



**NIHILISM DESTRUCTIVE EFFECTS IN LIFE REFLECTED
IN ERNEST HEMINGWAY'S SHORT STORY ENTITLED
*A CLEAN, WELL-LIGHTED PLACE***

A final project

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

For the degree of Sarjana Sastra

In English

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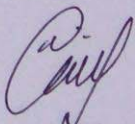
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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“Allah does not charge a soul except (with that within) its capacity”

(QS. Al Baqarah: 286)

*“Allah does not change the condition of a folk until they (first) change
that which is in their hearts”*

(QS. Ar-Ra’d: 11)



*To my parents, Shodiqun (Alm) & Miskiyah (Alm),
my siblings,
and all of my beloved best friends.*

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The writer would also like to express her salutation to the chairperson and secretary of her board of her examination. Her special honor falls to all the lecturers and staffs of English Department.

The writer would also like to express her deepest love and prayer to her parents and siblings for their irreplaceable care and unstoppable prayers for her. Her special thanks to her second family, Mrs. Harni, Mr. Koman, Zakky, Tami, Puji, Mr. Abdul Khalim, Mrs. Farida, and Tiara. All of class mates Riris, Afif, Septi, Istina, Ghea, Fela, Anis, Umi, Colly, Rendy, Auliya and Eternity 2011 thanks for the beautiful moments we passed together.

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ABSTRACT

Nisa, Kamilatun. 2017. **Nihilism Destructive Effects in Life Reflected in Ernest Hemingway's Short Story Entitled *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place***. Final Project. English Department. Faculty of Languages and Arts, Semarang State University. Advisor: Rini Susanti Wulandari, S.S., M.Hum.

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This final project is about revealing the author's personal experience and world vision toward nihilism which are reflected in Hemingway's short story *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place*. The objectives of the study are; 1) to describe structure of *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place*, 2) to describe how nihilism destructive effects are portrayed in *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place*, and 3) to reveal the author's experience and world vision toward nihilism in *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place*. This is descriptive qualitative analysis by using genetic structuralism approach by Lucien Goldman to analyze the author's personal experience of nihilism which reflected in *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place*. Besides, the writer also employed the concept of structure in Levi'Strauss' structuralism which is centered in the concept of binary opposition to find the structure of *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place*. The data were gained by reading the short story, identifying, inventorying, selecting, reporting; and concluding. The results of this study are; First, the structure of *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place* which are the different perceptions and activities of the characters. Second, the destructive effects of nihilism are portrayed with a tendency to put one's life to an end and living a life in the depth despair. Third, *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place* is the reflection of the author's personal experiences and it also reveals the author's world vision toward nihilism that life is a war. The way people are eliminated from life is totally different from war. Some people are eliminated through sick or illness on his body while some other eliminated from inside. These people has met death even before death taken his body. These people are thus who convicted nihilism that brings bad impacts.

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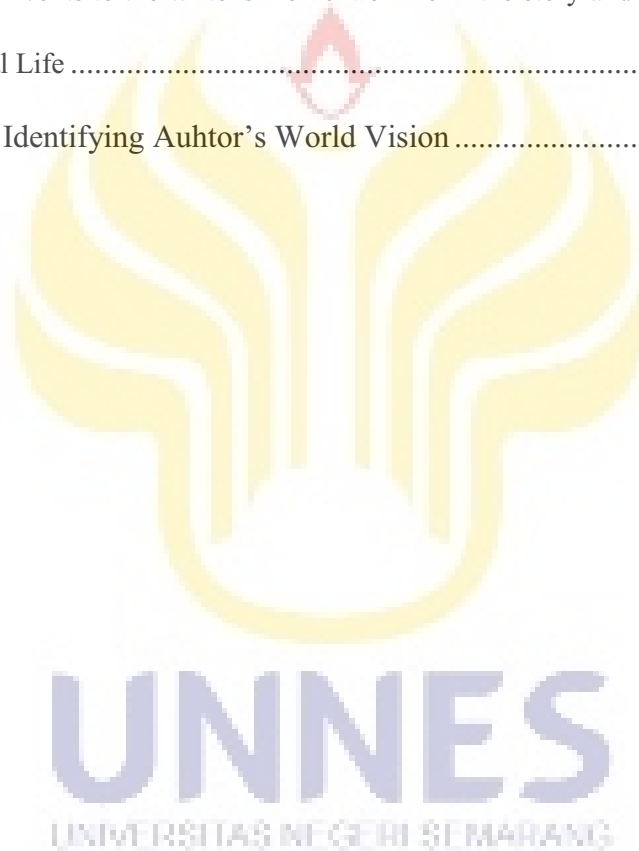
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with introduction of the study. It consists of six sub-chapters. They are background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study and outline of the study report. The description of subchapters is as presented below.

1.1 Background of the Study

Literature is a part of language which comes as a part of art. The word literature is derived from the Latin *littera* which means letter (Bressler, 1994:9). Experts have defined literature in many ways. According to Rees (1973:1-2) literature has two different meanings; broad sense and narrow sense. In the broad sense, literature is any of writing forms such as catalogues, timetables, textbook, and brochures. In the narrow sense, literature is a piece of writing which expresses and communicates thoughts, feelings, or ideas and attitudes of the writer toward life.

