

AGEISM ON CANDY IN JOHN ERNST STEINBECK'S *OF MICE AND MEN*

THESIS

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2022**

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THESIS

Presented to
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.)

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2022**

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I state that the thesis entitled "*Ageism on Candy in John Ernst Steinbeck's of Mice and Men*" is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography.

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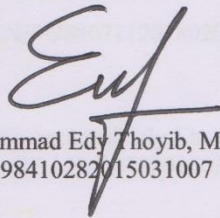
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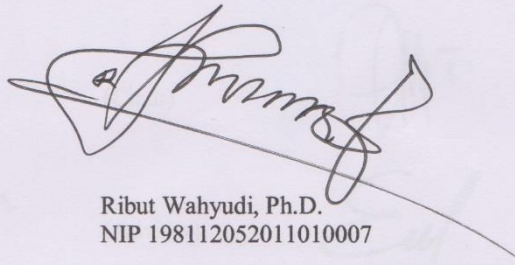
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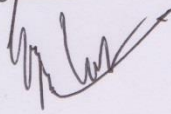

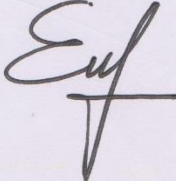
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MOTTO

*Loving Mom, Dad, All of Family and God Will Fulfill You for All That You Need
inThis Life.*

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to:

My dearest Family:

Father, Abdullah

Mother, Mariana

Sister, Nila Syalsabillah

My advisor:

Muhammad Edy Thoyib, M.A.

My Friends:

Happy Tsani, Farid Ulinuha, Ilham Akbar Dinullah, M. Lega Dzulhilmi, and many more that I can't mention all of them, for sharing the same struggle, and giving me prays and supports.

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Finally, the researcher hope this thesis will be useful for all the readers and may provide an additional source for those who want to study Ageism. This study may not be perfect. Hence, any comments, corrections, and criticisms are gently welcomed.

Malang, March 13th, 2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER PAGE	
STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP.....	i
APPROVAL SHEET	ii
LEGITIMATION SHEET	iii
MOTTO	iv
DEDICATION	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
ABSTRACT	ix
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background of the Study	1
B. Problems of the Study	5
C. Objectives of the Study	5
D. Significance of the Study.....	6
E. Scope and Limitation... ..	6
F. Definition Key Term	6
G. Previous Studies.....	7
H. Research Method... ..	9
1. Research Design... ..	9
2. Data Source	10
3. Data Collection.....	10
4. Data Analysis	10
CHAPTER II: REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE.....	11
A. Sociology of Literature	11
B. Discrimination in Sociology of Literature	13
D. Ageism	17
1. Type of Ageism.....	18
a. Adultism.....	18
b. Jeunism	19

c. Adultcentrism.....	20
d. Adultocracy	21
e. Gerontocracy.....	21
f. Chronocentrism	21
2. The Impact of Ageism on Aeteology.....	24
a. Micro-Level	24
b. Meso-Level.....	26
c. Macro-Level.....	26
E. Character	27
CHAPTER III: ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION.....	30
A. The Form of Ageism in the Novel	30
1. Jeunism.....	31
2. Adultcentrism.....	36
B. The Impact of Ageism on Aeteology.....	42
1. Ageism on Aeteology.....	43
2. Micro-Level.....	53
3. Meso-Level	61
4. Macro-Level.....	66
CHAPTER IV: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	69
A. Conclusion	69
A. Suggestion.....	70
REFERENCES	
CURRICULUM VITAE	

ABSTRACT

Kurniawan. M. Ari 2022. *Ageism on Candy in John Ernst Steinbeck's of Mice and Men*. Minor Thesis (*Skripsi*) Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor : Muhammad Edy Thoyib, M.A.

Keywords : Aging Peoples, Ageism, Aetiology

This research is categorized as literary criticism using the method of sociological approach, while the analysis technique used is a content analysis using the method of literary interpretation. The research purposes is to analyze the form of ageism and the impact of ageism that occurs on Candy's character through various events experienced by Candy in John Ernst Steinbeck's of mice and men. This novel published in 1965 by the penguin group in the USA. The novel has thickness of 107 pages. The theory used is ageism by Robert N. Butler in 1975. The data obtained from reading the object of study several times to get the form and impact of ageism on Candy. In ageism theory, Candy faces several event that show the types of jeunism and adultcentrism. The impact experienced by Candy is categorized into meso-level, macro-level and micro-level. The result of the study potrayed the event which Candy experienced ageism and all of the depictions of this novel fit into Butler's theory of ageism.

ABSTRAK

Kurniawan. M. Ari 2022. *Ageism on Candy in John Ernst Steinbeck's of Mice and Men*. Minor Thesis (*Skripsi*) Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing : Muhammad Edy Thoyib, M.A.

Kata Kunci: Aging Peoples, Ageism, Aetiology

Penelitian ini dikategorikan sebagai kritik sastra dengan menggunakan metode pendekatan sosiologis, sedangkan teknik analisis yang digunakan adalah analisis isi dengan menggunakan metode interpretasi sastra. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis bentuk ageisme dan dampak yang terjadi pada karakter Candy melalui berbagai peristiwa yang dialami Candy dalam novel of mice and men karya John Ernst Steinbeck. Novel ini diterbitkan pada tahun 1965 oleh penguin group di USA. Novel ini memiliki ketebalan 107 halaman. Teori yang digunakan adalah ageisme oleh Robert N. Butler pada tahun 1975. Data diperoleh dari membaca objek penelitian beberapa kali untuk mendapatkan bentuk dan dampak ageisme pada Candy. Dalam teori ageism, candy menghadapi beberapa peristiwa yang menunjukkan jenis jeunisme dan adultcentrism. Dampak yang dialami Candy dikategorikan menjadi level meso, level makro, dan level mikro. Hasil penelitian menggambarkan peristiwa dimana Candy mengalami ageisme dan semua penggambaran novel ini sesuai dengan teori ageisme Butler.

نبذة مختصرة

كورنيليان. آري ٢٠٢٠. التميز في العمر على الحلوى ني نيلم جون إرنست شتاينبيك لنيوران والرجال. أطروحة نرعى (سكريبسي) قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة السلام نرعى موالنا مالك إبراهيم مالنح. المبتشار: محمد إيدي ذويب ، ماجستير. الكلمات المفتاحية: شيوخة الناس ، الشيوخة ، المسببات

سبب هذه الدراسة عن جميع الأحداث والشخصيات التي تشير إلى ممارسة الترقوة العمرية التي تظهر في رواية جون إرنست شتاينبيك عن النيوران والرجال ثم نحل هذه الأحداث للعثور على الترتل المسبب للمرض الذي ينعكس على أساس نظرية روبرت بنلر عن الشيوخة. يصنف هذا البحث على أنه زود أدبي باستخدام منهج اجتماعي ، بينما أسلوب التحليل المستخدم هو تحليل المحتوى بأسلوب التحليل الأدبي. الهدف هو تحليل شكل الترقوة العمرية وشكل المسببات من خلال الأحداث المختلفة التي مرت بها الشخصيات في رواية النيوران والرجال لجون إرنست شتاينبيك باستخدام نظرية الشيوخة لروبرت بنلر. تُعرض هذه الدراسة الأحداث التي مرت بها الشخصيات في الرواية كبيانات أولية للتطوير. ثم الحصول على البيانات من وراء موضوع الدراسة عدة مرات للحصول على التميز العمري الذي تعاني منه الشخصيات ، وتصنيف أنواع المسببات خلال مرحلة الشيوخة. تُستخدم بيانات التميز على أساس السن التي تُعرض لها الشخصيات لوصف أحداث الترقوة العمرية. تُستخدم بيانات العمر من خلال الأحداث في الرواية لعرض وتحليل وتصنيف الشخصيات من خلال الفروق العمرية. نصف نتائج هذه الدراسة الأحداث التي تُعرض فيها الشخصيات التميز على أساس العمر. يتوافق كل حدث مع نظرية بنلر عن الشيوخة. في كل تميز ، تواجه الشخصية العديد من الأحداث التي تُظهر أنواع الشاؤم والعمر. ثم يتم تصنيف أنواع الترقوة العمرية إلى مستويات ميسو ، وكللي ، وجزئي. في النهاية ، نتال مع جميع صور الرواية مع نظرية بنلر للتقدم في السن. تُعرض هذه الشخصيات لنوع من الترقوة العمرية من الصغرى والسن ، ويتم تصنيف كالتالي عن على أنهما مسببات. نماشٍ مع نظرية بنلر في الترقوة العمرية

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains the background of the study, problems and objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, definition of key terms, previous studies and research method; data source, data collection and data analysis.

A. Background of the Study

The success of development in various problems of human life such as health, education, culture and technology have a good impact on human life expectancy. which mean, increases the elderly population (Rahardjo et al., 2009). Based on the World Health Organization for Healthy Living (2019). Between 2000 and 2019, life expectancy increased by more than six years, from 66.8 years in 2000 to 73.4 years in 2019. Although, Healthy Life Expectancy (HALE) also increased by 8% from 58.3 in 2000 to 63.7 years, in 2019. It was due to a reduction in mortality rather than a reduction in the years lived with disability.

This is a difficult question, considering that older people are an unproductive group that can put additional strain on the country and the productive group. Besides that, according to Sudoyo (2009), The elderly is characterized by aging, loss of strength, weakness, susceptibility to disease and environmental changes, loss of mobility and dexterity and age-related physiological changes (Sudoyo et al., 2009).

Along with the decline in aging, the elderly is numerous changes that force them to force themselves, such as changes in employment status (starting to receive

the pension) and in civil status (starting with widower and widow) is called the development of the task older (Hurlock, 2009). According to Havighurst (1972), there is in every phase of human life, there are development tasks that are achieved, which are the tasks that occur during their social context life.

The development task of the elderly of Havighurst (Hurlock, 2009), namely: (1) adaptation to the decline in physical strength and health; (2) Adjust the retirement and reduced income; (3) adjust to the death of a spouse; (4) fixing an explicit affiliation with an age group; (5) Determining a satisfactory physical residential complex; and (6) social and civil obligations.

As a group of people in the final stage of their lives, elderly people are certainly expected to live a good life and be able to complete development tasks. But the older are often discriminated against, stereotyped and negative views by the younger group, which Butler called Ageism (Palmore, 2001). Therefore, the elderly regard themselves as a social burden and have a strong feeling of waiting for death, while the phobia of the elderly, that is the fear of aging is perceived by the young due to the negative stereotypes of the elderly (Okoye and Obiketze, 2005). According to Sanchez et al. (2009), Negative age stereotypes affect perception and social participation and sports activities. Alcock et al. (2011) also confirmed that negative stereotypes lead to the marginalization of the elderly in society.

Hurlock (2009) and Erikson (1968) found that the social environment affects the completion of development tasks. It is said that the elderly in this study's views on ageism represent the social challenges faced by the elderly. In discussions that

took place within the community of activists of social equality, several cases of "Ageism" are described in several discussions. Actions were taken to consider the types of age isn't always to be one of the factors to be better in a social community (Listanti, 2017: 1).

In the Ageism, the researcher knows the popular terms that are derivative of discrimination and often discussed, like racism and sexism. And then, there is one term of discrimination that is not popular that focuses on ages called Ageism. Ageism is almost the same as sexism and racism, which are discriminated against based on sex and skin color. But ageism is more focused on discriminating against people because of age differences or looking at someone subjectively based on their age, young or old. Ageism makes the difference that older people are different from younger and ultimately assumes that they are considered unable to contribute to the social environment (Butler, 1975);

In literary works, the issue of Ageism is often described as a social phenomenon that illustrates how people who have old age are often underestimated by young people. This description can be found in one of the literary works written by John Ernst Steinbeck entitled *Of Mice and Men*, which is the object of this research. This novel was published by Covinci Friede in 1937. The researcher chose this novel because in this novel, there are many themes to be conveyed by the researcher in the story presented in this novel. In this novel, even the researcher wishes to convey many ideas about existing life problems such as Racism, Sexism, Ageism, Mental

Disability And Christianity, it is interesting for researcher to examine in-depth one of the existing themes namely discrimination based on ages using the Ageism theory by Butler.

