

CHAPTER II

Literature Review

2.1 Oppression

Johnson in 2002 stated that for every social category that is privileged, there are one or more other social categories are oppressed in relation to it. He define oppression as a force that try to press upon people and hold them down and block them in their way to pursuit good life. Moreover he describe that privilege tend to open the door for opportunity and oppression tend to slam them shut. Young (2004) recognize oppression as an act of denying other people opportunity to reach their full potential. Oppression mean to create inequality between ruling group and the other group. The ruling group tend to create policies, restriction, and unquestionable norm and habit to limit the other group choice in order to reduce their potential. He also added that people should have a free will to reach their potential in their own way and oppression mean to create a border between ruling group and the other to reach their potential or even make them think they don't have any potential.

In the first time, oppression known as the system of tyranny by the ruling group. Marxist put a highlight on how ruling group create an economy gap between their group and the other. The concept of oppression itself evolving as it keep its presence in everyday process in normal life and many people have new point of view of any other

possible way of oppression. Term of oppression become more fluid, people can be oppressed by any policies, restriction, norm or habit created by ruling group even in liberal society. Difference is exist in any kind of society, such as difference in class, race, gender, sexual orientation, age, religion, culture and language. People nowadays recognize oppression as an exploitation of the any kind of difference in society by dominant social group to maintain and solidify their privileged position in society. From making an economy gap between the poor and the rich, question about hierarchical in sexual ordering, different opportunity for people that based on their race, and so many idea like lookism that put a highlight on how people that fit with social concept of good-looking treated differently from whose who are not has been recognized by people nowadays as an oppression.

2.2 Oppression and Marxism

D'Amato (1999) argue that oppression cannot be understood separately from capitalism, because it shapes and depend upon oppression. Moreover, D' Amato (1999) sum up capitalism is a society based on the exploitation of the many by the few. In capitalist society, capitalists own society productive resources and employ workers to operate these for a wage when capitalists think profits can be made. The relation between forces of production and new relations of production is beneficial for society. Capitalism founded on massive inequality and require various means to oppress and keep the working class and the poor down. The ruling class need to weaken any

opposition in order to gain more profit from the working class, its need to be done to squeeze more profit from the working class

Under capitalism, poor people in lower class are forced to work for living and sell their labour power to upper class, while the upper class enjoy the profit from the labour's product. Capitalism mean to create a gap between the capital (ruling group) and labour (other group) by creating private ownership system of the factory to keep the rich richer and the poor poorer. In result of capitalism system, Karl Marx (1818-1883), German philosopher describe capitalism as social-economic relation between people rather than between people and things. Furthermore, he added that private ownership of the factory in capitalism mean to enrich the capitalists at the expense, the system require to exploit the workers. Marx argue that the characteristic of capital will eventually cause poverty to the working class and will create the social conditions for a revolution. Private ownership in production and distribution is creating a dependence for lower classes to the higher classes, and this condition created by the ruling group. Marx argued that the economic situation, the form of the productive system is the most important thing than all other aspects in the capitalist society.

2.3 Marxism

Marxist theorists tend to focus their interpretations on considering how literary texts depict class oppression, strife, and social inequality to serve critique elements of capitalistic Western life. Marxist theorists also consider how literary texts subvert even overturn ordinary forms of social and political order then it will present new forms of social and political perception and interaction. According to Suseno (2001, p.5) on Sati Nurhotimah thesis, Marxism is an ideology which is different from communism; Marxism is always related to the economic, social, and political concept. Marx argued that dominant ideas are the result of material or economic conditions and he was strongly opposed to reformers who thought that change in ideas can change society.

Based on explanation above the writer can conclude that Marxism is the movement that against the capitalism. Marxism is about the equality within the class therefore the Marxism is tendency to the labor class. It believe that the proletariat can overthrow the bourgeois

2.3.1 Base & Superstructure

Base and Superstructure are two linked theoretical concepts developed by Karl Marx, base refers to the forces and relations of production to all the people, relationships between them, the roles that they play, and the materials and resources involved in producing the things needed by society. Superstructure refers to all other aspects of society. It includes culture, ideology (world views, ideas, values, and beliefs), norms and expectations, identities that

people inhabit, social institutions (education, religion, media, and family, among others), the political structure, and the state (the political apparatus that governs society). Marx argued that the superstructure grows out of the base, and reflects the interests of the ruling group that controls the base. As such, it justifies how the base operates, and the power of the ruling class.

2.3.2 Class

Andrew in 1983 stated that class is those who share common economic interests, are conscious of those interests, and engage in collective action which advances those interests. Within Marxian class theory, the structure of the production process forms the basis of class construction.