In the beginning, literature was only used as an entertainment, but as the civilization developed, people started to realize that instead of being able to entertain people, literature also has the effect of soul purification (Bressler, 1998: 20). This purification effect of literature makes people who utilize and enjoy it realize problems

in the social life. Even according to Wellek and Warren (1989:21) literature is a media to express concepts, ideas and thoughts with images of experience. Literature represents the inner experience of the author to the readers of literary works. Wellek and Warren opinion is added by the statement of Sigmund Freud in Bressler who stated that literary works are like a dream that represents humans' desire, and everything in the Id or the human subconscious. Even more broadly, "literature also reflects the social reality that happens surrounds the author." (Bressler, 1994: 150)

According to Manal (2008) in his article entitled *Literature as The Mirror of Society* stated that writers question various social lives through literature. He also added that literature is not just a social reflection, but also a representation of an idea related to the world or ideas on sociological realities that have occurred in the past time delivered by the author through the characters in the story. Literary work is useful to know the people, culture and era. The relation between literature and society is inseparable since it presents the life and largely consists of social reality is. Social reality is formed by the existed value systems in a society that uphold with a certain culture. Then the value systems can affect the mindset of people who read literary works.

Humans, as part of society, are regarded as the most perfect creatures compared with animals and plants since they have minds. With their minds humans have the ability to think. The results of human thoughts produce sciences. One of

science applications in daily life is to make and process something then it produces a product which is called technology. As the world develops, nowadays technology has become a religion for the society. The development of science and technology is considered as the solution for the existing problems. The role of science and technology toward human civilization and prosperity cannot be denied. Science and technology are believed to give humans health, happiness and immortality. However, human also cannot deceive themselves of the fact that science and technology bring disaster and misery for them.

Science and technology unconsciously defeat human ratio and finally they lost the real way of life. Some people no longer believe in the existence of God meanwhile they are basically God's creature. They can fall on the denial of absolute rightness if they only rely on their ratio whereas ratio is a finite thing and its scope only about science and technology. In addition, human, as God's creature, should follow His guidelines. However, science and technology has already shifted human guidelines and way of life. A product of science and technology like smartphone creates an imaginary world that drowns people into their own world and makes them neglect the real social life. It slowly separates some people's mind from their ideology and religion. They start to revere the imaginary world and worship technological devices. From this point, some people lose their entity and even their faith until they will eventually walk away from the path of reality and get drowned into an empty imaginary life without goals nor purposes. They contemplate the sense

of natural creation and its Creator. However, they cannot find the answer then they fall into a void valley. With this discourse the seeds of nihilism are born.

In his philosophy, Nietzsche stated that “nihilism strongly asserts that the world especially human being has no purposes. Individuals with nihilism conviction believe in nothing, have no loyalties, and no purpose other than, perhaps, an impulse to destroy his or her self.” (Reginster, 2006:23). They believe that the reality of this world is only a badness. They strongly believe that phenomena happened to human are afflictions, calamities, poverties, and destructions. They became disappointed with the nature of ‘truth’ and ‘morality’. They considered everything in the world is only a badness and despair.

In a short story entitled *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place* written by Ernest Hemingway tells the struggle to find a way to resolve the main characters’ despair, but they could only follow their desperation rather than resolve it. The story tells about the habit of an old man drinking alcohol who failed to commit a suicide.

Based on the above explanation, the writer will conduct a research about nihilism destructive effects in life as reflected in this short story since this topic is interesting and still rare to be discussed.

1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic

The writer has some reasons why she chooses this topic. They are as follows:

- (1) *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place* is a story that contains the conflict in society; when someone gets older, they may feel lonely and boring. Just like the process of the society to eliminate the elders out of society's activity. The more someone gets old, the more he (or she) is isolated. Therefore, the writer thinks that the story is interesting to be discussed.
- (2) Ernest Miller Hemingway is an American author and journalist. His economical and understated style gave a strong influence to the 20th century fiction, while his life of adventure and his public image influenced later generations.
- (3) Short stories have special characteristics that make it easy to be understood by the readers. Based on *Introducing Literature, MacMillan Literature Series* (1951:53), short story has an effective way of presenting values and ideas toward its readers.
- (4) It is important for people to know that nihilism is an ideology that appears and softly spreads in the life of the society which should be settled that people do not easily get drawn to its destructive effects.

1.3 Research Problems

In order to focus on the research, the writer intends to limit her analysis of the short stories to answer the following questions:

- 1) How is nihilism depicted in *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place*?
- 2) How are nihilism destructive effects portrayed in *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place*?
- 3) What is the author's world vision depicted in *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place*?

1.4 Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study can be stated as follows:

- 1) To describe how nihilism is depicted in *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place*.
- 2) To describe how nihilism destructive effects are portrayed in *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place*.
- 3) To reveal the author's world vision in *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place*.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The result of this study, theoretically, is expected to be able to become an example for the implementation of genetic structuralism theory in analyzing literary works. Then practically this study is expected to be able to give alternative interpretation toward Ernest Hemingway's works especially *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place*.

1.6 Outline of the Study Report

This study consists of five chapters. Chapter I is introduction which discusses background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research problems, objective of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the study report.

Chapter II presents review of related literature. It consists of some references and theories which are related to the subject matter. It is including review of the previous studies, review of theoretical background, and theoretical framework.

Chapter III discusses about research methodology, which consists of design of the study, object of the study, roles of the researcher, types of data, instrument for collecting data, procedure of collecting data, procedures of analysing data, reporting the result of the data.

Chapter IV is discussion. It discusses the result of the analysis. In this chapter, the writer discusses the finding and interpreting data.

Chapter V is the conclusions and suggestions. It contains the conclusions of the study and suggestions.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses about review of related literature. It focuses on theory underlying the topic of the final project. It consists of three subchapters namely review of previous studies, review of theoretical background, and framework of the analysis.