In the theme of Ageism in this novel, the researcher explains explicitly how the Ageism happened on main character like when the character Candy cannot maintain his dog for being killed by slim. Because, there is no one consider about his opinion, 'his' refers to. When the researcher saw from the perspective of ageism, this incident is one proof of age-based discrimination experienced by Candy. Then, the researcher try to analyze how is the Impact of Ageism and divided every act connected to ageism in the form of Aetiologi in Ageism theory.

The first previous study by Michael Hollister (2015) with the title *Analysis of Mice and Men*. This journal tells there are something theatrical as well as pitiful in the moron Lennie who is dependent on his friend Goerge, but there was also an aching timeliness in the plans they make to make somewhere to have a small farm of them for future life.

The second journal by Nasser Mahmoudi, Fatemah Azizmohammadi and Farhad Ghobadi (2012), with the title *A Social Realism of Ageism and Innocence in Faulkner's the sound and Fury and Steinbeck's of Mice and Men*. This journal showed the evidence from those two novels as the example of harsh realism to depict the injustices of U.S society.

The Last is written by Anna Azulai, MSW, Ph.D. (2014) with the title *Ageism and Future Cohort of Elderly: Implications for Social Work*. This

journal offers an evaluation of evidence of ageism amongst individuals of helping professions. The researcher expresses the situation and develops an argument that ageism will expand as Baby Boomers attain retirement years. Implications for social work are then discussed.

As for distinguish previous study and the present study is in previous studies, no one applies Ageism to novels as objects of research, whereas in the novel sometimes researcher often find conflicts related to Ageism that occur in John Ernst Steinbeck's novel *of Mice and Men* that focused on the element of Ageism above without interfering with the social reality that occurs.

This novel contains many uniqueness and a new meaning written through a picture of the story makes this novel very interesting to be the object of study by the researcher using the theory of Ageism to analyze Ageism reversal in the novel.

B. Problems of the Study

Based on the background of this research, the problem in this study is:

1. What forms of Ageism Befall on Candy in the novel *of Mice and Men* by John Ernst Steinbeck?
2. How is the Impact of Ageism on Candy reflected in the novel *of Mice and Men* by John Ernst Steinbeck?

C. Objectives of the Study

In line with the research questions mentioned above, the aim to be achieved from this research are formulated as follows:

1. To identify the forms of Ageism befall on Candy described in the novel *of Mice and Men* by John Ernst Steinbeck.

2. To describe the Impact of ageism on Candy in the novel *of Mice and Men* by John Ernst Steinbeck.

D. Significance of the Study

Theoretically, the results of this research are expected to contribute to the study of literature, especially on the analysis of the forms of Ageism using Robert Butler's theory.

Practically, this research is expected to improve knowledge and become a reference for students and readers at Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, especially for students of the Department of English Literature at the Faculty of Humanities, which are doing study analysis on Ageism.

E. Scope and Limitation

The study limits the scope of this research to the form of Ageism described in the novel *of Mice and Men* by John Ernst Steinbeck. Then, the research focused on the evidence that shows Ageism according to the Ageism theory and divided the discrimination according to Aetiology of Ageism.

F. Definition of Key Term

To avoid misinterpretations and misunderstandings between researcher and readers, below are some key terms defined:

1. Aging Peoples

A group of people in the final stage of their lives (Palmore, 2001)

2. Ageism

A kind of discrimination in social life that related to the ages, either younger or older (Butler, 1975).

3. Aetiology

The study of the cause and effect of a phenomenon or event (Butler, 1975).

G. Previous Study

The framework of this study is Ageism studies by Robert Neil Butler, who is one of the vanguards in research of aging. Butler describes the word of Ageism as "prejudice by one age group against another age group" (Butler, 1969). The term Ageism firstly defined by Robert Neil Butler, then the concept and the definitions of Ageism growing over the years. He is argued that discrimination by the middle-aged group towards younger and older groups in society is Ageism because they think that groups that are younger and older are groups that cannot stand alone and have to depend on middle-aged groups, so this middle-aged is responsible for the fate of younger and older.

Butler compared the effects of Ageism on the poor people results of racism or discrimination based primarily on social types and discussed the intersection between ageism and various types of discrimination and powerlessness (Butler 1969). In his next work in 1980, he continues to compare Ageism with sexism and racism (two other conventional "isms", argue that Ageism is represented as an attitude, behavior, and institutional policy directed at older adults. Ageism can be positive or negative but tends to increase poor punishment with the help of creating self-fulfilling predictions (Butler 1980).

Erdman Palmore, another researcher on aging argues that "older adults should be seen as a minority group in society" (Palmore 1978). He has seen the elderly as a loss ability and functioning of life, because of that, the terms "elderly" and "old" has negative connotative meaning and that must be avoided. This is in accordance with the idea of language as forming reality and building on the meaning of old age (Nuessel 1982).

A paper by Levy (2001) gives us a clear recognition of the existence of ageism is not only in the way one group treats one another but also as "inside enemy". According to him, Ageism discrimination is often directed at oneself and can be implicit. It happens with very little social interaction and our lives. This definition assumes that Ageism has behavioral, attitudinal, and emotional aspects based on chronological age. This can be extraordinary or terrible and is an idea to form most interactions with older adults. It has been debated that older adults have internalized bad age messages on their life's journey.

In turn, impacts their view of themselves as properly as their view of others in their environment (Levy and Banaji 2002). Every individual who grows up with history may be a target who will become a victim of age at some point in their life. This is very exclusive of other types of discrimination, which most likely do not affect all people in society (Palmore 2001). Therefore, the scope and extent of ageism are very large (Ayalon 2014).

H. Research Method

1. Research Design

This research belongs to the category of literary criticism using the method of sociological approach. According to the sociological approach, literature is seen in relation to reality, the extent to which literary works reflect reality. The fact here contains a fairly broad meaning, namely everything that is outside the literary work referred to by the literary work. (Muslim, 2011: 30). In the paradigm of literary studies, the sociology of literature, is considered a development of the mimetics proposed by Plato, namely understanding literary works in relation to reality and social aspects of society. This view is motivated by the fact that the existence of literary works cannot be separated from the social reality that occurs in society (Wiyatmi, 2013: 8).

Sociology of Literature can be used in problem solving in a social conflict (Damono, 2002: 2-10). Social conflicts generally give birth to many creative ideas and inspirations for literary works. There are various social conflicts that often occur in literary works, such as: religious tolerance, morality, poverty, unemployment, gender issues, differences in knowledge, discrimination, protests, etc. Based on the description above in the analysis of the Novel *of Mice and Men* analyzes the sociological study of literary works, especially those that only focus on the content of literary works, goals and other things implied in the literary work itself related to social problems. *of Mice and Men's* novel talks about various problems or social conflicts that the main characters, Candy in the novel have to go through. The most important social problem which is age discrimination. By using the theory of Ageism in the novel by John Ernst Steinbeck *of Mice and Men* to describe the event of Ageism that occur in the storyline of the novel. By analyzing dialogues and monologues that occur in novels, researchers can analyze Ageism in novels and categorize the types of Ageism and the Impact of Ageism that exist in novels.

2. Data Source

The primary data source for this novel is the 107 pages novel *of Mice and Men* by John Ernst Steinbeck, which was published in 1965 by Penguin Group (USA) Inc as renewed from the first publisher in 1937. The secondary data, the researcher also considering the data from journals to gain better insight on the novel story data.

3. Data Collection

The data collection begins by skimming reading to obtain general insight about the novel storyline. Attaining general ideas about the meaning of Ageism, the essence of the plot and character, along with paying attention to the difficult words is the goal of this phase. Then, scanning reading is applied to understand how the story in novel shows the act of Ageism. The aim of this phase is to get the essence of discrimination told in the novel. This phase is also including annotating the event that related with micro, meso and macro of etiology in ageism. After collecting and categorized the form of Ageism, the researcher collects the data to show the Impact of Ageism with the evidence that the researcher found.

4. Data Analysis

The data analysis will follow the steps proposed by Mathew B. Miles and A. Michael Huberman. This step started by summarizing and packaging the data from the novel. Then, the next step is repackaging and aggregating the data. Finally, the last step is developing and testing proposition to construct an explanatory framework in a form of case study report (Miles and Huberman, 1994: 92).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter contains an explanation about relevant literature related to the study of Ageism

A. Sociology of Literature

Sociology of Literature comes from the word's sociology and literature. Sociology comes from the root words Socio (Greek) (Sozius means together, friends, friends) and logi (means word, word, imitation) (Ratna, 2003:1). Since the beginning of Damon's thought (1978:6), it can be briefly explained that sociology is an objective and scientific study of people in society, the study of social institutions and festival processes. As the name suggests, sociology of literature actually understands literary works by combining literature with sociology (interdisciplinary). Sociology of Literature is a study that focuses on human problems. Because literature often shows the struggle to determine the future of mankind based on imagination, feelings and intuition.

Sociology of Literature is an approach that is not directed at the universe and may not be directed at the author and the reader. According to the sociological approach, literature is seen in relation to reality because literary works reflect reality. Reality has a rather broad meaning here, namely everything outside the literary work referred to by the literary work. (Muslimin, 2011: 30)

Sociology and literature have the same subject, namely humans in society, to understand the relationships between humans and the processes that result from these relationships in society. The difference is that when the sociology of literature looks at people and society objectively and scientifically, examining social institutions and processes, it reveals how society was created, how it developed and how it still exists. Thus, literature penetrates and penetrates the surface of social life and shows the ways in which humans experience society with their feelings, conduct subjective and personal studies (Damono, 1978:7).

Within the framework of literature, Sociology of Literature, is understood as the development of pantomime proposed by Plato, namely understanding literary works, studies related to reality and social aspects of society. This view is based on the fact that the existence of literary works cannot be separated from the social reality that occurs in society (Wiyatmi, 2013: 8). Sociology of Literature studies issues related to social conflicts in society as described in literary works. Literary works can be studied from a sociological point of view, by paying attention to its social aspects. The social aspect connects people with their environment, community structures, institutions and social processes. It has also been pointed out in the documentation. Literature includes social structures, family relationships, class conflicts, etc.

Sociology of Literature can be used in problem-solving (Damono, 2002: 2-10). Social conflicts generally give birth to many creative ideas and inspirations for literary works. There are various social conflicts that often occur in literary works,

such as: religious tolerance, morality, poverty, unemployment, gender issues, differences in knowledge, discrimination, protests, etc.

Based on the description above in the analysis of the novel *Of Mice and Men* analyzes the sociological study of literary works, especially those that only focus on the content of literary works, goals, and other things implied in the literary work itself related to social problems. *Of Mice and Men* novel talks about various problems or social conflicts that the characters in the novel have to go through. The most important social problem, one of which is age discrimination.

B. Discrimination in Sociology of Literature

The term discrimination came from the English language discrimination and was first used in the 17th century. The term has its roots in Latin, namely *discriminat*. The act of discriminating or treating differently to someone who tends to be harmful is considered bad behavior. (Denny, 2013: 6)

According to Theodorson & Theodorson in Fulthoni et al (2009: 3), discrimination is unequal treatment of individuals, or groups, based on something, usually categorical, or specific attributes, such as based on race, ethnicity, religion, or class membership. The term is usually used to describe an action by the dominant majority in relation to a weak minority, so that it can be said that their behavior is immoral and undemocratic. According to Brigham (Kuncoro: 2008) states that discrimination is different treatment because of membership in a certain ethnic group. These ethnic groups include ethnicity, language, customs, religion, nationality, and others.

In a certain sense, discrimination implies unequal treatment of a group of people, which in essence is the same as the discriminating perpetrator group. Discrimination we often encounter in social society is caused by the tendency of humans to discriminate against others, or it could be when someone is treated unfairly because of differences in ethnicity, class, gender, race, religion, belief so that a sense of justice is not created. According to Fulthoni et al (2009: 4), various types of discrimination that often occur in society include, but are not limited to: 1) Discrimination based on ethnicity, race, and religion/ belief. 2) Discrimination based on sex and gender (social role due to gender). 3) Discrimination against persons with disabilities. 4) Discrimination against HIV/ AIDS sufferers is excluded from society and is considered community trash. 5) Discrimination because of social caste.

