

The Author's Worldview in Jack London's The Call of The Wild

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Abstract

This research discusses the genetic structuralism in Jack London's *The Call of the Wild*, aiming to find the author's world view. This research is based on Lucien Goldmann's theory of genetic structuralism, which refers to intrinsic elements and discusses the extrinsic elements. The study applied the qualitative method. The researchers used note-taking as the instrument to reveal the valid data. The findings show that the author talked about the cruel competition of capitalism as a worker. The researchers found all of the elements of worldview, namely 1) God, 2) Science, 3) Reality, 4) Self, 5) Ethics, and 6) Society in the Novel. The researchers conclude that the author described society's social conditions that cannot be separated from his hard life journey.

Keywords: World View, Genetic Structuralism, Human Facts, Literary Work

Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas tentang strukturalisme genetik dalam *The Call of the Wild* Novel karya Jack London yang bertujuan untuk mengetahui cara pandang penulis terhadap dunia. Penelitian ini didasarkan pada teori strukturalisme genetik Lucien Goldmann membahas tentang unsur ekstrinsik yang tidak hanya mengacu pada unsur intrinsik saja. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode kualitatif. Peneliti menggunakan pencatatan sebagai instrumen untuk mengungkap data yang valid. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penulis berbicara tentang persaingan kejam kapitalisme sebagai pekerja. Peneliti menemukan semua unsur pandangan dunia yaitu 1) Tuhan, 2) Sains, 3) Realitas, 4) Diri, 5) Etika, dan 6) Masyarakat dalam Novel. Peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa penulis menggambarkan kondisi sosial masyarakat yang tidak lepas dari perjalanan hidupnya yang keras.

Kata Kunci: Pandangan Dunia, Strukturalisme Genetik, Fakta Manusia, Karya Sastra.

A. INTRODUCTION

As a social institution, literature presents life and consists in large part of social realities that are

very important in life. Therefore, literature responds to a reaction, response, criticism, or description of a certain situation. The author himself is a member of the community, he lives in the middle of the community. Then it is appropriate that he investigates carefully what happens around him, already also if there are various unequal things that he wrote as a sign of sympathy and protest (Damono, 2002: 145).

Meanwhile, literature has become a part of human experience, both from human beings' aspect for his life experience and from the aspect of its creator, expressing his inner experiences into literary works. In terms of its creator, literary work is its creator's inner experience about people's lives within a certain cultural period and time. Literary works describe the situation and social life of a society, events, ideas and thoughts, as well as the values mandated by the creator through the characters in the story.

Literature is about human beings in various lives. Moreover, as Wellek and Warren (1956: 94) stated in their book *Theory of Literature* that literature is a social institution, used as its intermediate language, a social creation, traditional literary devices such as symbols and rulers. Measurements are social in nature. They are conventions and norms that can only arise in society, but moreover, literature represents 'life'; and 'life' is generally a social reality, although the natural work and the

inner or objective world of the individual are also subject to literary 'imitation'. Besides, Laurenson & Swingewood (1972) argue that literature is an interest in human life, which is cultural history. In this sense, it is necessary to carry out historical analysis to understand history, various customs, norms, race, politics, and social interests related to a particular society in a certain historical period.

As a normative pattern in humans or society, what is considered good, right, and which is considered bad and wrong shape the desired behavior of a system related to the surrounding environment without distinguishing the function of its parts, so that these values function as the maintenance of the social system.

Likewise in al-Qur'an surah al-Hasyr, verse 18 contains Islamic educative values both ethics, aesthetics and Islamic logic. In human beings or society, regarding things that are considered good, right, and things that are considered bad and wrong shape the desired behavior of a system that is related to the surrounding environment without distinguishing the functions of its parts, so that the value functions as a maintenance of the social system.

This research discusses the author's world view from *The Call of the Wild* novel by Jack London, in this case, using literature as a medium to describe the social phenomenon in the novel, which also becomes the influence of the novel was created. This novel was published in 1903 and

set in Yukon, Canada, USA. Buck as a dog becomes the main character in the novel. The story opens on a farm in Santa Clara Valley, California where Buck was abducted from his home and sold as a sled dog in Alaska. Buck becomes increasingly hungry in a harsh environment, where he is forced to fight to survive and rule others. At the end of the story, he pulls out a civilization, and relies on the original nature and learned the experience of appearing as a wild leader.

