

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION IN KEVIN KWAN'S *CRAZY RICH ASIANS*

THESIS

By:

Ghulam Muhammad Ischaq

NIM 17320150



DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM

MALANG

2021

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION IN KEVIN KWAN'S *CRAZY RICH ASIANS*

THESIS

Presented to

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements of the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)

By:

Ghulam Muhammad Ischaq

NIM 17320150

Advisor:

Muhammad Edy Thoyib, M.A

NIP 198410282015031007



DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

FACULTY OF HUMANIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM

MALANG

2021

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to clarify that Ghulam Muhammad Ischaq's thesis entitled "**Social Stratification in Kevin Kwan's Crazy Rich Asians**" has been approved for the thesis examination at the Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S).

Malang, 16 November 2021

Approved by

Advisor

Head of Department of English
Literature



Muhammad Edy Thoyib, M.A.
NIP 198410282015031007



Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph. D.
NIP 198112052011011007

Acknowledged by
Dean of Faculty of Humanities



Dr. M. Faisol, M. Ag.
NIP 197411012003121004

LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Ghulam Muhammad Ischaq's thesis entitled **Social Stratification in Kevin Kwan's Crazy Rich Asians** has been approved by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S) in the Department of English Literature.

Malang, December 7, 2021

The Board of Examiners

Signatures

1. Dr. Syamsudin, M.Hum

NIP 196911222006041001

(Main Examiner)

2. Dr. Istiadah, M.A

NIP 196703131992032002

(Chair)

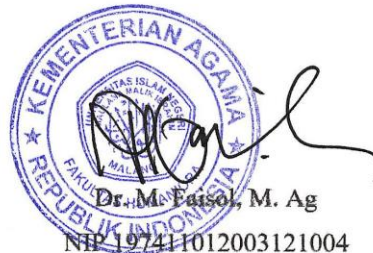
3. Muhammad Edy Thoyib, M.A

NIP 198410282015031007

(Advisor)

Approved by

Dean of Faculty of Humanities


Dr. M. Faisol, M. Ag
NIP 197411012003121004

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

This is to clarify that Ghulam Muhammad Ischaq's thesis entitled "**Social Stratification in Kevin Kwan's Crazy Rich Asians**" is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only who responsible for that.

Malang, 16 November 2021



Ghulam Muhammad Ischaq
NIM 17320150

MOTTO

O humanity! Indeed, We created you from a male and a female, and made you into peoples and tribes so that you may 'get to' know one another. Surely the most noble of you in the sight of Allah is the most righteous among you. Allah is truly All-Knowing, All-Aware.

Al Hujurat 49:13

Your wealth and children are only a test, but Allah 'alone' has a great reward. So be mindful of Allah to the best of your ability, hear and obey, and spend in charity—that will be best for you. And whoever is saved from the selfishness of their own souls, it is they who are 'truly' successful.

At Taghabun 64:15-16

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

My beloved parents Nur Achsan and Septi Aulia Riani;

My dear sister Nailil Kamila Achsan;

Family of Bani Shaikhon;

My dear friends.

Thank you so much for your supports and prayers.

May Allah reward you with a better reward.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Praise be to Allah, Lord of the worlds, the most merciful and the most merciful. With the help of Allah, I was able to complete this thesis. *Shalawat* and *Salaam* may always be poured out to the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), whom we hope for intercession on the Day of Judgment.

I would like to express my highest gratitude to:

1. The Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, UIN Malang, Dr. M. Faisol, M. Ag
2. The head of the English literature department, Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph. D.
3. Dr. Muzakki Afifuddin, S.S., M.Pd., my academic supervisor. Thank you for your sincerity, patience, and useful directions in guiding me both in academics and other benefits;
4. M. Edy Thoyib, M.A., my thesis advisor. Thank you for all the criticism, suggestions, and all other help so that I can finish writing this thesis;
5. All lecturers of English literature department. Thank you for all the knowledge that has been given. I hope I can put it to good use and its goodness flows to you all as a blessing.
6. My parents (Nur Achsan and Septi Aulia Riani) for their sincere love that never expects anything in return; my sister (Nailil Kamila Achsan) who always shares positive energy with me, her brother.
7. My friends during my studies in Malang (Nata, Alfiyan, Sultan, Salman, Pupud); and others that I cannot mention one by one.

8. Myself for still surviving up to this point with all the shortcomings and lack of confidence. Keep going even though there are many obstacles, because then you will become a better version of yourself than you were before.

Finally, I accept all criticism and suggestions from readers for the goodness of my thesis. Hopefully this thesis will be useful for everyone, especially for researchers in the future.

Malang, 18 November 2021

Ghulam Muhammad Ischaq

ABSTRACT

Ischaq, Ghulam Muhammad (2021) *Social Stratification in Kevin Kwan's Crazy Rich Asians*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor Muhammad Edy Thoyib, M.A.

Keywords: Social Stratification, Class, Status, Power.

Social stratification is a phenomenon that is very close to human life. According to Weber, social stratification is a category of people at hierarchical layers in a particular social system (Weber, 1964). A good understanding of social stratification is very useful for understanding how social inequality occurs in society, how inequality changes or persists, and what impact it has on people's lives.

The novel *Crazy Rich Asian* by Kevin Kwan tells about the phenomenon of social stratification, such as the conflicts that occur between characters. This study aims to identify social stratification in the novel that focuses on the social hierarchy of characters based on interactions, especially those related to the three dimensions proposed by Weber: Class, Status, and Power. This study uses a sociology of literature approach. The problem analysis was carried out using the social stratification theory proposed by Max Weber. The data for this research were obtained from the novel *Crazy Rich Asians* by Kevin Kwan which was published in 2014 by Anchor Books. The researcher focuses on data in the form of words, phrases, and sentences conveyed by the characters in the novel.

The results of this study show social stratification in Kevin Kwan's *Crazy Rich Asians* novel which includes three dimensions, namely, class, status, and power. Class is based on wealth and ownership of economic resources, consisting of the upper class (such as Astrid who owns large land, companies, property, and a lot of jewelry), the middle class (such as Kerry Chu who earns well but has little wealth to live on), and lower classes (such as ... who do not have two privileges at all so it is difficult to live). In terms of status, Astrid, Peik Lin, Eleanor are classified as characters with a prestigious lifestyle, and Rachel Chu and Alexandra Cheng are rewarded for their seriousness in education. The last is power, seen from two aspects: class power and status power. With her class power, Eleanor can extract vital information about Rachel by paying investigators a very high price. While the social power is owned by the Zhou family to abuse Kerry Chu as their son-in-law.

ABSTRAK

Ischaq, Ghulam Muhammad (2021) *Social Stratification in Kevin Kwan's Crazy Rich Asians*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing Muhammad Edy Thoyib, M.A.

Kata Kunci: Stratifikasi Sosial, Kelas, Status, Kekuasaan

Stratifikasi social merupakan fenomena yang sangat dekat dengan kehidupan manusia. Menurut Weber, stratifikasi social adalah kategori orang-orang pada lapisan-lapisan hierarki dalam system social tertentu (Weber, 1964). Pemahaman stratifikasi social yang baik sangat berguna untuk memahami bagaimana ketimpangan social terjadi di masyarakat, bagaimana ketimpangan itu berubah atau bertahan, dan dampak apa saja yang diberikan terhadap kehidupan masyarakat.

Novel *Crazy Rich Asian* karangan Kevin Kwan bercerita tentang fenomena stratifikasi social, seperti adanya konflik yang terjadi antar tokoh. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi stratifikasi social dalam novel yang berfokus pada hirarki social terhadap tokoh-tokoh berdasarkan interaksi, terutama yang berkaitan dengan tiga dimensi yang dikemukakan oleh Weber: Kelas, Status, dan Kekuasaan. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan sosiologi sastra. Analisis masalah dilakukan dengan teori stratifikasi social yang dikemukakan oleh Max Weber. Data penelitian ini diperoleh dari novel *Crazy Rich Asians* karya Kevin Kwan yang diterbitkan pada 2014 oleh Anchor Books. Peneliti berfokus pada data berbentuk kata, frasa, dan kalimat yang disampaikan oleh tokoh-tokoh yang terdapat dalam novel.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan stratifikasi social di novel *Crazy Rich Asians* karya Kevin Kwan yang mencakup tiga dimensi yakni, kelas, status, dan kekuasaan. Kelas didasarkan pada kekayaan dan kepemilikan sumber daya ekonomi, yang terdiri dari kelas atas (seperti Astrid yang memiliki tanah luas, perusahaan, property, dan banyak perhiasan), kelas menengah (seperti Kerry Chu yang berpenghasilan cukup tetapi hanya memiliki sedikit kekayaan untuk hidup), dan kelas bawah (seperti ... yang tidak memiliki dua privilege sama sekali sehingga kesulitan untuk hidup). Berkaitan dengan status, Astrid, Peik Lin, Eleanor, dikelompokkan sebagai karakter dengan gaya hidup bergengsi, dan Rachel Chu dan Alexandra Cheng dihargai karena keseriusan mereka terhadap dunia pendidikan. Yang terakhir yaitu kekuasaan, dilihat dari dua aspek: kekuasaan kelas dan kekuasaan status. Dengan kekuasaan kelasnya, Eleanor dapat menggali informasi vital tentang Rachel dengan membayar investigator dengan harga yang sangat mahal. Sedangkan kekuasaan social dimiliki oleh keluarga Zhou untuk berbuat semena-mena kepada Kerry Chu sebagai menantu mereka.

مستخلص البحث

إسحاق، غلام محمد (2021) التقسيم الطبقي الاجتماعي في رواية Crazy Rich Asians لكيفن كوان. البحث الجامعي. قسم آداب الإنجليزية. كلية علوم الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الحكومية الإسلامية مالانق.

المشرف : محمد ايدي طيب الماجستير

الكلمات المفتاحية: التقسيم الطبقي الاجتماعي، الطبقة، المكانة، القوة

التقسيم الطبقي الاجتماعي هو ظاهرة قريبة جدًا من حياة الإنسان. وفقًا لماكس ووبر ، فإن التقسيم الطبقي الاجتماعي هو فئة من الأشخاص في طبقات هرمية في نظام اجتماعي معين (ويبر: 1964). يعد الفهم الجيد للطبقات الاجتماعية مفيدًا جدًا لفهم كيفية حدوث عدم المساواة الاجتماعية في المجتمع ، وكيف يتغير أو يستمر عدم المساواة ، وما هو تأثيره على حياة الناس.

تحكي رواية **Crazy Rich Asian** للكاتب كيفن كوان قصة ظاهرة التقسيم الطبقي الاجتماعي ، مثل الصراعات التي تحدث بين الشخصيات. . يهدف هذا البحث إلى تحديد التقسيم الطبقي الاجتماعي في الرواية الذي يركز على التسلسل الهرمي الاجتماعي للشخصيات بناءً على التفاعلات ، لا سيما تلك المتعلقة بالأبعاد الثلاثة التي اقترحها ويبر: الطبقة ، والمكانة ، والسلطة. يستخدم هذا البحث بمدخل علم اجتماع الأدب. تم إجراء تحليل المشكلة باستخدام نظرية التقسيم الطبقي الاجتماعي التي اقترحها ماكس ووبر. تم الحصول على بيانات هذا البحث من رواية **Crazy Rich Asians** للكاتب كيفن كوان والتي نشرتها **Anchor Books** في عام 2014. يركز الباحث على البيانات في شكل كلمات وعبارات وجمل تنقلها الشخصيات في الرواية.

