

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

American democracy becomes a phenomenon recently, even though America is well known as one of the older countries which is applying the democracy itself. The development happened since long ago in eighteenth centuries. However, it is still very easily to find out the problems of democracy, especially about the real shape of democracy itself. Schedler (1998) explains that the concepts of democratic is still unclear and controversial. Hence, studying democracy is necessary to find out the good resolution toward the existence of democracy in the world, since democracy has spread out and been applied in most countries around the world.

As one of the government systems toward political issues in a country, democracy could be aggressive in expropriating foreign assets, while autocracy could be quiescent (Li, 2005). In short, this phenomenon happened in society from the first time back to the American Revolution in the 1770s. This phenomenon can be tracked back through studying a literary work. The literary work applied as an imitation; simply can be said as a mirror of what happened in society at a particular form. In addition, the "history book," journal, a result of the survey in online forum at the time event has occurred can be used as the represents the fact inside the fiction,

in which is one of the parts in the literary works. As a reflection of the society, literature has functions to give a clear illumination of phenomenon.

There are indeed so many discussions about the American democracy case that are correlated to society's position, especially because the development of immigrant people in America in the 1920s. However, before moving to the step further, it is needed to know about the democracy which is still in a debatable definition.

In general, the ideas about democracy come from the Greeks. The root of the word itself is *demos*, meaning "the people," and *kratein*, meaning "the rule" (Keane, 2004). Then, it simply can be said that democracy is "rule by the people." In other words, it can be defined as the system of rule by the people, defined by the existence of popular sovereignty, political equality, and political liberty.

In fact, most of Western philosophers and rulers before the eighteenth century believed that governing was a difficult art; required the sophistication, intelligence, etc. –certainly not the province of ordinary people. Nevertheless, the government is smoothly disagreed with democracy. The idea that ordinary people might rule themselves represents an important departure from such beliefs (John, 1927). Therefore, the crucial for the concept of democracy is totally about the purpose of government to serve all of its people to know and act with their own values interest.

In addition, there are a lot of civic phenomena through United States history. No mature democracies have ever fought a war against each other. Consequently, conventional wisdom holds that promoting the spread of democracy will promote world peace and security. Based on the “Transcript of Clinton’s Address,” (1994:17) explained that President Bill Clinton made this ambition a central theme of his foreign policy.

In 1920s, since the time of Woodrow Wilson, idealists in the United States have envisioned a global transformation in which peace and democracy are mutually reinforcing. It gives good impact to the global peace. Indeed, over the long run, it is probably true that the further spread of democracy will promote global peace and stability. Unfortunately, there must be a lot of phenomena to gain the global peace through democracy, especially America. Democracy appears as a completely new phenomenon, democratic people feel a kind of fascination towards power, as well as resent or envy (Leboyer, 2014).

The progression of the phenomenon due to the American democracy can be seen from many figures who have written many journals and books toward the American democracy itself. One of the figures is Robert Dahl, a pluralist who sees the liberal democracy in critic way. Dahl’s review of the phenomenon due to the American democracy was totally about the equality. Since the American democracy always cried out about the equality, Dahl reviews about the equality itself.

The first is the moral judgment that all human beings are of equal intrinsic worth, that no person is intrinsically superior in worth to another, and that the good or interests of each person must be given equal consideration (Dahl, 1998).

Dahl states that the equality in democracy must be applied in all social classes –no person intrinsically superior to another. The interests of each person must be seen as the obligation to a government in order to spread out the justice toward society. Unfortunately, it seems that the equality itself was not desirable by most people.

Dahl (2003) asks in his paper entitled “Democratic Polities in Advanced Countries: Success and Challenge” about the equality itself. He asks “we might first ask whether the movement toward greater political equality is necessarily a good thing. Is political equality really a desirable goal?” (63). In fact, in the older American democracy, especially in 1920s, most commonly people do not get their right, especially for the immigrant. There was not any justice for them. The citizens do not want any equality itself. Hence, there appears social condition between the minority and majority.

In addition, the progression of the equality phenomenon due to the American democracy, especially between the 1920s can be seen by the information media at that time. One of the examples comes from Alfonso, in “The New Despotism” The Forum (1924):

Our democracy is a delusion. Though for a while we made real political progress... we have steadily lost ground previously

gained. Today we are earnestly assured that the opinions of a majority, no matter how irrationally arrived at, must of necessity be just and wise; that if only enough people believe a thing to be true it must be true (Alfonso, 1924:4).

