THE DESCRIPTION OF SICILIAN ELITES TOWARD THE LOCAL GOVERNANCE AS REFLECTED IN *THE SICILIAN* NOVEL

A FINAL PROJECT

Served as the Part of Fulfillment of That Condition to Obtain a
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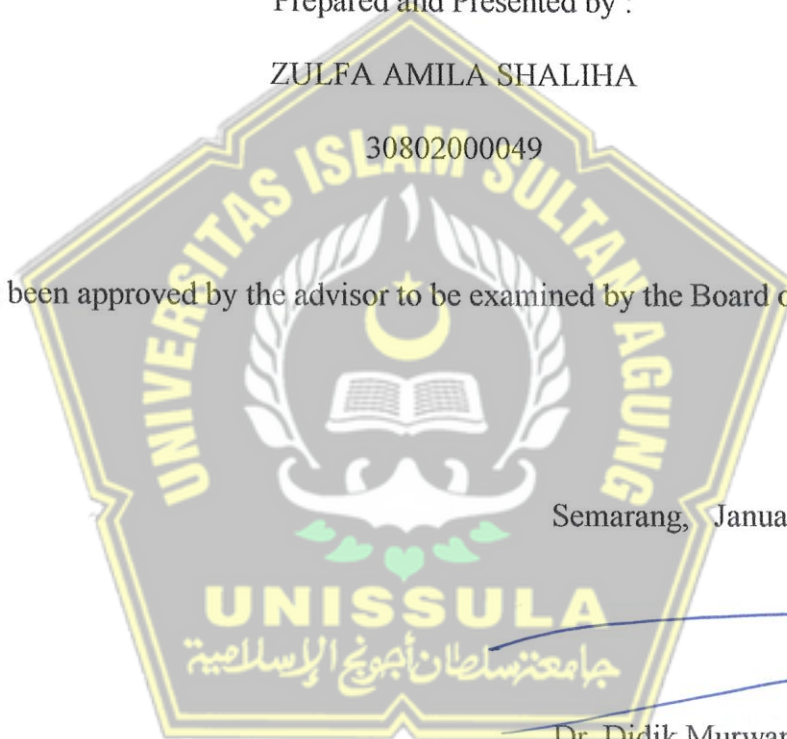
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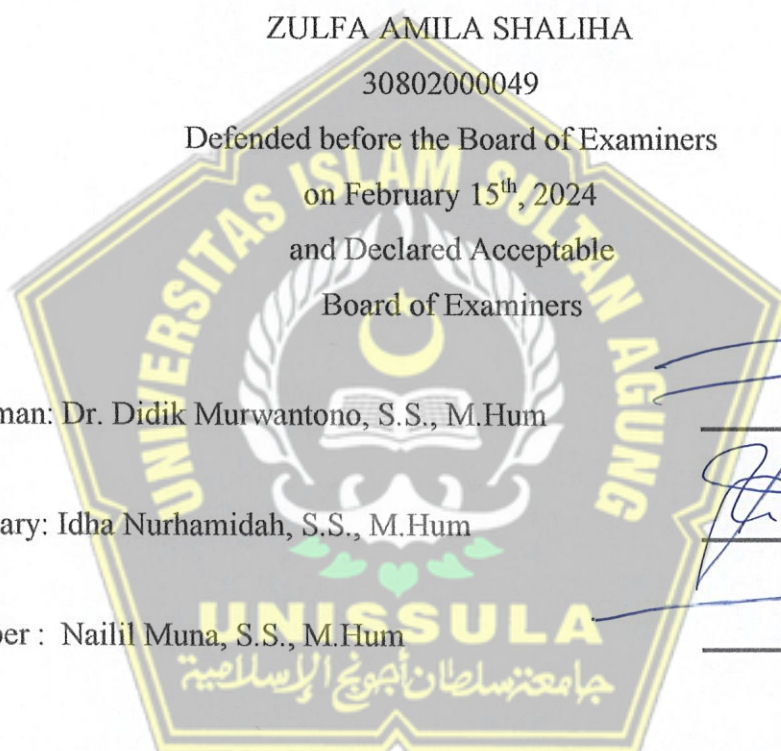
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As a result of this thesis, the Author declares that her undergraduate thesis does not contain the works or part of the works of other people, except those cited in the quotations and the references, as a scientific paper should. Suppose her statement is not valid in the future. In that case, She agree to accept an academic sanction in the form of revocation of her paper and her degree obtained from that paper.
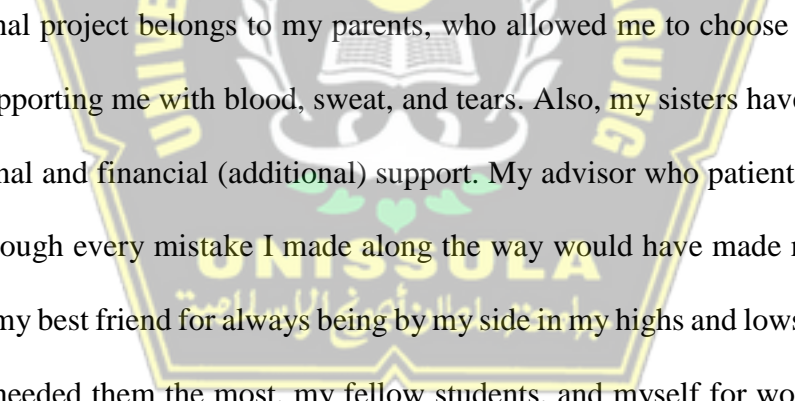
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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

All this time, the young man longed for love more than power. Now, he truly realized that power must come first.

Turi Guiliano (The Sicilian)

This final project belongs to my parents, who allowed me to choose my life path, thus supporting me with blood, sweat, and tears. Also, my sisters have become my emotional and financial (additional) support. My advisor who patiently guided me even though every mistake I made along the way would have made me who I am today, my best friend for always being by my side in my highs and lows every single time I needed them the most, my fellow students, and myself for working hard to reach my goals in finishing my study.

ABSTRACT

Shaliha, Zulfa Amila. 30802000049. *The Power of Sicilian Elites Towards the Local Governance as Reflected in The Sicilian Novel*. Final Project English Literature Study Program. Faculty of Languages and Communication Sciences. Sultan Agung Islamic University. Supervisor: Dr.Didik Murwantono, M.Hum.

As the data of the research describe about the influence of political elites and authority is the prominent issue in this novel. This research aims to explain the existence and influence of Elites on the development of regional government in Sicily, not only from regional autonomous owners but also from mafia and rebel farmers.

This research was under the descriptive qualitative method supported by the Powercube theory from John Gaventa. It analyzed the primary data of the *Sicilian* novel including monologues, dialogues, and narratives along with the secondary data from books, article, and online sources. By reading the novel several times and finding out the key words, then the researcher used them in analyzing the data with the Powercube theory and wrote the citations in appendixes.

