

**A CRITIC TOWARD MODERNISM  
IN NORTHERN LIGHT NOVEL BY PHILIP PULLMAN**



**A Thesis**

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## ABSTRACT

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This thesis is a research about A Critic Toward Modernism in *Northern Light* Novel by Philip Pullman. The purpose of this research is to find out how is the critic toward modernism that expressed by Philip Pullman and find elements of Modernism.

The source of data in this research is Philip Pullman Novel's, which is published in 1995, republished in 2005 make new cover in 2007 and adopted to a film in 2007, and also the books reference to support this research. The data analysis technique in this research is descriptive method. In collecting the data, the writer used note taking as the instrument to get the data. The writer used Postmodernism theory toward Lyotard and his thought about *Metanarrative* to analyze Modernism and Critic the Modernism in that theory.

In this research, the writer found that two elements of Modernism, those are Subjectivism and Rationalism. In the novel, there are two elements of modernism that are discussed by researcher and critic by postmodernism. The first is about *Subjectivism* that related with the speculative grand narrative and about *Rationalism* that related with grand narrative of emancipation.

The implication of this thesis, the researcher critic modernism with postmodernism theory with Lyotard though about Mettanarative. There are Speculative grand narrative and Grand narrative of emancipation that found in Philip Pullman Novel's and become critic toward Modernism in the Novel.

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of Research

In modern society, the development of science grows rapidly. Starting from a simple technology found during the industrial revolution to an advanced technology nowadays, these innovations have been changing the entire world. This technological advancement was not separated from the development of the modern human mind that enables them to achieve the advanced science in the world.

The turn of dark ages into enlightenment brings a society into rationality. Human always think critically in making or creating something. Within a few decades around the 20<sup>th</sup> century cultural life in the western world achieved great changing. The characteristic and meaning of this change is one of the questions that exist in the core of contemporary debates about modernity and modernism. When we use the term modernism Habermas did deepen and broaden the Enlightenment project of rationality, or undermine the project (Scott, 2004:205). In this case, the project of enlightenment means the enlightenment of project that focuses on the development of society. Modern society has begun to build buildings, towers, and build a luxury with a large scale in economic, culture, art, and politic.

In 1930, Modernism in Europe has gained important positions in both politics and art. However, modernism itself at this point has been changed. After 1918, philosopher have been involved in a discussion following modernism which are

outrageous, absurd and more emotional. In the period after World War Modernism systematization back and turn toward nihilism. Nihilism is the philosophical doctrine suggesting the negation of one or more putatively meaningful aspects of life. Most commonly, nihilism is presented in the form of existential nihilism which argues that life is without objective meaning, purpose, or intrinsic value. Nihilism is the belief that all values are baseless and that nothing can be known or communicated (Pratt 2012 : 88).

The nihilism in question is one of them according to Nietzsche is the situation where the "Man moves from the center towards X" (Gianni, 2003:82). The point about that how human beings were not always in the same position, because the human mind continues to move and will continue to grow.

Entering the 21<sup>st</sup> century in the third millennium was described by many experts and pundits to predict far ahead as the era of postmodernism. According to Lyotard, Postmodernism as the opposite of modernism that considered is not managed to raise the dignity of modern man. The core idea is the basic plot against everything that smells absoluteness and raw materials, refuse and avoid a systematic description or simple problem solving and systematic, and use the values from a different kinds of source (1995: 96-97). Lyotard as a man that critics about modernism thinks the human in this era just truth about the rationality. Lyotard in his book *The Postmodernism Condition : A Report Knowledge in The Postmodern Condition* explain about the Metanarrative that the rejection of Grand narrative.

Grand Narratives is the theory or construction of the world that includes everything and set the criteria of truth and science objectivities. With the consequence that other narratives outside of the larger narrative is considered as non-scientific narratives.

Regardless of opinion the people, all of us will be entering an era and a spectacular currents of thought which was penetrated into the joints of human life in the social, economic, cultural, political, and others as the impact and the influence of globalization. As globalization, postmodernism also at the same current of thought which brings positive and negative sides. The problem is humans will fall on the negative side, or conversely to control and utilize the best possible way.

In this case, the writer assumes the concept of modernism that developed over the western world which has been slowly eroded by current thought of Postmodernism. Its thought also occurs in the works either in the form of literature in the form of novels, films, poetry and various other literary works.

There are many experts in literature then asking about the modernization after worshipping it for many years. There are some figures that famous in his writings. Among of them, Daniel Dafoe in his Novel Robinson Crusoe told about a man who traveled by ship to search for his identity. And then, there is also Mary Shelley in her novel Frankenstein which described an experiment to revive the pieces of the dead figure that put together with the technology in the fields of biology, medicine, chemistry, and physics.

Those two novels above are different from Philip Pullman's Novel is "Northern Light". The novel describes a world beyond human modernism and rationalism but rather reflects postmodernism's going on. Therefore, the writer will try to reveal about the problems that occur in Northern light novel's by using postmodernism approach. Postmodernism is a worldview that denies all worldviews. In short, postmodernism says that there are no universal truths which valid for everyone. Individual is locked into the limited perspective by race, gender, and ethnic groups respectively.

### **B. Problem Statements**

The problems of this research are follows:

1. What are elements of modernism in the Novel Northern Light by Philip Pullman?
2. What are the critics toward modernism expressed by Philip Pullman in novel Northern Light in perspective of Postmodernism by Lyotard Theory?

### **C. Objective of Research**

In connection with the formulation of the problems mentioned above, the purposes of this study are as follows:

3. Simak
  4. Baca secara fonetik
1. To describe the elements of modernism in the Novel *Northern Light* by Philip Pullman.

2. To describe the critic toward modernism expressed by Philip Pullman in novel *Northern Light* in perspective of Postmodernism by Lyotard Theory.

#### **D. Significance of Research**

This research has the theoretical and practical benefits. Theoretically, the result of this research is useful to give a description of the theory of Postmodernism on *Northern Light* novel by Philip Pullman. Based on the analysis conducted by researchers, it is expected to know about the critic toward modernism by existence of postmodernism that is developing in West society. And also to know the elements of modernism in the novel.

Practically, this research produced a model study of literary texts with the theory of Postmodernism by Lyotard perspectives.

