

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In the current era of globalization, the development of social life interaction occurs in a very complex society. The society develops their social life with specific goals and interests. The social relationships that have different goals or interests lead to the emergence of domination of one class to another class. The domination can occur in various aspects of life, such as governance, economy, culture and even religion. Nevertheless, a very strong domination occurs in the economic aspect. Groups or individuals who are in the high level of economic power have greater assets than people who are in the low level of economic power. Russ Long in his study entitled *Social Class (Stratification)* proves that “The upper classes control a much greater percentage of valuable assets ... Further, the assets controlled by the poor tend to depreciate (household items) over time while those of the rich tend to appreciate (real estate and stocks)” (Long, 2013 “Par 14”). Russ Long's study above proves that the most powerful domination happens in the economic aspect since all valuable assets controlled by the upper class. Meanwhile, the poor people only have household things.

The economic domination happens not only happen in the era of globalization but also in the industrial life. The domination that exists in the industrial life is based on the economic power that people have. This is because

the economic power is an important factor in human life (Booker, 1985: 71). Through this power, human can produce goods or things to fulfil their needs for human life. The economic power in the industrial life is dominated by the capital owner or the owner of the factory. They use their capital to dominate other groups or individuals who do not have the economic power such as the workers. They buy the manpower of the workers as their labor forces to gain their benefit (Eagleton, 1976: 3). The domination that is done by the factory owners makes the workers rise and change their lives for a better life. They fight and struggle for their rights and freedom.

The working class struggle depicts in the literary works such as drama, prose and poetry. Among those various types of literature, the novel is regarded as a kind of prose. "A novel is a story, and a story is a narrative of events arranged in time sequence" (Forster, 1985: 30). It indicates that a novel consists of a series combination of specific events and express viewpoints on the evolving subject of the story.

Based on the definition of literary works and novels above, the writer is interested to analyze the novel that represents the social problems. In *Mary Barton: A Tale of Manchester Life*, the writer finds a social issue about the class struggle which is used as a central issue in building the theme of the novel. An analysis that gives a sense of awareness to fight the injustice. Thus the writer would like to analyze the class struggle through the plot, character, setting, conflict and extrinsic elements that exist in the novel. Therefore "The Class

Struggle Analysis on Manchester Chartist Movement in Elizabeth Gaskell's *Mary Barton: A Tale of Manchester Life*" becomes the title of this thesis.

1. 2 Research Problems

Related to the background of the study, the writer has identified some of the problems below:

1. How do some intrinsic aspects of plot, characters, and settings support the story of *Mary Barton: A Tale of Manchester Life* by Elizabeth Gaskell?
2. How is the class struggle of the Manchester Chartism Movement exposed in the *Mary Barton: A Tale of Manchester Life* by Elizabeth Gaskell?
3. What are the triggers and the effects of the class struggle of the Manchester Chartism Movement reflected in the *Mary Barton: A Tale of Manchester Life* by Elizabeth Gaskell?

1. 3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the research problems above, objectives of this study are:

1. To discover how some intrinsic aspects of plot, characters, and settings support the story of *Mary Barton: A Tale of Manchester Life* by Elizabeth Gaskell.

2. To determine how the class struggle of the Manchester Chartism Movement is exposed in *Mary Barton: A Tale of Manchester Life* by Elizabeth Gaskell.

3. To explain how the triggers and the effects of the class struggle of the Manchester Chartism Movement are exposed in *Mary Barton: A Tale of Manchester Life* by Elizabeth Gaskell.

1.4 Method of the Study

The research method used by the writer in analyzing the thesis is library research. This method is applied by taking some references from some books. (Wellek and Warren, 1976: 58). In this matter, the writer reads, studies, and takes a note from some books that have a relationship with this analysis.

Besides, the approach method of this study is sociological approach. Sociological approach is literary work that represents the social problem. According to Wellek and Warren "... literature and society is put more narrowly and externally. Questions are asked about the relations of literature to a given social situation, to an economic, social, and political system" (Wellek and Warren, 1976: 94). It asserts that this approach is used to reveal problems in the society through literary works. Therefore, the writer will examine the social context of *Mary Barton: A Tale of Manchester Life* by using this approach. Based on Wellek and Warren, sociological approaches are divided into three types. They are author sociological approach, the social approach to the content of the work

itself, and the approach to literary influence on society (Wellek and Warren, 1976: 96). In this study, the writer uses the social approach to the content of the work. Therefore, there will be two elements that will be analyzed in this study. They are intrinsic and extrinsic aspect. Intrinsic aspects that will be analyzed are plot, character, and setting. Analysis of the intrinsic aspects will help be useful to analyze social context of the novel.

1.5 Organization of the Writing

This thesis consists of five chapters, those are:

CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of six sub chapters; Background of the Study, Research Problems, Objectives of the Study, Research Method, and Organization of the Writing as the opening of the thesis.

CHAPTER II : AUTHOR AND HIS WORK

This chapter consists of the biography of the author of this novel and the summary of the novel that is analyzed.

CHAPTER III : THEORITICAL FRAMEWORKS

This chapter consists of literary review and the related theories used to analyze the novel. In this chapter there are two sub chapters: Intrinsic Elements and Extrinsic Elements.

CHAPTER IV : ANALYSIS

This chapter shows the analysis of the novel using the theories discussed before in Chapter III.

CHAPTER V : CONCLUSION

This chapter shows the results of the discussion and gives the conclusion of this thesis writing as the closing.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

CHAPTER II

AUTHOR AND HER WORK

2.1 Elizabeth Gaskell's Biography

The biography of Elizabeth Gaskell is summarized from *Elizabeth Gaskell: A Literary Life* by Shirley Foster, *Elizabeth Gaskell* by Patsy Stoneman and *British History* in Spartacus Educational blog. Elizabeth Cleghorn Gaskell was born in Chelsea on 29 September 1810. She is a Unitarian who emphasized on individual responsibility. Unitarian intended that no group of people could be regarded as properly under the domination of another. In 1832, she married William Gaskell, also a Unitarian minister, and they settled in the industrial city of Manchester. She was a woman who cares about the oppressed people. As a minister's wife, Gaskell inevitably came into contact with the suffering of the people, the lowest in the city's social scale in Manchester. Elizabeth, like her husband, became involved in various charity works in the city. Most of William Gaskell's parishioners were textile workers and Elizabeth was deeply shocked by the poverty she witnessed in Manchester. She visited the poor operatives. She tried to understand their position and helped them where she could with money, sympathy and advice.

Her efforts at social reconstruction were directed precisely towards inducing caring attitudes in men and women. Gaskell believed that there was no a resolution of the strife until men and women, masters and workers understood and sympathized with each other. Thus, she made many works related to that idea. Her

first novel, namely *Mary Barton* (1848) is the most popular of Gaskell's fictions of urban realism, its subtitle, "A Tale of Manchester Life", indicating its regional specificity. It was a novel that she wrote when she was trying to comfort the poor family and reducing their bitterness against the rich during a visit to a labourer's cottage. Gaskell also wrote many vivid and warm hearted short stories and novellas, of which the finest is reputed to be *Cousin Phillis* (1863). Her other full-length novels were *Cranford* (1853) *Ruth* (1853) *North and South* (1855) *Sylvia's Lovers* (1863) and finally *Wives and Daughters* (1866), which was left unfinished when Mrs Gaskell died suddenly. Elizabeth Gaskell collapsed suddenly with a massive heart attack on 12th October 1865 at her new home in Holybourne.

2.2 Summary of *Mary Barton: A Tale of Manchester Life*

Mary Barton: A Tale of Manchester Life began with the meeting of two families, namely John Barton family and George Wilson family in the fields near Manchester. The families headed to the Barton house to have tea and talked about the condition of the workers in the factory. At that time, the trade situation in Manchester which was in deflation made the owner of the company send the workers home. This affected on John Barton's job. He was one of the workers who were sent away by their master. This situation forced him as a Chartist delegate propose petition to the Parliament in London. This petition consisted of the demands of the workers in fighting their rights as employees. Unfortunately, the petition was rejected by the Parliament. Soon, a foreign market put in a request for goods from Manchester which brought work into the mills at last,

although the same client puts in a duplicate order in a nearby manufacturing town where the mills charged much less. Therefore, the mill owners in Manchester were forced to pay their workers extremely low in order to remain competitive. It made the workers organized a labour strike and demanded to get a decent wage. However, the demands of the workers were ignored by the masters. Instead, they exploited other workers to work for low wages. This made the workers angry, so they planned the murder to one of the masters. John Barton was an executor. He killed Hary Carson.

