HUMAN CORRUPTION AS THE EFFECT OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY AS REPRESENTED IN OKKY MADASARI'S *THE LAST CROWD*

a final project

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* in English

by

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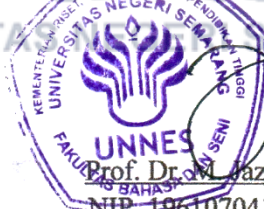Maria Johana Ari Widayanti, S.S., M.Si.
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DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I, Hana Septiana Johariani, hereby declare that this final project entitled **Human Corruption as The Effect of Modern Technology as Represented in Okky Madasari's** *The Last Crowd* is my own work and has not been submitted in any form for another degree or diploma at any university or other institutions. Information derived from the published and unpublished work of other has been acknowledged in the text and a list of references is also given in the bibliography.

Semarang, January 3rd, 2019

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

"And they planned and Allah also planned, and Allah is the best of planners."

[Quran 3:54)

"My success is only by Allah"

[Quran 11: 88]

To:

My beloved parents and young sister

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This final project is still far from perfection. Therefore, I need some constructive suggestion to make it better. I hope that it will be useful for the readers and be a reliable reference for the other researchers who concern with this study.

ABSTRACT

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Modern technology plays big roles in influencing human life, especially millenial generation. However , it can create human corruption due to its function abuse. The objectives of this study are: 1) to explain how human corruption is described in Okky Madasari's *The Last Crowd* and 2) to explain how the modern technology creates human corruption as described in Okky Madasari's *The Last Crowd.* The methodology used in this study was descriptive-qualitative. By using structural approach, this study analyzed the novel using Levi Strauss' theory. There were two objects of the study, namely material object which was *The Last Crowd* novel and formal object from the analysis of the novel using Levi Strauss' theory. The results of the study are as follows: 1) Human Corruption is described in Okky Madasari's *The Last Crowd* through how the characters in the novel use modern technology unwise until it has a bad effect. Human corruption is divided into three kind of corruption; corruption in time, corruption in function and corruption in behavior. 2) Human Corruption is created due to the influence of technology towards Jayanegara, which triggers him to be trapped in it. It shows when he decides to make a pseudo-identity for being a winner and a revenger.

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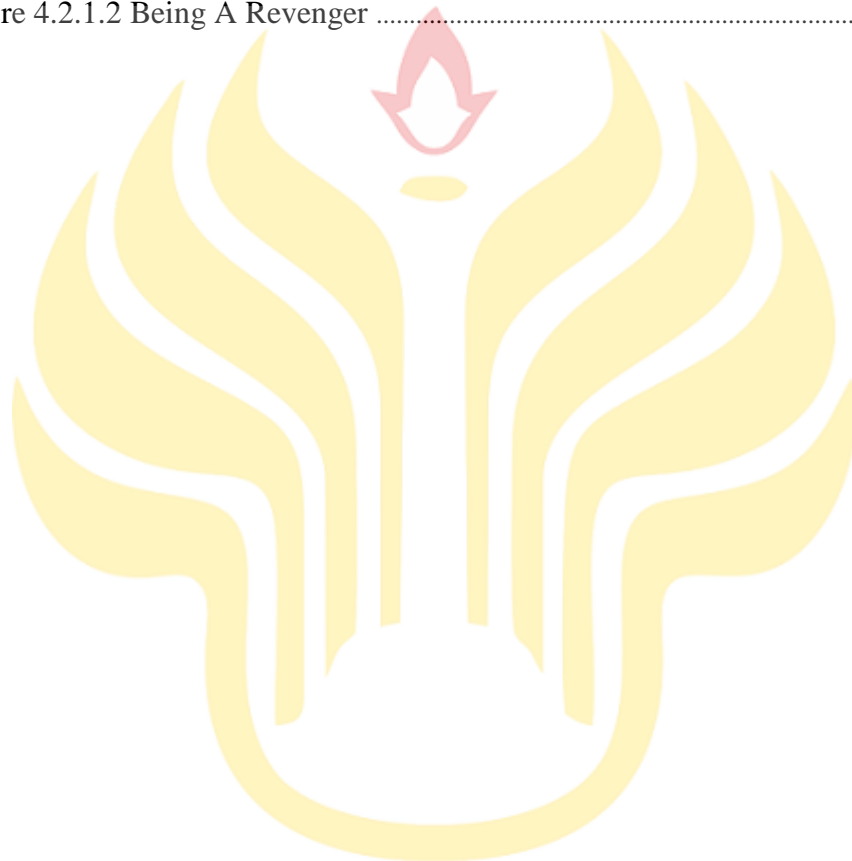
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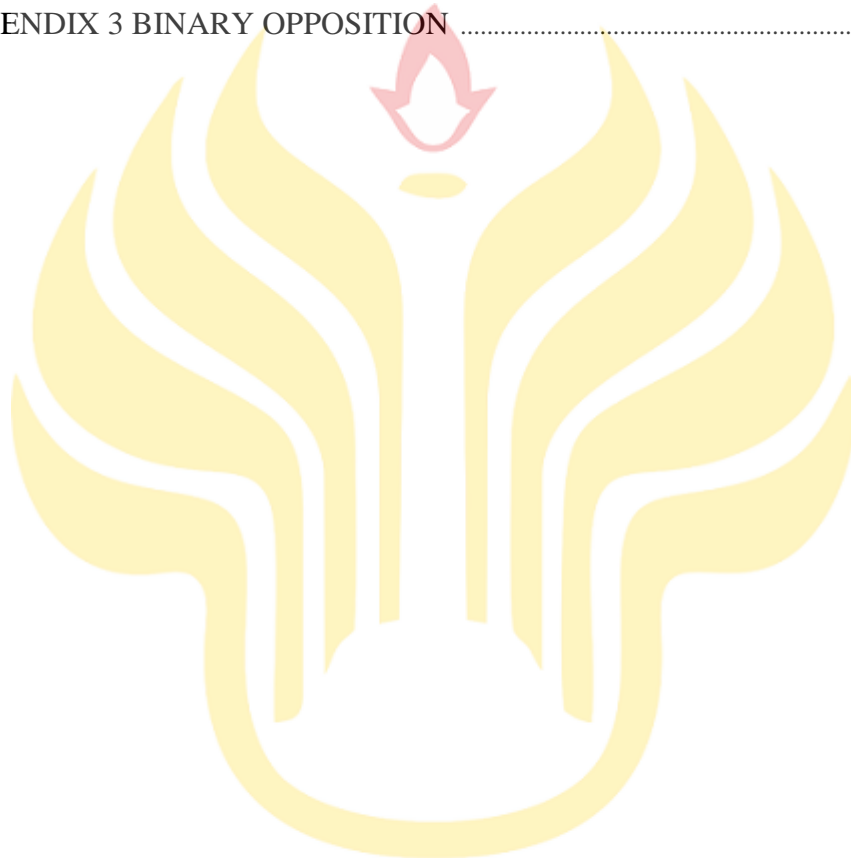
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Chapter I presents an introduction to the study, which consist of general background of the research, reasons for choosing the topic, research questions, research purposes, significance of the research and outline of the research. The description of each subchapter are presented as follows.