#### **E. The Scope of Research**

To prevent any vagueness problem and to direct this research to be more efficient with the objective to be achieved, it is necessary to limit the problem. In this research, the researcher focuses her analysis on exploring postmodernism theory toward Lyotard perspectives about Metanarrative in the novel *Northern Light* by Philip Pullman

#### **F. Outline of Thesis**

This thesis contains five chapters. The first chapter is introduction; it includes background of research, problem statement, objective of research, significance of research, scope of research and outline of thesis.

The second chapter is review of literature; it includes previous findings and theoretical framework. Theoretical framework consists of Modernism explain, Postmodernism Theory, Lyotard and his thought about *Metanarrative*, the structure of novel and Synopsis.

The third chapter is about the method of research, including type of research, research object, source of data, data collection technique and data analysis technique.

The fourth are finding and discussion of aspect in modernism and aspect of postmodernism, and the fifth is conclusion and suggestion. The researcher discussed and concluded her findings.



## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

#### **A. Previous Finding**

Review of literature serves a presentation about the research and analysis that has been done previously, both the theories of post modernism and modernism have used the same theory. But the object used in this research is different from the previous research.

Usfat (2009) in her thesis. “Criticism toward Cartesian-Newtonian in the film Bee Movies”. The method that was used in her thesis was an explanative method. The animation film contains the interaction and relation of bee and human beings. The film represents human beings as a developing creature in this world. The thesis found that the film criticized the Cartesian and Newtonian paradigm namely dualism, subjectivism, and materialism. In that research about the movie, Usfat found an illogical indication of modernism where both human and bees are only pictures of life as modern creatures that live in joyful modern civilization.

Radka (2011) in his thesis “Aspects of Postmodernism in Anthony Burgess Novels”. Using postmodernism approach, Radka found the unpleasant truth about the

condition of contemporary society and his research uses the narrative and its fictional world as a deliberate construct in order to picture what postmodern society is. His main worries are concerned about the condition of individuality and the individual within society. Radka found in Burges novels may be considered as postmodern, which could re-define the view on the message they signalize. They might be considered to be postmodern dystopias calling attention to the contemporary condition of society.

In Usfat thesis she focused on the Modern theory by using Cartesian-Newtonian perspective where the film as object. She found that in the film, in modern society, human does not only interact with another human or people. But, the film shows that bee as an animal can talk with the human and get along with the human as well. The similarity of Usfat research about the critic that shown in her thesis about modernism. Usfat only analyzed the critic toward the relation between human and bee that does not make sense in human thought. Radka's thesis using the same object with this research is novel (literary work) and using the same theory that is postmodernism theory that critics about modernism. But Radka only focused to find the tragic society and individuality in the novel. Those two researches above are closely different from this research. They have analyzed the tragic society and individual that happen toward modernism and postmodernism and one of the objects that used by two researches is different, while this research discusses about critic

toward modernism that critics about western thought and also describes the elements of structural thought of postmodernism in Novel Northern Light by Philip Pullman.

## **B. Some Pertinent Ideas**

### **1. Modernism**

Modernism is therefore a time span in art history that came after the romanticism and realism of the nineteenth century. It is usually located somewhere between 1890 and 1940, depending on the point of view of the critic under discussion. As with all periods and currents in literary history, it is important to view it in relation to the periods and currents that preceded it. Modernism does not stand on its own; it is related to romanticism and realism: how modernism is derived from or might be indebted to romanticism and realism will be part of the next section's argument.

Before discussing modernism, it is important to point out that “modernity” and “modernism”, although closely related, have entirely different meanings. *Modernism refers to the cultural forms of a specific period, whereas modernity refers to the much broader historical process of transformation within which modernism occurred. The time span of modernity also refers to a lengthy historical process of becoming “modern”* (Wallace, 2011: 15-6). Now that these distinctions are clear, the origins of modernism can be discussed.

Modernity is a new consciousness, a fresh condition of the human mind and modern art has explored, felt through, sometimes reacted against” (Bradbury and McFarlane, 1978: 22) these new feelings of consciousness that people had. People looked with new eyes so to say at the changes in their surroundings. For Peter Childs (2000:14-5 ) modernity also describes a new way of living and experiencing life, a way that came into being due to the changes in society: industrialisation, urbanisation and secularisation.

In order to provide a good starting point, Wallace (2011:3) uses the following provisional definition of the meaning of modernism: “modernism is the moment when art stopped making sense”. What the modernists tried to do, Wallace (2011:3) says is to make the familiar unfamiliar, to disrupt or shatter accepted forms of representation and understanding . Arguably the rapid changes in society fed the need for modernist writers to “defamiliarise” and add fragmentation. This new or different world view might be best described as epistemological uncertainty. And this epistemological uncertainty affected the syntagmatic structure of modernist texts, thereby marking the difference with realist texts.

Modernists prefer narrative prose, as did the realists, but their kind of narrative could not have been more different. The modernists interpret the world in a provisional, fragmentary way and they do not believe in definite explanations (Fokkema & Ibsch, 1987: 4). Whereas the realists attempted to describe and explain

the world in fixed definitions, the modernists only speculate and form hypotheses that are open to change and do so constantly.

Essential to modernism is depersonalization, which does not attempt to aim at a supra individual general validity, but emphasizes the relativity of the individual point of view: whatever is being said could be said differently (Fokkema and Ibsch, 1987: 20) by someone else or at a different point in time. The story's plot has no priority for a modernist writer or reader; the way in which the story is being told is more important (Fokkema and Ibsch, 1987: 23). The way in which modernist novels, stories, plays and poems immerse the reader in an unfamiliar world without giving an introduction or description of the situation beforehand – as did most realist writers – is one of the most characterizing aspects of modernism (Childs, 2000:4). This is why Childs says that modernist writing „plunges“ the reader into a confusing and difficult mental landscape (Childs, 2000:4). Modernist texts make great demands on their readers and often have to be reread in order to understand their meaning (Childs, 200: 4).

The characters in modernist novels differ from the characters in realist ones. Levin notes that characterisation changed and that people were visualised through the eyes of other people (Levin,1960: 625). Through the use of the stream of consciousness the focalisation shifts and characters alternate between their subject and object roles. The modernist novel as a whole also seems less firmly organised than a realist novel, due to the lack of confidence the modernists had in describing the

world in its every aspect (Fokkema and Ibsch, 1987 :38). But modernist writers do restrict themselves in some ways; namely in places of action in a novel or in the duration of the storyline or in both (Fokkema and Ibsch, 1987:38). In contrast to the realists and symbolists who believed that a work of art could be complete and perfect, modernists believed a work of art could always be extended, if not amended (Fokkema and Ibsch, 1987:39-40).