Alfonso argued clearly that democracy applied since that time was not far enough with the word delusion. In fact, opinions that come from majority become the main power to decide everything. If the definition of democracy is totally about the voice of all individuals in society, then the question is why still the unseen voice such as the minority itself appears. There is no enough space for the minority such as an immigrant, etc. Overall, these examples suggest that political growth is not a clear sign that democracy is threatened, while economic growth provides no guarantee against democratic reversal (Kapstein and Converse, 2015). There is a contradiction between the basic values of democracy with its assembling through the society.

In addition, conflict that happened above can be categorized as the social conflict since it concerned about the society and environment. In addition for deep understanding, it can be seen through literature. Barnet in Murwantono (2006) has argued that social and literature has strong correlation:

Social condition that happens are possibly more or less is affected by literature... it is also possible that the surroundings (social conditions) are affecting literature, simply said, the events that have been caught up to the history books or an event

that leaves a deep sensations or traumas are possibly affects the literature (Murwantono, 2006:136).

Literature has been known by many people and experts in the world. Klarer (2004:1) says that in most cases, literature refers to the written expression, with the restriction that not every written text can be concluded as the literary work in the more sense to the word. Wellek and Warren (1963:22) state that the term literature would be better if we limit it just to the art and imaginative literature. Then, it can be said that literature is a kind of creative writing from an imaginative mind of writers that has the aesthetic or artistic values as its differentiation from the other written text.

Literature has three general genres. Those are Drama, Poetry and Prose. The word 'prose' comes from Latin *prosa*, which can be translated to 'straightforward'. Edgar V. Roberts and Henry E. Jacob (1995:2) classify it to two form, fiction and nonfiction prose. Fiction is a prose that comes from the imagination of the writer. It includes myths, parables, romances, novels, and short stories. Edgar Allan Poe in his essay "The Philosophy of Composition," says that a short story should be read in one sitting, anywhere from a half-hour to two hours.

Literary work such as short story could be analyzed from many aspects or approaches by some theories that have been provided in the literary theory. One of the approaches in literary theory is psychoanalytic criticism. Newton (1990) argues that psychoanalytic criticism has tended to

concentrate on the relation between a literary text and the psychology of its creator.

Individual Psychoanalysis approach by Alfred Adler is one of some psychoanalytical criticism. His writing has revealed a great insight into depth and complexities of human personality. To Adler, people are born with weak, inferior bodies—a condition that leads to feelings of inferiority and a consequent dependence on other people (Mosak & Maniacci, 1999). Through his theory, Adler wants to persuade people about the fact that each person is unique and indivisible. Thus, individual psychology of Alfred Adler insists on the fundamental unity of personality and the notion that inconsistent behavior does not exist.

Unity and self-consistency is a kind of individual personality that seemingly consistent behavior in the effort of a person (Feist, 1976). Whenever people want to gain something seriously and deal it with an effort, there must be a unity and self-consistency inside those people. Adler (1956) explains that the unity and self-consistency have several ways to the person in operates with it. First is organ dialect and second is conscious and unconscious personality.

The organ dialect expresses the direction of the individual's goal which "speak the language more expressive and discloses the individual's opinion more clearly than words are able to do" (Adler, 1956). It can be shaped as a body language, expression, an action, etc. While for the

conscious and unconscious has been related and could not be separated each other.

We cannot oppose ‘consciousness’ to ‘unconsciousness’ as if they were antagonistic halves of an individual’s existence. The conscious life becomes unconscious as soon as we fail to understand it—and as soon as we understand an unconscious tendency it has already become conscious. (Adler, 1964:163)

Those two elements, unity and self-consistency and also American pluralism democracy are occurring in short story of *The Lost “Beautifulness”* by Anzia Yeziarska. This short story is a kind of story that can be analyzed using Robert Dahl’s reviews on democracy and individual psychoanalysis –this unity and self-consistency approach by Alfred Adler. The short story tells about an immigrant girl from Russian Jewish, Hanneh Hayyeh whom her son involves in American army to struggle in the American dream of democracy. Hanneh missed her son so much. Therefore, she hopes the America can reach for its dream, brings her son back and gives her such kind of freedom and justice. It indicates about the unity and self-consistency appears in Hanneh Hayyeh personality.

In short, Hanneh felt become a pity woman to live in a misery life without her son and live in poor condition under her landlord. She lost beautiful life inside her hearth. She wants to do one things which can reflect the beautifulness itself. Therefore she draws for the kitchen of her landlord. Unfortunately, it gives effect to Hanneh related to the rent that she has to pay five dollars more. Hanneh felt so guilty and disappointed with the

judgment in the court when she pit about it. The judge said that the landlord has a right to raise or even cut off for the rent itself. Hanneh thinks deeply that she does not find any values of democracy in America. She found a bitter life there. Hanneh wants to open the eyes of American that they were blind enough to see such condition where democracy was applied but distinguish between immigrant and local society still appears yet. There was not justice. One researcher found that Hanneh just looking for justice in American democracy.