Jem Wilson who was accused as the Harry's killer was saved by Mary. She also succeeded in saving her father by holding the truth that he was the true killer of Harry Carson. In the end, Barton confessed his guilt to Mr. Carson and asked a forgiveness for him. At first, Mr. Carson refused, but later, he read the Bible and had enlightenment. Mr. Carson returned to the Barton home and forgave him before John Barton died. Finally, Mr. Carson decided to make some improvement in the working system of Manchester.

CHAPTER III

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS

In analyzing a novel, there are two elements that need to be considered. They are intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements. The analysis of intrinsic elements can serve as a basic analysis that will lead to the analysis of extrinsic aspects of a novel. The intrinsic elements of literary works analyzed in this chapter are plot, character and setting. The comprehension of these intrinsic elements of literary works is very useful to understand the social context that exists in the extrinsic elements of the novel.

3. 1 Intrinsic Element of Literary Works

Intrinsic elements of literature are the fundamentals of literary works such as novel, drama, or poetry. These elements are the bones that construct literature into a whole work. Therefore, these are important aspects to be analyzed in this study.

3. 1. 1 Plot

The plot is a basic concept of narrative story, as Perrine states that “plot is the sequence of incidents or events of which a story is composed” (Perrine, 1988: 41). This indicates that the plot is the author’s arrangement of events in a story or

narration. Through a plot, the author can choose and decide the events that she or he will use to build the story. The plot is quite different from a story in a novel, as Forster explains that "... a story as a narrative of events arranged in their time-sequence. A plot is also a narrative of events, the emphasis falling on causality" (Forster, 1985: 86). It can be concluded that a story is the series of events arranged in chronological order. Meanwhile, plot is the series of events that has a relationship of cause and effect. There is a classical model of the plot structure. It can be divided into five stages that consist of exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and conclusion. The following is the explanation of the five stages of the plot from Wheeler (Wheeler, 2004 "Par 1 – 5").

3. 1. 1. 1 Exposition

Exposition is setting the scene. The author introduces the characters and setting, provides a description and background. It is also about an exciting event happens leading to the conflict which impels the story to move forward.

3. 1. 1. 2 Rising action

Rising action is the second stage where the basic conflict brews and the reader begins to feel the rising tension associated with this conflict.

3. 1. 1. 3 Climax

Climax is when the conflict increases until it reaches a turning point in the narrative severity which marks a change for better or worse in protagonist's affairs.

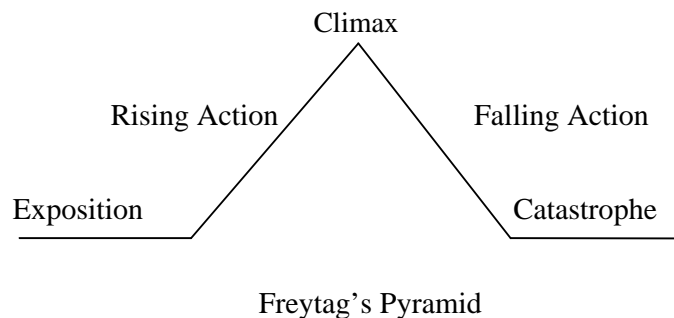
3. 1. 1. 4 Falling action

Falling action is events happen as a result of the climax. In this stage, the character solves the main conflict or someone solves it for him or her.

3. 1. 1. 5 Catastrophe

Catastrophe is the conclusion that releases tension and anxiety about the whole conflict in the novel. It generally contains the choices that led to misery to those the hero loves or wants to save.

All of the stages in the plot structure can be made in Freytag's Pyramid as shown below:



3. 1. 2 Character

Character is an important element in a novel. The character becomes an essential element since the character has a relationship with other elements such as action and setting. Taylor states that "A character is a mere construction of words meant to express an idea or view of experience and must be considered in relation to other features of the composition, such as action and setting" (Taylor, 1981: 62).

Character can be divided into two categories. They are protagonist and antagonist. The protagonist is a character that the story is most obviously about and usually has the most to speak. Perrine notes that “The central character in the conflict, whether a sympathetic or an unsympathetic person called protagonist and the forces arrayed against him, whether persons, things, conventions of the society, or traits of his own character called antagonist” (Perrine, 1988: 42). It means that the protagonist struggles to settle the opposing force from antagonists.. The contradiction between the protagonist and the antagonist is important in developing interaction in the course of the story. In doing the action, the protagonist is usually accompanied by adjuvant or confidant. Cuddon states that “Confidant is a character in drama and, occasionally in fiction who has little effect on the action but whose function is to listen to the intimate feelings and intentions of the protagonist” (Cuddon, 1998: 175). It means that confidant is the character who supports characters of the protagonist. Meanwhile, the antagonist builds cooperation with the opponent or enemy of the protagonist.

Another important term of the character is about the characteristics or traits possessed by every character in the novel because the story in the novel can develop through their character. According to their characteristics or traits, the character is distinguished into flat and round characters. “The really flat character can be expressed in one sentence, but round characters are more than one side in them” (Forster, 1985: 67). This statement indicates that flat character only has one characteristic that can be expressed in one sentence only, while round character is a character that has some traits or characteristic in their self. The characters are

seen from the development of character, it can be divided into dynamic and static character. “A static character is a person who changes little or not at all in the course of a story” (Holman, 1914: 76). This statement indicates that they do not change in the progress of the narrative. Meanwhile, “a dynamic character is a person who is changed by the actions through which she or he involves” (Holman, 1914: 76). This shows that they change as they face many problems and conflicts.

3. 1. 3 Setting

In literary works there are figures and conflict that requires a space, time, and place to introduce and deliver the illustration of the main theme of a story. In other word, setting is concerned to the location or place, time and the social condition where the story happens. Setting involves many elements such as time, location, and physical conditions related to the whole story (Meyer, 1990: 108). Whereas, Taylor stresses that “setting is a major factor in the formulation of subject matter and a direct influence on the expression of theme” (Taylor, 1981: 69).

Meyer classifies setting into three types. They are place, time and social setting (Meyer, 1990: 107). The first form of this element is setting of place. Kennedy and Gioia explain that “The idea of setting includes the physical environment of a story: a house, a street, a city, a landscape, a region” (Kennedy and Gioia, 1991: 80). It indicates that setting of the place tells about the physical or geographical condition of such place within a narrative story. Kennedy and Gioia also provide an explanation about setting of time. They argue that “But

besides place, setting may crucially involve the time of the story – hour, year, or century” (Kennedy and Gioia, 1991: 80). This statement declares that setting of time is related to the problem of when the event happens in a story. Meanwhile, Holman gave his definition of social setting. He describes that setting of social background is about “The general environment of characters in the story, such as religious, mental, moral, social, and emotional conditions through which the characters in narrative move” (Holman, 1914: 413). It is clear that social setting has connection with the system of social life that contains many complex problems. It can be habits, customs, religion, ideology, and the way of thinking.

Furthermore, the function of setting is to create the atmosphere or mood of the story. As Meyer notes that “Setting can be used to evoke a mood or atmosphere that will prepare the reader for what is to come” (Meyer, 1990: 107). It means that the place and time where a story happens will help the reader to identify how the overview of the situation which will occur, whether it will be the somber or threatening situation.

3. 2 Extrinsic Elements of Literary Works

Interpretation of the literature is seen not only from the aspect that is in the literature, but also the aspect that exists outside the literary work. As Wellek and Warren says that "The most widespread and flourishing methods of studying literature concern themselves with its setting, its environment, its external causes" (Wellek and Warren, 1976: 73). Marxist criticism is one example of a discussion that can provide facilities for reviewers to assess external aspects that exist within a literary work. The concept of Marxism discussed in this study is about class

struggle. The writer also takes a short explanation about the history that becomes the background of the novel that will be analyzed by the writer.