النتائج من هذا البحث هي: التقسيم الطبقي الاجتماعي في رواية **Crazy Rich Asians** للكاتب كيفن كوان تتضمن ثلاثة أبعاد وهي الطبقة والمكانة والقوة. تعتمد الطبقة على الثروة وملكية الموارد الاقتصادية ، وتتكون من الطبقة العليا (مثل أستريد التي تمتلك أراضي كبيرة وشركات وممتلكات والكثير من المجوهرات) ، والطبقة الوسطى (مثل كيري تشو الذي يكسب ما يكفي ولكن لديه القليل الثروة للعيش عليها) ، والطبقات الأولى (مثل ... الذين ليس لديهم امتياز على الإطلاق بحيث يصعب العيش). من حيث المكانة ، تم تصنيف أستريد و بيك لين و إليانور كشخصيات ذات نمط حياة مرموق ، ويتم تقدير راشيل تشو و الكسندرا تشينغ لجذتهن في عالم التعليم. القوة الأخيرة هي القوة التي تُرى من جانبيين: سلطة الطبقة وقوة المكانة. بفضل صلاحياتها الطبقية ، تستطيع إليانور استخراج معلومات حيوية عن راشيل من خلال دفع ثمن باهظ للمحققين. في غضون ذلك ، تتمتع عائلة تشو بالسلطة الاجتماعية لإساءة معاملة كيري تشو كزوج ابنتها

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPROVAL SHEET.....	ii
LEGITIMATION SHEET.....	iii
STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP.....	iv
MOTTO.....	v
DEDICATION.....	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	vii
ABSTRACT.....	ix
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	xii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION.....	1
A. Background of the Study.....	1
B. Problem of the Study.....	5
C. Objective of the Study.....	5
D. Significance of the Study.....	5
E. Scope and Limitation.....	5
F. Definition of Key Term.....	6
G. Previous Studies.....	6
H. Research Method.....	9
1. Research Design.....	9
2. Data and Data Source.....	9
3. Data Collection.....	9
4. Data Analysis.....	10
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE.....	11
A. Sociology of Literature.....	11
B. Social Stratification.....	13
1. The Nature of Society and Social Stratification.....	13
2. Definitions of Social Stratification.....	15
3. Dimensions of Social Stratification.....	17
4. Max Weber's Theory of Social Stratification.....	23
CHAPTER III ANALYSIS.....	28
A. Class.....	28
1. Upper Class.....	28

2. Middle Class.....	35
3. Lower Class.....	37
B. Status.....	38
C. Power.....	49
1. Class Power.....	49
2. Social Power.....	51
CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION.....	54
A. Conclusion.....	54
B. Suggestion.....	55
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	56
CURRICULUM VITAE.....	58
APPENDIX.....	59

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains information about the background of the study, problem of the study, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, definition of key terms, previous studies, research method, and research organization.

A. Background of the Study

Social stratification is a real phenomenon in human life that is interesting to discuss. This phenomenon is very easy to find and even feel in everyday life. Analysis of social stratification is useful for understanding how inequalities grow in society, how they persist or change over time, and what impact it has on aspects of people's social lives (saunders, 2001). Therefore, literacy towards this phenomenon, in fact, has become a necessity for every individual.

Max weber is a German historian and sociologist who initiated the concept of social stratification. He has written many books in the early years of this century. Weber often points out the concept of social class formulated by Karl Marx, but he presents a very different conclusion (saunders, 2001). According to Weber, social stratification can be viewed from three aspects: (economic) Class, (social) Status, and (social) Power (Weber M., Theory of Social Stratification and Economic Organization, 1947).

Classes are influenced by a person's economic condition. Classes are often concerned with living conditions that include more or in other words rich. For

Weber, however, there are three class categories: upper class, lower class, and between those two which are middle class. For example, a property business owner who earns income from rent or shareholders of various companies is not the same life chances as someone who only runs a small business (Marger, 2008).

Status is understandable as a social honor. The determination of a person's status may be influenced by aspects of the class or it may not be. Economic conditions are not the main factor to determine a person's social status but are determined by one's lifestyle. An example that we can find in reality is the difference in status between a teacher and a truck driver. Although a teacher earns a smaller salary than a truck driver, but generally the status of a teacher remains nobler than a truck driver. This is because to become a teacher, one must pursue higher education and be competent in his knowledge.

Power is a person's ability to dominate, either by power or by authority, over others in order to obey what he wants. For Weber, there are three conditions in which one can apply his power. One example is when A has something that B needs or wants, A is in a higher position. A can exercise power over B.

The novel *Crazy Rich Asians* is an example of a appropriate point of view poured through a literary work. Kevin Kwan, the author of this novel, is very good at incorporating various aspects of scientists' thinking in one story, one of which is social stratification. Literary activities cannot be separated from elements of society through social intuition using the medium of language. This is supported by the opinion of Wellek & Warren (1995: 109-110) which states

"Literature is a social intuition that uses a language medium." In addition, Abrams (in Wiyatmi, 2006: 18) "Based on the expressive theory of literature, it is seen as a literary expression, as an outpouring of feelings or thoughts of a writer, or as a product of a writer's imagination working with perceptions, thoughts or feelings. - the feeling. "Thus, literature reflects experiences and views in the life of a society. For that, an author must be sensitive to the social situation that occurs in the surrounding community through the socialization process.

This research applies a literary sociological approach that focuses its discussion on the phenomenon of social stratification contained in literary works, in this case in the form of novels, either directly or indirectly. Literary sociology research is treated with the stage of stripping the theory of social structure into the narrative structure of literary works.

Aside from this study, there are many other researchers who have also conducted analysis on Kevin Kwan's *Crazy Rich Asians* with different perspectives. The first researcher is Anzdi Setya Pambadi from *State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya*. Pambadi discusses the conflicting side of romance that occurs in the two main characters in the novel, Nicholas Young and Rachel Chu. The title raised by Pambadi is *Romance popular formula reflected in the main characters of Kevin Kwan's crazy Rich Asians (2019)*. The study used a popular literature approach by John G Cawelti. The purpose of Pambadi's research was to discover the influence of romantic relationships on the two main characters. Finally, it can be concluded that there are six patterns of action derived from the influence of the romance of the two main characters, those are: Nick

meets Rachel, Nick falls in love with Rachel, Obstacle, Rachel lived with Nick, Characters, and Conflicts (Pambudi, 2019).

After discovering a thesis that addresses the same object, the researchers found many articles discussing crazy rich asians novels as well. Among them are Crazy Rich Asians: Exploring Discourses of Orientalism, Neoliberal Feminism, Privilege and Inequality (2019) by Devi Vijay from Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta. Crazy Rich Asians: A tale of immigration, globalization, and consumption in East Asia (2019) by Giana M. Eckhardt (Royal Holloway University of London) and Finola Kerrigan (University of Birmingham, UK). Hanifa Qurrota A'yun from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, researched the novel on the topic of Social Prejudice Reflected in Kevin Kwan's Crazy Rich Asians Novel (2013): A Sociological Approach (2019).

Based on previous studies, it can be concluded that Kevin Kwan's Crazy Rich Asians is one of the most studied frequently literary works. There are many aspects that can be reviewed from this novel, including from a sociological perspective. However, an in-depth analysis of social stratification has never been done, especially with the theory from Max Weber.

In this novel, it is illustrated how social stratification is described by the author through the story characters as seen from the expressions contained in the story. Through the expressions discussed by the characters in the story, it can be seen that there is a class coating on social problems in their environment.

Therefore, researcher is interested in carrying out a more in-depth analysis of how social stratification is contained in the novel Crazy Rich Asians.

B. Problem of the Study

Based on the background mentioned above, the main problem that will be answered in this study is: what are dimensions of social stratification in Kevin Kwan's Crazy Rich Asians?

C. Objective of the Study

The objective of this study is to identify dimensions of social stratification in Kevin Kwan's Crazy Rich Asians.

D. Significance of the Study

This research can be used as a reference of English literature learning for students or other academics. This research is expected to be a form of contribution to the treasures of science that concentrates on the field of sociology of literature, specifically in the realm of social stratification. In addition, the hope of researchers is that this research can make it easier for readers to understand the theory conceived by Max Weber.

E. Scope and Limitation

This research is a literature research considering the material and data are obtained entirely from written sources related to the objects studied. This research focuses on the novel Crazy Rich Asians by Kevin Kwan published by Anchor Books on May 20, 2014, in New York, United States. The concentration on this

research is focused on the narrative and dialogue in the novel that evangelizes the social stratification aspects of the main characters. Because the researcher uses the approach of social stratification initiated by Max Weber, the stratification in this novel is reviewed from three factors, namely (economic) class, (social) status, and (social) power.

F. Definition of Key Term

1. Social Stratification: a social symptom defined by economic division, social status, and power that has an influence on people's life chances in society (Weber, Max In H. H. Gerth, & C. W. Mills, 1946).
2. Class: a strata level consisting of people who have equal life opportunities in economic aspects (Johnson, 1981).
3. Status: A privilege of a person in a social life based on his choice of consumptive goods as shown through a certain lifestyle (Gerth, 1946).
4. Power: One's ability to be able to impose his will on the condition of others (Tony Waters, 2015).

G. Previous Studies

In this study, researchers used previous studies as a comparison and research benchmarks. To avoid similarities to existing research, the researchers conducted a review of existing research. The following are some of the previous studies that were used as references in conducting research on representations using semiotic research methods as follows:

Romance popular formula reflected in the main characters of Kevin Kwan's crazy Rich Asians. Andzi Setya Pambudi. This study explores the romance conflict experienced by the two main characters. The purpose of his research was to discover the influence of the relationship of the two main characters on the popular romance formula. In addition, the study also wanted to discover what conflict actually occurred between the two main characters. Researchers decided to use a new criticism approach because it will only explore the intrinsic elements of this literary work, including the plot, characters and their character, and also the point of view (Pambadi, 2019).

Social Class Domination Over Proletarian Group in Kevin Kwan's Crazy Rich Asians: Redefining Social Class Hierarchy as Familial and Cultural Traditions. Anindita Nikmatu Syva. On the basis of social class hierarchy, the researcher analysed how proletarian groups were dominated by other social classes. The research aimed to describe the dominance of social class contained in the novel Crazy Rich Asians. Researchers use the theory of Marxism as an approach to capture the evidence in the novel. In addition, the use of Marxism theory focuses only on cultural aspects in emergent, residual, and dominant categories (Syva, 2019).

Journal entitled "Makna Identitas Budaya dan Konflik Antaretnis dalam Film "Crazy Rich Asians" compiled by Muhammad Arsi (Postgraduate Program of STIKOM The London School of Public Relations, Jakarta) and Alex Sobur (Faculty of Communication Sciences, Bandung Islamic University, West Java) in June 2019. This type of research is a qualitative study. The research subject used

is the film "Crazy Rich Asians". The objects aimed are narratives and images from several scenes from the film that show cultural identity and inter-ethnic conflict. Execution of data analysis in this study uses a narrative semiotic approach based on the Greimas theory and supported by Christian Metz's film semiotic theory.

The next previous studies come from one of the articles from the journal *Salaka* volume 1 number 2 of 2019 on pages 27-37 with the title "Representasi Feminisme Pada Tokoh Utama Dalam Film Crazy Rich Asians: Kajian Semiotika". This journal article was compiled by 2 researchers, namely Fauzi Ridwan (Padjajaran University) and Muhammad Adji (Padjajaran University). This article was received on July 4, 2019, revised on August 12, 2019, and decided on August 20, 2019. The study was reviewed using a qualitative descriptive research method by utilizing the perspective of the Semiotics study. The subject of this research is also the film *Crazy Rich Asians*. The objects that are targeted are the real views seen in the film, the representation of the scene presentation arrangements, and the ideology that is inserted in the film scenes. The results of this study indicate that the female main character is able to control emotions by giving birth to decisions that are rational, calculated and without being emotional in the problems they face. In addition, the main female figure is able to take over the role until finally able to change the male family's decisions and agree to their relationship. The idea of emotional and rational control carried out by the main character is a critical form of patriarchal culture.

H. Research Method

This part presents a research method consisting of research design, research instrument, data sources, data collections, and data analysis.

1. Research Design

The design of this research is literary criticism, which is specifically in the section of literary sociology. The sociology of literature applied in this research focuses on the content of the literary work itself, the meaning of which is fully contained in the novel *Crazy Rich Asians* written by Kevin Kwan. Sociology of literature research is treated with the stage of stripping the theory of social structure into the narrative structure of literary works.

2. Data and Data Source

The data contained in this study comes from words, phrases, and sentences written in the novel *Crazy Rich Asians*. The literary work was composed by Kevin Kwan; a Singaporean-American novelist. This novel has been published by a publisher called Anchor Books on May 20, 2014 in New York, United States. The form of data contained in this novel is in the form of words, phrases, or sentences. This novel contains 527 pages. The dimension of this novel is 127 x 201 x 28mm and weighs about 381 grams.

