

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Aristoteles says “A work should be the work that unforgotten, it will make memorized in a life time and it will create the experience that will change people’s life”. The statement proves that a work should give the ideas, create experience that changes people’s life, and gives the consciousness to people toward true life. It is because a work does not exist in a vacuum. It must also be affirmed that a work is a creation by someone at some time in history, and it is intended to speak to other human beings about some idea or issue that has human relevance. The greatness of work comes from the fact that when the wisest, most cultivated, and the most sensitive minds bring all their information, experience, and feeling to contemplate it, they are moved and impressed by its beauty, and by its unique kind of knowledge (Guerin, Labor, et al. 17). Likewise, literature is the work of art that usually has exceeded a process of absorption of the reality of human experience (Siswantoro 23). This statement is related to Cohen’s statement that literary work is the reaction of social reality which reveals life phenomena, accepts the influence from society, capable to give the influence that contains someone experiences and group society experience that changes and gives the experience of reader’s life (21). In addition, “literature has represented human experiences, entertained, and enlarged readers’

perspectives about themselves, others, diverse cultures, and different ways of living” (Cohen 469).

Basically, literary work is the reflection from phenomena that is experienced by the author. Endraswara states that human is as the creator of literature always concerned with the flaming of human soul. From the several of spiritual symptom that can be caught by the creator of literature from something that is experienced, felt and seen in surrounding, then it is processed within his or her heart and fused with human soul, afterward it is arranged to be new knowledge and precipitated within his or her internal. If the precipitating of experience has been forceful enough for giving the push in spiritual of literature creator to do the creative process, then the precipitating of experience is poured through language and expressed to be a literary work (87).

In its development, Sudaryanto states that literary work is divided into two expanses. Those are literature as the creative process and literature as science world (1). According to Kuntowijoyo in the book entitled *Kuntowijoyo: Karya dan Dunianya* by Wan Anwar, creative process involves structure of experience, imagination, and structure of value that wants to be conveyed. Kuntowijoyo looks literary work as structure of experience involves individual experience, other people experience, collective experience or experience of research result. From the various experiences, man of letters tries to write his or her work. Literary work is also seen as structure of imagination. Man of letters must have imagination, in this case the imagination which can guide him or her to string text up. At last, literary work

constitutes structure of value which is based from religion, philosophy, knowledge, proverb, wisdom, and so on. Those values are then internalized into the text (5).

Literary work precisely always presents cluster experiences, composited by imagination, and carries the values or message that want to be consumed (Ibid 6).

Literature as creative process encompasses three genres, those cover poem, prose, and drama. Cohen also argues that in literature includes fiction (novels and short stories); drama (plays, scripts, and some films); poetry (poems and lyrics); as well as nonfiction with artistic qualities (memoirs, personal essays, and the like) (469). Then, Eagleton adds that literature can be divided as imaginative writing in the sense of fiction writing which is not accurately true and it is as unimaginative writing, such as autobiography, history, philosophy and natural science (11). In modern era, there are many themes in literary work, such as social life even controversial things, and manifests themselves under psychological influence and phenomena of culture history (Klarer 72). Other theme is also rigid reaction toward religion, politics, and rejection of history, as well as social phenomena which sometime cannot overcome human satisfaction. Therefore, the main object in this analysis is to discuss life experience.

Experience is meant as something that has been experienced, passed, felt (KBBI 2005). Experience happens for the experiencing subject in an immediate way and as part of this immediacy, it is implicitly marked as *my experience* (Zahavi and Gallagher 46). Experience is thing that cannot be separated from everyday human's life. In this case, experience has relationship with phenomenology. According to

David W. Smith in his book entitled *Husserl*, phenomenology is the study of phenomena, in the root meaning of appearances; or, better, the ways things appear to us in our experience, the ways we experience things in the world around us (188). Thus, phenomenology characterizes a given form of consciousness from the person's own subjective, first-person perspective (Ibid 189). In the research about literature, phenomenology does not encourage the involvement of pure subjective, yet there is attempt to include the text literature within researcher's consciousness. In this case, Gadamer (Selden 117) describes that literary work does not appear to the world as a meaning then it is packed neatly. Meaning is based on situation of interpreter's historic. From this passage, it means that the authority of the author as giving the meaning has the important role. Therefore, this research chooses *On the Road* novel by Jack Kerouac which focuses on the experience of main character in going through life style.

Jack Kerouac is novelist and an American poet. He is considered as literary iconoclast and, alongside William S. Burroughs and Allen Ginsberg, a pioneer of the Beat Generation. He becomes an underground artist and becomes the pioneer of Hippie movement. Its work's theme is about catholic spirituality, jazz, promiscuity, Buddhism, drugs, poverty, and travel. Moreover, In 1947 and 1950, Kerouac writes the work *The Town* and *The City* (1950) with doing journey around America. In journey, Kerouac mixes up with an adventure that will become a work which entitled *On the Road*. This work undergoes life with the background of jazz, poem, and consume drugs. *On the Road* is assumed as a work that defines the movement of beat

generation. The beat generation is a literary movement started by a group of artist whose work explores and influences American culture and politics in the post-World War II era. The bulk of their work is published and popularized throughout the 1950s. Central elements of Beat culture are rejection of standard narrative values, spiritual quest, exploration of American and Eastern religions, rejection of materialism, explicit portrayals of the human condition, experimentation with psychedelic drugs, and sexual liberation and exploration (Swart 3).

