

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this research, there are five subchapters in the introduction. Those are containing of background of study, statement of research problem, objective of study, significance of study and scope and limitation.

1.1 Background of Study

Every human always has their thought for their life. Human life can be related to literary. A work of art is literature, literature is made by everyone. Who has some feelings, thoughts, experiences, conviction, passion and idea. Their work can become one of literary work. As Tyson (2006: 132) said that literary language is expressive: it communicates tone, attitude, and feeling. Literary work always has beautiful value. They also have the role to give an influence of the society who read them.

There are kinds of literary works such as poems, drama, short story and novel. Each of the literary work has its own characteristic which can make the reader interesting to read it. That is why literary work must be creative and can be received well by the reader.

From many novels which exist on the world, *The Inheritance of Loss* which is written by 'Kiran Desai' is chosen as the source of data. Kiran Desai was born in India in 1971, she lived in Delhi until she was 14, then spent a year in England, before her family moved to the USA. She completed her schooling in Massachusetts before attending Bennington College; Hollins University and Columbia University, where she studied creative writing, taking two years off to write *Hullabaloo in the Guava Orchard*.

Eight years later, *The Inheritance of Loss* was published in early 2006, and won the 2006 Book Prize. She is an Indian author who is a citizen of India and permanent resident of

United States. She was educated in India, England and the US. Her novel, *The Inheritance of Loss* (2006), set in the mid 1980s in a Himalayan village, won the 2006 Man Booker Prize for Fiction.

Kiran Desai daughter of the noted author Anita Desai, Anita Desai was born in 1937. Her published works include adult novels, children's books and short stories. She is a member of the Advisory Board for English of National Academy of Letters in Delhi and a Fellow of Royal Society of Literature in London.

Like many important works of literature, the book can be read on several levels, as inventive, fast moving, delicious tale full of rich descriptions and marvellous comic cartoon like personalities, but also deeper study of the pathos of familial misunderstanding, the ridiculousness of hero worship, the unpredictability of commercialism and the inaptness of officialdom.

Many of these themes are explored further in Kiran Desai's novel, *The Inheritance of Loss* (2006). The story revolves around the inhabitants of a town in the north-eastern Himalayas, an embittered old judge, his grandchild Sai, his cook and their rich array of relatives, friends and acquaintances and the effects on the lives of these people brought about by a Nepalese uprising. Running parallel with the story set in India we also follow the vicissitudes of the cook's son Biju as he struggles to realise the American Dream as an immigrant in New York.

The Inheritance of Loss is much more ambitious than her previously novel in its spatial and emotional depth. It takes on huge subjects such as morality and justice, globalization, racial, social and economic inequality, fundamentalism and alienation. It takes its reader on a see-saw of negative emotions. There is a path to the judge's adoration of his dog mutt, the disappearance of which his entire rock, set against his cruelty to his young wife. There is a

frequent outrage at the deprivation and poverty in which many of the characters live, including the cook's son in America; and there is humiliation, for example in the treatment of Sai by her lover-turned-rebel, or Lola, who tries to stand up to the Nepalese bullies.

The writer chose this novel *The Inheritance of Loss* by Kiran Desai because Kiran Desai was very famous Indian author who is a citizen of India and permanent resident of United State. Her novels that she wrote and published, has a purpose to tell the reader what her thought about the condition in her society. In this novel, the reader will feel depth emotion. Its take on huge subjects such as morality and justice, racial, social and economic inequality. It's going to make the reader on a see-saw of emotions. This novel can also learn that class differences are the greatest impact of conflict. With this novel we can learn many things about class differences and can judge and conclude if we are in that position what we will do.

On the novel Kiran Desai *The Inheritance of Loss*. In this novel we can find that Desai expands discrimination. Discrimination based on race, this example of the description of the character of Jemubhai. In case Kiran Desai draws of how extreme this. Act is, so-crue that lives of the victims can be destroyed forever. Discrimination based on gender, through the character of Nimi, she portrays a woman who is hamed by suppression that she did not have the stronger to fight for her freedom. Kiran Desai description of Sai, a strong young woman in moderen India, who still needs strength to crea independent life in demanding society characterized by poverty. Desai also draws character of Nimi a picture of a Third World woman who is in a very difficult situation. Although she is privileged by the wealth of her husband, she is still severely discriminated. Discrimination based on Class, Social differences also prove to be a reason for oppression and discrimination. Furthermore, based on the discussion of class-related issues, there is a close connection between social class, access of money, and power. Kiran Desai also describes how character like jemubhai, Chanu and Biju

Through the novel, Desai illustrates that differences in social class exist, and how this inequality in society influences the human mind – both on the individual and the universal level. Social differences also prove to be a reason for oppression and discrimination. Furthermore, based on the discussion of class-related issues, there is a close connection between social class, access of money, and power. The observations are expressed through characters, plots and descriptions of various communities.

