

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Novel

Novel is one of the literary works that represents an idea or a thought of the author. The author expresses their feeling, the passion and the emotion that relates to the experiences of life. John Peck said in *How to Study a Novel* (1983:12), he illustrates the process of analyzing a novel and also includes some very useful example of analysis. He states that a novel tells us about human life, but this can be subdivided into what it tells us about characters and what it tells us about society, although, of course, it is mainly concerned with the way the two interrelate. However, it is often productive to focus a discussion on either character or society. Novels are different from stories, poems, and narratives in a number of key respects. Though they are presented in the form of a book, they are much more than that, any bound paper constitutes a book. All novels are books, therefore, but not all books are novels. Most literary scholars define novels by what they contain and how they are presented. First, a novel must be written down rather than told through an oral account.

A literary works such as novel are supported by elements of the intrinsic approach and the extrinsic approach. The intrinsic approach was originally written by Rene Wellek and Austin Warren in their book "Theory of Literature". Rene Wellek introduced his intrinsic approach, which essentially is a study of literary work based on analyzing the internal elements that build that work. According to Wellek (1962: 332) the natural and sensible starting point for work in literary scholarship is the interpretation and analysis of the works of literary themselves. After all, only the

works themselves justify all our interest in the life of an author, in his social environment, and the whole process of literature. Wellek's opinion is that the study of literature naturally needs to be started from the analysis of the literary work itself because then it would enable us to identify the many aspects that built that work. Wellek further explained by introducing elements that form the foundation of a literary work, plot, setting, theme, character, point of view, and style. By analyzing these elements, a student could comprehend the work by figuring out how the story flows, where the story is set, how the characters act and think. Although so many of elements of novel, the writer just pick four elements. Four elements discussed are theme, plot, setting and character. Four of element is enough to describe clear detail about the struggle of Katniss's life.

Intrinsic elements as follows:

- Theme is the basis of the story, the idea of a common base of a masterpiece. The basic idea is commonly used to develop the story.

The theme that found in the Hunger Games novel is: Power and Class society

The main source of power in *The Hunger Games* is clear: the totalitarian government of the Capitol. Because the Capitol holds most of the country of Panem's wealth, the government there is able to control the people in all of the districts across Panem. The Hunger Games, then, are the ultimate display of the government's power and were designed to warn the populace against rebellion. In the Hunger Games, the citizens of Panem become nothing more than pawns in an elaborate game of life or death. Since only one teenage contestant, or "tribute," can win, the tributes are forced to kill teens from the other districts and one from their own district. It's all symbolic of

how the Capitol prevents the people in the districts from joining forces and rebelling – the Games keep the people of the districts divided and fighting among themselves. Worst of all, the government broadcasts the event *live* on television, reinforcing the idea that the tributes are giving their lives for little more than the entertainment of the Capitol. Let's not forget, though, that this book is also about ways to resist the kind of power that the Capitol represents. While the people of Panem might not have the Capitol's money, they do have other ways of fighting back. *The Hunger Games* is a novel about the people who have money and the people who don't. The Capitol is the wealthiest than all of the districts. Some districts are more privileged than others, so they can train their tributes to do well in the Hunger Games – a competition they see as a way to gain glory and fame. And there is no much advantage in the poor districts. Katniss's district is located in district 12. It is an impoverished coal mining region that never stands a chance in the Games. They view the Games as a punishment that must be endured, something that robs them of their children. The novel tells you to think about how money can change things for you and change how you see the world.

- Plot. The story development pattern is formed by causality. In general, the plot is divided into the following sections.
 - a. Introduction to the story situation
 - b. Disclosure of events
 - c. Towards a conflict
 - d. Height of the conflict
 - e. Completion