3. 2. 1 The Manchester Chartism Movement

Chartism was a political movement. This movement was particularly strong in the textile towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire. Lancashire and especially Manchester were the seat of the most powerful Unions, the central point of Chartism. It was the first mass movement driven by the working classes. Chartism was a working class movement from 1839 to 1848. This was also a time when trade was poor, wages were low and faced further cuts, and the case for revolutionary change in society was strong. Chartism got its name from the formal petition, or the People's Charter, that listed the six main aims of the movement. These were votes for all men, equal electoral districts, abolition of the requirement that Members of Parliament should be property owners, payment for Members of Parliaments, annual general elections and the secret ballot.

Support for Chartism peaked at times of economic depression and hunger. There was rioting in Manchester, where workers protested against wage cuts. They wanted a fair day's pay for a fair day's labor. In Manchester the economic basis of class consciousness was being laid. It was felt by industrialists and workers alike. Masters and men faced each other in hostility. The tension existed in booming cotton factories as the gulf in the class system development. All that was needed to turn that consciousness into conflict was an economic or political crisis.

There were some causes of Chartism in Manchester. The major cause was the industrial workers disliked the new conditions of 19th-century factory discipline, low wages, periodic unemployment and high prices. There was much resentment at the widening gulf between rich and poor. There was discontent because of exploitation in factories. The other cause was The Corn Laws kept food prices artificially high and therefore depressed domestic markets for manufacturing. These made the working class hold some movement. The movement presented three petitions to Parliament in 1839, 1842 and 1848 but each of these was rejected. Many of the leaders of the movement, having threatened to call a general strike, were arrested. When demonstrators marched on the prison in Newport, Monmouthshire, demanding the release of their leaders, troops opened fire, killing 24 and wounding 40 more. By 1918, five of the Chartists' six demands had been achieved, but the petition of parliamentary elections held every year was unfulfilled (Crail, 2003 "Par 1 – 3").

3. 2. 2 Marxism

Marxism is an ideology pioneered by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. This ideology is about economical system, political, and social. Therefore G.V. Plekhanov states that "Marxism is a world view that complete and comprehensive" (Plekhanov, 1992: 1). Marxism is also a social theory that emphasizes freedom and struggle from every form of oppression in order to create social change. It is expressed by Eagleton that "Marxism has to deliver is the story of the struggles of men and women to free themselves from certain forms of

exploitation and oppression” (Eagleton, 1976: V). It means that Marxism concerns in the man’s struggle in facing the unfair social system.

Marxism also assumes that economic power becomes a background or an influence factor of all human activities since the economic system determines human action in completing their basic necessities. As Booker states that “... the economic system is the most fundamental aspect, or “base”, of any society, while other aspects of society (culture, politics, religion, and so on) are parts of a “superstructure” whose characteristic ... dependent on the nature of the base” (Booker, 1985: 71). The quotation asserts that the economic aspect is the most important aspect. Economic aspect has the power to control the superstructure. The people who have a strong economy can dominate and organize the society as they want. The people also have different functions in economic activities. This difference leads to the existence of a class system in society. Booker states that “The division of labour leads to the development of class society, in which the population of a society is divided into separate classes whose needs and desires may be fundamentally at odds” (Booker, 1985: 72). It is proved that there are different classes in society. This differentiation of class is based on their needs and interests. In the capitalist economic system, society is divided into two classes, namely bourgeoisie and proletariat (Walker and Grey, 2007: 54). The division of class makes the inequality in the society of the capitalist economic system. The inequality of the capitalist system is a system that only gives benefits to the people who have the means of production named

bourgeoisie and exploits people who do not have capital named proletariat (Booker, 1985: 72).

3. 2. 3 Marxist Feminism

The inequality social system is not only in the capitalist system, but also in the patriarchal system. The entire of the private property is owned by men in the patriarchal system. The struggle to be free from the injustice is suffered by women because of the existence of class differences between men and women based on personal property is the focus of attention of Marxist feminism. Tong states that “Male dominance, in the forms of patrilineage and patriarchy, is simply the result of the class division between the propertied man and the propertyless woman” (Tong, 2009: 105 – 106). It means that the class division between men and women in the patriarchal system is based on ownership. One way to liberate women from male domination is economic independence. Engels in Tong states that “... if wives are to be emancipated from their husbands, women must first become economically independent of men” (Tong, 2009: 106). This confirms that women who have economic independence can escape from male domination in patriarchy system. Since classical Marxist feminism believes that money is the greatest strength in the capitalist system (Tong, 2009: 107).

The economic independence can be obtained from the entry of women into the public industrial sector. Those who work in the public sector are usually women from the proletarian family (Engels, 2004: 80). For Marxist feminism, proletarian women who work outside the home to earn money are a step forward

for the independence of women. As Benston in Tong states that “But the simple fact that women will be doing this ‘female’ work outside their own home for wages over which they have control can be viewed as an advancement for women” (Tong, 2009: 108 – 109). However, women who work outside the home will have two oppressions. They are capitalism and patriarchy system. Tong states that “... capitalism and patriarchy as two equal partners colluding in a variety of ways to oppress women” (Tong, 2009: 115). Capitalism exploits women economically. Meanwhile, patriarchal system oppresses women as women. Therefore, the freedom of women depends on the existence of two systems. Women must have two wars to gain their freedom. “The only possible hope for women was to fight capitalism and patriarchy simultaneously” (Tong, 2009: 118).

3. 2. 4 Bourgeoisie and Proletariat

The pervious explanation clarifies that the capitalist economic system is distinguished into two classes namely bourgeoisie and proletariat. Bourgeoisie is a class that owns the factories and does the exploitation, while the proletariat is the mass of workers who are exploited by the ruling class. Booker states that “Elite class of bourgeois owners who gain this wealth through exploitation of the labour of the working-class masses, or the proletariat” (Booker, 1985: 72). That exploitation and oppression are the way of the bourgeoisie to control the economic system including the means of production. “Bourgeoisie class is economically dominant and means of production” (Walker and Gray, 2007: 32).

The exploitation and economic control that is done by the bourgeoisie gives such a big impact for the whole society that consists of both the bourgeoisie and proletariat. It can be seen from the beliefs, laws and norms developed in the community arranged for the needs of the bourgeoisie itself. Walker and Grey stress that “The bourgeoisie owns the means of production, employs wage labour and controls the state, and as such constitutes the ruling class” (Walker and Grey, 2007: 171). It can be concluded that the bourgeoisie has the authority to regulate the entire life of the community, such as what wages should be paid, what rules have to be held or what values have to be formed. This is because they have money, so they can determine what life should be like.

The condition of the proletariat is definitely different from the condition of the bourgeoisie. The proletariat is the class that owns nothing but its people have the human power in the process of production (Walker and Grey, 2007: 250). This makes them become passive because they do not have the power to fight against all forms of domination and injustice of the bourgeoisie. All aspects of life which are controlled by the bourgeoisie will lock all the proletariat’s movements. “The proletariat is locked in struggle with the bourgeoisie which owns and controls the means of production, and by extension controls the state” (Walker and Grey, 2007: 250). It is like the unfairness that would undermine the system itself, but this inequality is actually growing class consciousness in the proletariat. They will resist and struggle to get their right eventually (Booker, 1985: 72).

3. 2. 5 The Class Struggle

The explanations about the bourgeoisie and the proletariat in the previous section describe that these classes are different from each other in the way that the one becomes the ruler and the other becomes the ruled. These differentiations of class later conduct to the class struggle which happens because of class stratification. Walker and Grey assert that “The class struggle is an inevitable conflict process out of which emerges a revolutionary proletariat instilled with a fully developed sense of class consciousness and ready to overturn capitalism in favour of socialism” (Walker and Grey, 2007: 57). It can be inferred that the working class people begin to realize that they have to struggle and create a revolution as the form of the resistance from the capitalist economic system.

The resistance of the working class towards oppression of the capitalist triggers a class struggle in which working class people can change their life and gain their freedom as the right of every individual human. Freedom from all forms of oppression and exploitation is what will be the purpose of the class struggle itself. The process of class struggle forces proletariat to take an action in order to accomplish their desire. They work together to be separated from what makes them suffer. The proletariat also builds solidarity consciousness, so that they can make general movements to fight against all forms of injustice and domination by the capitalists. Although to foster a sense of consciousness is very difficult, but Marx believes that the class consciousness is growing gradually and it will bring about revolutionary change which can eliminate the capitalist economic system

(Walker and Grey, 2007: 251). It can be concluded that the class consciousness will grow slowly to create a revolutionary movement of the working class.

