

**SOCIAL CLASS STRATIFICATION OF THE MAIN
CHARACTERS IN STEPHENIE MEYER'S *THE HOST***

THESIS

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UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI
MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG
2021**

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THESIS

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Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S)

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2021**

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Malang, Juni, 2021



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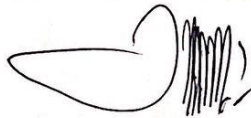
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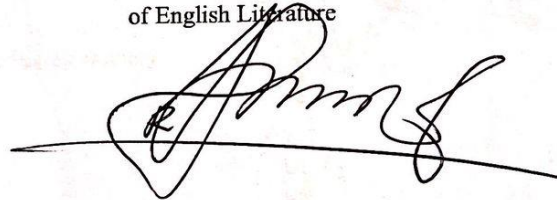
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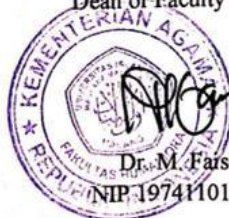
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MOTTO

*"Be careful with anything in excess, because in fact a disease that can determine
destiny exists"*

"PZ"

DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to

My Beloved Family: My Father Najmuddin, My Mother Tias Samsiah,

My Grandmother Ratnawati, and my brother Alvian Nur Samdi.

My Thesis Supervisor.

All parties who have contributed to this thesis.

Thank you from the bottom of my heart and I'm grateful to have some amazing
people who always love and support me.

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Alhamdulillah, thanks to Allah SWT. Ruler of the universe for all the blessings that have been bestowed upon me, so that I may completed my thesis with the title *SOCIAL CLASS STRATIFICATION OF THE MAIN CHARACTERS IN STEPHENIE MEYER'S THE HOST* as one of the requirements for this Bachelor Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S) correctly. Don't forget to say greetings and thanks to the Prophet Muhammad SAW who has been my guide in living life. Then, I want to say Thank you for:

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- 2 Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., the head of English Letters and Language Department.
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- 4 My family: my father Najmuddin, my mother Tias Samsiah, my grandmother Ratnawati, my brother Alvian Nur Samdi, and all my big family who always love me.
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- 6 All friends at SASING UIN Malang '17, thank you for your support.

This thesis is still far from perfect and there are still many shortcomings. Criticism and suggestions will be welcome for the improvement of this thesis.

Hopefully this thesis can provide benefits for the researcher herself and readers in general for the present and the future.

Malang, Juni, 2021

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ABSTRACT

Zahara, Putri (2021) **Social Class Stratification of The Main Characters in Stephenie Meyer's *The Host***. Undergraduate Thesis. Departement of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Dr. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum.

Keywords: *Social Stratification, Class, Marx Weber, Social Class*

This study aims to discuss Max Weber's social class by using social stratification. Social stratification in Stephenie Meyer's novel is experienced by two classes, that the upper class and the lower class. because there are two classes, there are class differences that lead to conflict between the upper and the lower class, where the upper class has the power, for example, property, land, stately buildings while the lower class is employed.

The researcher used Marxist theory and finds the social class in Stephenie Meyer's novel *The Host*. This research uses literature method, the researcher need a source of library data because this research uses a sociological approach that represents the stratification of class society. The data was taken from *The Host* novel by Stephenie Meyer. The book consisted of 770 pages in the form of words, phrases or sentences that conducted by the researcher.

This research is a literary criticism, in which the researcher discuss social phenomena happens in a work of literature. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method in the form of analysis that focuses on a sociological approach. In this analysis, the researcher uses Max Weber's concept of social stratification in Stephenie Meyer's novel, which focuses on social hierarchies and characters, based on interactions, especially those related to social class interactions.

The results of this study indicate social stratification in Stephenie Meyer's novel *The Host* which includes class based on wealth and ownership of economic resources, which consists of the upper class (such as the Aliens group who has hospitals, shopping places and electronic goods) and lower classes like Melanie and other Humans who took refuge in a cave and have limited food. The struggle of the lower class which is disturbed by the existence of Aliens who come to seize their rights, here Melanie as a tough lower class does not remain silent, she continues to try so that her people do not fall too long under the orders of Aliens, Melanie continues struggling to influence the mind of Wanderer, one of the Aliens who inhabit her body, Melanie influences her people to get out of the orders and colonization of the upper classes.

ABSTRAK

Zahara, Putri. 2021. Stratifikasi Kelas Sosial Pada Karakter Utama dalam Stephenie Meyer *The Host*. Skripsi. Sastra, Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing Dr. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum.

Kata Kunci: Stratifikasi Sosial, Kelas, Marx Weber

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membahas kelas social oleh Max Weber dengan menggunakan teory stratifikasi sosial. Stratifikasi sosial dalam novel Stephenie Meyer ini dialami oleh dua kelas, yaitu kelas atas dan kelas bawah. Karena adanya dua kelas, maka terjadilah perbedaan kelas yang menimbulkan konflik antara keduanya, dimana kelas atas yang berkuasa, misalnya memiliki harta benda, tanah, bangunan megah, sedangkan kelas bawah dipekerjakan.

Peneliti menggunakan teori Marxis dan menemukan kelas sosial dalam novel Stephenie Meyer *The Host*. Peneliti menggunakan metode penelitian kritik sastra dan penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan sosiologis yang merepresentasikan stratifikasi pada masyarakat kelas. Data diambil dari novel *The Host* karya Stephenie Meyer. Novel terdiri dari 770 halaman berupa kata, frase atau kalimat yang dilakukan oleh peneliti.

Penelitian ini adalah kritik sastra, yang mana peneliti membicarakan tentang fenomena sosial yang terjadi dalam karya sastra. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dalam lingkup analisis yang menitikberatkan pada pendekatan sosiologis. Dalam analisisnya, penulis menggunakan konsep stratifikasi sosial Max Weber dalam novel *The Host* karya Stephenie Meyer yang berfokus pada hierarki sosial karakter berdasarkan interaksi, terutama yang terkait dengan kelas.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan stratifikasi sosial dalam novel Stephenie Meyer *The Host* yang meliputi kelas, kelas berdasarkan kekayaan dan kepemilikan sumber daya ekonomi, yang terdiri dari kelas atas (seperti kelompok Aliens yang memiliki rumah sakit, tempat belanja dan barang elektronik). dan kelas bawah seperti (Melanie dan Manusia lain yang berlindung di gua dan memiliki bahan makanan terbatas). Peneliti juga menunjukkan perjuangan kelas bawah yang terganggu dengan keberadaan Alien yang datang untuk merebut haknya, disini Melanie sebagai kelas bawah yang tangguh tidak tinggal diam, ia terus berusaha agar rakyatnya tidak jatuh terlalu lama. di bawah perintah Aliens yang merupakan kelas bawah, Melanie terus berjuang untuk mempengaruhi pikiran Wanderer, salah satu Aliens yang menghuni tubuhnya, Melanie mempengaruhi untuk membantu orang-orangnya keluar dari perintah dan penjajahan kelas atas.

البحث مستخلص

الزهران 2021، الطبقة الاجتماعية والشخصية تكافح من أجل الثراء من أجل حقوقهم كما هو موضح في المضيضة ستيفاني ماير. أطروحة صغيرة. آداب قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الثقافية ، مولانا مالك إبراهيم الدولة الإسلامية جامعة مالانج
المشرف: دكتور سبتي ماسيتوه
الكلمات المفتاحية: التقسيم الطبقي الاجتماعي ، الطبقة ، ماركس وبيبر

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى مناقشة الطبقة الاجتماعية لماركس وبيبر التي يتم تناولها من خلال دراسة التقسيم الطبقي الاجتماعي في هذه الرواية. التقسيم الطبقي من قبل المجموعات التي تشعر فيها مجموعة واحدة بنفسها. يجب على الطبقة الدنيا الكفاح من أجل حقهم في العودة وعدم خطفهم من قبل الفصل في ستيفاني ماير المضيف. هناك هدفان في هذا البحث ؛ أولاً ، حدد شكل الطبقة الاجتماعية للشخصية الرئيسية ، وثانيًا ، قم بتحليل الطريقة التي تكافح بها الشخصية الرئيسية للحصول على حقوقها.

تستخدم الباحثة النظرية الماركسية وتجد طبقة اجتماعية في رواية ستيفاني ماير المضيف. يستخدم الباحث أساليب البحث في المكتبات ويتطلب مصادر بيانات المكتبات لأن هذا البحث يستخدم منهجًا اجتماعيًا يمثل التقسيم الطبقي في المجتمع الطبقي. البيانات مأخوذة من رواية المضيف لستيفاني ماير. يتكون الكتاب من 770 صفحة في شكل كلمات أو عبارات أو جمل نفذها باحثون.

تستخدم هذه الدراسة المنهج الوصفي النوعي في نطاق التحليل الذي يركز على المنهج الاجتماعي. في تحليله ، يستخدم المؤلف مفهوم ماركس وبيبر للتقسيم الطبقي الاجتماعي في رواية ستيفاني ماير المضيف التي تركز على التسلسل الهرمي الاجتماعي القائم على التفاعلات ، وخاصة تلك المتعلقة بالفصل.

