
Rebellion In The Poem *Howl* By Allen Ginsberg

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Abstract

This research aims to analyze the types of rebellion principle used and how the rebellion portrayed used in the poem Howl by Allen Ginsberg. The data source used in this research is the poem Howl. In analyzing the data, the writer used a qualitative descriptive research method through a sociological approach. The data were obtained by using reading, collecting, and analyzing techniques and to classify the types of rebellion principle in the poem by Jhon Lewis Gillin and Jhon Philip Gillin's theory. The result of this research were 26 data that contain types of rebellion principle where 7 data of assimilation, 2 data of accommodation, 2 data of acculturation, 8 data of contravention, 4 data of competition and 3 data of conflict. There are 6 types with 26 data and an explanation of rebellion portrayed in this research poem, but the types and portrayed that are more prominent are negative because the researcher finds a lot of war, capitalism, consumerism, deceit, torture, and murder physically and mentally. Evil America has turned the lives of the lower classes into a terrible and nightmare.

Keywords: Rebellion, Social Process, America



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1. INTRODUCTION

The development of human life is very much influenced by the way people interact with each other by using language. According to Finocchiaro (1964) Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols, which permit all people in a given culture, or other people who have learned the system of that culture to communicate or to interact. Interaction certainly requires a medium as a connector for these activities, media is something that is used, tools or materials in conveying messages/communicating. The development of media, of course, becomes a problem, not only because of its use as a means of interaction but also because of its influence in the process of developing human thought. In this life, the media is believed to have originated from habit or ability to speak or orality. Then the next development becomes the ability to write and read or literacy.

The ability to speak is the initial ability that humans have to adapt to the environment they live in. However, the discovery of letters, which eventually gave birth to the habit of writing, became the beginning of a transition to human thinking.

However, as part of a larger discourse, it should be noted that *Howl* cannot be considered as a mere reflection of reality since "Discourse analysis emphasizes the study of how social reality is constructed through language and other symbols in particular ways and that is understood as a systematic attempt to create certain effects" (Manuaba, 2003). Language, communication, and discourse are thought to be ways of interaction between people that have multiple realities. As seen in social constructionism, worlds are formed by people who interact by words, with each of them affecting and restricting the responses of the other. The emphasis is not on the person but the network of connections between individuals. thus resulting in how

people think.

The researcher thinks that Howl has literary features that reflect madness, rebellion, sexuality, drugs, and so on. However, as part of a broader discussion, it should be acknowledged that is not merely a representation of reality. As a result, this research aims to examine how the function in reflecting the experience of rebellion in the poem.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

In conducting this research, the writer used some previous studies as references and to support the research. The writer also utilized some other sources such as articles and books that related to this study.

2.1. Previous Studies

The researcher used several previous studies as references to support and maintain the academic values of this research. Zuliyana (2015) "A Study of Sula's Rebellion in Toni Morrison's novel Sula" from the analysis it was found rebellion of Black Americans who treat unfairly because of differences of race. This study found out the character of Sula doing rebellion and what makes Sula do the rebellion. This study uses descriptive research is to get a real and valid description of this novel and uses the theory of new criticism to finding Sula's character in Toni Morrison's Sula. This study concludes that novel description about the characteristic of Sula as the main character, which does the rebellion and makes an effect around her especially for Black people.

Another study was conducted by Ardiana (2016) "Rebellion in Mata Hari The Spy Novel By Paulo Coelho: A Feminist Analysis" This research describe a person named Margaret Zelle who acts as a spy for the German state and has the secret name of H21 and has a stage name that is Mata Hari. This research describes how Paulo Coelho described the rebellion in the novel The Spy. The purpose of this study is to find out how the rebellion and the reason the author describes the rebellion in this novel. This research used qualitative by using descriptive method. This research was analyzed using Feminist theory by Huges and Cristina. The analysis is used to describe the occurrence of rebellion in this novel. This study has several conclusions. First, there are several reasons for the rebellion in the Spy novel, and the second a Feminist Principle is consisting of four parts the Women's Position, Women's Roles, Women's Rights, and Women's Participation.

In line with the previous studies Aviva (2018) "A View of Rebellion and Humanism in Albert Camus's novel The Plague". From the analysis, it was told some humans attitudes that face the plague. Some of these Attitudes look so the contrast between one another. Suffering obscures the good and bad, angels or demons, sinful or innocent. Rebellion is one of the "essential dimensions" of humanity. However, the ways of rebellion have changed radically in our time. Rebellion is no longer between slaves and their masters, nor between the rich and the poor. Rebellion has now become a kind of metaphysical revolution between man and his own life situation. This thesis uses the descriptive analysis method. The first is reading novel stories. The second is collecting important sections dealing with the issues contained in The Rebel's book. The third is interpreting, which uses the hermeneutic theory of Hans-George Gadamer.