Human experience is a rhetorical experience that is shaped by visions or narratives and guided (or goaded) by hierarchy and ideology (Swart 8). Throughout the experience of his journey that is done by Jack Kerouac (Sal Paradise) with his friends, he finds many phenomenon which makes him become crazy, wild, and absurd with condition at the time. He meets friends, one of wild young man who was Neal Cassady (Dean Moriarty). His adventures on the road involve meetings with girls, wild parties, getting drunk, taking drugs and enjoying sex. Those things which make Sal Paradise becomes crazy, wild with condition at the time. Sal Paradise (Jack Kerouac) sees people freely choose lifestyle without caring surrounding, and this lifestyle that he has not seen yet before. Sal Paradise (Jack Kerouac) sees a different lifestyle that is assumed as taboo by society. He feels different sensation in that lifestyle. This lifestyle is now known as Beat.

In this case, this research focuses on the phenomena of Sal Paradise's experience which goes through life by Bohemian life style. Indeed, human has strong desire to be opened toward his/her world and other human. Person skill for interacting

with the things that in outside within his/herself because person has skill such sensitivity, apprehensive, understanding, speaking. For reaching to be intact human so that human must bring the whole potential in spite of in the reality human cannot bring into reality. Human does not give up and always gives responsibility toward the potential that it has been not actualized, it is like what faced by Sal Paradise (Jack Kerouac) in *On the Road*.

1.2 Statement of Problems

Based on the background that has been explained above, the researcher proposes the statement of problem as below:

1. How does Sal Paradise perceive the experience before doing journey depicted in *On the Road* novel by Jack Kerouac?
2. What experiences do Sal Paradise undergo toward the phenomena free lifestyle or bohemian in doing journey visualized in novel *On the Road* by Jack Kerouac?

1.3 Objective of The Study

Based on the statement of problem above, the objective of this study are formulated as below:

1. To describe Sal Paradise perceives the experience before doing journey that depicted in *On the Road* novel by Jack Kerouac.
2. To explain the experiences which Sal Paradise undergoes toward the phenomena free lifestyle or bohemian in doing journey visualized in *On the Road* novel by Jack Kerouac.

1.4 Significance of The Study

This research is hoped to be able to provide the contribution which is valuable, either theoretically or practically. Theoretically, it is hoped that this research can be useful for the reader in understanding some works that are related with phenomenology. Sal Paradise's experience also can enrich the knowledge of reader's life, in particularly for people who have interest in literature study.

Practically, it is hoped that this research can be used as reference, particularly for students who analyze this work or other work that uses phenomenology theory. Moreover, for bachelor of art or people who are interest in literature, this research can be compared as comparison for other research, even it can be debated to be more perfect with using phenomenology or other theory. Since this research talks about person's experience with the phenomena in the novel, it is also hoped that this research will be useful for public to know people's free lifestyle in primarily for the artists, known as Bohemian and useful for public to understand their experience and from that experience, they know how to act appropriately in real life.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

To avoid a broad discussion, the analysis will be limited in the novel of Jack Kerouac entitled *On the Road*. This research focuses on the main character's experience of free life style in the novel. To answer the main problem, discussing phenomena that experienced by Sal Paradise (Jack Kerouac) is point of this analysis. Therefore, the scope of this research focuses on part of novel that when Sal Paradise

(Jack Kerouac) doing journey such go around America, and finding free life that is known as Beat. Beat phenomena will be the scope of this research.

1.6 Method of The study

Research method plays an important role for getting a valid data and explains the analysis process. Therefore, in conducting this research, there are some methods which are used. Those are research design, research data, data collection and data analysis.

1. Research Design

To answer the first and second statement of problem, the researcher uses library research by using some books and other references like articles, journals, and websites relate to the subject matter that will be analyzed. This research also uses descriptive qualitative research methods by explaining the result of analysis in the form of words and sentences since the result is not statistic or numeral data. Substantively it employs words to answer questions (MacDonald and Headlam 9).

2. Source of Data

There are two sources of data, primary data and secondary one. In this research, the source of primary data is come from the novel itself that is written by Jack Kerouac. It is analyzed the phenomena that experienced before doing journey, and this experience makes Sal Paradise doing journey to west. Whereas the secondary data is come from some critical works, journals, website and some books that concern with the novel and explanation about Phenomenology theory.

3. Method of Collecting Data

Since the data becomes the most important aspects in conducting a research, so it must be collected effectively. Method of data collection is one of the research methods parts that will explain how the data are collected to support the research. In collecting data for the research which based on the qualitative method, the steps of data collection are:

- a. Preparing the novel entitled *On the Road* as the main data.
- b. Collecting the data from the novel by reading comprehensively to get the accurate data.
- c. Selecting related references that can support the research data.
- d. Rereading the novel many times to get the best understanding on the whole story.
- e. Selecting and collecting the narration and conversation from the novel that are related to the problem.
- f. Classifying the data based on the objectives of study.

4. Method of Data Analysis

Data analysis according to Patton (103) is the process of arranging the data sequence to classify in a pattern category and description of the basic unit. As the data in this research is written text come from a novel, the data that have been collected will be analyzed using literary theory. The analysis data will involve some steps, those are:

- a. Reading the novel many times to get understanding more about the novel

- b.** Selecting and collecting the data in the word and conversation of the novel that related to statement of problem.
- c.** Analyzing the collected data based on the theory and concept in theoretical framework.
- d.** Drawing conclusion based on the result of data analysis.

1.7 Definition of Key Term

1. Experience happens for the experiencing subject in an immediate way and as part of this immediacy, it is implicitly marked as *my experience* (Zahavi and Gallagher)
2. Journey is defined as a sequence of trips that bounded by stop of 30 minutes or less (McGuckin, Nakamoto).
3. Phenomena can be defined as in the broadest sense as whatever appears in the manner in which it appears, that is as it manifests itself to consciousness, to the experiencer (Moran).