Efforts to eliminate discrimination have started, however discriminatory practices in various ways are still frequently reported in the mass media. Efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination take a long time and must be carried out with a strong commitment because it is related to social perspectives and structures. Therefore, literary works exist as another effort to reduce cases of discrimination, whether consciously or unconsciously. Literature can change the perspective of a person from different sides. In this case, literature can play an important role in shaping a person's moral and character, because this cannot be separated from language and literary issues.

Literature has the advantage of awakening the human conscience without having a patronizing tone or overly bombastic propaganda. Through literature, we

will be able to learn various values that are human in nature. In addition, understanding literature is an activity that provides benefits for children. According to Liliani, the personal value of literature for children, namely: children's emotional development, intellectual, imagination, social, ethical, and religious sense growth. Furthermore, the value of literary education for children includes the cultivation of reading habits (Juanda, 2018). Efforts to eliminate discrimination have begun, but discriminatory practices in various ways are still often reported in the mass media. Efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination take a long time and must be carried out with a strong commitment because it is related to social perspectives and structures. Therefore, literary works exist as another effort to reduce cases of discrimination, whether consciously or unconsciously.

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Conflict means the process of disagreement or disagreement between individuals, groups or organizations (Sipayung, 2006: 27). Like most people, conflict never escapes our eyes and ears. Conflicts occur all the time in the world, in social systems called nations, societies, organizations, and even in social systems called families and friendships, so there can be conflicts, conflicts in the past, present and future. (Sipayung 2016: 22) argues that social conflicts do not arise solely because of complex factors such as ethnic strength, social class, inequality, and political opportunities.

Discrimination is one of the social conflicts that often occur in society, usually caused by a person or group who is considered to have violated the rules or characteristics of a particular social system. Discriminatory actions such as prejudice against others only occur at the lowest level because the person comes from a certain social group such as religion, race, ethnicity or other classification (Fhultoni et al., 2009:1).

Discrimination often begins with prejudice. With prejudice, sometimes there is a difference between a person or group of people with other people. In everyday life, we often hear the difference between "us" and "them". This difference occurs because a person or group of people is a social entity that naturally wants to meet similar people or groups. Prejudice is often based on a misunderstanding, indifference to "them," or a fear of difference. Given this misconception, they often generalize about "them" and do so for everyone in "them" group (Fhultoni et al., 2009:5).

From the perspective of the Sociology of Literature, discrimination is one of the social contradictions that often occurs in a literary work. This can mean observing or choosing discriminatory conflicts that arise in a literary work, real events that occur in society, or the author's experience. According to (Ratny 2003:11), the aim of the sociology of literature is to increase understanding of literature in relation to society and explain that fiction does not contradict reality. Literary works are clearly constructed creatively, but outside the empirical framework, it is impossible to understand their creative framework. Literary works are not only individual phenomena, but also social phenomena. After this goal, it is clear that discrimination as a social conflict in society becomes a study or study that is often the focus of the study of sociology of literature.

C. Ageism

Ageism in language has a meaning (mature, wise, respectable and veteran). The words mature, wise, honorable, and veteran in some of these senses certainly have connotations that can also be used in the daily life of western societies, such as alcoholic drinks, foods, and certain handicrafts. The word "old" as applied to the meaning of wine is very good. The older the wine, the better it will taste for westerners to enjoy. Likewise, cheese that is fermented to achieve maximum results from the taste of cheese that is getting older has a good meaning to be applied in language usage.

Due to the distortion of the meaning of the word "lama", the many uses of the word lama always have a negative connotation. The use of good meaning that

rarely occurs has a profound negative impact on ageism and institutions in the community (Nuessel, 1982: 272).

Ageism in a language is divided into two distinct categories. The first part includes words denoting parents. Other components contain essential words which mean only what they do with local communities directly refers children to local communities directly. However, age of retention refers to the negative connotation of insulting them, which is intended to leave the impression of a person as a person based on age and gender (Nuessel, 1982: 274).

1. Type of Ageism

In the theory put forward by Butler, Ageism is divided into 6 kinds of descent categories of definition as it happens in society, namely;

a. Adultism

Adultism is defined as behaviors and attitudes based on the assumption that adults are superior to young people and have the right to treat young people without their consent. It is also considered an addiction to adult attitudes, thoughts, beliefs, and actions. Maturity is often used to describe all discrimination against youth and is different from Ageism, which is simply prejudice based on age and not specifically against those who are young. It has been suggested that maturity is always present in Western culture, along with a confident view of denying and overriding child subjectivity. According to Fletcher, Adultism has three main expressions throughout society:

- **Attitudinal Adultism:** Personal feelings, assumptions, and beliefs that form a person's attitudes about young people. This is also called Internalized Adultism.
- **Cultural Adultism:** The shared attitudes, including beliefs and customs, promote the assumption that adults are superior to anyone who is not identified as an adult, simply because of their age. This is also called Social Adultism.
- **Structural Adultism:** The normalization and legitimization of historical, cultural, institutional and interpersonal dynamics that routinely advantage adults while producing cumulative and chronic adverse outcomes for young people. This is also referred to as Institutional Adultism.

A study of prevalence among adults by the Crisis Prevention Institute shows that a growing number of local youth organizations are tackling this issue. For example, a local program in Oakland, Calif., describes the impact on adults that "inhibits adolescent development, particularly their self-esteem and self-worth, and their ability to form relationships having positive relationships with loving adults and even considering adults to be ally," on their website.

b. Jeunism

Jeunism (discrimination against older people). This relates to functioning in political, occupational and cultural positions, where the vitality and physical attractiveness that are perceived to be greater in young people are more valued than spiritual, life experiences, and emotional stability are considered in older people. In severe cases, Jeunism can take the form of genophobia, namely fear of parents, fear of contact with them, but also aging, fear of death (Dubanik & Kubacka, 2010).

Jeuism, on the other hand means siding with young people at the expense of their parents, including political views, etc., where it is expected that young people are more worthy and have beauty, physically superior to adults (Fredman, 2007. p. 58).

c. Adultcentricism

In social work, Adulcentrism has been recognized as a potential prerequisite for adults to understand and respond to children. This bias is thought to widen the age gap between children and adults. These differences include language use, communication style, and worldview that can create barriers to overcome. Instead of adults simply sharing their views, the adult center recognizes the inability and inability of young people to truly influence the system of authority created by adults. This creates barriers to effective exercise for children. Adultcentricism is said to be similar to egoism, where people put their views, needs, and personal beliefs together, and nationalism, where people place their own cultural and social beliefs above those of others.

Adultcentrism contributes to the persistent difficulties that institutions face in conducting regular consultations with children about decisions that affect their lives, even after education and policy development on children's rights and participation.

d. Adultocracy

Adultocracy is a social contract that defines "maturity" and "immunity" which places adults in a dominant position over youth, both theoretically and practically.

e. Gerontocracy

Gerontocracy is a form of oligarchy in which the entity is ruled by leaders who are much older than the majority of the adult population. In many political structures, the power of the ruling class accumulates with age, so the oldest is the strongest. Those with the most power do not necessarily have to be informal leadership positions, but often triumph over those in power. By simple definition, a nationalist regime is a society in which the leadership is held by the elders. Although the idea of parenthood exists in many cultures, the gerontocracy has roots in the West as far back as ancient Greece. Plato famously said that "old rules and younger ones follow". An example of ancient Greek nationalism can be seen in the city-state of Sparta, ruled by the Gerousia, a life-serving council of members who were at least 60 years old.

f. Chronocentrism

Chronocentrism is the assumption that a certain period of time (usually the present) is a better, more important, or more important frame of reference than any other time period, either past or future. Perceptions of more positive attributes such as morality, technology, and time-related self-complexity can lead individuals as members of a community to impose their own forms of time on others and avoid similarities that are more homogeneous over time.

Chronocentrism (Greek chrono- meaning "time") was written by the sociologist Jib Fowles in an article in the journal *Futures* in February 1974. Fowles defines cronism as "the belief that time is important and other intervals unimportant". Apart from being used to refer to some basic assumptions about what happened, the present tense is important and the past is irrelevant. at the forefront of history. This term has been used previously in studies of attitudes towards aging in the workplace. Focusing on time: "...looking only at own age group values..." represents a negative trend among young managers. Perceptions of job skills or competencies. More employees than older members." This type of discrimination is a form of Ageism.

Butler describes the word Ageism as "prejudice by one age group against another" (Butler, 1969). The term of Ageism was first defined by Robert Neil Butler, then the concept and definition of Ageism developed over the years. He argues that discrimination by the middle group towards younger and older groups in society is Ageism because they think that the younger and older groups are groups that cannot stand alone and must depend on the middle-aged group, so that the middle age it is responsible for the fate of young and old. Buttler compares the effects of Ageism on the poor due to racism or discrimination based primarily on social type and discusses the intersection between Ageism and different types of discrimination and powerlessness (Butler, 1969). In his later work in 1980, he continued to compare Ageism to sexism and racism (two other conventional "isms", arguing that ageism is represented as attitudes, behaviors, and institutional policies

directed at older adults. Ageism can be positive or negative but tends to increase poor punishment with the help of creating self-satisfying predictions (Butler, 1980).

Erdman Palmore, another researcher on aging, argues that "older adults should be seen as a minority group in society" (Palmore 1978). He has seen the elderly as deprived of the abilities and functions of life, therefore the terms "parent" and "elder" have negative connotative meanings and should be avoided. This is consistent with the idea of language as forming reality and constructing meaning from old age (Nuessel 1982).

A paper by Levy (2001) gives us a clear acknowledgment of the existence of Ageism not only in the way one group treats each other but also as "enemies within". According to him, age discrimination is often self-directed and can be implied. It happens with very little social interaction and our lives. This definition assumes that Ageism has behavioral, attitude, and emotional aspects based on chronological age. This can be overwhelming or terrifying and is the idea that makes up most interactions with older adults. It has been argued that older adults internalize messages of bad age in the course of their lives.

In turn impacts, their view of themselves as well as their view of others in their environment (Levy and Banaji 2002). Any individual who grows up with a history can become a target who will become a victim of age at some point in their life. It is very exclusive to other types of discrimination, which are unlikely to affect everyone in society (Palmore 2001); therefore, the scope and extent of Ageism are enormous (Ayalon, 2014).

2. Impact of Ageism

Ageism has a bad impact on the human social environment. In addition, Ageism is very dangerous for humans, especially the elderly who are often victims of ageism itself. as for the division of the impact of ageism is also included in the understanding of aetiology found by researchers and also the Impact of Ageism can be categorized into several forms of Aetiology analyzed by researchers.

Aetiology is a study that analyzes the cause and effect of a phenomenon or event. Based on the book *Contemporary Perspectives on Ageism*, researchers have the opinion that in ageism there are three levels of cause and effect of age-based discrimination or Ageism. These three divisions are Micro, Meso, and Macro (Ayalon, 2014: 4).

a. Micro-Level

Micro-level of Ageism is any action that is the cause or result of Ageism related to an individual or individual. At this level, the discrimination that occurs is based on the thoughts, emotions and actions taken by an individual (Abrams et al, 2017).

The theoretical approach to analyzing an Ageism in a micro-level is based on 2 theories in psychological research, namely social psychology and development psychology. In the book *Contemporary Perspectives on Ageism*, the researcher formulated several theories included in this Micro level, namely Terror Management: this theory argues that the occurrence of age discrimination in an individual is caused by the understanding that parents function as a reminder of

death and a vulnerability to life that exists in themselves. One's terror management theory provides a salient explanation for the onset of ageism.

According to terror management theory, older adults serve as constant reminders of a person's death and vulnerability. In order to manage the anxiety their presence creates; individuals unconsciously sustain beliefs in a cultural worldview that offers literal or symbolic immortality. By following this cultural point of view, individuals seek to increase their self-esteem, which in turn provides the person with a buffer against death-related anxiety.