Based on some of the previous studies above, this current study will analyze "Rebellion in The Poem Howl by Allen Ginsberg" This topic is still urgently investigated because rebellion is one of the manners to win our rights. Allen Ginsberg is such a critical writer who fights for

human rights and carries out many rebellions about social injustice through his critical writings. The difference between the research above and this research is, the research above focuses on the novel as the object of their research while this research will focus on poetry as the object of the research. The researcher will use a sociological approach by Rene Wellek and Austin Warren.

2.2. Research Theory

Sociological Theory of Literature

Wellek and Warren in their book *Theory of Literature* (1949) describe various aspects of literary theory, criticism, and history. After defining various aspects and relationships of literature in general, they divide literary analysis based on two approaches: extrinsic, which deals with factors outside work such as the author and society, and intrinsic, which deals with internal factors such as rhythm and meter. They emphasize the need to focus on the intrinsic elements of work as the best way to truly understand it.

Sociology of literature has a principle that literary work is a reflection of the age or society when it is written because as a member of society the writer cannot be separated from the society. Wellek and Warren (1949) gave 3 classifications that are related to the sociology of literature, those are:

- a. There is the sociology of the writer and the profession and institutions of literature, the entire issue of the economical basis of literary production, the writer's social provenience and status, his social ideology, which may manifest itself in extra-literary pronouncements and activities.
- b. There is the sociology of the social content, implications, and social purpose of literary works themselves.
- c. There is the sociology of the audience to consider and the actual social impact of literature.

The question of how far literature is actually determined by or dependent on its social setting, on social change and development, will appear in one form or another in all three divisions of our problem: the writer's sociology, the social content of the works themselves, and the influence of literature on society.

This research uses Wellek and Warren's sociology of literary work classification (social content). The sociology of literary work classification describes societal problems and their relationship to the content, purpose, and message implicitly conveyed in the literary work. The literary work is the topic of debate in the sociology of literary work. The sociology of literary work approach will examine works that have social implications. Because literature is the output of an author, it is impossible to separate literary work from society's social existence.

Social Process Theory

The social process, according to Gillin and Gillin, is a dynamic social relationship between individuals. They distinguish two types of social processes that emerge as a result of social interaction, which is as follows;

Associative Social Processes

The associative social process is a social interaction process that promotes the formation of social unity or integration and the strengthening of social ties. Associative social interactions can be (a) Assimilation, which is a social process characterized by efforts to reduce differences

between individuals or groups, as well as efforts to improve the unity of actions, attitudes, and mental processes by taking into account common interests and goals. is a joint effort between individuals or groups to achieve common goals; (b) Accommodation, is a social adjustment process that occurs in the interaction of individuals and human groups to reduce conflict and (c) Acculturation, is a social-cultural change process that occurs as a result of ongoing direct contact between two different cultural groups.

Dissociative Social Processes

The dissociative social process is a social interaction process that either leads to conflict or strains group solidarity. Dissociative social interactions can be: (a) Contravention, is a social process that takes place when there is a conflict between competition and conflict; (b) Competition is a social process, in which individuals or groups of people compete for profit, victory, or advantage; and (b) Conflict is a social process that occurs between individuals or specific community groups as a result of fundamental differences in understanding and interests, resulting in a gap or gulf that hinders social interaction between those in conflict.

3. METHOD

The data source used in this research is Howl's Poem. In analyzing the data, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive research method. The data were obtained by using reading, note-taking, and analyzing techniques through a sociological approach to literary works and to classify the types of rebellion that contained in the poem, the researcher used the theory of John Lewis Gillin and John Philip Gillin, namely the Social Process.

4. RESULTS

Based on the finding of data, the researcher found that there were 26 social process data in the poem Howl by Allen Ginsberg and divided into 6 types, which are 7 data of Assimilation, 2 data of Accommodation, 2 data of Acculturation, 8 data of Contravention, 3 data of Competition and 4 data of Conflict.

5. DISCUSSION

In accordance with the objective of this study, the writer divided the data findings into two parts. The first was a list of the rebellion types of the social process.

5.1. Rebellion Types

The writer found that there are 26 data of rebellion types from the poem. The data are divided into 6 types they are, Assimilation, Accommodation, Acculturation, Contravention, Competition and Conflict.

Assimilation

Assimilation is an advanced social process characterized by decreased individual and group differentiation as well as enhanced unity of action, attitude, and mental processes in the pursuit of common interests and goals. Individuals who become assimilated into a group or culture lose the characteristics that distinguish them as outsiders, and they begin to identify themselves with other members of the group, as well as the interests and goals that they share. The frequency of using associative assimilation in rebellion types showed 7 data in 7 lines of the poem. The used of associative assimilation was the second most used in rebellion types.