Judge hates when Gyan and Sai become more than a mathematics tutor and a love relationship. Because Sai is from an upper class and has a good education, while Gyan is from a lower class. So Judge can't allow Sai to become close with Gyan. Differences between classes give different discernments from one class to another. Lower class people are always seen as bad by upper class people. Gyan and Sai fall in love gradually, parting ways only to evolve stronger selves through learning realities through the encounter with each other, with the external community and society they belong to.

The judge is Sai's grandfather, who took her in after his daughter and her husband were killed in a car accident. He takes her in in order to pay off the spiritual debts that he incurred from abandoning his wife, and later killing her, as well as shaming his father. He fights with his guilt throughout the book, making it seem as though he will one day change his rough exterior and learn to love again. Sai falls in love with her tutor, whose name is Gyan, and throughout the story they fight to accept the natural love they have created. Their love is doomed from the beginning because he is an ethnic Nepali, and she is an upper-class, Western-educated Indian girl. The cook watches over them to make sure that Gyan does not take advantage of Sai's good heart, and at the same time worries about his own son in the U.S., whose name is Biju. Judge hates when Gyan and Sai become more than a mathematics tutor and a love relationship. Because Sai is from an upper class and has a good education, while Gyan is from a lower class. So Judge can't allow Sai to become close with Gyan.

Sai have well educate and can more than that because se have money so she can do what ever she want to do. Its difference with Gyan, they difference in many ways. They have difference agreement and sociall classes. And social classes influence they difference ways. Judg thinks that difference classes can make big impact to Sai and Gyan relationship. Sai cant be happy in she with Gyan. Gyan cant make sai happy because he have nothing. He is from another class, he from lower class. So Gyan cant with Sai because they from difference classes. Gyan who from lower class people incongruity with Sai whe girl from upper class people. Because lower class people, for upper class peole just worker. Who can work for they.

India's class system is also at play for all of the characters. The judge and his granddaughter Sai are upper class Indian. As such, they have been educated and have lived in the West. This experience causes the grandfather to resent his Indian background, going so far as to wear white powder to try to hide his features. He returns home to his wife, but she reminds him of what he left behind, and he spends the rest of her life abusing her, full of contempt.

An original and modern aspect of Desai's style is the almost poet-like use she makes of different print forms on the page: she uses italics for foreign words as if to emphasise their exoticness and untranslatability and capitals for emphasis when someone is expressing anger, surprise or disbelief (a natural development of the netiquette that to write in capitals is like shouting). She also exploits our modern mania for lists. In an age where our media is filled with top tens and top one hundreds – most voted-for politician, best-dressed woman, richest man etc. – Desai produces her own array of matter of fact but quite unnerving lists: the parts of their bodies which touch when Gyan and Sai kiss; the free gifts that you get from a charity if you make a donation to a cow shelter; the wide variety of puddings that the cook is able to make (this list is rattled off with no spaces, as if expressing both the urgency of the speaker to

impress and his perplexity at the foreignness of English pudding names). One of the most thought-provoking lists is 'what the world thinks of Indians'

The novel's elaborate structure takes the sometimes dizzy reader into a world that seems both contemporary and timeless, familiar and unpredictable. Chapters alternate between India and the US, juxtaposing the slow pace of life in the hills with the frantic movements of an illegal migrant's existence, maintaining a degree of suspense until discontinuous narratives collide.

1.2 Statment of the Reserch Problems

The problem of this reserch is to define the theme of the novel The Inheritance of Loss by Kiran Desai, the question that belong to this study answer the following study:

1. How does the class conflic in The Inheritance of Loss Novel?
2. Howrelation between lower class and upper class in The Inheritance of Loss Novel?

1.3 Objectives of the Study loset

The objectives of the study are:

1. To describe how the class conflict in The Inheritance of loss ?
2. To describe how the relationship between lower class and upper class in The Inheritance of Loss?

1.4 Singnificance of the Study

Theoretically, this study will give understanding novel on the text itself in Marxis theory and how to apply this theory in literary works like novel. This study to give a

comprehension to the reader that novel not only reading material but there is knowlage by a novel for the reader.

Practically, the writer hope that the readers can understand what is class conflict in the novel when they read the novel.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This study will discuss about Marxis criticism that was had by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, good has degree of freedom of people. That economic condition become a class determines. Its mean that rich people has money, so that determines of their power. This people use money for their ultimate determiner as they belong to upper class. That bad for people which has no money become lower class. This theory especially class conflict is reflected in Kiran novel The Inheritance of Loss. The limitation of study are words, and line which are relevant with the data. The discussion of the study is focused on the sufferance in the Kiran Desai novel The Inheritance of Loss.