

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Dystopia is related to problems that exist in all countries of course. It is just that dystopia has a diverse category. The types of linkages that will be discussed at this time are dystopian cloning. Reported in the past 2 years on monkey clones in China that have been successfully created, there are many terrible things like this cloned results because they most likely represent misery and death so fast, while in the novel they are categorized as human cloning dystopia. Despite the discomfort in society, this novel is presented with no representative resistance, only resignations that have been carried out by the government, life and death have become government regulations. Both types of animal and human clones include a dystopia about the right to freedom to live a more normal life. Why is it like that, because whatever form it takes to live is an animal and a human freedom. (Resa, 2018)

The dystopian one of genre used for both novels and films. Many people who rarely know this genre. Dystopian that is considered popularly as an inverted version of utopia includes a picture of all kinds of society which is considered more positive and is not related to various difficulties. The difficulty in question is presented by writers of the dystopia genre, implied as a type of society that is not special. In general, this dystopia leads to negative vision of humanity in general.

In Indonesia, the dystopia genre has recently entered. Moreover, this genre of fiction is quite popular among fiction readers, especially those who like fantasy and science fiction. Although more familiar to fans of fantasy novels and science fiction, many consider dystopia to be a branch of realistic fiction. This is because some of the most popular dystopia novels lately raise issues that are relevant to the current world situation. In fact, this genre itself is gaining popularity on the twentieth century. However, the term dystopia emerged in the nineteenth century when it was used by John Stuart Mill in parliamentary debates, Claeys (2017). The phenomenon of the widespread reading genre favored by Indonesian youth groups. Dystopian literature is also known from many bestselling novels. *Never Let Me Go* (2005), belongs one of the dystopian genres.

Novel *Never Let Me Go* was published in (2005) by Ishiguro. Ishiguro published a novel that is no less popular among other genres, the setting of this novel is in a school named Hailsham, England during World War II in 1990. This novel defines everyday life with its own purpose for the reader to present a critical picture. Because of this, he received wide acclaim from critics of world literature. Time Magazine named it the best novel of 2005 and was included in the list of 100 Best Novels in English from 1923 to 2005. Because of the many ethical questions related to cloning in the novel. Many of today's increasingly sophisticated technological developments are just dreams or science fiction that are now becoming a reality.

The author point of view, the dystopia research developed of this novel rests on social pressure that takes the simple meaning of dystopia, which is a negative vision of the future because it only uses dystopian elements without a background of war or violence that creates a dystopian atmosphere. This makes the novel have one of dystopian's characteristic that loss of freedom and the lessening their human rights which grows in the form of resistance to power.

Knowing visual representation of the novel, this dystopian state condemns the future situation, as if to warn readers about how terrible the world will be if a certain piece of propaganda takes control of the government. This definition allows for various forms of social and political oppression, ranging from the control of humans by machines to developments in science and technology. This attack puts forward what is created is truly relative to the existence of this appropriate thing while humans who experience it make life pressure and crumble.

From the problems raised in the novel *Never Let me Go* becomes the basic for researchers to conduct research in uncovering social problems contained in this novel. In this study, the novel will be reviewed with a sociological literary approach. This sociology of literature has the principle that literature works is a reflection of the time for society. This principle is the writer, who is a human being a society, cannot escape from the social, cultural, political, security, economic and natural environment that surround. Literature in reality displays a picture of life, and life is a social. (Wiyatmi, 2013)

Basically, Ishiguro's work is first understood in the context of other novel, including most famous, *The Remains of the Day*. After the development of other novels, now *Never Let Me Go* as a novel that operates in the same way. As the reader reveals the facts of the "clone life" in England and the fate has that has been decided before. "Novelistic DNA" that was also owned by *George Orwell's 1984* and *A Brave New World* novel by Aldous Huxley, both of which deal with the hardships of living under an omniscient and repressive regime that is able to determine the tiny details of human life. Therefore all the works published by Ishiguro interfered with the existence of society lives.

Society has a different life because humans embrace to an adaptation system, adjusting to circumstances. Society is also a place to fulfill various interest and can survive. Society needs that must be fulfilled in order to survive it continuously, the existence of information, energy, materials, communication systems, social organization systems and protection against threats that are aimed at lives and property. Helping someone, one of social functions of society, individual awareness or not. But in modern times, today's society is more adhering to the existence of individual awareness to mutual assistance and not solely. However, the present picture is systematically or periodically different from the situation in the picture which is classified as postmodern. The existing rules as well as the threat to society are implemented by each government. And this difference is known as the society of utopia and dystopia that affects each individual.

Humans as individual beings have thoughts about what think is good and in accordance with the actions to be taken. Humans also act as social beings who are interconnected and related to environment and place of residence. Humans are said to be social beings who cannot live alone in this world because, humans have a need to interact and communication with other people. Without the help of others, humans cannot walk properly. This is based on what is described in the novel *Never Let Me Go*, the novel is based on a story set in England in a town called Hailslam at 1990 where there is a cloning program that can prolong human life and has been approved by the government. Like most humans, this clone program is raised and educated so that they have insight and when they grow up they will donate to person who need it. The story from this novel is conveyed implicitly how life in Hailsam places great importance on civilization implemented by the government rather than proper humane procedures in general.