Accommodation

Accommodation is a term used by sociologists to describe a process in the domain of social connections, similar to how biologists use the term adaptation to describe how living things adjust to their environment. By this term the sociologist means the process by which competing and conflicting individuals and groups adjust their connections to one another in order to overcome the obstacles that occur in competition, contravention, and conflict. The frequency of using associative accommodation in rebellion types showed 2 data in 2 lines of the poem. The use of associative accommodation was the least data found used in rebellion types.

Acculturation

Acculturation is a cultural process which in certain types of situations may accompany the social processes of association, particularly assimilation. From the point of view of cultural theory, acculturation is one aspect of cultural change. The processes whereby societies of various different cultures are influenced by very close and long-term contact, but without a complete blending of the two cultures. The frequency of using associative acculturation in rebellion types showed 2 data in 2 lines of the poem. The use of associative acculturation was also the least data found used in rebellion types.

Contravention

Contravention is a dissociative activity that exists in between competition and conflict. It is a special type of opposition. This process has been largely investigated by sociologists, because this process has been overlooked, its essential characteristics have frequently been introduced into the discussion of both competition and conflict. The frequency of using associative acculturation in rebellion types showed 8 data in 8 lines of the poem. The use of dissociative contravention was the most frequently data found used in rebellion types.

Conflict

Conflict is the social process in which individuals or groups seek their ends by directly challenging the antagonist by violence or the threat of violence. Individuals and groups who identify differences between people, emotional, cultural qualities, behavior mentalities become so adversarial to the point of open conflict, rather than being merely indifferent or silently opposed to each other. They may be aroused by the other person's or group's innate features or by aspects of their culture. The frequency of using dissociative conflict in rebellion types showed 4 data in 4 lines of the poem. The use of dissociative conflict was most stable data among all data found used in rebellion types.

Competition

Competition to the struggle for existence is drawn by some sociologists. Intelligence and emotion are two characteristics of human competition. The battle for survival in nature is completely unconscious on the part of both nature and the plant or animal, the individual who possesses a beneficial quality is in competition with those who do not, and nature is the arbitrator. Nature is still the arbiter in human affairs, but intelligence enables human beings to limit natural selection and to adjust more rapidly to changing situations. The frequency of using dissociative competition in rebellion types showed 3 data in 3 lines of the poem. The use of dissociative competition was second last that least found used in rebellion types.

5.2. Rebellion Portrayed

Every line in *Howl's* poem described rebellion, referring to the sociological conditions experienced by the author Ginsberg. *Howl's* poem was indeed written and published to show the rebellion against mainstream society at that time, in every line it tells how Ginsberg disagrees with the deviant things that happened in America in the 50th century. *Howl's* poetry is a form of protest against injustice that felt by the lower class of society, this is illustrated in the explanation of the types found. The creation of this poem was of course based on the sociology of the writer and the sociology of society in that era, then studied through the sociology of literary works.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The poem *Howl* by Allen Ginsberg showed a great rebellion movement. From Ginsberg's poem, it could be concluded that rebellion could be carried out anywhere, anytime and in any form. From the finding of data, it could be seen that the Contravention was more dominant with the acquisition of 8 data, and the least went to Accommodation and Acculturation with 2 data, followed by Competition with 3 data, then conflict with 4 data and Assimilation as the second most dominant with 7 data acquisition. The rebellion portrayed the feeling of worried and concern, Ginsberg was able to describe the justice that occurred in the 50th century in America, so that people in the next era could still feel that history. The poem *Howl* by Allen Ginsberg was one of the poems that had a powerful rebellion and became a reference or driving force for another poem with the same style, poetic, unusual, and courageous poem. The social process was how social problems occur. By identifying the various social processes in the poem *Howl* by Allen Ginsberg, the data can be obtained that were useful for determining the diagnosis of the types of rebellion. Ginsberg expressed his opposition to criticize American political. He showed America as an aggressive nation that served death both at home and abroad. As a result, *Howl's* poem was intended to be a prediction of America's downfall due to the sin of destroying its people and committed war. Ginsberg also attempted to elicit reader reactions to the massive impact of the ongoing conflict over the region. The poem *Howl* by Allen Ginsberg was haunted by the ghost of war. *Howl* by Allen Ginsberg conveyed the impending calamity and exposed the brutality of the conflict. Ginsberg's poem, in addition to overtones of rage and rebellion, demonstrated his sense of changes in American society. The researcher could conclude from the poem that America has genuinely transformed from peace into fall apart.

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