have a little place," Lennie explained patiently."We gonna have a house an' a garden and a place for alfalfa, an' that alfalfa is for the rabbits, an' I take a sack and get it all fulla alfalfa and then I take it to the rabbits."*	In this quotation shows that Lennie is influencing his environment.
2		*"Candy smiled." I got it figure it out. "We can make some money on them rabbits if we go about it right... Everybody wants a little bit of land, not much... Me an' Lennie an' George. We gonna have a room to ourself. We're gonna have a dog n' an' rabbits an' chickens. We're gonna have green corn an' maybe a cow or goat... George savin' or money to the bank."*	This quotation shows that Lennie's dream inspires Candy to join.
3		*"If you don' want me I can go off in tye hills an' find a cave. I can go away any time," "Lennie cried. No-look! I was just foolin', Lennie. Cause I want you to stay with me. Trouble with mice is you always kil 'em. He said."*	This quotation shows that George needs Lennie to stay wit him. It because he cannot live alone.
4		*"Well, guess i know where this conversation goin', He said calmly. I gotta go from this hell farm, he raises his voice. Let's savin' our money and have our land."*	In this quotation shows that Candy decides to join Lennie's dream to have their own land.