

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Literature has also a social function (Wellek and Warren 89). In this case, social practice when the author makes his work is also interesting to understand. According to Raymond William in Brannigan, we cannot separate literature and art from other kind of social practice, in such a way as to make them subject to quire special and distinct laws (Brannigan 1). We can find so many literary works that described the social conditions in the past. There are a number of novels, which are made based on history. Most of them recorded the life story of memorable event or person that happened in the past. By reading literature, we can understand that literature is not only entertaining, but also we can find so many values of advices and moral teachings to people's lives at the time.

One of the great author literary is James Augusta Aloysius Joyce or more famous with James Joyce. He was an Irish novelist and poet. He was born on 2 February 1882 and died on 13 January 1941 (Fargnoly and Gillespie 3).

According to Fargnolly and Gillespie's *Critical Companion to James Joyce*, Joyce is best known for *Ulysses* which published in 1922, a landmark work in which the episodes of Homer's *Odyssey* are paralleled in an array of contrasting literary styles, perhaps most prominent among these the stream of consciousness technique he perfected. The other major works are the short story collection *Dubliners* which published in 1914, the novels *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young*

Man which published in 1916 and *Finnegans Wake* which published in 1939.

Joyce was born to a middle class family in Dublin, where he excelled as a student at the Jesuit schools Clongowes and Belvadere, then at University College Dublin. In his early twenties, he immigrated permanently to continental Europe, living in Trieste, Paris, and Zurich.

His first short stories published in the collection *Dubliners* (1914) depict the lives of the ordinary people of the city with clarity and realism. The stories are carefully organized so that meanings arise not only from the individual sketches but also from the relation between them (Carter 425). In *Dubliners*, there are fifteen short stories. The fifteen short stories in *Dubliners* are, *The Sisters*, *An Encounter*, *Araby*, *Eveline*, *After the Race*, *Two Gallants*, *The Boarding House*, *A Little Cloud*, *Counterparts*, *Clay*, *A Painful Case*, *Ivy Day in the Committee Room*, *A Mother*, *Grace*, and *The Dead*.

In the short stories above, we will find so many words which related to Irish, especially Dublin in every short story. Dublin itself is the capital of the republic of Ireland (Cottrell 9). In *The Sisters*, there are words “*He had studied in the Irish college*” (*Dubliners* 7). In *An Encounter*, there are words “*We pleased ourselves with the spectacle of Dublin commerce*” (15). In *Araby*’s there are words “*the troubles in our native land*” (21). In *Eveline*, there are words “*Then a man from Belfast bought the field*” (25). In *After the Race*, there are words “*The cars came scudding in towards Dublin*” (29). In *Two Gallants*, there are words “*As they passed along the railings of Trinity College*” (38). In *The Boarding House*, there are words “*Dublin is such small city*” (48). In *A Little Cloud*, there are words

"You could do nothing in Dublin" (53). In *Counterparts*, there are words *"North of Ireland accent"* (63). In *Clay*, there are words *"A present from Belfast"* (74). In *A Painful Case*, there are words *"the other suburbs of Dublin"* (79). In *Ivy Day in the Committee*, there are words *"the citizens of Dublin"* (99). In *A Mother*, there are words *"had been walking up and down Dublin for nearly a month"* (103). In *Grace*, there are words *"Mr. Power, a much younger man, was employed in the Royal Irish Constabulary Office in Dublin Castle"* (117). And the last, in *The Dead*, there are words *"All Dublin is raving about him"* (142).

In the fifteen short stories above, every short story always uses the words that have relation to Irish, especially Dublin. Although in some of short stories, the words are not about Dublin, but still have a correlation with Irish. Like in *Araby* that use *"the troubles"*, the troubles it is a name of civil war in Ireland between Catholics and Protestants (Cottrell 14). In *Eveline* and *Clay*, the element in the short stories is "Belfast", Belfast itself is the capital of North Ireland. In *Two Gallants*, there are words *"As they passed along the railings of Trinity College"*, Trinity College itself is located in Dublin (Cottrell 204).