التي تشمل الطبقة والطبقة The Host تشير نتائج هذه الدراسة إلى التقسيم الطبقي الاجتماعي في رواية ستيفاني ماير على أساس الثروة وملكية الموارد الاقتصادية ، والتي تتكون من الطبقة العليا (مثل مجموعة الأجانب التي تمتلك المستشفيات وأماكن التسوق والسلع الإلكترونية) . والطبقات الدنيا مثل (ميلاني والبشر الآخرون الذين لجأوا إلى كهف ولديهم مكونات غذائية محدودة). تُظهر الباحثة أيضًا نضال الطبقات الدنيا المنزعجة من وجود الأجانب الذين يأتون للاستيلاء على حقوقهم ، وهنا ميلاني بصفتها طبقة دنيا قاسية لا تلتزم الصمت ، فهي تواصل المحاولة حتى لا يقع شعبها في غرامه أيضًا. طويل. بأوامر من الأجانب الذين هم من الطبقة الدنيا ، تواصل ميلاني الكفاح من أجل التأثير على عقول واندررز ، أحد الأجانب الذين يعيشون في جسدها ، وتأثير ميلاني لمساعدة شعبها خارج النظام وإكراه الطبقات العليا.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the introduction that contains background, objective, significance, scope and limitation, the definition of key term, and research method conducted in this study.

A. Background of Study

There are many kinds of literary works, one of which is often found is a novel, in the contents of a book that contains fiction written in real life. Usually, a story aims to lead the reader to real life; it can go through the characters' storylines to take its conclusions and benefits of the novel. Like the novel that will be discussed, namely the book of the show's *Host* by Stephenie Meyer. Stephenie Meyer is an American writer who is famous for his Twilight novels. The novel *The Host*, written by Stephenie Meyer, is a unique novel about aliens called aliens or souls and humans. Behind this imaginary picture cannot be separated from the real-life story in its capitalist country.

Social stratification is an intriguing topic to explore since it is an actual occurrence in real life. As a result of uneven strata, social stratification may produce issues such as social jealousy. Inequality occurs due to ideology, which is defined as a system of cultural values and ideas that legitimize a specific method of organizing society. Three dimensions frequently characterize social

stratification: power, position, and class, because it entails an automatic social growth process (Soekanto s., 2013, p. 199).

Power is defined as an individual's capacity to dominate others, notwithstanding the objections of others. At the same time, power allows people or communities to achieve their goals via collective action, despite the resistance of others (Weber M., 1946, p. 180). For example, if a person fails to pay taxes, fails to take his children to school, or attempts to reveal a state secret, he will be imprisoned by the authoritative force.

Status is another facet of social stratification. Class may or may not have an impact on one's status. In a given society, status refers to social honor, popularity, or prominence. The economy is not the most critical component in defining one's status; instead, one's lifestyle determines one's status (Gerth, 1946). For example, despite having a lesser wage than a truck driver, a teacher is often seen as having a more excellent status than a truck driver. This is because being a teacher necessitates a greater level of education and status.

Class is the final component of social stratification. Individual accomplishment and birth determine a person's economic status. The term "class" is frequently used to describe the living situations of the wealthy (Bilton, Toni & Kevin Bonnett & Pip Jones & David Skinner & Michelle Stanworth & Andrew Webster, 1996, p. 154). In England, for example, different words for distinct classes are used, such as commoners for commoners and aristocrats for aristocrats. The majority of British society recognized that the nobility was superior to the

commoners who followed tradition. Because of their knowledge and talents in their career, certain people may have a longer life expectancy than others, allowing them to earn higher incomes and belong to a higher social class (Saunders, 2001).

In this research, we will discuss the novel *The Host*, which tells about social class. *The Host* Stephenie Meyer itself speaks of the movement of aliens (souls) to earth. The aliens think that the planet will be more peaceful, safe, and serene when they are on duty. Still, behind the struggle of aliens who want to replace humans, some humans suffer and struggle to continue to fight for (earth). Humans run away, hide, and are terrified while the Soul continues to search for them (humans who are still alive and are rebelling against letting go of the earth to an alien Soul). There is a solid body and tries not to release its memories of the alien named Wanderer. Wanderer controls the body, but the owner of Melanie's natural body tries not to let go of her memories of the Nomad and continues to rebel against it. Body. The goal of Alien Melanie, who enters Wanderer's memories, is to find the rebellious human who is hiding in hiding. Wanderer continues to explore Melanie's past, while Melanie continues to rebel so that Wanderer does not enter his memory.

Behind that Wanderer is only a soul that works for Seeker, Seeker is an intense seeker who is looking for hiding humans to control their body and mind so that (Soul) gets its purpose to dominate and use the human body. Bourgeoisie class (Bourgeoisie) "The Bourgeoisie is a special name for capitalists in modern economics. They own the means of production and employ wage labour." (Ritzer

& Goodman). The bourgeoisie is often known as the social class which has the means of production. In a capitalist society, the dominant class is the bourgeoisie. The bourgeois class quoted in Doyle (1986: 148) can be further divided into the dominant bourgeoisie and the petty bourgeoisie. The dominant bourgeoisie consists of big capitalists with giant companies employing a large number of workers. Among the dominant capitalists, it can also be distinguished between money capitalists and industrial capitalists (David McCellan in Karl Marx, 1975: 44).

It is interesting to discuss in this study is that the class differences that occur in humans and souls, where these differences are included in social stratification, class differences are not much different and often happen in real life, such as in the country where the novel writer lives. Several examples of social class occur in real life, such as class differences, where the bourgeoisie is in power. In contrast, the proletariat class is just the lower class, and sometimes the lower class feels oppressed. Of course, it is a worker who does not have a production system. This difference between social classes can be said to be the difference between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat.

The difference in the social class referred to in Stephanie Meyer's novel *The Host* of the Humans and aliens is the coercive treatment of the bourgeois upper class, called Seeker, from the lower level, causing discomfort to the lower class where the lower class feels threatened. by the upper-class groups who are high-ranking because they have more tools to oppress the lower class, thus making the

lower-level feel threatened because of coercion from the upper class and lower-class groups who the capital group mistreats.

According to Max Weber, as living beings called humans, we cannot escape the so-called social interaction in society. Therefore, group formation also begins because of social interaction. Social community groups are divided into two parts, the first is horizontal grouping in the form of differentiation, and the second is vertical or commonly known as social stratification.

The social class that occurs in work is a consequence that exists for three courses. The class is the upper class, the middle class, and the lower class or the employer who has a production system so that he is the ruling upper class, while the lower or polaroid class is the lower class who does not have power. Who got nowhere. This social stratification is usually the result of differences of opinion by each individual, so that class differences are formed where these classes will continue to be hostile.

Sociology of literature is the object of a study carried out for human orientation to the universe. This is done so that the reader of the object of study can face the realities that occur in the life of the social community. Literature and sociology are different things if you want to study one by one. Still, these two things complement each other because the literary works to be analyzed can find problems using the sociology of literature. Sociology of literature is a relationship that can make a connection between human relations and the work that is created.

So that the public can understand this literary work in a simple form (Eaglaton 1983).

Literature itself is a creative means created by humans towards social society, in which there are social behaviors that are interconnected society. Literature also presents a picture of an organization that includes humans, between communities, and between events felt by one's mind. According to Wellek and Warren, literature is a work of creative art (2013: 3). It was emphasized that art is a creative work done by humans. This is also the result of efforts made by humans and objects as well as social life by using language to convey it. According to (Muslimin 2011: 132), literature presents a picture of life, and this life includes activities between humans and between events that occur within a person.

According to the Marxist critique, alien and human life can be said to be social class. Based on the ownership of the system of production and income in a capitalist society, the social level is divided into the high level (bourgeois) and lower class (proletariat). The bourgeoisie is the owner of the production system. Frederich Engels describes the bourgeoisie in the footnote of the Manifesto of the Communist Party as follows: "The bourgeoisie means the modern capitalist class, the owner of the means of social production and the employer of the wage workers" (Marx and Engels, 1848: 15).

In this study, the researcher will discuss Max Weber's social class, which is eaten by examining social stratification in this novel. The stratification is experienced by two groups where one of the groups feels oppression against him.

The lower group must fight for their rights to return and not be taken away by the class. Above, because of the injustice felt by the lower levels. The researcher chose the social type because the researcher is interested in discussing the differences and the struggles of the lower classes in the capitalist world. Here the researcher too, is trying to examine the theory put forward by Marx Weber about social class differences and not forgetting that the researcher links a sociological approach to literature to strengthen the reason the researcher chose this topic.

B. The Problem of the Study

Based on the research problem, the questions below are an experiment to investigate social class research in the novel. Two questions will answer this issue. It is stated as follows:

1. What kind of main characters social class stratification depicted in the novel entitled *The Host* by Stephanie Meyer?
2. How is main character resistance of the lower class against the upper class in Stephenie Meyer's *The Host*?

C. Objectives of the Study

1. To Identify the form of the main characters social class depicted in the novel entitled *The Host* by Stephanie Meyer.
3. To describe the resistance of the lower classes against the upper classes represented by the main characters in the Stephanie Meyer's *The Host*.

D. Scope and Limitation

The scope and limitations of this study focuses on the social class proposed by Max Weber about social stratification in which there is power, namely the power obtained by the upper class, which has more sophisticated tools than the lower class, where sadness occurs in the lower class. The lower classes are humans who can only survive independently because of the oppression of the upper classes who have sophisticated tools and want to seize the rights of the lower classes. Because of the oppression that occurred in the lower classes, there was a class struggle carried out by the lower classes against the oppression given by the upper classes.