2.1 Review of Previous Studies

A better understanding towards a topic being studied can be gained by learning the previous studies. Zuhurul Anam in 2014, wrote a final project entitled *Geriatric Syndrome in Ernest Hemingway's A Clean, Well-Lighted Place*. He explained that Hemingway showed the geriatric syndrome occurred in elder falls into two kinds; first, physical degradation includes osteoporosis and loss of hearing. Second, psychological degradation includes despair, loneliness and insomnia. The story portrayed the biography of Hemingway that shows activity of Hemingway's life such his bad habits, his leisure time, and the spiritual life of Hemingway. Based on his analysis, it can be concluded that the main theme of the story was a problem occurred in elder called geriatric syndrome.

Another study was done by Olena Bassett (2013). She wrote an article entitled *The Revelation of Nada in A Clean, Well-Lighted Place*. Olena focused on the meaning of “nada” in this short story. For her, Hemingway’s diction gradually brings the readers to a higher level of understanding the reality of life. The truth is buried underneath the story. The eventual isolation, and existential depression caused by “nada”, the nothingness. Emptiness is the theme of the story. The symbol of an empty and meaningless life surrounds the old man and the older waiter. They both are victims of fear, inner loneliness, hopelessness, and "nada." Olena stated that the old man's attempt to commit suicide, and the old waiter's interpretation of the Lord's Prayer, are the symptoms of the depression they both suffer. The older waiter can only utter the following prayer: *"Our nada who art in nada, nada be thy name thy kingdom nada thy will be nada in nada as it is in nada. Give us this nada our daily nada and nada us our nada as we nada our nadas and nada us not into nada but deliver us from nada; pues nada"*. This is why the old man and the old waiter like to stay late at the café. They are trying to escape the wreck of “nada”, the nothingness that comes with existential depression.

The last research had been done Daniel Hocutt in 1996 wrote a journal entitled *The Development of the Nihilist Bazarov in Ivan Turgenev's Fathers and Sons*. In his study, Hocutt concerns on Bazarov, the main character in the novel who is a nihilist. Hocutt finds out the explicit thoughts of a nihilist within the society in the story. How a nihilist behaves, thinks, interacts with his society, and how the

society responds him. Hocutt tells that Bazarov always thinks he is better than everyone else. He is rude. He does not believe in anything that makes life worth living (love, for example). Bazarov expects to sweep away the assumptions and non-scientifically proven "truths" of social, political, emotional, and spiritual life in Russia. He rejects all common assumptions about slavery, the foundation of Russian social hierarchy, and its reform, including all of its social and economic ramifications. It can be concluded that the main ideas of Hocutt's study was about nihilist's characteristics.

From the previous studies mentioned above, there are some similarities and differences between the previous studies and this study. Two of the previous studies used the same object; Ernest Hemingway's short story *A Clean, well-Lighted Place* to be analyzed and the last research used different object with the same topic. However, the main focus of the study is different. The previous studies analyzed geriatric syndrom, the meaning of "nada", and the development of nihilism. Meanwhile, this final project focuses on analyzing the effects of nihilism by using genetic structuralism approach. This study aims to enrich the collection of studies which had been conducted or written previously. By conducting the study which identifies the destructive effects of nihilism and reveal the author's world vision, the writer explores the new subject matter which is quite different from the previous studies.

2.2 Theoretical Reviews

In order to achieve the research goals scientifically, theory as the basis of analysis is needed. The theory is used as a means of interpretation and analysis toward the object of the researcher. Therefore, in concluding the study, the writer employed theories of short story and its elements, structuralism approach, and the biography of Ernest Hemingway.

2.2.1 Short Story

Short story is a kind of literary work which is widely accepted by people in general. As a literary work, a short story has its own characteristics, which differ from other literary works. A short story, in the essence of economy, consists of approximately 2,000 words, but length is not the only criterion of short story. Koesnosobroto (1988:11) quoted Steimann and Willen's statements (1988:11) that the definition of short story can be seen from two sides;

1. Structurally

Structurally, a short story must consist of few characters, few incidents, scene, or episodes, and few settings. It takes place in a brief span of time and it can develop only one or two characters with anything approaching fullness. It is pressed for time.

2. Stylistically

Stylistically, a short story must make every word count and a short story writer must always be aware of inconsistencies in style, tone, and point of view.

Different from a novelist, a short story writer is not free to use different points of view in one short story.

In *Introducing literature, MacMillan Literature Series* (McGraw, 1991:53) defines “short story as a brief work of prose fiction.” This book also explains that,

Most stories are short enough to be read in one sitting. In that brief time stories can amaze us. They can show us truths about human nature. They can create fantastic make-believe worlds. In fact, a short story can pack great understanding and entertainment into only a few pages.

Short story has some special features that distinct it from other forms of prose fiction. It has limited time frame with only one theme, usually about human conflict. The words chosen for their precision and power to develop a single situation or mood. It has action which moves quickly; brief orientation, one main event, and short resolution. It often past tense narration; mainly “saying” and “doing” verbs. It has a plot which ends suddenly at the climax. It usually one main character with a few secondary characters not deeply developed. Based on the explanations above, the writer can conclude back.

2.2.2 Element of Short Story

It is important to understand a short story well so that the message can be conveyed in the story. For this reason, the writer needs to explain the elements of the short story analyzed in the study. This part will give a brief description of setting, plot, characters and characterization, point of view, and theme.