1.1. Background of the Study

Modernization refers to a model of progressive transition from a "pre-modern" or traditional to a modern society (Ola, 2015:68). In other words, among life most conspicuous theories of social change and those that go under the name of "modernity" or "modernization" and include other related terms, such as "development" as well. (Haferkamp and Smelser, 1992:12). It is assumed that modernization can be defined as a process of transformation or a change in a more advanced or increasing direction in various aspects of society's life. When the modernization changes the present conditions of society, it affects all aspects and determines of socio-cultural indicators of development (Adnan and Bhatti, 2011:271). It is also said by Geta (2015:19) that the world has changed and the rate of change is continuing at an never accelerating pace and an increasing magnitude, which is due to the advancement in both science and technology.

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Therefore, modernization includes a broad process of a change. It is not just advancements in technology and science, but the most important is the attitude and thinking of man.

Modernization is something that cannot be separated from globalization. They are like two sides of a coin that always have a connection. Ritzer in Ola (2015:68) says that globalization is the spread of worldwide practices, relations, consciousness, and organization of social life that transforms people around the world with some transformation being dramatic. This is a cultural transformation that also affects cultural identity of people that are being transformed. It can be said that globalization can cause a transformation of someone. It is called as a change in attitude from someone to his/her life, someone who is not familiar with globalization will be different from someone who is familiar with globalization. Someone will become more sensitive or complicated about something because it is affected by globalization. Moreover, if someone cannot respond to the existence of globalization

Modern technology is as one of modernization's tool, plays an important role in the era of modernization now, where technology has become an integral part of human life everyday. Since the internet and modern technology, with more accessible information, have drastically affected everyday life (Mihajlovic and Krzelj, 2014:15). It is assumed that modern technology encourages people to create a tool that works automatically to help, facilitate and accelerate human in working and completing the work with the best results. In other way, modern technology also help us to communicate with others. We take a mobile phone and

television for the example of modern technology. By phone, it can be used to communicate with our relations without having to meet face to face, also convey any information easily and quickly. It is also the role of television that can help us for broadcasting a variety of information that we need to know without us having to comes to the scene. Beside the positive one, the increasing frequency of technological advances, it has a negative impacts on society. It is because the society are less in utilizing technological advance in this era of modernization. Many people are more interactive with their gadgets that in surroundings. The level of public awareness of the surrounding is diminishing, because they pay more attention to their gadgets. Then, nowadays, the society are more individualistic, it is justified when people feel facilitated with advanced technology makes them feel no longer need other people in doing activities.

Talking about hand phone as development of modern technology, we also talk about social media. "Social Media" can be, therefore, defined as online media enabling users to interact with one another online through various web application allowing users to create, distribute, share and manipulate a variety of contents including texts, pictures, videos, songs, etc. to other net-users, and these contents can be accessible publicly (Kossarassawadee, 2018:12). Because of social media, it becomes people spend longer time each day on it, on its functions that fulfill users' needs and preference; perceived enjoyment and perceived usefulness. Social media can create everything for the users, the positive or negative ones. It depends on the users when using it. However, the core of existence the social

media is to make everyone is easier to share everything. It is the contrary to negative effects, if the users do not it well, even to cause social change to users.

It has also been observed that phenomenon of social change is inevitable for society owing to such processes as culture contact and its resultant effects, cultural diffusion, way views (Mutekwe, 2012:236). It becomes true when Geta (2015:19) said that the world has changed and the rate of change is continuing at an ever accelerating pace and an increasing magnitude in which is due to the advancement in both science and technology. At presents, social change is as the biggest negative impact of modern technological developments for dominating society. Modern technological developments can be an excuse for existing the decreasing in quality on society. The researcher takes one example of social change, it is corruption. Corruption (Oxford Living Dictionaries) denotes that the action of effect of making someone or something morally depraved. It can be said that corruption is a bad action which can effects the changes to people physically or mentally. In other words, corruption also can be said as decreasing, because corruption is decrease the function of something or do something that is not in accordance with the rules applied. The researcher will make it more clear by giving an example of corruption based on novel. The min character named Jayanegara, should have finished his education, but he was busy making a way to bring down his father as a form of revenge. The existences of corruption because there is human corruption. Human corruption is one of the nature of human instincts that will change for something that influence it. Modern technological

developments that have a negative impact make changes to people's habits even change character.

In this research, the researcher analyze *The Last Crowd* novel. The Last Crowd (2016) is about a story of human confusion in the midst of a fast-changing digital era, when humans do not have much chance to stop, look back, and contemplate. Moving from one crowd to another, from connecting to alienating, we flock to the future and leave the past behind. The writer told that everybody will look for many crowds until they found it based on their willingness. Technology is a tool that makes everybody are busy to look for their crowds. Technology has transformed human civilization. Social network is the new world, where tremendous amount of time is spent running away from the harsh reality of the life filled with defeat and absurdity. Through the main character of the novel, he encounters problems and undesirable feelings which are indirectly linked to each other. The novel fells above the moral decadence of society towards the influences of modern technology. Jayanegara is as main character can not be wise in utilizing internet usage. Internet has influenced Jayanegara as to be an attractive consumer to the internet. The internet is now making a bad change. He is more busy with his world, to change the personality of Jayanegara. Other than that, Maera as a Jayanegara's girlfriend also assume that in this modern era can make a good change for the future. She believes that from the internet or digital facilities can make it easy for everything, one of it is get a job. It influenced her, until everything she always relate it with internet in her gadget.

