

**SOCIAL STRATIFICATION POTRAYED IN NICOLE
DENNIS-BENN'S *HERE COMES THE SUN***

THESIS

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG
2023**

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THESIS

Presented to
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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IBRAHIM MALANG
2023**

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I state that the thesis entitled “**Social Stratification Potrayed in Nicole Dennis-Benn’s *Here Comes The Sun***” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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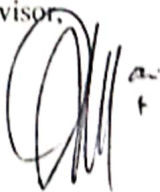
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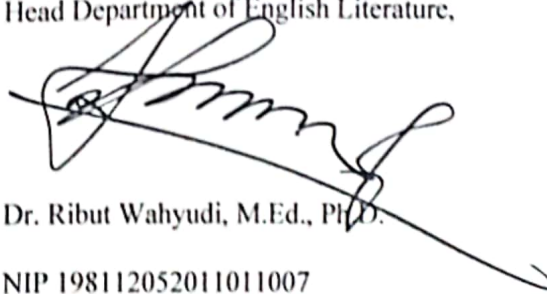
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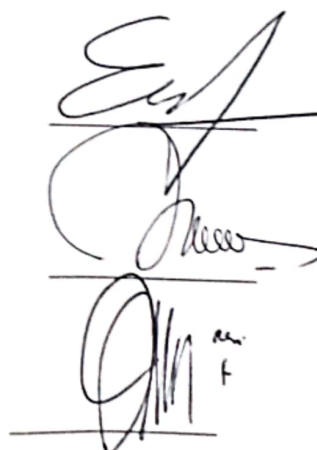
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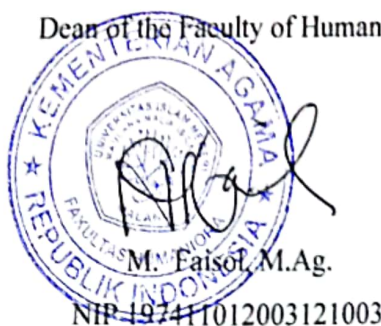
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MOTTO

“Time can not be repeated. Do the best everyday.”

DEDICATION

This thesis is whole heartedly dedicated to my parents who have always supported me. All your love and encouragement means a lot to me.

This thesis is also dedicated to all those who appreciate mygrowing process in life and encourageme to never lose hope.

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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 STRATIFICATION POTRAYED IN NICOLE DENNIS-BENN’S HERE COMES THE SUN 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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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, June 8th 2023

M Pajri Aldiki

ABSTRACT

Aldiki, M Pajri. 2023. *Social Stratification Potrayed in Nicole Dennis-Benn's Here Comes The Sun*. Undergraduate. Thesis, Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Asni Furaida, M.A.

Keywords : *Social Stratification, Social Class, Bourgeoisie, Proletarian*

This research is an analysis of the novel entitled *Here Comes the Sun* by Nicole Dennis-Benn. The researcher uses the theory of Karl Marx's social stratification to analyze the forms of social stratification contained in the novel. Social stratification in Nicole Dennis-Benn's novel is experienced by two classes, the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. There are class differences that give rise to conflict between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, where the bourgeoisie has power, for example property, land, magnificent buildings while the proletariat is employed. This research is a literary criticism research because the researcher interprets and analyzes literary works. This study uses a sociological approach to analyze forms of social stratification. The data were taken from words, phrases and sentences in the novel *Here Comes the Sun* by Nicole Dennis-Benn. Researcher collects data by identifying and classifying relevant quotations in *Here Comes the Sun*. Then, the researcher analyzed the data by explaining the data related to the theory. This study reveals that there are forms of social stratification described in Nicole Dennis-Benn's *Here Comes the Sun*, which includes classes based on wealth and power. It consists of the bourgeoisie (upper class) and the proletariat (lower class).

ABSTRAK

Aldiki, M Pajri. 2023. *Stratifikasi Sosial dalam Novel Karya Nicole Dennis-Benn Here Comes the Sun*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Asni Furaida, M.A.

Kata Kunci : *Stratifikasi Sosial, Kelas Sosial, Borjuis, Proletar*

Penelitian ini merupakan analisis terhadap novel berjudul *Here Comes The Sun* karya Nicole Dennis-Benn. Peneliti menggunakan teori dari Karl Marx Stratifikasi sosial untuk menganalisis bentuk stratifikasi sosial yang tercantum dalam novel. Stratifikasi sosial dalam novel Nicole Dennis-Benn dialami oleh dua kelas, yaitu kelas borjuis dan kelas proletar. Ada perbedaan kelas yang menimbulkan konflik antara kaum borjuis dan kaum proletar, dimana kaum borjuis memiliki kekuasaan, misalnya harta benda, tanah, gedung-gedung megah sedangkan kaum proletar dipekerjakan. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kritik sastra karena peneliti menginterpretasikan dan menganalisis karya sastra. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan sosiologis untuk menganalisis bentuk-bentuk stratifikasi sosial. Data diambil dari kata, frasa, dan kalimat dalam novel *Here Comes The Sun* karya Nicole Dennis-Benn. Peneliti mengumpulkan data dengan mengidentifikasi dan mengklasifikasikan kutipan-kutipan yang relevan dalam *Here Comes The Sun*. Kemudian, peneliti menganalisis data dengan menjelaskan data yang berkaitan dengan teori. Kajian ini mengungkapkan bahwa terdapat bentuk-bentuk stratifikasi sosial yang digambarkan dalam *Here Comes The Sun* karya Nicole Dennis-Benn, yang meliputi kelas berdasarkan kekayaan dan kekuasaan. Ini terdiri dari borjuis (kelas atas) dan proletar (kelas bawah).

