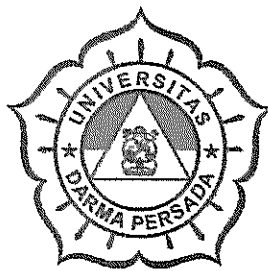


**THE REFLECTION OF “THE OTHER” CONCEPT
IN THE NOVEL *OF MICE AND MEN* BY JOHN STEINBECK**

TERM PAPER

**Submitted in part-fulfilling for obtaining
Strata One (S-1) Degree**



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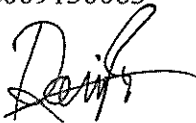
**STRATA ONE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
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JAKARTA
2014**

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I hereby declare that the term-paper is the result of my own work, and all the sources quoted or referenced have been stated correctly.

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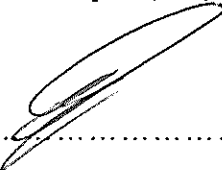
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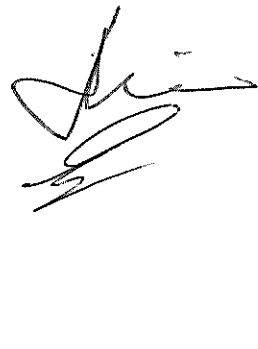
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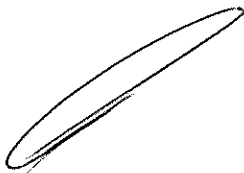
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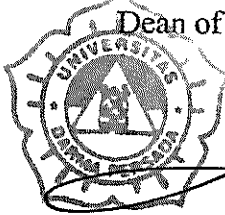


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PREFACE

All praises be to Allah, The One who brings everything from non-existence to existence in this world; God who has been giving his blessings and mercy to me, The Writer of this term-paper to finish my research entitled *The Reflection of The Other Concept* novel by John Steinbeck. Shalawat and Salam are be upon to The Greatest Leader in the world, Prophet Muhammad SAW who brought peacefulness in this universe.

This term-paper is submitted in part fulfilling for obtaining Strata One (S-1) degree in English Department University of Darma Persada. I have spent many times to finish this term-paper and make it good as possible as I could. There are many unforgettable moments that I have experienced during my study for about four years in this university, those really are priceless to me.

I am so grateful to all my lecturers in English Department who have guided and supported me. In finishing this research, I really give my regards and thanks for people who have helped me.

1. Agustinus Hariyana, SS, M.Si as an Advisor who has spent his time and patience to guide me in finishing this term-paper. He always gives me an advice to do my best in finishing this research in order to get the best result.
2. Tommy Andrian, SS, MHum as the Head of English Department, my Academic Advisor, and also as a Reader of my term-paper. He always give me an advice to finish this research as fast as possible, and I really want to thank him for teaching me "Translation", it is the best subject I have ever learned in this university.
3. Syamsul Bachri, SS, M.Si as the Dean of Faculty Letters.
4. All lecturers in English Department who have taught me everything during my study in this university.
5. My beloved family, my father H.Agus Putrawan who gives me everything to finish my study here. Thanks to greatest woman on earth, My Mother Hj.Susilawati who never complained raising me as her son. Thanks for your endless love and affection to

me. I also want to thank to my big family H. Mat Ali who always support me doing this term-paper. My brother and sister who have given me joy and the meaning of life.

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Those names are some of the people who helped and supported me in finishing this term-paper. Thanks for all the joy, joke, advice and happiness you have shared to me all these years, it really priceless memories and I really appreciate it. This term-paper is far from perfection. Suggestions and criticisms are very welcomed to improve this term-paper.

Jakarta, February 1, 2014

Writer

Rosyid Romdhoni

ABSTRACT

Name : Rosyid Romdhoni
Study Program : English Department S-1
Title : The Reflection of The Other Concept in The Novel *Of Mice And Men*

The term paper discusses about the theme of literary work of novel using intrinsic and extrinsic approaches. Through the intrinsic approach, the concepts which are applied: telling and showing method, setting, and plot; and for the extrinsic approach, which is applied philosophical approach of *the other* concept by Jean Paul Sartre. This term-paper is categorized as a qualitative research which is combined *Of Mice And Men* novel by John Steinbeck as the primary source that is supported with some of the literature concepts, theories, and definitions which are relevant as secondary sources.