In this study, there is an upper class characterized by the Seeker, the Seeker is called the upper class because he has sophisticated equipment, such as hospitals, large buildings. While Melanie's lower class is called the lower class because she doesn't have the sophisticated tools like the upper class, so Melanie, because of the sophisticated tools owned by the upper class, there is oppression of the lower class. This time, the researcher will examine this social class research differently, such as studying social class using a sociological approach that focuses on lower class groups in novels or other perspectives.

E. Significance of the Study

Significance of this study using practice theoretically, this research is essential to provide information on analysis; this study is related to the sociology of literature which aims to determine the differences in alienation that occur in the lower classes and also this research shows that literary work is a concept of

alienation that arises within-class differences. Thus, the results of this analysis can provide benefits to readers and future researchers.

F. Definition of Key Terms

1. Stratification of Max Weber created the theory of three-component stratification, often known as Weberian stratification or the three-class system, with class, status, and power as different ideal kinds. Weber devised a multidimensional approach to social stratification that takes into account the interplay of income, prestige, and power. (Max Weber)
2. Sociology According to Marx, economics is the basis of sociological theories. In *The Communist Manifesto*, according to him (proletarian), society must be freed from the disease of the capitalist system, which will destroy it. Sociology can raise the oppressed against the oppressors and realize the ideals of a classless society (Karl Marx).
3. In Weber's view, social class is a group of people who occupy the same position in the distribution and trade process. Weber's food complements Marx's point of view: a social class is people who occupy control of the capital and get profit opportunities in the market and labor. Both state classes as one's position in the economic hierarchy. At the same time, the status by Weber emphasizes more on lifestyle or consumption patterns. However, quality is also influenced by many factors, such as race, age, and religion (Beteille, 1970).

G. Research Methodology

1. Research Design

This study analyzes the Marxist theory and finds the social class in Stephanie Meyer's novel *The Host*. This study uses a research method using literature research and requires literary data sources because this study uses a sociological approach that represents alienation to lower-class society. Moleong describes qualitative research as research that understands the phenomena experienced in research subjects such as perceptions, behavior, actions, motivation, and others holistically, using descriptions in the form of words or language in a unique natural context by utilizing the various natural method. (2005: 6) According to Marx, Work activity should bring happiness because it is a means to express the essence of humanity; for many people, this is no longer the case, especially for workers in the capitalist system (Franz Magnis: 95).

2. Research Instrument

In this study, the research instrument has been developed and conducted with data collection by the researcher. The researcher used Marxist theory and finds the social class in Stephanie Meyer's novel *The Host*. The research method using literature research and requires literary data sources because this study uses a sociological approach that represents alienation to lower-class society.

3. Data and Data Source

In this study, the researcher used data was taken from *The Host* novel by Stephanie Meyer. The book consisted of 770 pages and was published in 2008.

The data in the form of words, phrases or sentences that conducted by the researcher.

4. Data Analysis

The analytical data obtained by the author is by reading Stephanie Meyer's *The Host* novel, where the researcher also analyzes the actions of the main character, who then concluded to study social class under the umbrella of sociology of literature. And there are several opinions that the researcher will do in analyzing this research; First, the researcher observes the actions, conversations, and behavior of the social group. Of course, in the lower classes, the researcher identifies the benefits of social class in that community. Second the researcher found the social class theory then determined the approach as the material of this research. Third, the researcher concluded from the results of the social class analysis in this study.

5. Data Collection

The researcher found data that will be used for analysis through several steps. First, the researcher analyzes the novel by reading Stephenie Meyer's *The Host* novel, where the researcher reads carefully to find the material to be studied in the book. Second, the researcher collected lots of references, data, and information to smooth this research. Last, the researcher begun to compile research using a variety of existing data.

H. Previous Studies

The first is research, Oktri Mulatsiw (2016), with the title *Social Stratification in Mark Twain's The Prince And The Pauper (1881): A Sociological Approach*. This journal article describes or analyzes social stratification that occurs in social class using a sociological approach. and qualitative methods. This study uses two data sources, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data is the novel "The Prince and the Pauper", while secondary data is data taken from sources the required information. The data collection method in this study is a qualitative method. The analysis will cover social aspects, economic aspects, political aspects, cultural aspects and religious aspects.

This study discusses the social stratification found in *The Prince and the Pauper* while this study discusses the social stratification found in Stephenie Meyer's *The Host* novel. This research can be used as a reference for writing this research, to add insight to the researcher in order to complete this research.

The second is research Geubrina Rizki (2020) with the title *Social Stratification in Khaleed Hosseini's A Thousand Splendid Suns*. This study explains the phenomena of social stratification, such as conflicts between characters in the novel. This study aims to find out or find the social stratification involved in the book, which focuses on the social hierarchy of characters based on interactions, the most important of which is related to the three dimensions proposed by Marx Weber: Class, Status, and Power. This approach focuses on sociological problems in literary texts, discussing the work itself and other things that play a role. The data are in the form of words, phrases, and sentences, which are then taken from the novel *A Thousand Splendid Suns* by Khaled Hosseini

published in 2007 by Riverhead Books and analyzed using Weber's (1947) theory of social stratification.

The class difference proposed by Weber is class based on wealth and ownership of economic resources, which consists of the upper level (such as Jalil, who owns extensive lands, companies, property, cinemas, and a lot of money). The middle class such as Rasheed, Hakim, and Tariq are moderate but have little wealth to live on), and the lower level (such as Nanu and the family group Rasheed and Tariq) lack the skills and abilities to survive the economic crisis in Afghanistan). Regarding Jalil's status. Rasheed, Mariam and Laila ended up as characters with prestigious lifestyles, and Hakim was highly appreciated for his concern for education. The last one is power, seen through three aspects. First, Rasheed controls others, especially Mariam and Laila, with his class power, social power, and political power. Other than that. Social power belongs to Nana, Jalil's wife, Farbo, and Shanghai. Who use their status to control others. Furthermore, political power was found in the followers of Najibullah and his followers, Rabbani and his followers. Supporters and the Pashtuns of the Alibaba.

This study discusses the social stratification contained in Khaleed Hosseini's novel *A Thousand Splendid Suns*. while this study discusses the social stratification contained in Stephenie Meyer's novel *The Host*. This research can be used as a reference for writing this research, to add insight to the researcher in order to complete this research.

Third, is the research of Mohammad Choirul imam (2019), with the title *The Portrait of Social Stratification Towards The Main Character in Mark Twain's The Prince and The Pauper*. This thesis aims to analyze the social stratification described in the novel entitled *The Prince and The Pauper* written by Mark Twain and its impact. This novel tells the story of two children who have similar faces but have very different life stories. Edward's character is the son of a king, while Tom is a beggar. Their characters play a very important role in the novel, because the main characters really get into extreme social class conditions during that time.

This study discusses the social stratification portrait contained in *The Prince and the Pauper* while this study discusses the social stratification contained in Stephenie Meyer's novel *The Host*. This research can be used as a reference in writing this research, to add insight for researchers to complete this research.

Four, a study that discusses social class in Marxist theory written by Tri Asih Handayani with the title *A Marxian Analysis of Social Class in Stephenie Meyer's The Host*. This research is submitted to the Faculty of Letters to fulfill several requirements for obtaining a degree. Bachelor of English from Jember University, March 2015. This research, written by Tri Asih, analyzes Social Class in *The Host* Novel. The researcher analyzed the classes held in the novel. The researcher also analyzed the class differences between the lower and upper levels. The lower classes feel oppressed by the upper classes, who want to master what the lower levels have for the researchers they take up. The researcher also hopes that the reader can collect important points that the researcher wants to convey.

This study discusses the Marxist theory contained in Stephanie Meyer's novel *The Host*. while this study discusses the social stratification contained in the novel *The Host* by Stephanie Meyer. This research can be used as a reference in writing this research, to add insight for researchers to complete this research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This Section discusses the theories used in the analysis of Stephanie Meyer's *The Host*, which includes sociology of literature, social stratification, and Max Weber's Theory.

A. Sociology of Literature

Many definitions explain sociology, but etymologically the word sociology itself comes from the Latin "socius" (companion) and the Greek "logos" (science). But there are many more meanings in the sense of sociology if you want to analyze it more deeply. Sociology itself means the science that studies social relations between communities and the relationships that affect reciprocity. It is not enough that sociology also explains the reciprocal relationship between social and non-social phenomena, and also sociology explains the general characteristics of all types of social phenomena. According to Max Weber, Sociology is a science that seeks to understand social actions (Murray, 1946: 3).

There is a lot of criticism in literary works. Literature with a critical message is known as literary criticism, and it is frequently born in a culture when something is wrong or a social crisis (Nurgiyantoro, 2010). The author's primary focus in providing a picture in real life is the social problem in society. Then, as time passed, the community began to recognize the issues raised in literary works and apply them to real-life situations. In every case, literature is a critical appraisal

of its epoch, whether explicitly or indirectly (Damono, 1979). The term criticism derives from the ancient Greek *Krites*, which means judge; the noun *Krites* derives from the verb *kritein*, which means to judge; the word *krinein* is the root of two *kriterion* nouns, which imply the foundation of judgment; and finally, the term *kritikos*, which means literary judge.

The investigation, study, and assessment of specific works of art or literature and the establishment of methodological or general aesthetic principles for investigating such results are referred to as literary criticism (Thamarana, 2015). find out what an academic work's merits and disadvantages are. Still, the main objective of criticism is to see how a reader or researcher enjoys a literary work with their perspectives to determine what sort of academic work the author/ poet wrote.