There are some reasons for choosing *The Last Crowd as* the object of study. This novel gives the knowledge how important to be wise in using modern technology. Because this novel explains that modern technology gives all the easiness but it also gives the warning about the dangerous thing that harm users. The novel also tells the kinds of addiction due to modern technology, especially in human corruption.

As the people in the world, people will find some ways to solve their problems. Human corruption will not exist, if the people can manage or wisely using the technology. The role of modern technology should be good for the user, but in the fact it becomes to be bad. The device that people automatically called human corruption as the effect of less wise for using technology. It is also one of the Levi-Strauss' structuralism concept.

It is analyzed by using structuralism approach is done looking the story using different point of view that had not been used for the canon of the story be. By using structuralism approach, the researcher finds some words that can change into some meanings through binary opposition. By using binary opposition, the researcher shows the effectiveness of modern technology is changed by main character into the badness one. After that, the researcher interprets the binary opposition as the result to understand what the meaning of story.

1.2. Reasons for Choosing the Topic

In this line, the researcher explains why the researcher chooses the topic as the follows:

Firstly, the researcher argues human corruption is a conflict that often occurs in millennial times because the users can not be wise in using modern technology. Knowing the function of technology can help everyone to communicate with each other, can make some advantages for business, can get information easily, etc. It is more useful and brings the benefits but also can gives the damage thing for the carelessness of users.

Secondly, the researcher decays how modern technology can influence people's behavioral by using the structuralism approach. The researcher thinks that structuralism is proper to analyze it by making binary opposition modern technology concepts in novel and society. After it, the researcher finds out the binary opposition well, it interprets to make a result. Strauss' theory is chose to be the main approach as the researcher thinks that is relevant to make comparison between novel and society.

The last but not least main reason for choosing this topic is because there is still no research of this novel using a structural perspective, most of the existed research used the psychological perspective. Thus, by these reasons, the researcher conducted this research.

1.3. Statements of the Problem

In analyzing human corruption as the effect of modern technology as described in Madasari's *The Last Crowd.* There are two that are discussed in this research:

1. How is human corruption described in Okky Madasari's *The Last Crowd*?

2. To what extent does the modern technology create human corruption as described in Okky Madasari's *The Last Crowd*?

1.4. Objectives of the Study

Based on the above problem statements of this study, the objectives are as follows:

1. To explain how human corruption is described in Okky Madasari's *The Last Crowd.*

2. To explain how the modern technology creates human corruption as described in Okky Madasari's *The Last Crowd*.

1.5. Significance of the Study

This research has several significances divided into three, which are for the writer, for the reader, and for the university. Firstly for the writer, this research is conducted to fulfill the requirements for the degree *Sarjana Sastra* in the English Department. In the process of conducting this research, the writer has the opportunity to apply the knowledge that she has learned during her study in the English Literature program. This study also encouraged the writer to understand the theory and approach more that are used and the issue that is revealed.

For the readers, the results of this research provide some insights and information on how they should analyze an issue on a literary work, especially the readers of *The Last Crowd* by Okky Madasari by using the related approach and theory. Moreover, this research can be useful for those who do a similar research of the same field.

For the university, this research contributes a useful reference to a further research which is related to the novel, approach, and theory. This research also contributes to the variation of the research collection in Universitas Negeri Semarang, especially in the English Department.

1.6. Limitation of the Study

This study attempted to analyses human corruption as the effect of modern technology about how human corruption is described based on the novel *The Last Crowd* by Okky Madasari. Since the object of the study is about human corruption, the analysis would limit on the relation which involved about how modern technology creates human corruption. The ending of this analysis would lead the researcher to the result of the human corruption faced by millennial generation in virtual world as described in the novel. Then, the analysis would continue on how modern technology creates human corruption faced by the main character on pseudo-identity in virtual world to be a winner and a revenger. This study would point out the portrayal of how human corruption is created through structuralism thinking.

1.7. Outline of the Study

This research will be organized into five chapters and subchapters. Chapter one is the introduction, which consists of background of study, reasons for choosing the topic, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study, and outline of the study.

Chapter two is review of related literature, which consists of three subchapters. First, it consists of reviews of the previous studies. Second, it consists of theoretical review that related to my topic. Third, it consists of theoretical frameworks that describe how the theories are applied in analyzing and answering the research questions.

Chapter three is research methodology. This chapter consist of five subchapters. The first is object of the study. Second, gives information about the role of the researcher. The third gives the information about the type of data. The fourth, gives information about procedure of data collection. The next is procedure of data analysis.

Chapter four is the analysis. The procedure in conducting the data will be represented in descriptive. It consists of the analysis of the novel to answer the research questions of this research.

Chapter five, the researcher presents conclusion and some suggestion dealing with the subject matter of the final project.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the theory underlying the topic of the study. It consists of three sub chapters. They are review of the previous studies, theoretical background, and theoretical framework.

2.1. Previous Studies

In interpreting the analysis, the researcher presents some related literature journals to support the findings. It will be divided into two, the same use of the novel and the similar approach discussed.

The first article is entitled *Character Education Through Depiction of Life in the Novel Entitled Kerumunan Terakhir by Okky Madasari (Psychological Analysis of Literature).* It is the article which has the similar with the novel that the researcher used. There are three researchers on it: Rio Devilito, Nugraheni Eko Wardani, Kundharu Saddhono in 2017. It includes into Lingua Didaktika (Jurnal Bahasa dna Pembelajaran Bahasa). The objective of this study was to analyse Okky Madasari's *The Last Crowd* novel based on psychological conflict experienced by main character and analyse the novel based on psychology approach of Sigmeund Freud. This study used descriptive qualitative method. Based on the analysis, it is concluded in their study that the problem faced by the major character is Jayanegara, how he faced his world on real and virtual, how he

used the technology that it should give the advantages for himself but he was out of control until the technology gives the bad impact for him. By this analysis, the researchers also give the act of Jayanegara in using technology nowadays as the example of student teaching. Though novel *Kerumunan Terakhir,* the researchers suggest that Okky Madasari has a good advise to student in this era. Based on reviews on the outcome and discussion in this research can be concluded as follows: the structure novel consists of review of dispositive with the methods showing that may be analyzed through dialogue and behavior figures and the point of view of used is the first person leading perpetrator. It is also the main figure in a novel entitled *Kerumunan Terakhir* namely Jayanegara/Matajaya to the character of ambitious, hardened and has a sense of high social. There are other forms of its modern society contained in the novel entitled *Kerumunan Terakhir* by Okky Madasari as an example of internet which is not wise as well as the turmoil of a young ages is not limited.

