

The Concept of Marxism In The Movie “The Young of Karl Marx” Based on The Perspective of Genetic Structuralism

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Abstract—This research aims to uncover the concept of Marxism in the movie "The Young of Karl Marx" directed by Raoul Peck that release in 2017, based on perspective of genetic Structuralism of Lucien Goldmann. This research is a descriptive qualitative research, using engineering watch, read and note to collect the data. This research resulted in a) humanitarian facts contained in this movie is the fact the social humanitarian infrastructure creation works of Marx and Hegel, the fact the individual humanity of superstructure of marx's wishes make his work has an influence; b) Subject of collective infrastructure: the existence of social class, the superstructure: a law that does not favour against the people; c) view of the world in this movie are also divided into two aspects of infrastructure: laborers who are aware of the change and should want to be collected by karl marx. Superstructure: a spirit desirous of karl Marx which was channeled via oration in front of proletariat; d) Structuration in this movie is thematic, which is also divided into infrastructure: climate, abundant resources, the number of factories that emerge, deskriminasi among the borjouis and proletarian. Superstructure: proletarian desire to feel the freedom, the spirit of marx and hegel; e) Explanatory Understanding Dialectic has two aspects of infrastructure: the atmosphere as well as the factory where work: Superstructure woes ruthlessness leader.

Keywords— Concept, Marxism, Genetic Structuralism, Roul Peck

I. INTRODUCTION

The destruction of communist- countries after the Cold War caused the validity of communist ideology by Marx to be questioned. Nevertheless, the destruction government of the communist countries did not mean the death of communism (Nazsir, 2001, p. 25). Communist ideology is still adopted by several countries in the world, such as the Republic of China and North Korea. The masterpiece of Karl Marx and Engels is not only adopted as a state ideology, but also applied in literary criticism. In literature studies, Marxism is a topic which many people discussed about. Moreover, criticism in the social research, there are (a) Basri and Hidayat (2015) this research is about the concept of Marxism as the object of study criticized by criticism of Islam, and (b) Ismail and Basir (2002).

Karl Marx (1818-1883), German philosopher, and Friedrich Engels (1820-1895), a German sociologist (as he is now often categorized) are the founding fathers of this school of thought (Barry, 2010, p. 183). Marxism is a school of thought which has a tendency to social class proposed by Karl Marx. This view is an understanding that promotes individual sovereignty (Saraswati, 2003, p. 47). The aim of Marxism is to create a class society based on common ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange. Marxism is a materialist philosophy; that is, trying to explain everything without recognizing the existence of the world or the power that transcends the natural world around us, and the society we live in. He seeks real, concrete and scientific explanations about the observable world of facts (Barry, 2010, p. 183).

The marxism still be hotly topic discussed. This is tried-and-true by the elevation of story of a young Marx into a movie, "The Young of Karl Marx". The movie directed by Raoul Peck took the Background of tragedy how a Karl Marx can be phenomenal with his thoughts on capitalism. This Research wanted to explore about that with Lucien Goldmann's Structuralism-Genetic approach.

Genetic structuralism by Goldmann is a literary approach that moves based on text or writing itself to extrinsic factors except of literature itself, The writer should be the collective subject of a society. This goldman concept is effected by Marx's conceptualizing social literary theory; (a) literature is an age phenomenon, (b) literature is a reflection of the author's life in his time, (c) Literature is an external product that is influenced by a particular historical and social background (Anwar, 2010, p. 103).

Analysis of Genetic Structuralism was also examined by several researchers including; (1) Basid and Imaduddin (2017), namely; (a) human facts, (b) collective subjects, (c) world views, (d) structure of literary works, (e) understanding dialectics. (2) Ridha (2013) analyzes the homologous structure with a world view in the novel *Norwei no Mori* by Murakami Haruki. (3) Putri (2016) discusses the world view in the Work of Rabindranath Tagore, the Post Office. (4) Nurhasanah (2015) connects the structure of literary work with the facts of humanity Social structure.

