ALIENATION OF MODERN MAN

IN JOHN STEINBECK'S *OF MICE AND MEN*

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for Gaining the Bachelor
Degree in English Literature

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ALIENATION OF MODERN MAN

IN JOHN STEINBECK'S *OF MICE AND MEN*

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ABSTRACT

The title of this project is called Alienation of Modern Man in John Steinbeck's *Of Mice and Men*. The purpose of this paper is to analyze the alienation of George Milton who is the main character in Steinbeck's *Of Mice and Men* due to modernization and to analyze the alienation features of George Milton based on Richard Schacht's alienation. Modernization has influenced the trait of modern man because the rapid changes in the stage of society, directly its processess has shaped the typical personal towards society. With regard to George Milton, as a modern man, he envisages the material fulfilment. He really desires to be the master of everything.

In analyzing data, the writer applies a qualitative research. The data are analyzed drawing on Richard Schacht's theory of alienation (1970). Based on Schacht's concept of alienation, he divides alienation into four classifications; alienation from others, alienation from work, alienation from event-structure, and alienation from culture-society. By using this theory, this paper examines the relation of modernization towards the emergence of George's alienation.

The research findings indicate that George Milton, the main character in Steinbeck's *Of Mice and Men*, perfectly portrays the concept of Schacht's alienation. Modernization has a meaningful relationship to the emergence of George Milton's alienation. Because of the rapidly processess of modernization, it contributes to the straight work environment's authority, the self, and the context. The work environment's authority involves the occupational streesses in the workplace including the presence of inflexible and strict rules, the repetitive characteristics of job and the contractual system in the ranch. In the sphere of the context, George's alienation is emerged by the impact of the oppressive system in the workplace, the fault of Depression time and the dominating power. Then, George's alienation towards the self is emerged because he is full of exaggerated delusions for gaining the more expectancy of life. While, George's features of alienation involve the alienation from work, alienation from others, alienation from event-structure, and alienation from culture-society. Moreover, the modernization has the meaningful significance to the emergence of George's alienation in Steinbeck's *Of Mice and Men*.

Keywords: Alienation, George Milton, Modern Man, Modernization

ALIENASI TERHADAP MANUSIA MODERN DI DALAM NOVEL

OF MICE AND MEN KARYA JOHN STEINBECK

Oleh: Rara Novita

INTISARI

Judul dari penelitian ini dalah Alienation of Modern Man in John Steinbeck's *Of Mice and Men.* Paper ini dimaksudkan untuk menganalisa alienasi yang terjadi pada George Milton yang merupakan tokoh utama dalam novel *Of Mice and Men* karya John Steinbeck yang disebabkan oleh modernisasi, dan untuk menganalisa bentuk-bentuk alienasi itu sendiri berdasarkan alienasi Richard Schacht. Modernisasi memberi pengaruh terhadap manusia modern karena perubahan yang begitu cepat dalam tingkatan sosial yang secara langsung proses ini membentuk tipe-tipe personal terhadap masyarakat. Dalam hubungannya dengan George Milton sebagai manusia modern di mana dia membayangkan pemenuhan materiil. Tokoh ini sangat mendambakan untuk memeiliki segala sesuatu.