مستخلص البحث

الديكي ، م. باجري. 2023. تبلورت الطبقات الاجتماعية في نيكول دينيس بين *Here Comes The Sun*.
أطروحة. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. الجامعة الإسلامية الحكومية
مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج. المشرفة: أسني فريده ، ماجستير

الكلمات الدالة : التقسيم الطبقي الاجتماعي ، الطبقة الاجتماعية ، البرجوازية ، البروليتاريا

هذا البحث عبارة عن تحليل لرواية بعنوان *Here Comes The Sun* للكاتبة نيكول دينيس بين. يستخدم الباحث نظرية التقسيم الطبقي الاجتماعي لكارل ماركس لتحليل أشكال التقسيم الطبقي الاجتماعي الواردة في الرواية. التقسيم الطبقي الاجتماعي في رواية نيكول دينيس بين يعاني من طبقتين ، هما البرجوازية والبروليتاريا. هناك اختلافات طبقية تؤدي إلى الصراع بين البرجوازية والبروليتاريا ، حيث تتمتع البرجوازية بالسلطة ، على سبيل المثال الملكية والأرض والمباني الرائعة بينما تعمل البروليتاريا. هذا البحث هو بحث نقد أدبي لأن الباحث يفسر ويحلل المصنفات الأدبية. تستخدم هذه الدراسة نهجًا اجتماعيًا لتحليل أشكال التقسيم الطبقي الاجتماعي. البيانات مأخوذة من الكلمات والعبارات ، وخط في رواية *Here Comes The Sun* للكاتبة نيكول دينيس بين. يجمع الباحثون البيانات عن طريق تحديد وتصنيف الاقتباسات ذات الصلة في *Here Comes The Sun*. ثم قامت الباحثة بتحليل البيانات من خلال شرح البيانات المتعلقة بالنظرية. تكشف هذه الدراسة أن هناك أشكالًا من التقسيم الطبقي الاجتماعي موصوفة في كتاب نيكول دينيس بين *Here Comes The Sun* ، والذي يتضمن فئات تعتمد على الثروة والسلطة. وهي تتألف من البرجوازية (الطبقة العليا) والبروليتاريا (الطبقة الدنيا).

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains the background of the study, problems of the study, significances of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms related information about the chosen topic.

A. Background of the Study

Social life and stratification are closely connected. The idea of strata is where the word "*stratification*," which describes divisions inside a thing, originates. Social stratification in society is a multi-layered structure. According to Jeffries and Ransford, social stratification is a social structure representing established and widespread ideals(Jeffries, 1980). Society's division into groups according to economic status is known as social stratification. It results from the various degrees of income and power that individuals possess. Social classes are often used to categorize social stratification in society.

A social class, in general, is a collection of people with comparable social standing. This is consistent with the claim made by Baubusse and Glaymann that social stratification may be distributed across society (Baubusse, G and Glaymann, 2004).There are two types of methods to get social status. First, one might struggle to achieve it, such as by being born into a low-income household and working hard to become wealthy. Contrary to the second, a person does not have to work hard to acquire their social rank because they have been born rich or it can be said that

they have come from a rich family for generations. Since humans recognized the existence of a form of living together in the form of social organization, layers of society began to emerge.

In societies where life is still simple, the coating begins based on differences in gender and age. Differences between leaders or those considered leaders and those who are led, or differences based on wealth. A philosopher, Aristotle, once said that in each country there are three elements of the measure of human position in society, namely those who are very rich, those who are destitute, and those who are in the middle of it. Whereas in a society that is relatively complex and advances in its level of life, the more complex system of layers in that society, this situation is easy to understand because the more people there the position (a division of work duties), rights, obligations, and social responsibility is becoming increasingly complex as well.

In this case, as one of the influential people in thoughts about the theory of social stratification, Karl Marx believes that society is split into two extremely antagonistic camps or two extremely opposed classes, the bourgeoisie, and the proletariat (Gonçalves, 2016). Because only persons in positions of power often belong to the Bourgeoisie, also known as the upper class, the Proletariat, or bottom class, is made up of society's weakest members. Many distinctions result from the separation of these two social groups, including variations in privilege, status, and power.

From a Marxist perspective, social stratification is created by unequal ownership relations or unequal access to the means of production. In Marxist theory, the capitalist mode of production consists of two main parts: the substructure and the superstructure. In a capitalist society, the ruling class, or bourgeoisie, owns the means of production, such as machines or tools that can produce goods of value. The working class, or proletariat, has only their labor power, which they sell to the ruling class in the form of wage labor to survive. These production relations, employer-employee relations, the technical division of labor, and property relations form the basis of society or, in Marxist terms, the substructure. From this material, the substructure arises the superstructure. The superstructure includes the ideas, philosophy, and culture of a society. In a capitalist society, the ruling class promotes its ideology and values as the norms of society, and the working class accepts these ideas and values.

Social problems related to social stratification in literature and society are like two sides of a coin, they cannot be separated. Through literature, we can see how the author describes society and their social circumstances. According to Wellek and Warren (1956), literature reserves about life, and life, for the most part, is part of real society. On other hand, Marx and Engels say literature reflects reality in various ways but from an economic perspective. Also, the views of Marx and Engels show the deterministic view of the concept of literature. The relationship between

literature and society is only seen in terms of causality, art or literature is an ideology without autonomy.

In Engels' view, literature is a reflection of social processes. Literature as a mirror and concept. The contents of literature, art, and philosophy are richer and vaguer compared to the contents of politics and economics. Politics and economics tend to be more direct and purely ideological. Engels' two main thoughts, first, the political tendency of the writer must be presented implied because the more hidden the view of the writer, the more mutually the work he wrote. Second, every novelist who strives to achieve realism must be able to create representative figures in his works (Alfian Rokhmansyah, 2014).

Literature seeks to depict and explain the reality that exists in the world and is a creative expression of the human spirit. Literature captures the human experience in different ways. The literary work, including the novel, offers readers useful lessons about life. Since there are so many lessons to be learned from it, a novel, in Danziger's opinion, is a literary work that attempts to depict the universe in which we live and aspires to transmit a particular value (Danziger, 1973). *Here Comes The Sun* by Nicole Deniss-Benn is one of several books on the topic of social life.

It is the outstanding attribute in a novel that at times strains its realist narratives by veering into melodrama. *Here Comes the Sun* has more antiheroes and villainous subplots than a Shakespearean tragedy. It charts

a shocking history of violence done to women over generations, the repercussions filtering down from mothers to daughters, ruining families, and eroding female solidarity in the wider community. Whereas the story tells about Ambition and desperation make a disastrous combination for Margot when she is willing to do whatever it takes to get a position as a hotel manager in the novel *Here Comes the Sun* by Nicole Dennis-Benn.

Margot reasons she is doing the things she is to make a better life for her sister, Thandi. She intends for Thandi to pay her back for all her hard work once Thandi becomes a doctor. Thandi, however, is unhappy at the private school she attends. She wants to draw, not be a doctor. Margot and Thandi's dreams collide when construction on the hotel Margot intends to manage is halted because of a murder. Thandi's boyfriend, Charles, had confronted the man who raped Thandi years prior causing his death. When Thandi tries to beg forgiveness for Charles, she learns what Margot has been doing to fund Thandi's schooling.