According to the famous sociologist named Joseph S. Roucek and Roland L. Warren (1963: 279) in their book *Sociology and Introduction* said that "Communication is the process of transmitting facts, beliefs, attitudes, emotional reactions, or any other content of awareness. between human beings". by Roucek and Warren that communication covers a wide range. Communication can also be a process to find facts, reality, attitudes, emotional reactions, but it also contains human consciousness. Nimmo also defines communication as follows: "communication is a process of social interaction that people use to construct meanings which constitute their images of the world (on which they act) and to exchange those images through symbols" (Nimmo, 1993: 6).

George Ritzer (1992) put forward the paradigms of sociology. He stated in his book entitled, *Sociology: A Multiple Paradigm Science*. According to Ritzer, there are three social paradigms: sociology as social science, the paradigm of social facts, social definitions, and social behavior. According to Ritzer, events in colonial society focus on one problem, but sociology is multiple sciences.

Sociology is defined as the scientific study of phenomena that originate from human group interaction, according to Henry Pratt Fairchild's Dictionary of Sociology (1944). Furthermore, according to Franz Mueller's definition of sociology in his book *The Formal Object of Sociology* (1940: 59), sociology studies social life, focusing on particular aspects that give life between people its social character.

According to Selo Soemardjan and Soelaeman Soemardi, sociology is a science which states that social science requires social structures, social processes, and also social order. What is meant by the social network, as stated by Selo Sumardjan, is the whole fabric that contains the core of social elements. Social elements can be in the form of social rules, social institutions, social groups, and also social levels. In social life, there is a process where the process is reciprocal between different social lives. For example, social institutions and social stratification in the social revolution where the influence is on economic life and religious dimensions, etc.

Sociology is a science that studies patterns of human behavior in society. Human behavior is everything related to social dynamics in the community.

Sociology teaches ways of thinking and human behavior in culture, and sociology also illuminates human experience. Sociology introduces us to be more concerned with aspects of the community environment that we often ignore and consider unimportant. With the existence of sociology, we can examine more deeply the conflicts that occur in social life. We are also arranged to be better about how we live in society. Sociology gives us unique knowledge to see past events to see the structure that inspires trust as simple as it seems. We are aware of the importance of caring for community conflicts; this awareness also helps us understand better the social forces we face.

Sociology focuses on three basic types of arrangement: the arrangement of words and ideas (culture) that we use to understand each other and our environment, the understanding of social relations (social structure), such as the link between writer and reader, parent and child, rich and poor, and the arrangement of natural resources (natural resources), considering how people are arranged in physical (ecological) space, from how furniture placement might affect who emerges as the group's leader to the differences between living in a vast, busy metropolis with life in a small hamlet.

B. Social Stratification

1. The Nature Of Society and Soial Stratification

As living beings are called humans, we cannot be separated from social interaction in society. Group formation also begins because of social interaction. Social groups are divided into two parts: horizontal grouping in the form of

differentiation, and the second is vertical or commonly known as social stratification.

The distinction between individuals and groups in society is called social stratification. This social stratification is indirectly the difference between social classes. Social class differences provide different rights and obligations to individuals against one class and other classes (Indianto Muin, 2004). In social stratification, there is a system of social stratification or the difference between the population and society into social classes in stages, namely the upper class, middle class, and lower class. The essence of this stratification is to provide an imbalance in the distribution of rights and obligations to these classes and the different responsibilities of each individual. Based on a particular social system, the classification of classes into a more hierarchical layer according to the dimensions of power, privilege, and prestige (Robert, M.Z, 1998). The division of social classes occurs because of social stratification, and in social class, there is a layer of society that is domiciled in a continuum of social status (Horton, 1999).

Differences in social class are usually seen from the individual's income every day or month because that can distinguish between upper, middle, and lower levels. This is commonly dubbed social strata. According to Paul B. Horton and Chester L. Hunt, the formation of class differences or social stratification is not only concerned with money, but social stratification is human strata or layers of groups whose lives are the same in a series of social status units. It is often found that the total income of members of social strata is relatively the same, and they also have values, attitudes, and lifestyles that are not much different or the same.

If a person's position is lower in the social strata, the less social he will have. Humans who come from the lower class have less activity in participating in this type of organization or group when compared to people in the upper or middle class. There is a strong possibility that the lower levels are more withdrawn from the general manners; they develop their subculture, which is usually opposed to the subculture of the upper class.

If described in more detail, social stratification characteristics have three aspects: 1. members with higher strata or differences in abilities. Members who have high strata or usually said to be upper class will undoubtedly have more excellent skills and abilities if they want to be compared to those of the lower level, for example, employees and managers who have different salaries at work, so managers can buy cars while employees can only buy motorbike; 2. Differences in lifestyle, as a manager in a company, you will always be required to be fast and wear attributes by the company's SOP, the goal is to support stability in appearance, examples of features that they usually wear are ties, expensive and elegant jackets, clean and branded shoes, and prestigious dress. If a manager in a large company wears clothes that are not supposed to eat it will become gossip, and if a subordinate who wears clothes like the manager will also be ridiculed. 3. Differences in rights and access to resources.

Usually, someone who has a high position will find it easier to do anything such as access, facilities, and many rights in the company. In contrast, someone with a lower part will get more minor privileges and facilities. For example, someone who has a high position will have a personal space, and usually, they

command their subordinates or staff. Therefore, the rights and facilities and access between the two, even though they work in the same company, will feel very different.

2. Definition of Social Stratification

Every society's stratification system is made acceptable by an ideology that promotes equality (Marger, 2008). But as there is no such thing as complete equality, stratification does exist in every community. The word "stratification" derives from the layered noun "stratum," plural: "strata" (Soekanto S., 2013, p. 198). As a result, the term "stratification" refers to the numerous social "layers" found in distinct human communities. Deep examination of social structures by sociologists reveals strata of many socioeconomic groupings, including upper class, middle class, and lower class. The investigation of social stratification reveals how the various divisions or strata connect to one another (Saunders, 2001, pp. 1-2).

The term "social stratification" has been defined various ways by sociologists. Weber offered the initial definition, viewing social stratification in terms of class, status, and power (Weber M., *The Theory of Social and Economic Organization*, 1947). According to Weber, possessions or privileges, power, and status Sorokin offers the second description, viewing social stratification as three interconnected but distinct basis on which a hierarchy is built in any community. the division of a population or civilization into groups or levels according to hierarchy (Sorokin, 1959, p. 11).

The third definition of social stratification is the separation of the population into uneven strata according to factors like wealth, status, age, religion, gender, ethnicity, power, and other factors (Bilton, Toni & Bonnett, Kevin & Jones, Pip & Skinner, David & Stanworth, Michelle & Webster, Andrew, 1996, p. 670). According to the fourth definition, social stratification is a system of classifying people or groups in society into a hierarchy of social classes and assigning each layer's members different rights and responsibilities (Muin, 2004, p. 48).

The ranking of individuals and groups based on numerous social traits and occasionally physical attributes is the fifth definition of social stratification (Marger, 2008). The partition of a population or civilization into hierarchical (tiered) classes is covered by another term. Social strata, which are defined by disparities in societal resources, are not acceptable social formations (Lambert, 2018, p. 19).

Max Weber's theory is used in this study, therefore his notion of social stratification is taken into consideration. (Weber, Max in H. H. Gerth, & C. W. Mills (EDS.), 1946, p. 181) Weber views stratification as a "phenomenon" defined by the distribution of economics, social position, and power in society which in turn impacts the so-called "life chances." The views of Edward and Jeffries, who described social stratification as distinctions in social layers based on three hierarchical measures: power, privilege, and prestige, are typically connected with Weber's theory (Jeffries, Vincent & H. Edward Ransford, 1980, pp. 57-80). Maulana Malik Islamic State Islamic University due to the fact that every

community is diverse (Rohman, 2013, p. 19). Last but not least, the idea of social stratification is typically understood in terms of various social groups.

3. Dimensions Of Social Stratification

Following Max Weber, sociologists describe wealth, prestige, and power as the three components that make up social stratification. Depending on the accumulation of social resources or rewards, people rank differently on each dimension (Marger, 2008, p. 13):

First, wealth relates to material possessions (Marger, 2008). This is the people's market capacity in a capitalist society, or their capability to purchase material commodities. Different people have varying incomes and various sources of wealth. As a result, society has benefited in some way. This is evident, for instance, in the residence, a private vehicle, clothing, shopping patterns for expensive items, and other places.

Second, respect is a measure of prominence. It is essentially a social reward. On the other hand, key jobs in the major social institutions typically come with a lot of prestige. These people are respected for holding these jobs. A worker could behave differently when speaking to his management than when speaking to other colleagues. He will treat his management with more deference. In contemporary society, status, or prestige as Weber defines it, is mostly derived from people's labor. For instance, in hospitals, doctors are regarded as more important than nurses (Marger, 2008).

Fourth, power is defined as the use of rules and sanctions to discipline the populace through the use of government (Waters, Dagmar & Waters, Tony, 2015). Power arranges all miscalculations. As a social construct, power refers to the legal authority of individuals within groups. A person with power means that they are in a position to subdue others, and the other person is carrying out whatever is specified by their own desires. A person's position becomes more important as their capabilities become more apparent. For instance, a president has more assertive political skills than a governor does (Marger, 2008).