The second article is entitled *Binary Oppositions in Robert Frost's The Road Not Taken (1916) and The Armful (1928).* This article has the similarity with mine, because the approach of the analysis is structuralism. The writer named Madhavi Godavarthy, it concludes into International Journal of English and Literature (IJEL). Madhavi Godavarthy choose the poem for the objective that he used, The Road Not Taken and The Armful by Robert Frost. Madhavi used the same theory with the research, it is Saussure's on structuralism approach. From his research, can be concluded that by using binary opposition, it can make a competent reader to understand of the basis of literary aspects and combinations

in the text. Besides, it also helps in developing potent layers of meaning for a more refined analysis, through a better classification of the thematic features of a text. It also prepares the reader to look through the 'given' constructs in the world, distinguish between appearance and reality. The researcher used two binary opposition based on the poem, there are conformity/nonconformity and also illusion/reality gain focus. The researcher analyzed two binary opposition with show the quotation to strengthen the analysis. He also interpreted that the all of binary opposition inside tells us in adjusting our lens to perceive the illusions that bind the world; the illusion of 'choice' in the former and the illusion of 'gain' only as a physical acquisition in the latter.

Another article that has a similarity by using structuralism is *Binary Oppositions in The Structure of Masnavi Stories.* There are four researchers for this article, Alimorad Ahmadi, Mansour Neurouzi Mostaali, Faramarz Piri and Mandana Rahimi Bajelani. It concludes into Journal of Language Teaching and Research. The objective of this research is Masnavi Stories. The researcher used two theories, these are Saussure and Strauss' theories. Saussure's theory for abnalyzing about syntagmatic and paradigmatic pivots, besides Strauss' theory for analyzing vertical analysis which is a concept derived from the vertical analysis of the language.

For this research, it can be concluded that the theory of binary oppositions has a long history. Its basics can be found in the thought of primitive man. Since Masnavi is a theosophical collection of poems formed based on the opposition between this world and the other world, good and bad, existence and non-

existence, contentment and welfare, blasphemy and religion, etc. if we take a closer look at the structure of Masnavi, we can realize that Rumi has used binary oppositions to convey his intended theosophical concepts and create the desired effect in the audience. The binary oppositions such as positive/negative, soul/self, good/bad, etc. are clearly evident in Masnavi. The topics that Rumi has cited in Masnavi are indicative of this issue. Generally, the heroes of the stories have a high-spirited soul and possess features like charity, good sense of humor, and bravery. On the other hand, there is the anti-hero who possesses a devilish and pitiful character which is right against the characteristics of the hero of the story. In the deep structure of Masnavi, Rumi, in the description of his major basics, creates binary oppositions directly or indirectly. When he is talking about soul/self, he mentions the king and the bondwoman story in which the king is the symbol of soul and the bondwoman is the symbol of self and creates a binary opposition between them. Elsewhere, when he is talking about dipping the anger, he brings the story of Imam Ali and Amro which is indicating the opposition of good/bad. It can be concluded that the general deep structure of these stories is based on the two governing poles in the Islamic culture (i.e. this world and another world) and the concepts are raised according to these two pivots. Thus, the situation of story writing in that time and the theosophical basis which revolves around the bipolarity of the universe, has encouraged Rumi to form Masnavi as a rather diverse collection of oppositions and base his intellectual foundation on the spirit of opposition among the characters of the story.

The last article entitled *Analysis on the Binary Oppositions of Django Unchained* by Yu Chunmei. It includes into International Journal of Humanities Social Sciences and Education (IJHSSE). The researcher uses structuralism as approach for her analysis, after that the researcher also uses binary opposition as the important method in part of structuralism. After removing the complicated superficial surface structure, it is not difficult to find that the binary oppositions of structuralism not only frame the series of contradictions in the film, but also constitute the basic structure of the whole film. The opposition between the enjoyment of slave owners and the abuse of slaves vividly and precisely reveals the tragedy life of the slaves to the audience. The opposition between Django's arduous resistance and other slaves' servile obedience manifests his commitment to freedom. The opposition between the civilization and brutality of the slave owners exposes not only their hypocrisy but also the cruelty to the slaves. The combination of the binary oppositions helps create the heroic image of Django and reveal the tragedy brought by the slavery to the black Americans, so as to deepen the theme and connotation of the whole film. Therefore, besides the aestheticization of violence and filming techniques applied by the director Quentin Tarantino, the success of Django Unchained lies in the appropriate combination of several binary oppositions by which the misery life of the slaves and the heroic image of Django was vividly and fully shown to the audience.

Therefore, after investigating and comparing previous studies and present research, the researcher convinces that the present research is significant to be conducted since no one of previous studies explicity gather literary genres and

structuralism. In this research, intrinsic elements of the novel is analyzed to prove that the novel is about human corruption. The effects of modern technology through society occur in the novel also is analyzed using Strauss' structuralism to strengthen that the novel is a human corruption as the effects modern technology.

2.2. Review of Related Theories

In conducting this study, the researcher needs to understand the basic comprehension of the object, issue, and also the theory applied in this study. The description and explanation are all presented in this sub chapter of review of the related theories as in the following order:

2.2.1. Novel

Novel is a story which tells about someone life. Novels do not, however, present a documentary picture of life. Alongside the fact that novels look at people in society, the other major characteristic of the genre is that novels tell a story. In fact, novels tend to tell the some few stories time and time. The source or the inspiration of writing novel can be a based on true story. Their true story retelling in a story that we call as life experience.This true story more reliable than the other one that which based on imagination. It is because the second one sometime could not happen in real life. In other words, (Klarer 1999:11) said that the newly established novel is often characterized by terms "realism" and "individualism", thereby summarizing some of the basic innovations of this new medium.

Novel offers various problems of human being and humanity because novel usually based on a true story, myth or even religious belief of the culture. Novel has many sub plot, therefore novel could not be read in one time but it's need time even days to read for good understanding. It is said by Stanton (1965:44) that many readers complete a novel with only a vague general impression of the plot and a few memories of existing episodes. The very length of a novel - the fact that at any given moment we are conscious of only a small section of the plot - tends to prevent our recognizing the larger levels of structure. It is also the peculiar of the novel is its ability to reader a complex subject fully, to create to complete word.