Furthermore, this revolutionary movement arises because the whole effort of the working class struggle is always foiled by the capitalist class. “Locked in struggle the bourgeoisie and proletariat can never be reconciled, and the only possible outcome of the struggle is revolution and defeat for the bourgeoisie” (Walker and Grey, 2007: 32). This statement shows that the dispute between the working class and the capitalist class will not be solved unless the revolutionary movement of the working class removes all the capitalist economic system in society. Besides, this revolutionary movement brings changes in the social system in the society. “... the need for revolutionary transformation to create a moral caring and cooperative community beyond capitalism” (Walker and Grey, 2007: 32). This proves that the revolution not only removes the system of domination, but also fosters a sense of awareness and cooperation between these two classes.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

4.1 Analysis of Intrinsic Elements

The intrinsic analysis of this chapter discusses how the intrinsic elements of Elizabeth Gaskell's *Mary Barton* support the story of the novel. This chapter will discuss about the plot, characters and setting in *Mary Barton: A Tale of Manchester Life*.

4.1.1 Plot

The plot of *Mary Barton: A Tale of Manchester Life* flows forward. It is because the events in this novel are interconnected. All of them are the result of an ongoing cause so it can make the story of the novel flow forward. *Mary Barton: A Tale of Manchester Life* has the whole stage of the plot structure as described in the previous chapter. It can be seen from the description below:

4.1.1.1 Exposition

In the early of the novel, the narrator introduces John Barton as the worker who has hatred to the rich. This hatred will lead to a conflict and bring the story of the novel flows forward. John Barton assumes that the rich people do not care about the suffering experienced by the poor. "And what good have they ever done me that I should like them?" (Gaskell, 2006: 10). This is expressed by John Barton to George Wilson. The above quotation is a statement of John Barton's hatred of the

upper class that never does any good to him as the poor people. John Barton's hatred is the basis of the conflict that will appear on the next stage of the story.

4. 1. 1. 2. Rising Action

At this stage, the hatred of John Barton to the rich becomes stronger. It is because there is an external conflict between John Barton and the condition of his social life. John Barton social life is full of social inequalities between the masters and the workers. It occurs when John Barton sees Mrs. Hunter in the shop. She is the wife of John Barton's master who has stopped the production in his factory because of a depression of trade. "And out of this shop came Mrs. Hunter! She crossed to her carriage, followed by the shopman loaded with purchases for a party ... and Barton returned home with a bitter spirit of wrath in his heart, to see his only boy a corpse" (Gaskell, 2006: 24). The above quotation is expressed by the narrator who explains that Mrs. Hunter, the wife of John Barton's boss can still enjoy the luxury and the party although her husband's factory currently does not operate. Meanwhile, John Barton as a worker at that factory has to face the death of his son because of lack of food. It indicates that social gap between the master and the worker is very salient. The workers have to survive against their poverty in the midst of a life of their master's luxury. This difference makes John Barton and the other workers hate the masters.

The hatred of John Barton to the rich makes her daughter, Mary leaves her dream. She wants to be a part of the rich, but she cannot achieve it because of his father.

But the best of her plans, the holiest, that which in some measure the vanity of the rest, were those relating to her father; her dear father, now oppressed with care, and always a disheartened, gloomy person. How she would surround him with every comfort she could devise (of course, he was to live with them), till he should acknowledge riches to be very pleasant things,... (Gaskell, 2006: 79).

The quotation above is expressed by the narrator as a picture of Mary's dream that is blocked by her father. The narrator illustrates that all Mary's plans wants to get a comfort life, but it is hindered by her father. Suffering, disappointment, and oppression that are done by the rich makes him hate the luxury of the upper class. Thus, it is difficult for Mary to get all the luxuries that is hated by his father, even though she wants to give it to her father. It can be concluded that Mary's hope to be part of the upper class will never be achieved because of her father's hatred to that class.

4. 1. 1. 3. Climax

The John Barton's hatred makes him kill Harry Carson. This murder is executed according to the plan made by the workers in Manchester. "Ay! or beaten till no life were left in him, growled another. And so with words, or looks that told more than words, they built up a deadly plan" (Gaskell, 2006: 185). The above quotation is the workers' dialogue when they meet in a room in the Weavers 'Arms' public-house. At the meeting they decide to threaten the safety of the mill owner. One of the workers also says that they will do the beating to cause the death of the master.

Murder that is committed by the workers makes Mary face a complicated conflict. Police allege the man she loved, namely Jem Wilson as killer of a mill

owner named Harry Carson. This makes Mary fight for liberating Jem Wilson from punishment, because Mary knows that Jem Wilson is innocent.

If her father was guilty, Jem was innocent. If innocent, there was a possibility of saving him. He must be saved. And she must do it, ... Her father was not suspected; and never should be, if by any foresight or any exertions of her own she could prevent it (Gaskell, 2006: 238).

The above quotation is expressed by the narrator as a desire of Mary to save Jem Wilson and conceal the crime of her father. The quotation shows that Mary has to do the two rescue missions of the men she loves. She has to save Jem from punishment since he is innocent. In addition, Mary must also be able to cover up the crime of her father so that he is not suspected by others. This indicates that the conflict that is experienced by Mary is a result of a series of conflicts experienced by his father. Thus, Mary has to resolve all conflicts at this stage.

4. 1. 1. 4. Falling Action

People who heat up the situation or cause conflict have faced death and have admitted the mistakes they made in this stage. Mary who commits rescue missions of Jem Wilson without sacrificing her father finally finds a way out. She can find Will to defend Jem in court. The testimony of Will Wilson succeeds in freeing Jem from punishment. “ ... it had been necessary for him to walk to Liverpool, which he had accordingly done on the very night of the murder, accompanied as far as Hollins Green ...” (Gaskell, 2006: 319). The above quotation is expressed by the narrator to explain Will Wilson's testimony in the court. Will Wilson's testimony which reveals that Jem accompanies him to Liverpool at the time of the murder makes the judge releases Jem. It can be

concluded that Mary is able to save Jem by bringing Will Wilson to the court. Meanwhile, the mystery of Harry Carson's murder finds a bright spot when John Barton admits his guilty. John Barton says that he realizes his mistake on his killing action against Harry Carson. "But now he knew that he had killed a man, and a brother,—now he knew that no good thing could come out of this evil, even to the sufferers whose cause he had so blindly espoused" (Gaskell, 2006: 353). The above quotation is disclosed by the narrator as a picture of John Barton's remorse when Mr. Carson comes to John Barton's house to ask the truth about the murder he had done. Expression of regret above illustrates that John Barton has realized his mistake. It means that John Barton knows that assassination does not bring any good. Although, he conducts this crime in the name of the workers' suffering.

4. 1. 1. 5. Catastrophe

At the end of the story, there are changes in the system of employment in Manchester. This change happens not only in the system of employment, but also in Mary's life. After the death of Mary's father, Jem, his mother and Mary move to Toronto to start a new life. "Not many days after John Barton's funeral was over, all was arranged respecting Jem's appointment at Toronto" (Gaskell, 2006: 374). The above quotation is an expression of the narrator to give information to the reader that Mary, Jem and Jem's mother will move to Toronto. The move is in accordance with Jem's plan after he married Mary. It can be concluded that Mary moves to Toronto to make a new life with her husband as well as the change in the system of employment in Manchester brings a new order to the workers.