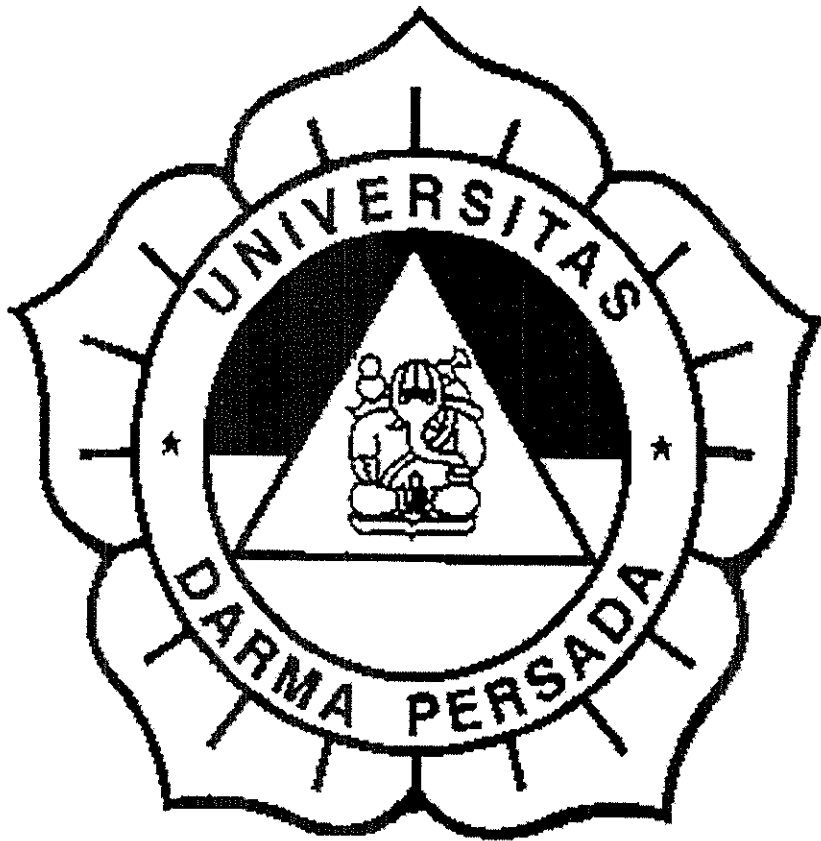
Keywords: Of Mice And Men, Reflection, Philosophical, The Other Concept, Jean Paul Sartre.

ABSTRAK

Nama : Rosyid Romdhoni
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*Skripsi ini membahas tema dari sebuah karya sastra berupa novel yang menggunakan pendekatan intrinsik dan ekstrinsik. Melalui pendekatan intrinsik, diterapkan beberapa konsep, seperti: perwatakan tokoh menggunakan metode tidak langsung (telling) dan metode langsung (showing), latar, dan alur; dan untuk pendekatan ekstrinsik, digunakan pendekatan filosofis konsep the other Jean Paul Sartre. Skripsi ini dikategorikan ke dalam riset kualitatif yang menggabungkan novel *Of Mice And Men* dari John Steinbeck sebagai sumber utama yang didukung oleh konsep-konsep karya sastra, teori-teori, dan juga definisi yang relevan sebagai sumber sekunder.*

Kata kunci: Of Mice And Men, Cerminan, Filosofis, Konsep The Other, Jean Paul Sartre.



FAKULTAS SASTRA

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Problem

Life is not only about us. Human as a social creature surely need the other to live. But sometimes what we build and what we reach will vanish by the other. Then it will make us think two or three times to decide whether we need the other or not, because anything is possible. An example in daily life is we often do something to ourselves. For example is when we trying a new hair style. We think that the new one is best for us, but when we go outside many people look at us and say many different views about it. Unconsciously, we become their object then we will feel anxious and unconfident because of the other views about our new hair style. They change us, and soon will force us to change the hair style. It means the other has a power to make us become their object and change ourselves. Therefore, Sartre says that the other is hell. It means that the other is a very negative thing for us. They are the disaster for our life. John Steinbeck was born on February 27, 1902 and died on December 20, 1968. He is an American writer. He is widely known for his Pulitzer Prize-winning novels, *The Grapes of Wrath* (1939), *East of Eden* (1952) and *Of Mice and Men* (1937). Steinbeck received the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1962.¹

Of Mice and Men is one of the greatest works from Steinbeck. It tells about two castaways, George and Lennie. They do not have anything in this world. However they are dreaming of owning a piece of land so they can live in peace without have to work for the other. Then they are seeking a job in a farm at Soledad, California, with a hope to live long enough and raise much money together. However, Lennie, such a kind man but also dumb and childish. He often gets into trouble and unable to control himself. He has unusual emotion and strength. George is afraid if his purpose will completely vanish because of the other character view and also Lennie's behavior. When one day Lennie gets a big problem, it seems that George will not protect him like before. And in the end Lennie die, killed by George.