#### a. Dualism

Dualism denotes a states of two parts. The word's origin is the latin dua. "two". The term 'dualism' was originally coined to denote co-eternal binary opposition, a meaning that is preserved in metaphysical and philosophy duality discourse but has been diluted in general usage.

##### 1) Dualism in philosophy of mind

In philosophy of mind, dualism is any of a narrow variety of views about the relationship between and matter, which claims that mind and matter are two ontologically separate categories. In particular, mind body dualism claims that neither the mind not matter can be reduced to each other in any way, and thus is opposed to materialism in general, and reductive materialism in particularly. Mind-Body dualism can exist as substance dualism which claims that the mind and the body are composed of a distinct substance, and as property dualism which claims that there may not be a distinction in

substance, but that mental and physic properties are still categorically distinction, and not reducible to each other. This type of dualism is sometimes referred to as “mind and body” and stands in contrast to philosophy, which views mind and matter as being ultimately the same kind of thing.(Dreyfus, 1996:32)

## 2) Dualism in philosophy of science

In philosophy of science, dualism often to the dichotomy between the “subject”(the observe) and the object (the observe). Criticism of Western science may label this of dualism as a flaw in the nature of science itself. In part, this has something to do with potentially complicated interaction between the subject and the object, of the sort discussed in the social construction literature (Grailiing, 2006:35).

In his *Meditations on First Philosophy*, Decartes embarked upon a quest in which he called all his previous beliefs into doubt, in order that he could doubt whether he had a body it could be that he was dreaming of it or that it was an illusion created by an evil demon), but he could not doubt he had a mind. This gave Descartes his first inkling that the mind and body were different things. The mind, according to Descartes, was a “thinking thing” (lat. Res Cogitan), and an immaterial substance. This “thing” was the essence of himself, that which doubts, believe, hopes, and thinks (Dreyfus, 1996:87)

a) Subjectivism

Subjectivism is the fact that we cannot know everything, or even know anything for sure. Because everyone's mind is different everyone experience events differently. The basic idea of ethical Subjectivism is that moral judgments are fundamentally subjective, i.e. based on feelings. This says nothing about what is right or wrong. So Subjectivism does not allow (or forbid) anything, and it is nonsense to talk about how things would be if Subjectivism were our guide or were put into practice. So you cannot criticize Subjectivism by talking about the bad effects it would have. It is (mean to be) merely a description of the meaning of words such as 'right' and 'wrong'. It either gets the meaning right or it doesn't. So it is true or false, not good or evil (Russel, 1976:45).

This study is very identical with what has been established by Rene Descartes. The first principle Descartes: "Cogito Ergo Sum" is the form of subjectivism that lead to himself. That thing is the ontology basis toward the existence of external reality outside the subject.

Before Descartes, Keith Lehrer answered the problems of science by using metaphysic approach. This traditional approach was changed by



Descartes. He said that we have to be determined at first to decide what we can know about something real, and we have to keep skeptical toward reality until we have found what we can know. The human's question refers to himself. Descartes tried to know himself as the object of research.

How I know that I know? (Husein, 2003: 44)

b) Rationalism

In epistemology and in its modern sense, rationalism is any view appealing to reason as a source of knowledge or justification. In more technical terms, it is a method or a theory in which the criterion of the truth is not sensory but intellectual and deductive. Different degrees of emphasis on this method or theory lead to a range of rationalist standpoints, from the moderate position that reason has precedence over other ways of acquiring knowledge to the more extreme position that reason is "the unique path to knowledge" (Bourke, 1986: 286).

Descartes therefore argued, as a result of his method, that reason alone determined knowledge, and that this could be done independently of the senses. For instance, his famous dictum, *cogito ergo sum*, is a conclusion reached *a priori* i.e. not through an inference from experience. This was, for Descartes, an irrefutable principle upon which to ground all forms of other knowledge. Descartes posited a metaphysical dualism,

distinguishing between the substances of the human body ("*res extensa*") and the mind or soul ("*res cogitans*"). This crucial distinction would be left unresolved and lead to what is known as the mind-body problem, since the two substances in the Cartesian system are independent of each other and irreducible.

## **2. Postmodernism as Critic Toward Modernism.**

For the first time, postmodernist thought is introduced by Arnold Toynbee in 1939. While Charles Jencks, also asserted that the concept of postmodernism was coming from the writings of Spanish, Federico de Onis. In his Anthology De La Poesia Espanola E Hispanoamericana (1934), which introduced the term postmodernism to describe the reaction within the scope of modernism. Toynbee regarded as the originator of postmodernism though is evidenced by his famous book entitled Study of History.

Jean-Francois Lyotard (1925-98) was one of the foremost critical thinker of the second half of the twentieth century. He is the most famous for his groundbreaking analyses of postmodernism and post modernity, which will form the main focus of this book and will be introduced fully later on. These came into focus in his 1979 book, The postmodern Condition : A Report on Knowledge, which has been widely discussed by critics and is often set as key text on degree course in English, Cultural and Media Studies, Philosophy and Sociology (Malpas, 2003: 1).

Lyotard, is a personal example that has been enamored with the concept. He had worked on his work entitled "The Post-Modern Condition" as a criticism of the work "The Grand Narrative" which is regarded as the work of the utopian myth of modernity (Benhabib, 1984:111). Based on this conceptualization, we are in a postmodern era, an age, where the premodern and the modern have passed.

The post in postmodern implies that it is a modification of the modern; in other word, that it is something that comes after it, or disrupts it. (Lyotard in Malpas, 2003:7). Lyotard explains the post in postmodern that it is a elaboration of modern conviction, as effort to decide relation with the tradition of modern by appear the methods of life and the new thought.

Postmodernism is a movement that replaces the idea of modern ideas. Modern era is characterized by the primacy of reason, objectivity, totality, structuralization/systematization, single universalization and progress saints (Leahy, 1985: 271). Postmodern ideals have ideas and want to improve social conditions, culture and awareness of all the realities and developments in various fields. Postmodern criticism of modernism is considered to have led to the centralization and universalization of ideas in various fields of science and technology, with strong influence in the form of globalization gripping the world.