According to Goldmann, an author it is impossible to have your views. He gave his voice the world of a social group, trans-individual subject (Fananie, 2000: 117). That view is not a reality, but something that can only be imaginatively stated and conceptual in the form of major literary works. In other words, great literary works by Goldmann is considered a social fact of the trans-individual subject because it is an outcome activity whose objects are the universe and human groups (Fananie, 2000: 118). That is why the worldview reflected in literary works bound by space and time which causes it to be historical. This research emphasizes the approach of genetic structuralism to analyze *The Call of the Wild* novel by Jack London because the researchers are interested in seeing how the author's worldview based on his life's social background and the state of social background in

the novel. By using the genetic structuralism approach, then the author's worldview will be known.

From the explanation above, the researchers are interested in using the genetic structuralism approach to analyze the author's worldview, so that the novel *The Call of the Wild* was created the novel is a masterpiece from Jack London, which uses literature to convey their aspirations and feelings. This research aims to describe the structural elements of *The Call of the Wild* novel and describe the world view of the author. This research is expected to be able to add insight and treasures of knowledge regarding literary studies in particular about the theory of genetic structuralism in literary works. Practically with this research is expected to help readers to better understand the content of the story in the call of the wild novel by Jack London is primarily the author's worldview studied with the theory of genetic structuralism and can be used as a reference for research in the future.

B. METHOD

The researchers used qualitative research which applied descriptive technique. The data collection method was through library research. The researchers read and understood the novel, books, articles, and other writings that support the research topic.

The researchers also use the Internet to obtain additional information on the subject of research. Then, researchers quote important facts related to the research problem. Data analysis used a dialectic approach.

C. RESULT

1. Structural Elements

Jack London's novel *The Call of the Wild* has both internal and external elements, inner elements including plot, character, setting, point of view and theme.

a. The plot

1) Exposition

The story begins with Buck's comfortable life. Buck lives on Judge Miller's estate in Santa Clara Valley, California. There were other dogs. It could only be other dogs in such a big place, but they didn't matter (London, 1903: 1)

2) Rising action

When thousands of men stormed into Northland, these men wanted dogs, and the dogs they wanted were heavy dogs with strong muscles to work on and furry shores to protect them from the frost. Manuel, one of the gardener's aides, made an unwanted acquaintance. The youth was at a meeting of the Raisin Growers' Association, and the boys were busy organizing a sports club on the memorable night of Manuel's betrayal. Nobody saw him and Buck walking through the orchard the way Buck had imagined. And except for one lonely man, nobody saw them

arrive at the little flag station known as College Park. This man was talking to Manuel, and money flowed between them (London, 1903: 2).

3) Climax

Buck is kidnapped from his ranch in California and taken to the primitive realm of the Alaskan gold rush where, to survive, he unearths internal forces he never knew he possessed. He is really a red-eyed demon, as he curls up together for spring, a mess of hair, a frothy mouth, a pair of eyes that glitter madly like his blood. Surcharge by the pent-up passion of two days and nights (London, 1903: 5).

4) Falling action

Arriving in the cold North, Buck is amazed at the cruelty he sees around him. He restores his wild ancestor's instincts: he learns to fight, hunt for food, and sleep under the snow on winter nights.

They were all too soft, dead under labor, frost, and famine. Buck was the exception. He suffered and flourished on his own, pairing the husky in strength, savory, and cunning. Then he was a masterful dog, and what made him dangerous was the fact that the man's club in the red jumper had beaten every blind and rash feather out of his desire for mastery. He was spontaneous cunning, and could bide his time with patience that was nothing less than primitive (London, 1903: 19).

5) Resolution

Buck attacks the Indians, kills several and disperses others, and then goes into the wild, becoming the leader of a

wolf group. He becomes a famous figure, Ghost Dog, who breeds many lambs and instills fear in the Yeehats — But every year he returns to the place where Thonnton died, to mourn his master before he returned to his life in the wilderness.

All of that aroused old passions which at certain times drove men from sensitive cities to the jungle and openly to kill things with chemical-driven leaden pills, blood lust, murderous pleasure — all this belonged to Buck, only the closest intimacy. He was in front of the packet head, moving a wild object on the ground, live meat, with which to kill his teeth and wash his mask in the eyes with warm blood (London, 1903: 22).

b. The character

The novel's main character is Buck and has an additional character, namely John Thornton, Spitz, Francois, Perrault, Hal, Mercedes, Charles, Dave, Sol-lex, Curly, Judge Miller and Manuel.