From the description above, the researcher purposes to (a) humanitarian facts, (b) Collective Subjects, (c) World View (d) Structure of Literary Work (e) Dialectics of Explanations in the movie *The Young of Karl Marx* through the concept of Marxism, namely infrastructure and suprastructure.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. *Basic principle of Genetic structuralism*

Genetic structuralism is a branch of structurally impure literary research. Originally, the foundation of genetic structuralism was Taine. For him literary works are not just imaginative and personal facts but can be a reflection or recording of culture, a manifestation of certain thoughts at the time the work was born. From this view, it seems that Goldmann is the only figure involved in developing genetic structuralism. In his view, the fact of humanity is a meaningful structure. All human activities are responses from collective subjects or individuals in certain situations which are creations to modify certain situations which are responses from collective subjects or individuals in existing situations to fit their aspirations. In this case humans have a tendency to behave naturally because they must adapt to the universe and its environment (Edraswara, 2008, p. 55).

B. *Basic concept of Genetic Structuralism*

There are several basic concepts of genetic structuralism, namely: (1) Humanitarian facts are all forms of human activity or human behavior both verbal and physical. The humanitarian facts can be divided into two, namely individual facts and social facts. Individual facts are only in the form of libidinal behavior, such as dreams, behavior. Social facts can be in the form of social activities or cultural creations such as philosophy, music, art and literature (Saraswati, 2003, p. 76). (2) The collective subject or transindividual subject is the subject that overcomes the individual, in which the individual is only a part (Saraswati, 2003, p. 77). Transindividual subjects can be kinship groups, work groups, territorial groups, and so on (Rokhmansyah, 2014, p. 78). According to Goldman, the collective subject is not a collection of individuals who stand alone. Rather, it is a single and one particular collectivity that might form a society (Kurniawan, 2012: 107) (3) World view, according to Goldmann, The world view is (a) complex holistic of ideas, aspirations and feelings that connect or bind members of a particular social group in a single entity that distinguishes it from other groups. (b) the worldview develops as a result of a particular social or economic situation faced by a collective subject who possesses it (c) the process of forming a world view such as it is depicted through the transformation of mentality, from an old mentality to a new mentality (Saraswati, 2003, h 78-79). (4) Structuring literary works, Goldman argued that the structure in literary works is thematic which focuses on relationships among characters with characters and figures with objects around them (Rokhmansyah, 2014, p. 75). It is focused on a coherent and integrated element of unity that governs the whole of literary works (Saraswati, 2003, p. 80). (5) Dialectic understanding - explanation, dialectical method of understanding and explanation developed by Goldmann is an attempt to describe the structure of a particular object and connect the structure to another larger structure (Saraswati, 20013, p. 81). Goldmann views literature as a product of structuring world views so that they tend to have a coherent structure. As a coherent structure, literary works are units which constructed from smaller parts. Therefore, an understanding of it can be done with the concept of "whole-parts" (faruk, 2015, p.78). So that, it can be concluded that understanding is an attempt to describe the object structure studied (Goldmann, 1970, p. 589), while the explanation is an attempt to incorporate it into a larger structure (Faruk, 2015, p. 78). It is also stated that understanding is an attempt to understand part identity, while explanation is an attempt to understand the meaning of the part by placing it in a larger whole (Faruk, 2015, p.78-79).

C. Definition of Movie

Movie is a mass media product that developed in the early 19th. In the beginning, it developed the movie defeated newspapers which were the first mass media. Movie is a medium that can be used for show up an idea. As we are looking at book Cheng's essay, from all over form art, movie is a media that is most effective for show up idea culture national to independent Indonesian society (Cheng, 2010). Oey Hongle in Sobur (2013: 126) Movie is easier to be a true communication tool because it does not experience the elements, techniques, politics of social economy and demography that are often associated with the development of newspapers in its growth period in the 18th century (Ariani, 2015, pp. 320-332).

D. Basic Concept of Marxism

Marx developed his literary social theory by stating that the most important human activity is economic activity. Similarly Engels tells that humans must have first live activity (eating, drinking, shelter and clothing) before thinking (Politics, science, religious arts and so on). This shows that the existence of sociology is material. For instance, the economy becomes the determinant factor of human life, the substance is in the efforts of human material production in fulfilling their lives (Kurniawan, 2012, p. 40).

Marx later believed that the social situation and conditions of humans were strongly influenced by the material-production aspect. The implication is that Marx divided society into two structures, infrastructure (economic basis) and superstructure (product of thoughts and feelings). Infrastructure is the remaining category or results created by infrastructure consisting of social institutions and ideologies that develop in the community (Kurniawan, 2012, p. 41)

III. METHOD

This research is categorized as qualitative research. Bogdan and Taylor define qualitative methodology as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral data from people and observable behavior. According to them, this approach is directed at the setting and individual holistically. (Moleong, 2016, p. 4). This research uses qualitative research because this research describes the events in the movie "The Young of Karl Marx" using verbs or words.