These efforts, allow the person to maintain an inner balance despite awareness of one's vulnerability and mortality (Greenberg et al. 1986, 1997). To reduce one's anxiety about the mortality and vulnerability experienced by parents, a person will try to increase their self-esteem in various ways, one of which is discriminating against parents. These efforts could make it possible for a person to alleviate their anxiety about the vulnerability and death that everyone is sure to experience (Greenberg et al, 1986).

The second is social identity theory. This theory argues that the actions taken by someone are usually not only based on their own personal characteristics, but can also be based on the social environment or groups around them. To have a positive self-identity they interact between individuals in groups and other groups well, but social interactions in groups that occur are usually fixated on groups within a certain age, this is what can lead to discrimination based on age (Kite et al. 2002; Tajfel and Turner. 1979).

Next, stereotype embodiment theory. This theory argues that the stereotypes that see parents always have many negative things that are the basis of age discrimination. Negative things that occur in parents include several aspects, including health and productivity in the social environment (Levy et al. 2002, Abrams et al. 2018). Some of the above theories are the basis for the occurrence of age discrimination in parents in the micro-level of ageism

b. Meso-Level

Meso-level of Ageism is the occurrence of age discrimination caused by groups, organizations or other social entities (Abrams et al. 2018). One example that is included in this level of Ageism is the rule of a group in imposing an age limit for accepting new members or the maximum age limit for joining membership in the group. In Meso-Level of Ageism, there are several theories that form the basis of this level, namely: evolutionary theories on group membership, this theory argues that everyone who is in a certain group depends on the welfare of other group members. The social environment that exists in the group allows for cooperation and reciprocity between members (Burnstein et al. 1994).

Second is age segregation, this theory argues that there is a clear separation between young and old in a community group that includes education, work and retirement (Riley, 1994).

The third is the Intergroup Threat Theory which argues that the cause of Ageism is due to hostility towards groups outside their own group's social

environment, this theory was specifically developed to explain Ageism that exists in age divisions in a social community (Abrams 2018).

c. Macro-Level

Macro-Level of Ageism argues that age discrimination can occur in relation to cultural, social and political values. an example is the regulation in a person's pension policy within a certain age range (Abrams et al, 2017: 4). At this level, there are several underlying theories, namely: First is Modernization Theory, this theory argues that technological advances and the process of modernization of society have made parents lose their social status which ultimately causes parents to be associated only with weaknesses and disabilities.

D. Character

According to Jacob Sumardjo, character is one of the main supporting factors in building stories in literary works. These characters not only function to play the story but also play a role in conveying ideas, themes, plot and motives (in Fenanie 2001: 87). Without characters, there can be no novel, because the characters in the novel will control the story in the novel. The characters will express their ideas, describe the theme, create and resolve conflicts in each character way. Not a character who will adapt to the story in the novel. But the characters will create their own stories in literature.

In a novel, characters are created by the researcher who come from the researcher's own imagination, but sometimes the researcher determines the character and thoughts of a character in the novel based on observations of the surrounding environment. The characters, then, are probably the ones that can be

imagined inhabiting a story (Kennedy and Gonia 2007: 73). In addition, the characters created by the researcher are usually described and told directly or indirectly, the point is that the traits inherent in the characters in a literary work can be directly shown clearly through information written in literary works or indirectly which can be observed from the actions taken/ done by the characters themselves.

Based on the description of this research, the researcher examines one of the characters in the novel *of Mice and Men* by John Ernst Steinbeck named Goerge, Lennie and Candy because in the novel *Mice and Men* by John Ernst Steinbeck there is a storyline relationship that can promote Ageism that occurs in the novel. The novel *of Mice and Men* is a novel by John Ernst Steinbeck published in 1937. This novel tells the story of Goerge Milton and Lennie Small, who in fact are 2 workers who move workers' jobs from one place to another in California to the last place called Soledad. There they apply for jobs as field workers and meet an old man with disabilities named Candy. Initially, Goerge and Lennie worked and planned to save from working to buy a piece of land so they could enjoy old age and not have to bother working hard again day and night.

Until one day, accidentally, Candy, a garden cleaner, overhears Goerge and Lennie's dream conversation. Candy, hearing it, immediately offered to help build this dream by giving up her savings to buy a piece of land to make her own farm. Candy, who is the oldest person there, when telling the workers there, immediately received a negative response from the workers because of Candy physical condition and age, of course, this is impossible to happen.

In the novel storyline above, it can be interpreted that Goerge, Lennie, and Candy are victims of Ageism that occurs in the novel. From the characters Goerge, Lennie, and Candy, the researcher chose to analyze the characters Goerge, Lennie, and Candy have very unique characters and stories that lead us to understand how Ageism occurs around us in society and how these characters break society's stigma. Ageism and character. represents Ageism in everyday life and teaches us about how we are able to break the stigma of Ageism and prove that age is not a factor that determines a person's weakness or weakness in physical or mental terms with age clarification Discrimination through the contained qualitative descriptive conversation in the novel.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher provides an analysis of Ageism that occurs in the novel *Mice and Men* by John Ernst Steinbeck. First, the researcher begins to divide the various types of Ageism that occur in one of the main characters in this novel, namely Candy and his dog. Furthermore, the researcher will show a discussion about the bad impact that happened to Candy after getting Ageism. Several important incidents from this novel will be quoted to prove the occurrence of Ageism on Candy and the impact of this discrimination based on the theory put forward by Buttler, namely Ageism, discrimination based on age and all the factors that influence it.

A. The Form of Ageism in the Novel

Ageism is based on the meaning conveyed by Buttler, namely the prejudice given by an age group to other age groups who are younger and older (Butler, 1969: 243), this prejudice considers that a group of people who are old or too young are considered unable play a maximum role in a society, this is because they are considered to have less power in their role for society, which ultimately leads to acts of discrimination from people who are of a productive age to those who are considered to be at an age that is no longer productive. The theory put forward by Butler, Ageism is divided into 6 kinds of descent categories of definition as it happens in society. From the description above, researcher found the form of Ageism and its impact, then divided according to Buttler's category as follow.

1. Jeunism

Jeunism (discrimination against older people). This relates to functioning in political, occupational and cultural positions, where the vitality and physical attractiveness that are perceived to be greater in young people are more valued than spiritual, life experiences and emotional stability are considered in older people. In severe cases, Jeunism can take the form of genophobia, namely fear of parents, fear of contact with them, but also aging, fear of death (Dubanik & Kubacka, 2010).

From this explanation, several actions that lead to discrimination based on age especially Jeunism can be seen in several incidents in the novel of *Mice and Men* and are presented in the following quotations:

"Candy said, 'I ain't much good with on'y one hand. I lost my hand right here on this ranch. That's why they give me a job swampin'." (Chap. 3 p.81).

The incident cited above occurs when Candy explains that he has lost his hands because of an accident he experienced on the farm, so that the situation he is experiencing makes him unable to be useful, which in the end is due to the mercy of his employer. Candy only given a job as a janitor.

Apart from the handicapped condition of his hands, Candy is only given sweeping jobs because he also has an aging age, this can be seen from the following quote:

"The wooden latch raised. The door opened and a tall, stoopshouldered old man came in. He was dressed in blue jeans and he carried a big push broom in his left hand. Behind him came George, and behind George, Lennie." (Chap. 2 p.29).

The above quote describes the physical state that characterized Candy when his first time meet the characters George and Lennie. There it was explained by the author that this Candy is a character who is already old.

Another quote that supports the character Candy is an old character is as follows:

"I don't know" said the old man." (Chap. 2 p.29).

"The old swamper shifted his broom and held it between his elbow and his side while he held out his hand for the can." (Chap. 2 p.30).

"The old swamper looked quickly at him, and then shuffled to the door rubbing his whiskers with his knuckles as he went." (Chap. 2 p.32).

John Steinbeck, the author of this novel, actually wrote the above incident that the Candy is an old man. Although it is not explained in detail how old this character is, readers can understand that this character is indeed old.

From the explanation and quotes above, the researcher can observe the pattern of Ageism experienced by Candy by his boss, Curley who only gives this character a job as a sweeper. Apart from being a disabled person, he is also someone who is old and has no power and strong energy to be able to do other work. This incident is the initial evidence of Ageism based on age experienced by Candy in the story in the novel *of Mice and Men*. The Ageism experienced by this character is in accordance with what is described in the book *Contemporary Perspectives on Ageism* as in the following quote:

“Ageism is manifested as attitudes, behaviours, and institutional practices and policies directed towards older adults. Ageism can be either positive or negative, yet it tends to carry negative consequences by creating self-fulfilling prophecies” (Abrams 1.2).

Ageism or discrimination based on Ages is manifested in several attitudes, behaviors and rules that are made to regulate all behavior of people who are in the old age range. The treatment experienced by Candy who is old can be analyzed as a discriminatory behavior based on the age of this character who is old and disabled, in the other hands, this event also indicates the discrimination that happened as a part of jeunism.

Ageism based on age occurs in another incident in *of Mice and Men*. This incident can be observed when Carlson intimidates and forces Candy to kill his dog who is very old. The old Candy is depicted in the novel as having a dog that is as old as him, as in the following quote:

“The old man came slowly into the room. He had his broom in his hand. And at his heels there walked a dragfooted sheepdog, gray of muzzle, and with pale, blind old eyes.” (Chap. 2 p.36).

Candy owned by a dog is described as being as old as himself, and this dog has many deficiencies due to its very old age.

“The dog struggled lamely to .i the side of the room and lay down, grunting softly into himself and licking his grizzled, moth-eaten coat.” (Chap. 2 p.36).

This can be analyzed from the information contained in this novel that Candy has been keeping this dog for a long time, since when he was a child, as the quote below:

"Yeah. I had 'im ever since he was a pup. God, he was a good sheep dog when he was younger." (Chap. 2 p.37).

From the incident where Candy dog is as old as him, we can analyze that there is an Ageism that occurs, this discrimination is done by George's character who thinks the Candy's dog is a useless, as the researcher can observe in the quote below:

"Carlson said thoughtfully, "Well, looka here, Slim. I been thinkin'. That dog of Candy is so God damn old he can't hardly walk. Stinks like hell, too. Ever' time he comes into the bunk house I can smell him for two, three days. Why'n't you get Candy to shoot his old dog and give him one of the pups to raise up? I can smell that dog a mile away. Got no teeth, damn near blind, can't eat. Candy feeds him milk. He can't chew nothing else" (Chap. 2 p.51).

The above quote occurs in the scene where George's character tells Slim that Candy has an old dog that can't do anything, and George asks Slim to give one of his newborn puppies to replace Candy old dog.

From this incident, researcher tried to analyze that Ageism occurred not only in Candy, but also in his old dog. The old dog was deemed incapable of carrying out activities that dogs generally do on farms, namely herding sheep. George's character assumes that the dog will only become a burden because of his old age and can no longer be productive. If the reader looks closely, there is an implicit message that makes Candy's dog a picture of Candy with all the traits that exist in him, such as being old and almost difficult to carry out all daily activities like normal people.

This analysis is corroborated by other evidence which illustrates to reader that discrimination at this age occurs. The researcher can see the assumption that those who are old are no longer useful to others from the quotation below:

"Well, I can't stand him in here," said Carlson. "That stink hangs around even after he's gone." He walked over with his heavylegged stride and looked down at the dog. "Got no teeth," he said. "He's all stiff with rheumatism. He ain't no good to you, Candy. An' he ain't no good to himself. Why'n't you shoot him, Candy?" (Chap. 3 p.63).

The above quote explains that Carlson's character was shocked to see Candy old and smelly dog, so he concludes that the dog is no longer alive, and suggests Candy to kill it. The quote above reinforces the evidence of Ageism and the assumption in old age which is a very negative connotation in any case, or in other words that old age is an age that is completely useless and cannot be relied on anymore.

In other events that occur in John Steinback's novel *of Mice and Men*, it can be observed and analyzed that there are other events that show Ageism, especially towards old age. The researcher can observe this incident in the final section of chapter 5 as quoted below:

"Slim turned to Candy. "You stay here with her then, Candy. The rest of us better get goin"(Chap. 5 p.131).

The incident in the above quote occurred when Slim gave orders to Candy to stay on at the farm, while other characters such as Slim, George, Curley and others would rush off to give chase to Lennie, because he had killed Curley's wife.