Dalam menganalisa data, penulis menerapkan penelitian kualitatif. Datanya dianalisa menggunakan teori alienasi menurut Richard Schacht (1970). Berdasar konsep alienasi menurut Schacht di mana dia membagi alienasi ke dalam empat kategori: teralienasi dari orang lain, dari lingkungan kerja, dari struktur kejadian, dan dari lingkungan sosial.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa George Milton, sebagai tokoh utama dalam novel *Of Mice and Men* karya John Steinbeck, secara sempurna menggambarkan konsep alienasi dari Schacht. Modernisasi mempunyai hubungan yang signifikan dengan timbulnya alienasi dalam diri George Milton. Disebabkan cepatnya proses modernisasi berdampak langsung pada otoritas lingkungan kerja, individu, dan lingkungan. Otoritas lingkungan kerja termasuk di dalamnya kerja di bawah tekanan seperti aturan kerja yang ketat dan kaku, dan eskripsi kerja yang monoton serta sistem kontrak dalam kerja. Dalam lingkup keadaan, alienasi ini timbul karena sistem yang opresif dalam lingkungan kerja, efek samping dari Depresi Ekonomi dan kekuasaan yang cenderung menindas. Kemudian, alienasi yang terjadi dalam diri individu Goerge Milton timbul karena pengharapan yang berlebihan terhadap kehidupannya. Sementara itu, bentuk-bentuk alienasi yang dialami George adalah bentuk alienasi dari lingkungan kerja, dari orang lain, dari struktur masyarakat, dan dari kehidupn sosial. Lebih lanjut, modernisasi mempunyai signifikansi yang besar terhadap timbulnya alienasi yang dialami oleh tokoh George dalam novel *Of Mice and Men* karya John Steinbeck.

Kata Kunci: alienasi, George Milton, Manusia Modern, Modernisasi

MOTTO

One is useless without the other

The body is useless without the mind

And the mind is void without the body

Not Only to Be

A Dreamer, a Liar, and an Illusionist

But also to be

A Realist and a Highest Integrity One

Not Only to Be

A Really Cry For Help

But Also To Be

A Helper of a Cry

DEDICATION

Bismillahhirrohmanirrohim,

Allah, The Whole Things, Power, Weakness, Buoyant, Dismal, Life, and Death are Yours.

You Have Dedicated the Fabulous Time to Me to Conduct

This Ordinary Piece of Paper

Dearly Honored to

English Department of Adab Faculty and Cultural Sciences

UIN SUNAN KALIJAGA YOGYAKARTA.

Dearly Love to:

A Longing for My Grandma (Kamtienah) Forgive Me, I Have Not Come and Set Yet Beside You & My R.I.P Brother (Adnan), Semoga manfaat karya ini bisa menjadi doa untuk perjalananmu Dek.

Dearly Respected to:

A Missed Family's Uncle (Pakde Sunarto & Bude Sumiyati, mb' Pika, mb' Tavit, Ridwan) Who Have Made Sacrifices in Each Way of My Life.

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Last but not least, the writer realizes that this paper is far from perfect. The writer are welcome to invaluable suggestion, critics and addition from the readers in completion of this research.

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Yogyakarta, 29 Januari 2014

The Writer

RARA NOVITA
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Study

Fiction is imaginative work which is based on awareness and responsibility of art work's creativity and as a reflection of life which provide relevance for people. It renders a variety of human's life phenomena. The phenomena of life can be seen in various aspects, such as social, cultural, politics, economic, and humanity. The term *fiction* is presently applied to prose narrative like short story and novel, even Abrams asserts that, "fiction is sometimes used simply as a synonym for the novel" (1971: 59)

Novel becomes the most popular literature in society. Nurgiyantoro writes in his book that, "novel is a fictional prose narrative which has considerable length and middle length (2010:10). Accord with Abrams:

> The term for the *novel* in most European language is "roman" which is a derivative from the medieval "romance". The English name for the form, however, is derived from Italian *novella* (meaning "a little new thing"), which is a short tale in prose. (1971: 110)

Nowadays, the term novel is also applied to some extended works. As an extended work, Abrams has distinguished the novel from the "short story" and from the work of middle length called "novelette" (1971: 110). Novelette has a greater variety of its aspect than short story one.

The writer chooses novel as the object of this research because novel can be an important means of communication. It means that a novel is created by the

novelists through their desirable manifestation in order to dialogue, offer and express something within the story of the novel for the readers. That is way, the writer thinks that novel can be a mean of communication. For the writer, novel is also appealing literature and perfect simplicity to entertain, to serve an emotional bliss and intellectual for the readers. Novel's stories indulge the readers with the aesthetic effects on its imaginary character and its causality on the plot and setting.