The results of this research is the existences of the Elites and the rulers in running regional government in the novel are reflected in the analysis of hidden forms, invisible forms, closed spaces, and local levels.

Keywords*: the sicilian, elites, powercube theory, local government*

INTISARI

Shaliha, Zulfa Amila. 30802000049. *Kekuatan Elit Sisilia Terhadap Pemerintahan Daerah yang Tercermin dalam Novel Sisilia.* Program Studi Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa dan Ilmu Komunikasi. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung. Pembimbing: Dr.Didik Murwantono, M.Hum.

Hasil dari penelitian menunjukkan pengaruh elit politik dan autoritas merupakan isu yang menonjol dalam novel ini. Adapun tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menjelaskan eksistensi dan pengaruh elit terhadap perkembangan pemerintahan daerah Sisilia. Bukan hanya dari pemilik otonom daerah, namun juga mafia dan petani pemberontak.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif yang didukung oleh teori Powercube atau Kubus Kekuasaan dari John Gaventa. Penelitian ini menganalisis data primer novel Sisilia termasuk monolog, dialog, dan narasi serta data sekunder dari buku, artikel, dan sumber online. Dengan membaca novel tersebut beberapa kali dan mencari kata kuncinya, kemudian peneliti menggunakannya dalam menganalisis data dengan teori Powercube dan menuliskan kutipannya pada lampiran.

Hasil penelitian ini adalah tentang eksistensi elite dan penguasa dalam menjalankan pemerintahan daerah dalam novel tercermin dalam analisis bentuk tersembunyi, bentuk tak kasat mata, ruang tertutup, dan tingkat lokal.

Kata Kunci: the sicilian, elite, teori powercube, pemerintahan daerah

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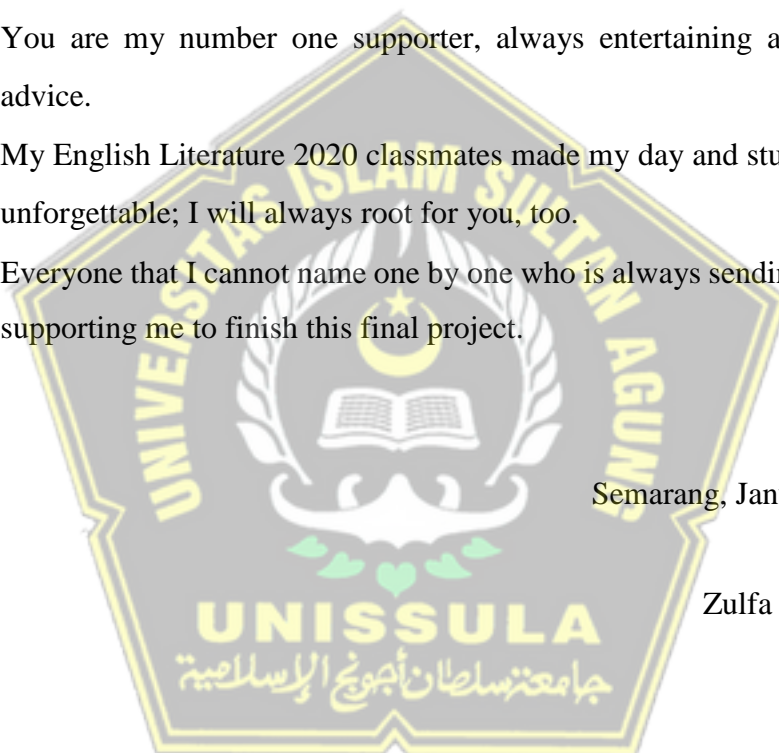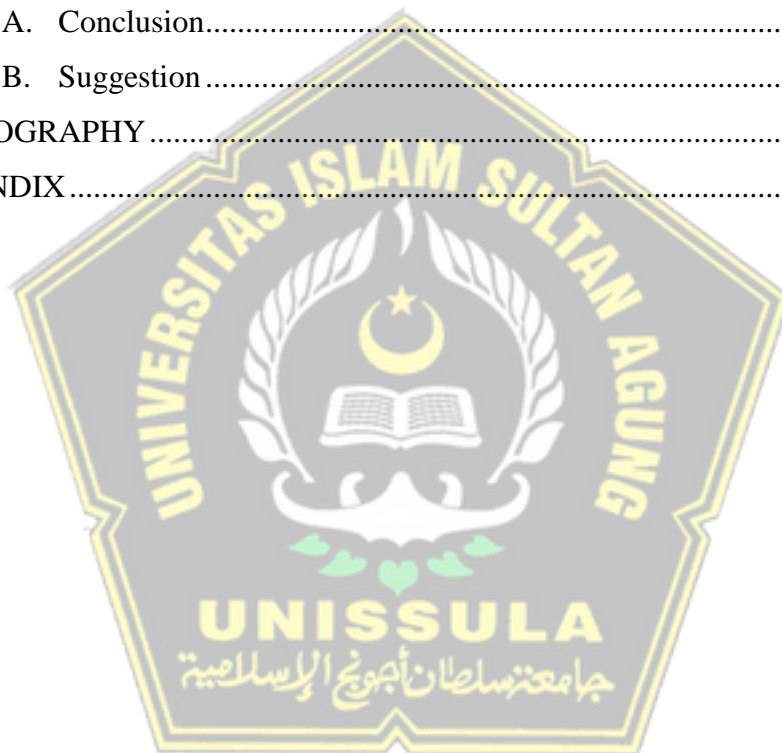Semarang, January 23th 2024

Zulfa Amila Shaliha

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. **Background of The Study**

Literature in various languages comes from Latin, *Literatura*. *Literatura* itself is a translation form of the Greek word; *Grammatics*. *Litteratura* and *Grammatics* are derived from the words *Literatura* and *Gramma*, which mean letters (writing). Historically, the word literature is usually used for matters relating to the context of poetry and grammar. (Curtius, 42)

Literature in modern Western languages means everything in written form, the use of language in written form. In German, the word literature is in the word *Schrifftum* which means everything that is written, and *Dichtung* which means writing that has nothing to do with reality and has aesthetic value. In Dutch, literature is in the word *letterkunde*, which means literature and scientific writing. (Teeuw, 20-22)

From the definition above, it can be interpreted that literature is all writing that has meaning and aesthetic value. Literature also has a close relationship with the reality and creativity of the author. Thus, literary works can be interpreted as an author's fiction of a reality that is happening. According to Ratna (312), the essence of literary works is fiction or arrangement that is in line with reality.

According to Derrida and Culler, literature is a monument apart from spoken language (Teeuw, 33). Although this understanding is not suitable for

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some countries and regions, we can understand that in western countries, literature is synonymous with written language compared to spoken language. Therefore, it is not uncommon for us to find literary works, especially in American countries, in the form of written works, such as novels, short stories and so on.