¹“Nobel Prize” Available from (http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/literature/laureates/1962/steinbeck-o.html) accessed on November 28, 2012.

George makes the relation of the other character as a threat. He is afraid if his dream will be vanished by the view and behavior of the other people in the ranch. The other existence always sees George differently especially when he goes together with Lennie. George is the only man that knows and understands about Lennie. However, it makes him dependence of him. He cannot be free, because he has to keep his eye to Lennie. George is like having a philosophy concept of relation with The Other. Especially "The Other" concept by Jean Paul Sartre. Sartre sees that the other is very negative subject. And they make us as an object.

The reason why I choose this novel because I love the philosophical thing and dramatic story. This novel is simple but hiding the tragic and cruel things. Also the Other concept as a contemporary philosophy which interesting me, especially the other by Jean Paul Sartre which very radical, he says that The Other is hell.

3. Identification of The Problem

Based on the background of the problem on the previous page, I identify the problem that the character George who has an anxiety and feels threatened on reaching his dreams because the other characters existence are be able to destroy his dream. The other character becomes the other for George. Even Lennie who is his closest person but he will get a tragedy that he never imagines before. So I assume that this is the theme of the novel: "*The Reflection of The Other concept*"

Limitation of The Problem

Based on the identification of problems above, I limit the problems in analyzing the reflection of the other on *Of Mice and Men*. The theories and concepts I use are - through the intrinsic approach, namely: characterization, plot and settings, through the extrinsic approach, philosophical approach - I use the concept of The Other by Jean Paul Sartre.

D. Formulation of The Problem

Based on the existing restrictions on the problem, then I formulate the problem: is my assumption correct that the theme of this novel is *The Reflection of The Other Concept*? To answer this question then I formulate the next problem.

1. Can the methods of *characterization* be used to analyze the *The Reflection of The Other Concept*?
2. Can the *plot* and *setting* be used to analyze this novel?
3. Can the concept of *The Other* be used to analyze this novel?
4. Can be theme of the literary work be reinforced by using the result of analysis of the intrinsic and extrinsic approaches?

E. Objectives of the Research

Based on the formulation of the research, the objective of this research is to prove whether the theme of this novel is *The Reflection of The Other Concept in The Novel Of Mice and Men*. To fulfill this purpose, I have to take some steps,

1. To analyze the characterization by using methods of characterization.
2. To analyze the plot and setting in the novel.
3. To analyze *The Other* concept by using the philosophical approach.
4. To reinforce theme by using the intrinsic and extrinsic approaches.

F. Framework of The Theories

Based on the above research goals, the concepts used in this study are as follows:

1. Intrinsic Approach

The intrinsic approach is a method of interpretation on literature which relies only on the original text itself and not on the secondary sources. The intrinsic approach that I use to research *Of Mice And Men* novel are:

a. Characterization (telling and showing)

Characterization is a method that describes the characterization of the characters in a work of fiction.² The word *character* actually applies to any individual in a literary work. The characters in fiction are usually connected with their relationship to plot, and they were described by whether or not they undergo significant character change. Generally, the characters are divided into two kinds, the central character of the plot or the major, known as protagonist, and the opponent, the character against whom the protagonist struggles or contends, known as the antagonist. Characters³ in fiction can also be distinguished on the basis of whether they demonstrate the capacity to develop or change as the result of their experiences.

In defining the characters in the novel, I use these methods:

1) Direct Method (*Telling*)

Direct Method (*Telling*) depends on exposition and direct commentary by the author. In *Telling* – a method preferred and practiced by many older fiction writers – the writer's guidance is very much in evidence. Direct Method consists of Characterization through the use of Names, Appearance, and Characterization by the Author.⁴

a) Characterization through the use of names.

Names are often used to provide essential clues that aid in characterization. Some characters are given names that suggest their dominant or controlling traits. Other ones are given names that reinforce (or sometimes are in contrast to) their physical appearance. Names can also contain literary or historical allusions that aid in characterization by means of association.⁵

James H. Pickering & Jeffrey D. Hooper, *Concise Companion to Literature* (New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc., 1981), p. 25.

ibid., p. 26.

ibid., p. 27

ibid., p. 28.

b) Characterization through appearance.

