

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Intercultural communication is a communication between two or more cultural groups. According to Lustig and Koeser (2003:44) stated “intercultural communication is a symbolic process in which people from different cultures create shared meanings”. Intercultural communication is a situation when people from different cultures shared a meaning and interact with each other. According to Homer (2008:2) “Shared meaning is the condition where people in society can understand the perspective of each other and accept it in context of realizing a desired future”. From the statement we know that shared meaning is a situation when people understand each other’ perspectives so they can get the agreement, and ignore the conflict.

The examples of intercultural communication are about different nationality, religion, age, values and gender. In every human life, the communication always becomes a key to understand each other. Communication is a crucial aspect that has an advantage to make a social harmony. For examples when people from different culture such as different religion have a different perspective and they cannot understand and tolerate with the other religion, it can make a conflict rose. The conflict between different cultures can be called by intercultural conflict.

Intercultural conflict may occur when people cannot accept the other culture that inappropriate with their values or norm. The different language or values can make a conflict if we not try to understand and learn about other culture. The effects of intercultural conflict are different language, ambiguity, habit and different values. Different language becomes a basic effect, because if we do not know about the language, we

do not know about anything and it can make an ambiguity. The conflict may happen in our daily life, in the interaction of society so we have to understand why the intercultural conflict happens and how to manage the intercultural conflict.

Intercultural conflict happen because we cannot accept something different with our culture, for example when we from Indonesia go around the world after that we meet the different culture like United States, also we see that a marriage between a same gander is allowed, although we from different culture we have to respect. If we cannot accept, the differences about situation it can make a conflict. We have to know and tolerate with the differences and if the intercultural conflict happen, we can manage with many kind of strategies.

The strategies to dealing with intercultural conflict help us to resolve the conflict. The example of the strategy are compromising and negotiating. Compromising involves moderate concern for self as well as the other side involved in conflict. This is lucrative relation between both sides to make an acceptable decision. Negotiating is a way to resolve conflict. In the situation each side try to negotiate and try to find the decision that approved by each side.

Intercultural conflict happens in the real life and in the literary wok. Literature is creative work. In literature someone can express and point out his or her feeling about literary work. Literary work can make someone know that many aspects can be learned such as social, culture, religion, conflict, and sociological aspect. According to Wellek and Warren (1956:94), "literature represents "life" and "life", in a large measure is a social reality, even though the natural world and the inner or subjective world of the individual have also been object of the literary limitation". Literature has become a specific thing, such as in culture aspect, one of the ways to understand about the culture of the country or some place and the relation between human and culture. Literature also discuss about conflict as a central issue to make the story life.

. Conflict in literature can be complex, knowing the basics is best way to understanding how to conflict built and how it affects the story. These elements of conflict can appear both individually and together with one another, but one of them must exist for the story to exist. The researcher has found a conflict, especially intercultural conflict reflected in the novel. One of the researchers that adapt the intercultural conflict is Jules Verne. Jules Verne is a French novelist, poet, and playwright best known for his adventure novel and his profound influence on the literary genre of science fiction. Verne was born to *Bourgeois* parents in the seaport of Nantes on February, 8 1828 and death on March, 24 1905. He became a father of science fiction because his work that inspire many people in the world such as *Journey to the Center of the Earth* (1864), *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea* (1870), and *Around the World in 80 Days* (1873).

Around the World in 80 Days novel has many issues are raising, but the researcher tries to focus on one issue that is intercultural conflict in the novel *Around the World in 80 Days*. Intercultural conflict was chosen because the researcher interested with the interaction between people in different culture. Intercultural conflict happens because of the different culture background and they cannot tolerate each other. In this novel, the major character has experience when he was going around the world like in India and United States.

First, he is from western culture and cannot accept the Indian Culture named Sutte. Sutte is a ritual whereby if a husband passed away; the wife also has to sacrifice herself to show the loyalty to her husband. This was a traditional culture and banned by the English Government now. The novel shows that the wife has to sacrifice herself but she refused and the societies have to force by having a drug. Phileas Fogg is from western culture thought that it is not logic and tried to save her. Second, Phileas Fogg arrives in United States and also gets an experience about

conflict between major character and a band of Sioux who attacked the train in the way to Omaha.

Based on the illustration above, the researcher was interested in analyzing this novel by using a sociological approach entitled **INTERCULTURAL CONFLICT REFLECTED IN JULES VERNE'S AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS NOVEL (1873): A SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH.**

B. Problem Statement

According to Background of the study above, the main problem in this research was intercultural conflict. Based on the problem statement, the researcher formulated the research question as follows:

1. What cultures cause intercultural conflict in *Around the World in 80 Days*?
2. Why does the culture cause intercultural conflict in *Around the World in 80 Days*?
3. What solutions are offered to dealing with intercultural conflict in *Around the World in 80 Days*?

C. Objectives of the Study

Dealing with the problem statement above, the researcher formulated the objectives of the study as follows:

1. To describe the culture that caused intercultural conflict in *Around the World in 80 Days*.
2. To analyze some factors of the culture causing intercultural conflict in *Around the World in 80 Days*.
3. To explain the solution offered to deal intercultural conflict in *Around the World in 80 Days*.

D. Limitation of the Study

This research focused on analyzing intercultural conflict reflected on *Around the World in 80 Days* by Jules Verne using sociological approach.

E. Benefits of the Study

The benefits of this study are theoretical and practical benefits

1. Theoretical Benefits

The result of this study is to give information, benefits, and contribution to the larger of knowledge particularly the literary study in *Around the World in 80 Days*.

2. Practical Benefits

The researcher hopes that this research will give significant benefits in the form of information, especially for the students of English Department who manage themselves to increase their knowledge in analyzing *Around the World in 80 Days* novel by using sociological Approach.

F. Paper Organization

This paper of “Intercultural Conflict Reflected in *Around the World in 80 Days* by Jules Verne (1873): A Sociological Approach” is divided in three chapters. The paper organizations are **Chapter I** is introduction. It consists of Background of the study, Problem Statement, Objectives of the Study, Limitation of the Study, Benefits of the study, and Paper organization. **Chapter II** is Literary Review. It consists of Underlying Theory and Previous Study. In underlying theory, it consists of sociological theory of literature, the notion of culture, the notion of conflict, and notion of intercultural conflict. **Chapter III** is Research Method. It consists of Type of the Study, Object of the Study, Type of Data and Data Source, Technique of Data Collection, and Technique of Data Analysis.