According to Waluyo (5) Novel is etymologically derived from the word novellus which means new. That is, the novel is a new literary work. The literary work of the novel is a picture of a portrait of life. According to Kosasih (54) Novel is a literary work that presents the problems of the life of one or several imaginative characters.

American literature itself has many characteristics. This is because America is formed from a plurality of Native American culture and various oral and written literature types, which include artistic matters shown by native people in the United States (Lundquist, 3). From this understanding, it can be concluded that every work created and developed by native people in the United States is American literature.

One of the authors of the legendary American literature novel is Mario Puzzo. Mario Puzzo is the great author of many international best-seller works. He won The Academy Award Winning-Trio of Films for his book, which has been successfully filmed. Puzzo also has many New York best-selling books, including *Fools Die, The Fourth K, The Godfather, The Sicilian, The Dark Arena, The Last Don, The Fortunate Pilgrim, and Omerta*. (Sulistyaningrum, 13).

The writer will choose a story from one of Mario Puzzo's best-selling New York Times novels, namely *The Sicilian*. *The Sicilian* tells the true story of Turi Guiliano, a famous crook in Sicily in 1940.

Turi evolved to be a crook after killing an authority officer who attacked him. he flees to the cliffs and become a crook to survive. Turi has ordinances and codes to follow. Half of the gang's profits should go to people experiencing poverty, which is why the public supported Turi and his gang, who have become legendary.

Turi began with an apprehension of the Mafia and the government. Guilliano was later seen by Don Croce, Mafia's strongman. Nevertheless, Turi hates the Mafia and the government who work for him. He was trying to destroy them to help the poor people of Sicily.

The Mafia is a purposefully formed, mighty methodical criminality whose reputation is a generic title for illicit organizations everywhere. The Mafia usually forges deep bonds between illicit gangs with saleable appeals, public officers, politicians, and acquisitions. (Schneider, 129-130) Therefore, mafia networks are accused of being responsible for many murders and bombings.

The story presented by Mario Puzzo in the novel The Sicilian is the social and political conditions of the Sicilian people which cannot be separated from the influence and power of the Mafia. This is based on the social reality that exists in Sicily. In 1896-1901, Mafia repression took place in a massive and structured manner. This mafia repression occurs by involving politics,

crime, the structure of illicit images and their service by police officers (Azarelli, 47).

Mafia and police authorities are two combinations of political Elites that ordinary people cannot oppose. Both parties, the mafia and the police authorities, were Elites who had suppressed Sicilian society at that time.

Supporting Azzarelli's statement, according to Gaetano Mosca (193), political elites is the first group is the ruling group. This first group is always smaller in number, carrying out political functions and monopolizing power to exploit it. This group is commonly referred to as the Elite.

In context of political discourse, Political Elites have significant influence depending on how much authority they have in a particular area. In the context of local politics, political Elites have the power to regulate regulations and their interests. In some cases, political Elites will take legal action to fulfill their interests and those of their groups. (Ellersgaard, et al: 1171)

Thus, it is important to study deeply about how authority give affect to society since not every person can be included in regulate regulation. For literature student, we can use literary review to study about lots of things, including political occurance.

Sadly, in Indonesia, Literacy is not a vital aspect for society. This can be proven from Indonesia's literacy level which is not comparable to developed countries in the world, even though from 1980 to 2020 Indonesia has experienced an increase In fact, in the world of higher education, literacy

majors have rare enthusiasm (Wirachmi, 1-2). There is a lot of data showing that literature majors tend to be less interested than other majors. This shows that the awareness to be literate and to study literature is still very rare in Indonesia.

Not only in college dimension, according to UNESCO, Indonesian not only become dulce in reading literature in a general level. Be it adult, kids and teenagers. Indonesia ranks second lowest in terms of global literacy, indicating that the reading interest among Indonesians is very low. The data suggests that the reading interest among Indonesians is quite alarming, standing at only 0.001%. This means that out of every 1,000 Indonesians, only one person is an avid reader.

They were unaware of what happen within the society, that reading and literature should be the first aspect of the society. In a March 2016 report by the Central Connecticut State University entitled "World's Most Literate Nations Ranked," Indonesia was ranked 60th out of 61 countries in terms of reading interest, just above Botswana (61) and below Thailand (59). (Miller and McKenna, 18)

Sadly, not every people understand that much can be obtained from literature works. in fact, there are many different situations that are in accordance with the times that play an important role in literary works. An example is in social, political, and cultural processes. So, theoretically, the situation that supports the development of this literature is increasingly

influential. Thus, literature is increasingly getting wide enough support (Salam, 26).

Therefore, this thesis is written to support the development of literature in its big role in society, especially in social and political discourses. Thus, people can learn about political and social sciences through many literary works and can be more educated and have more awareness to continue learning and literacy. People could also learn that they would learn a lot from literary work. The study in this thesis is also present to re-emphasize to academics and society the importance of political and literary studies. Using John Gaventa's local Politic theory, we will comprehensively discuss fundamental matters of politics, and that literature and politics are things that still intersect.

B. Problem Formulation

Based on the background of the analysis above, this investigation would examine as follows:

1. How are the existences of Sicilian's Elites in the novel *The Sicilian*?

2. How Sicilian Elites contribute toward the influence of local governance as reflected in the novel *The Sicilian*

C. Limitation of The Study

This study discusses about the form of local politic happened in novel The Sicilian. Including who affect the regulation and how it influence the local governments.

D. Objectives of the Study

There are some purposes of the study as follows:

1. To describe the Sicilian Elites as reflected in the novel *The Sicilian*

2. To analyze the influence of Sicilian Elites in the local politics as reflected in the Novel *The Sicilian*

E. Significance of The Study

Hopefully, this study can help people learning the importance and the correlation of politics and literature. Also help people to learn the form of politics and what's the elements that influence the occurrence of local politics. This study can be used as reference for English literary students who read and have interest with literary study on politics. This study can also make the English students catch the meaning of politics in novel *The Sicilian*.

F. Organization of The Study

There are five chapters in this study. In the first chapter, some subchapters consist of the background of the analysis, problem formulation, limitation of the study, the objective of the analysis, significance of the study, and the last is organization of the analysis. In the second chapter, examinations of interconnected publications consist of a synopsis of *The Sicilian* by Mario Puzzo along with the powercube Theory.