1) Buck is a powerful dog, half St. Bernard and half a sheep dog, stolen from California real estate and sold as sled dogs in the Arctic. The bag gradually evolves from a spoiled pet to a ferocious and stunning animal that you can keep. In the cruel world of murder in the north, he loves his last master, John Thornton, but longs for the wild to keep him away from civilization and reconnect with the primitive roots of his species. I feel that I am.

2) John Sawton is Buck's last master and a gold hunter experienced in the Klondike way. Thornton saves Buck from death with Hull's hand, and Buck gives Thornton fierce loyalty. The relationship between Thornton and Buck is an ideal human-dog relationship. Dedicated to other people's backs and completely to others. The strength of their bond is enough to prevent Buck from acting on the force he feels calling him wild.

3) Spitz is Buck's rival and the original leader of Francois' dog team. The Spitz is an animal called the "Devil Dog", a fierce animal that is used to fighting and winning other dogs, but meets a match at Buck. Stronger and more cunning as Spitz, Spitz is a moral being who ignores right and wrong and fights for survival with all his might.

4) Francois is a French Canadian postalist who buys Buck and adds him. His Tim Francois is an experienced man familiar with northern life and impresses Buck with his fairness and good sense. Ferro is a French-Canadian who, along with François, turns Buck into the Canadian government's sled dog. Perrault and Francois speak strongly accented English that sets London apart from the rest of the conversation in the novel.

5) Hal is an American gold seeker and Hal goes to Canada in search of adventure with her sister Mercedes and her husband, Charles. coming.

The three buy bucks and his team tries to drive them, but without their experience they make them terrible owners because food runs out and quarrels between them during the trip. Hull and his companions represent the weaknesses of over-civilized men, and at worst aim to embody the relationship between humans and dogs

6) Mercedes is Charles' wife and Hal's sister. Mercedes has been devastated and pampered, and her irrational demands have reduced her, Hal, and Charles on their journey and they have contributed to its catastrophic demise. However, her sophisticated way of life contrasts with that of her brother and her unprepared husband because she initially felt sorry for her old team members. His conduct, London suggests, shows that civilized women who are fit for wildlife, have become corrupt and abandoned by the people around them.

7) Charles is Hal's brother-in-law and Mercedes' husband. Charles shares their experience with stupidity. Dave is a dog in Buck's team. Dave is ill on one of the group's trips but refuses to leave the harness, preferring to die by dragging a sled. By his perseverance in this work, Dave is an example of subtle determination. Sollex is an older, more experienced dog on the back team.

8) Curly was a friend of Buck and met on a trip north. Former Master Manuel of Judge Miller Buck, the owner of a large property in Santa Clara Valley, California, is a helper for Judge

Miller's real estate gardener in his gambling debt.

c. The setting

The setting of the novel the call of the wild is generally in California and Canada-Alaska. The two remaining regions are small in population, yet highly distinctive. Alaska is both a state and region, or group of proto regions. It still a frontier area with low percentage of native born aside from the Indians and Eskimos. The latter have profited recently from a settlement in the courts concerning their mineral and oil rights. They now have enough wealth to become a permanent force in the area. Nevertheless, the culture of Alaska is an amalgam of that of the fortyeight states of the continental United States. It does not yet have a positive image that goes beyond subsisting in adversity for the exploitation of natural resources. Because of its climate and the high cost of living it seems unlikely to soon become a stable cultural area. (Luedtke, 2005: 131)

Meanwhile, the social setting seen in the novel is the exploitation of nature in Yukon. Conditions for the Yukon province east of the Canada-Alaska border during the Klondike Gold Rush period of the 1890s. The discovery of a gold mine in the Area triggered a massive migration wave creating new settlements.

d. Point of view

This novel used a third narator perspective. As quoted in the novel:

Buck did not read the newspaper, Long hair, from Puget Sound to San Diego. (London, 1903: 1)

Based on quotation above, it can be concluded that the author's used "name" and "he" as point of view.

e. The theme

The underlying theme of this novel is (civilization vs. wild) The main conflict of wild calls is the struggle between civilization and the wild. The novel follows the gradual transition from a tame dog to a wild dog in the bag. The wild call described in this study is the existence of historical background connections that condition the social depiction of the story.