From the words which related to Irish above, the writer interests to discuss the background and foreground of *Dubliners* based on the condition at the time. The interesting thing from *Dubliners* is we will know that the author wants to convey something about the Irish. Refers to Fargnolly and Gillespie, A number of times Joyce made clear his intention of presenting "Dublin to the world" at least as he conceived the city and its inhabitants. He did so in a direct, unadorned, realistic style that included unvarnished descriptive elements and commonplace

diction. In effect, he feels that by conveying a realistic impression of his city, readers of *Dubliners* will come to their own conclusions regarding its citizens (Fargnolly and Gillespie 46).

Dubliners is one of James Joyce's works which has the theme of the Irish. Through his works, he wants everyone to know about Irish and his identity as an Irish. James Joyce looks very proud and loving his nation, although he did not live in Ireland until he died. James Joyce's attitude is an example of patriotism. Several definitions of patriotism have been proposed in different social sciences. Across the literature on patriotism, the notions of love and devotion towards one's own country seem to represent the consensual aspects of the concept. As such a core definition of patriotism could be in its fundamental form patriotism refers to attachment of group members to their group and the country in which they reside, and the basic element of patriotism is the desire to belong to a group which is positively evaluated (Bar-Tal 48).

1.2. Statement of the Problem

1. How does effect of Dublin society in *Dubliners*?
2. What is the significance of Dublin city in *Dubliners*?

1.3. Objective of the Study

1. To find effect of Dublin society in *Dubliners*.
2. To know the significance of Dublin city in *Dubliners*.

1.4. Scope and Limitation

This research would take more discussion about the Irish. So, to keep the discussion proper to the objective of study, there is scope and limitation in this research. The scope of this research is a short story collection entitled *Dubliners* by James Joyce which published in 1914, and the limitation it is about the words in the every short story of *Dubliners* that related to Irish. In this case, it means that the writer only will discuss key word like Dublin, Belfast, The Trouble, and Irish in the short story itself.

1.5. Significance of the Study

In new historicism theory, this research will focus to read text-text interrelated, so hopefully other researcher mainly students of Sunan Ampel Islamic University more familiar with the new historicism theory and find something new about history for them. This research is purposed to give an essential significance of experience or past time, since life at present as well as in the future is certainly influenced by the past. The reader can learn to James Joyce attitude or the history of Ireland which better within respect to the other religion.

By reading through the new historicism viewpoint, especially through analyzing James Joyce's *Dubliners*, theoretically this research is purposed to give additional knowledge about content and new historicism theory as one of theory. The result of this research practically also expected addition result of English literature research references in Sunan Ampel Islamic University, mainly in English department.

1.6. Method of the Study

The method that will be used is library research and the main source that will be used is the *Dubliners* itself. The research will use the procedures of the technique of data collection on *Dubliners*, which are by having a closed reading to *Dubliners*, making data classification, and determining the data based on the criteria. In addition, the criteria used to determine the data analysis are the data that contain to the Irish. The addition, information is also got from any particular books dealing with literary theories, approaches, and other books containing the Irish.

In analyzing the data, this research applies some steps:

1. Reading every short story in *Dubliners* to get the gist of the story.
2. Find the data which have relation about Irish in every short story.
3. Find the theory that related to analyze the statement of the problem above.
4. Also reading the other reference to know condition at the time.
5. Make a conclusion.

1.7. Definition of Key Terms

1. Irish: A nation and ethnic group who originate in Ireland, an island in northwestern Europe (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irish_people).
2. The troubles: The common name for the ethno nationalist conflict in Northern Ireland that spilled over at various times in the Republic of Ireland (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Troubles).
3. Patriotism: Generally speaking, cultural attachment to one's homeland or devotion to one's country, although interpretations of the term vary with context, geography and political ideology. It is a set of concepts closely related to those of nationalism (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patriotism>).