In addition, studying a text novel, readers would know several aspects that built a novel. They are intrinsic and extrinsic elements. Intrinsic elements are the elements which develop the literary work from inside such as plot, theme, setting, character and characterization, and point of view.

2.2.2. Intrinsic Elements

Although the literature is kept developing, the basic elements to construct a literary work has been unanimously agreed to be the previous works from time to time. The elements in a literary work are the elements that built the work, which can be seen through the literary work itself. In this study, the researcher concerns to examine the elements that are including character, plot, conflict, and setting.

2.2.2.1. Character

Peterson (1999:1) stated that Characters are the "people" in texts, and characterization is the author's presentation and development of characters. The term "character" (Stanton, 1965:17), is commonly used in two ways: it designates the individuals who appear in the story; as in "How many characters are there?" and it refers to the mixture of interests, desires, emotions and moral principles that makes up each of these individuals as in "How would you describes his character?". Authors have two main methods of presenting us with character. He (Stanton, 1965: 18-19) divided into five characterizations in each character:

1. Direct characterization usually consists of the narrator telling the reader about the characters. In addition, direct characterization can also involve other external details, such as names or other overt commentary.

2. Indirect characterization involves the author letting the character reveal himself by what he says, does, or thinks within the story. It often involves the use of external details, such as dress, mannerisms, movements, speech and speech patterns, appearances, and so forth.

3. A flat character is psychologically simple and easy to understand. Stock characters are similar to flat characters in operation, although they may not occupy as much space. It may be useful to think of stock characters as assisting both the plot and setting of a text, or contributing to the background.

4. Round characters, on the other hand, have psychological depth and complexity.

5. A static character is one who remains essentially the same from beginning to end; a dynamic character undergoes change. In general, flat characters tend to be static and round characters tend to be dynamic. One type of character with a particular function is the foil character — one who is similar in some ways to a main character, but is different enough so that the contrast reveals qualities about the main character (Peterson 1999:2). For the main character of present research included into round characters, because he has psychological depth and complexity when he has to undergo every moments of change in his life. On other way, he has also a dynamic character because he experienced a change.

2.2.2.2. Setting

(Stanton, 1965:18) The setting is of a story is the environment of its events, the immediate world in which they occur. Usually the setting is presented through descriptive passages, and many readers are impatient with these because, understandably enoug, they want to get on with the narrative. In the other word, Klarer (1999:25) said that setting is another aspect traditionally included in analyses of prose fiction, and it is relevant to discussions of other genres, too. The term 'g' "setting" denotes the location, historical period, and social surroundings in which the action of a text develops. It stated that setting is one of elements that has to exist in literary works, especially novel. Because, it can make clear of story for readers. On other way, stated by Peterson (1999:4) that the concept of setting seems simple: it is the time and/or place of a story. Yet these terms can include its

geography, architecture, era, season or culture. A story's setting can perform a number of functions. It can be provided backgrounds for the action, act as an antagonist, create atmospheres or moods, reveal character(s) and reinforce themes. It exposes that setting is the physical and social context in which the action of a story occurs. The major elements of setting are the time, the place, and the social environment that frames the characters. These elements establish the world in which the characters act. Sometimes the setting is lightly sketched, presented only because the story has to take place somewhere and at some time. Often, however, the setting is more important, giving the reader the feel of the people who move through it. Setting can be used to evoke a mood or atmosphere that will prepare the reader for what is to come.

In the context structuralism literature, setting can strengthen the story. It can compare between before and after doing binary opposition for analysis.

2.2.2.3. Plot

(Klarer 1999:15) defines that plot is the logical interaction of the various thematic elements of a text which lead to a change of the original situation as presented at the outset of the narrative. An ideal traditional plot line encompasses the following four sequential levels: exposition - complication - climax or turning point - resolution. In other way, plot is the action element in fiction, is the arrangement of events that make up a story. Many fictional plots turn on a conflict, or struggle between opposing forces, that is usually resolved by the end of the story. Typical fictional plots begin with an exposition, that provides

background information needed to make sense of the action, describes the setting, and introduces the major characters; these plots develop a series of complications or intensifications of the conflict that lead to a crisis or moment of great tension. The conflict may reach a climax or turning point, a moment of greatest tension that fixes the outcome; then, the action falls off as the plot's complications are sorted out and resolved (the resolution or dénouement). In many cases—even in linear plots—flashback and foreshadowing introduce information concerning the past or future into the narrative. In other words, (Stanton, 1965:14) the plot of a story is its entire sequence of events. We usually limit the term, however, to include only casually linked events, that is events that directly cause or result from other events, and cannot be omitted without breaking the line of action. In human corruption, plot has to be served, to know the detail of chronological story.

2.2.2.4. Conflict

A conflict can be any clash of actions, ideas, desires or wills. A conflict can be external or internal, or both; a conflict may be physical, intellectual, psychological, emotional, or moral, or a combination. Most conflicts fall into one of these broad categories: person against person, person against society (culture), person against the environment (nature, technology), person against fate (god, spirit), person against himself or herself. (Peterson 1999:2). Two important elements of plot are conflict and climax. Every work of fiction contains obvious internal conflicts between two desires within a character, or external conflicts between characters or between a character and his environment (Stanton, 1965:16). Conflict always involves a story's protagonist (the central character of a

work). A protagonist is not necessarily a hero, since many protagonists are not at all heroic or admirable; many protagonists are antiheroes.

Human corruption includes into conflict with category of person against the environment. Because it stated that the main characters have to against the effect of modern technology, but, they cannot do it well.

2.2.3. Structuralism

Structuralism pointed that when words could be understood within the context of a society of readers, then one could point to the specific meaning of a text. Structuralism is an ideology of substances, that us the structure itself. The structural method was found by Saussure when he research language. (Eagleton, 1983: 84) explains that literary structuralism flourished in the 1960s as an attempt to apply to literature the methods and insights of the founder of modern structural linguistics, Ferdinand de Saussure. Structuralism in general is an attempt to apply this linguistic theory to objects and activities other than language itself.

