

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the background of the research. In this part, statement of the problem are formulated, the objectives of the research are stated, the limitation of this research is also given by explaining this. In the final of this chapter, some necessary key terms are also served completely with the explanation of each.

1.1 Background of the Study

Defining the word literature is a hard working, but if we learn in our own life, literature is must be part of one life. As a human being, literature can not be distanced from one's life. People do need literature because through literature, one can express their thoughts, emotions, and feelings. Besides expressing the feeling, one is also able to increase their knowledge by increasing the reading comprehension, and of course it will be related to literature also. All about our life, it must be connected to the literature, so it has much role for our life.

As a branch of American literary works, prose, in the view of Abadi and Kiaee (2008:12) captures America's quest to understand and define itself. From the beginning America was unique in the diversity of its inhabitants; over time they arrived from all parts of the world. Bringing that statement, it will be so interesting to analyze the element of prose because we will find the part which we often meet but we have not realized it yet, inside the part of prose itself.

As some reasons that the researcher has mentioned above, it drives the researcher to be more attracted to understand the one of novel's parts, because as stated by Bennet and Royle (2004:61) character is a life of literature. So, It must be characters in a story, that is in novel also because novel is one of the literary works. It is so interesting to analyze the characters and what is behind it, because it really connected to our real life. It is also stated by Bennet and Royle (2004:61), "they are the objects of our curiosity and fascination, affection and dislike, admiration and condemnation. Indeed, so intense is our relationship with literary characters that they often cease to be simply 'objects' . Each character in a story has its own role that will influence the running of its story, that called characterization. Characterization is a characteristic of the character which has been in the author's mind before the author creates a novel. It can come from social and cultural approach, political approach is also being the characteristic of the characters in a story, moreover in nowadays story which is most of them are telling about human being's life that full of politic trick.

The researcher is going to analyze the characteristic of the character in social conflict by politic point of view. In a social life of human being, we will find the class society. In common, it contains the high and the low class. In the other words, as Marx and Engels (1848:14) stated that in human being life, it will be find a different status of social. Both give some examples to make the differences being clear. Freeman and slave, patrician and plebeian, lord and serf, guild-master and journeyman, in a word, oppressor and oppressed, stood in constant opposition to one another, carried on an uninterrupted, now hidden,

now open fight, a fight that each time ended, either in a revolutionary reconstitution of society at large, or in the common ruin of the contending classes. In the earlier epochs of history, we find almost everywhere a complicated arrangement of classes. By giving those examples, Marx is also going to elaborate his thought, that the proletariat will be the main role of a revolution. They will do the struggle to get a higher class. Because Marx's theory almost only takes side to the proletarian status, some other politicians criticize his thought. One of them is Antonio Gramsci as stated by Burawoy (2001:2). The Italian man who is unlike other Marxists, but like sociology, Gramsci appreciated the liberative potential of civil society. But he was critical of sociology for misrecognizing its object in two ways. First, sociology saw civil society (family, associations, parties, education, etc.) as an actually rather than potentially autonomous realm. Sociology colluded in obscuring civil society's close ties to the state, and thus to the reproduction of capitalism. Second, and relatedly, sociology regarded civil society as a source of spontaneous consensus. Gramsci, by contrast, argued that what he called consent was neither primordial nor given, but organized and protected by the "armor of coercion"

Gramsci in Williams (1977:108) is also famous in his ideology of hegemony. He stated that hegemony is a concept which at once includes and goes beyond two powerful earlier concepts, that of culture as a whole social process, in which men define and shape their whole life. It also stated by him that the concept of hegemony goes beyond ideology. Ideology, in its normal senses, is a relatively formal and articulated system of meanings, values and beliefs. After getting the definition of the

hegemony from a famous politician, the researcher conclude that hegemony is an ideology which will produce increasing or changing values and beliefs of human being and it is going to shape what is their life wants to be. Antonio Gramsci was the first Communist leader to see through the illusion. While firmly committed to global Communism, he knew that that violence would fail to win the West. American workers (proletariat) would never declare war on their middle class neighbors as long as they shared common Christian values. So the Italian communist -- a contemporary of Lenin -- wrote an alternative plan for a silent revolution. The main weapons would be deception, manipulation and infiltration. Hiding their Marxist ideology, the new Communist warriors would seek positions of influence in seminaries, government, communities, and the media.

