

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists of the review of related literature and the theories which very useful and relate to this research for enclearing the analysis. The related literature reviews about the hegemony that include in the some characters in “The Hunger Games” Novel.

2.1 Literature

Bringing the statement from Warren and Wellek (1949:3), that there is a difference between literature and literary study. They explained that literature is a creative art, while the literary study is a species of knowledge or of learning. The literature focuses on the creativity, while the study of literature is the literature of science as its object. Literature as fiction, which based on Culler’s opinion (1997: 30), he explained that literature have a special relationship with the utterances which is related to the world and is also called fictional. The literary work is a linguistic event which projects a fictional world that includes speaker, actors, events, and an implied audience.

Although a literature is only a fiction, but literature is not separated by the relationship of literature with the reality. Because literature is a “mirror” or imitation societies related to real society. One of the literatures which related to society is sociology of literature. Because of this approach related to people’s lives. According to Warren and Wellek (1949:89), Literature has also a social function, or “use,” which cannot be purely individual. Thus, a large majority

of the questions raised by literary study are, at least ultimately or by implication, social questions: questions of tradition and convention, norms and genres, symbols and myths. Based on their opinion, it can be concluded that literature is an art of creativity that relate to real life and fiction, but cannot be separated with the literary study which describes about the state of society.

2.2.Novel

According to Abrams (1999:190), the term "novel" is now applied to a great variety of writings that have in common only the attribute of being extended works of *fiction* written in prose. As an extended narrative, the novel is distinguished from the *shortstory* and from the work of middle length called the *novelette*; its magnitude permits a greater variety of characters, greater complication of plot (or plots), ampler development of milieu, and more sustained exploration of character and motives than do the shorter, more concentrated modes. As a narrative written in prose, the novel is distinguished from the long narratives.

Because novel has so many particular parts to be analyzed and most of them usually happen in our real life although the novel itself is common with a fictional terms. It brings the researcher to be more interested in analyzing the part of novel. The conflict of some characters will be the most needed on this research.

2.3. Character

Character is one of elements in novel. So, if we talk about novel, we have to know about definition of character itself. Klarer (2005:17) states that characters are the life of literature: they are the objects of our curiosity and fascination, affection and dislike, admiration and condemnation. In other sight, Potter (1967:1) states that characters are a basic element in much imaginative literature. Character can be said as any person who figures in a literary work, sometimes a given character does not appear actually, but is merely talk about. Both of those two statements about character, the researcher conclude that a chracter is an important part of a literary work, in this thesis the researcher take novel as the object of study, which is novel is one of literary work's production.

2.4. Characterization

In Potter's idea (1967:3), when we describe the nature of characters, we deal with the concept of characterization. How do we know what these characters are like ? that is what we call as characterization. The characterization can be defined as the person's nature, it may be revealed by what he says or does and by the clothes, the house and furnishings, and the friends he chooses. Based on that opinion, the researcher studies that besides character, characterization is also being the main thing that influence the quality

of a literary work. More characterizations, will be more attractive and interesting novel to be read.

There are some kinds of characterization. It can be good, it can be bad. The good characterization is usually called “protagonist”. The protagonist always has much good friends because of their kindness. The protagonist is always be the focal point of the action of a story, the character that the story is most obviously about. The opposite of the protagonist which always againsts it, usually known as a antagonist characterization. Most of antagonist characterizations are finally loose or die because the bad thing must be fallen by a single good thing. In a heroic novel or film, a protagonist is more known as a hero or angel and the antagonist is usually called as devil. Both of them are needed by every literary work in a story form as a conflict maker.

In “The Hunger Games” novel, the antagonist or the bad character is belong to the capitol as the leader of the twelve districts, they are called as antagonist because they always oppress the members of the twelve districts. They control those districts as they want. They never give a little bit of freedom for the lower class which is standing under them. Everything they will do to be the winner, no matter the way is right or wrong.

2.5. Plot

Every story has its way to get the final or the result of it. It is called plot. Potter (1967:24) defines plot is based on a series of events that are all partly the result of some continuing causes. From his statement, the researcher thinks that

plot is the most important one in a story. The plot is the main idea of a story, which makes the story begins from the first or starts from the last and continued to the first story. A plot begins when the continuing cause begins, and that cause carries the sequence forward. At the same time, single event in the series are often the cause of later one. Since an author include in his story only those events and bits of information which aid his chosen structure and strengthen his particular focus, we can better understand that structure and focus by noting what the author omitted as well as what he included.

2.6. Conflict

In our real life, normally we as a human being must be have a feeling. The feeling can be delivered as a happy person, smiling person, angry man, moreover when our mind is full of problems, we got much stressing and we feel so depressed. When we feel like that, in common as a normal people is a natural if we are angry to another people around us. That will be a conflict if the other people can not accept our anger. They think that they do not have any fault to us, but suddenly we are angry to them. That is one of the causes of a conflict. Another things that will create a conflict is the difference feeling, action, reaction, or something else that include in our mind.