(Tyson, 2006: 219) denotes that for students of literature, structuralism has very important implications. After all, literature is a verbal art: it is composed of language. So, its relation to the "master" structure, language, is very direct. In addition, structuralists believe that the structuring mechanisms of the human mind are the means by making sense out of chaos, and literature is a fundamental means by which human beings explain the world to themselves, that is, make sense out of chaos. So, there seems to be a rather powerful parallel between literature as a field of study and structuralism as a method of analysis. It can be concluded that

structuralism is the important things for analyzing the structure of literary works. Structuralism implicates the detail of structure the literary works itself. The detail of literary works as like the intrinsic elements of the literary works. For the intrinsic element, in every literary works are also different. However, they are give the detail in each literary works.

Structuralism holds that, according to the human way of understanding things, particular elements have no absolute meaning or value: their meaning or value in relative to other elements. Everything makes sense only in relation to something else. An element cannot be perceived by itself.

Bressler (1998: 89) explains that Saussure asserted that language is determined primarily by its own internally structure and highly systematized rules. These rules govern all aspects of a language, including how these words may be arranged to produce meaningful communication within a given language. Thus, structuralism is identical with language if the language seen in structural, it is assumed by structuralists that language exists because the system of differences and the essences of this system is binary opposition. It refers to two mutually exclusive terms such as signifier/signified, speech/writing, langue/parole.

The first terms is langue and parole, Bressler (1998: 92) says that whereas *langue* emphasizes the social aspect of language and an understanding of the overall language system, an individual's actual speech utterances and writing Saussure calls *parole*. It can be more detail as *Langue* represents the results of thinking together which can be internal to each individual or collective because it

is beyond the reach of an individual's ability to change it. On the other hand, *parole* marks the manifestation of an individual's actions, statements and speech through a combination of the use of concepts and sounds that represent them. The grammar contained in the book, or the vocabulary in the dictionary is langue, while the utterance or writing that we produce when communicating orally or in writing which may include errors, repetitions, or simplifications is a parole. Thus, according to Saussure, linguistic studies will cover paroles that emphasize individual speech, and langue which emphasizes the linguistic system of the language. The differentiation of language studies on langue and parole affects not only linguistic studies by experts who come later, but also studies in other disciplines such as film, advertising, literature, and politics.

The second terms is synchronic and diachronic, Hamalainen (2013: 7-8) says that the diachronic approach studies the development of language in time by paying attention to affinity between languages and historical transmutations of sounds and by striving for the reconstruction of principal descriptions how languages are genealogically related. For the synchronic approach analyses the similarities and differences of languages at a given of time by focusing on their structural features and characteristics and by using phonological, morphological and syntactic explanations including semantic and pragmatic aspects.

The last is arbitrary and motivated, three points are included in the definition of arbitrariness by Saussure (1) a linguistic sign consists of two elements, a signal and a signification; (2) the signal and the signification are both psychological, so a

sign is a two-sided psychological entity; (3) the connection between the signal and the signification is arbitrary or unmotivated.

Besides the intrinsic elements, (Sarwoto, 2016: 83) says that binary opposition is a key concept in structuralism that states that all elements of human culture can only be understood in relation to one another and how they function within a larger system or the overall environment. Many structuralist theories abound, but a core of structuralists believe that the primary signifying system is best found as a series of binary oppositions that the reader organizes, values, and then uses to interpret the text. Each binary operation can be pictured as a fraction, the top half (the numerator) being what is more valued than its related bottom half (the denominator). How the reader maps out and organizes the various binary operations and their relationships found within the text but already existing in the mind of the reader determines for that particular reader the text's interpretation.

Eagleton (1983: 83) denotes thatit is added that there are three other points may be noted about the method. First, it does not matter to structuralism that this story is hardly an example of great literature. The method is quite indifferent to the cultural value of its object: anything from War and Peace to the War Cry will do. The method is analytical, not evaluative. Second, structuralism is a calculated affront to common sense. It refuses the 'obvious' meaning of the story and seeks instead to isolate certain 'deep' structures within it, which are not apparent on the surface. It does not take the text at face value, but 'displaces' it into a quite different kind of object. Third, if the particular contents of the text are replaceable, there is a sense in which one can say that the 'content' of the narrative

is its structure. This is equivalent to claiming that the narrative is in a way about itself: its 'subject' is its own internal relations, its own modes of sense-making.

2.2.4. Levi Strauss' Concept of Structuralism

The second half of the twentieth century witnessed the emergence of literary structuralism. It had influenced linguistics, sociology, anthropology, philosophy and other fields. Structuralism bases itself on the concept of viewing texts as a system of parts that are interrelated. Therefore, we understand that system have a structure, the elements in the structure and their positions are determined by the structure and the meaning of the text is actually supposed by the relationships of these structures.

Godavarthy (2017: 62-62) explains that Levi-Strauss (1909-2009) worked on the theory of culture and mind, which affected modern anthropology. He opined that the structural patterns, which included behavior and though, are a universal concept applicable to all societies. According to him, the people in the world think in terms of binary opposites. The world moves based on differentiation; that is; the classification are made based on good/bad, life/death, and real/unreal and so on. Bressler (1998: 96) denotes that after reading countless myth, Levi-Strauss identified recurrent themes running through all of them. Such themes transcended culture and time, speaking directly to the minds and hearts of all people. These basic structures, which he called mythemes, were similar to the primary building blocks of the language, the phonemes.

Strauss (1955: 429) explains that mythology confronts the student with a situation which at first sight could be looked upon as contradictory. On the one hand, it would seem that in the course of a myth anything is likely to happen. There is no logic, no continuity. Any characteristic can be attributed to any subject; every conceivable relation can be met. With myth, everything becomes possible. But on the other hand, this apparent arbitrariness is belied by the astounding similarity between myths collected in widely different regions.

2.2.5. Binary Oppositions

Turafy (2016: 39) explains that "Binary Opposition" as a concept was found in Structuralism by Ferdinand de Saussure. He applied it in linguistics by understanding language, its values and meanings according to opposites words. Jacques Derrida is also is well known in deconstructionism and used the "Binary Opposition" method too. This method is also applied in folklore, religion, and human behavior science fields. In other words, Aimukhambet (2017: 12) says that In the theory of structuralism binary opposition will become the main category, characterized by life principles of nature and culture. French structuralists, including ethnologist and anthropologist Claude Levi-Strauss explain that the structural model of linguistics and anthropology are similar, taking the idea of binary opposition of structural linguistics. And these models start with unconsciousness that is the concept which exists in the structure of the human mind from the very beginning. In addition, Levi-Strauss considers the binary opposition as a mytheme, which is a key part of thinking. Indeed, the ancient form of desire to recognize the world is in this mytheme. From the point of view of

literary and cultural analysis, "Binary opposition is a universal means to understand the world, widely used in the XX century. There is binary opposition in any way of describing the worldview, and they differ in universal character: life/death; fortune/misfortune; right/left; good/bad; near/far; past/future; here/there. One side of this opposition is characterized as positive and the other as negative" (Rudnev, n.d.).

