

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### **A. Background of the Study**

Politics, in its broadest sense, is the activity through which people make, preserve and amend the general rules under which they live. As such, politics is inextricably linked to the phenomena of conflict and cooperation. On the one hand, the existence of rival opinions, different wants, competing needs or opposing interests guarantees disagreement about the rules under which people live. On the other hand, people recognize that in order to influence these rules or ensure that they are upheld, they must work with others. This is why the heart of the politics is often portrayed as a process of conflict-resolution, in which rival views or competing interests are reconciled with one another. However, politics in this broad sense is better thought of as a search for conflict-resolution than as its achievement, since not all conflicts or can be resolved.

Politics does not maintain a constant level of interestingness over time, and as the political world changes, we might expect people's interest in politics to change as well. In other words, the degree to which a person is interested in politics partly depends on what's happening in politics, and we should expect people will be interested in politics when politics gives them something in which to be interested.

Political interest is one of the most powerful and persistent predictors of political participation, second only to previous participation and is widely

considered a vital component for a democratic citizenry. Yet surprisingly, while much is known about the effects of political interest, relatively little is known about political interest as a dependent variable. The reigning theories in political science hold that interest in politics stems primarily from a combination of individual characteristics and political socialization, and one's level of political interest is highly stable over the life cycle.

Literature is a reflection of the social realities that happen in the society. The condition in that time is related to the works that produce. "Literature and sociology are not wholly distinct disciplines but, on the contrary, complement each other in our understanding of society (Laurenson and Swingewood, 1972: 13). It means that sociology and literary have a close relationship.

A portrait, by turns intimate and panoramic, of one of the world's great cities, by its foremost man of letters, author of the acclaimed memoirs Ferit Orhan Pamuk (generally known simply as Orhan Pamuk; born 7 June 1952) is a Turkish memoirist, screenwriter, academic and recipient of the 2006 Nobel Prize in Literature. One of Turkey's most prominent memoirists, his work has sold over eleven million books in sixty languages, making him the country's best-selling writer. Born in Istanbul, Pamuk is Robert Yik-Fong Tam Professor in the Humanities at Columbia University, where he teaches comparative literature and writing. His memoirs include *The White Castle* (1985), *The Black Book* (1990), *The New Life* (1995), *My Name Is Red* (2000) and *Snow* (2004).

*Istanbul: Memories and the City* (*Istanbul: Hatıralar ve Şehir*) is a largely autobiographical memoir by Orhan Pamuk that is deeply melancholic.

It talks about the vast cultural change that has rocked Turkey – the unending battle between the modern and the receding past. It is also a eulogy to the lost joint family tradition. Most of all, it is a book about Bosphorus and Istanbul's history with the strait.

The authors follows such a political thread through his book. The country's modernisation under Ataturk is a constant theme. It was an ideology, and then declares, that convinced his family that, as Westernised, positivist property-owners, they had the right to govern over semi-literates, and a mission to prevent them becoming too attached to their superstitions. Such acute and astute observation, laden with irony, is also revealed as having penetrated his own psyche. Elsewhere, he tells us that while he might remain uneasy about religious devotion, he, like the secular bourgeoisie in general, feared not God, but the potential fury of those who believed in Her too much.

*Istanbul* is Blending reminiscence with history; family photographs with portraits of poets and pashas; art criticism, metaphysical musing, and, now and again, a fanciful tale, Orhan Pamuk invents an ingenious form to evoke his lifelong home, the city that forged his imagination. He begins with his childhood among the eccentric extended Pamuk family in the dusty, carpeted, and hermetically sealed apartment building they shared. In this place came his first intimations of the melancholy awareness that binds all residents of his city together: that of living in the seat of ruined imperial glories, in a country trying to become "modern" at the dizzying crossroads of East and West. This elegiac communal spirit overhangs Pamuk's reflections as he introduces the writers and

painters (among the latter, most particularly the German Antoine-Ignace Melling) through whose eyes he came to see Istanbul. Against a background of shattered monuments, neglected villas, ghostly backstreets, and, above all, the fabled waters of the Bosphorus, he presents the interplay of his budding sense of place with that of his predecessors. And he charts the evolution of a rich, sometimes macabre, imaginative life, which furnished a daydreaming boy refuge from family discord and inner turmoil, and which would continue to serve the famous writer he was to become. It was, and remains, a life fed by the changing microcosm of the apartment building and, even more, the beckoning kaleidoscope beyond its walls.

As much a portrait of the artist as a young man as it is an oneiric Joycean map of the city, "Istanbul is a masterful evocation of its subject through the idiosyncrasies of direct experience as much as the power of myth--the dazzling book Pamuk was born to write.

The memoir is interesting to be discussed, there are three reasons that make this Nobel interesting. The first reason is because Orhan Pamuk is the author of eight memoirs, the memoir "Istanbul," and three works of nonfiction, and is the winner of the 2006 Nobel Prize in Literature. He opened the Museum of Innocence in Istanbul last year, and published an accompanying catalogue, "The Innocence of Objects.