The whole explanation at every stage of the plot above can be illustrated by the following Freytag's pyramid:

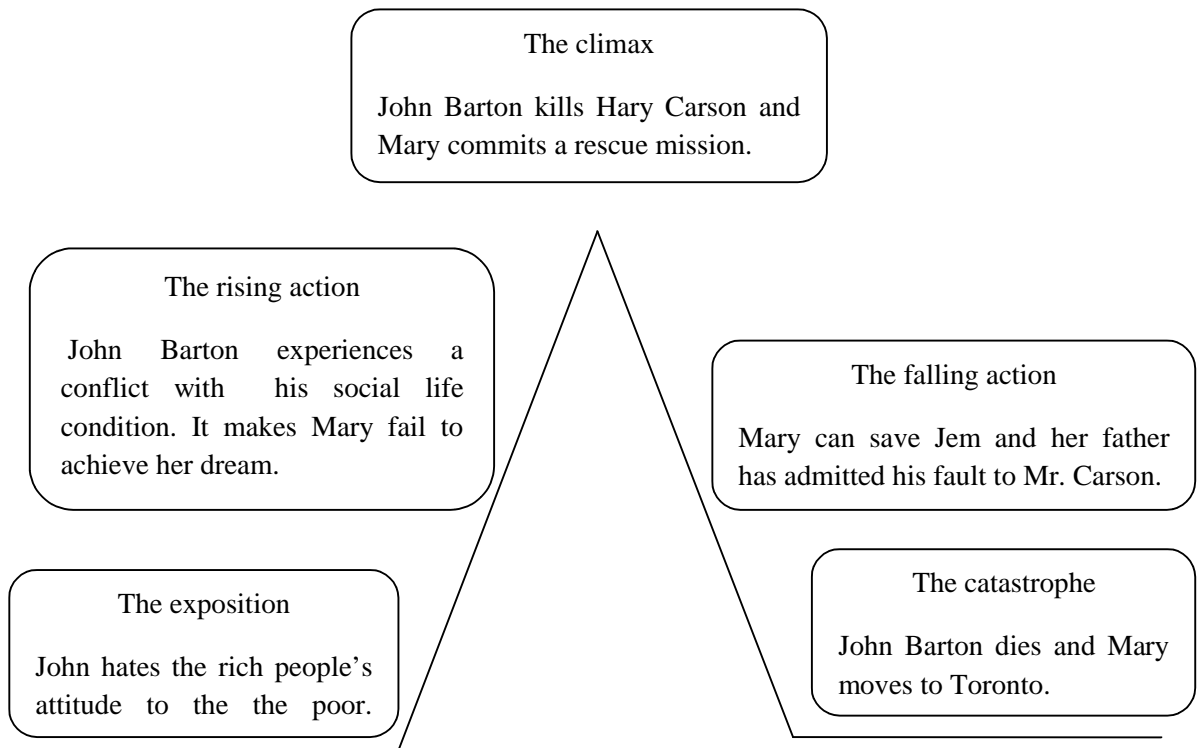


Diagram 1. Freytag's Pyramid

4. 1. 2 Analysis of Character

There are many characters that exist in *Mary Barton: A Tale of Manchester Life*, but only several characters that always appear in the story. They are Mary Barton, John Barton, Mr. Carson and Harry Carson. In addition, the confidant characters of the story are Margaret Jenkins and Esther. All of these characters above are important in the story. Their roles provide great influence to the plot of the story.

4. 1. 2. 1 John Barton

John Barton is the most important character in the novel because he has a complex trait that can develop the story. John Barton is included in the working class. “One was a thorough specimen of a Manchester man; born of factory workers, and himself bred up in youth, and living in manhood, among the mills” (Gaskell, 2006: 49). It is expressed by the narrator at the beginning of the story that John Barton is a Manchester man who has always lived and grown within the workers. He spends his life as a factory worker in Manchester. It concludes that John Barton is the character that includes to the working class. This is because he works when he was a child.

Furthermore, John Barton is a dynamic and round character because he has some sides that experience change from the beginning of the story until at the end of the story. In the beginning of the story, he has hatred to the owner of the factory who always acts badly to the workers and the poor.

... If I am sick, do they come and nurse me? If my child lies dying, (as poor Tom lay, with his white wan lips quivering, for want of better food than I could give him), does the rich man bring the wine or broth that might save his life? (Gaskell, 2006: 10).

That statement above is said by John Barton to George Wilson when they discuss about their work in the John Barton’s house. It proves that John Barton has strong hatred to the masters. He feels that the factory owners do not care about

the pain, hunger, or death faced by the working people. Here is the reason that makes John Barton kill Harry Carson.

However, his radical attitude is turned to the good attitude at the end of the story. John Barton, who once really hated the Carson's family became very soft to Mr. Carson.

The sympathy for suffering, formerly so prevalent a feeling with him, again filled John Barton's heart, and almost impelled him to speak (as best he could) some earnest tender words to the stern man, shaking in his agony.

But who was he, that he should utter sympathy or consolation?

The cause of all this woe (Gaskell, 2006: 353).

This quotation is expressed by the narrator as a description of the feelings experienced by John Barton. The quotation above states that John Barton has a concern for the suffering of Mr. Carson. He wants to comfort him with soft words, but the desire is foiled by a sense of guilt as a cause of all Mr. Carson's suffering. This proves that John Barton experiences a change in attitude at the end of the story. The changing attitude of John Barton is a major point in the development of this story.

4. 1. 2. 2 Mr. Carson

Mr. Carson is another important character in this novel. He is the antagonist character who takes revenge to the man who has killed his son. He always uses money to get whatever he wants, including finding the killer of his son.

You probably have heard that I am a rich man.

Every exertion, you may be sure, sir, shall be used on our part; but probably offering a handsome reward might accelerate the discovery of the murderer

Make it a thousand, said Mr. Carson, decisively (Gaskell, 2006: 203 – 204).

The dialogue above is Mr. Carson's conversation with the police inspector when the police comes and submits Harry's corpse to his house. In the conversation appears that Mr. Carson calls himself as a rich man. He will give a thousand for those who can find the killer of his son. It can be concluded that money gives power to anyone who possesses it. Mr. Carson as the rich people who has a lot of money can do whatever he wants. He uses his money not only for luxury, but also to find the killer of his son.

Furthermore, Mr. Carson is included in the round and dynamic character. This is because Mr. Carson has some sides in himself that makes him possible to change at the beginning to the end of the story. This change is seen when he makes a new system of employment in Manchester. In the first story, Mr. Carson is a person who does not care with his workers. However, this attitude changes after his son dies. “Thank you both for coming,—and for speaking candidly to me ... as to the power, or want of power in the masters, to remedy the evils the men complain of” (Gaskell, 2006: 372). This quotation is expressed by Mr. Carson to Job Legh, the friend of John Barton. He says thank you to Job Legh, since he wants to come and speak with him. Mr. Carson also says that he will fix his mistake which many workers gripe that. It indicates that Mr. Carson wants to change his attitude by correcting the mistakes that he has done to the workers

4. 1. 2. 3 Harry Carson

Harry Carson in this novel is a perfect male figure. Physiologically he is a handsome man and always dressed neatly. “The son was strikingly handsome, and knew it. His dress was neat and well appointed” (Gaskell, 2006: 67). This quote is a direct description given by the narrator to the character of Harry Carson. It shows that Harry Carson is the upper class because the only people who have a lot of money who always maintain their appearance.

Harry Carson is an antagonist character, since he clashes with the working class which is chaired by John Barton. Such dispute occurs when Harry Carson makes a resolution that is only profitable for the masters group. This resolution also leads a conflict between the master and the worker “... such resolutions were in themselves sufficiently provocative of animosity” (Gaskell, 2006: 179). The quotation above expressed by the narrator tells about the thought of the working class leader. He argues that Harry Carson’s resolution will trigger hatred among the working class and the master. This proves that Harry Carson is the master who opposes any movement of the working class. He wants to maintain his domination and authority.

4. 1. 2. 4 Mary Barton

Mary Barton is an independent woman from all forms of oppression. Although, his father always sets her life when she was a child. However, Mary is able to escape from the domination of her father when she works as a dressmaker in Miss Simmonds. This can be seen when her father takes all the food left in the house and does not leave any for Mary. “He emptied into the ever-useful pocket

handkerchief the little meal remaining in the mug. Mary would have her tea at Miss Simmonds'; her food for the day was safe" (Gaskell, 2006: 59). The quotation above is expressed by the narrator to describe the conviction of Mary's father. He believes that Mary will get food from where she works that is in Miss Simmonds. Therefore, he takes all the food in the house. It proves that Mary's job in Miss. Simmonds makes Mary's father believe that Mary is able to meet her own needs. Thus, since then John Barton has not regulated Mary's life anymore.