Structuralism holds that understanding can only happen if clearly defined or "significant" (= essential) differences are present which are called oppositions (or binary oppositions since they come in pairs). This means that meaning is not something absolute but relative and depends on binary oppositions. We cannot understand something unless we first perceive how it is different from something else, or its "opposition." For example, there is no meaning "hot" unless there is also "cold," no "good" without "evil," no "male" without "female" and so on. All terms, so to say, "generate" their opposites. In fact, it is selecting these significant differences (opposites) that creates the world of objects for our mind.

2.2.6. Methodology

Elliot (2013: 45) denotes that language is not the only area where structural principles can be applied. Anthropologists apply them to societies and kinship systems. Levi-Strauss also tried to apply structural principles to cultural phenomena such as mythology. According to Levi-Strauss, myth can be organized according to a certain structure, just as language. In language this structure can be roughly called "grammar" which is based on its system of significant differences

or oppositions. Myth also has its system of oppositions and "grammar." If we know this "grammar" of myth well enough we might be able to decipher the "message" that myth is trying to convey to us. When we master the grammar of myths we can read their hidden messages, much as we can read "between the lines" for political statements and agendas in newspapers. There are three method for analyzing by using structuralism, first is by understanding a culture as a text or language phenomenon: identifying significant binary oppositions (for example "ocean/land" would not be significant for someone who lives in a desert), determining how they are related, and building a structure. The second is by comparing traditional stories to these systems of oppositions, or social-cultural structures, and determining which stories might be significant to this culture. Ultimately, by deciphering the messages that may be contained in these traditional stories for this culture. The third is incidentally, this approach also creates a new definition for myth: a story that has the structure of significant binary oppositions and may be important for this culture and conveys a message. This might account for some important traditional stories that are part of a culture but do not fall under Malinowski's requirements for myth: that is, they do not seem to "legalize" any social practices or institutions.

2.2.7. Definition of Corruption

Corruption based on Oxford Living Dictionaries (2005) denotes that the action or effect of making someone or something morally depraved. On other way, (Abjorensen 2014: 13) explains in the simplest definition is corruption is the misuse of public power (by elected politician or appointed civil servant) for

private gain. In order to ensure that not only public corruption but also private corruption between individuals and businesses could be covered by the same simple definition (Abjorensen 2014 :14) corruption is the misuse of entrusted power (by heritage, education, marriage, election, appointment or whatever else) for private gain. It is more clear when Gathii (2009:126) said that corruption affect human rights in variety of ways. For example the rights to food, water, education, health, and the ability to seek justice can be violated it a bribe is required to gain access to these basic rights. It is told that corruption give impacts in variety of ways. It is for reaching the justice of something. We know that corruption will not disappear from society. The present research analyze human corruption as the effect of modern technology, human corruption is defined as the process by which en expression is changed from its original state to on regarded as erroneous or debased. The influence of modern technology make a changes for the main character from good into bad, human corruption, changing habits, justifying any means to take revenge by exploiting technological developments, disregarding around, relying on technology.

2.2.8. Human Corruption at Glance

Corruption based on Cambridge Dictionary (2005) is dishonest or fraudulent conduct by those in power, typically involving bribery. It is explained that corruption as bad behavior. Human corruption is one of bad behavior that dishonesty about something. It seems like a person's behavior that diminishes the rights of others. Someone who choose to change himself to be worse than ever with adverse others. As mentioned on Oxford Living Dictionaries that corruption

is the act of changing, or of being changed, for the worse; departure from what is pure, simple or correct. It means that someone who processing by which an expression is changed from its original state to on regarded as erroneous or debased. Naturally, that person has power to do it.

Human corruption belongs to the nature that exists within a person. Human corruption can dominate a person with a bad nature, such as exploiting, taking the rights of others, abusing something for self-interest, etc. For this analysis, human corruption is the main problem that will be analyzed as a result of modern technology. The researcher want to convey a mismatch of the utilization of modern technology to a person. Because in essence, modern technology has a good function and facilitate communication, but because there is human corruption, the main character in *The Last Crowd's* novel, he changed the function of modern technology with good effects into something bad and harmful to him and others.
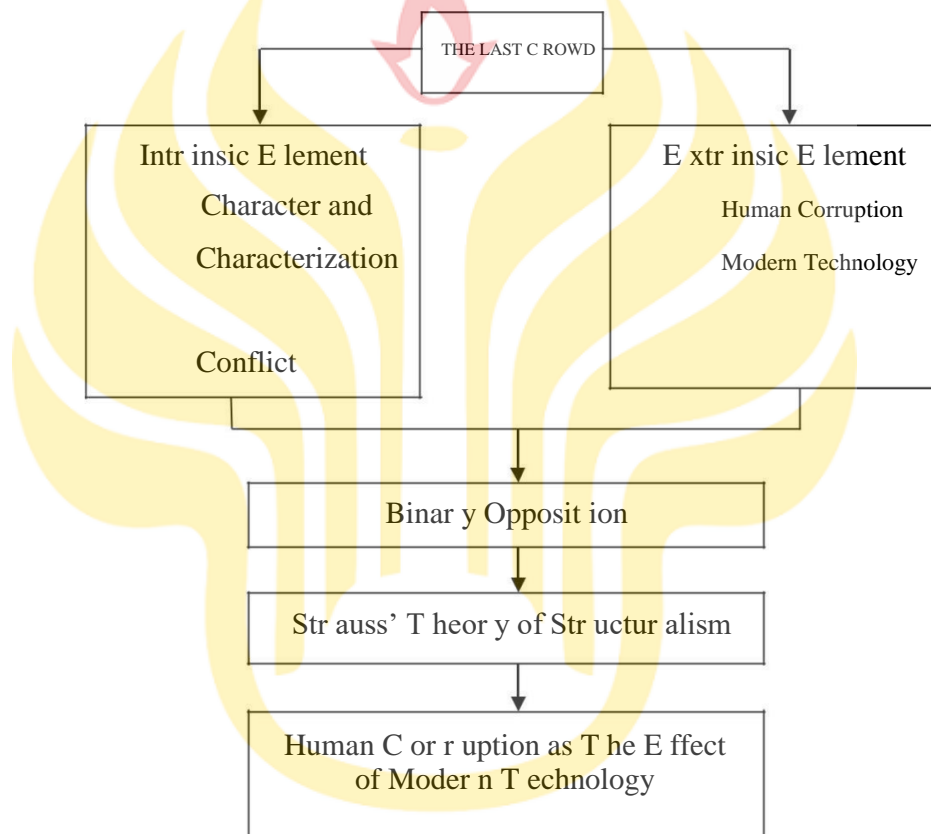
2.3. Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework used in this study is based on the library research which includes reading of literature and reading related materials such as journals, articles, essays, dictionaries, and theoretical books. The writer also uses theories that are relevant to the study to analyze the data and to answer the statements of the problem. In analyzing the data, the writer combines the intrinsic and extrinsic elements of novel to find the results and interpret it. The intrinsic element covered character and characterization, plot, and conflict. Meanwhile, the extrinsic element consists of human corruption and modern technology. Then, the writer