6) Human Fact

Goldman defines human facts as all human activities and actions, both verbal and physical that science seeks to understand, and can be social or individual activities, including cultural works, paintings, musical works, and literary works.

Based on the novel, there are 2 characters in carrying out life namely:

a. Nature

Nature refers to all of the genes and hereditary factors that influence who we are from our physical appearance to our personality characteristics.

b. Nurture

Nurture refers to all the environmental variables that impact who we are, including our early childhood experiences, how we were raised, our

social relationships, and our surrounding culture.

Based on the the explanation above. The researchers found the fact that the the central character Buck is a tame dog (Nurture), who is kidnapped and lives in the wild grows into a wild animal (Nature), an environment that forces him to survive and become strong and an instinct to be the best to lead the journey (primitive instinct) makes humans escape from the noise city. Buck felt so alive and happy in nature.

"It was inevitable that the clash for leadership should come. Buck wanted it. He wanted it because it was his nature." (London, 1903: 19).

And not only did he learn by experience, but long dead instincts come to life again. The tame generations fell from it. In vague ways he remembered back to the breed's youth, to the time the wild dogs ran in packs through the primitive forest, and slaughtered their meat as they ran it down. (London, 1903: 14).

"he was a thing of the wild, come in from the wild" (London, 1903: 44).

Based on quotations above, it can be concluded that Buck is actually a wild animal but he grows into a domestic animal. When he faced a harsh environment his ancestral nature appears instantly in him. It was no task for him to learn to fight with cut and slash and the quick wolf snap. In this manner had fought forgotten ancestors. They quickened the ols life

within him, and the old tricks/which they had stamped into the heredity of the breed were his tricks.

2. Author's worldview

According to Thomas (2001:16) a worldview is determined by the individual's understanding of six the areas of discussion that are: 1) God, 2) Science, 3) Reality, 4) Self, 5) Ethics, and 6) Society. In this findings, the researchers found all of worldview as mentioned by Thomas.

1) God

The worldview of capitalism can be interpreted as the beliefs, mental attitudes, and perspectives of Western society on ways of fulfilling their material needs. In Max Weber's theory, the human attitude to meet his material needs is called the Spirit of capitalism. And most importantly the purpose of life for him is to get prosperity and wealth. Economic activity is a task in order to serve God. For this purpose one must remember time is money. Utilizing capital according to its interests, being honest and timely in generating loans, willing to work hard will help increase savings. If in the Islamic worldview the concept of and belief in God is central, in the capitalist worldview, wealth, welfare and material wealth are central.

Finally, London disbelieved in the existence of God, saying:

I believe that when I die, I am dead and I believe that by my death I almost died as the last mosquito and you. (Kershaw, 2013).

No one can deny that London was very respectful of nature, and it would not have been so easy to focus on religion. The story of his many works (Call of the Wild or The Sea-Wolf for example) is about the supernatural power, or the pure truth, of nature without the pitfalls of human behavior. He once wrote about "Atavism" in his book, the notion that ancestral traits inherited (inherited or some other spiritual concept) by descent.

2) Science

Capitalism is an attitude towards modern science, modern humans and the ways modern science is developed. From this attitude of life, then emerge capitalist art (capitalist art) and a capitalist lifestyle (capitalist style of life).

Because of the influence of rationalization of behavior and thoughts, rationalization also affects their attitudes towards metaphysical beliefs, mystics, and other ideas, so that all of them will hone the method in achieving the final goal. The freedom to think and see the world pragmatically occurs naturally.

In the novel, Jack London portrays Buck to bring out his true wild nature after being forced to survive in the wild. This is called atavism. Atavism is a characteristic appearance in organisms after being absent for several generations. This is due to the opportunity for various genes to recombine or reunite. Thus, there will be a repetition of previous traits or behaviors, after being lost for a long

time. The main subject of all this interpreted as an allegory, is the confrontation of the wild and civilized nature and culture, the strong the weak.

London writes novels from nonhuman animals with human emotions and perspectives.

3) Reality

As a result, about 100,000 people at Klondike Stampede tried to reach the Klondike gold mine, but only 30,000 to 40,000 of them reached, which formed the height of the Klondike gold rush from the summer of 1897 to the summer of 1898. Economically after a sudden public reaction, the news reached the United States in the 1890s at the peak of a series of financial recessions and banking failures, and the gold standards at the time tied banknotes to gold production. The 19th century meant that gold dollars were rising and accumulating in value faster than banknotes, which contributed to the panic of 1893 and the panic of 1896, leading to unemployment and financial uncertainty. For developed countries and individuals that Klondike promised to achieve, the region promised higher wages or financial stability.