The third chapter includes the research approach of research types and data organization. There are two subchapters; data gathering process and classes of the data; Where the data collecting process consists of reading the

novel, identifying the data, classifying the data, and reducing the data. The fourth chapter consists of finding and discussing the form of politics in *The Sicilian* by Mario Puzzo using The Powercube Analysis and the elements that influence the occurrence. The last chapter is the conclusion and suggestion. In conclusion, consist of the result of the study. And the suggestion is give note and message to the readers.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework is the rationale for investigating a problem that is used to get the truth in research. The theories discussed in this chapter are theories that support the understanding of the problems that have been formulated in Chapter I. The study is presented in novel script. The first part will discuss about the form of local politic in novel "*The Sicilian*", review the forms of Elites, and the local politic phenomenon and study of Powercube Theory. The last would be the conceptual framework of research

The phenomenon of local politic has a significance relation with Powercube theory. The Powercube theory examine the element of local politic precisely. This theory will help to find the form of local politic reflected in the novel *The Sicilian*. Thus, the objective of the study for this final project is to describe the Sicilian Elites as reflected in the novel *The Sicilian*.

A.1. Definition of Local Government

Politics consists of government-chosen interests, favors, and honors, or the rules laid down for their allocation by other social institutions. Local politics is political activity at the local level, not national politics. Local authorities themselves are the political branch of the national administration. Local authorities serve those who are 'local' in character, meaning that their powers are limited. In almost all cases, local authority powers receive power laws from national or local governments.

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On the other hand, local government is a concept that holds various aspects as a political mechanism for governance from the most basic level. Local government is a multi-dimensional concept involving local communities' participation as decision-makers. Multi-dimensionals that all politics include social, economic, geographic, legal, and adm, administrative aspects. Various aspects of this dimension are vital to meet the needs of a democratic society. Therefore, local politics plays a significant and integrated role in democratic governance. (Tonwe, et al, 66)

There are many definitions of local government by different writers. However, The Cambridge (UK) Conference on Local Government in Africa and the United Nations Conference at the Hague on Administrative Aspects of Decentralization in 1961 adopted the United Nations definition. Thus, The United Nations Office for Public Administration defines local government as (Tonwe *et al.*, 67):

A political subdivision of a nation or (in a federal system) state is constituted by law. It substantially controls local affairs, including the powers to impose taxes or exact labor for prescribed purposes. The governing body of such an entity is elected or otherwise locally selected.

A.2. Local Politics In Sicily

Explaining about local politics in Sicil in 19th century could not be separated with the existence of Mafia. Though the first existence of mafia is in 1860s, and become well-established by 1885, the major expansion of mafia

power within local government in Sicilia did not take place until the early of 1890s.

This was preceded by the rise of the first mass socialist movement in Italy, *Fasci dei Lavoratori*, that demands for better pay, long term security, land redistribution and lower taxes. This demands cause massive drops in agricultural output and increase hardship for peasant. Because of the weak state and inability to counter the socialist movement, landowners and agricultural estate turned to mafia. (Acemoglu et al., 538)

The mafia in Sicili helped landowners and agricultural estates to protect their land from the fasist. Mafia then become extremely dangerous and invisible because it become second, even first, instrument of local government. Dickie described this recognitions as:

Over the 60 years and more that followed the flowering of the Fasci movement, mafiosi would intimidate and murder countless socialists, Communists and trade union leaders — so many, in fact, that it came to seem as if the Mafia's very purpose was to batter the organized working class in the countryside into submission. (Dickie, 136)

Not only favoring a job protecting the landowners, Mafia expans their power into actual legal authorities. For example, taxes. Local authorities have discretion in making decisions such as collecting taxes. Therefore, local politics or authority consists of more than local political activities that intersect linearly with national politics. therefore, local authorities need more

choice in local government units when it comes to electing certain office holders or implementing public policies.

Ironically, Sicily's local authorities did not choose 'legal' office holders. Instead, Sicily in the 1890s exercised public policy in the presence of the Mafia and other political governments associated with it, wrote a police officer who reported to the Ministry of Interior named Michele Lucchessi in the early 1890s. This statement made by Luchessi certainly raises various questions which eventually become historiographical debates about the history of the Mafia. In particular, this policy relationship leads to a repressive relationship between crime and politics, the construction of the image of criminals, and their use by police authorities, whether consciously or not (Azzarelli, 46).

This matter is a central and fundamental issue in historical debate. Unfortunately, scholars traditionally focused on the history of repressive law in the liberal Italian era, even though the relevant literature is relatively recent. Thus, there are limited studies about facts of the relations between Sicilian government and Mafia.

Recently, academic interest in the operational aspects of Italian crime police has increased. Moreover, the relationship between the 'construction of crime' in political, social, and cultural imagination and repressive practices towards the phenomenon of the established enemy (Mafia) has also been intensified (Benigno, 108).

John Dickie, one of the scholars, could not be more agree to presence of mafia in Luchessi's statement. There are indeed, a deep entwinement between criminal bands, commercial interests, public authorities, and politicians following Italian unification; the mafia's adaptation to Sicily's rapid urbanization and entry into mass democratic politics in the 1960s, and its subsequent penetration of the transatlantic heroin trade. (Schneider, 130)

This subject is essential because implicit methodological arrangement will restore police resources to their institutional, social, political, and cultural history in the future. Therefore, many studies have analyzed police documents as evidence of the interrelationship between criminal manifestations and the functioning of the repressive apparatus. In this way, efforts can be made to develop public order in a country where the public civil police, *Pubblica Sicurezza* (Public Security), have to deal with delinquent phenomena that are difficult to categorize within the existing normative framework (Azzarelli, 49).

Although it is undeniable that a critical aspect of the interconnection between criminal phenomena and repressive apparatus is preventive policies, administrative rules such as through court actions, arrange control of individuals and groups considered dangerous. Historiography, however, can accurately reconstruct the evolution of these systems and the implications created. Therefore, in this introduction, we need to underline the issues historians have studied.

A.3. Elites Group

Before the term Elites was widely used, the concept had been envisioned by Plato (380-360 BC), that a country was ruled by a philosopher-king (a king who was more educated than the others). Whereas the predecessor of classical Elites theory, Niccolo Machiavelli, used terms such as *'nobility'*, *'aristocrat'*, *'the almighty'*, interchangeably to describe social Elitess (Machiavelli, 2-56).

In his book The Prince, Machiavelli even stated that a leader (prince) must be loved as well as feared, must have advisers, his best fortress is the loyalty of his people, and it is legitimate to use pain for order purposes (Korom, 390). However, the definition of Elites alone cannot be interpreted from just one figure. There needs to be an in-depth study to fully understand the definition and characteristics of Elites.

The theory of Elites power itself has analyzed how Elites stability persists in institutions and social life over a relatively long period of time. The analysis applies to the Weberian model of bureaucracy and the 'command post', where the hierarchical structure is different and bureaucrats hold executive power (Davis and William, 36).