By day, Margot works as a head desk clerk at the luxurious Palm Star Resort. By night, she works her own business as a prostitute for the rich men who visit the resort. Margot's mother, Delores, also works hard selling keepsakes to tourists. Margot and Delores both hold onto the hope that Thandi will save the family from the desperate poverty in which they live when she becomes a doctor. Thandi, however, does not see herself as a doctor. Even though she makes good grades, she enjoys only her art class and wishes her family understood her love of art. In her hopes of

fitting in with her rich schoolmates, Thandi visits Miss Ruby for bleaching treatments. She believes lighter skin will make her more acceptable. Instead, she meets a poor boy who tells her she is pretty just the way she is. As Thandi struggles to discover her own identity, she also harbors a secret. Clover, a handyman in the area raped her when she was only a child.

Margot, meanwhile, agrees to take charge of a ring of prostitutes at the hotel where she works. Alphonso, her boss, discovered Margot's after-hours business and demands to be part of it. Margot does as Alphonso wants, but when Alphonso refuses to make Margot the manager of his hotel, she sets up the new manager, a former Miss Universe, to be caught in bed with another woman. Even though both her sister and mother have warned Thandi not to get involved with boys, Thandi begins a relationship with Charles, a common boy in her neighborhood. When Thandi has a flashback to her rape and attacks Charles when he tries to have sex with her the first time, she tells him about her rape. Charles seeks out Clover to make him pay for what he did to Thandi. The fight triggers a fatal heart attack in Clover. Charles is accused of Clover's death and a reward is offered for his capture.

Therefore, based on the background above, the researcher decided to analyze the form of social stratification in the novel *Here Comes the Sun* because the novel is very close to the problem of social class using a Marxist approach. By using the Marxist approach, researcher can analyze

the behavior of characters in literary works, because literature describes human behavior through imagination and social reflections that are related to humans and make social and literature interrelated.

The researcher uses the model approach as the right approach, because by using the Marxism approach, the researcher can carry out and analyze the problems of social stratification in the novel *Here Comes the Sun* and differentiate it from previous research which the researcher focused on analyzing the extent to which the depiction of social stratification that occurs in the novel *Here Comes the Sun* by Nicole Dennis Benn's.

Some researchers have used social stratification as the theory in their research. Some researchers also have used Nicole Dennis-Benn's *Here Come the Sun* as the source data in their study. To begin with, In Ariesma Setyarum's journal, *Stratifikasi Sosial Dalam Novel Orang Miskin Dilarang Sekolah* by Wiwid Prasetyo, it contains several explanations of social stratification.

As a social document, literary works raise issues and problems which are inside the public. One problem society appointed in literary works is a matter of layers of society (social stratification). In every society, there are always differences, both differences between individuals and differences between groups that are collected in it. The difference is reflected in the ownership or control of wealth, prestige (privileges), and power. When these differences develop in layers and form hierarchies,

then social stratification is created. Pitrim A. Sorokin said that social stratification is the division of a population or society into classes in a hierarchical fashion (Sorokin, 1959: 11).

Next, in Bobby Rahman and Ega Selviana's journal *Studi Literatur: Peran Stratifikasi Sosial Masyarakat Dalam Pembentukan Pola Permukiman* wrote several explanations of social stratification. The formation of community settlements by stratification of society can be broken down into three processes namely concept, process, and product. The concept of the formation of settlements affected by social stratification is the basis of the formation of social stratification in society as expressed by the Koentjaraningrat. Culture is composed of religious beliefs, beliefs, ideas, norms, and symbols. These elements shape the social culture of the community which is the process of the formation of layers of society. Namely, the social community creates a social system in the community and culture creates community behavior.

Then, Based on ChavdarKiuranov in the *International Journal of Sociology* entitled *What Is Social Stratification? As a solution to social and economic inequality and injustice, Wilde views socialism as the ideal policy to ensure that every single human being will take his share of the 'general prosperity and happiness.* Wildeechoes Mill's ideas on individualism and the tyranny of the majority. For him, the existent system of private property reduces human beings to selfless masses and sucks their potential out. Everybody must be given the chance to choose whichever

job he will do or however long he will work a day according to Wilde's socialist view.

Wilde gives poets like Byron, Shelley, and Browning an example of the productivity of individuals unless suppressed by everyday struggles. This is only possible with the abolition of private property and equal distribution of wealth. A healthy individualism will cure modern society; and thus, "nobody will waste his life in accumulating things, and the symbols for things. One will live. To live is the rarest thing in the world. Most people exist, that is all" (133).

Next, 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.

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 Nicole Dennis-benn's novel *Here Comes The Sun*. This research can be used as a reference for writing this research, to add insight to the researcher in order to complete this research.

Then, 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 Nicole Dennis-Benn's novel *Here Comes The Sun*. This research can be used as a reference in writing this research, to add insight for researchers to complete this research.

B. Problems of the Study

In conducting this study, based on the background above, the researcher formulates problems of the study:

1. What are the characters' social class depicted in Nicole Dennis-Benn's *Here Comes the Sun*?
2. What kind of social stratification portrayed in Nicole Deniss-Benn's *Here Comesthe Sun*?

C. Scope and Limitations

The researcher focuses on social conditions as contained in Nicole Dennis-Benn's *Here Comes the Sun*. This study aims to investigate and analyze the forms of social stratification in Nicole Dennis-Benn's *Here Comes the Sun*. The approach used to analyze it is the Marxism approach. The Marxist approach to culture insists that it must analyze texts and practices to their historical conditions of production (and in some versions, the changing conditions of their consumption and reception).

What makes the Marxist methodology different from other 'historical' approaches to culture is the Marxist conception of history. The fullest statement of the Marxist approach to history is in the preface and *Introduction to A Contribution to a Critique of Political Economy*. Here Marx outlines the now famous '*base/ superstructure*' account of social and historical development.

In this research, there is a bourgeoisie which is characterized by Alphonso and his friends, Alphonso is called bourgeois because he has wealth and power, such as hotels, big buildings, luxury cars, and employs many workers to work under them. Meanwhile, the proletariat included is Margot and her family. Called the proletariat because they do not have

sophisticated tools like the bourgeoisie and the lower classes are always exploited by the owners of capital and wealth. This time, the researcher will examine this social class research in a different way, such as studying social class using a Marxist-sociological approach that focuses on lower-class groups in novels or other perspectives.