From the above we can see that the other characters are in a hurry to chase Lennie, while Candy is ordered to stay. This incident shows indirect Ageism, because the other characters would rather leave Candy than invite him to pursue him, even though Lennie's character is also closely related to Candy. This is because Candy old character is considered to only add to the burden in the chasing process, because his old age is considered to be no longer able to run fast so that it will only make it difficult for other characters in a hurry. In accordance with the argument presented by Buttler, namely Ageism, a representation of discrimination carried out by a person or group of people at a young age to a person or group of people in a society who is younger or older (Buttler, 1969).

2. Adultcentrism

In the other quotation, it can also be explained about other cases that are still related to Ageism, namely the middle-aged group is responsible for the welfare of the younger and older groups, who are considered dependent (Butler, 1969). As in the excerpt in the book *Contemporary Perspectives on Ageism* by several researcher in the field of age or aging such as Dominic Abrams. PhD, Liili Abuladze MSc, Liat Ayalon and others:

“Butler argued that ageism represents discrimination by the middle-aged group against the younger and older groups in society, because the middle-aged group is responsible for the welfare of the younger and older age groups, which are seen as dependent. He compared the effects of ageism to the negative effects of racism or discrimination based on social class and discussed the intersections between ageism and other forms of discrimination and disempower men” (Abrams 1.2).

Based on the views of Butler described in the book, we can see that Slim's character as a representation of middle-aged people is responsible for Slim's character because he who is old cannot decide for himself what to do. The character Slim himself is described as a character based on the quote below:

"A tall man stood in the doorway. He held a crushed Stetson hat under his arm while he combed his long, black, damp hair straight back. Like the others he wore blue jeans and a short denim jacket. When he had finished combing his hair he moved into the room, and he moved with a majesty only achieved by royalty and master craftsmen. He was a jerkline skinner, the prince of the ranch, capable of driving ten, sixteen, even twenty mules with a single line to the leaders. He was capable of killing a fly on the wheeler's butt with a bull whip without touching the mule. There was a gravity in his manner and a quiet so profound that all talk stopped when he spoke. His authority was so great that his word was taken on any subject, be it politics or love. This was Slim, the jerkline skinner. His hatchet face was ageless. He might have been thirty-five or fifty. His ear heard more than was said to him, and his slow speech had overtones not of thought, but of understanding beyond thought. His hands, large and lean, were as delicate in their action as those of a temple dancer." (Chap. 2 p.49).

The excerpt above explains the physical details and age of the slim character when his first meet the two main characters in this novel, namely George and Lennie. Slim himself is an authoritative character, he always listens to his every word, because in addition to his good physique, he is included in the middle age group and is in the productive age of thirty-five or fifty and is considered more responsible for older people. So that every command and word of the Slim character will definitely be followed by the Candy.

The dignity and influence of Slim as a middle age who is responsible for the fate of old age, namely the character Candy, can be found again in the quote below:

"The skinner had been studying the old dog with his calm eyes. "Yeah," he said. "You can have a pup if you want to." He seemed to shake himself free for speech. "Carl's right, Candy. That dog ain't no good to himself. I wish somebody'd shoot me if I get old an' a cripple". (Chap. 3 p.64).

This incident on Slim's response to a suggestion from another character in the novel *Mice and Men* who suggests shooting his old dog Candy dead. To prove that the middle age represented by Slim in determining the fate of old age represented by Candy, the researcher can see in the next quote, namely:

"Candy looked helplessly at him, for Slim's opinions were law. "Maybe it'd hurt him," hesuggested. "I don't mind takin' care of him."." (Chap. 3 p.64).

In this quote, the researcher can see that Candy can only surrender to Slim's decision, because according to Candy who is old, the decision from slim is a decision that determines his fate. From this explanation, the researcher can analyze that this incident is very illustrative of the argument that middle age can determine the fate of the elderly because they think they can no longer attempt to determine their own destiny.

Even in the next incident, the researcher sees that Candy oldest character from the other characters in the novel *Mice and Men* really cannot determine his own destiny. He just depends on the other people's decisions. This can be observed from the following quotation:

"Candy looked for help from face to face." (Chap. 3 p.65).

From the above quote it is emphasized again that the old character Candy just make hope that someone will help him in his efforts to protect his dog from execution, because his own decisions will not be considered by other characters.

In the next quote, it is explained again the continuation of Candy helplessness:

"Candy looked a long time at Slim to try to find some reversal. And Slim gave him none. At last Candy said softly and hopelessly, "Awright--take 'im." He did not look down at the dog at all. He lay back on his bunk and crossed his arms behind his head and stared at the ceiling." (Chap. 3 p.65).

The above quote explains that Candy finally gave up because he could no longer argue to keep his dog from execution. Because the arguments of an old man will not be heard by those who are young, especially the character Slim. This quote is also evidence of the Ageism theory which assumes that middle age can no longer determine his own path of life and everything he has.

From the quotation and explanation above, the researcher found that this event similar as Adultcentrism because this discrimination deals with egoism, where people put their views, needs, and personal beliefs together, and nationalism, where people place their own cultural and social beliefs above those of others.

Furthermore, another indication of ageism in the writing the novel *of Mice and Men* by John Steinbeck can be observed in detail about the various terms used by the author in writing this story, especially the character Candy. Candy, which has been explained from the start that he is an old man, can be seen again in the quote below:

"The wooden latch raised. The door opened and a tall, stoop shouldered old man came in. He was dressed in blue jeans and he carried a big push broom in his left hand. Behind him came George, and behind George, Lennie." (Chap. 2 p.29).

In detailed observation through several writings explaining Candy in his conversations with other characters as well as in explaining stories that are already in the novel. The researcher see that the author of the novel *of Mice and Men* prefers to write the character Candy in the term "Old Man" rather than written with the name "Candy". The researcher proves this statement with some evidence of the quotation below:

"The old swamper shifted his broom and held it between his elbow and his side while he held out his hand for the can." (Chap. 2 p.30).

"The old swamper looked quickly at him, and then shuffled to the door rubbing his whiskers with his knuckles as he went." (Chap. 2 p.32).

"The old man came slowly into the room. He had his broom in his hand. And at his heels there walked a dragfooted sheepdog, gray of muzzle, and with pale, blind old eyes." (Chap. 2 p.36).

"The old man put the yellow can in his pocket," (Chap. 2 p.30).

"The old man came slowly into the room." (Chap. 2 p.36).

"The old man looked uneasily from George to Lennie," (Chap. 2 p.37).

"The old man looked cautiously at the door to make sure no one was listening." (Chap. 2 p.39).

"The old man was reassured." (Chap. 2 p.41).

"The old man moved toward the door, and his ancient dog lifted is head and peered about, and then got painfully to his feet to follow." (Chap. 2 p.42).

The above quote describes the conditions of events that occur in the novel. All the events quoted are related to the main character Candy, when the researcher look closely, the researcher see a very unique characteristic of the term writing style.

"The boss was expecting' you last night," the old man said." (Chap. 2 p.29).

"I don't know" said the old man." (Chap. 2 p.29).

"The old man said, "I guess the boss'll be out here in a minute"." (Chap. 2 p.31).

Some of these quotes describe events in the novel of *Mice and Men* when Candy talks to several other characters in the novel. From some of the quotes above, when the researcher observe carefully about all the events and incidents related to the Candy and the pattern of writing the terms of this character, the researcher see real evidence that the author uses the term "Old Man" more than writing the name "Candy" as a character written in a novel of *Mice and Men*.

Based on the theory of Ageism as explained a little in the Theoretical Framework on Micro Level Theories of Ageism, especially on The Stereotype Content Model which explains that groups of people are commonly classified by varying levels of warmth and competence. Older adults for example, are commonly perceived as being warm but incompetent. These perceptions lead to feelings of pity and sympathy and less so to feelings of envy (Cuddy and Fiske, 2002).

The writing model and pattern used by John Steinbeck in writing Candy is also included in the age-based discrimination which falls into the above category, in which Candy is written more prominently as "Old Man" because it is influenced by stereotypes that have been formed in the writing community this novel. This can be explained in more detail about the patterns that can be formed at various levels

such as Micro-Level, Meso-Level, Macro-Level in further research based on Theory of Ageism so that the researcher sees in detail how this discrimination can occur, who can it be victims of this Ageism as well as some of the impacts that age-based discrimination can have, or Ageism.

B. The Impact of Ageism on Aeteology

The existence of evidence from Ageism experienced by the main characters in the novel *of Mice and Men* shows that several events in the story in this novel that show patterns of Ageism can be further analyzed by determining the level of Ageism that occurs. In the following discussion, the researcher explains how the form of Ageism occurs in the events experienced by Candy, as well as how the Ageism that occurs is included in the Micro-level, Meso-level or Macro level.

Impact of Ageism itself is divided into 3 different Aetiology: First is a Micro-level which is more focused on individuals who are victims of Ageism based on the thoughts, emotions, and actions that they do. The second is Meso-Level, in this level everything related to Ageism is more focused on groups, organizations, or other entities in the social environment such as Ageism that occurs in the work environment or Ageism that occurs in health care services. The third is Macro-Level, in this level Ageism that occurs is related to cultural, social and political values, for example, is the regulation in a person's retired policy within a certain age range (Abrams et al, 2017).

1. Ageism on Aeteology

In the research on Ageism in this novel, the researcher observes various incidents and events that prove the existence of Ageism experienced by Candy. Discrimination experienced by this character of course raises various responses that arise as a result of the Ageism on Candy. The impact that the researcher observes to prove how dangerous this Ageism is compared to Ageism that occurs based on other factors such as that which occurs in discrimination on sex, race and others.

To describe some impact of Ageism that happened to Candy after his experienced some Ageism because of his old age, the researcher divided into several sections. First, the negative impact that happened to Candy can be seen from the quote below which describes George's conversation with Candy when he learned that there was a mysterious can on his bed:

"George stepped over and threw his blankets do on the burlap sack of straw that was a mattress. He looked into his box shelf and then picked a small yellow can from it. "Say. What the hell's this". (Chap. 2 p.29).

The above quote shows that George's younger character snaps using harsh language at Candy as oldest character, this seemingly harsh language can indicate a loss of respect for older people as a result of Ageism experienced by Candy because he is a older than Goerge who are considered helpless whatsoever and are always wrong when doing tasks due to the factor of his age. The supporting factors for this statement can be seen again in the following quotation:

"Then how come he got graybacks?" George working up a slow anger." (Chap. 2 p.30).

This quote tells of a later incident when George's character begins to get angry with Candy because he thinks that the old man gave them a bed full of fleas, and thinks Candy is incompetent in his job as a sweeper. In the next quote the researcher see that the character Candy just can patiently explain what happened without being able to fight back to the character George even though he was already scolded by this character.

"Tell you what," said the old swamper. "This here blacksmith - name of Whitey - was the kind of guy that would put that stuff around even if there weren't no bugs - just to make sure, see? Tell you what he used to do - At meals he'd peel his boil' potatoes, an' he'd take out ever' little spot, no matter what kind, before he'd eat it. And if there was a red splotch on an egg, he'd scrape it off. Finally quit about the food. That's the kinda guy he was - clean. Used ta dress up Sundays even when he wasn't going no place, put on a necktie even, and then set in the bunk house"." (Chap. 2 p.30).

Based on some of the quotes above the researcher observe the impact that Candy felt when he could only patiently explain and give in to the bad treatment done by the other characters, this also indicates the helplessness of Candy caused by old age. This helplessness is in accordance with Butler's statement that Ageism can be in the form of a statement that parents can only depend on various decisions and actions of young or productive people because the middle-aged group is responsible for the welfare of the younger and older age groups, which are seen as dependent (Butler, 1969). What follows is based on the quotation below:

"I ain't so sure," said George skeptically. "What did you say he quit for?"" (Chap. 2p.30).

This incident illustrates that the distrust of George's character regarding the detailed explanation of Candy which the researcher analyze is that this incident shows an Ageism based on the words of this old character which George could not really believe. Based on the basis of the Ageism theory that has been mentioned above, and its relationship with Candy helplessness in the novel *of Mice and Men*, the researcher sees the further evidence found in this novel, namely:

"Candy looked about unhappily. "No," he said softly. "No, I couldn't do that. I had 'im too long." (Chap.3 p.64).