However, Classics Elites theory first emerged from fascist Italy in *The Rise and Fall of Elitess Pareto* book (1991), *Mosca* (1960) *The Ruling Class* by Albertoni and Goodrick, Aron, and Hartmann. These three figures, Pareto as well as Mosca, argue in their book, it is common place and natural for

social and human organizations to become rulers and other classes (Gearon, et al, 8).

According to Vilpredo Pareto, Elitess are prosperous people who can regale elevated standings in society. Generally, the Elites come from the same class, namely rich and intelligent people who have advantages in mathematics, moral character and others. Therefore Villpredo Pareto divides society into two classes (Ramadhani et al, 4-8):

1. The upper layer comprises the ruling Elites (government-people Elites) and the non-government-people Elites (businessmen, mafia).

2. The lower layer, namely non-Elites.

In the other hand, According to Mosca, the ruling class is not determined by ownership of the means of production just as theory of socialism by Karl Marx. Mosca argues that property ownership and organized minority groups (political groups) are more vital and fundamental to becoming Elitess.

Mosca also stated that there are different forms of minority and majority groups. Minority groups have a more organized form and structure and tend to impose their will on the majority. While the majority group is usually disorganized and will be the party that takes orders (Mosca, 52-53). We can conclude that Elitess are not only figures of the state apparatus. The mafia and people who own property, landlords, and small organized groups can also be called Elitess.

However, the Italian Criminal Organization had come under national pressure from the Italian government. Anti-mafia legislation has dealt with several aspects of mafia power. For example, control over international routes of opium trade, human trafficking, importation of illegal weapons and disposal of toxic residues. The Italian government makes it difficult for the mafia to run their business (Scalia, 283)

One of the most famous Italian criminal organizations namely Costa Nostra has been active in other fields besides business. They have been actively involved in the economy, politics and finance since their inception in the 19th century. Moreover, the Costa Nostra is a party that has significantly influenced the culture and society of Sicily (Scalia, 284).

The relationship between politicians and the mafia is also inevitable. It is the noblemen and political protection that makes the Italian criminal organization, Costa Nostra, still have power in Sicilian society (Santino, 28). From this we can conclude that people who become Elitess in a country do not have to have structural positions. As stated by Mosca, there are Elitess who do not belong to the structural government of a country, as well as having a small political group.

A.4. Powercube Theory

The Powercube is a theory developed by John Gaventa. Generally, this theory is about an individual or group that controls another individual and group. Practically, This theory is an inventive ideational instrument that can be utilized to understand and analyze how power operates in government,

associations, and social connections. This theory also integrates a multi-faceted system to the manifold proportions of power with a spatial mapping of these power relations' various spaces and levels. The Powercube theory can support those toiling to exacerbate participation and transition power relations to specify relevant strategies for precise contexts and junctures. (Gaventa, 7)

The Powercube theory is a framework to propose an analysis of the three dimensions of power: level, space and form, and where the relationship exists between the three theories. First, the level dimension which consists of global, national and local.

1. Form of Power

The form dimension of the powercube highlight on how power manifest itself in different form, which Gaventa (9) identifies as the invisible, the hidden and the visible power.

a. The Visible Power

Contestation over tangible interests in public spaces or decision-making arenas is the visible form of power. These arenas may include legislatures, local government bodies, local assemblies, and consultative forums. However, this power may also be exercised within organizations, social movements, or other spaces for collective action. (Eyben, 1)

In the other hand, the public can observe the contestation of power and the preparation of policies in plain view. In the context of local politics, the Village, in particular, the contestation for the

functions of Village head and the process of drafting the money-draft at the Village are the example of a case that is often mentioned. (Gaventa, 10-12)

The three ways to challenge visible power are through lobbying, public advocacy, and mobilization, which can be used to articulate significant voices in official decision-making channels.

b. The Hidden Power

Hidden power is power or authority used for personal gain. In order to maintain the continuity of power, obstacles and distractions are needed that can block people's participation. in hidden power, the people can still carry out aspirations, complaints, and even investigations outside the structural channels. (Gaventa, 11)

However, the good part is that the society in this state of power knows that they were being mistreated. They still have the ability and will power to challenge the status quo. Thus, strategies to escape from this type of power is to focus on strengthening people's voice and capacities to speak out. (Schattschneider, 71)

c. The Invisible Power

The worst state of power for the society point of view is the invisible power. Because it is far-less visible and leads to the loss of public awareness because values and ideology drug them. The invisible power also more hegemonic and ideological. (Gaventa, 12)

While people are unaware to their rights and, therefore, their ability to speak out, more aware people should do awareness raising, adult education, participatory research to increasing society's knowledge and using media as effective communication and awareness methods.

2. Spaces Of Power

The power rooms are also divided into three. the spatial Dimension or spatial dimention talks about spaces consisting of (1) enclosed space, (2) permitted space (3) created space or claimed space.

a. Closed Space

Closed Space means that there are spaces occupied by hidden actors, while their accomplices are the Village government's bureaucratic apparatus. At the same time, the community does not know the figure or group of people behind their Village's government.

However, the occupies space by hidden actor is considered as necessary because Closed Space analysis involve big issues. Such as trade, macro economy or finance policies. These regulation have significant impact on people's live. Thus only a vies people with capabilities could decide the regulation. (Gaventa, 15-16)

Transparency could help society to get their rights of information and disclosure as well as public accountability to access what was the elites decide.

b. Invited Space

Allowed space is regulated for local community participation in regional political processes. Those involved in the permissible space process usually consist of the government and civil society representatives from religious leaders or community Elites, a collaboration between state and socio-economic Elites. (Hinson, 2)

Strategies to strengthen participation in invited spaces is getting knowledge and expertise on key issues and regulation, as well as mastering the science of public speaking, compromise and negotiating. (Gaventa, 16)

c. Created Space.

This space is outside the local government which is inspired by the local people themselves, in which there is an organization or social movement in the area to hold debates, discussions, advocacy and resistance. (Gaventa, 17)

3. Level of Power

In analyzing this level of power, there are relations between every state of level. For example, the aspects of the political economy of local government, the issue of forced land taking by the government because for economic interests where the main investors are global agents, it is not enough to just read local political realities, but also global and national political constellations. (Eyben, iv)

a. The Local Level

Local level in a state is a power of a person or a group of people with the ability of changing power within the specific area in a nation. (Gaventa, 20) However, In argumentations about which level is the most important, activist and scholar have long debates and finally choose that changing power must begin locally. Because, local area is everyday life where people are able to act.