D. Significance of the Study

The results of this study are expected to be used theoretically and practically. Theoretically, it is expected to broaden the reader's knowledge about the form of social stratification itself. Practically it is hoped that readers can distinguish the bad things in life that are discriminated against. Then the researcher invites the reader to rethink so as not to commit social stratification. Hopefully, with the completion of this analysis, my analysis can enrich researchers' knowledge about literature, especially novel. This analysis is expected to make the reader more interested in understanding the novel. In this case, the researcher hopes that the readers can understand more about social stratification. In completing this analysis, the researcher hopes to help readers better understand how Marxism deals with their lives. It then inspires the reader to consider Marxism in further analysis.

E. Definition of Key Terms

1. Social stratification: Differentiation or grouping of members of society vertically (stratified) and also the classification of people who belong to a

particular social system into hierarchical layers according to the dimensions of power, privilege, and prestige (Grusky, 2001).

2. Marxism: a method of socioeconomic analysis that views class relations and social conflict using a materialist interpretation of historical development and takes a dialectical view of social transformation. It originates from the works of 19th-century German philosophers Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Marxist philosophy observes matters not as something silent but as something that develops moves and lives. Historical events are seen as processes. But evolution is not as simple as moving from the low to the high. Life and society develop in contradictory ways, through *"spirals and not straight lines; a development through leaps, disasters, and revolutions; pause in continuity, the transformation of quantity towards quality; internal impulses leading to development, which are driven by the contradictions and conflicts of various forces and tendencies"* (Marx, 1926).
3. Bourgeoisie or capitalists are the owners of capital, purchasing and exploiting labor power, using the surplus value from employment of this labor power to accumulate or expand their capital. Being wealthy is not sufficient to make one a capitalist; it is the ownership of capital and its use to exploit labor and expand capital that are key here. The bourgeoisie is traditionally contrasted with the proletariat by their wealth, political power, and education, as well as their access to and control of cultural and financial capital (Bottomore, p. 292).

4. Proletariat : the class of wage workers who are engaged in industrial production and whose chief source of income is derived from the sale of their labor power. Marx defined the proletariat as the social class having no significant ownership of the means of production (factories, machines, land, mines, buildings, vehicles) and whose only means of subsistence is to sell their labor power for a wage or salary. The proletariat is distinguished from the poor, the working classes, and the Lumpenproletariat.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the literary theory used in the analysis of Nicole Deniss-Benn's *Here Comes the Sun*. The researcher uses social class stratification using a Marxist approach in this research. Social class stratification is a branch of the Marxism approach that Karl Marx (1926) developed. The researcher takes a Marxism approach to indicate and describe the social class stratification approach to answer this research problem. Thus, it helps the writer thoroughly analyze and achieve the research objective.

A. Marxism Sociological Approach

Karl Heinrich Marx was born on May 5th, 1818, in Trier, Kingdom of Prussia, and passed away on March 14th, 1883. He was a philosopher and economist who is most known for co-founding Marxism with Friedrich Engels and for developing the concept of class conflict. He stressed the importance of a society's economic foundation in defining both the psychology of its members and the social structure of the entire community. He claimed that ongoing class conflict inevitably results in the proletarian revolution, in which the proletariat class will win, and which will result in the spread of a non-class society. He was one of the last phases in the historical change, which had several stages. He is known for

his development of modern socialism and communism along with creating Marxism.

Marx claimed that people's interactions with the economy influence all other aspects of their lives, including their ideas, relationships, worldviews, and culture. According to Marx (1926), society has changed over time from a feudal to a capitalist society, which is based on two social classes: the ruling class (*bourgeoisie*), which owns the means of production (*factories, for example*), and the working class (*proletariat*), which is exploited (*taken advantage of*) for its wage labor. This implies that to generate products and services and retain the profit for themselves, the ruling class employs the working class. The concept of private property ownership, which is the foundation of capitalism, promotes the independent pursuit of wealth. Marxists contend that this structure greatly inequalities the two socioeconomic classes in society.

Marx was a strong critic of capitalism and maintained that the conditions for the working class would only become worse while the ruling class became richer and more powerful. Marx stated that in a capitalist system, the working class feels exploited and alienated (*separated from their task*). According to Marx (1926), institutions like the family and religion help alleviate these emotions of exploitation and alienation. In other words, rationalizing injustice and pressuring individuals to accept their oppressive situation. The notion that peoples are

unaware of the full depth of their exploitation is what he refers to as false class awareness.

Marx believed that rather, the proletariat would come to realize how exploited they were, band together, and overturn the system through a revolution, which would cause society to drastically transform into a communist or socialist society. According to Marx (1926), this new kind of society would do away with private property ownership, ensure that everyone was treated equally, and eliminate social class distinctions.

B. Marxist Social Class

The analysis of class structures by social class Marxists is crucial to understanding capitalism and other social systems or modes of production. Bottomore, (1993) stated that “*the history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles*” Analyzing class differences and conflicts are crucial for understanding how capitalism has evolved. Marx believed that the relationships between ownership or possession of the property, the means of production, and the interactions involving labor and labor were what defined classes.

The Marxist social class theory employs the social structures of capitalism and private property to explain and critique injustice and inequality. The social theory of how people live in the world is explained by the Marxist theory. Marxist theorists frequently center their analyses on how literature portrays social injustice, conflict, and class oppression to criticize aspects of capitalistic Western culture. Marxist theorists also take

into account how literary works challenge or even upend accepted norms of social and political structure, resulting in the emergence of novel modes of social and political perception and interaction.

When discussing class in social settings, it is common to recall Karl Marx, a philosopher whose thought strongly resembles this. The Marxist theory was proposed by Marx. In Bendix & Lipset, Karl Marx argues that capitalism contains enough inherent contradictions to lead to a class divide that is so severe as to destabilize the system that gave rise to it. Particularly, when there are many poor workers and less property. These workers live very modestly, receiving subsistence wages for their exhausting labor while their employers live in luxury (Bendix & Lipset:1968). The class conflict that results from the haves and the have-nots being aware of their class identity eventually topples the system that created these classes. Classes and the capitalist system are closely related to one another. Class conflict exists and can overthrow this system.

As society becomes divided into groups of affluent, middle-class, and impoverished individuals, it is said to be in a social situation. That reminds me of societal injustice. According to Haralambos and Holborn (2004), social class is the existence of several social groupings that are placed one above the other in terms of qualities like status and money in a society.

Marx (1926) stated that social class is sometimes used to describe how individuals in society have arranged themselves into a variety of

important, influential, prestigious, and financially rewarding positions. According to these theories, certain professions are viewed as attractive and powerful, while others are viewed as unimportant, demeaning, and unpleasant. Non-professional positions like being a parent or a volunteer mentor are occasionally also taken into consideration. A higher score on such scales often denotes better levels of education and expertise.