3. Data Collection

The data in this study were collected in accordance with the following steps:

1. Reading the entire contents of the novel to find out what the main theme of the story is and how it is plotted;
2. Close reading to gain a deeper understanding of the issue of social stratification;
3. Marking the passages indicating social stratification of the characters;
4. Categorizing the collected data into three dimensions of social stratification according to Max Weber, namely class, status, and power.

4. Data Analysis

The researcher analyses data with the following procedures:

1. Discussing class data according to its categories, namely upper, middle, and lower classes; data on status related to lifestyle and character prestige; and data on power in class and social power.
2. Strengthen the discussion of data by linking it to the relevant Max Weber theory.
3. Formulate conclusions based on the results of data discussion to answer the problem of the study that has been determined.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This section discusses the theory used in analyzing Kevin Kwan's *Crazy Rich Asians*, which includes literary sociology, social stratification and its scope, and the theories formulated by Max Weber.

A. Sociology of Literature

Sociology is a rational study that aims to understand how human behavior in society. This field of science is also called the study of social institutions and the processes of social life (laurenson, 1972, 11). In addition, sociology that acts as a social science has a focus on the concept that humans are basically attached to interactions and actions in a certain social context (Brint, 1999). While literature is an art that is created through the process of creativity of a person and most of the topics are about humans. Literary works exist because conventions that are then creative and aesthetic aspects can be adapted as rules (Soeratno, 2011, p. 65).

Literary sociology comes from the words sociology and literature. The two are something different but complementary. Sociology comes from the roots of socio (Greek) (socius means together, united, comrade, friend) and logi (logos means words, words, parables) (Ratna, 2003: 1). Literary sociology is research focused on human problems. Because literature often reveals the struggle of mankind in determining its future, based on imagination, feelings, and intuition. The approach of literary sociology is a development of a mimetic approach that

understands literary works in relation to reality and social aspects (Wiyatmi, 2005: 97).

The first, literature is seen as a mirror of society: (a) literature may be able to reflect society, (b) display social facts in society: leeches, forced marriage (Siti Nurbaya), the life of diplomats (Novel On A Ship by Nh. Dini), the life of prostitutes (Poetry Singing Swans by Rendra), and others (Endraswara, 2011: 20-21). While the second prioritizes the text of literature as the main material of the study. The research is aimed at text to explain its structure, then use the results to understand social symptoms.

Furthermore, sociology of literature by Wellek and Warren (1990) is classified into three types, namely author sociology, work sociology, and reader sociology and the social impact of literary works. In author sociology, the author's social background, social status, and ideology are seen from various author activities outside of literary works. In the sociology of the work, it is studied literary works, purposes, as well as things implied in the literary work itself and related to social issues. In the sociology of the reader and the social impact of literary works, it is studied the extent to which literature is determined or depends on social background, social change and development. This study applies the second definition of literary sociology mentioned above. Literary sociology is a study of literary scripts that are reviewed from a sociological point of view while still paying attention to the intrinsic aspects.

B. Social Stratification

1. The Nature of Society and Social Stratification

There are two things that cause stratification, namely: first; itself in the process of community growth. For example, because of cleverness, seniority, age level, wealth, etc., second; deliberately arranged to pursue a common goal. Example: Civil servant rank system, ABRI, feudal and others. Social stratification has various positions, as follows: First; Ascribed status, i.e., one's position in society regardless of spiritual differences and abilities. Example: position based on caste/feudalist. Second; Achieved status, which is a position achieved by a person intentionally. Example: education.

Supposedly, members of the public can be considered equally equal in position. However, the reality is not so (William, p. 88). This happens because of the differences in the layers of society seen vertically (Marger, p. 13), and each layer of society has a different level from one with another. This phenomenon is referred to as hierarchies in social stratification. For example, faculty workers of a college such as deans, major chairmen, lecturers, staff, security, and others. When they are viewed from a vertical point of view, they have different statuses, classes, and powers. Therefore, in social stratification, people will give different treatment to each of them, despite the fact that they work together in a faculty at a college.

Social stratification is an inevitable social symptom in grouping individuals and societies based on their strata, or so-called hierarchies. The effect is that social stratification occurs not only because of vertically different layers but

because one's skills are appreciated differently (Soelaeman p. 90). Therefore, social stratification is very easy to see in any society.

According to (Soekanto, p. 169), judging by its nature, social coating is distinguished into a closed social layering system, an open social layering system, and a mixed social layering system.

a. Closed Social Stratification

This stratification is a stratification that members of each strata find difficult to hold vertical mobility. Although there is mobility, it is limited to horizontal mobility only. Example: caste system. In this system as was the case in India, the Sudra could not move up to the Brahmin layer.

The closed system is also not much different from the social layering that comes from racist understanding, namely blacks (negroes) who are considered to be in low positions cannot move positions in white positions.

b. Open Social Stratification

This stratification is dynamic because of its large mobility. Each strata member can freely perform social mobility, both vertically and horizontally. Example: a poor person because of his business can become rich or vice versa. A person who is not /less educated will be able to obtain an education as long as there is an intention and effort.

c. Mixed Social Stratification

Mixed social stratification is a combination of closed and open stratification. For example, a Balinese Brahmin fileta had an honorable position in Bali, but when he moved to Jakarta to become a laborer, he gained a low position. Therefore, he had to conform to the rules of the community in Jakarta.

2. Definition of Social Stratification

In the study of sociology and social sciences, the term "social stratification" refers to the hierarchical arrangement of individuals into the division of power and wealth in society. Many think that the term is closer to the concept of socio-economic class. The term "stratification" comes from the term geology, "strata", which is a layer of soil formed by natural processes. In Western society, the term "stratification" is used to describe the main layers of society: upper class, middle class, and lower class. Research on social stratification is research that discusses how different strata can relate to each other (Saunders, 2001).

Many sociologists have sought to define social stratification. The first, Max Weber defines social stratification as categorizing people who belong to a particular social system into layers of hierarchy according to dimensions of class, status, and power. For Weber, property or privilege, power, and prestige are three interrelated but integral foundations in the hierarchy that society makes.

Then the second, Soerjono Soekanto, quoting Pitirim A. Sorokin, said that social stratification is the differentiation of the population or society into

hierarchical classes. Meanwhile, Cuber, as the third definition, defines social stratification as a pattern placed above categories of different rights.

The fourth definition explains that social stratification is the level of a person or group defined based on various social characteristics (Marger, 2008). The fifth definition, social stratification is the spread of population in a certain stratum based on religion, status, age, and so forth (Bilton, Toni & Bonett, Kevin & Jones, Pip & Skinner, David & Stanworth, Michelle & Webster, Andrew, 1996). The sixth definition, social stratification is a system that distinguishes different rights and obligations depending on the social strata occupied hierarchically (Muin, 2004).

In addition, other definitions of social stratification refer to the division of society into classes. In general, people do not receive social stratification due to their different characteristics (Rohman, 2013). Finally, the formulation of social stratification is taken from differences in social structure, which is self-defined by inequality in social resources (Lambert, 2018).

Actually, since ancient times, people have known social division or layering. Then Plato came up with the first definition. Plato considered that social layering is commonplace. For him, there is no idealistic equality among humans to appreciate talent and ability. He thought that nature makes human abilities different, whether it be physical or intellectual pursuits or because of achieving virtue. In his book, *Republic*, Plato said:

“O citizens, we will tell you, our story. You are brothers, but God shapes you differently. Some of you have power to rule, and in this group, some make gold, therefore they also have the greatest honor; others make silver, being

complementary; others become farmers or artisans who make brass and iron."166

The quote above does show how idealistic Plato is, considering inequality and differences in status and class to be determined by God. Thus, talent and intellectual ability are considered not because of experience and material causes. Status and class are considered to be existing and have consequences for their respective positions, but they do not dispute differences that bring exploitative effects.

After Plato, Aristotle said that every person should be loved according to his merits, the lesser should love the higher than the high to love the lesser; wives, children, and people must give love to husbands, parents, monarchies more than husbands, parents, monarchies give to them.

Because this study uses the theory of Max Weber, his views on social stratification can be considered and accounted for. Weber defines stratification as a social symptom defined by economic division, social status, and power that has an influence on people's life chances in society (Weber, Max In H. H. Gerth, &C. W. Mills, 1946). Weber's theory relates to the views of Jeffries and Edward, who formulated social stratification as a form of difference in society based on three hierarchical elements; power, privilege, and prestige (Jeffries, Vincent &H. Edward Ransford, 1980, pp. 57-80).

3. Dimensions of Social Stratification

Referring to Max Weber, sociologists present the concept of social stratification consisting of three dimensions namely wealth, prestige, and power.

Everyone is not equally ranked on every dimension, depending on the number of their social resources (Marger, 2008).

Wealth in this case is something that refers to economic resources (Marger, 2008). In capital society, wealth is the ability to buy material goods. The source of income from each person in a society is different. therefore, there are people who enjoy more benefits and some of them enjoy only a little. This can be identified from the model of the house they have, their daily lifestyle, the choice of their cars, the collection of luxury goods, and much more.

Prestige is the respect of a person given to another. basically, it is an appreciation in the social community. Important positions in an institution greatly affect the prestige of its holders. People who occupy important positions will always be treated with respect. For example, the way an employee interacts with his director will be different from the way he interacts with his fellow employees. Of course, he will pay greater respect to his director than to his friend. In modern life as it is today, prestige (referred to by Weber) comes largely from the kind of community work. For example, a doctor is more respected than a nurse even though they both work in a hospital (Marger, 2008).

The definition of power can be understood as the use of hope and coercion of the will of the government to discipline its people (Waters, Dagmar & Waters, Tony, 2015). It is the influence of power that underlies all forms of inequality. Power as a social resource, refers to the legitimate authority of persons in similar organizations or groups. The holder of power has the right to govern others, and these other people inevitably have to carry out what they are commanded even

though sometimes the command is not to their liking. The more important a person's position is, the greater the influence of their power. For example, a president's political power is much greater and broader than the political power of a governor (Marger, 2008).

A person or society is grouped based on their social role. Some people have luxury items of higher value than others. Some people are more respected for their important positions than others. In addition, some people are more powerful than some others. It all depends on the specific "resources" they have.

The above aspects used to group people at a certain strata are actually closely related to the social stratification dimension formulated by Max Weber:

1. Class

Weber's concept of social class is an extension of the Marx concept. According to Marx, social class is a set of people demonstrating the same functions in production organizations. Social classes in the community are distinguished by differences in their position in the economic order, namely the differentiation of their position in the mastery of production tools. Weber uses the term social class in the sense that Marx uses, adding two factors, namely individual ability and market situation. According to Weber, first, the class is a set of people who are in the same situation; second, the class is not a community.

The class definitions according to Weber are as follows: " (1) a number of people have in common a specific casual component of their life chances (Marger, 2008); for example, although a nurse and a doctor both work in a hospital, their class or position is different. Even in bourgeoisie circles there are differences

between them (Bottero, 2005). Landlords who earn income from rental costs or shareholders who receive dividends at all times cannot be equated with an entrepreneur who has only a small business. (2) this component is represented exclusively by economic interest in the possession of goods and opportunities for income, and (3) is represented under the conditions of the commodity or labor markets" The three criteria previously described by Weber as a class situation, and individuals who are in the same class situation are referred to as classes. From these criteria it can also be said that the element of the class weber refers to is economics.

Following the concept of the class formulated by Weber, he said that classes can be categorized into 3 groups. The first is the upper class. Those who belong to this first class are those who have profitable means of production and opportunities through wealth, and those who are able to enjoy the privilege of education. Then the second is the lower class. This group consists of people who do not have the resources that can be used as income. They have negative privileges in many ways. They are not educated enough to earn high salaries (Saunders, 2001). So, their life chances are not as fortunate as those of educated people.