The interesting from this research is the research can have many lessons about various kinds of freedom rights that must be emphasized in a society, not only in the presence of chaos but also establishing the acceptance of opinion from individuals. Even though this dystopia is only a fiction or genre and not a real place or country. The dystopia in this novel is different from other novels because this novel does not present a restrictive and aggressive government but tends to be more ethical thinking.

Through the explanation above, the author uses the dystopian theory, Julie Anne Monty and Harley Ferris as one of the genres carried out for

research with the title, “Representation of dystopian society in novel *Never Let Me Go* by Kazuo Ishiguro”.

B. Question and Scopes of the Research

1. Question of the Research

Based in the research background information above, the writer can analyze the various question to look for problems in detail as follows:

- a. What are the backgrounds of the dystopia society in the novel *Never Let Me Go*?
- b. What are the problems experienced by society who build the dystopian society in the novel *Never Let Me Go*?
- c. How does the society resistances to institutions that found in dystopian society in the novel *Never Let Me Go*?

2. Scopes of the Research

There are so many genres in this novel but the writer interested in *Never Let Me Go* novel, which contained some of dystopian in society. The writer just focuses on the picture that contained dystopian in novel. he theory that the writer uses in this research is Erika Gotlieb, Dystopian Fiction East and West, which explains the concept of the characteristics contained in this dystopian and Michel Foucault theory from book Dianna Taylor, which can be explained as individual rebellion in an institution due to institutional power that develops without any clarity and truth of the purpose of the establishment of power.

C. Objective and Significance of the Research

1. Objective of the Research

Based on the problem outline above, the writer can be formulated as research objectives as follows:

- a. To analyze the backgrounds of the dystopia society in the novel *Never Let Me Go*.
- b. To know the problems experienced by society who build the dystopian society in the novel *Never Let Me Go*.
- c. To find out the individual resistances to institutions that found in dystopian society in novel *Never Let Me Go*.

2. Significance of the Research

Hopefully, with the writers provide this research can give a benefit both writers and readers. The importance of research is explained as follows:

- a. Theoretically

The writer, of this research hope to contribute a little additional source from the analysis of the dystopia society to increase knowledge and understanding of dystopia and then can be used to develop an analysis of the current dystopia genre.

- b. Practically

In making this research maximally is expected to increase understanding and knowledge in the field of literature, especially for

the description of dystopian society. In this case the reader may gain benefit from obtaining information about the depiction of dystopian society. This research will make it easier for readers to know the various reasons this dystopia society is presented in the novel and interested to the utopian and dystopian literature in analyzing the content of these literary works.

D. Operational definitions

According to the title of the research, it is necessary to explain the terms used so as not to cause different interpretations. These terms concern the following matters:

1. Novel

Novel is a literary work in the form of a long narrative prose, in which there is a series of stories about the life of a character and the people around by showing the nature and character of each character in the novel.

2. Sociology of literature

Sociology of literature is an approach or science that always talked and discusses the relationship between humans and society. Literature is and expression of the author's feelings about society. Whenever and wherever a literary work is written cannot be separated from the social context of society and must be able to reflect and express social life, although not as a whole because literary works also always relate to fiction and the author's imagination.

This study aims to see the form of social underlying influence contained in the novel *Never Let Me Go* by Kazuo Ishiguro by using theory of Mariano Longo, sociological literary approach which focuses on two perspectives. The first perspective sees literary works as a mirror of the social age and the second perspective sees literary works from the mirror of the writer's social situation.

3. Genre

Genre is an absorption word that refers to various kinds of rules that are characteristic of one another in works of art. Genre can be integrated through films or novels, so it is important to understand various genres before writing or composing a story.

4. Dystopia fiction

Dystopian fiction is the meaning of one of the themes in fiction that tells the world of humans with a system far from the imagination of today.

5. Dystopia society

Dystopian societies are apparently much closer to modern people and their world than the tales of perfection the utopian writers offered. Throughout human history, nearly every attempt to achieve the goal that keeps life happy has resulted in the most dreadful dystopia. The fact is that one person's personal happiness is not necessarily another person's equal happiness. Resulting in very common having elements of dystopian society, some stronger and some weaker, reflected in the real world.

6. Power Relationship

Power relations a leader who has a leadership spirit is a leader who is skillfully able to combine and improvise in using different genesis of power to influence the behavior of subordinates in various situations. This is what the author in the previous sentence referred to as effective leadership, where the action taken is to take advantage of the origins of power and apply it to the right place.

E. Systematization of the Research

Systematization of the research means to present the research in well-edited composition. This research is divided into five chapters as follow:

Chapter I is Introduction, this chapter explains the background of the research, question and scope of the research, objective and significance of the research, operational definition, and systematization of the research.

Chapter II is a Theoretical Description, consist of the definition of novel, sociological literature, postmodernism to liquid modernity, globalization liquid modernity, dystopia literature, dystopia society, characteristics of dystopia, Power Relationship and relevance of the research.

Chapter III is Methodology of the research, which contains about the method of the research: Time and place of the research, kind of the research, procedure of the research, technique of the data collection, technique of the data analysis, and sources of the primary and secondary data.

Chapter IV is Analysis data, which show the data description, data analysis, and interpretation of the research findings.

Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestions, which give the summary of the conclusion which relates to analysis discussion, a suggestion which relates to significance of the research.