The following criteria are those that are used to classify people according to Weber's social stratification criteria:

a. Economic Class

Class is a concept that has been the focus of much debate. Weber's notion of class is, to some levels, similar to Marx: Classes consist of those who stand in same position concerning their opportunities to obtain the economic rewards of society (e.g., chance of life). Seen in this way, people form classes, they share more or less the same life opportunities. According to Marx, the class is conceptualized primarily as a place for someone in the productive system: workers or owners. However, Weber sees a variety of factors that are more important in class formation, such as skills and credentials (Pyakuryal, 2008).

Weber's ideas about class are thus more complete than Marx's. Some people may have a higher chance of life than others as a result of skills or expertise in a profession, enabling them to get high salaries even if they do it

(Saunders, 2001). Thus, class is various commercial opportunities that are available to someone at any given time (Trujillo, 2007), and also, class is a basic fact in the determination of the life-chances of an individual (Lasswell, 1965).

In addition, according to Weber, class is not a community, but a group of people who act based on situations that are shared (Ritzer G. , 2012, p. 217). Weber points out, for example, that although a doctor and a nurse are both hospital workers (at the same place), they might have different class positions. Moreover, even within the bourgeoisie, there are differences (Bottero, 2005). The landowner who gets it comes from the lease or the shareholder who receives the dividend is not the same as the entrepreneur who runs a small business. Each, Weber points out, will have a different chance of life (Marger, 2008). As a result, the way Weber defines class is quite different from Marx's approach. Max Weber uses the term "class" for all strata in the economic foundation of society, unlike Marx who saw class as a real social entity. For Weber, class is related to property and occupation (Saunders, 2001, p. 22). Therefore, the economic class is determined by income and goods and services owned by individuals (Pyakuryal, 2008).

According to Weber, class can be simply classified into three. First, the upper class consists of those who live off property or owners of the means of production who possess very advantageous life-chances through wealth (Bilton, Toni & Bonnett, Kevin & Jones, Pip & Skinner, David & Stanworth, Michelle & Webster, Andrew, 1996) and enjoy educational privileges (Saunders, 2001). Second, the lower class owns "negative privileges". They don't have the resources

to be used to generate income, nor do they have the education that can give them high salaries (Saunders, 2001). Besides, they have grossly disadvantaged life-chances, due to weak or marginal position in the labor market (Bilton, Tom & Bonnett, Kevin & Jones, Pip & Skinner, David & Stanworth, Michelle & Webster, Andrew, 1996).

Between the above two classes, there exists middle class, consisting of people who own some property but little education of "pretty bourgeoisie" such as small shop owners and entrepreneurs, and people who have little property but can get high wages based on their education and qualifications of "intelligence and specialists" (Saunders, 2001) or non-owners of wealth, advantageous life-chances due to market capacity from non-manual skills or disadvantageous life-chances due to market capacity from manual skills (Bilton, Toni & Bonnett, Kevin & Jones, Pip & Skinner, David & Stanworth, Michelle & Webster, Andrew 1996).

b. Social Status

Status is the difference in prestige that results from a person's lifestyle rather than from external economic considerations. Therefore, groups that exhibit a particular lifestyle and are aware of the contrasts between their own lifestyle and the lifestyles of other people make up the status dimension. The distinction between status and class was outlined by Weber. "Status" is grouped according to the principle of consumption of those things represented by a certain "lifestyle," while "Class" is grouped due to its link to the production and acquisition of goods (Weber, Max In H. H. Gerth, & C. W. Mills (Eds.), 1946, p. 193).

The concept of status, or prestige, is fundamental in analyzing inequality because it outlines the complexities of modern stratification systems (Marger, 2008). Status is usually expressed by the fact that a certain lifestyle can be expected of all who wish to be part of that circle (Krauss, 1976). For example, consider two people, a truck driver and a teacher. Judging from their estimated income, it was not much different. In addition, there are no self-employed. In terms of economic position, they earn almost the same, and neither of them are owners.

But what sets it apart is prestige (Marger, 2008). Driving a truck lacks the prestige of teaching. A bachelor's degree is typically required for intensive formal training to become a teacher. Few truck drivers have college degrees, and most of them learn on the job. Despite the fact that the two people's economic factors are the same, this immediately separates them. Greater official rewards are given to people with bachelor's degrees than to those who merely have a high school.

They also consume in a different way. In other words, they have completely dissimilar lives. They may have quite varied tastes in music, entertainment, fashion, food, housing, cars, and other aspects of social life. From the so-called Weber social status, which consists of people who share the same aspirations, social graces, and general consumer relations, this extremely diverse road separates each individual (Marger, 2008).

People often associate with those who share their cultural preferences, live the lives that people like them have designed, and may marry a partner of a

similar status, as in the cases of teachers and truck drivers. According to Weber, status and class were in no way restricted from enjoying the channels of a person's lifestyle or a specific economic position. Any lifestyle will therefore be based mostly on income. Nevertheless, people who have the same status will be in an equivalent economic situation. Because inequality is a social construct that is unaffected by societal economic realities, describing the characteristics of stratification is crucial.

c. Power

According to Weber, having power means being able to "impose one's will on the actions of another" (Waters, Dagmar & Waters, Tony, 2015). Inequality of class, status, and party are all based on power, which is also a necessary component of all interactions between people (Trujillo, 2007). Although there is no denying the link between riches and power, in a moderate society, wealth is the most significant organizational strength. Power is therefore derived from one's organizational position more so than from one's amount of income and wealth (Marger, 2008).

In addition, the arrangement of dominance and the exercise of power in human society are the fundamental topics of Weber's work on stratification. According to him, there are three different circumstances in which a group of people may choose to interact with another group of people. Power might first develop as a result of unequal access to material resources. For instance, A is in a position to dominate B if A has something that B desires or needs. Weber refers to

this as class power (Saunders, 2001, p. 20). Second, social standing and self-esteem may be related to power. For instance, if B considers or thinks of A as B's social superior, B is more inclined to comply with A's requests and directives. According to Weber, this was a social power, one that status groupings rather than classes wielded. Third, a group can exert influence over another group through state agents, either by taking direct control of it or by persuading people in positions of power (Saunders, 2001, p. 20).

As Weber underlined, the only institution in contemporary society that asserts the power to compel individuals to do something is the state (Saunders, 2001). For instance, A might be imprisoned if A fails to pay taxes, fails to send his kids to school, or tries to expose information that is thought to be a state secret. Weber refers to the use of "legal power" by the state as political power exercised by parties, which can include both formal political parties and any other organized interests that aim to sway the direction of the state.

4. Max Weber's Theory of Social Stratification

On April 21st, 1864, Max Weber was born in Erfurt, Germany. The growth of contemporary social theory has benefited greatly from Weber's contributions. Middle-class parents made up Weber's family. His mother was a devout Calvinist, while his father was a bureaucrat. As a result, Weber shares his mother's beliefs. Weber attended Heidelberg University as an adolescent and pursued a legal career like his father. Despite being a lawyer, Weber had interests in sociology, history, and economics. He was appointed professor of economics at the University of

Heidelberg in 1896. After his father passed away a year later, Weber fell out of his stride. However, in 1903 he started to ascend once more, became a scholar, and was assigned to the United State (Wirawan, 2013).

According to Max Weber, stratification is a "phenomenon" that is influenced by the distribution of economic, social, and power in society (1946, p. 181, in H. H. Gerth & C. W. Mills (Eds.)). At the same time, society is organized into hierarchical roles mostly based on three uncommon and desirable things (Weber M., 1978). Specifically, possessions, or the right to goods and services; power, or the capacity to defend one's way of life in the face of opposition; and status, or social standing (Tumin, 1985, p. (Fan, Aiai & Cheng, Baoyan, 2017).

Max Weber once referred to all strata as classes. Specifically. Based on a person's economic status, Weber defined class. Wealth is the fundamental component of class, and economic interest is the factor that breeds class (Weber, Max 1946, p. 183, in H. H. Gerth & C. W. Mills (Eds.)). Property and land ownership are essential to the economy. As a result, classes studying economics draw on their specialized knowledge. As a result, some organizations receive what are known as stands respect from other communities for particular communities. 205 (Soerjono, 2007).

For instance, the upper class typically possesses more than one type of what society values. His elevated status, though, is cumulative. Those are they. Wealthy people will easily acquire land, power, and possibly prestige (Soerjono, 2007, pp. 207-208). This study' key finding is that Weber rejects Marx's monolithic view of

economic stratification (or class, to use Weber's word), instead emphasizing its multifaceted nature.

As a result, according to Weber, social strata are determined by factors like position, power, and economy. People can, therefore, score highly on one of the two stratification dimensions while scoring poorly on one or more of the other dimensions. In comparison to reduced stratification, this enables a considerably more thorough investigation of social stratification (as some Marxists do). only changes in one's financial condition (Ritzer G., 2012, p. 217).

According to Weber, a "class situation" exists when three criteria are satisfied. First, some individuals share a common cause that affects their chances of surviving. Second, the element can only be described in terms of economic interests in property ownership and income potential. Third, they are explained in terms of goods or the state of the labor market. A collection of persons who are in the same class status is referred to as a "class" in this context. Consequently, a class is only a group of people who are in the same economic or market condition and not a community (Ritzer G., 2012, p. 217).