2.2.2.1 Setting

Setting is described by *Introducing Literature, MacMillan Literature Series* (McGraw, 1991:131) as the time and place in which a story occurs. McGraw also explained that the setting includes the historical period, geographic area, landscape, season, weather, and culture in which the action takes place. According to this book, we can picture the setting of the descriptive details given in the story.

Francis Connolly (1954:14) as Koesnosoebroto quoted (1988:79) explains “setting as scene the time, place, and concrete situation of the narrative, the web of environment in which characters spin out their destinies.”

Katheleen Morner and Ralph Rausch (1998:200) explains setting as the general locale, time in history, or social milieu in which the action of a work of literature takes place. In addition, setting is also the particular physical surroundings in which a scene or episode that is part of a larger work occurs.

2.2.2.2 Plot

McGraw in *Introducing Literature, MacMillan Literature Series* (1991:57) explains that from beginning to end, the events of a story are related to one another. These events of a story form a sequence of events is called the plot of the story.

Morner and Rausch (1998:57) explained that:

Plot is the careful arrangement by an author of incidents in a narrative to achieve a desired effect. Plot is more simply than the series of happening in literary work. It is the result of the writer's deliberate selection of interrelated actions (what happens) and choice of arrangement (the order of happenings) in presenting and resolving a conflict.

Glencoe Literature, The Reader's Choice, The World Literature (Wilhelm et al, 2000:1) write that these are five essential parts of plot. These parts are: Exposition: introduces the story's characters, setting and conflict.

2.2.2.3 Characters and Characterization

Characters, as explained in *Glencoe Literature, The Reader's Choice, The World Literature* are the actors in the story's plot. These book further adds that characters can be people, animals, robots, or whatever the writer chooses. (Wilhelm et al, 2000:1)

Abraham (1971:21) in *A Glossary of Literature Term* states that "characters are the person presented n dramatic or narrative works who are interpreted by the

readers as being endowed with moral dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say the dialogue and what they do-the-action.”

Morner and Rausch (1998:33) write that basically, these are three methods of characterization these methods are: the first, direct description of physical appearance and explanation of character traits and attributes. Essentially, the author tells the reader what sort of person the character is. The second, Presentation of the character in action, without interpretive comment by the author. Essentially the author shows the reader what sort of person the character is through what character says and does and what is said by other characters. The third, representation of the characters inner self. Essentially the author describes thoughts and emotion triggered in the character by external events.

2.2.2.4 Point of View

Morner and Rausch (1998: 170) define “point of view as the vantage point, or stance, from which a story is told, the eye and mind through which the action is perceived and filtered. Morner and Rausch also add that the point of view is sometimes called narrative perspective.”

In *Glencoe Literature, The Reader’s Choice, The World Literature* (Wilhelm et al, 2000:1), point of view refers to stand point from which a story is told. Further, this book explains that:

- (a) In a story told from the first person point of view, the narrator is a character in that story, and uses the words “I” and “me” to tell the story.
- (b) In third person point of view, the narrator is someone who stands outside the story and describes the characters and actions.

2.2.2.5 Theme

Morner and Rausch (1998:223) explain,

theme is a central of dominating idea, the message, implicit in a work. They further add that the theme of a work is seldom stated directly. It is an abstract concept in directly expressed through recurrent image, actions, characters, and symbols, and must be inferred by the reader or spectator.

Vivante as quoted by Koesnosobroto (1988:76) calls theme as the underlying concept of a story.

Theme is what a story about, but that is not enough. A story may reveal about a family happiness, about an abstraction, about love, or death (all of these say a little about theme).

Theme is not the issue, or problem, or subject with which the work deals, but it is the comment or statement the author makes about that subject as it necessarily and inevitable emerges from the interplay of the various elements of the work. Making an analysis and interpretation toward the elements and its every word of the work can discover theme in a literary work of fiction. In other word, theme of the story will be revealed through the elements such as plot, character, setting, atmosphere, style and tone.

2.2.3 Nihilism

"Nihilism" comes from the Latin *nihil*, or nothing, which means not anything, that which does not exist. It appears in the verb "annihilate," means to bring to nothing, to destroy completely. According to Reginster in *The Affirmation of Life: Nietzsche on Overcoming Nihilism* (2006:23), nihilism is a philosophical doctrine that suggests the lack of belief in one or more reputedly meaningful aspects of life.

According to Wilkerson (2007), Friedrich Nietzsche is most often associated with nihilism. Nietzsche was born on October 15th, 1844. He was a religious boy when he was child and suddenly he had dramatically changed becoming a psychopath who crushed the belief system he had followed for many years. Nietzsche thought that modern society behave paradoxically. They believe in God but they do not comply their religious doctrines. Many of them have claimed that they had already known God, but when Nietzsche asked about the existence of God he was considered asking about a taboo and then he was claimed as a disbeliever. During his lifetime, Nietzsche tried to find the truth about divinity. However, what he was looking for he could never find in his surroundings that he assumed that people who glorified God were the killers of God's existence with behavior and morality that against with God's doctrines. In the end, his quest drove him into a void, nihilism.

In his philosophy, Nietzsche stated that "nihilism strongly asserts that the world especially human being has no purposes. Individuals with nihilism conviction

believe in nothing, have no purpose, and have an impulse to destroy his or her self.” Nihilists find the beauty in themselves and make their own decisions. They don't follow society. Nihilists see the uniqueness in isolation, have the freedom of choice, and take responsibility for their actions. They believe that the reality of this world is only a badness. They strongly believe that phenomena happened to human are afflictions, calamities, poverties, and destructions. They became disappointed with the nature of 'truth' and 'morality'. They considered everything in the world is only a badness and despair. (Reginster, 2006:23).