In this case, social class refers to a group of individuals with various social positions who often share equivalent amounts of money and influence. From the sociological perspective, social classes are one type of social stratification. When a society is structured according to social classes rather than castes, it is theoretically conceivable for individuals to rise to a status higher than their initial rank. Rules, norms, and values structure social behavior and patterns throughout life, however, not all members of society can uphold their rights and duties by the rules and standards. Social classes exist in society because of unequal rights and duties in social interactions. The higher classes will consist of wealthy individuals who can fulfill numerous rights and duties, while the lower classes will consist of those with little or no rights or obligations.

Therefore, the higher and lower occupations or positions held by the classes are seen as stratification and skewed social inequalities. Otherwise, the sorts of vocations are the only thing limiting the stratification of society, which is a truth. People are said to think similarly and live similarly when they are in comparable positions.

C. Karl Marx Social Stratification

Marx's concept of two classes is addressed. There are two main social classes in all stratified societies: the ruling class (bourgeoisie) and the subject class (proletariat). The ownership and control of the forces of production are how the ruling class gets its power (forces of production: raw materials that are required to produce goods such as land, money, energy, labor, etc.). The subject class is abused and exploited by the ruling class. There is thus a fundamental conflict of interest between the two groups. From a Marx perspective (1926), systems of stratification derive from the relationships of social groups to the forces of production.

According to Karl Marx (1926), in the medieval agricultural system, two broad groups could be separated by how they used the land. The feudal lords own the land, and serfs who lack land are employed there. According to this, in an industrial society, the proletariat (working class) only sells their physical labor in exchange for salaries while the capitalist class (bourgeoisie) owns the means of production (raw materials). According to Marx (1926), western society developed through four main ages:

1. Primitive Communism

Socialist production was the foundation of society (equality). The ladies gathered fruits and roots while the males owned everything utilized in hunting. As everyone in the society had a similar connection to the force

of production, there were no classes. Each participant was a producer as well as an owner.

2. Ancient Society

There were two classes masters and slaves. In this society slaves produce for masters.

3. Feudal Society

The society where agriculture became the dominant mode of production. It divided society into two classes lords and serfs.

4. Capitalist Society

There were two classes bourgeoisie and proletariat.

Due to advancements in agriculture, just a portion of the population is now required to provide the food that the entire civilization needs. As a result, a large number of people are liberated from food production and may focus on other activities. For instance, a full-time manufacturer of textiles, ceramics, etc. Agriculture advanced, producing surplus money. A system of private property development went hand in hand with this. They specifically offer the framework for the creation of two classes: producers and non-producers. A class of non-producers (bourgeoisie) owns the means of production as a consequence, whereas a class of producers owns just its labor force.

According to Marx (1926), These two classes have a conflicting and dependent relationship. The bourgeois and proletariat are interdependent in a capitalist society. As he does not possess the forces of

production, the proletariats must sell their labor to subsist. The bourgeoisie depends on the labor force because production cannot take place without it. A relationship between the exploiter and the abused exists instead.

According to Marx (1926), The capital (*money*) of the bourgeoisie is used to finance the creation of products. Selling those products for more money than it costs to produce their results in the accumulation of capital. It results in "*surplus value*" is created. The proletariat is the primary creator of wealth, yet they receive lower wages than they generate. Marx argues that the ownership and control of the forces of production are where the bourgeoisie derives its power. Economic infrastructure is seen to have a significant influence on the superstructure of society, which includes the main institutions, values, and belief systems.

According to Marx (1926), Class will vanish only when the means of production are communally held, ending the exploitation and oppression of some by others. Extreme inequality is produced by capitalism. The result of exploitation is that the wealthy get richer while the disadvantaged get poorer. Marx referred to this as "*pauperization.*"

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method or also called research design is a scientific way to obtain data with the aim that it can be described, proven, developed, and discovered knowledge, and theory, to understand, solve, and anticipate problems in human life (Sugiono: 2009).

A. Research Design

The design of the study is literary criticism. The data is obtained from the information structure in the form of sentences and paragraphs from a literary work. Data scattered in data source will be collected through descriptive-analytical methods. The researcher analyzes the novel *Here Comes the Sun* using the social stratification theory by Karl Marx.

Method of research is very important in presenting the analysis of data as well as drawing conclusions. The method of research used in this writing was applied in determining data source, data collection, and data analysis. The data of this paper were taken from a novel entitled *Here Comes the Sun* by Nicole Dennis-Benn.

B. Data Source

The data source for this research is the novel *Here Comes the Sun* by Nicole Dennis-Benn. This novel was published by Live right Publishing Corporation on June 6th, 2016. This novel has 352 pages.

C. Data Collection

In collecting data in this research, the first is by reading the novel as a whole, after reading the novel as a whole, the researcher reads the novel repeatedly along with notetaking to separate which data will be analyzed. After that, the researcher reduced the data to prevent the leaking of the data that had been recorded in the notetaking. The last thing is to clarify the data, where after reducing the selected data, the researcher divides which data has been included in the research study being conducted.

D. Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, there are several ways that the researcher must take. First, analyze the background of literary works to carefully and deeply narrate to reach a deeper understanding of the novel's content, and classify data as the next step. Data classified according to the research question, namely the character's social class and kind of social stratification depicted in the novel. Then, Summing up the group's data. After that, Researcher interprets and concludes according to a Marxist approach employing Karl Marx's Social Stratification.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter the researcher reveals the results of the analysis and findings from the data obtained so that later they can answer the research questions. Researcher conducted research using social stratification theory and a sociological approach. So, in this discussion, researcher discusses social stratification where social stratification is dominant in Nicole Dennis-Benn's novel *Here comes the sun*.

A. The Social Class of the Characters

We can encounter various groups in various cultures. There are different levels between one group and another in practice. Social stratification occurs because of the existence of this layered group. As a result, this layered group or what is generally called social stratification, is studied in sociology. *Here Comes the Sun* is a 2016 novel set in Montego Bay, Jamaica. *Here Comes the Sun* by Nicole Dennis-Benn is a novel that raises issues about social problems, including skin whitening, sex work, homophobia, rape, and the impact of tourism on local residents. The problem described in the novel is a conflict about social inequality that is felt by Margot's family. Their displeasure with the fate they received. Margot with her hotel job, her sister Thandi trying to lighten her skin and dating

Charles, the son of a poor fisherman, and his mother who remains trapped in the sex and tourism trade.