"Candy looked helplessly at him, for Slim's opinions were law. "Maybe it'd hurt him," he suggested. "I don't mind takin' care of him". (Chap.3 p.64).

"Candy said, "Maybe tomorra. Le's wait till tomorra". (Chap.3 p.67).

This quote describes some of Candy attempts to keep his Dog from being execution by Carlson. With all the efforts of the old man to give his opinion on the dog he has cared for a long time, all the opinions he conveyed still could not convince another character who wanted to execution his dog. Candy helplessness is emphasized in a later quote:

"Candy looked a long time at Slim to try to find some reversal. And Slim gave him none. At last Candy said softly and hopelessly, "Awright--take 'im." He did not look down at the dog at all. He lay back on his bunk and crossed his arms behind his head and stared at the ceiling." (Chap. 3 p.65).

As explained in the initial quote, finally Candy just surrenders to the decisions of other characters who want the dog's execution. This corroborates the researcher analysis of the impact of Ageism which is shown by not hearing Candy

opinion by other characters, so that he just surrenders and can do nothing to protect his dog. In other words, Candy's helplessness and hopelessness is one of the impacts of discrimination from age or Ageism which causes no recognition by other characters to the words conveyed by Candy.

Another impact of Ageism can then be seen and observed from other incidents written in this novel *of Mice and Men*, namely "Despair in life", things that can happen when someone has reached old age, this incident is:

"He seemed to shake himself free for speech. "Carl's right, Candy. That dog ain't no good to himself. I wisht somebody'd shoot me if I get old an' a cripple." (Chap. 3 p.64).

The above quote was uttered by Slim's character when he convinced Candy that old age is a time when Candy just surrenders and can't do anything anymore, and the only solution is execution. This statement is a very unique incident, because this statement was uttered by Slim's character, which is a character that is in the productive age of humans as the researcher has analyzed in the previous sub-chapter. What the character Slim says is the result of his analysis in the old life of someone who is very useless, which he can observe from the life experienced by the characters Candy and his Dog.

Based on this quote we can also see an impact of Ageism, which forms a belief in other younger characters that old age is an age that has a negative stigma to deal with, which in the end only creates a hopelessness in one's life to face old age later. This is in accordance with the Micro-Level theories to explain the origin

of the emergence of Ageism, especially in Terror Management Theory. Terror Management Theory states that old age is a picture of death and the vulnerability of one's life which is an example for young people to see themselves when they have entered old age (Greenberg et al. 1986, 1997). An illustration of this theory can be seen from the character Slim who represents a young age in looking at the life of the old character represented by Candy.

“Terror Management Theory provides a prominent explanation for the occurrence of ageism. According to terror management theory, older adults serve as a constant reminder of one’s mortality and vulnerability. In order to manage the anxiety that their presence produces, individuals unconsciously sustain faith in cultural worldviews that offer literal or symbolic immortality. By adhering to these cultural worldviews, individuals attempt to increase their self-esteem which in turn provides or the person a buffer against death- related anxiety. These efforts, allow the person to maintain relative equanimity despite awareness of one’s vulnerability and mortality.” (Contemporary Perspectives on Ageism 1.4.)

As previously explained about slim's despair in facing his old age, the researcher also see that the slim outlook also affects Candy despair, which is written in the following quote:

“When they can me here I wisht somebody'd shoot me.” (Chap.3 p.83).

The above quote describes Candy hoping to be shot by someone after he is fired from the ranch. This again proves an impact of Ageism in the form of hopelessness about a person's future when they are old. Even worse, this impact is not only felt by the victims of this discrimination, but also by others around them who are young, such as Slim who already has a negative outlook on the future when he gets old.

Further evidence of the impact that Ageism can have is a fear of old age. This fear is also closely related to the loss of hope from a person when he enters old age. Some of the fears caused by this Ageism can be seen in the following quotations:

"Candy sat on the edge of his bunk. He scratched the stump of his wrist nervously. "I got hurt four year ago," he said. "They'll can me purty soon. Jus' as soon as I can't swamp out no bunk houses they'll put me on the county. " (Chap. 3, p.82).

The above conversation quote describes Candy views on his fear of the following days. Discrimination caused by his old age caused an impact of fear that emerged in Candy, namely about his fear of being fired because an accident he had experienced coupled with the fact that his old age would cause him to be fired because he could no longer do his job as a sweeper. Then, the quote above is evidence from the analysis which states that the negative impact of this Ageism is the emergence of a fear in the victim of Ageism.

Based on the impact of Candy fear caused by the discrimination his experienced, it raises a factor in other aspects of Ageism, namely the middle-aged group is responsible for the welfare of the younger and older age groups, which are seen as dependent (Butler 1969) as in the quote in under:

"Candy sat on the edge of his bunk. He scratched the stump of his wrist nervously. "I got hurt four year ago," he said. "They'll can me purty soon. Jus' as soon as I can't swamp out no bunk houses they'll put me on the county. Maybe if I give you guys my money, you'll let me hoe in the garden even after I ain't no good at it. An' I'll wash dishes an' little chicken stuff like that. But I'll be on our own place, an' I'll be let to work on our own place." He said miserably, "You seen what they done to my dog tonight? They say he wasn't no good to himself nor nobody else. When they can me here I wisht somebody'd shoot me. But they won't do nothing like that. I won't have no place to go, an' I can't get no more jobs. I'll have thirty dollars more comin', time you guys is ready to quit." (Chap. 3 p.82-83).

This incident explains the helplessness in Candy as a person who is a victim of the Ageism he has experienced while working on the farm. From all the bad things that he experienced, then Candy conveyed his hopes to George and Lennie so that he could join them both in saving and buying their own land. Candy wish to join George and Lennie is supported by the quote below:

"Tell you what-" He leaned forward eagerly. "S'pose I went in with you guys. Tha's three hunderd an' fifty bucks I'd put in. I ain't much good, but I could cook and tend the chickens and hoe the garden some. How'd that be?". (Chap. 3 p.82-83).

This quote explains Candy intention to volunteer all his means and savings to join George and Lennie. From the two quotes above, the researcher analyzes that the impact of Ageism that arises in Candy is the fear and helplessness his experiences to face his future. Therefore, he chose to offer everything he had to join forces and hang the rest of his life on George and Lennie who were both productive and younger than Cand. Even this old man offers a will when he's dead to persuade the two of them to invite Candy to live with them one day.

"Candy interrupted him, "I'd make a will an' leave my share to you guys in case I kick off, 'cause I ain't got no relatives nor nothing. You guys got any money? Maybe we could do her right now?" (Chap.3 p.82).

Furthermore, other events that show the impact of Ageism that occur in John Ernst Steinbeck's novel *of Mice and Men* can be analyzed from the following quotations:

"George still stared at Curley's wife. "Lennie never done it in meanness," he said "All thetime he done bad things, but he never done one of 'em mean." He straightened up and

looked back at Candy. "Now listen. We gotta tell the guys. They got to bring him in, I guess. They ain't no way out. Maybe they won't hurt'im." He said sharply, "I ain't gonna let 'em hurt Lennie. Now you listen. The guys might think I was in on it. I'm gonna go in the bunk house. Then in a minute you come out and tell the guys about her, and I'll come along and make like I never seen her. Will you do that? So the guys won't think I was in on it" (Chap.5 p.127).

"O.K. Give me a couple minutes then, and you come runnin' out an' tell like you jus' found her. I'm going now." George turned and went quickly out of the barn." (Chap. 5 p.127).

The above quote describes the discovery of the corpse of Curley's wife who was killed by Lennie, and this conversation takes place between George and Candy who are at the crime scene. From this quote the researcher see that George gave orders to Candy to lie to the other characters that George had been there before to avoid suspicion of other characters because of George and Lennie's very close relationship, then Candy gave his opinion about George's idea as in below:

"Candy said, "Sure, George. Sure I'll do that". (Chap. 5 p.127).

From the answer Candy gave George, the researcher see that the old man could only agree with what George said, without being able to give the slightest rebuttal to George's statement, even though he knew that the idea was an idea for a crime. The researcher analyzes this incident as a form of the impact of Ageism experienced by Candy. The researcher observes this impact in the form of Candy helplessness in giving all views of the problems they are facing. In contrast to the events that have been explained earlier, Candy is still trying to give his opinion on the various problems that are being faced. However, in the present case, he no longer dared to give an opinion on what he wanted to do. What Candy is doing now

is the result of his frequent rejection of all the opinions he gave before, until finally it creates a helplessness in the old man's life to give an opinion in all the conditions he is facing.

From a different point of view based on the above quote, the researcher found that Candy was not only discriminated against by George, but also by other characters. This Ageism occurs implicitly in the incident after George left Candy with the corpse of Curley's wife as contained in the following quote:

"O.K. Give me a couple minutes then, and you come runnin' out an' tell like you jus' found her. I'm going now." George turned and went quickly out of the barn." (Chap. 5 p.127).

"Old Candy watched him go. He looked helplessly back at Curley's wife, and gradually his sorrow and his anger grew into words." (Chap. 5 p.127).

"Outside the noise of the game stopped. There was a rise of voices in question, a drum of running feet and the men burst into the barn. Slim and Carlson and young Whit and Curley, and Crooks keeping back out of attention range. Candy came after them, and last of all came George. George had put on his blue denim coat and buttoned it, and his black hat was pulled down low over his eyes. The men raced around the last stall. Their eyes found Curley's wife in the gloom, they stopped and stood still and looked." (Chap. 5 p.128).

"Then Slim went quietly over to her, and he felt her wrist. One lean finger touched her cheek, and then his hand went under her slightly twisted neck and his fingers explored her neck. When he stood up the men crowded near and the spell was broken." (Chap. 5 p.128-129).

"Curley came suddenly to life. "I know who done it," he cried. "That big son-of-a-bitch done it. I know he done it. Why-ever'body else was out there playin' horseshoes." He worked himself into a fury. "I'm gonna get him. I'm going for my shotgun. I'll kill the big son-of-a-bitch myself. I'll shoot 'im in the guts. Come on, you guys." He ran furiously out of the barn. Carlson said, "I'll get my Luger," and he ran out too." (Chap. 5 p.129).

"Slim turned quietly to George. "I guess Lennie done it, all right," he said. "Her neck's bust. Lennie coulda did that." (Chap. 5 p.129).

From the many quotes above that explain the events after George left Candy with the corpse of Curley's wife, the researcher know that all the characters involved

in this incident when they saw Curley's wife who was lifeless and immediately gave the accusation that Lennie killed Curley's wife. The accusations made by several characters who were involved in this incident did not lead to Candy, even though Candy was the first to find this body, while George's character had to create a scenario for lies so that he was not known that he had seen Curley's wife's body before.

This irregularity implies that it is impossible for all the characters there to accuse Candy because he is an old person who is considered unable to commit such atrocities, this has led to the assumption that Candy old character is considered weak and does not have any power to do things. which was unusual because of his vulnerability as an old person. This analysis and explanation can prove that in one event in the novel, there can be two Ageism experienced by Candy, which was done by George when he first met Candy and the second when other characters thought that Candy was unable to do things that are currently happened because of his old age.

Another negative effect of the discrimination experienced by Candy is related to a feeling of helplessness, which can be observed and analyzed from the quotation below:

"He paused in relish of the memory. "After that the guys went into Soledad and raised hell, didn't go in there. I ain't got the poop no more". (Chap. 2 p.32).

This conversation occurs between Candy and George when he explains about the figure of their boss, then Candy also explains what activities they do when Christmas comes. The old Candy felt that he was no longer able to participate in all

the activities that his friends were doing because he was old and didn't have the energy to do it.

From this incident, it can be observed that Candy actually shows his helplessness in the easiest way. This can also be caused by a side effect of too frequent discrimination he experiences from the people around him, so that the desire and desire that is in him to do fun activities he has eliminated from his life.