The Western worldview is a typical description of theories of economic growth. This view of life is based on the utopian assumption that economics is a value-free, rational, analytical and technical science. The

economic system of capitalism adheres to the theory that economic development is determined by the market, which in economic books is called perfect competition, or in Adam Smith's terms, the invisible hand.

4) Self

Jack London from around the age of 13 has already experienced poverty and cruelty in his life and supported himself with some hard and dangerous work. On July 12, 1897, He set sail to participate in the Klondike Gold Rush. So he regarded his life as "a struggle for beings whose quarters are always denied."

Out of these sometimes harrowing experiences - and his fascination with the theories of such thinkers as Darwin, Spencer, and Marx.

Marxists generally view literature is not as words created in accordance with timeless artistic criteria, but as products of the economic and ideological determinants specific to that era. Literature reflects an author's own class or analysis of class relations, however topierce that analysis are possible (Islam, 2016: 96).

Marx believed that social situations and conditions are greatly helped by aspects. Marx divides society into two structural forms, namely the economic structure which is represented in the form of relations of production and the means of production which then determines social classes, as a result of these relations. Literature is the

boundary of economic structure. Another structure that grows on top of an economic structure is a superstructure. The production system moves dynamically and continuously influences social relations. Changes in the production system not only affect changes in social relations, but also affect the dynamics of people's consciousness, ideas and intellectual concepts. (Anwar, 2012: 26).

Bourgeoisie, for Marx, is only a new design to control and regulate the production process socially and a new pattern to deprive the proletariat of its rights, control its freedom, and turn society into a giant factory. This situation, in Marx's view, will have implications for the position of writers. In a capitalist system, a writer must earn money in order to survive and also write literary works, but in the same situation a writer feels he doesn't have to live and write to get money. This paradoxical situation is a big ironic "threat" for writers. How could a writer be willing to sacrifice his existence for the sake of his work? Literary freedom and independence lies in the position of literary works which are not merchandise. A writer will only humiliate himself if he treats his literary works as material goods. Marx was very worried about the fate of literature which in Lenin's perspective "fell into a bourgeois commercial prison"(Anwar, 2012: 29).

In fact, London left Oakland with a guilty conscience and a socialist disposition; He turned out to be a

social activist. He concluded that his only hope of escaping the "trap" of the job was to get an education and "sell his brain". 1898, London began to work for publication, a struggle described in his book, *Martin Eden* (serialized in 1908, published in 1909).

Influenced by Nietzsche's worldview argued that the world was made up of masters, those who possess the "will of authority" he refers to, and slaves who do not possess this, will fight and win in battles for mastery.

Based on the ideology and world view of the author, it can be seen how Jack London describes the attitude of the main character in the story. After experiencing long events between many adventures, to an extreme, Buck saves Thornton from drowning, but when his master is killed by the Yeehat Indians, he succumbs to his true nature, responds to wild calls, and joins a flock of wolves. "Here, London isn't just writing about dogs. He expressed his belief, which owes something to Rousseau, that humanity is always in a state of conflict, and that the struggle for existence strengthens human nature.

5) Ethics

In fact, in an industrial society, there is a spiritual humanitarian crisis and a natural ecological crisis at the same time. When the environment is polluted, people's spirits also suffer the consequences of civilization. As soil erosion, species decline, and depletion of resources change the ecological environment, loss of trust,

integrity, and moral sense also transforms people.

With the boom of mechanization and industrialization, many philosophical thoughts emerged and competed with each other in a highly civilized society. Jack London's mind took shape in this age.

Influenced by the theories and thoughts of Charles Robert Darwin, Herbert Spencer, Nietzsche, Marx, and Freud, London almost accepted all the ideas that had an effect on society at that time.

6) Society

American society as gold prospectors. Mine seekers to satisfy the hunger for wealth and greedy competitive instincts.