As a dressmaker, Mary is always treated well by Miss Simmonds, who is the owner of the business. It is seen from the work system implemented by Miss Simmonds on her business.

... she had engaged herself as apprentice (so called, though there were no deeds or indentures to the bond) to a certain Miss Simmonds, milliner and dressmaker ... where the workwomen were called 'her young ladies ... and where afterwards she was to dine and have tea, with a small quarterly salary (Gaskell, 2006: 26 – 27).

The above quotation is expressed by the narrator as a description of the work system implemented by Miss. Simmonds. She considers her employees as a young ladies and not as a laborer. She also implements the system of work that does not bind or provides specific workloads to the workers. This is because the worker is regarded as an apprentice. She also always provides food and drink to the workers. This indicates that Mary as Miss. Simmonds' worker will not suffer oppression as factory workers feel since Miss. Simmonds treats her workers humanely.

She is also a representation of the author of the novel because Mary has much in common with the principles of the author of the novel. In the Elizabeth Gaskell's biography is known that she is a woman who cares about the suffering of others. She wants to reduce the suffering of others by giving money, sympathy, and advice. This attitude is also owned by Mary. This can be seen when Mary soothes Mrs. Davenport when her husband's death.

Oh, don't cry so, dear Mrs. Davenport, pray don't take on so. Sure he's gone where he'll never know care again. Yes, I know how lonesome you must feel; but think of your children. Oh! we'll all help to earn food for 'em. Think how sorry he'd be, if he sees you fretting so. Don't cry so, please don't (Gaskell, 2006: 70).

The quotation above is a dialogue Mary to Mrs. Davenport when Mrs. Davenport cries because of her husband's death. Mary says that Mrs. Davenport has to stop crying for the sake of her children and her husband tranquility. This shows that Mary is a woman who cares with the suffering of others. She wants to strengthen Mrs. Davenport by giving advice to Mrs. Davenport.

Besides, Elizabeth Gaskell is a woman who has a view that class conflict will never see reconciliation until the master and the workmen have sympathy each other. This principle is also owned by Mary. This can be seen when she asks Mr. Carson to sympathize with the state of John Barton.

Oh, sir!' said Mary, springing forward, and catching hold of Mr. Carson's arm, 'my father is dying. Look at him, sir. If you want Death for Death, you have it. Don't take him away from me these last hours. He must go alone through Death, but let me be with him as long as I can. Oh, sir! if you have any mercy in you, leave him here to die (Gaskell, 2006: 352).

The quotation above is a Mary's request to Mr. Carson. She asks Mr. Carson to pity the circumstances of his father who is dying. She wants Mr. Carson

forgive his father and let his father stay with Mary. This shows that Mary wants Mr. John Carson sympathize with the circumstances of John. She wants Mr. Carson forgive John Barton. The sympathy that can Mary make in the Mr. Carson's heart is at the end of class conflict in Manchester.

4. 1. 2. 5 Margaret Jenkins

Margaret Jenkins is Mary's close friend. Margaret has a beautiful voice behind her blindness. Margaret can earn a great income from singing. "He says I may gain ever so much money by singing" (Gaskell, 2006: 48). Margaret reveals to Mary when she tells her meeting with Jacob Butterworth. She says that Margaret will get a lot of money from her voice. This is evident when she gives Mary some money for a rescue mission of Jem Wilson. Margaret helps Mary's financial when she will go to Liverpool to look for Will Wilson as a witness in the trial of Jem Wilson.

You'll want money. Them lawyers is no better than a sponge for sucking up money; let alone your hunting out Will, and your keep in Liverpool, ... You must take some of the mint I've got laid by in the old teapot. You have no right to refuse, for I offer it to Jem, not to you; it's for his purposes you're to use it (Gaskell, 2006: 254).

The above quotation is the Margaret's dialogue with Mary when she visits Margaret's home to meet her grandfather. In the quote above, Margaret says that Mary should be willing to accept money from her. She thinks that Mary needs a lot of money to go to Liverpool to hire a lawyer to run a rescue mission for Jem Wilson. Thus, Margaret does not want Mary to refuse her help. She asserts that the money is not for Mary. It is to fight for the Jem's fate that is in her hand. This

proves that Margaret is a woman who has the economic independence as a singer. Thus, she can help others who need economical support like Mary. This also shows that she is including to the static and flat character. It is because she is only described as a blind woman who has a good voice and she does not change in the development of the story.

4. 1. 2. 6 Esther

Esther is Mary's aunt. She is a factory girl who always maintains her appearance and beauty with her salary as the factory girl. "That's the worst of factory work for girls ... You see Esther spent her money in dress, thinking to set off her pretty face; and got to come home so late at night" (Gaskell, 2006: 9). This quotation is expressed by John Barton to describe the attitude of Esther as the factory girl. She can do everything with the salary that she has, such as buying clothes to enhance her appearance. It can be concluded that as the factory girl, Esther is a woman who has economic independence. She is able to meet her own needs with her salary. Esther is also adjuvant character since she help Mary to find the real killer since Esther finds a clue of murder mystery of Harry Carson.

4. 1. 3 Analysis of Setting

In general, the settings of place of this novel are in Manchester particularly in the Lancashire. This region is one of the cotton mill industries in Manchester. "I said in 'Manchester,' but they are scattered all over the manufacturing districts of Lancashire. In the neighbourhood of Oldham there are weavers, common hand-loom weavers, who throw the shuttle with unceasing sound" (Gaskell, 2006:

37). This quotation is expressed by the narrator directly. The narrator says that the story in this novel occurs in Manchester more precisely in Lancashire. Lancashire is a local cotton mill industry. Near Lancashire there is a region called Oldham. In this area, there are traditional cotton weavers who are always busy with their shuttle of cotton. It proves that the setting of place in this novel is in the central area of the spinning industry in which many people are busy spinning cotton traditionally or by machine.

Manchester is a representation of the suffering of the working class. It is because every event that happens in Manchester are always tells about a miserable life and filled with death. "The fever' was (as it usually is in Manchester) of a low, putrid, typhoid kind; brought on by miserable living, filthy neighbourhood, and great depression of mind and body." (Gaskell, 2006: 59). It is an expression of the narrator as an idea of the conditions in Manchester. The quotation states that some deadly diseases have plagued the society in Manchester. This is caused by their poverty that makes them used to live dirty and away from cleanliness. It proves that the workers are vulnerable to disease, because they have economic limitations so that they cannot live properly.

Meanwhile, the setting of time of this novel begins in the evening in May. The narrator describes the setting of the time of the novel at the beginning of the story directly.

There are some fields near Manchester ... It was an early May evening...for heavy showers had fallen all the morning, and the round, soft, white clouds which were blown by a west wind over the dark blue sky, were sometimes varied by one blacker and more threatening (Gaskell, 2006: 5 – 6).

The quotation above provides information that the novel happened ten or a dozen years ago. The quotation is also expressed by the narrator that the story begins in May evening at which time the rain is always down. Overcast replaces white clouds in Manchester. This shows that the darkness wraps the Manchester area. The darkness and the rain illustrate that the situation in Manchester is bad.

Furthermore, this novel also displays the event in Manchester that occurred in 1839. In that year, the Manchester Chartism Movement sent six demands of the workers to the Parliament. This event also happened in this novel, although the six demands were not mentioned explicitly in the novel. “An idea was now springing up among the operatives, that originated with the Chartists ... So a petition was framed, and signed by thousands in the bright spring days of 1839, imploring Parliament” (Gaskell, 2006: 83). The quotation above illustrates that a petition that is spearheaded by the Chartist has been signed by thousands of the workers. It is sent to Parliament in 1839. This suggests that the author seems to adjust the settings of time in this novel with the real setting of time of the Manchester Chartism Movement.

Moreover, the social setting of *Mary Barton: A Tale of Manchester Life* is industrial life in Manchester, where the society is divided between the working class and the factory owners. The workers live painfully in Manchester, especially the workers who live in Lancashire. “Food gives heart, say the Lancashire people” (Gaskell, 2006: 141). It is revealed by the narrator as a picture of the famine that swept across the Manchester area like Lancashire. People in Lancashire liken foods as a heart that can provide life to them. This shows that Manchester is an

area of hunger, so that people in Manchester assume that the food is the most meaningful thing in their lives.