The third is a class whose position is between the two classes above, namely middle class. The middle class consists of people who own some properties but their education is few ("*petty bourgeoisie*" like shopkeepers and entrepreneurs) and people whose properties are few but whose salaries they get

are high because of the quality of their education, for example intelligence and specialists (Saunders, 2001)

2. Status Group

Status group refers to the status of a person. Status is a social reward that can be both positive and negative privileges. In general, status is seen from lifestyle, education, or prestige of family or work. The status dimension consists of people with a certain lifestyle and they are aware of the differences in their lifestyle with the lifestyles of others. Weber also said that honor status should not always be related to class situations (Tumin, 1970:32). Grouping "classes" is based on people's relationships with the production of goods and the acquisition of their holdings, while "status" is grouped on the basis of the consumption model of people represented by a specific lifestyle.

Perception of status is a basis in analyzing inequality. This is because the perception of status can decipher complexity in modern stratification systems (Marger, 2008). Usually status reveals the fact that by embracing a certain lifestyle can include a person in the circle he wants (Kraus, 1976). For example, compare two people, a teacher and a truck driver. Looking at the income they earn, their salaries are not too different. Neither are self-employed or owners.

Nevertheless, the biggest difference is prestige (Marger, 2008). Teaching in an educational institution is more honorable than driving a truck. In addition, the effort needed to be able to become a teacher is greater. One must undergo extensive and long formal training, at least up to a bachelor's degree. Whereas truckers don't need that. Truckers usually study in the field where they work, and

if anyone holds a bachelor's degree, then that's very rare. Automatically, this concept distinguishes the prestige of the two people, even though their positions are aligned in terms of economic factors. People with bachelor's degrees are more formally rewarded than those who only graduate from high school.

Moreover, their consumptive style is also different. That is, they enjoy a very different lifestyle. Their taste for housing, cars, entertainment, music, even food shows that difference. It is this very different path that causes everyone, from what Weber presents, social status, each of them to have the same expectations and equal social grace, as well as general consumer relationships (Marger, 2008).

As is the case with teachers and truckers, an individual's habit is to socialize with others who have similar tastes, live in an environment that is as cyclical as they are, and may even marry a partner of equal status. Weber concluded that status and class are not set at all to enjoy an individual lifestyle. Therefore, whatever his lifestyle, the main determinant is income. Nevertheless, people who enjoy the same status will occupy similar economic positions. This explains the importance of stratification because inequality does not correspond to the economic reality of society.

3. Party

The party is the third dimension of Weber's concept of social stratification. According to Weber, the party is in the domain of power and politics. In the social hierarchy, people who have power can be said to be in a higher position than those who do not have it. Based on Weber's stratification theory, empirically there is a high correlation between class position and status group.

Weber's primary concern for stratification was focused on the implementation of organizational restraint and control in the community. Weber said there are three situations where one group of people is trying to find a way to connect with another group of people. The first is when access to material resources between people is not the same. For example, when A has something needed B, then A occupies the position to dominate B. Weber refers to this situation as class strength (Saunders, 2001). The second is when power serves as self-esteem and social status. For example, if B sees A or believes that A is more socially influential than B, then B will submit to the will of A. Weber refers to this as social strength – a force embraced by status groups against class. The third is a group using state agents to dominate the other, either directly controlling it or exerting influence over the controller (Saunders, 2001).

4. Max Weber's Theory of Social Stratification

Max Weber is a sociologist who has written extensively in the early years of this century. He is also a German historian. He was born in Effurt, Germany on April 21, 1864. His contributions are very much in the field of modern social theory. Weber's parents were middle class. Weber's father's job was a bureaucrat and his mother was a staunch follower of Calvinism. As a result, Weber's beliefs are the same as his mother's. When he was in his teens, Weber studied at the University of Heidelberg and became a jurist like his father. Nevertheless, he was also interested in history, economics, and sociology. He earned a professorship in economics at the University of Heidelberg in 1896. The following year, Weber

was devastated by his father's death. But he rose again in 1903. He became an academic sent to the United States (Wirawan, 2013).

It has been suggested that Weber seemed to discuss with the 'ghost of Marx', as he provided a solution to the shortcomings of Marx's concept but came to a very different conclusion.

Weber's formulated sociology is based on a commitment to 'methodological individualism'. In other words, although the use of the collective concept of 'social class is useful, he argues that this is just a short label for individual aggregates. This is contrary to Marx who argues that class is a real social entity. Weber only uses this term to refer to groups in the population that have certain common economic characteristics.

Alluding to the theory of stratification, Weber views stratification as a "phenomenon" caused by economic dissemination, social dignity, and power in society. At the same time, there are three rare and desirable things that become the basis of grouping society into positional hierarchies (Weber M. , 1978). The three things are: property, or the right to ownership of goods and services (Tumin, 1985); power, or the ability to secure one's life even against the opposition; and the latter is prestige, or social dignity (Fan, Aiai & Cheng, Baoyan, 2017).

The term class was once used by Max Weber for all strata. Exclusively, Weber defines classes based on individual economic conditions. Property ownership is the basis of class categorization, and the variable that creates the class is of economic importance. The economy itself depends on the right to land

and property. Therefore, the class involved in the economy uses their own expertise. As a result, other communities give their respects to some of these particular groups called *stand* (Soerjono, 2007).

For example, the goods owned by the upper class that are appreciated by the community are usually not just one type. However, the nature of its high position is cumulative. That means that the rich will easily gain land, power, and even prestige (Soerjono, 2007). The most important part of this analysis is that Max Weber disagrees to see stratification as limited to economic factors per se (or class, in Weber's terms), as Marx did. Weber sees it more broadly as multidimensional.

The stratification of society in Weber's view is based on economy, status, and power. The conclusion that can be drawn from this view is that one can occupy the top position on one or more dimensions of social stratification and also one can occupy the lower level on one or more dimensions of stratification. Thus, social stratification analysis can be done much more in depth than minimal stratification (as some Carl Marx adherents do). Only focused on one's economic situation (Ritzer G., 2012).

In Weber's opinion, there are three conditions that lead to the formation of "class situations". First, some people have the same distinctive causative factors for their life chances. Second, factors are described specifically with the purpose of ownership of goods and income opportunities based on economic interests. Third, they are depicted in commodity or labor market conditions. The reference

to the concept of "class" is the meeting of each group of people in the same class situation. Thus, class is not a community but a group of people occupying the same market or economic situation (Ritzer G., 2012).

Then, the market that provides goods in accordance with the wealth of the community is controlled by the class. In terms of economic interests, the basis of social class grouping is the relationship between people with the production and ownership of goods. While the status is grouped based on the principle of consumption of people represented by lifestyle. Thus the difference between class and status is very clear. Class is closely related to people's wealth, whereas status is deeply attached to prestige. As a result, the growth of status greatly affects the level of awareness about the prestige of important social roles in society (Weber M., 2009).

The implication is that the consumption of goods can reflect different lifestyles. This is very clear, and Weber defines status as "every special element in human life that is defined by social prestige assessment, both positive and negative." A simple example is that the lifestyle of a person of high status or top status differs from the lifestyle of a low-status person. In this example, the lifestyle or status is associated with the state of the class. However, the interrelationship between the two dimensions of social stratification is not directly related.

Commitment to existence such as love, honesty, perseverance, courage, sacrifice, etc., in some situations determine the type of social status. The

commitment is strong because it can free the status from the ontological dynamics that exist. With this meaning, the tendency to break free from existential oppressive truths (such as double thoughts, prejudices, neglect) can be minimized (Trujillo, 2007). In addition to class factors and social status, people can be grouped based on their strength or power. Power, in essence, is one of the dimensions that exist in the concept of social stratification formulated by Weber.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

This chapter discusses all the data that has been found from the point of view of Max Weber's theory of social stratification. As explained in Chapter I, the purpose of this study is to analyze the dimensions of social stratification contained in the novel *Crazy Rich Asian* by Kevin Kwan. Social stratification consists of three dimensions, namely class, status, and power. Each dimension is discussed in the following sections.

A. Class

Class is a provision used by Max Weber to determine the characteristic of an individual in terms of ownership of wealth or sources of income in society. From Weber's point of view, classes are divided into three levels of hierarchy; upper class, middle class, and lower class. The difference that stands out from each level can be seen from a person's wealth, such as income, goods, and services obtained. The following analysis will show how classes are distinguished in the hierarchy of society in Kevin Kwan's *Crazy Rich Asians*.

1. Upper Class

Upper class is the highest level in terms of individual or community wealth. Wealth can be reviewed through various types of ownership, whether in terms of companies, islands, or other property. Based on Weber's opinion, people from the upper class not only have one type of item that the public admires but have more

than that. Therefore, anyone who has a lot of money will easily and quickly get islands, power, or maybe prestige. The people who occupy the position of the upper class are in stark contrast to other classes. The following data is taken from Kevin Kwan's *Crazy Rich Asians* which represents the upper class seen from wealth ownership.

Astrid's parents bought their children houses in a way that other parents might buy their children candy bars. Over the years, they had purchased so many houses for her that by time she became Mrs. Michael Teo, she was already in possession of a staggering real estate portfolio. There was bungalow off Dunearn Road, the house in Clementi and the semidetached on Chancery Lane, a row of historic Peranakan shop houses on Emerald Hill left to her by a great-aunt on the Leong side, and numerous other luxury condominiums scattered throughout the island. (Kwan, 2014, p. 168)

Astrid comes from a very wealthy family. Astrid's parents bought their children a share of the wealth in a profitable or investment form. From the above quote, we can tell that Astrid is a member of the upper class. The ability to buy such property will not be owned by people whose wealth is only mediocre. Even Astrid's parents bought a super expensive property that was just like buying candy for a small naka. Until the time Astrid was married to Michael, she still got the luxury properties. So many, the properties owned by Astrid are worthy of a portfolio of real estate. As Weber explained, members of the upper class consist of people who live off property or those who own the means of production with very profitable life chances through wealth.

Since Astrid is a member of the upper class, Astrid has no trouble meeting her needs or just her desires. Given his wealth, making whatever he wants can be easily realized through matter, as he does every April. Astrid always goes to Paris for her super fancy dress fittings at Yves Saint Laurent atelier on avenue Marceau,

which is a high-end fashion designer in the eyes of the general public. Astrid's habits confirm that Astrid is a high-class person.

The following quote explains other people's view of Astrid that she is a very wealthy person:

Nick remembered that Astrid spent every April in Paris for her couture fittings. He had met her in Paris once before, and he could still recall the fascination and tedium he felt sitting in the Yves Saint Laurent atelier on avenue Marceau, watching three seamstresses buss around Astrid as she stood Zen-like, swathed in an airy confection for what seemed like ten hours, guzzling down Diet Cokes to fight off her jet lag. She looked to him like a figure from a baroque painting, a Spanish infanta submitting to an archaic costuming ritual straight out of the seventeenth century. (it was a “particularly uninspired season,” Astrid had told him, and she was buying ‘only’ twelve pieces that spring, spending well over a million euros.) Nick didn’t even want to imagine how much money she must be blowing on this trip with no one there to rein her in. (Kwan, 2014, p. 53)

Nick says that every April, his cousin always comes to Paris for couture fittings. Although Astrid lives in Singapore, it's not a problem for her. The high fashion sense Astrid has made her very selective to choose the clothes she wears. He only deigns to wear quality couture produced by leading designers; And of course, very expensive. According to sources... Yves Saint Laurent is the most prominent fashion house of the 20th century. It was founded by Yves saint Laurent and Pierre Berge in 1961. It was this company that revolutionized people's fashion models by journaling the tastes of high-end clothing. Over the years, the founder achieved many achievements and his reputation was named one of the leading designers of the 20th century. As a leading fashion house, Saint Laurent gained very distinctive identity recognition and strong codes. The company competes globally with exclusive luxury brands and occupies the top positions. Only people with abundant wealth can buy their products. Therefore,

the ability to buy classy items becomes one of the signs that someone belongs to part of the upper class.

Another piece of evidence to suggest that Astrid is a super-rich person is the following quote:

As Astrid sifted through the racks, it suddenly, rather comically, occurred to her that the money she had spent on the couture outfits in this room alone could have paid for a house three times the size of this one (Kwan, 2014, p. 67)

The quote above explains how expensive her couture collection is. If the money is likened, then his couture collection is comparable to the amount of money that can afford a house that is three times the size of his current house. Astrid's own house is very large and luxurious. Astrid's couture collection represents her wealth.