Perrault grinned. Considering that the price of dogs had been boomed skyward by the unwonted demand, it was not an unfair sum for so fine an animal. The Canadian Government would be no loser, nor would its despatches travel the slower. Perrault knew dogs, and when he looked at Buck he knew that he was one in a thousand "one in ten thousand." he commented mentally. (London, 1903: 7)

It was not the dead-tiredness that comes through brief and excessive effort, from which recovery is a matter of hours, but it was the dead-tiredness that comes through the slow and prolonged strength drainage of months of toil. (London, 1903: 31)

Buck heard the chaffering, saw the money pass between the man and the Government agent, and knew that the Scotch half-breed and the mail-train drivers were passing out of his life on the heels of Perrault and Francois and the others who had gone before. (London, 1903: 32)

Based on quotations above, it can be concluded that Perrault and Francois work for the Canadian government to deliver goods around the Yukonn in line in northern Canada.

The authors drew inspiration from the reputation of Western America as a wild setting, London is the single most memorable of expanding the Western dynamics of opportunity, risk, and violence in the Alaska region.

DISCUSSIONS

Some researches had been done within this Novel as the object. Based on GAO (2015) entitled "An Eco-criticism Reading of The call of the wild." He said that the Novel told about relationship between human and nature. However, this recent the researchers focused on how the eco-criticism issues are described in the Novel.

In contrary, the researchers see different perspective, which is the practical concept of worldview in the Novel. The call of the wild showed us the light story of the adventure of the dog in the challenges place to survive. But if we analyze the world view of

the Novel, we can find another perspective.

Goldmann (2012: 66) explains that the world view is a comprehensive term for ideas, aspirations, and feelings that connect members of certain social groups and which contrast them with groups other social aspects. Besides, the relationship between the author's socio-cultural background with the novel he produced.

The structural analysis of the novel studied is an intrinsic element. After it is known that the structure that builds the literary work, then analyzes the facts of humanity and the world view contained in the novel and the genesis or origin of the formation of the novel using the genetic structuralism approach. After that, the Researchers also connected all of the elements of worldview by Thomas (2001:16) a worldview is determined by the individual's understanding of six the areas of discussion that are: 1) God, 2) Science, 3) Reality, 4) Self, 5) Ethics, and 6) Society.

1) Intrinsic elements

The researchers used the structural study to analyze the novel, besides there are three kind of intrinsic elements that can be obtained by the researchers. Those three kind of intrinsic elements are Plot, Character and Setting, or can be called as factual structure. The researchers goal actually is to find out the facts of the story and the relationship between them. The structural elements of the novels built a unified structure to the full meaning of the work, because the

structural elements of the novel were arranged in good composition and order, and there was a correlation among what appeared to be coherent components and balance within the elements, and all elements which are reflected in the theme of the works.

From the plot, Character and setting, there is a relationship with the author's life. The fact is Jack London came from the bottom of society. From the age of thirteen, he supported himself with some hard and dangerous jobs, experiencing the bitterness and cruelty of life. He was tired of competition and modern life after seeing too many tragedies in life. He was inspired to go out into the wild to find his worth and realize his dream. On July 12, 1897, London set sail for the Klondike Gold Rush, where it saw life as "a battle for existence where the quarter was always rejected". it was a critical and dangerous time, damaging to his health. He had not found gold and developed scurvy. He stopped his adventure and returned home earlier than he had planned. He came back home with little money, but had gained rich experiences of the desert. and learn some hard lessons from life. The rich life experience enriched London's writing materials. The social setting seen in the novel is the exploitation of nature in Yukon. Conditions for the Yukon province east of the Canada-Alaska border during the Klondike Gold Rush period of the 1890s. The discovery of a gold mine in the Area triggered a massive

migration wave creating new settlements.

2) Human fact

Based on the novel, 2 characters in carrying out life the nurture and nature experienced by the central character Buck actually also experienced by human. Human nature is to be able to survive in harsh realms, humans sometimes do not realize that their nature can appear when he is exposed to the wild. Instinct to control food with savage to kill each other.

The time of the narrative that occurs is when Buck is kidnapped from his ranch in California and taken to the primitive realm of the Alaskan gold rush where, to survive, he unearths internal forces he never knew he possessed. By doing so, Buck became the wild and dangerous animal he was supposed to be.

This phase of London life is the setting for the call of the wild. He dragged heavy equipment through narrow mountain roads, he made beds in snow cliffs, and he witnessed the dangers that result from dependence on man-made rules by male colleagues. The only rule in the wilderness is survival. "For man's chief purpose is to live, not to exist."