- Conflict is the essence of the groove. Conflict is a disagreement. Kinds of conflict include:
 - a. Human contradiction with himself (inner conflict)
 - b. Conflicts with other human
 - c. Conflicts of humans with the environment, whether the economic, political, social, cultural
 - d. Conflicts of man with God or faith.
- Setting. It means the story's time and place. While setting includes simple attributes such as climate or wall décor, it can also include complex dimensions such as the historical moment the story occupies or its social context. Because particular places and times have their own personality or emotional essence, setting is also one of the primary ways that a fiction writer establishes mood. Setting is often developed with narrative description, but it may also be shown with action, dialogue, or a character's thoughts.
- Characters and characterizations. In fiction, character refers to a textual representation of a human being (or occasionally another creature). Most fiction writers agree that character development is the key element in a story's creation, and in most pieces of fiction a close identification with the characters is crucial to understanding the story. Authors achieve characterization with a variety of techniques: by using the narrative voice to describe the character, by showing the actions of the character and of those reacting to her, by revealing the thoughts or dialogue of the

character, or by showing the thoughts and dialogue of others in relation to the character.

- Point of view. A strategy, technique, or strategy that the author used to express ideas and stories.

Extrinsic Elements are elements outside the literary works, but it does not directly affect the structure or organism system literature. Extrinsic elements consist of individual subjectivity authors state that have attitudes, beliefs, and worldviews that all it affects the work done. In addition, the extrinsic elements related to psychology author and author of circumstances in terms of both economics, political, religious, cultural, and social.

2.2 Sociology of Literature

Sociology is the branch of social science. It is an effort to use systematic methods of empirical investigation and critical analysis to develop a body of knowledge about human societies and human social activity. The sociology of literature comes from two words, they are sociology and literature. The word “sociology” comes from the Latin word “socius” and “logos”. They are two studies that are different but have a very close relation. Some relation between society and literature are: literary work is part of society and it uses language, which is part of social institution, and literary work is a picture of society. “Socius” means together, unity, and friends, whereas “logos” means words and knowledge. So sociology is the study of origins and evolution of society; the knowledge that study about the whole relationship.

In *Encyclopedia Americana* (2004: 87), it is said that Sociology is the scientific study of the social behavior of human beings, or put differently, the study of human groups. Actually, both sociology and literature have the same object, which is human being. However, the essence of sociology and literature is very different. Sociology is the objective knowledge. It limits to what happens in recent times. But literature is evaluative, subjective and imaginative.

According to Damono in his book *Pedoman Penelitian Sosiologi Sastra*, he talks about social and environmental aspects; it is called the sociology of literature. The important factors that should be considered in analyzing the sociology of literature are the writers, the literary works itself, and the readers. Nowadays, the sociological approach that is most done by the researcher is paying attention to the aspect of documentary of literature. The basic idea is that literature is a mirror of its era. In this case, the job of sociology of literature is to connect the experience of the imaginative characters and situation created by the writer to the real condition that happens in one state or country.

2.3 Social Class

Karl Marx (1997: 12), regarded social classes as an essential feature of social evolution. He believed that the class that owns the means of production is able to keep the other classes in a subordinate position, and keep for itself any surplus that is produced. Economic power gives people the resources to apply political control and to form a ruling class which has a vested interest in maintaining its own superior position. Marx believed that this is achieved by the ability of the dominant class to

ensure that all the major social institutions, marriage, education, the political system, religion and so on-uphold and serve its own purposes.

Marx(1997: 13)aimed to explain social change and produced a theory of history. He believed that the answer lay in conflicts among social classes. The whole of human history, Marx and Engels wrote in *The Communist Manifesto: 'the history of class struggles'*:

“these struggles are the engines that pull societies into new forms, and the history of humansocieties is a history of one ruling class being overthrown by a new one.”
(1848: 20)

Marx defined these two classes in term of their different relationship to the means of production. The means of production are everything besides human labor that goes into producing wealth. One class, the bourgeoisie, owns these means of production. The other class, according to Marx, is everyone who does not own such means and therefore must sell his or her labor to the bourgeoisie. Marx called this class proletariat, employing the name used by the Romans to identify the poor. These terms essentially refer to owners (or employers) and workers (or employees).

Marx believed that they would have no effect on the awaiting revolutionary struggle. Finally,he excluded that stratification is the social conflict that result social jealousy because it should happen for there is no standard of living for every member of society. It is impossible to have equal domination for everyone has different capacity to trace his or her social recognition. It is only social feeling of that class difference that makes such class difference. So presence of gap that existbetween high-class people, lower-class people and middle-class people and the differencethat can be consciously felt in social phenomenon is better known as social stratification.