Although in real life most of us are aware that appearances are often deceiving, in the world of fiction details of appearance (what a character wears and how he looks) often provide essential clues to character.⁶

c) Characterization by the author.

In the most customary form of telling, the author interrupts the narrative and reveals directly, through a series of editorial comments, the nature and personality of the characters, including the thoughts and feelings that enter and pass through the characters' minds.⁷

2) Indirect Method (*Showing*)

By contrast, there are essentially two methods of indirect characterization by showing: characterization through dialogue (what characters say) and characterization through action (what characters do).⁸

a) Characterization through dialogue.

The task of establishing character through dialogue is not a simple one. Some characters are careful and guarded in what they say: they speak only by indirection, and what we must infer from their words what they actually mean. Others are open and candid; they tell us, or appear to tell us, exactly what is on their minds. Some characters are given to chronic exaggeration and overstatement; others to understatement and subtlety. It is a rare work of fiction, whose author does not employ dialogue in some way to reveal, establish and reinforce character.⁹

b) Characterization through action.

Character and action, as we have noted are often regarded as two sides of the same coin. To establish character on the basis of action, it is necessary to examine the several events of the

ibid., p. 29.

ibid., p. 30.

ibid., p. 31.

ibid., p. 32.

plot for what they seem to reveal about the characters, about their unconscious emotional and psychological states as well as about their conscious attitudes and values.¹⁰

b. Setting

Authors set their characters in a “world” with a particular location in place, time and culture. I am using Kelley Griffith’s theory. The setting¹¹ consists of: the physical setting, the temporal setting and the cultural setting.

- 1) Physical Setting: The physical aspects of setting include all of the places where the action takes place. It includes the geography, the climate, and the physical objects. Physical setting may change from scene to scene.
- 2) Temporal Setting: The temporal aspects of setting consist of three things: time in history, time of year, and time of day. Time greatly impacts character motivation and action.
- 3) Cultural Setting: The cultural setting includes patterns of behavior and beliefs that dominate the society in which the characters live. Family relationships, moral values, political systems, class structures, gender roles and race relations are all part of the cultural environment.

c. Plot

Plot¹² is the deliberately arranged sequence of interrelated events that constitute the basic narrative structure of a novel or a short story. The plot has five distinct sections as follows:

- 1) Exposition. The exposition is the beginning section in which the author provides the necessary background information, sets the scene, establishes the situation, and dates the action.

bid., p. 34.

Griffith, Kelley. *Narrative Fiction An Introduction and Anthology*. (Texas: Harcourt Brace Co, 1994) p. 15.
James H. Pickering & Jeffrey D. Hooper, *Concise Companion to Literature* (New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc., 1981) pp. 16-17.

2) Rising Action. This section breaks the existing equilibrium and introduces the characters and the underlying or inciting conflict. The conflict is then developed gradually and intensified.

3) Climax. The crisis is the moment at which the plot reaches its point of greatest emotional intensity; it is the turning point of the plot, directly precipitating its resolution.

4) Falling Action. Once the crisis, or turning point, has been reached, the tension subsides and the plot moves toward its appointed conclusion

5) Resolution. The final section of the plot is its resolution; it records the outcome of the conflict and establishes some new equilibrium or stability.

d. Theme

Theme¹³ is one of those critical terms that mean very different things to different people. To some, who think of literature mainly as vehicle for teaching, preaching, propagating a favorite idea, or encouraging some form of correct conduct, theme may mean the moral or lesson that can be extrapolated from the work. Theme in literature, whether it takes the form of a brief and meaningful insight or a comprehensive vision of life, can be said to represent the vehicle an author uses to establish a relationship with the larger world in which he or she lives and works. It is the author's way of communicating and sharing ideas, perceptions, and feeling with his readers or, as is so often the case, of probing and exploring with them the puzzling questions of human existence, most of which do not yield neat, tidy, and universally acceptable answers.

2. Extrinsic Concept

- Philosophy

Knowledge begins with curiosity, certainty begins with hesitation, and philosophy begins with both of them. Philosophizing is encouraged to find out what we know and what we do not know.

Ibid., p. 61.

The word "philosophy" actually comes from the Ancient Greek φιλοσοφία (*philosophia*), which literally means love of wisdom. It is because philosophy make us to think in wisdom way.