### **3. Metanarrative**

As the term implies ( the prefix, ‘meta’, denotes something of a higher order- so, for example, in linguistics a metalanguage is a language used to describe the workings of another language), a meta narrative sets out the rules of narratives and language games. This means that the metanarrative organizes languages games, and determines the success or failure of each statement or language ‘move’ that takes place in them. In the Postmodernism Condition, Lyotard present a number of metanarratives, and describes the different ways in which they organize knowledge. The basis of modernity is, for Lyotard, a certain type of metanarrative organization. In order to understand why he defines the postmodern as ‘incredulity toward metanarratives’ (Lyotar, 1984:24), then, it is useful to come to terms with what these metanarrative are and how they work.

Lyotard argues that from the earliest human societies right up until the present, narrative has continued to be the ‘quintessential form of customary knowledge’ (Lyotard, 1984: 19). As an example of the most traditional form of narrative organization, Lyotard introduce the Chasinahua, a tribe from upper reaches of the Amazon in South America. The stories of this tribe follow a fixed formula for narrating the adventures of their people. The begin with the phrase, ‘Here is the story of, as I have always hear it told. I will tell it to you in my turn. Listen ‘ in this way, the story is always on handed down from the past, and is passed on in the present to the community. At the end of the story comes another formulaic statement : ‘ here ends the story of. The man who has told it to you is (cashinahua name), or to the

whites (Spanish or this Portuguese name)'. with this statement, the storyteller links himself with the ancestral hero: the two names appear together as a bond between past and present.

This form of storytelling organizes the rituals and structure of the Cashinahua society. They share historical knowledge through the tales, construct their identity as a group, and order their society through the rules about who is allowed to tell and listen to the stories. According to Lyotard, 'the knowledge transmitted by these narrations and determines in a single stroke what one must say in order to be heard, what one must listen to in order to speak, and what role one must play. To be the object of narrative (1984: 21). Each member of the community is give a place in the system as speaker, audience or hero of the tales, and their identity and desires are shaped by it.

Lyotard describes another form of metanarrative: the grand narratives of modernity. For Lyotard, modernity is defined by its reliance upon grand narratives that depict human progress. Their difference from traditional metanarratives is that they point towards a future in which the problems facing a society (which is most often thought of as all of humanity) will be resolved. He identifies two key types of modern metanarrative in the Postmodern Condition : the speculative grand narrative and the grand narrative of emancipation (or freedom).( Malpas, 2003:25)

a. The Speculative grand narrative.

The Speculative grand narrative originates in the German philosophy of the early nineteenth century, which found its most detailed form in the writing of Hegel. The central idea of the speculative grand narrative is that human life, or 'Spirit' as Hegel calls it, progresses by increasing its knowledge. All the different language games are brought together by philosophy in order to present a universal history of spirit (Lyotard in malpas, 2003:26).

All knowledge is thus related in a system of philosophy. According to Lyotard (1984: 34), True knowledge is composed of reported statement that are incorporated into the metanarrative of a subject that guarantees their legitimacy. For the speculative grand narrative, all possible statement are brought together under a single metanarrative, and their truth and value are judged according to its rules. This account of the speculative narrative emerges from Hegel's argument that the True is the whole (Hegel, 1977: 11), which means that the truth or falsity of any statement or language game is determined by its relation to the whole knowledge. And this whole knowledge is the speculative grand narrative.

b. Grand Narrative of emancipation (Or Freedom).

The second type of modern metanarrative is the grand narrative of emancipation. Unlike the speculative grand narrative in which knowledge is an end in itself, this grand narrative presents knowledge as being valuable because it is the basis of human freedom. Here, humanity is the hero of liberty. All people have a right to science (Lyotard, 1984:31).

This grand narrative begins for Lyotard with the French Revolution in 1789. In this narrative, knowledge is the basis of freedom from oppression, and the developments in knowledge are valued because they set humanity free from suffering. Here, then, the basis of truth is morality : ‘ Knowledge is no longer the subject, but in the service of the subject’ (Lyotard, 1984: 36). The grand narrative of emancipation has taken many different forms over the past few hundred years. Its Enlightenment version focused on the idea of the freedom of people from religious superstitions that curtail their lives and place power in the hands of the priests

#### 4. Structure of Novel

Abrams (1981:61) novel is a fiction introduce an imagination word that consists of intrinsic element like setting, plot, characteristics, point of view, etc. all of them are existensial elements because depends on the author imagination. Novel is the literary work that describing the history from imagination of the author.

In some respects a novel is like a short story, except that is longer. Both are prose fiction [fictions], both deal with truths, both deals with problems and conflict. Both aim to certain and to inform. In both, the elements of structure are found; characterization, plot, situation and theme. The basic different between a novel and short story is length and complicity. A novel is along story written in prose, but because it is long, it is differs from a short story in other ways too (Jones, 1996; 80).

In this definition, Jones says that novel is fiction, conflict and problem story. He adds that in the novel include characterization, plot, situation and theme. Novel is the story that talking about reality in society.

It can make readers to feel sad, happy, or even angry according to the story of the novel (Bain, 1986:117). Novel can make the readers happy or sad depends on the kind of novel. Novel can influence the emotional of the readers. The reader would be influenced by the parts of the novel like plot, character or the setting.

a. **Theme**

Theme is the main topic tells in a story. According to Gwynn (2009:13) theme is the central ideas that a play discusses. Theme develops every event of the story and it is the opinion or statement of author's central insight.

According to Stanton (2007: 37-42), the theme is an aspect of the story that parallel to the meaning in human experience, something that makes an experience so memorable. Many stories that describe and analyze events or emotions experienced by human, such as love, anguish, fear, maturity, confidence, human treason, or even old age. The theme makes the story more focused, united, and influenced. The beginning and the end of the story would be fitting, suitable, and satisfactory owing to the presence of the theme. The most effective way to identify the theme of a work is to examine carefully any conflicts that exist within it.

*Northern Light* novel by Philip Pullman designated there are three themes that discussed in this section. The theme of *Northern Light* Novel is about daemon.

b. **Plot**

In general, the plot is a series of events in a story. The term channel is usually limited to events that are causally connected. Two basic elements that build



the plot are the conflict and climax. Every work of fiction at least has the '*internal conflict*' (which seems obvious) that comes through the passion of two men of character or passion of a character with its surroundings. Climax is the moment when the conflict was so intense that the ending cannot be avoided anymore. The climax is the point that unites the forces of conflict and determines how the opposition can be resolved (Stanton, 2007: 26-32).