analyzes these elements using the theory of structuralism by Levi Strauss to
interpret the findings. At last, the writer concludes the main point of the research.
It can be seen in the figure below:

Figur e 2.1 T heor etical Fr amewor k

THE LAST C ROWD

Intr insic E lement
Character and
Characterization

Conflict

E xtr insic E lement
Human Corruption
Modern Technology

Binar y Opposit ion

Str auss' T heor y of Str uctur alism

Human C or r uption as T he E ffect
of Moder n T echnology

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1. CONCLUSIONS

According to the findings and discussion in the previous chapter, the researcher gets conclusions from the research as follows:

The first conclusion is that human corruption as the effect of modern technology in Okky Madasari's *The Last Crowd* due to user discretion for using technology modern. Human corruption is explained through how the characters in the novel use modern technology unwise until it has a bad effect. All the characters are corrupt modern technology because modern technology has the charm of its own to cause addiction. Human corruption is divided into three kind of corruption; corruption in time, corruption in function and corruption in behavior. Corruption in time is when the user uses modern technology all day until forget the obligations. Corruption in function is when the user changes the good function of modern technology to the bad one. Corruption in behavior is when the modern technology can influence of user's behavior. For the corruption in behavior, divided into four behaviors; being ignorance, being arrogant, being strange and being underhand.

The second conclusion is that to what extent modern technology can create human corruption in Okky Madasari's The Last Crowd. It focuses on the main

character, Jayanegara. Jayanegara is the main character who continues his corruption in modern technology until he gets the goals that he wants. It explains more about pseudo-identity on Jayanegara that is divided into two goals; being a winner and being a revenger. Jayanegara changes his identity as Matajaya to become a winner and became an avenger to his father. He starts his new life with pseudo thing, he also gets pseudo results. The success in his new world through the internet is false and transient, in fact, the end result of his pseudo-identity is a failure that is more severe than before. In essence, human corruption gives the effect of corruption that the user does.

5.2. SUGGESTIONS

According to the conclusions that are presented above, the researchers would like to present several recommendations concerning the topic and the future researchers related to the topic:

Corresponding to the novel, Okky Madasari's *The Last Crowd* is a representation of modern technology that is used as a tool to get a new crowd and the best recognition from within the crowd. In the end, without realizing that we are too selfish in utilizing modern technology to change the function of modern technology itself to the detriment of ourselves and even others. This novel is a worth-to-read novel in order to deepen the understanding of the magnitude of the influence of modern technology in lives, especially for the millennial generation.

The issue of human corruption always be an interesting topic to be discussed because it is a form of our reminder that all will produce good results if we utilize modern technology well, and vice versa.

Eventually, the researcher hopes that this research could be useful for the further using the same novel or similar topic with the same theory and approach, applied to this research. The researcher also hopes that this research is a useful reference for research collection in the State University of Semarang, especially in the English Department.
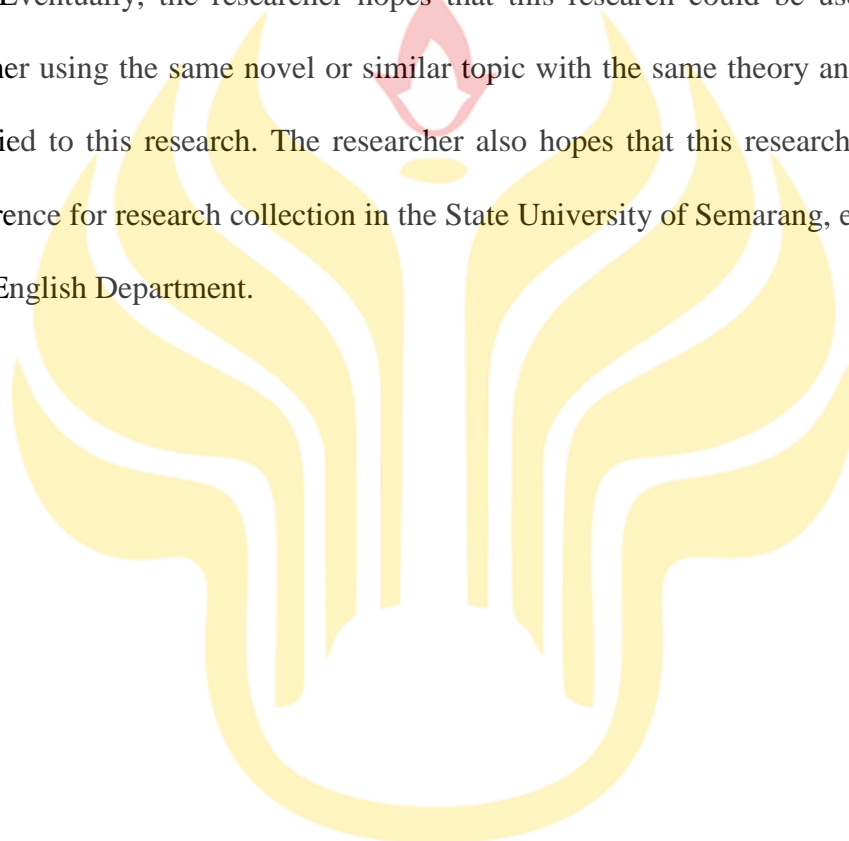
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