In addition, novel can be expressed by the novelists to create very broad significances whose purposes are to manifest the human problems and to expose them with the highly value within the novel's stories. The problems of human being are always different with others, but generally human beings have a particular problem which is universal interest among them. With respect to the problems of human being in the novel's stories, the writer notices that there is one phenomenon which has significance for delineating the real human's condition that is alienation.

Alienation as a concept has been interpreted by the theorists in various definitions and attendant considerable confusion over its meanings, usage and measurement. Some consider it belongs to the modern and industrial society, while others commend that it is an ancient and historic phenomenon originated in the literature of ancient Greece and Christianity. Alienation, although an abstruse concept, has been one of the most important terms in social sciences, especially in literary alienation, sociology, and psychology. Smith and Robert M. Bohm emphasize that, "the popularity of alienation as a concept increased during the

New Left movement of the 1960s" (2008: 8).

The writer is very interested in analyzing alienation because alienation has always been a part of man's psyche. Alienation has a timeless condition of man. It is closely related to shape the central problem of human. Even, Mills argues that, "the potential benefits of addressing alienation are because alienation is the major theme of the human condition" (1959: 171). Baker also proposes that, "alienation is regarded by many distinguished writers in our time as a disease of society, an affliction which adds to the bitterness and frustrations of human life" (1975: 5). Accord with Hawthorn:

> Alienation cuts the individual off from society, denies the individual "full human contact", and exacerbates "any predisposition towards mental disorder in an individual who has difficult in making contact with other people". (1975, 111)

Alienation emerges because of the certain social forces in society which create a sharp division between man and society. Sometimes people can't conform themselves to the requirements of their society. There is like a restrictiveness of social visions in community. It expands unwell human's contact so that they lack of communication and lack a close personal relationship with others.

Alienation in relation to modern man, the writer will correlate a modern man as the mode of modernization. Contemporarily, modernization is a common phenomenon becoming central issue in this world. The mode of modernization is closely associated with the societal movement. Soekanto assumes that:

> Historically, modernization is the rapid change of politics, economics and social which started from West Europe and North America in seventeenth century to nineteenth century. Then, this modernization permeated in the

> whole state of Europe, South America, Asia, and Africa from the nineteenth century to the twentieth century. (2006:303)

The process of modernization has encompassed every aspect of society. Even, its boundaries are inevitable resulting great changes of everyday life. Accord with Moore:

> Basically, the definition of modernization is a total transformation of traditional customs in the mutual life becoming economically and politically direction in order to be identified by stable western people. (as cited in Soekanto, 2006:304)

Modernization proclaims a cultural system in the new mode. The launching of airplanes, bureaucratic institution, computer control systems and so forth can be referred to be a part of modernization because they contain the potential for magnitude the spheres of life and broadening one's outlook, and furthermore transform world views, patterns of behavior, and ways of thinking. That is way; the writer definitely means that modernization triggers cultural system into a new form.

Inevitably, the impact of modern civilization also contributes to the changing of human's attitude. What the writer assumes here is the modernization will not always produce good effects such as a social stability and dignified style of life, although it is necessary and indispensable for improving the living standards of each citizen. This is because introducing modern elements into the whole social aspects may sometimes cause serious friction and tension. It is also very important to define the characteristics of modernization. As Hall points out seven characteristics of modern society, including:

1. A comparatively high concentration of population in cities and the

increasingly urban-centeredness of the total society.

2. A relatively high degree of use of inanimate energy, the widespread circulation of commodities, and the growth of service facilities.

3. Extensive spatial interaction of members of a society and the widespread participation of such members in economic and political affairs.

4. Widespread literacy accompanied by the spread of secular, and increasingly scientific, orientation of the individual to his environment.

5. An extensive and penetrative network of mass communication.

6. The existence of large-scale social institutions such as government, business, industry and the increasingly bureaucratic organization of such institutions.