Taking the definition of hegemony, the researcher found an interesting and well-known novel that consists of the hegemony by the borgouise state. This novel comes a well-known novel writer named Suzanne Collins, an American writer who got a lot of awards such *Dorothy Canfield Fisher Children's Book Award*. It is written [in the voice of](#) 16-year-old [Katniss Everdeen](#), who lives in the [dystopian](#), [post-apocalyptic](#) nation of [Panem](#) in North America. [The Capitol](#), a highly advanced metropolis, exercises political control over the rest of the nation. The Hunger Games are an annual event in which one boy and one girl aged 12–18 from each of the twelve districts surrounding the Capitol are selected by lottery to compete in a televised battle to the death. This novel contains of a borgouise community who held that games in egostitical calculation. And when the 74th games comes, the main

character, Katniss Everdeen proposed herself to be a volunteer for her sister who has been chosen by the capitol or the leader of the twelve districts. Because they come from the borgouist class, who wants to maintain his class in order that the twelve districts do not attack his class society. The maintenance is created as a deathful game, called “Hunger Game.” This kind of game forces the delegation of each district to pass the dangerous parts of the games. If the delegation that has been chosen by lottery tries to prevent or escape the games, President Snow will destroy their district. By doing this, Snow expected to defend his social class as the borgouise who is able to dominate the whole parts of the lower class by using the power of high class that they already had. This kind of effort to make a deathful game is one of the hegemony forms. Then, there are many efforts still in the “The Hunger Games” novel that will be explained in the next chapter as a data.

As far as the researcher’s knowledge, researchers that analyzed the hegemony in Francis Lawrence film entitle “The Hunger Games” novel. In terms literary theory are difficult to find. Indeed this kind of research will offer some contribution literary study in general and the study of hegemony in particular. This research therefore is important in terms of literary study in general and hegemony in particular.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

Based on the background that has been explained above, the researcher formulates the problems as follow :

1.2.1 How is the borgouise community hegemony depicted in “The Hunger Games” novel ?

1.2.2 Why does the borgouise community do their hegemony in “The Hunger Games” novel ?

1.3 Objective of the Study

In accordance with the statement of the problem, the purpose are formulated as follow :

1.2.2.1 To analyze the way of borgouise community hegemony in “The Hunger Games” novel.

1.2.2.2 To analyze the reason of borgouise community depict their hegemony in “The Hunger Games” novel

1.4 Significant of the Study

By identifying and analyzing about the “The Hunger Games” novel, the readers are hoped to know and understand about the effort and the reason of borgouise to defend his class society. The researcher hopes that the readers are able to have more sensitive sense about literature, especially get the new knowledge about the hegemony which has been depicted implicitly in the “The Hunger Games” novel. The effort of borgouise is the very extraordinary way,

so it will be very interesting to be analyzed and understood as a literary line for human being life.

1.5 Limitation of the problems

Literature has uncountable parts to be analyzed which no one analyzed it yet. The parts can be in forms of movie, prose, poetry, and any others. the researcher chooses the novel as object of the reasearch. The novel that the researcher choose has a title “The Hunger Games”. Novel also includes some parts to be analyzed, but the researcher is interested to analyze the hegemony or the revolution which are included in the some of characters of a class society that has been portrayed in “The Hunger Game” novel and the main characters to be analyzed here, called capitol states as the high or borguoise society.

1.6Definition of Key Terms

For giving easier way to understand this study, it is necessary for the researcher to mention some operational, those are character, characteristic, and class struggle.

a. Character

Klarer (2005:17).states that characters are the life of literature: they are the objects of our curiosity and fascination, affection and dislike, admination and condemnation. Based on his statements, the researcher concludes that character must being include in a novel.

b. Conflict

Swanström and Mikael(2005:9)thought that conflict is the result of opposing interests involving scarce resources, goal divergence and frustration So a conflict may come from some conditions or aspects, but in this research, the focus is on social conflict between the high class (bourgeois) and the low class society (proletariat).

c. Hegemony

Gramsci(1977:108) made a definition of hegemony, he said that hegemony is the active social and cultural forces which are its necessary elements It can be conclude that hegemony is a forces of a power which belongs to the bourgeoisie state.

d. Bourgeoise

Marx and Engels (1848:1) stated the modern bourgeois society that has sprouted from the ruins of feudal society has not done away with class antagonisms. It has but established new classes, new conditions of oppression, new forms of struggle in place of the old ones. Our epoch, the epoch of the bourgeoisie, possesses, however, this distinct feature: it has simplified class antagonisms. Society as a whole is more and more splitting up into two great hostile camps, into two great classes directly facing each other. That statement explained that bourgeois is the higher community in a class society. The bourgeois community has a great power in a society.

1.7 Organization of the Study

This study is divided into five chapters. Chapter one is introduction that consists of background of the study, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, significant of the study, scope and limitation of the problem, definition of key terms, and organization of the study. Chapter two is the review of the related literature. Chapter three is discussing of the research methods. Chapter four is analysis of data. The last is chapter five which is consists of conclusion.