Not only that, Local level is sub-national decision making arenas that hold critical points of power. Because, they are holding critical points of laverage for holding and challenging power. However, in federal systems, the local level is very important since they are their own decision-making bodies. (Gaventa, 20)
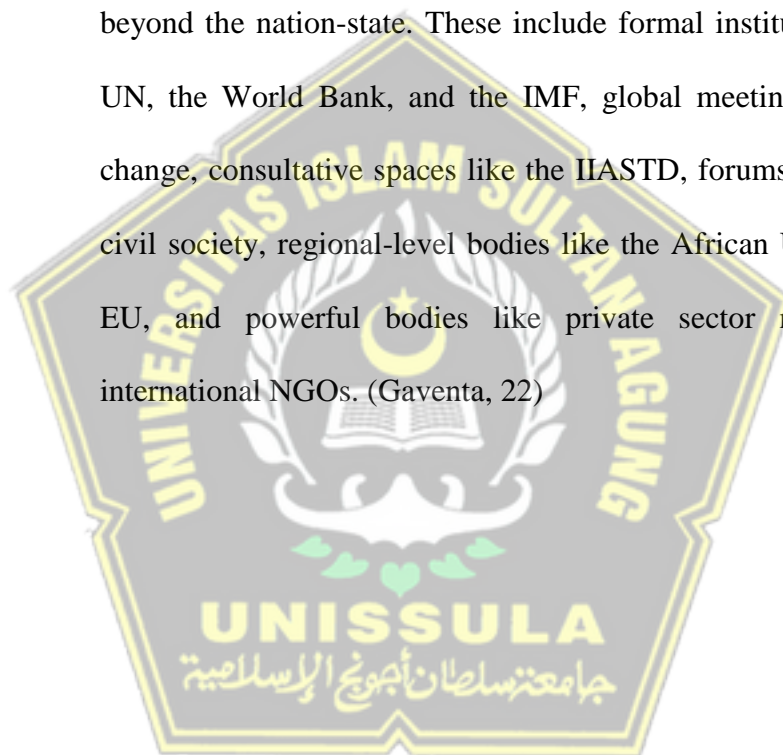
b. National Level

National level of government is a power of a person or a group of people with the ability to regulate and change the administration within a sovereign country. A person or a specific group of person wouldn't have the power of national level if they were not being approved by another country or does not have the conditions needed to be a sovereign state.

Some argue that national government is the most significance area for change because it pften represent citizens in a global arenas; these were important for a international treaties.

c. Global Level

Global level is a power of a person or a group of people with the ability to regulate and change the administration within more of 2 sovereign country or nation-state.

Globalization and new global governance have created numerous formal and informal spaces for participation and influence beyond the nation-state. These include formal institutions like the UN, the World Bank, and the IMF, global meetings on climate change, consultative spaces like the IIASTD, forums organized by civil society, regional-level bodies like the African Union and the EU, and powerful bodies like private sector networks and international NGOs. (Gaventa, 22)

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter explained the research method of this study. The research presents four subjects: Types of Research, Types of Data, Data Collection method, and Analyzing Data and Reporting Findings.

A. Type of Research

This research used a qualitative method to discover a text's content, meaning, structure, and discourse. Qualitative method, however, encompasses all forms of social inquiry that rely primarily on non-numeric data in the form of words, including all types of textual analyses such as content, conversation, discourse and analytive analyses. It aims the understanding of human action by describing essential characteristic of social objects or human experience. (Jackson, et al, 23). However, this study uses the Novel *The Sicilian* by Mario Puzzo as its study object. Thus, it relies exclusively on text as a primary data source.

B. Types of the Data

Primary and secondary data are categories for this data. Primary data refers to the main information providing first-hand resources related to the object of the study. The primary data in this study were dialogues and narration written in the Novel *The Sicilian* by Mario Puzzo. The secondary data in this study included a range of scholarly writing related to local politics from articles, journals, books, and textbooks related to the study. These sources were

carefully preferred to sustain resolutions and clarify prior data in the investigation technique.

C. Data Organization

C.1 Primary Data

C.1.2 Reading The Novel

In this stage, the writer required several times to read the novel. The first reading process was a quick reading. The writer used quick reading to find general knowledge, such as identifying the characters and understanding the theme, conflict, and plot. The following quick reading was close. The writer used close reading to see the object of the study in this novel from a Socio-historical Analysis perspective. This method allowed the writer to read the Novel critically in order to present a more objective perspective

C.2 Secondary Data

The secondary data in this study included a range of scholarly writing related to John Gaventa's theory from articles in a journal and research book. These sources were carefully preferred to sustain resolutions and clarify prior data in the investigation technique. They were from articles, books, and other on-line sources

C.3 Identifying Data

This step aimed to discover some elements of the object that will be studied, The primary which was from the Novel, and the secondary data from

a scholarly article would be identified by highlighting, allocating codes, and spotlighting some features of the object that connected to the issue.

C.4 Classifying Data

The writer used an appendix as a table to identify the data. The appendix provided some columns such as numbers, data, form of the data, minutes, type/answering problem formulation, references, and comments. It was used to answer the problem formulation stated in this research.

C.5 Reducing Data

After identifying and classifying the data, the data were reduced into a smaller number. The purpose of reducing the data was to simplify and reduce some less critical data or weak data in answering problem formulation.

D. Analyzing The Data

This section consisted of data analysis and reporting. The purpose of data analysis was to provide very clear information from the data. This study used descriptive analysis data as the type of data. The strategy was to describe, assess, and understand all the facts using descriptions. The writer red the script (*The Sicilian*) more than 5 times, then she looked for the correlated scripts, dialogues or even narrative to find the form of Elites and politics in novel *The Sicilian*.

The qualitative technique was a technique for examining the data for this investigation (Jackson, et al, 23). Qualitative data in this study were analyzed by using a political approach. This study used primary data from the Novel and secondary data from articles, journals, books or e-books, websites,

and previous studies. This study used *The Sicilian* by Mario Puzzo as the object of the study. This study was going to analyze local politics that will be analyzed using the theory of Powercube Analysis by John Gaventa. The analysis and findings are reported in Chapter IV.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of findings and discussion about the influence of Sicilian Elites on the Sicilian government as reflected in the novel *The Sicilian*, using the theory of the Powercube by John Gaventa to answer the formulation of the problem. This chapter focuses on the analysis of power depicted in various scenes and characters and the explanation of Mario Puzo as the author. This chapter has two sub-chapters consisting of the power of Sicilian Elites in contributing toward the development of local governance and the existence of Sicilian Elites toward the running of local governance as reflected in the novel *The Sicilian.*

A. How Are The Existence of Sicilian Elites In The Novel *The Sicilian*

A.1 Form of Power Analysis

This text discusses the different forms in which power manifests itself, as classified by Gaventa into the visible, hidden, and invisible dimensions. (Gaventa, 9) Through analysis, it is revealed that the presence of Sicilian elites in the novel *'The Sicilian'* can be attributed to the hidden and invisible power dimensions.

A.1.1 The Hidden Power

The existence of Sicilian Elites in the novel the Sicilian can be seen with hidden power analysis. Hidden power appears when someone uses power to defend their vested interests and maintain their power and privileges. Usually, they create barriers to reduce participation rates,

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alienating vital matters or issues from the public arena. They also control backstage politics, to which most parties have no access (Gaventa, 4).