Based on explanation above, a class is a group with intrinsic tendencies and interests that differ from those of other groups within society, the basis of a fundamental antagonism between such groups. For example, it is in the laborer's best interest to maximize wages and benefits and in the capitalist's best interest to maximize profit at the expense of such, leading to a contradiction within the capitalist system, even if the laborers and capitalists themselves are unaware of the clash of interests.

2.3.3 Class Struggle

Class struggle focuses on the struggle of the oppressed class against the oppressor. It focuses on the way the class oppressed face the oppressor. Nurchotimah in 2011 states that in general, economic factor is the major reason of the class struggle happen which is determine high class stratum such as the elite; aristocrats and bourgeois oppressing the proletariat. Rummel (1977) said “Marx’s emphasis on class conflict as constituting the dynamics of social change, his awareness that change was not random but outcome of a conflict of interest and his view of social relation as based on power were contributions of the first magnitude”. Class of struggle is the active expression of the theoretical class of conflict that is looked from any socialist perspective.

Class conflict or Class struggle means social relationships between producers which is the proletariat and the owners of the means of production which is the bourgeoisie, which robbed more value of the work of labor. A class is defined by the ownership of property. Such ownership vests a person with the power to exclude others from the property and to use it for personal purposes. In relation to property there are two great classes of society: the bourgeoisie who own the mode of production such as machinery and factory buildings, and whose source of income is profit and the proletariat who own their labor and sell it for a wage. Seeing the class as a social relation of production between the owners of the means of production and those who sell their labor power in order to live, then the meaning is essentially the class relations of power, namely the power between the bourgeoisie versus proletariat

in controlling the means of production and also political power and socio cultural. In this sense, it does not mean denying the existence of classes based on their location in the structure of production, but look at the structural location as a point of departure to find out how much power the two classes. For example, the existence of the working class because basically he does not own and control the means of production, but its position was the result of a process of power struggle between producers and those who looted more value.

2.4 Social Class

Marx. Kraus (2012) states that to Karl Marx, social class was determined by ones relationship to the means of production. Marx saw two classes, capitalists and workers. Capitalists owned the means of production like factories, businesses, etc. and workers labored in them. Other Marxism added a third class: the bourgeoisie, composed of small businessman, experts, and the major professionals like doctors, lawyers, professors. The bourgeoisie shares features with both owners and workers. Capitalist, labor, bourgeoisie are the major three classes that always appear in economic and social systems which several being analyzed. Social class deconstructs Individual in forming their social class category will depend on their abilities; intelligence, salary, pride and social capital. Individuals from relatively upper-class backgrounds, due to their elevated social rank in society and abundant economic.

Social class that interprets class as a matrix of fixed categories in which individuals move up or down while interprets class as group identities shaped by common, shared experiences has been patented. (Wright & Shin, 1988). Structural approaches of class analysis typically measure social class through indicators of socioeconomic status such as income, occupation, and education.

Social class refers to grouping of people who are similar in their behavior based upon their economic position in the public place. (Gherasim 2013: 5) Classifies some characteristics of social class;

1. The same social class individuals have similar behaviors, including the preferences for clothing, housing, furniture, leisure services, mass media etc.
2. Depending on the social class to which they belong, people lower or higher positions in society;
3. A social class that a person belongs is determined by several variables such as occupation, income, wealth, education, etc.
4. People can move from one class to another.

2.5 Social Class in *Harry Potter* Novels

Guðjónsdóttir stated in 2004 that throughout the *Harry Potter* novels heritage is an extremely important factor in determining the social status of people in the wizard

society People are labeled into groups within the society based on their family history that is the blood that runs in their veins. Those that come from old and respected families are those that have the most powerful connections and considered as the dominant group in wizard society. Others that are not from that kind of family or do not share the same idea with them considered as the subordinate group. The books give a strong social criticism by showing how heritage controls the wizard society and where the power lies.

The system of classes in Harry Potter novel described in *Harry Potter and The Order of Phoenix* book. A wizards form the old and respected family in the wizard society and possess the most power, money and the best connections to other influential people called them-self pureblood. The wizards and witches that are pureblood come from old and respected families, often living in mansions that have stayed within the family for a long time, giving an image of them as the aristocracy in the society. The pureblood families are all interrelated since there are very few of them left and the importance is to keep the family pure, stated in the book as the Malfoy family and Black family share a family tree, both among the few old and respected families (Rowling, 2002). That show how this group of people like to keep their blood line with heritage.

Pureblood have extensive connections in the wizard society and some hold important jobs, for example in the Ministry of Magic. It is even indicated that some pay to gain power and get connection in the Ministry, seen when Harry sees Lucius Malfoy, from an old pureblood family mentioned before and later a known Death

Eater. Death Eater is a community of pureblood wizards and witches approve of the ideology the dark wizard Lord Voldemort, that only pureblood and half-bloods are worthy of possessing magical power and others should be eliminated from the society, that kind of movement called blood purity. That idea refer to a wizards who both of their parent possessed no magic power or called muggle-born, they turned out to have magic power somehow. Not all the pureblood wizard shared the same idea about the existence of muggle-born in wizard society. Some of pureblood have marriage and make friend with muggle-born, that kind of pureblood who make a close relationship with muggle-born called blood traitor (Rowling, 2009). Blood traitor will be excluded from the group and considered as the subordinate with the muggle-born.