Yeziarska depicts how something as seemingly innocuous as beauty actually reinforces... marginalizing immigrants who fervently believe in American ideals of democracy and justice but who do not have the means to look or dress like their social betters. (Goldstein, 2007)

In the middle of her conscious about the condition of the failure system in America related to the democracy point of view, Hanneh expresses her own ideal system through her own way. Hanneh wants a beautifulness in life and she puts down it in the picture itself. Douglas Goldstein (2007) argues that Hanneh views beauty not as an end in itself but as a symbol of something she holds more dear, namely the ideals of America.

In addition, in the middle of the short story, the writer argues clearly through Hanneh about the concept of democracy in America. Hanneh fights against a system that allows wealthy land-lords to take advantages ruthlessly of their tenants (Goldstein, 2007). She does not care with every things that

tried to stop her. She thinks about her son, about the future generation of the American people. She worries that it will press deeper the immigrant people. Therefore, she fights against to the system. Those are shown the pluralism democracy together with strong desire and self-consistency to fix an American democracy as reflected in Hanneh.

Using Robert Dahl's reviews on democracy as well as the theory by Alfred Adler, Individual Psychoanalysis approach, the American pluralism democracy and individual psychology of Hanneh can be seen clearly. The American democracy in 1920s was not clear enough, either plural or liberal democracy. The democracy could not serve the right of the minorities voice such as an immigrant. The democracy appears at that time was American pluralism democracy. Hanneh as the immigrant woman from Russia has a strong unity and self-consistency of personality in fighting against the American pluralism democracy itself. Both are related to the final goal that has argued about the justice and freedom.

This study is determined to analyze the American democracy and the unity and self-consistency appear in Hanneh Hayyeh in *The Lost of "Beautyfulness"* short story by Anzia Yezierska. The American democracy discussed in this study are the American democracy timeline and pluralism democracy as well as *pseudo-* democracy. Then, the unity and self-consistency discussed in this study are revolving around the organ dialect and conscious and unconscious personality appear in Hanneh Hayyeh personality. The final aspects from those two ways are as the indicators to

recognize about the unity and self-consistency in fighting against the American pluralism democracy reflected in Hanneh Hayyeh.

B. Limitation of the Study

The study limitation highlights on Robert Dahl's pluralism democracy along with the organ dialect, conscious and unconscious personality based on unity and self-consistency through individual psychoanalysis theory that appears in Hanneh Hayyeh in fighting against American pluralism democracy.

C. Problem Formulation

The problem that the writer wants to put in this paper are:

1. What is pluralism democracy as portrayed in *The Lost "Beautyfulness"* short story by Anzia Yezierska?
2. How is the concept of pluralism democracy in relation to unity and self-consistency reflected in Hanneh Hayyeh in *The Lost "Beautyfulness"* short story by Anzia Yezierska?

D. Objective of the Study

The objectives of this study are:

1. To describe the concept of pluralism democracy as portrayed in *The Lost "Beautyfulness"* short story by Anzia Yezierska.
2. To analyze the concept of pluralism democracy in relation to unity and self-consistency as reflected in Hanneh Hayyeh in *The Lost "Beautyfulness"* short story by Anzia Yezierska.

E. Significance of the Study

In this writing process of Undergraduate thesis, there are some following expectation from the writer below:

1. This study toward the concept of pluralism democracy as well as the unity and self-consistency would be beneficial for the students of language faculty students who would like to learn about the all things related to the American pluralism democracy, unity and self-consistency, organ dialect and conscious and unconscious personality.
2. For other researchers, the writer hopes that this writing may find out beneficial for them in conducting a new study related to the issue of the concept of pluralism democracy as well as the unity and self-consistency in individual psychoanalysis theory.

F. Organization of the Study

The outline of this study is divided into five chapters. Chapter one consists of introduction in which the writer gives description of the background of the study, limitation of the study, problem formulation, objective of the study and significance of the study. Then, chapter two presents reviews of related literature and the description of the theory which is used in the study: American democracy, theory of democracy, unity and self-consistency. Chapter three discusses about the research method, description of the methods and procedures of the analysis. Chapter four is description of literary analysis and discussion of the data analysis. The last is chapter five which includes conclusion and suggestion.