In addition, other reinforcement evidence confirming Astrid's wealth can be seen through the quote below:

And that was just in Singapore. There were land holdings in Malaysia; a flat in London that Charlie Wu had secretly bought for her; a house in Sydney's exclusive Point Piper and another in Diamond Head, Honolulu; and recently, her mother had mentioned picking up a penthouse in some new tower in Shanghai under her name (Kwan, 2014, p. 168)

Not only is Astrid's couture collection so numerous, but the island and other properties she owns are no less numerous. Astrid owns land and property in various countries as mentioned in the above quote. Ordinary people or whose wealth is mediocre will not be able to afford that much property. This reinforces Weber's opinion of the upper class that they live off the property they own and the life chances are favorable because of their wealth.

His wife cut in. "let me just say this: we visited Astrid's family a few years ago. You can't imagine how staggeringly rich these people are, Marie-Helene. The houses, the servants, the style in which they live. It makes the Arnaults look like peasants. What's more, I've been told that Astrid is a double heiress—there's an even more enormous fortune on her mother's side." (Kwan, 2014, p. 44)

Another statement from others that confirms and proves Astrid's wealth is what the Countess Isabelle said. He and his family had met Astrid a few years ago and were astonished by how amazing Astrid's family was. Astrid owns a large number of luxurious houses. The houses were taken care of by many servants. And to make matters worse, it made the Arnaults look like farmers. They were nothing compared to Astrid and her family. Moreover, Astrid was a double heir who benefited greatly from her mother's side.

Other figures belonging to the upper class group are Colin Khoo and Araminta Lee. The quote below shows the wealth of both of them:

"AH-LA-MAAAK! Colin Khoo is Khoo Teck Fong's grandson! He comes from one of the reeee-chest families in the world! And Araminta Lee—she's the supa-model daughter of Peter Lee, one of China's reeee-chest men, and Annabel Lee, the luxury hotel queen. This is like royal weddeeng!" Neena gushed. (Kwan, 2014, p. 139)

"Rachel, Colin Khoo's family owns the Kingsford Hotel! That's why you're staying there," Peik Lin said, jabbing her arm excitedly. (Kwan, 2014, p. 140)

Underlying Colin Khoo's position as the upper class is that he is the grandson of Khoo Teck Fong. His family is one of the richest families in the world. The fact is that this information came out of someone else outside the Khoo family. One of the visible manifestations of his wealth is the Kingsford Hotel. The Kingsford Hotel was the place Rachel Chu and Nicholas Young used to stay for a while before they returned to Nicholas' house in Tyersall Park. The quote below strengthens the evidence that Colin Khoo is the upper class:

“The Khoos are crazy rich. They are always at the top of the Forbes ‘Asia Rich List.’ And you know that’s just the tip of the iceberg with these families. Forbes only reports on the assets they can verify, and these rich Asians are so secretive about their holdings. The richest families are always richer by billions than what Forbes estimates.” (Kwan, 2014, p. 86)

Colin and his family have more wealth than the government records. Their wealth is like an iceberg. You can see how big the tip of the iceberg is. But that's still only the peak, which is visible from the surface. Under sea water, the body of the iceberg is still very much larger than the peak. So did the wealth of Colin and the Khoo family. Only assets that can be verified by Forbes are listed with the government. The rest, many times more than Forbes estimated. Therefore, Colin and the Khoo family have always been at the top of the Asian rich list. It's just that these people don't want to spit out their wealth.

While Araminta is a super model. He is the son of Peter Lee, the richest man in China and Annabel Lee, the owner of a luxury hotel. Besides that, Araminta is a figure that people emulate in terms of fashion, as in the following quote:

“Araminta is our most celebrated fashion icon! She has modeled for all the magazines, and she was one of Alexander McQueen’s favorite models,” Sheryl continued breathlessly. “She’s a total babe,” P.T. chimed in. (Kwan, 2014, p. 140)

Apart from his family's wealth, Araminta also makes her own money by working as a top model. Modeling is a highly paid profession. Not just an ordinary model, Araminta is one of Alexander McQueen's favorite models. Alexander McQueen himself is a famous fashion designer from England. He won many achievements and awards during his career. In 1996, he became the chief

designer of Louis Vuitton, the French fashion giant. Then he founded his own fashion house in 2004.

The wealth of the two of them is also proven through the facilities they provide to Rachel and Nick, namely in the form of a private plane for vacation as in the following quote:

“You took a plane trip just for two days? Hiyah, what a waste of money!”

“Well, I wasn’t paying, and besides, I flew on a private plane.”

“You flew on a private plane? Whose plane?”

“The bride’s.”

“Wah! So lucky, ah. Is the bride very rich?”

“Mom, these people ...” Rachel began, before discreetly lowering her voice. “Both the bride and the groom come from very wealthy families.”

“Really? What about Nick’s family? Are they rich too?” Kerry asked. (Kwan, 2014, p. 310-311)

Rachel told her mother that she and Nick had just boarded a plane for a two-day vacation. Kerry, Rachel's mother, was shocked at the news from her son. For him using the plane only for a two-day vacation is a waste. However, this does not apply to the bride, Colin and Araminta. They have their own private airplane that they can use whenever they want. A person's social class can be determined from his economic situation. Therefore, Colin and Araminta were clearly members of the upper class.

Then, the figures occupying another upper class were the Goh family. All family members have an important role in their economic cycle. Here is an excerpt indicating the class of the Goh family:

“Yes, yes. This is a true family business. My father is still active as the chairman, and I’m the CEO. All my children have different management roles. Peik Wing is the VP in charge of project development, P.T. is VP in charge of construction, and Peik Lin is VP in charge of new business. Of course, we also have about six thousand full-time employees between all our offices.” (Kwan, 2014, p. 138)

In general, it is only the father and mother who work to earn a living in a family or even one of them. However, this is not the case in the Goh family. Starting from grandfather, father, mother, and their children, all work. Together they run the family company. But they also still have employees. The employees of the Goh family company numbered in the thousands and they were spread across various branch offices.

In conclusion, the signs of upper class are clear here. The value of society can be seen from the wealth they have (Soelaeman, 1995, p.148). Societies have their own criteria and ways of assessing strata differences between them (Soelaeman, 1995, p.90). Thus, in the dimension of social class, there is a difference in the awarding of rewards in society to each individual among them.

2. Middle Class

The middle-class Weber describes are those who own some property but are not missed bourgeois. Examples that are easily found in everyday life are such as small shop owners, not wealth owners, or their life chances are often unfavorable.

Rachel's mother Kerry Chu works as a company employee to make ends meet. Unlike most characters in the novel who are on average rich, such as Astrid or Peik Lin, who have a lot of sources of wealth and wealth that are very

abundant, Kerry Chu only earns if he manages to sell his company's products and it is mediocre. As stated in the following data:

“Guess who just closed the deal on the big house on Laurel Glen Drive?” Kerry Chu boasted excitedly in Mandarin as soon as she picked up the phone.

“Wow, Mom, congratulations! Isn't that your third sale this month?” Rachel asked.

“Yes! I broke last year's office record! You see, I knew I made the right decision to join Mimi Shen at the Los Altos office,” Kerry said with satisfaction. (Kwan, 2014, p. 31)

From this quote, Kerry shows his happiness at his achievement of selling a mansion on Laurel Glen Drive. That way, he'll just get the money. This type of work does not get a regular salary every month. Therefore, in the above quote it is also seen that Kerry Chu always works as much as possible by maintaining his career achievements. He has sold three homes this month, and he broke office records in the past year. From his expression *You see, I knew I made the right decision to join Mimi Shen at the Los Altos office*, it appears that he was careful in considering his predictions so that the results were successful.

Other quotes that indicate Kerry Chu is middle class are as follows:

“Back then, I was in my final year of secondary school and working night as a waitress in the only bar in our village, ...” (Kwan, 2014, p. 512)

“My parents were not like other parents—they did not care that he came from rich family; they wanted me to concentrate on my studies so I could qualify for university. It was so hard to get into university in those days, especially if you were a girl, and that was my parents' sole dream—to have a child that got into university.” (Kwan, 2014, p. 512)

When Kerry Chu was a high schooler, she didn't just become a student. He also worked at night as a waitress at the only bar where he lived. In general, children like Kerry at that time only focused on school education. In addition to

school hours, they will use it to play or help their parents' homework. However, the condition of Kerry Chu's family is not that bad. He must work to help meet his daily needs, whether it's for himself or for his family. In addition, he is also expected by his parents to be able to continue his education up to the university level. In fact, to enter university at that time was very difficult, both in terms of cost and achievement. Moreover, gender distinction is still very thick. It's even harder for women to go to university.

3. Lower Class

The lower classes are the hardest position for people with disabilities. This is due to the "negative privilege" they get in two dimensions. First, adequate resources they cannot afford when it is crucial in the effort to generate income. And secondly, they also don't have enough education that can open up opportunities for them to earn a high salary. Plus, their under or weak positions cause their life chances to be very unfavorable in the labor market.

In conclusion, the phenomenon of class differences is very evident in the novel. The value of society can be seen in terms of the amount of income and wealth. As explained by Max Weber, people have the right to assess strata differences using a variety of criteria that are free. Thus, the difference in the value of real society is based on the dimensions of class in people's lives.

B. Status

The definition of status refers to the level of prestige or honor of each individual who is different. This can be identified through a person's lifestyle, not based on one's economy. Therefore, the status dimension is formed from groups of people who adhere to a similar lifestyle and they are aware of the differences in their group lifestyle with the lifestyle of other groups. According to Max Weber's explanation, status is grouped according to the consumptive way of the groups interpreted through their particular lifestyle, because everyone has different consumptive patterns and lifestyles. Their interest in fashion models, vehicle types, music genres, food tastes, and others is very likely to vary from each other. This is what Max Weber calls social status.

In Kevin Kwan's *Crazy Rich Asians*, social status is presented in the following quote:

The cathedral-size front door was opened by an Indonesian girl in a frilly black-and-white French maid's uniform...

Rachel ascended the steps and entered the room, her eyes widening a little. Aside from the red velvet brocade sofas, every single object in the cavernous formal living room appeared to be made of gold. The vaulted ceiling was composed of layers upon layers of gold leaf. The baroque console tables were gilt gold. The Venetian mirrors and candelabra lining the walls were gold. The elaborate tassels on the gold damask curtains were yet a deeper shade of gold. Even the tchotchkes scattered around every available surface were golden. Rachel was completely dumbstruck. (Kwan, 2014, p. 211)

Peik Lin's home furnishings consist of luxurious furniture and have a very expensive price. The evidence is very clear from the above quote, starting from the ceiling of Peik Lin's domed house covered in gold leaves, the baroque console table also has a kexed yellow color, a mirror from Venice and even a candle

holder is gold. Damask curtains hanging around the room have a more concentrated golden color. Just like the other furniture, Tchotchkes scattered in all corners of the room did not escape gold. Every item inside Peik Lin's living room looked made of gold.

Peik Lin's home idiosyncrasies easily explain that he has a luxurious lifestyle, so the community labels him as a person of high social status. This statement is corroborated by assertions from Weber, grouping people's social status based on their consumptive tastes for items that describe a particular lifestyle (Weber, Max in HH Geth, & C. W. Mills (eds.), 1946, p.193).

The next quote, Peik Lin's social status is seen from the accessories he wears:

Rachel always knew that Peik Lin came from money.....

..... As a newly arrived international student from Singapore, one of the first things she did was buy herself a Porsche 911 convertible, claiming that since Porsches were such a bargain in America "it's an absolute crime not to have one." She soon found Palo Alto to be too provincial, and tried at every opportunity to lure Rachel into skipping class and driving up to San Francisco with her (the Neiman Marcus there was so much better than the one at Stanford Shopping Center). She was generous to a fault, and Rachel spent most of her college years being showered with gifts, enjoying glorious meals at culinary destinations like Chez Panisse and Post Ranch Inn, and going on weekend spa trips all along the California coast courtesy of Peik Lin's handy American Express black card. (Kwan, 2014, p. 200)

Fashion is one of the elements of lifestyle that everyone wants to highlight to their surroundings. Seeing Peik Lin's fashion sense, people will easily stare at him because it is different from others in general. For example, it is mentioned in the above quote that Peik Lin often seduced Rachel to come with him to Go to San Francisco just to buy products from the Neiman Marcus. Neiman Marcus is

an American luxury department store chain owned by the Neiman Marcus Group, headquartered in Dallas, Texas. Its products are clothing, shoes, handbags, and beauty cosmetics. In addition, as a freshman, Peik Lin had already directly bought a Porsche 911. She said that the price of Porsches in America is very cheap, and it would be an absolute criminal act if you don't have one. As revealed by mergers, social status can be classified based on a person's level of prestige. Peik Lin's fashion items clearly prove that she is a woman of high status.