The story go beyond anecdotes and adventure stories to reveal primordial truths (in terms of the title given by the London of *The call of the wild*. The dominant primordial beast "the law of the flesh, etc.) truth is revealed with the rest with violence and sometimes

excessive cruelty. There is a moral or ideological lesson from the bloody table presented here at work, which must therefore be regarded as a postnaturalist fairy tale.

London combines naturalist determinism into sociological fairy tales. The main subject of all this interpreted as an allegory, is the confrontation of the wild and civilized nature and culture, the strong the weak.

London writes novels from nonhuman animals with human emotions and perspectives. This personified viewpoint allows London to work through the philosophy and experiences that inspired his book. Jack London's inspirations for texts ranged from literal to philosophical to existential.

3) Author's worldview

As literary naturalists, the author drew inspiration from the reputation of Western America as a wild setting, London is the single most memorable of expanding the Western dynamics of opportunity, risk, and violence in the Alaska region.

Jack London lived in an era of no friendship between people, while life was full of competition, London lived in this terrifying era witnessed the cruelty of society.

At that time, America was starting its industrialization. The ecology of London's consciousness was formed in that particular era. With the rapid development of

industrialization and mechanization, the United States has changed from a traditional agricultural country to an industrialized country. Social wealth accumulates rapidly with economic growth. These issues relate not only to the environment but also to the human psyche. In this case, the battle of life becomes very cruel. People believe that work is the essence of life, working day and night, they gradually lose their energy, and become slaves.

Based on the explanation above, the researchers can conclude that there is a relationship between the whole elements of worldview, the social context within novels with real life social contexts, and there is a relationship between the author's socio-cultural background with the novels it produces. As we know that the author's world view is the whole idea, aspirations and feelings that connect together the members of a certain social groups with groups that the author represents as part of the community.

Meanwhile, there is also a reflection of the author's view of the main character. Jack London found his writing in the voice of a dog learning to live on the edge of civilization. "by the people, for the people, their power comes only from the consent of the rulers.

The dialect of understanding and interpretation refers to the structure of the work and the understanding of the structure of the whole work (Goldmann, 1980; 68). Jack London in his work wrote a

structure of American society picture, in which he describes the workers' struggles, violence, oppression and overexploitation of nature. Because of empathy and to put it simply, they have the power and capital to do anything but they can't do it, they just focus on creating their own victories and prosperity. Perrault and Francois they work for the Canadian government to deliver goods around the Yukonn in line in northern Canada is clearly depicted in the novel as workers who have to endure a journey for months. The behavior of the main character, plot, style, and exposed by the subject matter creates a coherent relationship between the elements.

In his work, London writes the same story, He tried to describe the worldview by claiming that the meaning of human life was more than success and parameters of victory, success and achievement of victory were not the only aspects that could create human happiness, but there were other aspects that develop happiness might like mutual respect, empathy, sympathy, love, loyalty and social values. An adventure story that is not just an adventure but also about struggle, affection and loyalty. There was a dialectical conception that brought the author's worldview into a new equilibrium.

CONCLUSION

First, Jack London created a coherent structure in his works during which the structural elements of the novels were organized in a very

sensible composition and order. There was a correlation among the weather that appeared as a coherent and balance elements inside the elements, and designed a unified structure to the entire works. Every one the elements mirrored to the theme of the works.

Second, London writes novels from nonhuman animals with human emotions and perspectives. This personified viewpoint allows London to work through the philosophy and experiences that inspired his book. Jack London's inspirations for texts ranged from literal to philosophical to existential.

Third, the Researchers found all of the element of worldview as mentioned by Thomas: 1) God (Capitalism is the beliefs, the material wealth are central). 2) Science (Survive ability in nature namely atavism), 3) Reality (Economic is competition), 4) Self (Ideology of the Author), 5) Ethics (Humanitarian crisis and natural ecological crisis at the same time), and 6) Society (The cruelty of society).

The Researchers can conclude that there is a relationship between the whole elements of worldview, the social context within novels with real-life social contexts, and a relationship between the author's socio-cultural background and the novels it produces. As we know that the author's world view is the whole idea, aspirations and feelings that connect the members of certain social groups

with groups that the author represents as part of the community.

Meanwhile, people in Author's circles believe that job is that the essence of life. Operating day and night, they bit by bit lost their strength and vitality. They become slaves to machines. When individuals really became slaves to life, money, competition, and interests increasingly replaced things like love, friendship, and different pure relationships.

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