**Universitas Komputer Indonesia**

UJIAN AKHIR SEMESTER GENAP­­­ TAHUN 2019 / 2020

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| **MATA KULIAH :** | **J Prose** |
| **PRODI :** | **Sastra Inggris** |
| **WAKTU :** | **13.50 – 00.00** |
| **HARI/TANGGAL :** | **Kamis, 6 Agustus 2020** |
| **DOSEN PEMBINA :** | **Dian Nur Endah, S.Hum., M.A** |
| **SIFAT UJIAN :** | **Open Book** |

**Instructions**

1. Answer the questions in your own diction. Copy paste from other reference or your friend’s answer is strictly forbidden. You will get zero score for it.
2. Use font times new roman, size 12 with standard margins.
3. If you want to cite author or anyone’s statements to support your idea, take it from trusted and clear source. And then give additional information just like footnote on your answer sheet.
4. Submit the answer in Kuliah Online UNIKOM before midnight 00.00 with the format file name: MidTest-your name-NPM.

**Questions:**

1. Slavery has long history in western civilization, for example America, since the beginning of its formation already promoted slavery. In your opinion what makes slavery is so hard to be dismissed? And what vibe *Huckleberry Finn* gives that people think it still relates to modern society until now?
2. Racial prejudice is one of primary issues in American context. It produces racial stereotyping that appears not only in human’s interaction but also in literary works. According to you, how the author picture racial stereotyping in *Huckleberry Finn* gives that people think it still relates to modern society until now?

Adding more detail about historical moment in America such as segregation in 18th and 19th century, and hashtag black lives matter is preferable.

1. There are some women characters in *Huckleberry Finn* just like Widow Douglas, Miss Watson, Sally Phelps and Aunt Polly. What these characters represent in the novel regarding woman’s position in society?
2. Karl Marx, in his *Communist Manifesto* states that the history of human; from ancient civilization up to modern society is history of class struggle. It is motivated by his fundamental idea that human relations is merely production relation (materialistic matter). What argument do you have to fight this idea?
3. Many analysis already states that *Animal Farm* is the perfect example of communist countries’ failure. It has brought the author to the World’s stage. According to you what is the external factor that may enable the novel becomes so everlasting until now?
4. Read the quotation below:

*There were shoutings, bangings on the table, sharp suspicious glances, furious denials. The source of the trouble appeared to be that Napoleon and Mr. Pilkington had each played an ace of spades simultaneously.*

*Twelve voices were shouting in anger, and they were all alike. No question, now, what had happened to the faces of the pigs. The creatures outside looked from pig to man, and from man to pig, and from pig to man again; but already it was impossible to say which was which* (p.78-79).

It is the moment when other animals took a peek at the windows to see how human and pigs had dinner together. According to you, what the author is trying to show? And what do you think of that?

1. *Crying of Lot’*s main character; Oedipa seems like having paranoia. It can be seen by how she acts and thinks in the novel. What kind of value (if it really exists) the character tries to represent?
2. In Lyotard’s *The Postmodern Condition: A Report on Knowledge,* the author promotesfight against metanarrative and celebrate plurality. It enables people to deconstruct the value of literary cannon (that already established years ago). What do you think of it?
3. What comes into your mind after reading Kurt Vonnegut’s *Timequake* and its post-modern characteristic?
4. After reading Lyotard and *Timequake*, what do you think of Western literature in the future?

Happy Working ☺