It is stated in the novel *The Sicilian* that Turi Guiliano as well as the government manifest their power using the hidden power. They protect their own political goals and interest to defend their place at social and political hierarchy.

"Turi Guiliao has a sacred letter. In the sacred letter, there is evidence that the government in Rome and certain officials have been helping him for years to commit crimes with their own political goals. "If the document were made public, the Christian democratic government would fall, and communist socialists would rule Italy." (p.15)

This paragraph contains explanations from Mario Puzzo about issues in the novel. Don Groce collects essential people to find Turi Guiliano. They were doing so because Turi wrote all his transactions with the local government to expedite his goodwill for the Sicilian People. On page 38, it is explained that Turi wrote down all his secrets with Don Groce, the Government in Rome (local), and the final truth about Portella Della Ginestra. "All the secret secrets with Don Groce, with the government in Rome, and the final truth about Portella Della Ginestra. If all that is announced, the government will fall,..." (p.38)

Conversely, the government he works with agrees to work with him only to fulfill their interest. However, this action was all backstage, confirming that this is a sign of hidden power.

According to Gaventa (18), Hidden forms of power are used by vested interests to maintain their power and privilege by creating barriers to participation, excluding critical issues from the public arena, or controlling 'backstage' politics.

In page 23 novel *The Sicilian,* Don Groce Malo is maintaining his power indirectly by protecting his assassin (Stefan Andolini) with powerful documents that allows him to go everywhere within Sicily without getting stopped by the carabinieri or the local police.

"Michael watches Andolini show his documents to the police. He saw a special letter with a red border that he knew was only issued by the Minister of Justice in Rome. How did someone like Andolini have such powerful documents?" (p.23)

Stefan Andolini in The Sicilian is a person with a high position. He is a bandit and trusted assassin of Don Groce Malo. Few know that Stefan Andolini is a powerful Capo di Capi or Friend of Friends. Even though he was on Salvatore Guiliano's side in the future, Don Groce once ordered Stefan Andolini to kill Guiliano.

To hide Stefan Andolini's identity from the security check of the Carabinieri, Don Groce provided him with a 'red line document.' The letter with a red border that was only issued by the Minister of Justice in Rome is a letter that allows the owner to walk around without having their identity checked. This is a high-level right, considering that the Carabinieri is a very detailed and fierce military police in Montelepre.

A.1.2 The Invisible Power

According to Gaventa (13), invisible power occurs when Elites take over too significant societal influence. Helpless people do not realize that their rights have been stolen. The knowledge about these specific facts is so tiny that they accept them without taking any challenging action. This is the worst level of power occurring in manifestation of power.

The invisible form of power can be seen in page 107 in the novel *The Sicilian.* Marcussi as a poor peasant was so confident tat no one would disturb his mules since it was under the protection of *Capo di Capi* (friends of powerful friends)

"Marcuzzi was taking a convoy of empty mules to be loaded with contraband goods in Castellammare,..... He said cruelly, "You miscalculated,.... and these mules are under the protection of Capo di Capi. Do not be a stupid fool. Just look for other loot" (p.107)

Marcuzzi is one of the poor farmers in Sicily. This paragraph explains that Marcuzzi was carrying an empty mule to be filled with merchandise from the black market. However, Salvatore Guiliano's cousin (Pisciota) blocked his journey.

It has become a common crime for a farmer or small trader to be robbed in the middle of the road when they want to go to the black market. The high poverty rate causes the crime rate to increase in the city

of Montelepre. Therefore, many farmers or small traders entrust their goods to the local mafia or Capo di Capi.

What is essential from this paragraph is how the people of Montelepre, in particular, and the people of Sicily, in general, have entrusted their safety to the mafia or Capo di Capi. They are the ones who cause poverty, crime rates increase, and buying and selling on the black market becomes legal.

People who need to be made aware of their rights. The situation of those whom the Elites has hurt is a reflection of invisible power. Because the energy that dominates them is too great, they depend on the people who have ruined their lives for their lives (read: Don Groce Malo)

On the next page, we explain the law of omerta (the law of silence) that has existed for dozens of centuries in Sicily. "*The greatest crime for Sicilians is to* provide any information to government officials about mafia activities." (p.127) Moreover, activities that leak information about the mafia are considered the most significant crimes. It shows how powerful the Elites mafia influenced the consciousness of Sicilian society. It is the most appropriate example to illustrate 'invisible forces analysis.'

A.2 Spaces of Power Analysis

The concept of 'space' is widely used in literature on power, policy, and citizen action. However, the Powercube approach is a tool designed to examine

the impact of power on citizen action and participation. Gaventa's definition of 'space' typically refers to decision-making arenas and forums for action. (Gaventa, 15) Through the Closed Space analysis, we can observe the power of the Sicilian elite in making decisions and asserting their existence in the Novel *The Sicilian.*

A.2.1 The Closed space

Though many country value the democratic rights to make decisions that affect their lives, in practice, many decision-making spaces are closed. Decisions are made by people that are choosen legally and administratively. It means that public participation is optional in its approval. Only Elites people, capital owners, or government employees with the capability can make policies in closed spaces. (Gaventa, 15).

The issues created from Closed Space analysis usually include essential issues such as trade policy, macroeconomics, and military policy. This problem significantly impacts people's lives, so community participation in decision-making must be limited (Gaventa, 16).

In this analysis, closed space analysis is manifested by Don Groce and The Mayor act in making regulation about economical issues. It is reflected in page 74:

"Farmers have to hand over their produce to central government warehouses,. In turn, the government must sell and distribute these foodstuffs at low prices to the population... Nevertheless, the farmers

hide their produce wherever possible because what they put into government warehouses is apparently controlled by Don Groce Malo and his mayor to be sold in the black market. Residents themselves then have to buy on the black market and break smuggling laws to survive" *(p.74)*

In this narrative, Mario Puzzo has explained well the cunning system implemented by the mafia in collaboration with the local government. A regulation states that every farmer must give their agricultural products to the government. Agricultural product collection should be distributed relatively cheaply to the community. It means that the government provides equitable benefits to society.

In reality, the mayor, as a local government representative, collaborated with Don Groce Malo to loot the agricultural products. They sell their agricultural produce to the black market, which commands higher prices. This results in people violating regulations and buying necessities on the black market. To maintain the status quo, Don Groce increased surveillance with the mayors involved; Page 137: "*Mafia mayors controlled by Don Groce enforce stringent smuggling laws,…"*

This scene shows how closed space analysis works in the land of Sicily. Farmers are asked to hand over the products they produce to government warehouses rather than having them sell their crops directly.