2. Micro-Level

At this level, the researcher does on the incidence of Ageism that occurs in the novel *of Mice and Men* is more focused on expressing the thoughts, emotions and actions of an individual who is in direct contact with Ageism, whether this individual is a victim or a person who discriminates. From the results of the analysis carried out in (B.1), the researcher sees that one of the incidents of Ageism that occurred was Candy when he explained about his old condition and had a defect in his wrist, as quoted below:

"Candy said, "I ain't much good with on'y one hand. I lost my hand right here on this ranch. That's why they give me a job swampin'." (Chap. 3 p.81).

After analyzing and observing the events listed in the above quotation, the researcher found that the statement of the Candy indicated an expression of emotions and thoughts made by Candy to other characters in the novel *of Mice and Men*, in which he explained the feelings he felt as parents with physical disabilities who can no longer carry out many daily activities. From the quote above, the researcher knows that Ageism that occurs is included in the micro-Level of

Ageism as evidenced by the expression of emotions carried out by an individual, namely the Candy. The researcher finds Ageism on the Micro scale again in the

next quotation, namely:

"Carlson said thoughtfully, "Well, looka here, Slim. I been thinkin'. That dog of Candy isso God damn old he can't hardly walk. Stinks like hell, too. Ever' time he comes into the bunk house I can smell him for two, three days. Why'n't you get Candy to shoot his old dog and give him one of the pups to raise up? I can smell that dog a mile away. Got no teeth, damn near blind, can't eat. Candy feeds him milk. He can't chew nothing else." (Chap. 2 p.51).

The main focus of the above quote is on the action that was done by Carlson's character, namely discriminating against Candy's dog. From this quote the researcher analyzes the existence of a form of Ageism that occurs at the Micro level, namely the existence of an action that is brought up by the individual directly, as well as the expression of feelings that Carlson's character feels about what he feels in an old and smelly candy dog, and then, he expresses those feelings in a bid to seek support for Slim. The researcher proves this event as part of the Micro-level of Ageism. The researcher proves the above statement again with the next quote, namely:

"Well, I can't stand him in here," said Carlson. "That stink hangs around even after he's gone." He walked over with his heavy legged stride and looked down at the dog. "Got no teeth," he said. "He's all stiff with rheumatism. He ain't no good to you, Candy. An' he ain't no good to himself. Why'n't you shoot him, Candy?" (Chap. 3 p.63).

In this quote, the researcher learns about an action taken by the character Carlson who tried to intimidate Candy into killing his dog. This expression also describes the expression of individual feelings that Carlson represented when he told Candy to shoot his dog.

"Why'n't you shoot him, Candy?" (Chap. 3 p.63).

The two quotes above can be observed and analyzed as a whole Micro-Level of Ageism, where the description of feelings, emotions and actions that exist at this level is clearly shown by John Steinbeck as the author of this novel. The researcher looks in more detail about the Micro-Level of Ageism, the researcher sees a more specific pattern as the Terror Management Theory which is depicted in the quote above. Terror management Theory argues that ageism that occurs in the elderly serves as an example of a reminder of death and vulnerability in a person.

Based on the branching of chapters in this Micro-level, the previous quote about the statement made by Carlson is an action and emotional expression of an individual represented by Carlson as a form of fear and vulnerability from Carlson in facing the old age he will face. In the narrative delivered by Carlson, he already has a view of the vulnerability experienced by parents, based on the narrative he conveyed in the quote below:

"Well, I can't stand him in here," said Carlson. "That stink hangs around even after he's gone." He walked over with his heavy legged stride and looked down at the dog. "Got no teeth," he said. "He's all stiff with rheumatism. He ain't no good to you, Candy. An' he ain't no good to himself. Why'n't you shoot him, Candy?" (Chap. 3 p.63).

Based on the explanation above, the researcher observes and analyze each level of Ageism which has its respective fields of explanation and sub-chapters, but for further analysis and observation the researcher continues to the next research on Ageism. The researcher finds incidents of Ageism belonging to the Micro-Level of Ageism in other cases, such as the quote below:

"Candy looked about unhappily. "No," he said softly. "No, I couldn't do that. I had'im too long." (Chap.3 p.64).

In the quote above, the researcher analyze it based on the thoughts and emotions felt by Candy, who thinks that he can't carry out activities as usual carried out by her friends. The thoughts and emotions conveyed by Candy are a reflection of Ageism he experiences from various other individuals who give birth to a thought for himself that is considered old and weak. This quote corresponds to the section on the Micro-Level which reflects the thoughts and emotions of an individual who is caused by the Ageism their receiving.

Furthermore, besides the researcher analyze the form of Ageism from the perspective of the victim, we can also observe various individuals who are indirectly related to an Ageism that occurs this. The researcher observes in the following quotation:

*"He seemed to shake himself free for speech. "Carl's right, Candy. That dog ain't no good to himself. I wisht somebody'd shoot me if I get old an' a cripple."
(Chap. 3 p.64).*

This quote is taken from Slim's statement who gave his opinion on the incident when each character intimidated Candy into agreeing to have his dog killed, because the dog was old. As the researcher has discussed in the previous discussion that Slim is a character that represents youth or productive age, the researcher observes in the incident in the quote above that Slim also felt an effect of Ageism experienced by one of his friends in his environment, which eventually caused a thought from Slim who argues that old age is an age that is really helpless, even for himself. From the explanation of the above quotation the researcher analyze that the actual opinion expressed by Slim belongs to the Micro-Level of Ageism.

When the researcher look in more detail the micro-level of Ageism, the researcher find a theory about Terror Management which reveals that in Ageism it is depicted that old age is a picture of a reminder of someone's death and vulnerability when they are in old age (Abrams et al., 2017: 4). With the existence of this sub chapter of Micro-Level of Ageism, the slim statement is clearly a true picture of the terror management theory shown by the author of this novel in the form of Slim's thoughts about the old life he will experience, and of course as a reminder of the death that will be approach him in old age.

Then, from the statement that Slim delivered to Candy as explained in the previous quote, it was stated that what Slim said was a Ageism that he did and created a thought for Candy as the person who experienced the Ageism. The researcher thoughts that Candy perceives as a result of Slim's Ageism can be seen from the following quote:

"He said miserably, "You seen what they done to my dog tonight? They say he wasn't no good to himself nor nobody else. When they can me here I wisht somebody'd shoot me. Butthey won't do nothing like that. I won't have no place to go, an' I can't get no more jobs. I'llhave thirty dollars more comin', time you guys is ready to quit". "(Chap.3 p.83).

From the quote above, the researcher gives the evidence that there are Ageism that leads to individual thoughts and emotions that Candy feels as a person who is a victim of Ageism. This is what led to the thought of Candy who felt that he was no longer useful when he was fired from his job on the farm. The feeling of helplessness felt by Candy is shown by the helplessness of this character in his efforts to save his old dog, in addition to his fear of going through the rest of his life. All statements resulting from discussion regarding the above quotations show

a characteristic possessed by the Micro-level of Ageism which is a representation of Ageism committed or experienced by an individual. Furthermore, the researcher still finds an example of Ageism at the Micro level in the following statement:

"George stepped over and threw his blankets do on the burlap sack of straw that was a mattress. He looked into his box shelf and then picked a small yellow can from it. "Say. What the hell's this". " (Chap. 2 p.29).

"Then how come he got graybacks?" George working up a slow anger." (Chap. 2 p.30).

In the discussion and analysis that has been carried out in (B.1), the researcher finds out that this statement is an Ageism which shows doubts about all statements made by people belonging to the old age group. The quote above shows us an example of Ageism in thoughts, emotions and actions by an individual. The researcher thought of Ageism that occurs is illustrated in the form of George's distrust of everything that Candy, who is an old man, says. The researcher see all the explanations given by Candy to George in the following quote:

"Tell you what," said the old swamper. "This here blacksmith - name of Whitey - was thekind of guy that would put that stuff around even if there wasn't bugs - just to make sure, see? Tell you what he used to do - At meals he'd peel his boil' potatoes, an' he'd take out ever' little spot, no matter what kind, before he'd eat it. And if there was a red splotch on an egg, he'd scrape it off. Finally quit about the food. That's the kinda guy he was - clean. Used ta dress up Sundays even when he wasn't going no place, put on a necktie even, and then set in the bunk house". (Chap. 2 p.30).

The emotion depicting from the above quote is shown by George's anger which is represented by saying harsh words such as "what the hell is this".

Meanwhile, in action depicted in the scene when George lifted and looked under his mattress as a form of disbelief at all statements made by Candy, as the researcher see in the following quote:

“George lifted his tick and looked underneath it, He leaned over and inspected the sacking closely.” (Chap. 2 p.31).

Based on the analysis of the quote above, the researcher finds several elements such as thoughts, emotions and actions that are described in the above quote. These three elements are the characteristics of the Micro-level of Ageism, that the researcher conclude the quotations researcher have analyzed above are part of the micro-level of Ageism.

From all the analysis, the researcher has done on the quotation which shows the evidence as a Micro-level of Ageism, the researcher finds one more incident in novel *of Mice and Men* as another evidence of Ageism at this level. The evidence that shows the occurrence of discrimination at this level can be analyzed from the quotation below:

“He paused in relish of the memory. "After that the guys went into Soledad and raised hell, ~~dh~~go in there. I ain't got the poop no more".” (Chap. 2 p.32).

Based on the previous discussion, the researcher understood that this incident is a thought from Candy which is based on several incidents of Ageism that he experienced. From this quote, the researcher analyze that this quote belongs to a thought about Ageism. The researcher sees this from Candy saying that he can no longer join in an activity because he no longer has the energy to do that activity.

The researcher analyzes and conclude the quote above is a thought related to Ageism, in other words, this Ageism is classified as a Micro-level of Ageism.

3. Meso Level

After previously analyzing the Micro-level which is related to the thoughts and actions of an individual with regard to Ageism, the researcher moves on to another level that exists in Ageism, namely Meso-Level of Ageism. Meso-level of Ageism is the level of Ageism associated with certain groups, organizations or entities other than individuals (Abrams et al, 2017). Ageism that occurs at this level is influenced by an entity that is larger than certain individuals, such as an easy example is the workplace, where ageism affects a group to determine the productive age at work or the age that is classified as no longer productive for work or commonly referred to as retirement.

After conducting in-depth observations and analysis, the researchers found several incidents of Ageism that can be said to belong to Meso-Level of Ageism. Some of these occurrences the researcher observes from several quotes like the ones below:

"Candy looked helplessly at him, for Slim's opinions were law "Maybe it'd hurt him," he ~~said~~ "I don't mind takin' care of him."." (Chap. 3 p.64).

When the researcher looks back at the analysis that have done before, it can be understood that this incident is an event where Candy is no longer able to defend his dog which will be killed by other characters in the novel. The decision to kill

Candy dog is a collective decision agreed upon by almost all of Candy's friend on the farm:

"Candy looked for help from face to face." (Chap. 3 p.65).

From the quote above, the researcher proves that the decision to kill Candy dog was an agreement that was agreed by a member of the group of workers on the farm. Candy could only look at each member in the hope that some of them would support him to save his dog. It can be understood that the decision of Candy's friend to kill his dog as an act that represents of Ageism that is not only carried out by individuals, but this decision is agreed upon by the group. From this analysis, the researcher classifies these incidents into a level of Ageism called Meso-level of Ageism, this can be proven that the incidents of Ageism that occur are committed by more than one individual and agreed upon by a particular group or entity.

This analysis is reinforced by the decision of the Candy who can no longer defend his dog and just surrender to the agreed group decision. It is reflected on this statement in the following quote:

"Candy looked a long time at Slim to try to find some reversal. And Slim gave him none. At last Candy said softly and hopelessly, "Awright--take 'im." He did not look down at the dog at all. He lay back on his bunk and crossed his arms behind his head and stared at the ceiling." (Chap. 3 p.65).

The next event that the researcher analyze is in the following sentence:

"Tell you what-" He leaned forward eagerly. "S'pose I went in with you guys. Tha's three hunderd an' fifty bucks I'd put in. I ain't much good, but I could cook and tend the chickens and hoe the garde dlan some. How'd that be?" (Chap. 3 p.82-83).