According to Aristotle, plot is the combination of incidents, or things done in the story (Gwynn, 2009: 7). Plot is incidents sequence in story from the beginning till the end of story.

Plot is the main part in a fiction because it shows how the story happened that is why Gordon and Kuehner state in their book that plot consist of causality. It will be important to writer to explain clearly about the causality of the incidents in story so that the readers are able to understand why an incident happen does.

The above analysis shows that the plot of *Northern Light* is a mixture. At this level, the plot of the novel is a *systematic* From the Chapter 1 until Chapter 23 shows the time sequence is structured.

### c. **Character**

Character on novels has been specifically created by the author. When the authors create characters, they select some aspects of ordinary people, develop some of those aspects whilst playing down others, and put them together as they please.

The result is an ordinary person but a fictional character, who only exists in the worlds of the novel (Gill, 1985: 74).

Regarding the character (Semi, 1988: 39) suggests that in general fiction has a main character (*a central character*) that is, those who took part in most events in the story, usually events or events that result in changes in attitudes toward self or character changes our view as a reader to figure it yourself.

Characterizations in *Northern Light* novel was only mentioned about the main characters and additional characters. The main character, namely: Lyra Belacqua and additional characters of Lord Asriel, The Chaplain, Pantalaimon, Mrs.Coulter, John Faa, Farder Coram, Serafina Pekkala, Iorek Byrnison, Lee Scoresby, and Roger.

#### d. **Setting**

Setting is the environment that surrounds an event in the story, the universe that interacts with events that are taking place. Setting can also be intangible certain times (day, month and year), weather, or a historical period (Stanton, 2007: 35).

The setting of a literary work is the physical world of the literary work, the place, the time, and the circumstance of the action. Setting, whether realistic or fantastic, can have symbolic, physiological, and sociological aspect (Cole, 1999: 161). Setting is the place and all environments contain in a story, include symbol and period. Setting of place in *Northern Light* novel is focus only of 3 place. The Places are in Part I (Oxford), Part II (Bolvangar), and Part III (Svalbard). Setting of place in

this novel ranged in Jordan College, Oxford, the North, Jordan, Bolvangar and Svalbard.

### **5. Synopsis of Northern Light by Philip Pullman**

This is the first book in Philip Pullman's His Dark Materials series. The book focuses on Lyra's adventures, her transition from a normal life to that being in thrown in a perilous journey. Her adventures begin when she finds out that her friend, Roger is missing. So she follows whatever clues she finds to find Roger. This led her to a series of encounters that made her find out about the role she might possibly play in the world. Along with her this discovery is a series of events that tested her courage and decision-making. The title refers to the alethiometer, a device given to Lyra by the Master of Jordan College (this is where she lived). It's a golden compass for two reasons: 1) it's golden colored and it functions as a guide for Lyra when she asks questions, 2) it's very valuable to Lyra's journey as it guides her to her destiny (thus golden). The alethiometer can answer every question Lyra has by pointing to pictures that depicts the answer. But it is up to Lyra to interpret the answer.

The story is fast paced aside from the first chapters were there were a lot of descriptions going on. But the story finally kicked off after 2 chapters. The characters are pretty easy to remember. They're also adorable and lovable when they're not off fighting Mrs. Coulter's endless supply of goons.

Northern Lights has a unique structure of writing where it seems understanding of the theoretical aspects of the novel is previously assumed. The

theme of a world just like ours couldn't fit more perfectly into one of the most creative novel genres in the world today, fantasy. (Pullman 2007)

## CHAPTER III

### METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

#### A. Type of Research

This research used descriptive qualitative research method. Qualitative research is research procedures which produce descriptive data in the form of words written or spoken of the people and the observed behavior (Moleong, 1989: 31).

According to Aminuddin (1990: 16), the qualitative descriptive method is to analyze the form of description, not a number or coefficient of relationship between variables. Data collected in the form of vocabulary, sentences, and pictures that have meaning. In this research, the researcher used descriptive analysis method to complete the data. The researcher searched the data by reading the novel and find the elements of modernism also analyzes Metanarrative (speculative grand narrative and emancipation grand narrative) and analyzes the representation and intention of Philip Pullman of the novel to find and collect the data that will be used to accomplish this research.

#### B. Research Object

The research object is the same element with the research objectives that form the data and the context of the data (Sudaryanto, 1993: 30). There are two

object that used by researches. Those are formal object and material object. Formal object are the analysis with consider of aspects formal, form by elements of literary work. (Ratna, 49:2004). This research used both formal object and material object. Formally, this research used postmodernism theory by Lyotard. Materially, this research used the novel *Northern Light*. It consists of three part and twenty three Chapter.

### **C. Data Source**

Data source of this study are all statements and expressions which contain element of modernism and metanarrative that contain speculative grand narrative and emancipation grand narrative in the novel *Northern Light*.

### **D. The Process of Data Collection Technique**

In collecting the data, the researcher used descriptive method. The method in this case is conducted through the following steps:

- a. The researcher reads the novel carefully.
- b. The researcher used note taking as the instrumental to get data.
- c. The researcher identifies the elements modernism of the novel.
- d. The researcher identifies all the speculative grand narrative and the grand narrative of emancipation in Philip Pullman's novel related to Lyotard perspective of Metanarrative.
- e. The researcher gives a code using colored paper.
- f. The researcher put the data into table; therefore the researcher easily sees the data.

### **E. The Process of Data Analysis Techniques**

The researcher classifies the data with the theory postmodernism used by Lyotard, and then the researcher analyzed the data.

1. Data interpreted by elements of the novel and symbols that support the novel.
2. The research used the film of this novel to understand the meaning of the novel.



## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter contains finding and discussion of the research. This finding and discussion are based on the presented problem statement in the chapter one. Therefore, the first part of this chapter will provide a rigorous answer for the first question namely the aspect of modernity found in the novel. The second part of the research will answer the next question, that is the postmodernism criticism toward modernity projected in the novel. All this answer will be discussed in the second part of this chapter.