There are many benchmarks that determine human social strata. Where people will choose to respect others or choose not to respect others. The basis of social stratification includes age, occupation, heredity, education, power, physique and gender, wealth and income, then ability and intelligence;

1. Margot (Proletar)

Margot is the main character in the story *Here Comes The Sun* which represents the lower class (proletariat), can be found in the quote below:

Her real work is not in answering the telephones that ring off the hook, or writing up delinquent housekeepers for sleeping on the beds and watching TV when they're supposed to be cleaning. Her real work is after hours when everyone has bid their goodbyes and piled up in the white Corollas—robot taxis—at the massive gate of the resort, which will take them home to their shabby neighborhoods, away from the fantasy they help create about a country where they are as important as washed-up seaweed. (Dennis-Benn, p.9)

The quote above shows that Margot is one of the characters that represents the lower class because she is a worker who works for the upper class. Then Margot is also a person who does not have the characteristics of a bourgeois where she does not own land, vehicles, buildings and so on.

2. Thandi (Proletar)

Thandi is the younger sister of Margot who is another example of a lower class person who also doesn't have the characteristics of an upper class person. Thandi does not own buildings, vehicles, power, etc. Can be found in the quote below which shows Thandi is a proletariat based on Marx's theory:

"I'm sending you to school to learn. So yuh g'wan be something good in life. Nothing less. Don't come to me wid this again, yuh hear? Yuh is noh damn artist. We to poor for that. Yuh g'wan be a doctor. People can't mek a living being no ch'upid artist. Do you see the Rastas seeling in market making money with dem art?"(Dennis-Benn, p.199)

The above quote shows Thandi's inability to have ideals. Thandi is required to become a doctor with the aim of providing a better life for her and her family. Her mother did not want Thandi to become an artist on the grounds that they were poor people.

3. Delores(Proletar)

Delores is the mother of the main character, Margot and also her sister Thandi. Delores is also a representation of the proletariat because of her poor status and is a worker, It can be seen in the quote below:

"But Jesus, lawd 'ave mercy, Missah Sterlin' sold us out. Weh we aggo go?" Delores snatches the letter from Thandi and reads it herself, her eyes moving swiftly over the page. When she finishes, she blindly searches for a chair to sit down on and stares at the ceiling. Delores then lowers her head and looks at Thandi. "Is dis is punishment fah what I did? I'm not a bad mother," she says, mostly to herself.(Dennis-Benn, p.304)

The data above explains Delores' response after receiving a letter about the eviction of their residence by high-ranking people. Delores as a proletariat does not have any power to refute this, this proves his social status, namely that of a lower class (proletarian).

4. Alphonso (bourgeoisie)

Alphonso is a representation of the upper class (bourgeois) as told in the novel *Here Comes the Sun* by Nicole Dennis-Benn. Alphonso is classified as a bourgeois because he has the characteristics described in the theory of Karl Marx. Alphonso owned hotels, vehicles, wealth, and power which can be found in the excerpt below:

Alphonso tells Margot to meet him for lunch at a restaurant far from the hotel. He drives his Mercedes-Benz while she opts to take a taxi, arriving five minutes later. He doesn't get up when she approaches the table. There's chatter around them— a few European tourists eating fried fish and bami for lunch, their backs, shoulders, and faces red from sunburn, their tour buses parked out front, where the drivers smoke cigarettes and kick pebbles in the sand. (Dennis-Benn, p.106)

The data above describes the situation of an Alphonso who wants to meet Margot to discuss the future of the company he owns. In the above quote Alphonso is shown driving a Mercedes Benz which is a characteristic of the upper class according to Marx.

B. Forms of Social Stratification Potrayed in Nicole dennis-Benn *Here Comes the Sun*

1. Proletariat (Working Class)

Based on the theory of Karl Marx, stratification is divided into two types, namely entrepreneurs or owners of capital (capitalists or the bourgeoisie) and workers or laborers (proletariat). And his theory of conflict is based on the idea that there is a problem of exploitation by the bourgeoisie against the workers. The workers who work very hard according to the wishes of the upper class, then the wages given to the lower class are not much when compared to what they do.

In the Novel *Here comes the sun* by Nicole Dennis-Benn, the researcher found several problems regarding social stratification including the hard work done by Margot and can be identified through the following data.

Of course she has dreams. She has always had dreams. Her dream is to get away as far as possible from here. Maybe America, England, or someplace where she can reinvent herself. Become someone new and uninhibited; a place

where she can indulge the desires she has resisted for so long. (Dennis-Benn, p.14)

Based on the data above, it is told that the character Margot is a hard worker who has the same dream as other humans. Margot wants to be a new person who can indulge herself with the many desires she has harbored for so long. Based on the data above, it is told that the character Margot is a hard worker who has the same dream as other humans. Margot wants to be a new person who can indulge herself with the many desires she has harbored for so long.

However, in the data described below, all of Margot's wishes must be thwarted because the salary she earns as a hotel worker is very limited. The wages that Margot earns in her work as a hotel worker are far from sufficient.

The hotel actually doesn't pay much, but this Margot can't say to anyone. (Dennis-Benn, p.14)

From the quote above, it is told that Margot did not get a big payday from working at the hotel even though there was a lot of what she had prepared to work for. And there is no place to complain about how Margot feels. Due to the insufficient income that Margot has for her life and her younger sister to get a proper education, apart from working as a hotel worker she does odd jobs by becoming a sex worker serving people living in resorts. A situation where Margot had gotten used to this job early on in order to survive. In a place where poverty is rampant and opportunities for women are limited, Margot doesn't hesitate to do anything for the future of her sister, Thandi.

request are called in, not in conversational tones but in code that only Margot knows in case anyone listening on the line. (Dennis-Benn, p.10)

From the quote above, it is stated that Margot works as a call girl. He works using codes that only he and the customer understand. Of course, all that Margot did was not based on her wishes, she did it because she knew it was a business and could make money. So, Margot makes any preparations in order to provide good service to customers. Can be found in the following quote:

Of course, she knows she is in business, because she makes sure to slip them a wink on the first day of their arrival. flattered, they initiate conversation. Margot flirts, reading their stray glances, which almost land and longer between her exposed cleavage (Dennis-Benn, p.10).