7. Increased unification of large bodies of population under one control "nations" and the growing interaction of such units "international relations". (as cited in Naofusa, 1999:19)

Despite people have their own understanding of modern dimensions differently, they will still undergo most of those modern characteristics every sphere in their life. In regard to the alienation of modern man, the writer specifically indicates the term of modern man related to Inkeles and Smith's concept of the different dichotomies between traditional and modern man. They present the traits of modern man by, "culture, mental, thinking, abstract of knowledge and thought, city, light, science and civilization" (as cited in Scot, 1996: 27).

The writer assumes that when society is stricken by modernization directly the people who live in such society will be claimed by the modern men. As the writer's impression in John Steinbeck's *Of Mice and Men,* Steinbeck implies the adverse effects of modernization era towards his characters. *Of Mice and Men* is the novel which describes every sphere of human who has the hard time to be

more affluent, convenient and comfortable than ever before. It tells about the life of ranch workers in California's dusty vegetable fields. The characters in *Of Mice and Men* such as George Milton, Lennie Small, Candy, Carlson, Curley and his wife, Slim, Crooks and others seem to have the more expediency of life towards modernization. Unfortunately, the modernization has invited the alienation for them.

Despite they hustle work as possible as they can; they cannot predict what the consequences in their future. One of the characteristics of modern society that is individualism has been manifested in *Of Mice and Men* story. Modernization indirectly gives rise to individualism especially in the workplace. For instance, George Milton as the main character in *Of Mice and Men* has stricken by suppression, insecurity and ambiguity from the social condition in the workplace because of the highly individualistic among others. Modernization has also changed George's mind to view his life. He feels such pride as he can be a modern man. He intends to be modern man of remarkable buoyancy but the modernization rather affects the disconnection than connectedness between the genuine pride of their inner impression and false pride of modern man.

Furthermore, this research chooses *Of Mice and Men* as the object of the analysis because the story of the novel renders a lifelike portraying to the reality of human's social phenomenon. Its story is not distant or strange, but it is very reader's own world. This novel also produces a great deal of emotional response that can lead to be excellent discussion. Itzkoff considers that, "*Of Mice and Men* becomes a masterpiece of enduring work by The Swedish Academy" (n. pag).

The readers will get the tension in every word and find themselves holding their breath, knowing that something awful will happen, their eyes are glued to the page, and the world in *Of Mice and Men*'s characters deeply etched into the people's consciousness. *Of Mice and Men* also achieves remarkable success as a novel. Joyce, Moss and George Wilson declare in their overviews that:

> *Of Mice and Men* was guaranteed popularity, it selected for the Book of the Month Club before it was officially issued. This honor allowed 117,000 copies of the novel to be sold before its official publication date of February 25, 1937. This novel is the highest recommendation and the most popular novel for the American people in particular, and for the people of different ages in general. (n. pag)

Subsequently, the other fascinating aspect in *Of Mice and Men* is its author's achievements. The writer finds in Official Web Site of *World Noble Prize* posting that:

> The Nobel Prize in Literature in 1962 was awarded to John Steinbeck for his realistic and imaginative writings, combining as they do sympathetic humor and keen social perception. (n. pag)

His best reward journey in literature has also been posted in Web Site of *World Nobel Prize*:

> He is a famous American naturalist writer who has attained Pulitzer Prize. His respect of nature and science, his material caution, and his insistency on man as part of nature not only have attracted a lot of readers for so many years, but have won him the appreciation and esteem from many known scientists and biologists. (n. pag).

Dealing with Islamic perspective, The-Quran as the fundamental source of Islam provides an adequate guidance for life in its totality such as a solution for

the dehumanize humans because of alienation. Allah said in His ayah (Az-Zariyat: 49) http://al-quran.bahagia.us:

$$\text{وَمِن كُلِّ شَيْءٍ خَلَقْنَا زَوْجَيْنِ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَذَكَّرُونَ}$$

And of everything we have created in pairs that you may be mindful

Actually, Allah creates His creatures to live together in pairs without alienating or being alienated by other. Allah leads the humans to live in peace. Because of alienation, people will force the other to produce what they need. They do not think that there is the eternal power which has the greatest role to rule everything in the world. Allah is, The Creator, One who has the immortal power. Only with His power, this world becomes prosperous land. If there are still resistant humans who commit the doctrine of non-recognition in God Rules, they will destroy the rule in this world and will unfairly mess the mutual relationship between the humans and natures.