According to Reginster (2006: 49), Nietzsche considered nihilism not as an end, but as a means ultimately to the revaluation of values. He stressed repeatedly that nihilism is a 'transitional stage' that accompanies human development. It arises from the weariness. When people feel alienated from values and have lost the foundation of their value systems but have not replaced it with anything, then they become nihilists. For most of the 20th century nihilism has been associated with the belief that life is meaningless.

Meaningfulness in this sense is also typically a quality of particular human lives. Rather, in asking whether life has meaning, nihilism simply asks whether it is worth living at all (Reginster, 2006: 64). In this case, the idea of a meaningful life is a purely formal concept, the content of which is determined by the person's highest values and ideals. As a consequence, a life could not be meaningless and still worth

living. Furthermore, the existentialist question typically concerns human life in general, not the particular life of some individual. It asks about the value of living a life with the distinctive characteristics of human life.

Second, meaningfulness is a generic evaluative property (Reginster, 2006: 76). This notion of meaningfulness is typically at stake in the existentialist question, “Does life have meaning?” This question does not ask whether human life possesses a specific value distinct from other (moral, prudential) values that it could also possess. This possession draws a purpose in life. Most important for our purposes here is that meaningfulness is a specific value, distinct from other values, such as moral worth and well-being. A life that has no impact on the course of the world and does not relate to anything beyond itself could nevertheless be righteous and, has no goals in it to achieve.

A goal makes life worth living only if it inspires a person to go on living. The assumption concerns the ability of a given goal to inspire the person, which he once calls the ability to “inspire faith” (WP 23). Reginster (2006: 97) stated that a goal’s ability to inspire depends on two conditions: first, it depends on the person’s estimation of the value of the goal; second, it also depends on the person’s estimation of the realizability of this goal. The goal loses its ability to inspire if one or both of these conditions is not met. Nihilism, then, may have two sources: a devaluation of

the goals in the realization of which our life has hitherto found its meaning, or the conviction that these goals are unrealizable.

Reginster also added that the person's estimation of the value of a goal could change in a variety of possible ways (2006:115) For instance, he might discover that the goal lacks value because its pursuit does not contribute to the realization of his values. For example, his highest values are moral values, and he comes to realize that he wrongly believes that a policy of complete truthfulness is morally good. Nietzsche has a more radical devaluation in mind, however. The person comes to deem a goal worthless because he no longer subscribes to the values by the light of which he originally endorsed it. For example, he may have correctly believed that the happiness of others is a morally worthy goal, but he now calls into question the value of moral values themselves.

The person estimates the realizability of a goal by asking one basic question: is the world hospitable to its realization, or are there features of the world that make it impossible? This question itself is ambiguous, for the realization of the goal might be either contingently or necessarily impossible. In other words, are the features of the world that impede the realization of the goal accidental or essential features of it? (Reginster, 2006:123) A goal is only contingently unrealizable when its realization is impeded solely by the accidental circumstances of a particular person's life. It is necessarily unrealizable, by contrast, when the factors opposing its realization are

essential features of the world, so that no change in the particular circumstances of the person's life would make a difference. In Reginster's (2006: 145) Nietzsche assumed that goals that are believed to be unattainable (and values thought to be unrealizable) lose their ability to inspire: there is no point in trying to attain the unattainable. But this does not mean that they lose their value in the person's eyes. On the contrary, the person might remain committed to his unrealizable values, but his life loses its meaning. The meaning of his life, the point of living, so to speak, depends not just on his being committed to certain values or ideals, but also on the belief that the world is hospitable to their realization. There are three characteristics of nihilism:

2.2.3.1 Believe in Nothing

According to Cline (2016), many nihilists think that they do not believe in anything at all; they have no goals, no ideals, and no beliefs whatsoever. Such atheists who cannot understand how it could be otherwise because their beliefs in and about their god often constitute the most important parts of their lives and are especially important when it comes to their goals, ideals, morality, etc. Cline (2016) also stated that "without their god, then, those things cannot exist". It is nonsensical to think that a person can have *no* beliefs whatsoever. The human brain forms beliefs without our willing or intending it. It just happens and is a part of our nature. It is also nonsensical to think that a person cannot "believe in" anything, if by belief we mean "placing trust

or confidence in another." That, too, is simply a part of our human nature and occurs without their intending it. People with nihilism conviction believe that the world means nothing. When they are controlled by nihilism either consciously or unconsciously, they will become people who do not have a guideline of life since they are hesitating the Creator.

2.2.3.2 Have No Purpose of Life

Many people have been struggling in finding self-confidence and purpose in life, running away from deep depression which is parts of life. Sometime we hear from some people who begin to complain that they are living too long and life no longer has meaning as the years pass. No meaning in life makes people has no purpose so that anything that should be done in life was done pessimistically since despair has also growing in his life.

2.2.3.3 Have an Impulse to Destroy Life

According to Reginster (2006: 38), nihilism is often conflated with anarchic, suicidal, defeatist, psychopathic, and radically skeptical. When someone appraised anything in his/ her life as a meaningless thing in this world, he/ she may has no purposes in life which causing him/ her to have an impulse to destroy himself/ herself.

2.2.4 Biography of Ernest Hemingway

David Galen in “Short Stories for Students” (2016) writes Ernest Miller Hemingway was born on July 21, 1899, in Oak Park, Illinois. By all accounts, he enjoyed a secure and unexceptional youth. His first taste of Europe came, at the age of eighteen (1918), when he volunteered to drive an ambulance in Italy during World War I (1914-1918) known as the “Great War”). He was wounded in Italy, and once he had recovered, he returned to the U.S.