#### **A. Findings**

Modernism is largely portrayed in the objected novel. Before the researcher analyzed and discussed the novel, the researcher wants to show the phenomenon found in the novel that occurs through the theory of Postmodernism. The phenomenon of the elements modernism represented in the novel can be seen as follows:

##### **1. Aspect of Modernism**

Aspect of modernism projected in the novel can be found the following characteristic:

a. Subjectivism

Subjectivism is the first to note described in the novel as modernism. Subjectivism means that human being is referred to him or herself as a subject when view nature, other human, and God. This means that other outside herself is an object. According to Hegel, human's consciousness is a subject which is the center of human consciousness. Human does not merely present and life on this earth but also conscious of his or her present, thinks and takes a distance of an object critically and freely. The illustration of subjectivism can be found in the novel such as:

"As some of you know, I set out for the North twelve months ago on a diplomatic mission to the King of Lapland. At least, that's what I pretended to be doing. In fact, my real aim was to go further north still, right on to the ice, in fact, to try and discover what had happened to the Grumman expedition. One of Grumman's last messages to the academy in Berlin spoke of a certain natural phenomenon only seen in the lands of the North. I was determined to investigate that as well as find out what I could about Grumman. But the first picture I'm going to show you isn't directly about either of those things." (Pullman, 2007:15) (Data 1)

Every human thinks that he can create the new era for the society. They always think critical for bring into real her dreams.

"Yes. It has many names. It's composed of storms of charged particles and solar rays of intense and extraordinary strength-invisible in themselves, but causing this luminous radiation when they interact with the atmosphere. If there'd been time, I would have had this slide tinted to show you the colors; pale green and rose, for the most part, with a tinge of crimson along the lower edge of that curtain-like formation. This is



taken with ordinary emulsion. Now I'd like you to look at a picture taken with the special emulsion." (Pullman, 2007:59) (Data 2)

b. Rationalism

Rationalism means that argument, statement or claim can be presented argumentatively rational, logical and organized without the intervention of mitos and illogical statement that cannot be proved scientifically or rational methodologacally. The first characteristics of rationalism is based on human logic. All have to be based on logic and fact or material. This is shown in the following quotation :

Mrs. Coulter laughed and said, "Possibly. But you know you'll have to work very hard. You'll have to learn mathematics, and navigation, and celestial geography." (Pullman, 2007:59) (Data 3)

In here, Mrs. Coulter teach Lyra to learn about rational knowledge. All of that include of intellectual activity, Lyra tries to know about the material studies that given by Mrs. Coulter. She effort to know all the things of new lesson that she gets.

The second is the rejection to tradition, dogma and outority outside rational thought. This is shown in the following quotation :

"But unfortunately for the Magisterium there seem to be sound mathematical arguments for this otherworld theory. I have never followed them myself, but the Cassington Scholar tells me that they are sound." (Pullman, 2007:25) (Data 4)

"And now Lord Asriel has taken a picture of one of these other worlds," the Librarian said. "And we have funded him to go and look for it. I see." (Pullman, 2007:25) (Data 5)

Following the quotation, rejection of tradition shown by Lord Asriel. He changes of tradition of old material theory that there isn't way to go to another world. He going to show the picture to people that still possible for human to go outside this world.

The third is that rationalist develops new method of knowledge, and only a knowledge with methodology is accepted.

"No, the great pity is that although Lyra possesses the alethiometer itself, there's no means of reading it whatsoever," he said. "It's just as much of a mystery as the pools of ink the Hindus use for reading the future. And the nearest book of readings I know of is in the Abbey of St. Johann at Heidelberg." (Pullman, 2007:140) (Data 6)

The modern society never accepted the something new without proven. They think a method of knowledge that has methodology to create. Lyra tries to know about the Alethiometer to use it. She hasn't knowledge to read the Alethiometer. Farder Coram said that there's no means of reading it whatsoever. But, explanation of Alethiometer still possible the learn by Lyra.

The four aspect of rationality is secularism. Secularism is a view that separate god spirit from human. Secularism attempts to eliminate the belief in divinity in human aspect. This is shown in the following quotation :

"Ah, it's not our field, Charles. As I understand it, the Holy Church teaches that there are two worlds: the world of everything we can see and hear and touch, and another world, the spiritual world of heaven and hell. Barnard and Stokes were two-how shall I put it-renegade theologians who postulated the existence of numerous other worlds like this one, neither heaven nor hell, but material and sinful. They are there, close by, but invisible and unreachable. The Holy Church naturally disapproved of

this abominable heresy, and Barnard and Stokes were silenced. (Pullman, 2007:25) (Data 7)

The human in modern era tries to ignored all the things that they belief of the negative side for them. They just belief the real world is everything that we can see hear and touch and never belief of the something unreal. The Professor doesn't believe about the new world that shown by Lord Asriel because he thinks only two world that made by God. Lord asriel refute of Professor belief with show the picture that made a new world.

## **2. Aspect of Postmodernism**

### **a. Metanarrative**

The basis of modernity is, for Lyotard, a certain type of metanarrative organization. In order to understand why he defines the postmodern as 'incredulity toward metanarratives'. Postmodernism is a critic of the modernism that can't avoid the new thought. It can erase all of condition which has been created and changed by human with postmodernism. The researcher finds that there are two conditions that had been postmodernism thought. The first is about Leadership and the second is Knowledge. Lyotard identifies two key types of modern metanarrative in the Postmodern Condition : the speculative grand narrative and the grand narrative of emancipation (or freedom).

#### **1) Speculative grand narrative**

Speculative grand narrative is a human effort to keep and defend the story and history of the society. They created a story that believed from generation to generation. In here, the researcher finds the chaplain is the leader that handles of the society in the novel. They keep the rule and make the story defend from generation to generation. They never let the other persons or people reject their rule about society and government. But, Lord asriel finds the research to go to another world. And that makes the chaplain shocked. This is shown in the following quotation :

"That light," said the Chaplain, "is it going up or coming down?" "It's coming down," said Lord Asriel, "but it isn't light. It's *Dust*." (Pullman, 2007:53) (Data 8)

The chaplain shocked when Lord Asriel shows the Light that he calls Dust. And then he explains about it. This is shown in the following quotation :

"It's *Dust*," Lord Asriel repeated. "It registered as light on the plate because particles of Dust affect this emulsion as photons affect silver nitrate emulsion. It was partly to test it that my expedition went north in the first place. As you see, the figure of the man is perfectly visible. Now I'd like you to look at the shape to his left." (Pullman, 2007:54) (Data 9)

Lord Asriel believes that dust makes bridge from one world to another world. And he believes there are not chaplains to handle that world and becomes ruler of the world. This is shown in the following quotation :

Then Lord Asriel said calmly, "An entire child. Which, given the nature of *Dust*, is precisely the point, is it not?" (Pullman, 2007:54) (Data 10)