In addition, the market, which offers goods based on societal wealth, is dominated by the class. When viewed from the perspective of the economic system, social classes are divided into groups based on how they relate to the production and consumption of goods. While the status group is divided based on the lifestyle-representative consumption principle. As a result, these are the most segregated status groups that are closely linked to prestige, displaying a relatively

high layer of indifference to riches within narrow boundaries. As a result, the status structure will develop and people's knowledge of its significant social function in society will grow (Weber M. 2009, pp. 231-233).

Weber defines "status" as "any distinguishing component of human features defined by social judgements of prestige, positive or negative," therefore "consumption of things" implies a distinctive "lifestyle." For instance, the lifestyle of those with higher status differs from those with lesser status. In this instance, class situations are connected to lifestyle or status. Status and class, however, do not necessarily go hand in hand.

A commitment to existence (such as honesty, courage, persistence, love, and sacrifice) that can free existing ontological dynamism determines some types of social status. To liberate oneself from existential (such as bias, neglect, and double thinking), which typically suppresses truth, this meaning suppresses transcendence (Trujillo, 2007). People can also be classified based on their strength in addition to the two factors described above, namely economic class and social position. Power is undoubtedly one of the factors that determines someone's social standing.

C. Characteristic of Social Stratification

The basic meaning of social stratification is not the same as the idea of social inequality. Differences in levels of power or social standing between people in a given society are more often referred to as social inequality. The following are two crucial traits that point to socioeconomic inequality:

1. Social disparity solely refers to inequalities in status or power between individuals. So, the level of income or power is not what determines social inequality. In a generally homogeneous community, social inequalities do exist and can happen.
2. Social inequality implies inequality between individuals, not between different groups.

Social stratification differs from social inequality in that it focuses more on the existence of two or more stratified groups in a society, each of whose members enjoy unequal power, advantages, and reputation. The disparity in access to resources from one group to another while using resources is the essence of social stratification. Therefore, stratification in social terms, a person's level of authority, privilege, and prestige is determined by his or her affiliation with a particular social group rather than by any inherent personal qualities.

In more depth, social stratification can be characterized by three factors, namely:

1. Variations in skills or abilities. Naturally, community members who live in higher strata have more skills and abilities than those who live in lower stratum. For instance, in contrast to class IV civil servants, who can typically afford a car due to their low earnings naturally, if a class I or class II employee is gained, he will only be able to purchase a bicycle or motorcycle.

2. Lifestyle differences (life style). A director of a firm is expected to always dress neatly, but they are also typically equipped with other accoutrements to complement their look, such as ties, costly shoes, playing tennis or golf, and designer clothing. A giant firm director wearing bulky, filthy clothing is probably hearsay. However, a subordinate will appear as though the director will inevitably also wear material mocking.
3. Access to resources and differences in rights. A high position typically entitles the holder to a wide range of privileges. Those who do not hold any strategically important positions will, of course, see a decrease in the privileges and amenities that they can use. For instance, a section head would be entitled to command his employees in addition to receiving a high pay and having a private office. Compare the ownership of the rights and facilities between them and those of What facilities and rights do they both own.

D. Class Struggle

The definition of class struggle is a concept that aims at the position of humans as a social society where the concept determines the social status of humans in terms of rights and ownership, ownership of objects or property, both of which cannot be separated from the economic concept. Marx divided into three main classes in the capitalist social structure: the wage-labor class, the capitalist class, and the landowner class. However, the development of the industrial design of capitalism only lists two types of classes, namely the bourgeoisie and the

planetary. And they usually have different types of classes. If viewed from Marx's thought about social stratification, Marx's theory should be understood. The theory put forward by Marx departs from the idea that the history of all forms of society or the history of human civilization from the past to the present is the history of inter-group conflict or inter-class conflict (ibid, pp. 175-177).

According to Marx himself, the history of the class struggle is that free people and slaves, nobles and commoners, masters and servants, business leaders and unemployed people, the oppressor and the oppressed will always be at odds with each other. The struggles between these classes will continue and will never end. However, sometimes this struggle takes place in open or covert ways. Sometimes it is also a struggle that ends either in a revolutionary reconstitution of society in general or in the collapse of civilization in general, conflicting classes.

Marx's three main classes of capitalists are landowners, capitalists, and wage workers. The classes above are distinguished due to differences originating in individual income, and the payment can be in the form of profits, wages, land rent for each. The capitalist system continues to develop so that Marx tries to change it little by little so that a design and class can replace it, but this can be done if the capitalist way of working is expanded again so that industrial companies become agricultural companies which later the middle layer will disappear. However, due to the loss of the middle class, the upper and lower classes of society will continue to compete and be hostile, because there are only two classes, namely the bourgeoisie and the proletariat.

In every group formed in a social society, there is no end to conflicts between groups and between classes themselves. The cause that often occurs is that people have different incomes from one person to another and from one group to another. This cannot be separated from the existence of differences in positions in the production system. Therefore, class gaps can occur because of differences in places in the production system.

1. The Rise of Class Consciousness and Class Struggle

The rise of class consciousness among the working class in capitalist society is due to the increased concentration of workers in the city's industrial regions. They were aware of their shared misery and economic poverty since they worked together in the factory's terrible circumstances and lived side by side as neighbours in the city. To put it another way, the concentration of employees in one location creates a communication network and a shared awareness. (Gillin and Gillian, p.125).

With the establishment of this communication network among workers, the working class organization was created to combat shared adversaries such as trade unions, trade unions, etc. As a result, this labor organization will be more potent in deconstructing the capitalist system and replacing it with a socialist one that values humans.

Marx's publications, such as *The Communist Manifesto*, calling for workers to use the historical opportunity presented by the onset of the economic crisis to alter society via their revolutionary activity. Marx uses the advent of a

capitalist financial crisis to illustrate that capitalism's fundamental contradictions will reach a crisis point. Thus, the moment has come for the proletariat to start a true revolution.

2. Types of Class Struggle

Marx and Engels (1975) argued that every movement in which the working class confronts the ruling classes and attempts to restrain them from without, impose an eight-hour workday rule, etc., is a political movement. For instance, the attempt to force individual capitalists to shorten the working day by strikes, etc., in a specific plant or even a specific trade, is essentially an economic movement (p. 254-255). According to this perspective, the researcher contends that the trilogy's depiction of a certain kind of class struggle qualifies as a political movement.

Two elements, fighting the law and revolutionary action define the political movement depicted in the trilogy. When the districts challenge the Capitol as the ruling class to liberate themselves from the current laws that oppress and weaken them over time, that is when a struggle against the law is defined. A structural change, such as the transition from a totalitarian to a democratic government, is required as a result of the class conflict between the districts and the Capitol. Additionally, every revolutionary deed is a political deed.

E. Moral Values

It is considered that the bully is unaware of the unfair circumstances surrounding people who are being bullied, and that if he were aware of them, his conscience or moral principles would prompt him to act to make things right. The call is intended to affect cognition and influence so that the oppressor can recognize how injustice violates his or her moral principles and can experience remorse or rage enough to take action to end injustice. There are numerous ways to gain empathy for the injustices that these oppressed groups suffer. The best method to combat injustice is to directly or indirectly experience what it feels like to be the victim of it. Reading autobiographies and novels, watching movies and videos that dramatize and emotionally enliven the experience of injustice, watching role-playing exercises that are guided to become a member of the group, watching films and videos that highlight moral values that have been violated, and listening to lectures and sermons are all examples of indirect experiences.

It is unlikely that attempts to foster empathy for the bully will be successful if the bully feels that he has a moral obligation to participate in bullying behaviors (such as beating his wife when she disobeys). It is necessary in this case to persuade him that his actions are morally wrong by using the moral authority he recognizes as being superior to himself (such as the legal system, religious authority, or the consensus of his peers). Unfortunately, rulers frequently do not listen to moral arguments because they support tyranny or because the oppressors are indifferent to moral demands.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

This chapter will discuss the data that researcher has collected to examine the theory put forward by Karl Marx about social stratification that occurs between class differences in Stephanie Meyer's novel *The Host*. Weber's stratification here includes three dimensions, namely, class, status, and power. However, in this discussion, the researcher will discuss class stratification, where class stratification is the most prominent thing in Stephanie Meyer's novel *The Host*. And will be discussed in the chapter below.

A. The Main Characters Social Class

We can encounter diverse groups in any culture. There are disparities in levels between one group and another in practice. Social stratification occurs as a result of the existence of these multi-layered groupings. As a result, the levels of society, or what is generally referred to as social stratification, are studied in sociology.

B. The Upper Class

Weber usually uses class to express class differences, where he characterizes a person's ownership of the resources obtained in society (Pyakuryal, 2008). Weber described social class in three hierarchies: upper class, middle class, and lower class. Differences in these classes are based on a person's wealth and income, goods, and services owned. The analysis below will describe how types are classified in the social hierarchy in Stephanie Meyer's novel *The Host*.

The upper class is the class in the most significant level of wealth or society, but the wealth owned by individuals can be seen in terms of the diversity of owners; it can be in the form of land, companies, large buildings, or other properties. According to (Hurst 2007: 203), “class is essentially an economic concept that is the position of individuals in the market which determines their immediate position. And how the individual is in the market directly affects one's life chances”.