From this quote, the researcher has analyzed it in terms of the impact of Ageism in the main character Candy, in which this character is persuading George and Lennie to involve him in their future plans. From this incident, the researcher gets the point that Candy is very dependent on his friends' decisions in determining his future life because he feels hopeless and can no longer determine his future.

After observe in detail about the previous explanation, the researcher find that this incident is a representation of Meso-Level of Ageism which is proven by the dependence of Candy's future on George and Lennie's group. However, the researcher look in more detail about Meso-Level of Ageism, the researcher find a theory that is included in it, namely Evaluationary Theories on Group Membership.

Evaluationary Theories on Group Membership is a theory in Meso-Level which assumes that some people in a member of a group depend on their welfare for the welfare of other members in the group (Abrams et al, 2017). The researcher returns to the analysis of the quotes mentioned above, Candy tries to find his life's welfare in the future depending on the welfare that George and Lennie's group will achieve. From this analysis the researcher concludes that the events in the quotation above are included in the Meso-Level Ageism which focuses primarily on Evaluationary Theories on Group Membership. The researcher strengthens this evidence again with a conversation quote depicting Candy really trying to persuade George and Lennie's group to accept him to be a part of the group, so the future of Candy can be more prosperous. The citation in question can be seen as below:

"Candy interrupted him, "I'd make a will an' leave my share to you guys in case I kick off, 'cause I ain't got no relatives nor nothing. You guys got any money? Maybe we could do her right now?" (Chap. 3 p.82).

After the researcher analyzed the events that became evidence of Evolutionary Theories on Group Membership, the researchers found other evidence from Meso-level of Ageism that focuses on Evolutionary Theories on Group Membership. The researcher observes this incident in the following conversation excerpt:

"George still stared at Curley's wife. "Lennie never done it in meanness," he said "All the time he done bad things, but he never done one of 'em mean." He straightened up and looked back at Candy. "Now listen. We gotta tell the guys. They got to bring him in, I guess. They ain't no way out. Maybe they won't hurt'im." He said sharply, "I ain't gonna let 'em hurt Lennie. Now you listen. The guys might think I was in on it. I'm gonna go in the bunkhouse. Then in a minute you come out and tell the guys about her, and I'll come along and make like I never seen her. Will you do that? So the guys won't think I was in on it" (Chap.5 p.127).

The above conversation describes a plan that Candy and George agreed to in an attempt to hide the fact that George was at the exact location where Lennie killed Curley's wife. The conversation above can be categorized as Ageism based on the evidence that the researcher analyzed in the previous discussion. After the conversation above, the researcher proves it as an incidence of Ageism experienced by Candy, the researcher analyzes in more detail to determine Ageism, including in the Micro-level, Meso-level or Macro level of Ageism.

Based on the time when the Ageism incident occurred above, the researcher sees that this conversation took place almost at the end of the story after the researcher previously knew that Candy wanted to join George and Lennie's group, whereas this incident occurred when Candy was accepted into George and Lennie's

group. The researcher gets the point that this incident belongs to the Meso-level of Ageism, namely incidents of Ageism that occur within the scope of a group or class.

However, when the researcher take a closer based on the above quotation, the researcher find that the purpose of conversation George delivered to Candy that he will lie to save George from the prejudices of other characters if he is involved in the murder of Curley's wife. The lie they did was intended so that both of them could continue the dream of their small group to live properly and have their own home, this is reflected in George's words which indicate he does not want to be involved in getting punished because he is considered a murderer, so they can continue the group dream. the three of them without Lennie. This analysis shows us that the purpose of their lies is in accordance with the Evolutionary Theories on Group Membership, which aims to maintain their welfare depending on the welfare of other members in the group.

The last, the Ageism included in Meso-level of Ageism can be analyzed from the following quotations:

"Slim turned to Candy. "You stay here with her then, Candy. The rest of us better getgoin"." (Chap. 5 p.131).

This quote occurs when a group of workers at the ranch is about to set out to find Lennie who has killed Curley's wife. Previously analyzed in (B.1), the events in the novel show evidence of another Ageism experienced by Candy, as evidenced by Candy being left on a chase mission to find Lennie which the workers on the ranch will do.

After analyze the incident as a form of Ageism, then the researcher analyze what evidence indicates this Ageism as Meso-Level of Ageism. One indication that can observe is the approval of group members from workers on the farm represented by Slim in giving orders to Candy to stay with Curley's wife who has died, and orders given by Slim did not get opposition from Candy or other members in group.

From this incident, it can be concluded that what Slim said was a statement that represented a group and not only individuals, from the statement of the results of this analysis which proved that the Ageism that occurred in the quote above was Ageism in Meso-Level of Ageism.

4. Macro-Level

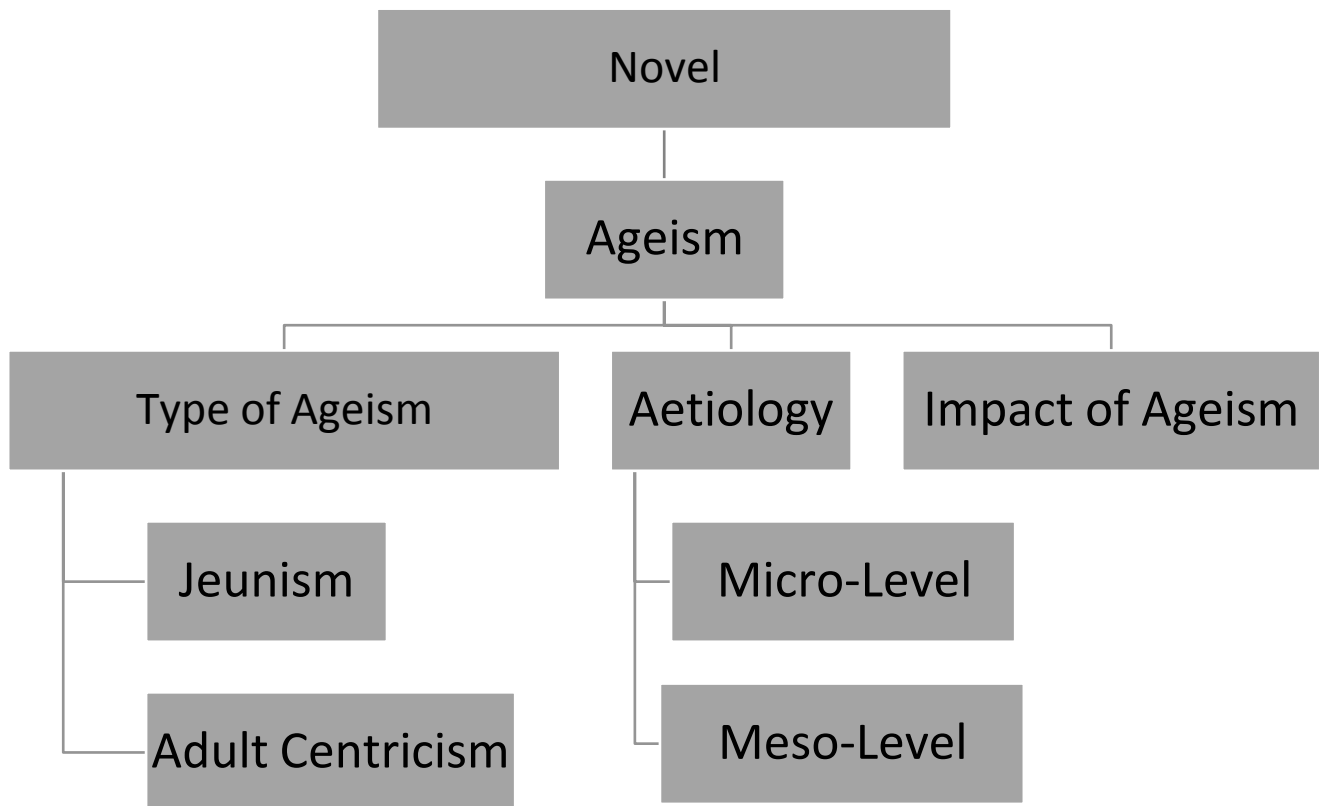
Macro-Level of Ageism is age discrimination which in its implementation is related to cultural, social and political values that apply in a social institution (Abrams et al, 2017). The values contained in this level are usually exemplified as a statutory regulation or policy that regulates pension regulation in the world of work.

Based on the brief explanation of the Macro-Level of Ageism above, researchers have not been able to find real evidence and examples that come from the novel *of Mice and Men* which is the object of this research. Thus, researchers cannot provide a real application description of the occurrence of Macro-Level of Ageism from this novel written by John Steinbeck's *of Mice and Men*.

From the analysis above, the author of this novel tries to show readers about the existence of a Ageism that may rarely hear about, namely Ageism, which is considered to have more value in social society. Compared to people who are old who are considered to have no role and value that is useful for social society.

After analyzing the problem of study, it has indirectly shown the answers to the questions that you want to know the truth about from the novel, namely the forms and impacts of Ageism that occur in the novel *of Mice and Men* and how the form of Aetiology is divided. occurs in every incidence of Ageism in the novel John Ernst Steinbeck's *of Mice and Men* has reached final stage. In this chapter, it has been explained how the forms of Ageism that occur and their effects, then all forms of Ageism that occur are divided into three Aetiology of Ageism, namely Micro-Level, Meso-Level, and Macro-Level.

Almost every aspect related to Candy is closely related to Ageism that occurs because of his old age. In other words, it can be concluded that there is an Ageism caused by the age of a person represented by Candy that has occurred in the novel *of Mice and Men*. For ease of understanding this research, the researcher presents an overview of the analysis chart of Ageism and forms of the distribution of Aetiology and the effects Ageism and its application in the novel *of Mice and Men*.



From the chart description, the researcher analysis how Ageism is applied in the novel to find an analysis of Ageism that occurs in existing characters. The results of the analysis that have been carried out have produced several descriptions of Ageism and the distribution of the Aetiology of each incident found, but in this division, there is still much that can analyze in more detail, because in each level of Aetiology there are many sub-categories. -chapters that can be used as a reference for further research on Ageism at a later date.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher will draw a conclusion from the analysis that has been conducted in chapter three. The organized conclusion will be provided to answer the previous problem statement in chapter one. Also, the suggestion is provided for further study on related research of ageism. Particularly, an analysis of ageism from Robert Butler's theory applied to literary work.

A. Conclusion

In accordance with Robert Butler's theory of ageism, the incident that shows the occurrence of ageism in this novel refers to two of the six types of ageism, namely jeunism and adultcentrism. Finally, the researcher linking the impact of ageism into three scales, namely micro-level, meso-level and macro-level of ageism. The form of jeunism, is the type of ageism that relates to functioning in political, occupational and cultural positions. The ageism happened through Candy and his dog which shows that Candy is old and experienced the ageism in his working life by his boss, which only give him a job as a sweeper because of his age. Another event from this kind of ageism shows when the old Candy does not allow by his friends to pursue Lennie because he is considered only to slow down the pursuit caused by his old age.

Another kind of ageism found on the novel is adulcentrism, the form of ageism that people put their views, needs, and personal belief where people place their own cultural and social beliefs above those of others. This type shows in the novel through the event when Candy can only surrender to Slim's decision because according to Candy, who is old, the decision from Slim is a decision that determines his fate. From this explanation, the researcher analyze that this incident is very illustrative of the argument that middle age can determine the fate of the elderly because they think they can no longer attempt to determine their own destiny.

The analysis impact of ageism that occur are divided into three scale of aeteology, namely micro-level, meso-level, and macro-level. Every aspect related to Candy that occurs because of his old age. In other words, it can be concluded that there is ageism caused by the age of a person represented by Candy that has occurred in the novel *of mice and men*.

B. Suggestion

The researcher expected that this study would enrich the reader's knowledge about the study of ageism theory from Robert N. Butler. The researcher also hoped that this study also contributes a new insight about analyzing literary work in the form of novel using the theory of ageism from Robert N. Butler. However, as perfect as this research wanted to be, the analysis of this research is limited to the elaboration of aetiology of ageism as a study that analyzes cause and effect of a phenomenon and the Impact found on the novel by John Steinbeck's *of*

Mice and Men. In this case, the researcher hoped that another subject can be considered to analyze using this theory in future research

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