He began his writing career as a journalist for the *Kansas City Star*, but soon interested himself in fiction. He befriended the writer Sherwood Anderson who gave him letters of introduction to important writers in Paris. In 1921 he found him with his letters of introduction, and his first wife, sailing for the continent where he would socialize with, or learn from the likes of Gertrude Stein, F. Scott Fitzgerald, James Joyce, and Djuna Barnes. Metropolitan, especially European, capital cities were bustling with artists in the 1920s, and this was why Paris was Hemingway’s destination. These artists were restless war exiles and other expatriates who espoused dramatic new ways of thinking accompanied by dramatic new styles in representation. (Gale, 2016).

Expatriates like Hemingway were self-styled internationalists in order to deplore the national borders and colonial politics that had caused the war conflict. Hemingway’s time in Europe confirmed his decision to be, first and foremost, a fiction writer, even though he never gave up writing journalism and other nonfiction. This time also confirmed his life-long attachment to Spain, its traditions, and peoples,

and once he had returned to the states for good, he spent much time in other Latin enclaves (Southern Florida and Cuba). Indeed, he wrote about Spanish and Latin American subjects throughout his career, as in the short story "*A Clean, Well-Lighted Place*". Although after the 1920s he never again lived exclusively in Europe, he traveled around the world constantly until his death (Africa was a favorite destination). (Galen, 2016)

Hemingway was a prolific writer who schooled himself relentlessly. He produced a large body of short stories, much journalism and nonfiction, a few novellas, and a series of novels. He never lost interest in news reportage and covered many world conflicts, including the devastating Spanish Civil War which began in 1936. His personal life was adventurous and privileged. Financially comfortable thanks to his writing, his fame, or perhaps a wealthy wife (he married four times), Hemingway was able to cultivate his sporting passions expansively (big-game hunting and deep-sea fishing). (Galen, 2016)

Ernest Hemingway wrote, hunted, sailed, traveled, and drank himself through a hectically muscular life. By the 1960's, however Hemingway was in poor health, depressed, and losing his memory, and he committed suicide in Ketchum, Idaho on July 2. Hemingway is suicide like his father before him and one of his daughters after him. Before this sad event, however, he secured himself a central place in American letters and lore. His renown and reputation was acknowledgeable that he won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1954. Ernest Hemingway is one of the great author that life his life to the fullest, and then cut it short. Many facts that shows that the old man

character in the story is the representative of Ernest himself or at least how Ernest views about the old age. (Galen, 2016)

2.2.5 Genetic Structuralism

In this final project, the writer uses genetic structuralism approach which has developed by Lucien Goldmann.

2.2.5.1 Definition

Genetic structuralism is a branch of literary research that gives attention in two aspects intrinsic and extrinsic elements. The study starts from the intrinsic element (unity and coherence) as the basic data. Furthermore, the research would connect the various elements of the reality of a society. The work is seen as a reflection of the certain period, which may reveal aspects of the social, cultural, political, economic, and etc. The important events of its period would be directly connected to the intrinsic elements of literature. Therefore, Goldman suggests that the study is not only from the content analysis, but rather on the structure of the story. From the story, structure was then searched the relation forms of its unity. Emphasis on the structure by ignoring the contents of the truth is a problem in itself, because it can ignore the nature of literature (Laurenson and Swingewood in Endraswara 2003: 57-58).

The basic principle of genetic structuralism was founded by Taine. Based on Taine, a literary work is not only imaginative fact and personal imagination, but also a reflection or cultural record, a realization of certain thought when literary work was created (Endraswara, 2013:55). Genetic structuralism emerged as a reaction towards

structuralism approach which only analyzes the intrinsic elements of literary work and disregards extrinsic elements such as the author's background and historical background when the text was written.

Author's background includes where the author lives and raises, what events experienced by the author, the author's race, from what family the author comes, etc. Meanwhile historical background includes when and in what period the literary work was made, what historical events preceding the literary work, etc. In analyzing author's background, it is automatically related to the society in which the author lives.

Endraswara (2013:60) proposed that at least genetic structuralism analyzes three things, those are: (1) analyzing intrinsic aspects of literary work, (2) analyzing author's background, and (3) analyzing socio-cultural background and history of the society. Thus, genetic structuralism emphasizes on historical aspect when the literary work was written.

Moreover, Goldmann as cited in Laurenson and Swingerwood (1972:68) generalized genetic structuralism (historical structuralism) that seeks firstly to identify certain structures within particular texts, and secondly, to relate them to concrete historical and social conditions, to a social group and social class associated with the writer and to the world vision of that class. In line with the statements, Goldmann in Endraswara (2013:57) states that literary work as a meaningful structure represents writer's world vision (*vision du monde*), not as an individual but as a member of society. Society is the supporter of certain classes in society. In other

words, world vision expresses the consciousness of certain social group or class. So, by using genetic structuralism which analyzes both intrinsic and extrinsic elements, the researcher will find the author's world vision in the literary work as the reflection of his or her social class experience.