The data obtained in this study were taken from two sources: (1) Primary data sources, primary data sources are data collected by researchers and directly from the sources (Siswanto, 2012, p. 56). The primary data of this study was obtained from the Movie The Young of Karl Marx. (2) Sources of secondary data is the data which is published or made by organizations who are not the processor (Siswanto, 2012, p. 56). The secondary data in this study was obtained from the references that support as a source of data by reading books related to Goldmann genetic structuralism and Marxism.

Collecting data in research is essential. In answering the problem or focus of research is required of data (Ghony, Almashur, 2014, p. 163). The method used is Watch - Read - Note. Measures conducted by researchers to collect data by reading the theme of the sociology of literature regarding genetic structuralism approach by Lucienn Goldmann, and books about Marxism and noted the key points of the book that has been explored. After collecting the data, the researchers analyzed the movie "The Young of Karl Marx" with the approach.

Then, the data validation technique uses a three-stage creativity test (Moleong, 2016, pp. 329-332); (a) persistence / rigidity observation means finding consistently interpretations in various ways in relation to a continuous or tentative analysis process, (b) triangulation is the validity of data verification techniques that utilize something else, and (c) peer review, this technique is carried out by exposing the interim results or the final results obtained in the form of peer discussions.

Furthermore, the data analysis technique used is the model Huberman and Miles, namely; (A) reduction of the data is the data processing from the field to pick and choose, and simplify the data by summarizing the essentials in accordance with the focus of the research problem, (b) the present data (data display), the display of data reports that had been reduced in retrospect the overall picture, and from there to do extracting data back if it is necessary to deepen the problem (Suharsaputra, 2012, pp. 218-219), and (c) withdrawal / verification conclusion, the third langkah of activity data analysis is the verification conclusions. From the beginning of data collection, qualitative research begins to decide what "meaning" is, records order, patterns, explanations, possible configurations, causal paths, and prepositions (Emzir, 2016, p. 2016).

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Human Fact

The human fact can be found from the dialogue part of movie :

Engels: "Have you read my writing? I've read your writing, especially Criticism of Hegel Philosophy of Right "

Marx: "... Your research about the English Proletariat. The Condition of the Working Class. I can accept it. Your knowledge in the world of workers and workers is unequalled. Manchester, Slums, Factories. You understand the misery of the proletariat and Borjouis' arbitrariness" (The Young of Karl Marx movie, 30:52 Minutes)

The Human fact of the conversation divided into two parts, There are infrastructure and superstructure. The social humanity fact reflected in infrastructure is the writing produced by Marx and Engels. The context of that conversation piece on movie tells that Engels appreciate and to Marx's masterpiece, the title is Karl Marx *Philosophy Of Right*. Even though Karl Marx dislike for the presence of Engels, he still appreciated and praised the writing produced by Engels. Engels's writing entitled *The Condition of The working Class tells about condition of the working class in Manchester and Leeds*. The writings of Engels can be defeat because he makes observations and lives with workers. So, Engels can explain Manchester, the slums where the proletariat is, This is also supported by the Engels statement in the next minute

Another humanitarian can be found on the conversation below:

Stirner: "So Karl, are you satisfied already?"

Marx: "Am I satisfied, Stirner? I don't know. Two things that satisfied me: My article has an effect and Prussian despotism shows itself..." (Movie The Young of Karl Marx, Minute 04:12)

The conversation above shows individual human facts in the form of superstructure. The human facts are reflected by obsession of Marx who never satisfied to continue to create works and make his works phenomenal and have a strong effect to change the government regulations that were considered arbitrary at the time . This was proven when Karl Marx was asked by Stirner, his co worker and answered "Am I Satisfied ? I don't know". This statement shows that Karl Marx was not satisfied with the achievement of his work, because his works do not have a great impact on that government yet .