The second reason about this is a unique book, a memoir Nobel literature associated with the city in which he grew up. So in this book we can

find out not only the author but rather memoirs memoirs of a city that has a unique and long history.

The last reason, there is a through this latest book, presenting the public memory of Istanbul and its people in the past, present, as well as future projections. Thus, awareness of history will bear a strong collective memory.

Based on the reason, the researcher is interested in doing the research on the problem of *Istanbul* by using Sociological Approach. The writer conducts a research entitled: POLITICAL INTEREST REFLECTED IN ORHAN PAMUK'S *ISTANBUL* MEMOIR (2003): A SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH

## **B. Literature Review**

There are researchers who conducted the research study different from Orhan Pamuk discussion. The melancholy of ruins": *Hüzün* in Orhan Pamuk's *Istanbul: Memories of a City* studied by Krishna Barua. In his paper aims to discuss Pamuk's self/city-memoir in the light of the dialectics of the East and the West that defines the cultural ideology of the city, and read the text as a cross-cultural narrative by locating the melancholy or *hüzün* of Istanbul (which, for Pamuk, is the definitive feature of the city) as a site of cross-cultural exchange.

This research will focus on sociological approach to observe Political Interest in *Istanbul* memoir. In this study the research give the title: "*Political Interest Reflected in Orhan Pamuk's Istanbul Memoir (2003): A Sociological Approach*".

### **C. Problem Statement**

Problem statement is significant for any research. It makes the research become more understandable. Based on the title and the background of the study, this study takes the problem of "How is political interest reflected in *Istanbul* (2003) Memoir?"

### **D. Limitation of the Study**

To achieve the objective of the research, the researcher analyze only the political interest in *Istanbul* (2003) memoir based on sociological approach.

### **E. Objective of the Study**

Based on the problem that has been stated above, the objectives of the study are to reveal the internal structure in association with the external structure and the social life. In short, the objectives are:

1. To analyze Orhan Pamuk's *Istanbul* (2003) memoir based on the structural elements of the memoir.
2. To describe Political Interest in *Istanbul* (2003) memoir based on sociological approach.

### **F. Benefits of the Study**

The benefits of studying *Istanbul* (2003) memoir are.

#### **1. Theoretical Benefit**

This study is the researcher hoped to give some information to the other researcher and new contribution to the larger body of knowledge, particularly the literary studies in *Istanbul* (2003) memoir.

## **2. Practical Benefit**

This study is the researcher hoped to give deeper understanding in literary field in analyzing this memoir and enrich both knowledge and experience of the writer, generally for other students especially on Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta interested in literary studies.

## **G. Research Method**

The research method is divided into five points, they are : Type of the Study, Object of the Study, Types of the Data and the Data Source, Technique of the Data Collection and Technique of the Data Analysis.

### **1. Type of the Study**

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative. Descriptive qualitative is a research in which result of the descriptive data in the form of written and oral forms the observed object.

### **2. Object of the Study**

The object of this study is *Istanbul* memoir by Orhan Pamuk's, published on 2003 by Scribner. It is analyzed by using sociological approach.

### **3. Type of the Data and the Data Source**

The type of data used in the study is text. In the memoir, text is the form of dialogue, which consists of words, phrases and sentences. The type of data sources consists of primary data source and secondary data sources.

a. Primary data sources

The primary data source of this study are *Istanbul* (2003) memoir by Orhan Pamuk's.

b. Secondary data sources

The secondary data source of this study are journal, literary criticism of *Istanbul* memoir, biography of Orhan Pamuk's, and all information about this memoir from internet.

#### 4. Technique of the Data Collection

The technique of data collection is the library research. In the process of writing this thesis, the researcher uses procedure as follows:

- a. Reading the memoir rapidly, looking for the right material.
- b. Identifying apart that is important and relevant.
- c. Making notes all of the important parts both in primary and secondary data sources.
- d. Classifying the data into some categories.
- e. Selecting the data.
- f. Drawing the selecting materials into a good unity, which support the topic of data.

#### 5. Technique of the Data Analysis

The technique used for analyzing the data is descriptive. It means the researcher interprets the text and contents relating to the sociological condition of the major character. Specifically the analysis of the data is done by:

- a. Analyzing the memoir based on its structural elements.
- b. Analyzing the sociological perspective of the main character.

## **G. Research Paper Organization**

The research paper organization of “Political Interest Reflected in Orhan Pamuk’s *Istanbul* Memoir (2003): A Sociological Approach” consists of Chapter I is Introduction: that consists of Background of the Study, Literature Review, Problem Statement, Limitation of the Study, Objectives of the Study, Benefit of the Study, Research Method, and Research Paper Organization. Chapter II is Underlying Theory: that consists the Notion of Sociological of Literature, types of sociology of literature, and structural element of the memoir. Chapter III is Political Interest in Turkey. Chapter IV is Structural Analysis of *Istanbul* memoir: that consists of The Structural Elements *Istanbul* memoir it consists of Characters and Characterization, Setting, Plot, Point of View, Style and Theme. Chapter V is Sociological Analysis of *Istanbul* memoir. Chapter VI is Conclusion and Suggestion.