The highest position in the class is the person who has a lot of money to buy land, power, company, and perhaps prestige (Soerjono., 2007, pp. 207-200). Therefore, the upper class usually has ownership, which benefits in contrast with the lower level. For example, below is data taken from Stephanie Meyer's novel *The Host*, which represents the upper class of his wealth:

"My mind recognized this as an average room in a medical facility—a hospital. The ceiling tiles were white with darker speckles. The lights were rectangular and the same size as the tiles, replacing them at regular intervals. The walls were light green a calming colour, but also the colour of sickness. A poor choice, in my quickly formed opinion" (Meyer:27-28)

The data snippet above shows that Seeker, one of the Aliens groups, is an upper-class group with a large building (Hospital). The pronoun I in the snippet is the new Wanderer Aliens who are on earth; he has just been placed on Melanie's body, which when he opens his eyes, he has seen the magnificent hospital of his faction. Seekers from the Aliens group take advantage of the hospital; they do it for the welfare of their people so that if one of them is sick, they will help each other. However, because the Aliens are the upper class, they abuse the lower

classes, they also take the position of humans; besides that, they also oppress the lower levels (Humans).

Based on the ownership of the hospital and the wealth possessed by the Seeker, the Aliens faction as the upper class no longer needed to work harder to get what he wanted. They have abundant wealth so that their goals on earth are easily achieved quickly even though there are some obstacles too; the purpose of the Aliens is to replace humans on earth against themselves because Aliens think the planet will be peaceful if they rule. After all, they think Humans are destructive creatures.

The worker from the hospital is also an Aliens named Darren; he works as a healer or is responsible for healing wounds and applying ointment to cover the scratches on the back of the neck of the Soul they have just entered a new host.

"It was a routine matter to finish the job; he cleaned and healed the wound, applied the salve that sealed the incision closed behind the soul, and brushed the scar-softening powder across the line left on her neck." (Meyer:7)

The snippet below also illustrates if Aliens are an upper-class group with several electronic devices such as computers and cellphones. No human has it.

*"just as my host did" "um, yes." He cleared his throat.
"This way only the Soul's second life. He came from Blind World." "Blind World?" I asked, cocking my head to the side reflexively (Meyer:29)*

From all the data discussed above, it is clear that there are classes in this discussion; Weber has said that if social stratification is a social class that distinguishes between the upper and lower levels, the two types are never peaceful and always in conflict. The upper-class Aliens are the class that has the wealth to achieve what they want without having to work hard like the lower classes. At the

same time, Melanie's character from the novel is a character from the lower level who always feels that the upper class oppresses her.

As a lower class, Melanie considers that they have more sophisticated tools than they have, so Melanie, as a group of Humans, considers herself more deficient than the Aliens. Many also from Humans who give up and have to work with them. But they don't only have computers; they also have sophisticated cellphones and can talk remotely. Like the quote below:

"The Seeker had a small phone in her hand, she murmured rapidly into it"
(Meyer:34)

The quote above explains that the Seeker is an upper class that has an electronic device. Electronic devices owned by Aliens are a form of wealth because no one owns them other than their class. After all, humans don't use them. Melanie's view of the Aliens group at that time considered them to have power or wealth that she and her Human group did not have. However, with the advanced tools owned by the Aliens group, it makes it easier for Aliens to achieve their goals without having to try their best.

In short, the public's view of the difference in class strata is apparent in the novel. The value of society can be seen from the criteria of income and wealth (Soelaeman, 1995, p.148). As explained by Weber, the community has the competence to assess differences in strata by applying various criteria (Soelaeman, 1995, p. 90). As a result, there are differences in the values given by society to individuals or organization in the class dimension of people's lives.

C. The Lower Class

Lower-class people in all dimensions, the lower class possesses "negative privileges." They lack sufficient resources to create revenue and education that would enable them to earn significant earnings (Bilton, Toni & Bonnett, Kevin & Jones, Pip & Skinner, David & Stanworth, Michelle & Webster Andrew, 1996). Furthermore, due to a weak or marginal labour market position, survival opportunities are minimal. This can be seen, for example, in the data below:

"I am so hungry. There is another need that is stronger another hungry stomach hidden safely far away in the darkness, waiting alone in the rough cave that is our temporary home. A cramped place, jagged with volcanic rock. What will he do if I don't come back? All the pressure of motherhood with none of the knowledge of experience. I feel so hideously helpless. Jamie is hungry (Meyer:37-38)."

The quote above illustrates that Melanie's life is indeed complicated; Melanie went away from the Aliens at that time. She felt hungry because she did not have any material while she had to continue to survive. Melanie wants to find her uncle named Uncle Jeb, where uncle Jeb and some other humans are in a cave that Melanie can't see because uncle Jeb and some other humans hide from Aliens' target. So, Melanie is forced to leave and isolate herself from the target of the Aliens and continues to search for Jeb's uncle using his memories before being occupied by an alien named Wanderer.

From this quote, it can be said that Melanie is a lower-class person where she feels hungry while she has no food to eat, she is a poor person, her life is spent serving the upper classes who consider her low, but Melanie also does not stay silent and has to leave the complexity of it, he must leave the colony of wealthy people who arbitrarily against his people. At that time, Melanie thought that she

only wanted to meet Uncle Jeb, Jamie, the younger brother, and also her lover Jared, who had been separated from her since Melanie's body was taken by Wanderer (one of the Aliens). There was hatred and revenge in Melanie's heart at that time, and she felt her place on earth should be forcibly taken by aliens who have wealth and can do anything there, thus making Melanie's family have to take refuge in a dark, slum cave with limited food availability. Therefore, Melanie and her family who fled to the cave are the lower class. The misery faced by Melanie and some other humans cannot be avoided because they have no wealth.

"My brother. He's just nine, and he's so frightened when I'm away. It will take me half the night to get back to him. He won't know if I have been caught. He's so hungry. As if to make my point, my stomach growls loudly"
(Meyer:45)

There Melanie was reminded again by her sister who had separated from her, and she wanted to know how her sister was now, she missed her very much, Melanie also believed herself that she would be able to meet her sister and reunite with her family even though she was a person who was not there. Still, she felt at peace before the upper class (Aliens) took the position of humans on earth. As Bilton, Toni & Kevin Bonnett & Pip Jones & David Skinner & Michelle Stanworth & Andrew Webster (1996) explained, a person may belong to the lower class because his position is too weak in the economy. This is also proof that Melanie's sister (Jamie) is a lower-class human.

When Melanie had managed to find Uncle Jeb and other humans who were excommunicated in a cave in a very barren desert, Melanie and a group of other people survived by looting, they stole from the mall owned by the Aliens group, only their group was allowed to enter the mall. But because one of the

upper class or aliens has taken control of Melanie's body, they can disguise themselves to get groceries at the mall, they take as much food as possible to stock up on for the next few months so that everyone survives there. "We bought our plunder in through the south vent, thought his meant that the jeep would have to be moved before dawn, my main concern with using the bigger entrance was that the Seeker would hear the commotion our arrival was sure to cause. I wasn't sure if she had any idea of what I was going to do, and I didn't want to give her any reason to kill her Host and herself" (Meyer: 690).

During her life in the cave, Melanie felt the shadows of darkness on each side of the shelter because of the lack of lighting. Then Melanie got used to being comfortable with her current situation. Melanie told herself that she had gotten used to the shadows.

"I followed a familiar path to the underground rivers, my mind in a million other places. I couldn't seem to concentrate on anything in particular. Every time I tried to focus on a subject – Walter, Jared, breakfast, chores, baths – some other thought would pull my head away in seconds. Melanie was right I needed to sleep. She was just muddled. Her thoughts all spun around Jared, but they could make nothing coherent of them, either." (Meyer:429)

The statement above explains that Wanderer was afraid of the dark, whereas he felt comfortable and safe when he lived with his alien's faction. Still, now it's different because he has to follow Melanie to go to the exile of Humans who avoid Aliens. Melanie also believed Wanderer that if nothing would pull her hand, Wanderer also believed in what Melanie said. She got used to not being afraid anymore in the cave with the lack of lighting in every corner.

D. Class Struggle

Class struggle is one of the social factors. The premise of Marx's Manifesto of the Communist Party is that economic production and the structure of society of every historical epoch is a history of class struggle. It has reached a stage where the exploited and oppressed class (the proletariat) can no longer free itself from the class that exploits and oppresses it (the bourgeoisie) (Marx & Engels, 1848:6). The representation of this struggle is when the oppressed group of Humans becomes one and is so strong, and then they try to teach the upper class a lesson for their actions that make Humans lose. The Aliens group does have wealth compared to humans, so that it is easy to oppress the lower classes, but the lower levels are not only him. They continue to seek freedom for themselves and their groups. As a human who first occupied the earth, humans tried to restore their rights that had been taken by the upper classes. one of the rebellions carried out by Melanie is a statement like the one below:

"Let's get her canned. Tell her higher-ups that she did something unacceptable. Assaulted us. It's our word against hers –"(Meyer, hlm.84)

The data above, explains that Melanie tricked Wanderer into killing the Seeker. This is one of Melanie's first ways to meet uncle Jeb, who is hiding; Melanie intends not to live with the Aliens; she wants to rebel against the oppression of the upper classes against her. Wanderer a little confused at the time, but Melanie didn't give up she kept telling the Wanderers that they should stay away from the Aliens.