4.2 Analysis of Extrinsic Elements

In this passage, the writer will analyze by using the concepts of class struggle. It is because the major issues in this novel is about the class oppression. In this novel, the class oppression occurs since there is a class division system that divides society into bourgeoisie and proletariat.

4.2.1 Bourgeoisie and Proletariat

People in Manchester are relatively divided into two classes, they are the masters and the workmen. The masters are the production owner who can be named as the bourgeoisie. They can be called so since they have the economic power to gain what they want. A strong position in the economic sector makes the bourgeoisie freely legitimize their positions as the decision makers in industrial life. It can be seen when Harry Carson as the master's leader creates some rules which have to be obeyed by the workers if they want to work in the factory.

They were, firstly, withdrawing the proposal just made, and declaring all communication between the masters and that particular Trades' Union at an end; secondly, declaring that no master would employ any workman in future, unless he signed a declaration that he did not belong to any Trades' Union, and pledged himself not to assist or subscribe to any society, having for its object interference with the masters' powers (Gaskell, 2006: 178).

The quotation above is expressed by the narrator to reveal some rules which are made by Harry Carson as the leader of the masters. The first rule explains that the workers must revoke their demand and claim all of the

negotiations to prosecute that the right as a worker is over. It shows that the bourgeoisies have the power to snatch the right of proletariat to ask the justice. This right expropriation is used by the bourgeoisies to control the life of proletariats as what the bourgeoisies require. Meanwhile, the second rule obliges the workers to sign an agreement which claims that they are not members of certain trade union and will not do anything that can weaken the masters' power. It shows that the bourgeoisies use their power to lock every movement of the proletariats which can bring any danger to the bourgeoisies' domination. The proletariat is directed by the bourgeoisies into a system that could strengthen their dominion and domination.

The condition of the bourgeoisies above is far different from the circumstances of the proletariat. In this novel, the people who are classified as the proletariat are the factory workers. They only have human power as their assets. This is realized by John Barton as the factory worker. "... You'll say they'n1 gotten capital an'we'n gotten none. I say, our labour's our capital, and we ought to draw interest on that. They get interest on their capital somehow a' this time" (Gaskell, 2006: 64). This is a dialogue between John Barton and his friend, namely George Wilson when they talk about the masters. In the quote above, John Barton realizes that the masters are the stock owners while the workers do not have any of that stock. They only have the human power. It shows that the proletariats who only have the human power could only depend on the salaries given by their masters as the stock owners.

Their dependencies on the salaries as the factory workers make them exist in a position of the oppressed. The suppression experienced by the workers can be seen when they are forced by the masters to work with a high work load but they only get low salaries. The workers do not have any other choice except taking that job. It is because the workers need a job in order to survive just like what has been experienced by the weaver of Lancashire.

Meanwhile, the power-loom weavers living in the more remote parts of Lancashire, and the neighbouring counties, heard of the masters' advertisements for workmen, ... and in their solitary dwellings grew weary of starvation, and resolved to come to Manchester. As to their decision to work, ... at such a particular rate of wages (Gaskell, 2006: 168).

The quotation above is uttered by the narrator as an illustration about how important a job is for the proletariats in Lancashire. That quotation illustrates that the weavers from Lancashire are willing to accept the job in Manchester with low wages. They suffer from hunger that they go to Manchester to get the job. It shows that the lives of proletariats are depending on the jobs offered by the masters. The proletariats must obey every system of employment made by the masters if they still want to survive. This proves that money owned by the masters is the highest power. It makes the bourgeoisies will always dominate with their power, while the proletariats will always be dominated by them. This condition will trigger to the emergence of class struggle in the society where the working class asks for their rights and freedom.

4. 2. 2 The Class Struggle of the Manchester Chartism Movement

The class struggle is the one of the major theme that is almost dominated in the whole story of the novel. In this novel, the class struggle is appeared in the

Manchester Chartism Movement. In this movement, there are some actions which are carried by a Chartist delegate to obtain their rights and justice of the mill owners. This action is shown by John Barton as the Chartist in Manchester. He goes to the parliament in London as a representative of the workers to deliver some demands of the workers. “Yo take my advice, John Barton, and ask Parliament to set trade free, so as workmen can earn a decent wage, and buy their two, ay and three, shirts a-year; that would make weaving brisk” (Gaskell, 2006: 86). This is said by Job Legh to John Barton before John Barton goes to London. Job Legh asks Parliament to regulate free trade in Manchester. He also hopes that the Parliament regards the lives of the workers, so that they have a decent life and can fulfil the needs of their life. It shows that John Barton as a chartist delegate in Manchester Chartism Movement demands a justice to the Parliament by proposing petition. This petition is made according to the aspiration of the working class. However, John Barton’s effort does not work because the Parliament rejects all demands that are filed by the workers. “... that Parliament had refused to listen to the working men, when they petitioned, with all the force of their rough, untutored words, to be heard concerning the distress which was riding” (Gaskell, 2006: 95). This quotation is expressed by the narrator as an illustration of the failure of John Barton’s effort. It is because Parliament considers that all the demands are submitted in the rough way and the demands sentences are not educated. This rejection shows that the Parliament does not care about the suffering of the workers. They are more concerned with the manner of how these demands are submitted rather than the content of the demands itself. It

also shows that as an institution who distribute the society's aspiration, the Parliament fails to run their function well.

Another action of Manchester Chartism movement is labour strike to refuse low wages given by their master. "The masters would not be bullied, ... And the workmen sat silent and stern with folded hands refusing to work for such pay. There was a strike in Manchester" (Gaskell, 2006: 167). It is said by the narrator who tells the condition of the working class in Manchester when the workers hold a meeting with the masters. That quotation above also shows that the workers refuse the exploitation of their master by doing labour strike and refuse low wages that is given by their masters. This is done by the workers to show that they also have power to fight for their rights and freedoms. "If it were only for that, I'll stand out against them, even if it is the cause of my ruin" (Gaskell, 2006: 177). This statement is a resistance expression of the worker at the meeting. He argues that he will fight all forms of oppression, even though it will harm himself. This proves that the worker has the desire to fight against the injustice that is done by the masters. But, the labour strike cannot change the attitude of the master. They even force the weavers from New Bailey to work for low wages when the workers in Manchester are on labour strike.

The action of class struggle that always fails will create a radical movement that is done by John Barton as the Chartist delegate. This action is an expression of anger that will fight the roughness and injustice that they cannot stop by diplomatic means. "They were indignant, and justly so, at the merciless manner in which the poor fellow had been treated; and their indignation at wrong,

took (as it often does) the extreme form of revenge” (Gaskell, 2006: 176). In the above quotation, the narrator reveals that the entire rude attitude performed by the master will bring an act of revenge that is very cruel from the workers. This radical action is done by John Barton. He does this action by killing the only son of the mill owner namely Harry Carson. This is to prove that the human power owned by the working class can also be used to dominate and control the master's life. The working class can also perform inhumane acts as have been done by the master of them.

In addition, this murder is designed to show that the workers can threaten the master's life. This murder is designed by the working people as a revenge action. “It’s the masters as has wrought this woe; it’s the masters as should pay for it. Him as called me coward just now, may try if I am one or not. Set me to serve out the masters, and see if there’s aught I’ll stick at” (Gaskell, 2006: 184). It is revealed by John Barton when he attends a meeting with the workers. In the quotation above, John Barton challenges the master to prove that he does not a coward like the master's presumption against him. He also says that the master should make up for all the suffering experienced by the workers because of their domination. Thus, the workers devise murder to the master. It proves that the workers can also threaten the master’s life by using their human power. Although, they do not have capital as the masters, but they can show the power from their human power.

The assassination makes Mary involve in committing a rescue mission to fight for the right. This is because her lover, namely Jem Wilson is accused by the

police as the killer of Harry Carson due to the problem of romance. Jem is blamed for the murder of Harry Carson because there is love conflict between those two boys. The detention of Jem makes Mary struggle to liberate Jem from the punishment by herself. Mary does this action in order to make Jem get a justice because Mary knows that the real killer is not Jem Wilson but her father after Esther gives a letter she find in the crime scene. "I was taking a walk near Turner Street, and I went to see the spot,' continued Esther, 'and, as luck would have it, I spied this bit of paper in the hedge ... as might help, ever so little" (Gaskell, 2006: 232). The above quotation is Esther's dialogue with Mary when she visits Mary's home to submit a piece of paper which she finds in the place of the assassination. A piece of paper that is discovered by Esther becomes evidence that Jem Wilson is not the killer.