It will be an unusual phenomenon if the novel's characters appear to have being alienated or to be alienated. Finally, a part of this research has been conducted to analyze the alienation in Steinbeck's *Of Mice and Men*; this research focuses on the aspects of alienation toward the one of the main characters, who is George Milton, based on Richard Schacht's alienation.

1.2. Problem Statements

The problem statements are conducted based on the research background. The investigated problems are below:

1.2.1. How is George Milton's alienation constructed in Steinbeck's *Of Mice and Men*?

1.2.2. What are the forms of George Milton's alienation in Steinbeck's *Of Mice and Men*?

1.3. Objectives of Study

This research has the objectives of study based on the problem statements, including:

1.3.1. To analyze George Milton's alienation in Steinbeck's *Of Mice and Men.*

1.3.2. To analyze the alienation features of George Milton in Steinbeck's *Of Mice and Men*.

1.4. Significances of Study

Theoretically, this research aims to achieve the significant purposes which are useful for the readers. This research tends to study the alienation of modern man which is featured by productive-industrial unit farm which located in California. The sociological and literary aspects of this research is important, as there is near to no such work conducted with perspectives of alienated modern man across the productive unit farm of California's viewed on the novel. The psychological-sociological problems of the workers' ranch are supposed to be an interdisciplinary approach and an objective sociological phenomenon either in the research field or the reality of humans' life.

Practically, this research aims to increase the ability of the writer in doing the research relating to the social estrangement in the study of literary alienation. For the educator, this research can be the additional sources for the literary material in academic field. This research will explain the concept of alienation to be understood of its use not only for concerning in the capitalism field but also contributing for other fields, especially for the shaping of the problems in the literary works. This research provides a new treatment of evaluation for people to understand how the adverse modernization results in alienation and how the alienation does have destructive motive in human's life. So, they will have a new experience which helps their thought to be wisely in viewing some aspects of modernization.

1.5. Literature Review

A research conducted regarding Steinbeck's *Of Mice and Men* is the analysis from Muhammad Gilbran (UNS, 2005), entitled "The Negative Impact of the Great Depression Era as Portrayed in Steinbeck's *Of Mice and Men*". He criticizes on how the Depression era strongly causes the dismal for people by applying Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory. His analysis proposes that all the characters in *Of Mice and Men* cannot be well improving their personal development because they get injustice treatment from others. Because of the appearance of dominating pressures to minority, they must repress all their desires to be prosperous people in their own place resulting serious mental disturbance to their individualities.

The research of Yudi Efendi (UT, 1997), entitled "Tokoh Tragedi dalam *Novelet of Mice and Men* karya John Steinbeck", his study concerns on the ways of character committing their important actions to face the bad events in their life. He also analyzes the moral values toward the different tragedy of the characters to deliver the social message and social psychology manner for his readers. His analysis based on Saussure's theory of symbol. His research provides the analysis which explains the different significance of character's way of behaving towards their tragedy.

The other research is from Rini Handayani (Sanata Dharma University, 2007), entitled "John Steinbeck: The Men and The Environment (Intertextuality in the Social Awareness of Steinbeck's *In Dubious Battle*, *Of Mice and Men and The Grapes of Wrath*)". She analyzes how the lower class's sufferings are described in Steinbeck's *In Dubious Battle, Of Mice and Men and the Grapes of Wrath* and what possible background may have influenced Steinbeck's tendency to vocalize the lower class's sufferings and their straggle in the term of social issues. She concludes that on each character in Steinbeck's *In Dubious Battle, Of Mice and Men and the Grapes of Wrath* have the same experiences of the low workers at that time and the possible background which influences Steinbeck to expand the character's straggling and suffering because Steinbeck attends to vocalize the changing steps to the prosperity among the labors. He also brings the democracy spirit in society and to respect all kind of humanity.