"-Come from the sky, and bathe him in what looks like light. You may examine this picture as closely as you wish: I'll leave it behind when I go. I'm showing it to you now to demonstrate the effect of this new emulsion. Now I'd like to show you another picture." (Pullman, 2007:57) (Data 11)

The dust that's shown by lord asriel like a fly light that can go to another way and make a new way. The dust that flies in the sky to make some picture that called aurora. This is shown in the following quotation :

It's a picture of the *Aurora*." (Pullman, 2007:58) (Data 12)

"Because the charged particles in the Aurora have the property of making the matter of this world thin, so that we can see through it for a brief time. Witches have always known this, but we seldom speak of it." (Pullman, 2007:68) (Data 13)

"They think he intends to use Dust in some way in order to make a bridge between this world and the world beyond the Aurora." (Pullman, 2007:69) (Data 14)

## 2) Grand narrative of emancipation (Freedoom)

The second type of modern metanarrative is the grand narrative of emancipation. Unlike the speculative grand narrative in which knowledge is an end in itself, this grand narrative presents knowledge as being valuable because it is the basis of human freedom. Here, humanity is the hero of liberty. Every person has a freedom to learn about a new knowledge. In here, the researcher finds the Knowledge as critic of postmodernism by using grand narrative of emancipation as theory. In the

novel, the first, the researcher finds about Lord Asriel that is really interested about dust. This is shown in the following quotation :

Lord Asriel said, "Church scholars have always puzzled over the translation of that verse. Some say it should read not 'unto dust shalt thou return' but 'thou shalt be subject to dust,' and others say the whole verse is a kind of pun on the words 'ground' and 'dust,' and it really means that God's admitting his own nature to be partly sinful. No one agrees. No one can, because the text is corrupt. But it was too good a word to waste, and that's why the particles became known as Dust." (Pullman, 2007:304) (Data 15)

The human feels same as daemon feels and knows what the human thinks like he is the second life. But the other sides, there is a place where human doesn't have daemon and daemon doesn't live the life with human. This is shown in the following quotation:

"Indeed I do. Do you know what he wants above all else? Even more than an honorary degree? He wants a daemon! Find a way to give him a daemon, and he'd do anything for you." (Pullman, 2007:01) (Data 16)

That's why Lord Asriel try to get belief from master of Jordan College for her project to find the dust. Every human and person have a right to get some knowledge. That's same what Lord Asriel does in here. But, The Chaplain never agrees with lord asriel project because that can change people to learn something illogical. The chaplain efforts to avoid human to learn about dust. This is shown in the following quotation:

"Dust. He's going to find the source of Dust and destroy it, isn't he?" (Pullman, 2007:323) (Data 17)

"And the Oblation Board and the Church and Bolvangar and Mrs. Coulter and all, they want to destroy it too, don't they?" (Pullman, 2007:323) (Data 18)

The Oblation Board, the Church, Bolvangar and Mrs. Coulter want to destroy the dust. According to them, dust is a bad thing to people or human and just a fantasy for future. Because human can go to another world with that.

The second about an alethiometer. Alethiometer is a tool that used by Lyra to know the truth and read the future. Lyra can know about the future after she saw the alethiometer and spun the side of that alethiometer like a watch. In Northern Light novel that shows the human can talk with daemon that concrete like animal. It means the postmodernism condition shows a fantasy things that we can find in the novel. The novel talks more about life human with the daemon and makes relation that cannot be avoided. This is shown in the following quotation:

"It's an *alethiometer*. It's one of only six that were ever made. Lyra, I urge you again: keep it private. It would be better if Mrs. Coulter didn't know about it. Your uncle-" (Pullman, 2007:61) (Data 19)

An alethiometer that given to Lyra by Master of Jordan College is still only one. In journey of Lyra, she learns to read the alethiometer with Farder Coram. This is shown in the following quotation:

"What's that hourglass mean, Farder Coram?" she asked, over the *alethiometer*, one sunny morning in his boat. "It keeps coming back to that." (Pullman, 2007:118) (Data 20)

"No, the great pity is that although Lyra possesses the *alethiometer* itself, there's no means of reading it whatsoever," he said. "It's just as much of a mystery as the pools of ink the Hindus use for reading the future. And the nearest book of readings I know of is in the Abbey of St. Johann at Heidelberg." (Pullman, 2007:140) (Data 21)

At the end, Lyra is success to read an alitheometer. But, She wanted by the Chaplain and Mr.Coulter because she has an ability to read alitheometer. Every human can learn about anything. Postmodern human makes an enjoiment as a defiance for get something new. As Lyra does, she efforts to read an alitheometer and never afraid toward threated by the Chaplain.

The critic of this section about the freedom of human to get a liberty learn something. Every human in this world has a right to make and change. In modern society, when human can think outside about the technology or out of the limit. They will be called as a postmodernity human. Because a modern human only stuck for the rule and still defended of their thinking about knowledge.

## **B. Discussion**

Based on the findings above, the researcher then discusses the aspect of modernism and aspect of postmodernism of the author in *Northern Light* novel by Philip Pullman as follows:



## 1. Aspect of Modernism

In aspect of Modernism the writer explains the elements that include the novel. The writer finds the aspect of modernism as a following of the novel. In the novel, the researcher finds the elements of modernism that shows in *Subjectivism* and *Rationalism*. The aim is as a bridge to conduct the analysis of aspect of postmodernism that critics toward modernism of the material object *Northern Light* by Philip Pullman by using Postmodernism approach.

- a. In data 01 *"As some of you know, I set out for the North twelve months ago on a diplomatic mission to the King of Lapland. At least, that's what I pretended to be doing. In fact, my real aim was to go further north still, right on to the ice, in fact, to try and discover what had happened to the Grumman expedition. One of Grumman's last messages to the academy in Berlin spoke of a certain natural phenomenon only seen in the lands of the North. I was determined to investigate that as well as find out what I could about Grumman. But the first picture I'm going to show you isn't directly about either of those things."* (Pullman, 2007:15). The above quotation explains that human still effort to develop of the past research. In here quotation, Lord Asriel as subjectivism tries to show that the expedition isn't just natural phenomena but there is other things that he can investigate and change mindset of the people by directly evidence.

Subjectivism that shown in the novel makes an aspect of modernism which occurred with theory. Because, the modernism hammered at the leader that always keeps on the rule. The chaplain in the novel makes master of the leader, they have governance with the government. They make a rule for a society and never let another people reject them. They defend all of the rule in order that the society persistent to follow the chaplain.