Ever since humans first developed as a distinct species and branched off from the rest of the animal world, we have organized ourselves in various ways in order to produce the necessities of life. We have come together in an array of socio-economic structures, including primitive communism, slavery, feudalism, capitalism, and a wide variety of transitional and hybrid forms. For the majority of our existence, we lived as communists in a classless society, albeit on a low technological level. But ever since the rise of classes, as Marx and Engels explained in the Communist Manifesto, “the history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggle.”

With the rise of class society came a division into differing layers of people (castes and classes) each with a definite relationship to each other and to the means of production, to the means by which we produce the food we eat, the clothes we wear, the homes we live in, and everything else we humans have extracted from nature through our labor and creativity. Broadly speaking, there are laboring classes, and those that live off the labor of others. It is the exploiters and the exploited. The two main contending classes in the class struggle are those who own the key economic levers of society, the means of production and those who have to work the means of production of another in order to survive.

Social class as mentioned before is basically divided to three parts: upper class, middle class and lower class. In this study, the writer particularly discusses about the state of lower-class society through the life of Katniss Everdeen.

2.4 Social Class Struggle

Simply defined, the class struggle is the struggle over the surplus wealth created by the producing classes. The ruling class is that class which controls the state and owns the means of production of society, the land and natural resources, the workshops and factories, the banks. The actual producers of wealth are those who own nothing but their ability to work, and own a tiny plot of land on which they scrape out an existence while still having to work and pay debts to others, or sell their labor power for a wage to a capitalist. That is the simplified essence of the class struggle. In the modern era, that struggle is above all between the working class and the capitalist class.

There are two main classes in capitalist society (owners and workers. The owners, or capitalists, own the banks, the factories, and the corporations) in other words, everything essential to society's productive capabilities. Their profits derive from work that is done by workers. Workers, on the other hand, can only survive by selling their ability to work to the owners.

The owners have a single goal: increasing profit. Since profits are based on the value that workers add in production above and beyond the cost of production, including wages, owners try to keep the cost of labor as low as possible. Workers, on the other hand, need to earn enough for food, clothing, shelter, education and other necessities. Workers' and owners' are in the different interests. And that's being a basic for class struggle. A form of class struggle is strikes and other labor struggles. In those fights, workers join together based on common interests as workers to win back some of the surplus value they have produced.

But class struggle is constant, even in periods of relative labor “peace.” Even when workers are not struggling to increase their share of the wealth they produce, the owners are trying to increase their share. Increased productivity, decreased wages, taking more taxes from the corporations to the working class, cutting health care benefits, all these are ways in which the capitalist class wages class struggle against the workers.

In this thesis, the writer analyze about the struggle of the people as a lower class who have to work hard to fulfill their needs in their life. Struggle is related to psychological unconscious mind. It is an effort to obtain freedom, to make great effort under difficulties, to be content with or against act, and to be confused. Thus, struggle may mean choices of action to do an effort, whether the way is true or wrong. Class struggle is the tension or antagonism which exists in society due to competing socioeconomic interests and desires between people of different classes. In this research, struggle is the main discussion, especially the struggle of the main character through the games.

2.4.1 Lower Class

Lower class or also known as ‘proletariat’ or ‘laboring class’ is the class of people employed for wages, especially in manual or industrial work. In Marxist theory and sociology of literature, lower class is often used synonymously with the term ‘proletariat’, and includes all those who expend either mental or physical labor to produce economic value, or wealth in non-academic terms, for those who own the means of production. The lower class is typified by poverty, homelessness, and

unemployment. People of this class, few of them have finish high school, suffer from lack of medical care, adequate housing and food, decent clothing, safety, and vocational training. The media often stigmatize the lower class as “the underclass,” inaccurately characterizing poor people as welfare mothers who abuse the system by having more and more babies, welfare fathers who are able to work but do not, drug abusers, criminals, and societal “trash.” In this novel, Katniss who comes from the lower class districts have to go through such physical and mental labor in order to meet the demands and needs of her family’s lives.