Goldmann's genetic structuralism builds upon a set of interrelated categories. Those categories are human fact, structures, collective subject, and world vision (Goldman, 1981). The following will be explained in more detail about the aspects in the construction of genetic structuralism.

a. Human Fact

According to Goldmann (1981: 40), the human facts are the principal genetic structuralism theory. Human facts can be particular of social activities, certain political activities, creation of literary works, and the creation of cultural creations in general. Human facts are part the result of human effort to reach equilibrium with the surrounding world, both verbal and physical. Such behavior includes social activities, political and cultural creations. Literary works, as a fact of humanity, has a meaningful structure. The goals to be the meaning of the human facts itself grew as a response from the collective subject or individual to the circumstances that exist within and around it, the construction of an experiment on the subject to change the existing situation in order to match toward the aspirations of its subject (1972: 583). Goldmann (1981: 40) observes that all the human facts have meaning for a response from the collective subject or individual in his efforts to modify the existing situation

in order to conform to the aspirations of its collective subject. While the social revolution, political, economic and great cultural works are social fact that can only be created by the trans-individual subject (Goldmann, 1981: 97). The trans-individual subject is subject above the individual, so individual just be a part. Trans-individual subject is also not a set of individuals who stand on their own, but it is a unity, a collectivity. Goldmann (1977: 90), specifies the trans-individual subject as a social class in the Marxist sense, because for him the group was proven in history as the group has created a complete and comprehensive view about life and that has influenced the historical development of mankind. In genetic structuralism, trans-individual subject is the energy to build a world vision.

b. Structures

Genetic structuralism also saw literature as a structure that has a relation with each element. In principle, the genetic structuralism considers literary works not only static structures and born by itself, but also the result of structures of the author subject's mind arising from the interaction between the subject with a certain socio-economic situation (Goldmann, 1970: 584). Goldmann assume that the literary text is a structure from the historical process that is ongoing, live, and lived by the community of the origin work (Goldman, 1977: 8).

However, Goldmann does not directly connect between the literary text with a social structure produce, and previously associating with the dominant social class. Therefore, the structure is not something static, but it is a product of history that

continues, the process of structuring and restructuring that lived in society where the origin literary texts concerned.

A structure, for Goldmann, must be refined in order to have meaning, where each symptom has a meaning if it is linked with a wider structure, and so on until every element sustain its totality. So, it can be concluded that structuration process is a process of structure that significantly lasted continuously, and part of a larger process of structuration.

c. World Vision

Goldmann (1977: 158-159) assumes that the homology between the structure of the literary work and the structure of society as both are structuring the same products, but the relationship is not directly determining, but mediated by the author's world vision or ideology.

According to Goldmann (1981: 112), a world vision is the ideas, aspirations and feelings that linking together the members of a particular social group and which contrasted with other social groups or the general climate of the thoughts and feelings. Furthermore, Goldmann (1981: 64-68) said that the world view is not born suddenly, but through a long process. It means that the world vision is the result of interaction between the collective subjects with his or her world. A long process due to world vision is the realization that not all people understand it except in those special moments as an individual expression in his or her works (Goldmann, 1981: 87). Goldmann (1977: 17) also says that literature as a meaningful structure that represents the views of the world (*vision de monde*) of the author. The author in this

case is not as individuals, but as a class society. The relationship between the literary structure and the structure of society is mediated through a world vision or ideology expressed. Therefore, the literary work is the result of human culture cannot be fully understood if the totality of the life of the communities in which literary works are born ignored.

Furthermore, Goldmann (1977: 9) says that a world vision that is always pictured in literature is an abstraction, not empirical facts that would be obtained in the social sciences and philosophy. He returned to the author because world vision in literary works which is analyzed is a world view from the author as part of a social group.

c. Literary Work and Social Structure

Like structuralism, genetic structuralism recognizes the existence of literary work as a structure, so that it is needed to be understood structurally. The concept of genetic structuralism about the structure of literary work is more semantic, close to the semantic concept of Barthes and Greimas, although it is not exactly same. The one which seems close to the concept of literary work structure of genetic structuralism is structuralism of Levi-Strauss, by using phonology as the base, the concept of structure in Levi 'Strauss' structuralism is centered in the concept of binary opposition (Faruk 2012:163-164).

Based on the concept of social structure in genetic structuralism, social world is understood as structure which built of two social class that contradict to each other.

The unity of social world is built because of the domination of a social class to other social classes.

In conclusion, genetic structuralism is a literary study which connects literary work structure with social structure through world vision or ideology expressed by the author. Faruk (2012:166) adds that the statement of a study using genetic structuralism can be formulated as follows:

1. How is the structure of literary work which is observed?
2. What world vision which is expressed?
3. In what social structure context does the literary work structure and world vision is made to be possible?

Based on the explanation of genetic structuralism above, the writer will start the study by analyzing intrinsic elements of literary work; such as setting, plot, and character. Then analyzing the extrinsic elements; such as analyzing author's, historical, and social background. Besides, the writer will also analyze the literary work and social structure to find the author's world vision, since the aim of this approach is to find the author's world vision which is represented in the structure within the literary work. The concept of genetic structuralism about the structure in literary work will be revealed by the concept of structure in Levi 'Strauss' structuralism which is centered in the concept of binary opposition.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