After supposing the definition of conflict by her own mind, the writer also take Potter's opinion for defining the conflict itself. In his mind, Potter (1967:25) thinks conflict is the result of an opposition between at least two sides. Just as it takes two to make an argument, it takes two opposing people or

forces to produce the conflict basic to a plot. Without this opposition there is no conflict, and without a conflict there is no plot. Bringing that opinion, the writer concludes that her opinion is quite same with the Potter's thought. The conflict is the key of a story. So it must be interesting, awesome and different to the other. It makes the readers are interested and get the full feeling of a curiosity.

Talking about the conflict, better for us to know some kinds of conflicts first. Allwood (1993:3) divided conflicts into three types. They are latent conflict, overt conflict, and covert conflict. Latent conflict is a state where conflict is both possible and expected (combination of alethic and epistemic modality) because of unequal distribution of resources or conflictual action but neither of the two is actually experienced as conflict generating and no countering conflictual action is taken. On deontic grounds, we could then further distinguish between different kinds of latent conflicts. Beside latent conflict, we have overt conflict. Overt conflict is Two agents are in overt conflict if they both experience grounds for conflictual action against the other and as a result take such action. As has already been noted, the experienced grounds for conflict can, but need not, correspond to any actual grounds for conflict. And the last is covert conflict which is defined as an actual two-party conflict which is concealed from another interested party or a case where conflictual action is taken by one agent against another agent, who is unaware of the action, but who would, if the action were discovered, experience it as conflict generating and take countermeasures.

For instance, the conflict in “The Hunger Games” novel is between the capitol as the leader and the class under them named twelve districts. As the leader, the capitol control the entire of the aspects in the twelve districts. They never think of how is the twelve districts’ feeling if they control. From that condition, the conflict began, because each of them has different wants. The twelve districts is also does not want to be always oppressed, hence sometimes they have some tricks to against the capitol.

2.7.Social Class

As stated by Marx and Engels (1848:1) that 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 — Bourgeoisie and Proletariat.

Marx and Engels (1848:1) describes that the step in the development of the bourgeoisie was accompanied by a corresponding political advance of that class. An oppressed class under the sway of the feudal nobility. It can be concluded that the bourgeoisie community has the great of handling a society. They have somebody to be oppressed, called proletariat. The proletariat has no choice to deny what the bourgeoisie wants, because if they deny or the show their rebellion, they will get punishment, yes because this is communist era. There is oppressor and oppressed.

In “The Hunger Games” novel, the oppressor is the capitol of the society which consists of twelve districts and the oppressed or the proletariat community is all of the members in the twelve district. The capitol drives every single thing that will happen in those twelve districts. They do not want if their position is decreasing, so they will do everything to keep and strengthen their position. In this novel, the effort of the capitol is making the deathful games named “The Hunger Games”. The Capitol created the “Hunger Games” as a machine to control the life of people in Twelve District. As for the people from The Twelve Districts, this machine was viewed as a place to bring the safety to each district. In the view of the Capitol, they arranged this game for a more amusement for people of higher status. At the different view, people from the Twelve Districts considered this game as the battlefield to reach out the protection and at least as a tool to let them live for another day.

2.8 Hegemony

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. By giving those examples, Marx is also going to elaborate his thought, that the proletarians 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, the Italian man who is unlike other Marxists, but like sociology, Gramsci in Burawoy (2001:2) 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. Williams, 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 concludes 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.

2.9 Review of Previous Study

Every single analysis has some previous study or analysis which is similar each other. Those previous studies are able to help the researcher for getting the comparity of her research to another. Those things are also giving the variety of analysis which has some differences and similarities. The researcher took some previous studies to compare. One of them is from Jenna Benson.

The similarity of those two analysis is from the object of study. They use Suzanne Collins' novel entitle "The Hunger Games" to be analyzed. Beside the similarity, they must be had the difference, the difference between this paper and Benson's analysis is if Benson's paper uses the Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) methodology to analyze the meanings conveyed in

relation to violence in Suzanne Collins' popular novel *The Hunger Games* and its film. As a representational popularculture artifact marketed to young adults and teens, it is a primary example for the exposure of this age group to the levels of violence regularly displayed in contemporary popular media. This analysis seeks to critique the assertion that the types of violent exposure in the novel and the film are possibly inappropriate for the audience targeted. A new wave of attention and awareness on the part of producers of popular media and people of contemporary society alike is necessary. It is different to the researcher's analysis. The researcher's analysis uses the ideology which is called "Hegemony". Definition and explanation about "Hegemony" itself has been delivered.

In other analysis, the researcher found feminist marxist analysis in "The Hunger Games" novel which had been analyzed by Mebuescher. Unfortunately, Mebuescher did not give the full explanation about his analysis.