However, even though Margot works for her sister, Thandi, she doesn't just give her hard-earned money to fulfill Thandi's wishes. Margot only thought that the result of her hard work could provide a good education for her younger sibling so that her younger sibling had a bright future and didn't have to work with the job Margot was doing. As revealed in the conversation excerpt from Margot and Thandi when Thandi wanted to ask for some money to celebrate his classmate's party.

"I'd stay here just for this...You're good with your hands." Thandi decides that this would be a good time to ask for what she wants. "Can I have some money?" "Money for what?" Margot asks, her eyes fluttering open. Thandi shrugs, her fingers still working her sister's calves. "I have things I want to save up for..."She thinks about the party coming up and the fuchsia dress she wants to wear. The last time she chocked, the price hadn't gone down. She also has to pay another visit to Miss Ruby. "Name one t'ing," Margot says. "A dress?" This comes out of Thandi's mouth sounding like a question. "A dress for what?" Margot sits up. "There's a party I was invited to by a classmate. A sweet sixteen party." "A party before the exam? Yuh should be studying, trying to pass all nine subjects. "Thandi's movement slows. Margot relieves her of her task, pulling her legs out of Thandi's lap. She's staring at Thandi as though focusing on the small pimple at the center of her forehead. "I just paid money for the subjects you'll be sitting in CXC. All nine of them wasn't cheap."(Dennis-Benn, p.57)

The dialogue above shows that Margot's hard work alone is not enough to eradicate the poverty her family suffers from. Even to go to Thandi's classmate's party, she had to bury his wish because the money Margot got was used to prepare for the exam Thandi was about to take. Poverty prevents Thandi from being able to live a life like her friends.

Margot, as a lower class didn't want her sister to have the same fate as herself, explained to Thandi that she had been doing work like this since she was little. It was all he did because he had no other choice. All he knows is to make money for survival because life in his territory is already controlled by the upper class, which makes life in the district dependent on the rulers and outside tourists.

We can find in the conversation below:

"You know, by the time I was your age I was working? I started at fourteen years old. Had no time to think about what I like and didn't like. I jus' had to work. I learned the value of making money. Is our only way to survive. An' even though money can't buy everyt'ing like class an' common sense, it can buy acceptance."(Dennis-Benn, p.133)

Sacrifices for Social Mobility: In this novel, the sacrifices made by the characters in pursuing social mobility are explored. Margot, Thandi, and their mother Delores navigate challenging choices and fight against their own well-being in hopes of attaining upward mobility to have a better life, illustrating the extent to which individuals can free themselves from the constraints of their social class. One of them is Thandi's sacrifice about becoming an artist. She had to slowly get rid of this dream because of everything her sister Margot had done to lead her to become a doctor. This was done by her sister in the hope that Thandi's life in the future would be much better than what she experienced.

"Yuh really passionate about dis drawing t'ing, he says.

"it's not a thing."

"Yuh know what ah mean." Then, after a pause he says, " When yuh g'wan tell yuh mother an' sister the truth?"

Thandi shrugs, his question gripping her in a way she didn't expect. "Margot is going to kill me if I tell her I'm considering art school. She was upset that I didn't drop art."

"Give har time," he says, his teeth parting to reveal the pink flesh of his tounge.

"She already put her foot down," Thandi says. "Everything for her is about sacrifice." She rolls her eyes. "I think she enjoys telling me what should I do with my life, as if she's trying to live it for me. Meanwhile, she's at the hotel, where all the jobs in this country are. I am supposed to be the one to go to medical school and come out a distinguishid pauper, while she makes all the money from tourism."

The excerpt from the conversation above shows that Thandi, who wants to become an artist, must comply with the wishes of her older sister, who wants Thandi to continue his education at a medical school. Her sister, Margot, wants Thandi to become a doctor because Thandi thinks they can get out of poverty by paying for their education. Thandi thought that her sister was only using her to fulfill her family's wishes, not for Thandi herself. Where Margot works in a hotel and earns easy money from foreign tourists(the upper class), Thandi thought. Even though what actually happened was that Margot didn't like what she was doing at the moment. She wants Thandi to become a doctor so that Thandi's life in the future will be brighter, unlike Margot.

Another quote that shows sacrifice is during Thandi's conversation with her mother, Delores. Thandi asked her mother to let her become an artist because Thandi knew she was very talented in drawing. But it's the same with her sister, Margot. Her mother forbade Thandi to become an artist because she also wanted Thandi to become a doctor.

“I want to be an artists. Maybe yuh can to start to sell my drawings to yuh customers.” Thandi continues to talk as though talking to herself. “I’m really good at it. Brother Smith says I’m really talented. He nominated me to compete for an art prize at school. He even said I could go to a school for art.”

Delores stirs and stirs the pot, Thandi’s words seeming to drown in the bubbling soup.

“Mama, yuh listening?” Thandi touches Delores’s arm. “Mama, yuh hear me? I want to go to art school and I only need five subjects.”

“I’m bussy,” is all Delores says. “I’m sending you to school to learn. So yuh g’wan be something good in life. Nothing less. Don’t come to me wid this again, yuh hear? Yuh is noh damn artist. We to poor for that. Yuh g’wan be a doctor. People can’t mek a living being no ch’upid artist. Do you see the Rastas seeling in market making money with dem art?”

Thandy shakes her head, her eyes on the floor. (Dennis-Benn, p.199)

The conversation above describes Thandi's wish, which was again rejected by her mother. Again, she had to think about forgetting her dream of becoming an artist. She had to sacrifice his dream to become a doctor and make her family have a better life.

Margot's hard work and Thandi’s sacrifice for her dream is proof that they as a lower class has the strength and resilience to fight against the will of society with the limited economy they have. Striving to create a better life and a bright future. Not only for them but also for the people they care about. Their strong dedication can be seen in the several quotes described above, showing her unwavering enthusiasm to pursue aspirations amidst difficult circumstances.

2. Bourgeoisie (Capitalist Class)

Wealth is a material level which is also used as a benchmark in the placement of layers of society. And people with wealth levels are located at the top of the social strata.

This social stratification in terms of wealth is found in several fragments of Nicole Dennis-Benn's novel *Here Comes the Sun*. Where people from outside Jamaica hire prostitution services to satisfy themselves and also take advantage of their large amount of money. Can be found in the following quote:

Nicole Dennis-Benn's *Here comes the sun* depicts the stark contrast between the natives of Jamaica's River Bank and wealthy overseas visitors. Where the hospitality industry is an example of how influential the ability of rich tourists is to the local economy.