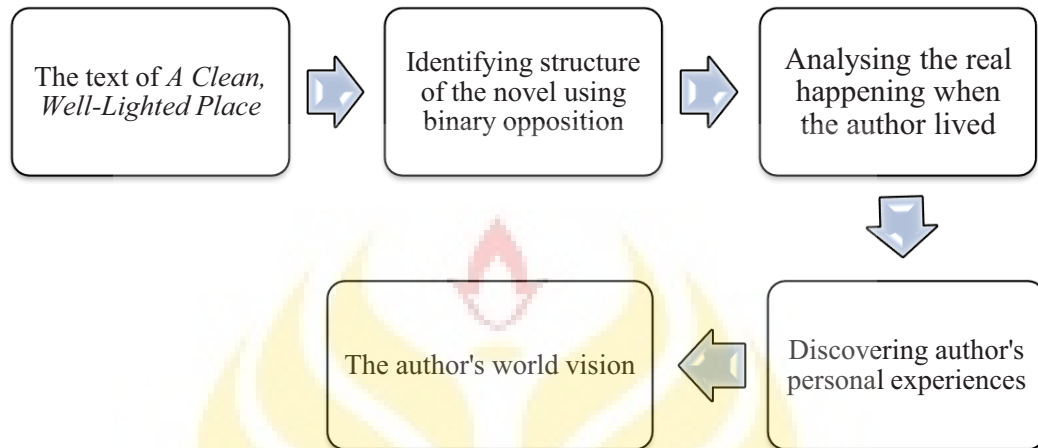
This study concerns on analyzing the author's personal experience and world vision toward nihilism which reflected in *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place* short story. This

analysis deals with genetic structuralism approach developed by Lucien Goldmann and supported with the concept of structure in Levi Strauss' structuralism which is centered in the concept of binary opposition. As discussed in the review of related theories before, this approach regards a literary work from its intrinsic and extrinsic aspects.

Firstly, the writer reads the novel for several times to understand the short story more, then finding the supporting data to answer problem statement one by examining three intrinsic elements of the novel, which are character, setting and plot. Secondly, the writer finds out the structure of *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place* short story by using the concept of structure in Levi Strauss' structuralism which is centered in the concept of binary opposition including the real happening in the era when the author lived. Thirdly, the writer reveals the author's personal experiences and world vision toward nihilism which reflected in *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place* short story. To find those backgrounds, the writer reads the author's biography and other sources related to those extrinsic elements.

After finding the supporting data, then the writer collects the data in the form of words, phrases, and sentences in a table. The writer classified the overall data in several appendices. The next step is interpreting the data using the theory of Lucien Goldmann and analyzing it. The last step is drawing conclusion to answer the problem in the short story. To make it easier to be understood, there will be a diagram as follows:

2.3.1 The Diagram of Framework Analysis



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this last chapter, the writer presents the conclusions after conducted the study. It encompasses the main points which cover the whole idea from the previous chapters. Besides, the writer also provides some suggestions for the readers who want to conduct a research in literature.

5.1 Conclusion

After doing the analysis using genetic structuralism toward *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place* short story, the writer comes to some conclusions below:

From the analysis of chapter IV previously, there are three conclusions answering the research questions raised. These conclusions are presented in the following paragraphs.

The first conclusion is found by the structural analysis of *A Clean, Well-Lighted Place* short story, nihilism had been described in the short story to answer the first question. The nihilist was represented by the old waiter, a character that was described as a character who was mature, patient, and deep thinker. Whereas the non-nihilist was represented by the young waiter that was described as a character who was immature, impatient, and short thinker. In addition, the characters did their activities as an escape from their life's problems.

The second conclusion answered the second research question about The old man had his life as a meaningless and futile that life itself would be overtaken by death. For him, life was meaningless and led inevitably to death, and he got. He became someone who was living without his soul. All that he did was destructive action towards himself. That meaningless life leads him to manipulate his life to be as useless as he could, therefore many destructive actions taken to justify his belief. Those are; tendency to put one's life to an end and living a life in the depth of despair.

About the author world vision, Hemingway wanted to express that life is a war. The way certain person eliminated from life is totally different from war. Every single person is eliminated slowly by time. Some people are eliminated through sick or illness on his body while some other eliminated from inside. Here inside means that these people has met the death even before death taken their bodies. These people are thus who convicted nihilism. Through Hemingway's short story can be said that life is a war. The way certain different person eliminated from life is totally different from war. Every single person is not eliminated directly by gun or any other weapon. He or she is eliminated slowly by time. Some people are eliminated through sick or illness on his body while some other eliminated from inside. Here inside means that these people has met death even before death taken his body. These people are thus who convicted nihilism. It is clear that there a connection between the writer's background. In short, those three works are a reflection of Hemingway which is the portrait of a man who has lost his way of life. Through those works also can be understood that a success

does not guarantee a happy life. In the end, Hemingway stated that nihilism brings bad impacts, therefore, the society are required as well as possible to prevent the possibilities that can trigger nihilism. Besides, the characters' experiences in Hemingway's works are based on his own experiences. In another words, this is the author's personal experiences, a portrait of a man who has lost his way of life.

5.2 Suggestions

A Clean, Well-Lighted Place is a recommended short story to read. It does not only entertain people, but they also give real pictures the destructive effects of nihilism in life. The followings are some suggestions that the writer wants to give for the English Department students and for the next researchers.

5.2.1 For the English Department Students:

There are some suggestions for the English Department Students, especially from literature program; firstly, doing a research in literature with the topic related to existentialist nihilism which focusing on how some people see their own existences and being in their lives. Social problems is recommended for the students to open up their minds about realities that happen in the society. Secondly, genetic structuralism can be a good alternative approach for English Department Students to conduct research in literature. Thirdly, it is good for the students to read as much as possible any kind of literary works to improve their skill in literary criticism.

5.2.2 For the Next Researchers:

The writer wishes that this study report can be useful for the next researchers who will conduct a study using genetic structuralism as the approach too, so that they can understand more about the approach. The writer also gives suggestion for the next researchers who want to conduct a study with the same topic and approach. The writer hopes that this study report can be used as a reference for those who will arrange a further discussion on the topic of nihilism.



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