To sum up, this research will be conducted in the context of alienation in Steinbeck's *Of Mice and Men* viewed from Schacht's perspective of alienation.

Explicitly, this research is different from those researches in committing the topic of analysis. Similarly, all of these researches have analyzed the same object in conducting the research that is John Steinbeck's *Of Mice and Men.*

1.6. Theoretical Approach

To understand alienation accurately in social problem of humans' life, it is worth to acknowledge the close relationship between the individual and the objects of his or her environment. For the formers of alienation theory, they have their own perspectives in viewing the context of alienation. Initially, this concept of alienation was popularized in theological writings. Kanungo states that alienation by the theologian is used to interpret "the dissolution of human from God" (as cited in Sarfraz, 1997:45). Subsequently, the concept of alienation was introduced by other philosophers into the modern sociological literature. One of the philosophers who noticed alienation in his works is Hegel. He conceptualized two distinct German words for describing the dual nature "*entausserung:* surrender or divestiture, *entfremdung:* a state of separation" (Kanungo, as cited in Sarfraz, 1997:46).

Karl Marx also reveals the notion of alienation related to the conflict between company and worker. He concerns with the dimension of power and issues of powerlessness. In the Marxist literature, alienation is often taken to be a concept which describes and criticizes the social and economic conditions of capitalism. Marx uses the term of alienation to refer "a situation in which our own activities and products appear to take on an independent existence and to be hostile powers working against us" (as cited in Sayers, 1998:5).

With respect to Schacht concept of alienation, he divides the notion of alienation into four classifications. Those classifications are below:

a. Alienation from others

1. Loneliness is lack of support of a prime relation, social isolation, and non-personal interest.
2. The lack of solidarity is non-sense of belonging, non-power of sharing, an exile of social or cultural participation, and non-identification of vision, sense, and public interest.
3. Dissatisfaction of social relationship.

b. Alienation from work

1. The lack of work satisfaction means a disappointment of work position and job itself.
2. Work of little intrinsic value or interest means work just for a living act not for rewarding activity.
3. The lack of control and self-expression of work. No mean achievement of getting the job because there is no personal control toward the fruit of work, production-managerial activity and there is an extreme standard.

c. Alienation, event and structure

1. A feeling of helplessness means inability to influence the social-political event and inability to solve the current problem.
2. Inability's fault means a person denies his or her self to control their own right.
3. Distrust and apathy.
4. Inability of event understands in creating self-determination.
5. Self-deprecation in choosing the event's social.

d. Alienation, culture and society

1. The dissociation of societal values
2. The refusal of prevailing norms in society
3. Anomie. (ac cited in Abraham, 1982: 6)

The term of alienation is broadly used by theologian, modern sociologist, philosopher and existentialist to interpret the human's phenomena. It has many-sided interpretations and has different methods in treating the works. To avoid unnecessary thought on the subject of alienation, the theoretical approach to examine alienation of modern man in this research is drawn from Schacht's alienation. He has made a very precious contribution to various aspect of alienation concept theoretically as well as empirically.

1.7. Method of Research

1.7.1. Type of Research

This research is qualitative research because in treating the analysis of this paper needs the complex variables of the data. By applying qualitative research, this paper also conducts the library research. Qualitative research is:

> the research that has the meaning to understand the phenomenon about what was around the subject research holistically as well as descriptively in the forms of the words and languages, in the particular context that is natural and to utilize the various science methods. (Moleong, 2001:6)

1.7.2. Data Sources

This research uses two sources of data. They are divided into the primary source and the secondary source. The primary source is, "the source that gives the data to the data collector directly," while the secondary source is, "the source that gives the data to the data collector indirectly" (Sugiyono, 2010:225). The primary data of this research is the original novel of Steinbeck's *Of Mice and Men* whereas the secondary data of this research contained from web, paperback, article and essay related to the topic of this research.

