

## **CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION**

This chapter presents the background, problems, the objectives, the significance of the research.

### **I.1. Background**

Social culture is behavior between humans in society which is considered as a natural or regular that is developed both ritually and intellectually by dominant social groups. Social culture is very abstract, complex and broad, but the implication is very concrete. Vygotsky defines social culture as a person's way of interpreting and responding to the world that is carried by their ancestors to their descendants (Mcleod, 2022). The social culture that still exists from ancient era to current modern era is the existence of a class system in society that create the social classes. These classes of society are stratified based on backgrounds with certain characteristics. Sorkin (cited in Manik 2013) suggests that social stratification is the differentiation of the population or society into classes in stages. The embodiment of social stratification is in the form of the upper class and the lower class in society. The classes of society are then divided based on the roles, rights and obligations that complement each other. In principle, the classes in society are classified into three factors, namely political, economic, and positions in society (Manik, 2013).

In the process, the classes division in society usually often triggers the conflict. According to linguistics, conflict can be interpreted as quarrels, fights, disagreements or desires (Tualeka, 2017). Conflicts that occur in social classes are in the form of vertical conflicts, which are conflicts between the upper class and the lower social class. Social

class conflicts have an impact or consequence for the social class groups including the destruction of group unity, loss of property, the emergence of human victims, the destruction of existing social values and norms, and transformation in individual personality. Marx (cited in Siswati, 2017) views conflict as a form of class struggle. From that point of view, Marx sees society as an arena of inequality that can trigger conflict and social change. Marx considered conflict in society related to the existence of groups in power and control. The idea of class levels conflict in society is what inspired Gramsci in creating the theory of hegemony.

Hegemony theory emerged as a critique and alternative to previous approaches and theories of social revolution dominated by class determinism and traditional Marxist economics. Gramsci argues that to make the ruled obey the ruler, the ruled must give consent to their subordination and not just internalize the values and norms of the ruler (Siswati, 2017). This is what Gramsci meant by "hegemony" or having power with a consensus manner. Gramsci argues that if power is only achieved by relying on coercive power the real result that has been achieved is just domination (Siswati, 2017). In contrast to domination, hegemony is a power that can emerge without coercion. However, this dominating power cannot last forever. As it happened in the phenomenon of the power conflict in Indonesia which became the end of the New Order era. The conflict led to the retire of Indonesia's second president after 32 years controlling the power. This is happened as a result of mutual distrust and public dissatisfaction with the government that ruled at that time which was considered awfully authoritarian and several other factors which were considered miserable for the people. This is what prompted the outbreak of conflict in 1998 where people who were fed up with the

government finally fought simultaneously in several regions in Indonesia. The incident was succeeded to creating a new hegemony in Indonesia which was marked by the resignation of President Suharto, who was later replaced by his deputy, Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie (Parandaru, 2021).

In social life, the issue of hegemony is one of the most relevant social theories for studying social situations in society. The practice of hegemony cannot be separated from various lines of life in terms of politics, economics, law, social and education. This happens because in the order of human life there will always be the ruler and the ruled. Hegemony can be practiced by people in order to achieve their respective goals. Along with that, Gramsci's theory of hegemony provides a new perspective in the sociological study of literature. Literature itself is closely related to daily social situations. Literary works contain the relationship between text and universe as has been described by Abram's in his mimetic theory. However, some literary works contain an issue that is brought by the author is an imitation of reality. The author creates storyline and characters that might exist in real life based on their experience or background so that literary works can be used as a reference to overcome problems in real life (Cuza, 2019). Messages contained in literary works can also be used as advice or reminders to create a better life. One of the problems that can be studied in a literary work is the issue of hegemony of power. In line with this, one of the literary works that raises this issue is the third book of The Hunger Games Trilogy, Mockingjay.

Mockingjay by Suzanne Collins that was published in 2010 tells the story of how a social movement can create a hegemony. Mockingjay is the last book in The Hunger Games trilogy with the first book The Hunger Games in 2008 and the second book

Catching Fire in 2009. Just like the two previous books, *Mockingjay* was also adapted into a film in 2014 for the first part and 2015 for the second part with the same title. Continuing the story from the previous book, *Mockingjay* focuses on the revenge of the Districts who feel miserable by the Capitol which at that time became a government under the authoritarian and cruel leader, President Snow. Written in the novel *Mockingjay*, Katniss got rescued from the Quarter Quell arena and be brought to District 13 along with several other participants who were rescued. Unfortunately, they were not able to save Peeta so he was taken to the Capitol to be held hostage. Meanwhile in District 13 there is a rebel troops led by President Alma Coin that was ready to launch the rebellion. Katniss along with the rebel troops put up a fight against the Capitol (Collins, 2010). During the rebellion, there were various problems and obstacles that Katniss and the rebel troops had to endure until they finally succeeded in achieving their goals.

The phenomenon of rebellion that occurred in the novel *Mockingjay* prompted the researcher to conduct research to find out the problem in the novel related to the theory of hegemony. This research analyzed the process of rebellion in the novel *Mockingjay* by Suzanne Collin as an attempt by the District to change the old system of government that is detrimental and replace it with a new system of government in the form of hegemony. In this process, the researcher tried to explain the causes and consequences of the rebellion. This research also revealed the level of hegemony that emerged during the rebellion movement. Gramsci has mentioned the three levels of hegemony, the first one is integral hegemony which is characterized by mass affiliation that is close to total hegemony. The second level is decadent hegemony which is characterized by the

potential for disintegration or potential conflict hidden beneath the surface. The last level of hegemony is minimum hegemony that happens when hegemonic groups do not want to adjust their interests and aspirations with other classes in society. The three levels of hegemony will be associated with each scene in the story that is relevant to each of these levels of hegemony. Thus, this research is created with the title "Hegemony in Novel Mockingjay by Suzanne Collin".

## **I.2. Problems of the Study**

The problems of the study are formulated in the following questions:

1. What are the causes of the rebellion and how the government react against the rebellion in the novel Mockingjay written by Suzanne Collin?
2. How the rebels build hegemony as a system of government in the novel Mockingjay by Suzanne Collin?

## **I.3 Objectives of Study**

Based on the problems, the objectives of this study are:

1. To present the causes of the rebellion and how the government react against the rebellion in the novel Mockingjay written by Suzanne Collin
2. To describe the process of creating hegemony as a new system of government in novel Mockingjay written by Suzanne Collin

## **I.4 Significance of the Study**

This research is expected to theoretically reveal the issue in the social group contained in a literary work, in this case is the novel Mockingjay written by Suzanne Collin. In accordance with the literature social function to involves itself in the midst of

people's social life (Semi, 1989), this research presented the values of social conflict and the system of government in a social group and be able to describe the form of Hegemony that was contained in the novel *Mockingjay* as a result of the rebellion carried out by District 1 until District 13.

In addition, this research is also intended to present the process of the transformation power from an oppressive government to a consensus power in the form of hegemony which is in line with Gramsci's theory of power. The researcher also hopes to be able to convey a value about social life in the novel *Mockingjay* so it can give a good influence to everyone who reads this research.