B. Collective Subject

The Collective Subject can be find from the dialogue part of movie :

Merry: "How about Roisin? The woman who fell asleep on the machine and cut her finger. He hasn't slept for three days and now he can stop and die. ... "

Engels father: "Shut up. Repair fees will be deducted from your salary because of your mistake. You're lucky I'm not robbing you. ... " (Movie of The Young of Karl Marx, Minute 7:48)

The Collective Subjects can be found on the part of dialogue divided into two part: Infrastructure and Superstructure. Collective subjects in the shape of Infrastructure are proven by the existence of social class between the Borjouis and the Proletariat. The Borjouis who are arbitrarily treating the Proletariat, this is evident in the story that the proletariat (Worker) named Merry Buns wants to seek justice by trying to bring up the story of his friend, Roisin. Roisin was a extremely exhausted female worker because she had not had time to rest for three days which caused her fingers to be cut off and then pass away. However, the Borjouists who is the father of Engels does not care about the suffering of the proletariat, this is evident in the sentence " Shut up. Repair costs will be deducted from your salary "

The existence of this class difference is also supported by a narrator's statement at the beginning of the movie:

"... The history of society is a history of class conflict, society is divided into two opposing camps into two classes which fight each other in borjouis and proletariat" (Movie of The Young of Karl Marx, Minutes)

This statement shows that Karl Marx lived in a time when British society was divided into two totally different groups of people. The first group consists of the borjouists. There are people who have power, especially in the economy, factory owners, absolute government. The second group consists of artisans, laborers, small people who are below the poverty line. The first group arbitrarily treating and controlled the second group (the Proletariat), so there was no harmony in society.

The Superstructure of the Collective Subject can be found in the narrator's piece that speaks at the beginning of the movie:

"... to collect wood. Someone must damage the living wood and collecting dead wood does not change anything from its origin only what has been separated is moved from its origin. Even though this is an essential difference, you think this is theft, and punish them properly ... " (The Young of Karl Marx movie , Minute 1:52)

The data above shows that the Superstructure of the Collective subject is the rules and regulations that are not friendly to the small people (proletariat) . The law does not separate truth and error. These things are proven by beginning of this movie that the proletariat or the small people will be punished when they collect wood, even though it is picking up unuseful wood. Not by stealing wood from a living tree, however there are some people who seek from a living tree. But their punishment is equivalent to the punishment given to a thief who steals something big. They are punished cruelly, mercilessly, the government does not think about what mistakes they made whether they were comparable or not with the punishment they received.

This is unfinished, there is also government arbitrariness as proven by the conversation between Marx and Engels below:

Marx : "Are your letters complete?"

Engels : "Looks like yes"

Marx : "Better not. They are fierce with foreigners especially Germany (Movie *The Young of Karl Marx*, 32:52 Minutes)

The data above tells us when Marx and Engels will be inspected by the state security apparatus, but they choose to run away because even though they are correct they will still be considered wrong. Regulation which is not siding with the people, he has no despotism against citizens mainly foreign nationals who were there, especially foreign nationals coming from Germany. No matter Foreign citizens that have an identity right or wrong.

C. World View

The world view in the movie "The young of Karl Marx" can be seen from the footage when Karl Marx became the narrator:

Karl Marx: "... Everything will definitely change. Nothing will last. Throughout the social relations of slavery, paid workers are history and descent. Supposedly, the current condition has changed. Bourgeois remains free to buy workers. Bourgeois likes to talk about freedom, but freedom for them is not for you " (Movie of *The Young of Karl Marx*, Minute 32:52)

This movie depicts life in the past when Marx and Engels were still alive, whose surroundings were filled with social gaps between the bourgeois and proletariat. Then Marx and Engels tried to evoke the spirit among the workers. So that the world view of the movie is drawn from two aspects, namely Infrastructure and Superstructure. The superstructure is that of a passionate spirit from a Karl Marx and channeled to the Proletariat, they believe that no matter how good the bourgeois (capital owners) will not treat the proletarian justice. This is also consistent with the Marx statement that was said at the beginning of the movie:

"... When they are punished you have to scare them. Because they will take revenge ... " ((Movie of *The Young of Karl Marx*, Minute 32:52)

The statement above shows that the proletariat is punished without a definite cause. So, the bourgeoisie will scare the proletariat. This is so that the other proletarians do not participate in defending the proletariat. Finally, the social gap will continue and these two camps will continue to contradict. However, this condition is believed by Marx to be changed if there is a great willingness of the proletariat itself. Like the first Marx statement, it should now have changed. The infrastructure of this worldview is the workers who begin to realize that they must change and eventually want to be collected by Karl Marx.