1.7.3. Data Collection Technique

This research applies the method of documentation to collect the data. Tanzeh wrote that, "documentation is a method of collecting data which can be finished by looking and making a note"(2011: 66). The writer selects some related data which have been identified to become the systematic note which will be documented to keep them well for adding some information to this paper. To transcribe material in this research, the writer prefers to take note-taking especially taking notes by hand.

Next, the writer collects the data by access in scholar library to seek the additional sources which are needed to arrange this paper. The writer also uses the internet in doing this research because it has the function to get some other important information to this research.

1.7.4. Data Analysis Technique

In succeeding this paper, the writer follows some procedures as follow; first, the writer categorizes the novel which will be analyzed, that is *Of Mice and Men*, written by John Steinbeck. Second, the writer determines the main problems of the analysis. Then, the writer comprehensively studies the contents of the novel in order to get the main problem of the analysis that is the alienations as seen in John Steinbeck's *Of Mice and Men*.

After all the data are collected, the writer writes a brief description of the alienation theory from Schacht. Next, the writer analyzes the alienation in Steinbeck's *Of Mice and Men* by applying Schacht's alienation to criticize how far the literary work demonstrates the reality of the humans' life. By the end of this

paper, the writer arranges some conclusions and suggestions from this analyzed paper.

1.8. Paper Organization

The arrangement of this paper systematically consists of four chapters. Chapter one is introduction that contains of background of study, problem statements, objectives of study, significances of study, literary review, theoretical approach, method of research and thesis organization. Chapter two is the intrinsic aspects of the novel include characters and characterizations, plot, setting of place and time. Chapter three is research findings and discussion. In this section, the variables in the novel that reflect alienation of the main character are discussed. The analysis focuses on how George Milton's alienation is constructed and what the forms of George Milton's alienation in Steinbeck's *Of Mice and* Men. Then, chapter four is conclusion and suggestion. All of the discussions in this research will be gathered and concluded in this part in short. The writer also adds the suggestions to this research.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

4.1. Conclusion

George Milton, the main character in *Of Mice and Men,* experiences as an alienated modern man. It is worth to say that alienation of the newcomers in California is caused by ill-mannered threat from California's aborigines because of the worst effects of Depression time. The emergence of new comers' alienation has influenced the social isolation in the sphere of society. The modernization which is indicated by the advanced industrial has changed the social sphere as well as psychological human sphere. In relation to the social sphere, modernization always makes the changes to the highest progresses of social stage involve the increasing of human's productivity and consumerism while in the psychological human sphere, modernization forces people to gain the materialistic abundance in their life and characterizes them by the special traits of their behavior in order to be acclaimed by modern men. George Milton in Steinbeck's *Of Mice and Men* has the personal reflection of modern man such as his receptive to change, his oriented-future and his commitment to do less fatalism.

In conclusion, the emergence of alienation towards George Milton is identified by the modernization processes within the social condition. It also contributes the changes of the sphere of George's life. In relation to the work environment, there are a lot of strict regulations which grip the individual's desires including the presence of inflexible and strict rules, the repetitive

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characteristics of the job, and the contractual system in the ranch. The processes of modernization have also impacted to George's alienation in order to indicate each feature of his alienation. George's alienation features draw on Schacht's alienation has asserted by his alienation from others, it is constructed because of the dissatisfaction of social relationship among the workers. The second form is his alienation from the work; it is emerged because of the lack of work satisfaction meaning a disappointment of work's position and job. The third form is his alienation from event-structure; it is identified by the distrust and apathy of his individuality. The forth form is his alienation from culture-society, it is identified by the anomie of his behavior case.

4.2. Suggestion

It is highly encouraged to conduct further researches while considering more variables involved in alienated modern man in order to determine all the effective elements influencing alienation in long-term. It is also suggested to conduct further researches of this type across other alienation sources to generalize their findings. Finally, the writer recommends this project to be included in the list of research priorities of the educational, service, and practice.

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