The other class that exist in wizard society is half-breed. Rowling in his book *Harry Potter and the Order of Phoenix* described Half-breed as a group of people who one of their parent is wizard and the other is a non-human creature that exist in this novel such as giant or goblin. This group faces much discrimination based on their origins. The half-breed shares both of their human and non-human identity in their physical trait. In the wizard society there are not only people with magical power but also a number of non-human creatures that most seem to possess some sort of magical powers. They play different roles in the society yet all have in common the fact that they are placed lower in society than those that are human. Three races are shown in great detail in the books, the house-elves, the goblins and centaurs. Most of these non-human beings form the base of the society. That is, their job is to serve and produce so

that the superstructure, that is the wizards and witches, can go on with their life without any trouble (Rowling, 2000, p.28).

2.6 Five Face of Oppression

Young (2004) recognize oppression as an act of denying other people opportunity to reach their full potential. Oppression mean to create inequality between ruling group and the other group. The ruling group tend to create policies, restriction, and unquestionable norm and habit to limit the other group choice in order to reduce their potential. In the first time, oppression known as the system of tyranny by the ruling group. Marx put a highlight on how ruling group create an economy gap between their group and the other. The concept of oppression itself evolving as it keep its presence in everyday process in normal life and many people have new point of view of any other possible way of oppression. Iris Young in 2004 has classified 5 type of oppression based on the act of oppression.

2.6.1 Exploitation

Exploitation is the act of using people's labor to produce profit without compensating them fairly. Tilly (1998) defines exploitation as powerful, connected people deploying resources from which they draw significantly increased returns by coordinating the effort of outsiders, whom they exclude from the full value added by that effort. Hinson (2006) explain that the gap of the wealthy between owner and

worker can become indication of exploitation. Exploitation used in capitalism to oppress. Capitalism creates social gap in society and cause poverty and misery for people in lower classes. Under capitalism, poor people in lower class are forced to work for living and sell their labor power to upper class, while the upper class enjoy the profit from the labor's product. Exploitation keep the class differences alive, and as the result it keeps the rich richer and the poor poorer.

2.6.2 Marginalization

The other faces of oppression is marginalization. Marginalization is the act of relegating a group of people into lower social standing. Creating border and push a group of people to outer or the edge of society. Marginalization is an exclusion process, it expel a whole category of people to participate in social life. Moreover, Young (2004) argue that marginalization is ways worse than exploitation because the group that are subjected will don't have access to basic resources or even extermination. Marginalization is not only marked by race, young added youth people, elderly, long-term unemployment, single mother, people with disabilities as an underclass people that permanently confined to lives of social marginalization.

2.6.3 Powerlessness

The idea of powerlessness is linked with Marx's theory of socialism where the powerless are dominated by ruling class. The powerless people though so little about themselves and usually indoctrinated by the mind-set of the ruling class. The powerless are dominated by the ruling class and set to take an order without having any right for their self. Freire (1993) believe that powerlessness is the strongest form of oppression. He added that powerlessness make people oppress themselves. Young (2004) connecting Freire's point with Harriet Tubman statement, Tubman once wrote that he would free thousand more African slave in America if they know they were slaves. That connection show that the powerless so indoctrinated by the mind-set of their slave master. Freire (1993) stated that oppressed people may become so powerless until they do not even want to talk about their oppression, which called as Culture of Silence by Freire. At this stage, the oppressed people actually believe that they are naturally inferior to the ruling class. They are taught by the ruling group that their inferiority is a fact of life. The ruling group keep the oppression going by giving the oppressed group negative image of their self. This kind of oppression only can be stopped when the powerless group gain consciousness.

2.6.4 Cultural Dominance

Young (2004) define Cultural dominance as an act that taking the culture of the ruling class and establishing it as the norm and habit. The ruling group have the power to control how people in that society interpret and communicate. Common culture in society is widely accept and the other viewed as inferior or abnormal. People that oppressed by cultural imperialism marked by stereotypes and made to feel not a part of society. The stereotypes define a people, its turn into their identity. The ruling group also determine which culture accept by the society as normal, the other defined as exotic. Dominance in culture allow the ruling group to impose its own interpretation of social life upon all other. The term of cultural imperialism reinforce marginalization and powerlessness.