A.3 Level of Power Analysis

In the Powercube theory, Gaventa include the global, national and local power and local level power as the starting point. This will explain how power happen structurally in a administrative dimension (Gaventa, 20). In this analysis, we will use local level analysis to explain how Sicilian Elites make use of their power in Sicily.

A.3.1 The Local Level

Legally, the local level is a strategy for participation in local governance that has been essential for planning, allocating, and monitoring budgets and holding local institutions to account. All strategies and participations related to local Elites are considered local-level analysis. Equally, local-level non-governmental bodies are also crucial for change. (Gaventa, 8)

In this context of analysis, Abbot Monfredi hold essential (read: holy) power in Sicily. It is proven when his holly place is never been bothered by the local institution like carabinieri (local police) or the local government. Even though, his holly place is known as a base for black market traders and smugglers who obviously break laws. (read: closed space analysis, page 35)

"Even though everyone, such as farmers and government officials, knew that his monastery was a base for black market traders and smugglers, he was never disturbed in his activities. Apart from his holy

calling, he felt that he deserved a reward in material form for his spiritual guidance to society." (p.89)

The previous paragraph explains that the abbot Fransisca influenced Mussolini's fascist government. The abbot made release papers for the mafia kidnappers who used him.

The paragraph listed explains that everyone knows that Francisca's monastery often hides kingpins and black market sellers, which is an illegal act. However, because he was among the 'elites' who had exonerated the mafia in the past, he had an inspection-free area in his monastery.

It can be categorized as a strength at the local level because the local government and community recognize Fransisca's strength. It was as if they had an unwritten agreement that the Franciscan monastery was a hiding place that could not be touched by law.
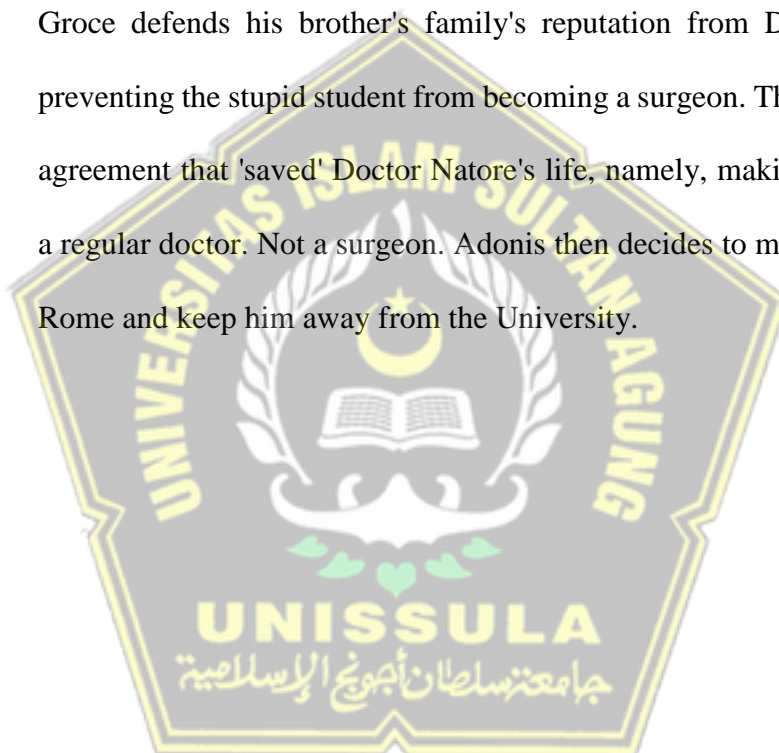
The other analysis of The local level of power is reflected in how university president is deserting other professor in order to satisfy Don Groce Malo. Don Groce Malo have cousins that wated to become a surgeon, but didn't have the capability. It is reflected in page 51 of *The Sicilian.*

"The (university) president's voice dropped to a whisper, "We are honored by Don Groce's visit. His nephew was a medical student, and his professor advised him to resign. Don Groce came and asked respectfully

that we consider the decision. But the professor concerned refused"
(p.51)

Everyone, including the president of the local University in
Parlemo, thought highly of Don Groce's position. Hector Adonis, after
this, answered: "Who is that fool?" (p.51)

On page 55, it is explained that neither party wants to give in. Don
Groce defends his brother's family's reputation from Doctor Natore,
preventing the stupid student from becoming a surgeon. They reached an
agreement that 'saved' Doctor Natore's life, namely, making the student
a regular doctor. Not a surgeon. Adonis then decides to move Nattore to
Rome and keep him away from the University.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSSION AND SUGGESTION

The final chapter in this study is chapter five. Within this chapter, two sub-sections provide conclusions and suggestions based on the discourse presented in chapter four.

A. Conclusion

After analyzing the Novel *The Sicilian,* this research centers on the local politics happened in Sicilia. It includes who the actors behind the local politics are and how the actors can affect the entire political structure in Sicilia. After discussing content in Chapter four, this chapter delves into the manifestation of Powercube Theory within the novel and the practical meaning of local politics experienced by the elites known as the Mafia and Capo di Capi and other government elites.

From these discussions, this study enlightens the first problem formulation; The existence of Sicilian Elites in governments is palpable in the portrayal of the elites, namely The Mafia, *Capo di Capi* (Friends of Powerful Friends), and Rebellious Peasant (Turi Guilliano), reflecting how they use the power and money they have to discriminate against people and to maintain their *Status Quo* in society. The effect itself could be seen in the daily life of peasants, educational circles, and even elite circles.

The research further categorizes the form of political actions using the Powercube Theory depicted in the Novel *The Sicilian* into several parts: Hidden Power Analysis, Closed Space Analysis, Local Level Analysis, Invisible Power

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Analysis, Visible Power Analysis, Hidden Power Analysis, and National Level Analysis. The novel *The Sicilian* depicts these categories through various dialogues and narratives.

B. Suggestion

This study uses the methodology of analyzing Local politics through the lens of Powercube theory to dissect *The Sicilian*. The primary focus of this research is on how Sicilian local politics happened and its significance within the novel. Furthermore, this study proposes potential avenues for future researchers to delve into the analysis of *The Sicilian* from the Powercube Theory perspective, either by examining the elites or exploring the portrayal of another character, like peasants.

In addition, this research encourages further researchers to explore the representation of other power-related theories in novels. Thus, the understanding of 'power' and 'elite' theories can be studied holistically in the future. There are still many things that need to be studied in this theory, whether it is the relationship between each analysis (Form, Space, Level of Power), which forms a cube as a whole, or the actual impact of the analysis.

By engaging with the findings presented in this study and immersing themselves in the narrative of *The Sicilian*, the researcher aspires that readers will realize the importance of holistic learning because much literature is a manifesto of political conflict. Meanwhile, this literature requires study with increasingly new and developing theories. Thus, understanding politics and power among literature students is an exciting topic.

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