Part of Peik Lin's charm was that she made no apologies for being loaded. She was completely unabashed when it came to spending money or talking about it...

...She threw lavish parties catered by the Plumed Horse at the town house she rented off campus. At Stanford, this did not exactly make her the most popular girl on campus. The East Coast set ignored her, and the low-key Bay Area types found her much too SoCal. Rachel always thought Peik Lin would have fit in better at Princeton or Brown, but she was glad that fate had sent her this way. Having grown up under far more modest circumstances, Rachel was intrigued by this free-spending girl, who, while being filthy rich, was never a snob about it. (Kwan, 2014, p. 131)

The phrase "filthy rich" that Rachel revealed shows how Peik Lin's condition. There is a unique characteristic of Peik Lin that he is not shy in terms of sightseeing because of his supporting wealth. He easily throws a massive party at a house he rents in the town where he attends college. The feast he made was served by furry horses. For the size of students in general, holding an event of that size is an exaggeration. Even low-key Bay Area types thought Peik Lin was too SoCal. Likewise with Rachel, he thought that Peik Lin was more suitable if living in Princeton or Brown. There were many people whose status was commensurate with Peik Lin's.

On the other hand, the unique thing that Peik Lin had that was not commonly owned by rich people seemed to be that he was not picky friends. Peik Lin was willing to hang out with anyone. As revealed by Rachel, she is grateful to have a friend who is light-handed to others. Although Peik Lin was rich, he never boasted of his wealth by being cynical with others.

Astrid is also considered a character who has high prestige and honor. Since status refers to a person's lifestyle model, Astrid is in all respects a woman with good taste. The items in his possession reflect his status:

“Back then it was rare to meet a teenage Singapore girl interested in eighteen-century cameos as it was to see a young Chinese man behind the counter at a joaillier as distinguished as Mellerio dits Meller, so an immediate bond was struck. Astrid was grateful to find someone in Paris who understood her exciting tastes and was willing to indulge her capricious hunt for rare pieces that might have once belonged to the Princesse de Lamballe. Stephen, however, knew immediately that this girl had to be the daughter of some big shot, though it took him another three years of careful cultivating to figure out exactly who she was.” (Kwan, 2014, p. 120)

For most teenagers, their fashion sense is usually focused on the latest or most modern fashion. However, Astrid became interested in the fashion style of the eighteenth century. Even Astrid was looking for the rarest model that ever belonged to Princesse de Lamballe. Of course, this is very surprising and attracts the attention of people who are deep in fashion. It is certain that Astrid does not come from an ordinary family but from some big shot.

And yet Stephen always cherished her visits. He loved her sweet nature, her impeccable manners, and her complete lack of pretension. It was so refreshing, not like the sort of ladies he usually had to deal with, the egos that required constant stroking. He enjoyed reminiscing with Astrid about their crazy younger days in Paris, and he admired the originality of her taste. She cared about the quality of the stones, of course, but she couldn't have cared less about the size and was never interested in the ostentatious pieces. (Kwan, 2014, p. 123)

Astrid's other notable difference is that she doesn't care about the size of her jewelry and its flashy shape. As long as the jewelry is original and quality, she will love it. Not like the other women who had been to Stephen.

In addition, Astrid is also respected by Stephen because he is very well educated. Astrid's nature is very sweet, she is friendly to anyone. His manners are perfect. And all that he did honestly and naturally. Things like this automatically raise a person's value and honor, and his prestige rises by itself.

“My goodness, is that linen? Only you could get away with wearing a simple linen dress to a ball, Astrid!” the hostess laughed, admiring the delicate Grecian folds of Astrid’s buttercup-yellow gown. “Wait a minute ... is this an original Madame gres?” Nathalie asked, realizing that she had seen a similar dress at the Musee Galliera. (Kwan, 2014, p. 42)

Luxury goods have always been associated with Astrid. It was as if they had become like a pair of permanent elements. Astrid amazed everyone who saw her. Nathalie was surprised to see the dress Astrid was wearing. She had seen a similar dress at the Musee Galliera. Even though Nathalie herself is someone who is also fashionable, she is still surprised by Astrid's very high fashion sense. By wearing that dress, Astrid was seen as someone of high status and respectability.

The next quote describes Eleanor Young's social status based on her association.

Everyone knew that Dato’ Tai Toh Lui made his first fortune the dirty way by bringing down Loong Ha Bank in the early eighties, but in the two decades since, the efforts of his wife, Datin Carol Tai, on behalf of the right charities had burnished the Tai name into one of respectability. Every Thursday, for instance, the Datin held a Bible study luncheon for her closest friends in her bedroom, and Eleanor Young was sure to attend. (Kwan, 2014, p. 23)

Eleanor must have been dating to attend the routine activities of Bible study banquet held by Datin Carol. Datin is the name of a wife of a Dato. Dato is a very difficult honours to earn. This title is only pinned by Malay nobles to powerful philanthropists, businessmen, or politicians in cognate countries namely Singapore, Indonesia, and Malaysia. Datin Carol has contributed greatly to the sustainability of her family's wealth through charities over the past two decades, from the early eighties.

It is clearly explained that this Bible study banquet is only intended for Datin's closest friends. Based on Weber's opinion, social status consists of people who share the same grace and level of expectations, as well as consumptive relationships in general (Marger, 2008). Eleanor is one of Datin Carol's closest friends. It became clear, then, that Eleanor was only socially connected or friends with the person she was equal to. What's more, Eleanor gets a special place over Datin Carol's other close friends, as exposed in the following quote:

“...The place of honor on Carol's Qing dynasty Huanghuali bed was always reserved for Eleanor, for even though this was Carol's house and she was the one who married to the billionaire financier, Carol still deferred to her.” (Kwan, 2014, p. 23)

The above quote further makes it clear that Eleanor has a high prestige and status value. The place reserved for her was not an ordinary place but rather a special place, a place of honor in the Qing dynasty's Huanghuali bed.

Because of the high prestige possessed by Eleanor, this affected the relationship of her son, Nicholas Young. The quote below explains how wary Eleanor is about who is her child's lover.

Then, the thing that strengthens the social status of Eleanor is the nature of the voters towards the social status of others:

“...This girl is obviously a cunning, deceitful GOLD DIGGER! You know as well as I do that your son can never marry someone like that. Can you imagine how your family is going to react when he brings this gold digger home?” (Kwan, 2014, p. 104)

Eleanor refers to Rachel as a gold digger. Eleanor thought that Rachel was a woman whose family's origins were unclear and unclear of her social status. He worries that Rachel's presence in his family is simply because he wants to enjoy The Young family's wealth. He is also afraid of the views of his family who are easily willing to accept Rachel.

Eleanor's characteristics are reinforced by the point of view of others as in the following quote “...Eleanor was praying for something else entirely. ‘A Taiwanese girl! Please God, let it not be true.’” (Kwan, 2014, p. 30)

So high is Eleanor's prestige, she prays that her son, Nick, does not become a pair with the Taiwanese girl, Rachel. From the prayers he prayed, this showed Eleanor's concern that her daughter-in-law was not of equal social status with her and her family.

Apart from lifestyle, a person's status can also be seen from their behavior with other people. The more educated a person is, the more orderly his behavior will be. As stated in the quote below:

Well, you have a very special thing with your mum, you know that. It's not that easy for most other people. And with my parents, it's just...” Nick paused, struggling for the right words. “We're just different. We're much more formal with each other, and we don't really discuss our emotional lives at all.” (Kwan, 2014, p. 62)

Among conglomerate families, manners or manners are very much considered. Each member of the family can not do what they want to the other. There are rights and obligations that must be obeyed by each of them. Nick was educated by formal interactions with his mother. He only relates if there are important things. So, he never shared his emotional feelings with his mother and vice versa. Other evidence that shows Nick's temper is as follows:

“You know, this is something I suspected all along. He’s so well brought up. I can tell just by looking at how he behaves during dinner. Such lovely manners, and he always offers me the best part of the meat, like the fish cheek or the juiciest piece of duck.” (Kwan, 2014, p. 311)

Because Nick was used to manners, he applied it to everyone. Kerry, Rachel's mother, had guessed that Nick didn't come from an ordinary family. He must have come from a prestigious family that guarded their honor. Kerry immediately understood that from the first time he had dinner with Nick. The way Nick served Kerry was delightful. Nick always offered him the best part of dinner at the time.

However, because status refers to a person's lifestyle without considering his economic situation, there is also a typical person who is even rich, he is a simple lifestyle or even very ordinary. Alexandra is a wealthy man whose lifestyle is low profile. Here's a quote that shows Alexandra's lifestyle.

“...so, she preferred to call for a taxi wherever possible and allow her husband the exclusive use of his car and driver. “After all,” she was keen to say, “he’s saving people’s lives every day and I’m just a housewife.” This self-deprecation was standard behavior for Alexandra, even though she was the true architect of their fortune.” (Kwan, 2014, p. 49)

Taking a taxi is a common thing that almost anyone can do. No need to have excess wealth to be able to just use this one public transportation service. Alexandra, she consciously prefers to take a taxi to go anywhere rather than use her luxurious personal car. She even invited her husband to use the luxurious facilities. Alexandra thought that her husband was more deserving of such a lifestyle because as a doctor, her husband had saved many lives every day. While she is only a housewife. In fact, she doesn't feel she has a high social status as she reveals in the following quote:

“Fiona is right. We can't possibly borrow the Ming family plane two days in a row! In fact, I think it would look very inappropriate for us to fly in a private plane at all. I mean, who do we think we are?” (Kwan, 2014, p. 53)

When her son, Eddie, wanted to use a friend's private plane to fly to Singapore, Alexandra banned it. He rebukes Eddie by saying that he and his family are nobody, let alone public figures whose prestige needs to be taken care of.

“Eddie glanced around for a second and continued on his tirade. “Why are you always like this, Mummy? Why do you always behave so provincial? You are filthy rich! Why can't you be a little less cheap for once and have more a sense of your own self-worth?” (Kwan, 2014, p. 53)

Eddie's expression emphasizes that Alexandra is very simple not only from Alexandra's own confession but also according to the views of others. Eddie is very upset with his mother's lifestyle that wastes the privilege that his mother has. Supposedly, Cheng's extended family could live more freely and get what they wanted easily. But the doctor and Alexandra were raised with a middle class-style educational pattern that is clearly written in the quote below:

“His father, for all his fame and celebrated skill, had grown up middle class, with solidly middle-class tastes. ... And then there was his mother. She was so cheap, forever counting her pennies.” (Kwan, 2014, p. 82)

Although the Cheng family is currently a wealthy family, they used to come from among ordinary people. Thus, their simple lifestyle habits become flesh-to-meat. This affects their tastes in fashion, property, and other items. And also, their tastes carried over even now, when they were already rich.

His mother shook her head calmly. “Eddie, this has nothing to do with self-worth. I just feel this sort of extravagance is completely unnecessary. And I’m not Singaporean royalty. Singapore has no royalty. What a ridiculous thing to say.” (Kwan, 2014, p. 53)

Alexandra realized that self-worthiness does not have to be recognized by others. There is nothing to show off, image, or exaggeration just to get recognition from others that someone is rich or that someone is honorable. In fact, according to her, such actions are just a waste of time. Alexandra's simple lifestyle is actually based on her very precise and reasonable rational thinking. As in the following quote:

Alexandra was always snapping up properties when they hit rock bottom and selling at the peak. By the middle of the first decade of the new century, with Hong Kong property going for more money per square foot than anywhere else in the world, the Chengs found themselves sitting on one of the largest privately held real estate portfolios on the island. (Kwan, 2014, p. 49)

Alexandra is a well-educated person. His smart and ingenious mindset made him shrewd in managing wealth. Alexandra always buys properties when the price is plummeting and sells them again at the right time. The strategy he put together to get favorable results is evident when property prices rise drastically to

be very expensive in China. Because of Alexandra, the Cheng family was at the top of the real estate market at the time.