Margot who works as a hotel receptionist often meets foreign tourists who have power over her. Where with this power they can ask a worker like Margot to fulfill their wishes like exploit bodies of her. Can be found in the data below:

That's Margot cue for a forward invitation. She goes to the employee room to freshen up, spray perfume between her breasts, and powder her face before sauntering to the client's room. She undresses for the client, whose main goal is usually satisfy a deep curiosity that he never had the balls to satiate with the women in his own country.(Dennis-Benn, p.10)

The above quote shows that visitors from foreign countries use their power and wealth to exploit local women to be able to satisfy their desires that they cannot get in their home countries.

The problem of power is clearly seen in the novel by Nicole Dennis-Benn *Here comes the sun*, such as the exploitation relationship between Margot and Mr. Horace, a rich tourist from Germany who already has a wife and children. This was done by Margot because of an urgent need for financial needs that made it difficult for her to thrive in life because rich people abused their power to exploit the weak. And will be seen from the data below:

Margot moves about the spacious room, picking up her stockings and uniform from off the floor. Horace is her older client. He comes to Jamaica just for her, always promising to take her back with him to Germany. And always, when he pulls out his wallet to pay her, she catches a glimpse of smiling, yellow-haired family—a woman and two children, a boy and a girl. She wonders where he would put her if he followed through with his promise to take her with him. What would he tell the smiling woman and two children in the picture?(Dennis-Benn, p.61)

The quote above explains the concept of sexual power which is explored through Margot's interactions with Horace. This quote shows the complexity of using women's bodies as a means to commodify women. Horace promises to take Margot along to Germany with him only for the diversion that Horace is dating her with ostensibly good intentions which Margot knows is only shown to be feigned concern like all Margot's clients do. Will be seen in the following quote:

Like Horace, all her clients promise the same thing, as though paying her isn't enough: as though somehow their fucking has given them a desire to "save" her. They need to justify their infidelity with an act of kindness, a generosity that make Margot fights the urge to laughingly decline. If she says yes, it gives them power to know that there's a woman who depends on them, who needs them. It keeps them coming back.(Dennis-Benn, p.61)

The upper class who have wealth and power, enjoy a comfortable lifestyle and luxuries derived from the suffering of the workers (lower class). The upper classes exploit workers to maintain their existence and special status. Like the quote below:

"I love your company, I love how you make me feel when we fuck...That's probably what ah meant"

"And me?"

He scratches his head, the dark hair falling into his face to cover his eyes.

"Where is all this coming from, Margot?" He gives a nervous chuckle. "Are you catching feelings? You know I'm a married man. And you open yuh legs every which way for a handout. Because of you my hotel is in good business."(Dennis-Benn, p.140)

The data above illustrates that Margot as a worker is only used to develop the business of business owners (upper class). High class people will do everything they can to advance their business, no matter how hard the workers work, no matter what feelings they have as long as their business continues.

Rich people who have wealth and power (upper class) will see every opportunity to improve their business. In Nicole Dennis-Benn's novel *Here Comes the Sun*, it is also told about how they sell women who have low economic levels as sex workers. Adding interest from tourists who come to become big investors. We can see from the conversation between Margot and her boss Alphonso below:

"How exactly will that make me rich?"

"Simple. You know how some hotels sell weed on their property?" Margot nods. "It's good business. More foreign money. We'll sell sex. Lots of it. We can make enough to supply millions to the new resort, the one I'll put you in charge off." There's a big grin on his face. "Our clients would be big investors."

"And I'll screw them all?" Margot is suprised by the sarcasm in her voice. Alphonso is serious.

"You will recruit and train girls you see fit for the business. You'll be the boss lady in charge."

She almost says no. What if Vardene finally takes her up on her offer to build a new life together? What would she say if she found out what Margot did when they were apart? But the money. "I'll do it," is what she says.

From the conversation above, it can be seen that Alphonso, as a person who has wealth and power, offers Margot a job that generates more money than

what Margot is currently doing. Margot, who felt that the job offered by Alphonso was no better than being a sex worker, had many reasons to refuse the offer. But all her considerations could not deny that she needed more money. Margot will probably work anything as long as she can collect as much money as possible for a better life. From the description above, it can be concluded that unstable economic factors make upper class people able to regulate the circulation of money, social stratification between upper class and lower class makes exploitation of upper class people so that they can employ and sell lower class people very easily. And Margot is an example of a victim of exploitation by high-class people.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing the data, the researcher presented conclusions and suggestions regarding the results of the analysis in the previous chapter. This chapter has two parts. In the first part, the researcher presents the conclusions from the overall analysis that has been presented in the previous chapter. In the second chapter, researcher provides suggestions to readers and future researchers related to this research.

A. Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis in the previous chapter, the researcher concluded that there are several forms of social stratification that occurs in the setting as portrayed in the novel by Nicole Dennis-Benn *Here comes the sun*. The forms of social stratification depicted in the novel are issues of poverty and hard work, wealth and power, skin color, and also about sexuality. Forms that are directly visible to the upper classes towards the lower classes in Jamaica. Margot's family lives in a poor neighborhood that is very different from the wealthier tourist resort residents. The difference in economic class between these two groups really highlights the dynamics of power and inequality in society.

In Nicole Dennis-Benn's novel *Here comes the sun*, we can see that upper-class people can do what pleases them. One such example is The extraordinarily

wealthy people used Margot as a vehicle for their sexual exploitation. Then conversely Margot as a lower class person can only live life as a sexual means for foreign tourists to be able to continue living because she is forced by her financial situation. What we can see in this novel are several forms of gaps that occur in the story *Here comes the sun* by Nicole Dennis-Benn. Power and arbitrary behavior by the upper class against the workers (lower class people).

B. Suggestion

This research is not a complete study, there are still many deficiencies that need to be completed in further research. For this reason, the researcher provides several suggestions to future researchers who wish to conduct research on a novel entitled *Here Comes The Sun* with the aim of producing better research. The next researcher can examine the novel *Here Comes The Sun* by using other perspectives outside the sociological approach, such as a psychological approach and a structural approach. Then, analyzing it using postcolonial theory, feminism, and identity is highly recommended, considering that there is a lot of data in the novel related to these theories. In addition, the researcher hopes this research can provide inspiration and motivation to future researchers in analyzing cases of social Stratification in a literary work.

Finally, the researcher realized that this study was not perfect. For that, criticism and suggestions are welcome. In addition, researcher really hope that this study can provide useful information for readers and other researchers who

are interested in analyzing the novel *Here Comes The Sun* by Nicole Dennis-Benn.

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