2.6.5 Violence

Young (2004) argue that violence is the most visible type of oppression. Violence mean an attack that do not need any motive, but intend to damage, humiliate, or destroy the person or their property. Moreover, she argue that people don't need to experience outright violence to feel the threat, verbal harassment that degrades and humiliates also count as violence.

2.7 Characterization

Perrine (1993) defined characterization as an art of creating a character used by the writer to convey several information for the reader. The author have 2 ways to give the information about the character to the reader. There are direct and indirect method. The direct method will explicitly giving the reader any information about a character, this method use by several writer to give a clear description about the character that can lead to a better understanding about the character. The other one is indirect method, this method require the reader to find what's the character look alike from the way it thinks, talk, or act. Sometime the writer give explicit description about the character through other character thought, dialogue, or the way the other character treat the another character.

2.7.1 Direct Method

The writer of the novel has an authority to describe or giving any information about a character in novel directly. Pickering and Hoepfer (1996) classified the direct method into 3 type. The first one is characterization by the use of name, this type use the character name to give the reader any information about the character, arguably this method will give a sharp and clear characterization. The other is characterization through appearance, this type use the character appearance to give the reader further information about the character. Based from the character physical trait and clothes

his/her wear the writer give the reader more information than a brief description of a character can do. The last one is characterization by the author, this method expected to lead the reader to acquire the detail and accurate information about the character. With this method the writer need to describe the character under the superficial level. The writer will need to give comment about the character appearance and explain about the character thought and feeling.

2.7.2 Indirect Method

Pickering and Hoeper (1996) argue that indirect method is the beautiful and dramatic way to giving the reader several information about the character. This method will require the writer to step aside and let the character introduce itself to the reader through their dialogue, thought and act. This method also allow the other character reveal another character information through their dialogue, thought and act. There are some indirect method characterization classified by Pickering and Hoeper:

1. Characterization through dialogue, this method divided into 2 ways. There are whether the dialogue is about what the speaker say or identify of the speaker.
2. Characterization through the situation and place of the dialogue, the location and situation of the conversation can reveal some information

about the character. The place or the situation where the conversation held can become a clue or implicit information about the character.

3. Characterization through other character's utterance, other character's utterance also can become the information about a character
4. Characterization through mental quality, mental quality can become the information about the character.
5. Characterization through the pitch, stress, dialect and words, these aspect on how the way a character speak can become the source of information of the character. From that aspect the reader can know about class, origin, etc.
6. Characterization through character action, character action can described their physical and emotional condition pretty well. A little action the character do like gesture also count as an information about the character.

2.8 Novel and Fantasy Novel

Novel is one of the most famous literary work. Mario Klarer (1998) stated that literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression. Novel is the literary work that written by author to express and to convey an idea, mostly base on his/her experience and idea. Milligan (1983) says that a novel is a narrative, longer and more complicated than short story. It consists of character, plot, setting, theme, point of view, style and tone. Besides entertaining, novel is also a critic or reflection of the problem

in the real life. The problem itself can be reflected by character in the novel. Childs (2005) Fantasy is one of the genre of novel which its primary element of the novel contains supernatural and magical phenomena.

2.9 Harry Potter novel series

The story of Harry Potter begins as he is about to celebrate his eleventh birthday. Up until that time, Harry's birthdays have come and gone like any other day, they have been nothing worth celebrating. Harry has lived in a cupboard under the stairs in his Uncle Vernon's and Aunt Petunia's house. He has never received a birthday present worth remembering. His very few possessions have been the hand-me-downs of his cousin Dudley. Harry has never known why the Dursley's have never treated him well. All he knows is that his mother and father died in a car crash and he came to live with the Dursley's when he was just one year old. But all things will forever change on Harry's eleventh birthday. He learns from a letter, given to him by an unknown, very large person named Hagrid, that he is not just a regular person. He learns that like his mother and father, he too is a wizard. Harry's life changes in an instant. The letter he receives is an acceptance and invitation to study at Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. He figures out that he is known as 'the boy who lived' after unexpectedly making the greatest dark sorcerer in the history, Voldemort, disappear when he was 6 months in an encounter that made Harry's parents killed in that accident. After he starts his journey

in Hogwarts Harry learn everything about magic at Hogwarts while Voldemort still try to haunt him to take his revenge. In Harry Potter novel series, Harry constantly have conflict with Voldemort indirectly. Only in fifth book he meet Voldemort and escape from the fight until the last book Harry need to face to face against Voldemort to fight and overcome his biggest fear.

2.10 Theoretical framework

This study focus on find out how J.K Rowling portraying oppression issue in her *Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's* and *Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secret* novel. This study will try to find narration that indicating oppression toward characters in the story of the novel and as the data. This study will try to find how the issue of oppression portrayed in the story of the novel by classifying the data based on Iris Young's Five face of oppression and then try to draw a conclusion on how the oppression portrayed in *Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's* and *Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secret* novel.