Rachel, different from Peik Lin, Eleanor, and Alexandra, lives a simple lifestyle because she is originally from the middle class and is used to all middle-class habits. Thus, Rachel's social status is not as high as Peik Lin, Eleanor, and Alexandra. Here's a quote that shows Rachel's taste:

“All your uncles and aunties gave up on you a long time ago, but I always knew you were waiting for the right one. Of course, you had to choose a professor just like yourself. At least your children will get a discount on tuition-that’s the only way the two of you can afford to put them through college.” (Kwan, 2014, p. 33)

For Rachel, finding a partner who has a job seems to make her future easier. Because, Rachel does not come from a wealthy family whose lifestyle is very prestigious. He is only the son of a realtor whose income is not much. By having a partner who is also a professor, at least he can guarantee education for his children later up to the university level. Rachel believes that education can lead her to high social status. Thus, people with a high level of education have more opportunities to live in the community.

Here's an additional quote for the proof Rachel:

“She’s very smart and accomplished, Auntie Elle. I think you’ll like her.”

“Oh, so she’s the brainy type, like Nicky.”

“Yes, definitely. I’m told she’s one of the up-and-coming professors in her field.”

“Oh, economic development.”

“No, she went to Stanford, in California.”

“Come on, Auntie Elle. Stanford is a great university for anywhere. I believe she also went to Northwestern for her master’s. Rachel is very intelligent and capable, and completely down-to-earth. I think you’ll like her very much.” (Kwan, 2014, p. 61)

Rachel's excellence in education is recognized by many. One of them is Astrid. When Astrid is asked by Eleanor about Rachel, Astrid confidently explains Rachel's discerning characteristics. Refers to Gerth's opinion (1946) about social status, status related to a person's social honor, popularity among society, or high prestige. Astrid believes Rachel is a great woman, a professor of economics who is very intellectual, responsive and capable, and humble. Which is typical of people like this is needed in the midst of social life.

C. Power

In Weber's opinion, power is the ability of a person or group to rule, drive the rights of others, or even impose his will to be obeyed and implemented (Saunders, 2001). The basis of all kinds of inequality comes from power. Therefore, in the power dimension, social stratification is due to differences in power between individuals to regulate others. In Kevin Kwan's *Crazy Rich Asians*, power can be seen in two aspects: class and social power.

1. Class Power

Power in this context arises from the material source that each individual obtains unevenly. Therefore, this phenomenon is called class power (Saunders, 2001). For example, people with high wealth have the power to control others who don't have it. In Kevin Kwan's *Crazy Rich Asians*, class power can be clearly seen in the following quote:

"I've already asked Lorena Lim to use all her Beijing contacts to investigate the girl's family in China. We need to know everything. I don't want to leave a single stone unturned. We need to be prepared for every possibility," Eleanor said. (Kwan, 2014, p. 104)

Eleanor's dislike of Rachel was strong. With the wealth he has, he has the power to find out any information. Especially just information about his son's girlfriend. Eleanor tells all Lorena Lim's relationships in Beijing to investigate Rachel's family in China.

"How about fifteen thousand?" Lorena asked.

"Okay, for you, twenty thousand," Mr. Wong countered.

"Fifteen thousand, and that's our last offer," Lorena insisted again.

"Okay, seventeen thousand five hundred, but that's my last offer," the man said, getting frustrated by all the bargaining. Mr. Tin had told him that these ladies were millionaires. (Kwan, p. 272)

"Mr. Wong, I'll give you thirty thousand yuan in cash if you can take me right now," Eleanor commanded. (Kwan, 2014, p. 274)

The above quote shows the negotiations between Eleanor, Lorena, and the researcher; Mr. Wong about information relating to Rachel. At first, Lorena bid for that information to buy for fifteen thousand yuan. However, Mr. Wong was not willing to give it away. He continued to raise the price of the information, as he had previously been told by Mr. Tin that these women were very wealthy people. When they agreed on the price and Lorena told Eleanor about the contents of the information, Eleanor immediately offered Mr. Wong a bigger price, which is thirty thousand yuan if he could drive Eleanor to directly meet the person in the document.

In addition, Eleanor is part of the Young family which is highly respected in Singapore because of their huge wealth. Even the Khoo family, which

incidentally is also a rich family, is still afraid of the power of the Young family.

This is evident from the expression of Colin Khoo as follows:

“My grandfather is an asshole. He only cares about power and prestige and expanding the fucking Khoo empire. That’s why he encouraged this whole thing with Araminta to begin with, and that’s why he’s always dictated whom I could be friends with. Even we were kids, I remember him saying, ‘You be nice to that Nicholas. Remember, we are nothing compared to the Youngs.’” (Kwan, 2014, p. 149)

Colin actually hated his grandfather's treatment of him who was very dictatorial and selective. For his grandfather, power and prestige were everything. Without those two things, it was as if he would not be able to survive in this world. To the extent that young Colin was forced to maintain a good friendship with Nick. This was meant by his grandfather to maintain relations with the very powerful Young family, both in terms of social class, social status, and all kinds of power.

This shows how great the Young family can make the Khoo family feel inferior. Though the Khoo family is recognized by people as one of the richest families in the world. As Neena said (Kwan, p. 139) “AH-LA-MAAAK! Colin Khoo is Khoo Teck Fong’s grandson! He comes from one of the reeee-chest families in the world!”

2. Social Power

This power is based on a person's social status as well as his or her self-esteem position (Saunders, 2001). Social power in Kevin Kwan's Crazy Rich Asians is depicted through the role of The Zhou family. Here are the data that prove their social power:

“But my dream quickly turned sour. I soon found out how awful his family was. His mother was one of these extremely traditional women, and she was a northerner, from Henan. So, she was very snobbish, and she never let me forget that I was just a village girl who got very, very lucky because of my looks. At the same time, I was expected to perform a million and one daughter-in-law duties, like preparing tea for her every morning, reading the newspapers to her, and rubbing her shoulders and feet after dinner every night. I had gone from being student to being a servant. (Kwan, 2014, p. 288)

After becoming part of the Zhou family, Kerry could only see how authoritarian their traits were. In this section, Kerry's mother-in-law is an arrogant woman. He treated Kerry like an aide. Kerry has to serve many of her mother-in-law's wishes every day. The mother-in-law didn't want Kerry to forget that she was actually just a lucky country girl. Lucky to be married into a wealthy family just because of her physical beauty. Kerry could do nothing but obey every order from her mother-in-law.

“My awful husband and my in-laws used the situation to blame me for everything and plaster my name in all the newspapers. I don't think they really cared about you—they were glad the baby girl was out of their lives—but they wanted to punish me. Usually, the police didn't get involved in family matters like this, but that politician uncle of Fang Min's put pressure in the police, and they came looking for me in my parents' village.” (Kwan, 2014, p. 520)

Fang Min and his mother's anger at Kerry over her escape from home with her son was not left unchecked. With their social power, they blame Kerry for all the bad situations that befall and spread the news of slander in all newspapers. For the size of a case, the internal case of the family is not very followed up by the police. However, Fang Min's uncle is a politician who has the power to force the police to take care of the case.

Another description that shows Fang Min's mistreatment of Kerry is in the following quote:

“Then he would bring home other women to have sex in our bed, and he forced me to be with them. It was terrible.”

Rachel shook her head in dismay, making eye contact with her mother for the first time. “I don’t understand how you put up with that.”

“Hiyah, I was only eighteen! I was so naïve and afraid of my worldly husband, and most of all I was too humiliated to tell my parents what a mistake I’d made...” (Kwan, 2014, p. 514)

Kerry tells Rachel things get worse when she moves house with Fang Min. Fang Min's behavior was getting worse, there was a lot of violence. One of them was that he brought other women home for sex and forced Kerry to join them. Of course, this hurts Kerry's feelings and mentality.

Rachel wondered why her mother didn't reject her husband's despicable wishes. Unfortunately, Kerry was just an eighteen-year-old woman who was very naïve and scared of her husband. He can't do anything about it. From the quote, it is understandable that Fang Min has power over Kerry. In other words, Kerry is an individual under the control of another individual.

“The Zhou family used their influence to destroy your grandfather’s career, and it destroyed his health, from what I know.” (Kwan, 2014, p. 521)

In addition to punishing Kerry with constant terror, the Zhou family also attacked Kerry's parents. They ruined Kerry's father's career so much that his health was affected. Kerry's father died and was followed by Kerry's mother.

Chapter IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, we present conclusions and suggestions. The conclusions presented come from the results of data analysis, and suggestions are given to the next researchers who will examine similar studies.

A. Conclusion

There are three dimensions of social stratification in Kevin Kwan's *Crazy Rich Asians*: class, status, and power. Classes are determined based on ownership of economic sources of income and wealth levels, status is determined based on lifestyle choices and honor or social prestige, and lastly power is determined based on the ability to subject others to command.

In Kevin Kwan's *Crazy Rich Asians*, the characters can be divided into three class categories. In upper class, Astrid is a character who owns a lot of land and property, and also she often buys jewelry from top designers that are exorbitantly priced. In the middle class, there is Kerry Chu who comes from a simple family in China. He had to work alone to meet his school fees. By the time she became a mother, she only earned money from every house she sold. Or to be said, he doesn't have a steady income. In the lower class, no character meets the criteria as a lower class.

In the status section, Peik Lin is a character who has a high social status. From his royal lifestyle compared to his peers while on campus, to his taste in

luxury goods. Rachel is classified as a high-status person because of her level of education. He works as a professor of economics.

In terms of power, there are two types of power in Kevin Kwan's *Crazy Rich Asians*, namely class power and social power. Eleanor Young is a character who occupies the power class because she can impose her will on others thanks to her wealth. The Zhou family is the one occupying social power. They were able to dominate Kerry because their position was superior to Fang Min's husband and Fang Min's parents as in-laws.

B. Suggestion

The results of this study can be used as an additional reference for readers, especially those who are steeped in literary studies, to examine cases of social strata contained in literary works. What's more, it is highly recommended for the next researchers to continue further research in a similar area using social stratification theory as well. Future researchers are expected to be able to provide more complete information about social stratification in literary works representing the phenomenon of social inequality from real life.

Bibliography

- Biao, X. (2009). International Student Migration and Social Stratification in China. *International Journal of Educational Development*, 513-522.
- Dewi, M. A. (2020). Social Conflicts on Crazy Rich Asians by Kevin Kwan . Atlantis Press, 399-403.
- Eckhardt, G. M. (2019). Crazy Rich Asians: A Tale of Immigration, Globalization consumption in East Asia. *International Society of Market and Development*, 1-9.
- Fauzi, Ridwan. (2019). Representasi Feminisme Pada Tokoh Utama Dalam Film Crazy Rich Asians: Kajian Semiotika. Salaka, 27-37.
- Gane, N. (2005). Max Weber as Social Theorist. *European Journal of Social Theory*, 211-226.
- Grusky, D (2008). *Social Stratification: Class, Race, and Gender in Sociological Perspective*. Colorado: Westview press.
- Guo, Y. (2016). *Handbook on Class and Social Stratification in China*. Cheltenham: Edwar Elgar Publishing Limited.
- Ifada, N. (2019). Social Identity Expression in Kevin Kwan's Crazy Rich Asians. *Prosodi*, 101-107.
- Kwan, K. (2014). *Crazy Rich Asians*. New York: Anchor Books.
- McCulloch, A. D. (2014). *Charisma and Patronage; Reasoning with Max Weber*. Surrey: Ashgate Publishing Limited.
- Muhammad Abdurrahman Arsi, a. S. (2019). Makna Identitas Budaya dan Konflik Antaretnis dalam Film "Crazy Rich Asians". *MEDIATOR*, 46-60.
- Nutini, H. (2005). *Social Stratification and Mobility in Central Veracruz*. Austin: University of Texas Press.
- Pambudi, A. S. (2019). Romance Popular Formula Reflected in The Main Characters of Kevin Kwan's Crazy Rich Asians. Surabaya: State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.
- Ragnedda, M. (2015). Max Weber and digital Divide Studies. *International Journal of Communication*, 2757-2762.
- Saunders, p. (2001). *social class and stratification*. London and new york: the Taylor & Francis e-library.