In addition to the world view seen from a Marxist about the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, the world view of the superstructure can also be seen from the Engels statement below:

Engels: "... it was terrible not only to be a bourgeois, but also to be a factory owner. Bourgeois faced off against the proletariat. At home, my father did communist propaganda ... " (Movie *The Young of Karl Marx*, Minutes 1:06:00)

The monologue above is said when Engels will send a letter to his best friend, Karl Marx, who lives on the other side of the city. The sentence "not only being a bourgeois, but also a factory owner" shows that Engels was depressed when he himself was part of the bourgeoisie and the son of the factory owner. It was at this factory owned by Engels that there was a practice of arbitrariness and injustice of the bourgeoisie against the proletariat.

D. The State of Literary Works

The structure of literary works in this movie contains two components, namely Infrastructure and Superstructure. The Infrastructure component in the movie is illustrated clearly that (1) the setting or setting clearly illustrates [a] a part that is still natural, such as at the beginning of the movie opener, the location is in the forest [b] Factories that have sprung up with the machines that prove abundant natural resources (2) The characters and characterizations contained in the movie are [a] Karl Marx, is the main character who has an ambitious character and he does anything for the perfection of his work, [b] Friedrich Engels, is a companion of the main character, has a bold character and is not afraid to take risk [c] Jenny, wife of Karl Marx, has a character loyal to Karl Marx, is a smart personality [d] Marry Buns, a brave proletariat, and is not afraid to defend his rights. A couple of Engels, who helped Engels complete his work entitled "the Condition of Working Class" [e] Engels's father, a bourgeois who owned the factory who stepped on the rights of the proletariat [f] The Bourgeois, who ruled [g] the Proletariat, the oppressed [h] philosophers and thinkers who tried to make changes, (3) The settings displayed in this movie were [a] city of Cologne, April 1843 [b] Manchester, England.

Infrastructure certainly coincides with Superstructure. The superstructure of the movie's structure is [1] the desire of the Proletariat to feel freedom that does not arrive, [2] There is a strong spirit of Marx and Engels to fight for the rights of the lower classes (the Proletariat), [3] Increasingly arbitrary Government Power men and cannot be a protector of ordinary people or the proletariat, [4] discrimination between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat as if between them there is a thick wall which causes a striking difference.

E. Dialectic Comprehension-Explanation

The director's world view that makes this movie an epic satra work that combines the concept of the story with the world view cruel life at the time of Marx and Engels is still alive.

The relationship between infrastructure and superstructure is the amount of abundant human resources and employment that makes a slight imbalance between the two. This labor monopoly is increasingly rampant. Evidenced by the number of factories described in the movie owned by the owners of capital and the proletariat became workers. This monopolistic practice that makes the proletariat want freedom from the bonds of borjouis, through the spirit of marx and engels them together to fight for the rights of the proletariat.

The concept of the story that depicts misery at the time, is illustrated by events and events that bring the audience into and feel how cruel at that time. Starting from the conviction of innocent people, the cruelty of a leader who led the factory, the expulsion of Karl Marx, the friendship between Marx and Engels to produce phenomenal thoughts, and the misery of Marx's family life, and Jenny's loyalty to L Marx. It is a Superstructure aspect that is supported by its infrastructure, which is the factory where it works, an atmosphere that describes events as closely as possible. Supported by conversations between characters and the role and character of each character. In addition, what makes this work understandable in all parts or vice versa .

V. CONCLUSION

[1] The human fact in this movie are [a] The fact that humanity is social infrastructure is the creation of Marx and Engels' work [b] Individual humanitarian facts Superstructure is Marx's desire to make his work have an influence to change the rules [2] Collective subjects in the movie this is [a] Infrastructure: The existence of a social class, the Bourjouis and the Proletariat [b] Superstructure: The existence of rules and legislation that do not separate between truth and error, the Law which does not favor the people, [3] The world view in this movie is also divided into two aspects, [a] Infrastructure: The workers who are aware of change and must want to be collected by karl marx [b] Superstructure: The passionate spirit of Marx, channeled through speeches before the proletariat, [4] Structuring in the movie this is a theme, which is also divided into two parts: [a] Infrastructure: climate, abundant resources, number of factories that appear, and scrimination between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat [b] Superstructure: the desire of the proletariat to feel the freedom, the spirit of marx and engels to fight for the rights of the proletariat, the increasingly arbitrary government [5] The explanatory dialectic has two aspects [1] Infrastructure: atmosphere and place of factory workplace [2] Superstructure: misery and equality of a wife, friendship, cruelty of the leader. Both are illustrated through conversations and patterns of interaction between characters.

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