"Who cares how it works if it doesn't help us? I know, let's kill her!" A gratuitous image of my hands tightening around the Seeker's neck filled my head (Meyer: 85)

The data above explains how serious Melanie is that she wants to kill the Seeker. Melanie starts to get angry with the upper class, which is arbitrarily against humans. Melanie thinks because they have the power, they do arbitrary to the nation here. Melanie does not stay. She continues to seduce Wanderer to help him resolve the conflict that occurred in his country.

"what do we now? I'm not giving up you're not giving up. And that wretched Seeker is sure as hell not giving up!" (Meyer: 85)

The data above shows that Melanie will not stop fighting. She will not give up because Melanie is aware that the Seeker will not remain silent. The Aliens will continue to look for her and torture her people by taking their Host, and the Aliens forcibly exploit them. Melanie thinks about the future of her sister and her lover, and she misses her family very much.

Wanderer lives with humans at the end of the story's narrative. Then she discovers the other aliens that were with the humans. As a result, a large number of aliens coexisted with humans. According to Marxism, capitalism causes individuals to become more individual. It is incompatible with the nature of humans as social organisms. Finally, it demonstrates the upper class's optimism that these two classes can coexist with other courses. According to Marxism, a society without classes exists when there is no social class distinction. The dominant class's authority does not oppress the masses in society.

The method in which the treatment of humans and aliens is described is not balanced. Implicitly, it demonstrates the author's viewpoint on the upper and lower classes. The author appears to be from a wealthy family. The author's

standing as a member of the upper crust casts doubts on her work. The author intends to highlight the faults, tensions, and incoherence in her philosophy. However, because it is dependent on the readers, this does not entail that every author has a propagandist goal. She strives to show and share her notion in her thoughts via her work as the author. Her expertise and experience as a superpower and a capitalist country and her status as a member of the upper class appear to lead and demonstrate the present ideology throughout the novel.

Ideology is a term that refers to a person's or a group's style of thinking. Meyer concludes the narrative by demonstrating that all people embrace the life of an extraterrestrial. The human race does not wish to lose the aliens. Humans and aliens are not adversaries, as the first explanation implies. It appears that aliens are more important to them than humans. It demonstrates that the bourgeoisie is always required and valued over the proletariat. It is, as previously said, the philosophy of the upper class. The Host includes high-class interest, according to the writer's sociological viewpoint. The depiction of Wanderer and her existence shows that it convinces readers of the wealthy class's dominance in society. The author is the one who creates the narrative. She expresses her thoughts in a way that the readers can understand. The readers are persuaded to assume that the upper class is always friendly to everyone and society's ideal.

Terry Eagleton discusses high-class speech in literary works. The bourgeois interest is implanted in the shape of academic discourse. The goal is to keep the bourgeois position at the top at all times. The author seeks to convey that the upper class is superior to the lower class by portraying the alien character as

pleasant and the human character as nasty. As a result, the author's ideological perspective in *The Host* is about the high-class interest. In the concept of ideology, all of the many beliefs about the economy, history, and society indicate the author's perspective, which is linked to his or her social class. She identified the dominating class as always being higher than the other classes as an upper-class member. She makes it appear that there is no class distinction because the upper and lower classes are mixed. In reality, it only seeks to alleviate the struggles of the weakest classes. The author, as the storyteller, expresses what she intends to communicate through the tale. It incorporates her beliefs and ideologies.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusions and recommendations are presented in this chapter. Conclusions are drawn from the study's findings, and requests are made to other academics who want to perform similar research.

A. Conclusion

Power in Stephanie Meyer's novel *The Host* has class power, a class based on possession power, lifestyle, and power that can dominate and control other people. Stephanie Meyer's novel characters can be classified into the upper level (Aliens) and the lower class (Human). The Aliens class is the upper class because they have significant buildings such as hospitals, shopping places, cars, electronic devices, and many others. Because of their wealth, they can fulfil their primary purpose on earth, which is to rule the world which they think the world will be peaceful if they that set, it is effortless for them to get, will still be behind it.

Human character named Melanie a tough and strong woman does not stay silent, she continues to look for ways so that the Aliens cannot fulfill their goals. They also live well. Meanwhile, the lower class that humans play, such as people who ride, people who have no income, and people who are oppressed by the Aliens group, by seizing rights from humans, stay on earth because humans are creatures who do not have sophisticated tools like aliens, finally, humans who succumb, it is humans who take refuge and live starving in a pitch-black cave.

Power in Stephanie Meyer's *The Host* is seen from two aspects: class power, social power. With class power, Aliens control other people, especially Melanie and other humans who take refuge in caves. At the same time, social power is mainly owned by Seekers, who take advantage of their status to dominate others.

B. Suggestion

Observation Readers, particularly those who study literature, can utilize the findings of this study as a supplement to their knowledge of literary works that deal with the issue of social stratification. Furthermore, it is suggested that other academics use social stratification theory to continue their study in the same subject. For example, using the "author's sociology" or "genetic structuralism" method, the next researcher might compare the social stratification of people or groups with the system used in Afghanistan. Future studies may give further evidence about how the novel's social stratification parallels the phenomena of social inequality throughout history in the United States.

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CURICULUM VITAE



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ATTACHMENT

The Host Synopsis

Melanie Stryder is the main character in the novel *The Host* by Stephenie Meyer. In this novel, the character Melanie does not want conflict, but because of class differences that make the upper class feel powerful, causing conflict between the two. In this novel, Melanie tries to find a way to keep the two of them together.

Melanie Stryder's tough and determined heroine, who lacks human substance, is prepared to become a prisoner of the Souls to keep her sister and family safe from the disturbances. The "soul" traveler who has infiltrated Melanie's body is familiar with the difficulties of human life: overwhelming emotions, memories that are too visible. But there's one snag Wanderer didn't anticipate: his previous body's renter refuses to relinquish control of his thoughts.

Melanie begins to appeal to Wanderer. More than that, he adores the way Melanie feels when she thinks about her excellent lover, Jared. So, Wanderer is on a mission to track out Jared and Melanie's brother, Jamie. To ensure that they are safe and remain so.

Traveler Wanderer decides to betray his kind and heads out into the desert, using Melanie's memories to track down Jared and Jamie's hiding place. Regrettably, he is inept at resource management. He drained their water supply too rapidly and collapsed in the desert from weariness.

Melanie's Uncle Jeb discovers Wanderer/ Melanie in the desert and provides them with life-giving water. They bounce back only to be accosted by a dozen humans who are enraged and hostile to aliens. With weapons, of course. In the desert, dehydration is starting to appear appealing.

He knew Jamie and Jared were still alive, but seeing him made Jared very upset. With a backhand to the face, he welcomed her. Oh, my goodness. On the other hand, Emily Post offers no etiquette advice for dealing with an extraterrestrial parasite that has taken over your partner. For all we know, this is quite likely the best course of action. He didn't shoot him, at least.

Wanderer/ Melanie was one of Jeb's favorite characters, and he didn't want her to die. And because he was in command, everything he said would be carried out. So, he imprisons Wanderer/ Melanie in a tiny cave, where he is fed and watered like a weedy houseplant until they figure out what to do with him.

Wanderer gradually adjusts to cave life during the following several weeks, and people adapt as well. Jamie didn't think he was awful at all, and he treated him like a brother. They began to refer to her as "Wanda," which was less frightening. Wanda recounts her experiences in another world. Ian, one of the cave residents, may fall in love with him. For a bunch of anti-alien rebels, life is relatively tranquil.

Walter, one of the cave residents, unfortunately, has cancer and is dying. Wanda is to blame for his late wife Gladys on his deathbed. She stayed with him till he died, providing comfort and affection. Doc, a cave flamenco dancer, falls in

love with him due to his gesture of kindness. But, of course, he's a doctor, just kidding.

However, not everyone enjoys it. Jared adores Melanie but despises Wanda. Kyle, Ian's elder brother, hated him so much that he attempted to drown him in the bathing cave. Wanda refuses to allow the others to punish her since he doesn't make it. He thought that most people, including Kyle, were controlled by their wrath.

Jared and Jamie returned from supplies one day. Jamie had never done anything like this before, and he tripped over his knife like a fool. Wanda persuades Jared to take her to a treatment clinic in Tucson when her injuries become infected and life-threatening (the worst aspect about the alien invasion/zombie apocalypse: no more penicillin). Wanda deceives souls and takes their rare medications there (of the legal, therapeutic variety). His bravery rescued Jamie, and after that, everyone adored him. Except for Kyle. He is still a jerk.

They experimented on certain persons whose corpses had been removed, rescuing some and not rescuing others. Wanda believes it's time to get Melanie back once Doc has had enough practice in the red T-shirt. Jared, Jamie. Melanie search for a replacement body for Wanda while she remains in her Cryo bank. He was reborn after they placed him in!

Ian assures her that he still cares about her. Jared adored her as well... especially when it came to shopping. They took him on another supply run, where they ran into a new gang of humans. These people also have aliens living among

them, which makes us question how long this alien/human coexistence will last and sets us up for a sequel.

Melanie conjures up images in Wanderer's head of the guy Melanie-Jared adores, a human who is still hiding. Wanderer pines for a guy he has never met, unable to detach himself from his body's wants. When external events make it impossible for Wanderer and Melanie to become companions, they set out to discover the guy they both love—featuring what may be the world's first love triangle with only two bodies.

According to Stephanie Meyer, this novel was written to mock the capitalists in her country. She wrote it using her imagination; she informed me that she wrote it down whenever she dreamed of something.