- Syva, A. N. (2019). *Social Class Domination Over Proletarian Group in Kevin Kwan's Crazy Rich Asians: Redefining Social class Hierarchy As Familial And Cultural Traditions*. Semarang: Universitas Negeri Semarang.
- Tony Waters, D. W. (2015). *Weber's Rationalism and Modern Society*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Weber, M. (1978) *Economy and Society*, 2 vols, Berkeley, California.: University of California Press
- Weber, M. (1964). *Theory of Social and Economic Organization*. New York: Free Press
- Wellek, Rene (1995). *Theories in Literature* (translated by Budianta). Jakarta: Gramedia.
- Weller, R. J. (2018). *Are You Crazy and Rich Enough to be Asian? Analyzing the Representation of Asians and the Asian Landscape in Crazy Rich Asians*. Washington: Whitman College.
- Wiyatmi, W. (2006). *Fenomena Seks dalam Novel Indonesia Mutakhir Karya Pengarang Perempuan: Kajian Kritik Sastra Feminis*. Humaniora, 18

CURRICULUM VITAE



Ghulam Muhammad Ischaq was born in Tulungagung, 23 February 1998. He graduated from MA Sunan Kalijaga Kediri in 2016. During his education at high school, he was the chairman of the Ospek committee. He has also participated in several competitions. He won first place in the competition.... Kediri district level, the hopeful winner of an Arabic speech competition at the East Java province level. He started his higher education in 2017 majoring in English literature at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and completed it in 2021. During his higher education, he attended HMJ English literature and served as the education division. He also serves as chairman of the board of Hai'ah Tahfizh Qur'an UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

APPENDIX

A. Class

1. Upper Class

NO	CHARACTER	DATA
1	Astrid	<p><i>“Astrid’s parents bought their children houses in a way that other parents might buy their children candy bars. Over the years, they had purchased so many houses for her that by time she became Mrs. Michael Teo, she was already in possession of a staggering real estate portfolio. There was bungalow off Dunearn Road, the house in Clementi and the semidetached on Chancery Lane, a row of historic Peranakan shop houses on Emerald Hill left to her by a great-aunt on the Leong side, and numerous other luxury condominiums scattered throughout the island.” (Kwan, p. 168)</i></p> <p><i>“Nick remembered that Astrid spent every April in Paris for her couture fittings. He had met her in Paris once before, and he could still recall the fascination and tedium he felt sitting in the Yves Saint Laurent atelier on avenue Marceau, watching three seamstresses buss around Astrid as she stood Zen-like, swathed in an airy confection for what seemed like ten hours, guzzling down Diet Cokes to fight off her jet lag. She looked to him like a figure from a baroque painting, a Spanish <u>infanta</u> submitting to an archaic costuming ritual straight out of the seventeenth century. (it was a “particularly uninspired season,” Astrid had told him, and she was buying ‘only’ twelve pieces that spring, spending well over a million euros.) Nick didn’t even want to imagine how much money she must be blowing on <u>this</u> trip with no one there to rein her in.”</i></p> <p><i>“As Astrid sifted through the racks, it suddenly, rather comically, occurred to</i></p>

		<p><i>her that the money she had spent on the couture outfits in this room alone could have paid for a house three times the size of this one”(Kwan, p. 200)</i></p> <p><i>“And that was just in Singapore. There were land holdings in Malaysia; a flat in London that Charlie Wu had secretly bought for her; a house in Sydney’s exclusive Point Piper and another in Diamond Head, Honolulu; and recently, her mother had mentioned picking up a penthouse in some new tower in Shanghai under her name” (Kwan, p. 168)</i></p> <p><i>His wife cut in. “let me just say this: we visited Astrid’s family a few years ago. You can’t imagine how staggeringly rich these people are, Marie-Helene. The houses, the servants, the style in which they live. It makes the Arnaults look like peasants. What’s more, I’ve been told that Astrid is a double heiress—there’s an even more enormous fortune on her mother’s side.” (Kwan, p. 44)</i></p>
2	Colin Khoo & Araminta Lee	<p><i>“AH-LA-MAAAK! Colin Khoo is Khoo Teck Fong’s grandson! He comes from one of the reeee-chest families in the world! And Araminta Lee—she’s the supa-model daughter of Peter Lee, one of China’s reeee-chest men, and Annabel Lee, the luxury hotel queen. This is like royal weddeeng!” Neena gushed. (Kwan, p. 139)</i></p> <p><i>“Rachel, Colin Khoo’s family owns the Kingsford Hotel! That’s why you’re staying there,” Peik Lin said, jabbing her arm excitedly. (Kwan, p. 140)</i></p> <p><i>“The Khoos are crazy rich. They are</i></p>

		<p><i>always at the top of the Forbes 'Asia Rich List.' And you know that's just the tip of the iceberg with these families. Forbes only reports on the assets they can verify, and these rich Asians are so secretive about their holdings. The richest families are always richer by billions than what Forbes estimates."</i> (Kwan, p. 301)</p> <p><i>"Araminta is our most celebrated fashion icon! She has modeled for all the magazines, and she was one of Alexander McQueen's favorite models," Sheryl continued breathlessly.</i> <i>"She's a total babe," P.T. chimed in.</i> (Kwan, p. 140)</p> <p><i>"You took a plane trip just for two days? Hiyah, what a waste of money!"</i> <i>"Well, I wasn't paying, and besides, I flew on a private plane."</i> <i>"You flew on a private plane? Whose plane?"</i> <i>"The bride's."</i> <i>"Wah! So lucky, ah. Is the bride very rich?"</i> <i>"Mom, these people ..."</i> Rachel began, before discreetly lowering her voice. <i>"Both the pride and the groom come from very wealthy families."</i> <i>"Really? What about Nick's family? Are they rich too?" Kerry asked. (Kwan, p. 310-311)</i></p>
3	Goh Family	<p><i>"Yes, yes. This is a true family business. My father is still active as the chairman, and I'm the CEO. All my children have different management roles. Peik Wing is the VP in charge of project development, P.T. is VP in charge of construction, and Peik Lin is VP in charge of new business. Of course, we also have about six thousand full-time employees between all our offices."</i></p>

		(Kwan, p. 138)
--	--	----------------

2. Middle Class

NO	CHARACTER	QUOTATIONS
1	Kerry Chu	<p><i>“Guess who just closed the deal on the big house on Laurel Glen Drive?” Kerry Chu boasted excitedly in Mandarin as soon as she picked up the phone.</i></p> <p><i>“Wow, Mom, congratulations! Isn’t that your third sale this month?” Rachel asked.</i></p> <p><i>“Yes! I broke last year’s office record! You see, I knew I made the right decision to join Mimi Shen at the Los Altos office,” Kerry said with satisfaction. (Kwan, p. 31)</i></p> <p><i>“Back then, I was in my final year of secondary school and working night as a waitress in the only bar in our village, ...” (Kwan, 2013, p. 512)</i></p> <p><i>“My parents were not like other parents—they did not care that he came from rich family; they wanted me to concentrate on my studies so I could qualify for university. It was so hard to get into university in those days, especially if you were a girl, and that was my parents’ sole dream—to have a child that got into university.” (Kwan, p. 512)</i></p>

B. Status

NO	CHARACTER	QUOTATIONS
1	Peik Lin	<i>“The cathedral-size front door was opened by an Indonesian girl in a frilly black-and-white French maid’s</i>

		<p>uniform.....</p> <p><i>“Rachel ascended the steps and entered the room, her eyes widening a little. Aside from the red velvet brocade sofas, every single object in the cavernous formal living room appeared to be made of gold. The vaulted ceiling was composed of layers upon layers of gold leaf. The baroque console tables were gilt gold. The Venetian mirrors and candelabra lining the walls were gold. The elaborate tassels on the gold damask curtains were yet a deeper shade of gold. Even the tchotchkes scattered around every available surface were golden. Rachel was completely dumbstruck.”</i></p> <p><i>Rachel always knew that Peik Lin came from money.....</i></p> <p><i>..... As a newly arrived international student from Singapore, one of the first things she did was buy herself a Porsche 911 convertible, claiming that since Porsches were such a bargain in America “it’s an <u>absolute crime</u> not to have one.” She soon found Palo Alto to be too provincial, and tried at every opportunity to lure Rachel into skipping class and driving up to San Francisco with her (the Neiman Marcus there was so much better than the one at Stanford Shopping Center). She was generous to a fault, and Rachel spent most of her college years being showered with gifts, enjoying glorious meals at culinary destinations like Chez Panisse and Post Ranch Inn, and going on weekend spa trips all along the California coast courtesy of Peik Lin’s handy American Express black card.</i></p> <p><i>Part of Peik Lin's charm was that she made no apologies for being loaded. She was completely unabashed when it came to spending money or talking</i></p>
--	--	---

		<p>about it...</p> <p><i>...She threw lavish parties catered by the Plumed Horse at the town house she rented off campus. At Stanford, this did not exactly make her the most popular girl on campus. The East Coast set ignored her, and the low-key Bay Area types found her much too SoCal. Rachel always thought Peik Lin would have fit in better at Princeton or Brown, but she was glad that fate had sent her this way. Having grown up under far more modest circumstances, Rachel was intrigued by this free-spending girl, who, while being filthy rich, was never a snob about it. (Kwan, p. 131)</i></p>
2	Astrid	<p><i>“Back then it was rare to meet a teenage Singapore girl interested in eighteen-century cameos as it was to see a young Chinese man behind the counter at a joaillier as distinguished as Mellerio dits Meller, so an immediate bond was struck. Astrid was grateful to find someone in Paris who understood her exciting tastes and was willing to indulge her capricious hunt for rare pieces that might have once belonged to the Princesse de Lamballe. Stephen, however, knew immediately that this girl had to be the daughter of some big shot, though it took him another three years of careful cultivating to figure out exactly who she was.” (Kwan, p. 120)</i></p> <p><i>“And yet Stephen always cherished her visits. He loved her sweet nature, her impeccable manners, and her complete lack of pretension. It was so refreshing, not like the sort of ladies he usually had to deal with, the egos that required constant stroking. He enjoyed reminiscing with Astrid about their crazy younger days in Paris, and he admired the originality of her taste. She cared about the quality of the stones, of course, but she couldn’t have cared less about the size and was never</i></p>

		<p><i>interested in the ostentatious pieces. ...” (Kwan, p. 123)</i></p> <p><i>“My goodness, is that linen? Only you could get away with wearing a simple linen dress to a ball, Astrid!” the hostess laughed, admiring the delicate Grecian folds of Astrid’s buttercup-yellow gown. “Wait a minute ... is this an original Madame gres?” Nathalie asked, realizing that she had seen a similar dress at the Musee Galliera. (Kwan, p. 42)</i></p>
3	Eleanor Young	<p><i>Everyone knew that Dato’ Tai Toh Lui made his first fortune the dirty way by bringing down Loong Ha Bank in the early eighties, but in the two decades since, the efforts of his wife, Datin Carol Tai, on behalf of the right charities had burnished the Tai name into one of respectability. Every Thursday, for instance, the Datin held a Bible study luncheon for her closest friends in her bedroom, and Eleanor Young was sure to attend. (Kwan, p. 23)</i></p> <p><i>“...The place of honor on Carol’s Qing dynasty Huanghuali bed was always reserved for Eleanor, for even though this was Carol’s house and she was the one who married to the billionaire financier, Carol still deferred to her.” (Kwan, p. 23)</i></p> <p><i>“...This girl is obviously a cunning, deceitful GOLD DIGGER! You know as well as I do that your son can never marry someone like that. Can you imagine how your family is going to react when he brings this gold digger home?” (Kwan, p. 104)</i></p> <p><i>“...Eleanor was praying for something else entirely. ‘A Taiwanese girl! Please God, let it not be true.’” (Kwan, p. 30)</i></p>