- b. In data 03 Mrs. Coulter laughed and said, "*Possibly. But you know you'll have to work very hard. You'll have to learn mathematics, and navigation, and celestial geography.*" (Pullman, 2007:59). In here, Mrs. Coulter teaches Lyra to learn about mathematics, navigation, and geography. All of that include of intellectual activity, Lyra tries to know about the material studies that given by Mrs. Coulter. She effort to know all the things of new lesson that she gets. Rationalism becomes base of human to make or create something. In the novel, college is a place that people study to get a new knowledge. College is one of modernism symbols. It places that knowledge becomes base of human to study and get a knowledge. Western society makes a university as a place and center of people to know anything of the world. Western society has always identified higher education as compared to the east. Lyra as a main character always learns about anything that given by her master.

## 2. Aspect of Postmodernisme

### a. Mettanarrative

In Aspect of Postmodernism, the writer will discuss about the things that related between *Northern Light* novel and postmodernism theory that explained by Lyotard. The writer finds many things in the novel about postmodernism that will be discussed in this section.

Lyotard explains the post in postmodern that is an elaboration of modern conviction, as effort to decide the relation with the tradition of modern by appearing the methods of life and the new thought.

Method of life in that novel was different from life in the modern society. In the novel, the writer more explains about the fantasy of life that never becomes the reality of life. In the novel, there are two elements of modernism that discussed by researcher. The first is about *subjectivism* that relation with the speculative grand narrative and about *rationalism* that related with grand narrative of emancipation. Indirectly we can know about the concept of the speculative grand narrative and grand narrative of emancipation represented in Philip Pullman's *Northern Light* are as follows:

### 1) The Speculative grand narrative

Lytard (1984: 34) argue that, True knowledge is composed of reported statement that are incorporated into the metanarrative of a subject that guarantees their legitimacy. For the speculative grand narrative, all possible statements are brought together under a single metanarrative, and their truth and value are judged according to its rules. In data 14 "*They think he intends to use Dust in some way in order to make a bridge between this world and the world beyond the Aurora.*" (Pullman, 2007:69). Lord asriel believes that when he goes to the north and finds the dust. He can make a relation to another world. The postmodernism human always thinks another way to find the answer. They never give up to change the rule and history to get something illogical. In western society , the people make something that they created and changed the world. They believe something fantasy can make another world without rule.

The Speculative grand narrative explains about the knowledge that is belonged to human. Speculative grand narrative is a human effort to keep and defend the story and history of the society. And makes a group or community for getting new generation that can give rule and develop when they are as the leader of the group.

In Northern Light Novel that shows conflict between Lord Asriel and the chaplain. The chaplain keeps a narrative for generation to generation. But the fact, they can't keep it too longer. Lord Asriel find the dust that can make bridge from one world to another world. The world that meant by Lord Asriel is the place where there is no chaplain handled of government and can't handle of the society.

## 2) Grand Narrative of emancipation (Or Freedom)

Grand narrative of emancipation discusses more about the freedom of knowledge. Every human has freedom to learn about new knowledge. In Northern light , the first the researcher finds about Lord Asriel that is really interested about dust. In data 15 *Lord Asriel said, "Church scholars have always puzzled over the translation of that verse. Some say it should read not 'unto dust shalt thou return' but 'thou shalt be subject to dust,' and others say the whole verse is a kind of pun on the words 'ground' and 'dust,' and it really means that God's admitting his own nature to be partly sinful. No one agrees. No one can, because the text is corrupt. But it was too good a word to waste, and that's why the particles became known as Dust."* (Pullman, 2007:304).

He efforts to show the chaplain and the master of university that he can find a new way to go another word. Besides, he can prove

the chaplain and the master. Here, dust was the thing that became central of the problems. Dust means a thing that makes bridge with the other worlds. Lord Asriel journeys to the North to find the dust that makes a new penetration. The second finding about Lyra as a main character is always interested in the new things. In data 19 *"It's an alethiometer. It's one of only six that were ever made. Lyra, I urge you again: keep it private. It would be better if Mrs. Coulter didn't know about it. Your uncle-"* (Pullman, 2007:61).

An alethiometer that given to Lyra by Master of Jordan College is still only one. Because, the Chaplain never lets another people use it. The chaplain destroys all the alethiometer for keeping the secret awake. Lyra really appreciates to know about the dust, the Svalbard, and the Ice bear as a northern light. Lyra is very interested in it. Until, Mrs. Coulter invites her to go to the north. Lyra gets much knowledge in her journey to the north. She can read the alethiometer that given by master in Jordan College. She has been taught by Farder Coram to read that Alethiometer. Grand Narrative of emancipation that shown by Lyra to learn the knowledge as a freedom. But the critic in this section, human always learns about knowledge with rational think. Lyra learns to read Alethiometer that can know about the

future. It is contradicted with human in modern society that always makes knowledge as rational view of life.



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusion

1. The writer finds the aspect of modernism as the following of the novel. There are two elements that discussed in this section. The elements of modernism are *Subjectivism* and *Rationalism*.
  - b. *Subjectivism* is a process by which a person influences to accomplish an object and directs the organization in a way that makes it more cohesive and coherent.
  - c. *Rationalism* is the second element of modernism that becomes base of this section. Rationalism is all of the human thought that logic and potentially to create something new.
  
2. In aspect of postmodernism Method of life in that novel was different from life in the modern society. In the novel, the writer more explains about the fantasy of life that never becomes the reality of life. The basis of modernity is, for Lyotard, a certain type of metanarrative organization. In order to understand why he defines the postmodern as ‘incredulity toward metanarratives’. Postmodernism is a critic of the modernism that can’t avoid the new thought. In the novel, there are two elements of modernism that discussed by researcher and critic by postmodernism. The first is



about *Subjectivism* that relation with the speculative grand narrative and about *Rationalism* that relation with grand narrative of emancipation.

## **B. Suggestion**

1. Literary society should be able to provide input and constructive criticism in any work of literature, including novels that will produce literary works that much better.
2. Readers or lovers of literature should get used to read literary works including novels, as novels can enrich, refine, and train the attitude of maturity. Presumption should read the novel just entertainment removed by appreciating and taking advantage of a work of literary value.
3. The writers especially in English and Literature Department must be creative to research not only in novel but also in film, text drama, poets as an object in their research.

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## BIOGRAPHY



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