Philosophy¹⁴ is an activity people undertake when they seek to understand fundamental truths about themselves, the world in which they live, and their relationships to the world and to each other. The term of philosophy comes from an ancient Greek many centuries ago. The ancient Greek is invented philosophy as a way of thinking about the big question in life. From the nature of reality to the quest for happiness, from how to build a good society to makes life worth living.

In Will Durant analogy philosophy is like a navy army. They are taking the coast for the infantry. Then the infantry here is the knowledge. Philosophy wins the path for the knowledge. After that they are taking the mountain and the jungle. The philosophy leaves the island and back to discover the ocean. So the philosophy is the beginning of much knowledge.

- The Other (Philosophy Approach)

The other is a contemporary philosophy. It appears to criticize the modern era. So, *the other* is also called as a post-modern philosophy. Post-modern is mostly know as a renewing movement of modern to restart a new era. Frankfurt is a place that many philosophers or thinkers of post-modern gather to make an institution. And they are using critic theory to analyzing the social.

Many philosophers such as Husserl, Heidegger, Buber and Sartre are talking about the other concept. But only one that has a radically view about the other. Jean-Paul Sartre, an existentialism philosopher also a playwright, novelist, screenwriter, political activist, biographer, and literary critic from France. He says that "*l'enfer c'est les autres*" which means the other is hell. It becomes a very popular view about relation with the other.

However, one of his greatest work that is talking about relation with the other is *L'être et le néant*. He tells about relation with the other that started from a conflict or conflict situation,

¹⁴Philosophy"; available from <http://philosophy.fsu.edu/content/view/full/36588> accessed on 12 November 2013

so the core of every relation between humanity is conflict.¹⁵ His view about freedom is the root of the conflict from the other. He says the human is condemned to be free. It makes every human is free to do anything to another. However every person is also has the unlimited responsibility. Sartre considers *other* as hell because their presences always make us become their object. It makes someone not free, anxious, and worries especially with their view. They also make us dependence of them. Therefore, they are disaster for me. This thing is related strongly with human consciousness. The special characteristic of human consciousness is to rule another. It means that in every situation between any other consciousnesses, every consciousness defends their subjectivity and world in the same way. Then we can say that someone consciousness is do as the same as any other consciousnesses. That dialectical says one subject is trying to object or to rule another one. And because Sartre believes the relation between subject-object is precede subject-subject.

Sartre says that the important medium in a conflict or conflict situation is gaze (*le regard*).¹⁶ This gaze means very wide. But in short, the gaze is the presence of someone as a subject which objecting someone.

In the concrete relation with the other, there are two things that we can do. First, we may let the other ruling us. It means that we become their object and dependence. In concrete situation it shows as “love” and masochism. Second, we may not let the other ruling us. And in concrete situation it shows as careless, sexual desire, sadism, and hate.

Methods of the Research

Based on the theories framework, I use the research method with variety of qualitative; type of research literature, the research tendency is interpretative or analyzing by method of data collection from literary texts, notes, journal, and analysis of documents and materials.

Jean-Paul Sartre, *L'être et le néant. Essai d'ontologie phénoménologique*. (Paris, 1983), pp 431- 433.
Ibid., p. 434.

H. Benefits of the Research

Based on research methods, this research is expected to be useful for those interested in deepening knowledge of the novel *Of Mice And Men*. This study might be helpful because done through a new perspective by applying the concepts: The Other concept that shown something new and not covered for further research. It is also useful for us to live our life safely from the other. This research warns us to always be the real us.

1. Systematic Organizations

Based on the above research benefits, systematic presentation of the study is structured as follows:

CHAPTER 1 : INTRODUCTION

Background of the Problem, Identification of the Problem, Limitation of the Problem, Formulation of the Problem, Objectives of the Research, Framework of the Theories, Method of the Research, Benefits of the Research, Systematic Organization of the Research.

CHAPTER 2 : ANALYSIS *OF MICE AND MEN* OF NOVEL APPROACH BY INTRINSIC

Characterization (telling and showing) analysis, Setting, Plot.

CHAPTER 3 : ANALYSIS *OF MICE AND MEN* OF NOVEL APPROACH BY “THE OTHER” CONCEPT

Analysis of theme by using the result of intrinsic and extrinsic approaches.

CHAPTER 4 : CLOSING

Conclusion which shows that the theme of this novel is THE REFLECTION OF “THE OTHER” CONCEPT IN THE NOVEL *OF MICE AND MEN* presented an overview of the research subjects in the previous chapters as well as implications from studies of other variables. Summary of the Term Paper. *Ringkasan Skripsi*

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Scheme of the Research

Attachment

Abstract