Mary confidence to Jem make her fight for liberating Jem. The bravery of Mary appears because she believes that the Lord will protect those who fight for justice.

But surely God will help me. When I know I'm doing right, I will have no fear, but put my trust in Him; for I'm acting for the innocent and good, and not for my own self, who have done so wrong. I have no fear when I think of Jem, who is so good (Gaskell, 2006: 252).

It is revealed by Mary when she asks for Jem's mother about where Jem was when the murder happened. The quotation above illustrates about Mary's faith to God. She believes that God will always help her in defending the truth. Therefore, Mary will never be afraid to stand in the right way. It shows that Mary's struggle is a struggle for justice that is based on the value of truth. Mary wants to liberate Jem of injustice that shackles him.

Mary runs the rescue mission of Jem from the accusations of Hary Carson's murder by herself. She can prove that Jem is innocent by finding Will Wilson. He is the person who is with Jem when the murder happens. Margaret helps Mary's financial when she will go to Liverpool to look for Will Wilson as a witness in the trial of Jem Wilson.

You'll want money. Them lawyers is no better than a sponge for sucking up money; let alone your hunting out Will, and your keep in Liverpool, ... You must take some of the mint I've got laid by in the old teapot. You have no right to refuse, for I offer it to Jem, not to you; it's for his purposes you're to use it (Gaskell, 2006: 254).

The above quotation is the Margaret's dialogue with Mary when she visits Margaret's home to meet her grandfather. In the quote above, Margaret says that Mary should be willing to accept money from her. She thinks that Mary needs a lot of money to go to Liverpool to hire a lawyer to run a rescue mission for Jem Wilson. Thus, Margaret does not want Mary to refuse her help. She asserts that the money is not for Mary. It is to fight for the Jem's fate that is in her hand. This proves that Margaret is a woman who has the economic independence as a singer. Thus, she can help others who need economical support like Mary.

Will Wilson's testimony in court proves that Jem Wilson is innocent. Therefore, the court decides to release Jem. "... not Guilty was the verdict that thrilled through the breathless court" (Gaskell, 2006: 321). The above quotation is expressed by the narrator to describe the situation in court. The court decides that Jem Wilson is innocent. It indicates that Mary succeeded in carrying out her mission. It also proves that the independence of Mary in the economic as well as

the identity aspects can overthrow the rule of the master who wants to execute an innocent person that is Jem Wilson by his money.

4. 2. 3 The Triggers of the Class Struggle of the Manchester Chartism Movement

The class struggle of the Manchester Chartism Movement has a lot of causes that lead to its rise. One of the main causes of the class struggle in *Mary Barton: A Tale of Manchester Life* is an awareness of the workers about the oppression carried out by the masters. It can be seen when John Barton asks George Wilson about the poor. “No, I tell you, it’s the poor, and the poor only, as does such things for the poor, ... We’re their slaves as long as we can work; we pile up their fortunes with the sweat of our brows” (Gaskell, 2006: 11). That dialogue is revealed by John Barton to George Wilson at the beginning of the story. In that dialogue John Barton convinces George Wilson that the owner of the factory has oppressed them and made them slaves. The workers work hard only to make the mill owners become wealthy. Besides, they are also forced to work for low wages. “Besides, one or two of those present had only just returned from the New Bailey, where one of the turn-outs had been tried for a cruel assault on a poor north-country weaver, who had attempted to work at the low price” (Gaskell, 2006: 176). This quotation is expressed by the narrator when the master and the workers are meeting at the hotel. The quotation above states that there are some of the masters who come late to the meeting because they have just returned from New Bailey. They force the poor weaver from New Bailey to work for low wages.

It proves that the master treats the workers inhumanely by exploiting them. The awareness that the workers are being exploited is the starting point of class struggle in Manchester.

Besides, the working people commit a radical action because of the attitude held by the master. This is seen in the attitude of Harry Carson that has disrespectful attitude to the workers. Thus, the workers decide to kill him. “Mr. Harry Carson had taken out his silver pencil, and had drawn an admirable caricature of them—lank, ragged, dispirited, and famine-stricken” (Gaskell, 2006: 179). The quotation is stated by the narrator to provide information that Mr. Harry Carson, one of the mill owners draws caricatures that undermine the working people. He illustrates the working people as the thin, shabby, and no hope for the fight against hunger. Outrages committed by Mr. Harry Carson through the caricature make the anger of the workpeople are on the cusp.

4. 2. 4 The Effects of the Class Struggle of the Manchester Chartism Movement

The class struggle of the Manchester Chartism Movement has some effects that exist in the novel. The main effect of the action of the class struggle is the attitude changing of both classes and systems of employment in Manchester. This changing of attitude can be seen from Mr. Carson’s manner that has concerned to the misery of the people around him, after the assassination of his son. It is because Mr. Carson has realized that the misery and pain that he feels is just as

same as the misery experienced by the workers when they face death from starvation.

Sir, one word! My hairs are grey with suffering, and yours with years——

And have I had no suffering? asked Mr. Carson, as if appealing for sympathy, even to the murderer of his child.

And the murderer of his child answered to the appeal, and groaned in spirit over the anguish he had caused (Gaskell, 2006: 352).

The conversation above is a conversation between John Barton and Mr. Carson who are expressing their grief. In this conversation, it appears that both of them feel the same misery where John Barton is suffered by the death of his son, his wife, and his friends because of poverty, while Mr. Carson is suffered by the assassination of his son. The same suffering rises sympathy and concern between them. Finally, Mr. Carson wants to forgive the mistakes of John Barton when he is going to die. “God be merciful to us sinners.—Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us.’ And when the words were said, John Barton lay a corpse in Mr. Carson’s arms” (Gaskell, 2006: 359). These are the last words of Mr. Carson to John Barton when John Barton is facing his death. The last words of Mr. Carson are full of forgiveness. It indicates that he has changed to be a person who wants to understand the misery of other people.

The action of the class struggle is changing not only the attitude of these two classes, but also the system of employment in Manchester. “Many of the improvements now in practice in the system of employment in Manchester” (Gaskell, 2006: 374). This is expressed by the narrator to illustrate that another

effect of the class struggle in Manchester is changing system of employment in Manchester.

... the truth might be recognised that the interests of one were the interests of all, and, as such, required the consideration and deliberation of all; that hence it was most desirable to have educated workers, capable of judging, not mere machines of ignorant men; and to have them bound to their employers by the ties of respect and affection, not by mere money bargains alone ... (Gaskell, 2006: 374).

The quotation above is a picture from the narrator about the change of the system of employment in Manchester. Now, the system of employment in Manchester is based on a common interest between the masters and the workers. Both are bound each other to advance the common life, therefore it requires a smart worker and the master who is able to lead with compassion. The mutual understanding and caring between the workers and the masters is the main point of the end of the class struggle itself.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Based on a series of analysis in the previous chapter, the writer can conclude that the class struggle of the Manchester Chartism Movement in *Mary Barton: A Tale of Manchester Life* is a form of resistance of the working class against all forms of domination and exploitation by the masters. This is done for obtaining the rights of the working class that is deprived by the masters. The working class who is always exploited and dominated is the starting point of conflict between the working class and the class factory owner.

Furthermore, the movement that is guided by the Chartist in Manchester is done with a variety of actions such as going to Parliament in London, labour strike until the radical movement that is done by John Barton as a Chartist delegate. He kills the mill owner's son, namely Harry Carson. This radical action conducted by a Chartist delegate is the culmination of working class movement. This action also leads an innocent person to be punished as what has been experienced by Jem Wilson. This forces Mary as independent women to save Jem Wilson and her father by herself. This radical action that leads the death of Mr. Carson's son also fosters a sense of sympathy that is grown by Mary in the hearts of the master makes the master feels the suffering of the worker. This sympathy will create a new system of employment in Manchester. The mutual caring and understanding that is applied in the new system of employment in Manchester is the end of the class struggle in *Mary Barton: A Tale of Manchester Life*.

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