



**Science and Knowledge as Tools of Hegemony in Dystopian
Society Reflected in Roth's *Divergent***

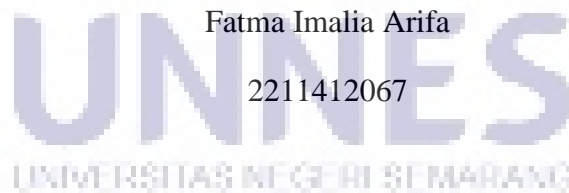
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Sarjana Sastra in English

By

Fatma Imalia Arifa

2211412067



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SEMARANG STATE UNIVERSITY**

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APPROVAL

This final project was approved by the Board of the Examiners of English Department of Faculty of Languages and Arts of Semarang State University on 27 October / 2017

Board of Examiners:

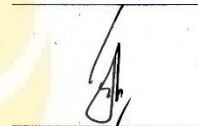
1. Chairperson,

Prof. Dr. Agus Nuryatin, M.Hum
NIP. 196008031989011001



2. Secretary,

Galuh Kirana Dwi Areni, S. S., M. Pd
NIP. 197411042006042001



3. First Examiner,

Maria Johana Ari Widayanti, S. S., M. Hum
NIP. 197405162001122001



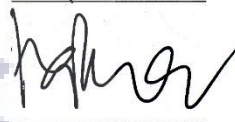
4. Second Advisor as Second Examiner,

Djoko Sutopo, M. Si
NIP. 195403261986011001



5. First Advisor as Third Examiner,

Fatma Hetami, S.S., M.Hum
NIP. 197708272008122002



Approved by
Agus Nuryatin, M.Hum
NIP. 196008031989011001



SURAT PERNYATAAN

Dengan ini saya:

Nama : Fatma Imalia Arifa
NIM : 2211412067
Prodi/ Jur : Sastra Inggris / Bahasa Inggris
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni Universitas Negeri Semarang

Menyatakan dengan sesungguhnya bahwa skripsi/tugas akhir/*final project* yang berjudul **SCIENCE AND KNOWLEDGE AS TOOLS OF HEGEMONY IN DYSTOPIAN SOCIETY REFLECTED IN ROTH'S *DIVERGENT*** yang saya tulis dalam rangka untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat untuk memperoleh gelar sarjana ini benar-benar merupakan karya saya sendiri, yang saya hasilkan setelah melalui penelitian, bimbingan, diskusi, dan pemaparan atau ujian. Semua kutipan, baik yang langsung maupun tidak langsung, dan baik yang diperoleh dari perpustakaan, wahana internet, maupun sumber lainnya, telah disertai keterangan mengenai identitas sumbernya dengan sebagaimana lazimnya dalam penulisan karya ilmiah. Dengan demikian walaupun tim penguji dan pembimbing penulisan skripsi/ final project ini membubuhkan tanda tangan keabsahannya, seluruh karya ilmiah ini tetap menjadi tanggung jawab saya sendiri.

Semarang, September 2017

Yang membuat pernyataan



Fatma Imalia Arifa

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

La tahzan innallaha ma'ana

Don't be sad: Indeed Allah is with us

(QS: At-Taubah: 40)

Fear doesn't shut you down, it wakes you up!

(Veronica Roth)

This final project is dedicated to:

my self

my parents

my brother

my grandma

my aunties, my uncles, my cousins

my friends

almh. Amrina Afriani

you



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Semarang, August 2017

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ABSTRACT

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Key words: Dystopian society, Science, Knowledge and Hegemony.

This study is conducted to investigate the hegemony in the society of future Chicago. The topic of the study is Science and Knowledge as Tools of Hegemony in Dystopian Society as Reflected in Roth's *Divergent*. The objective of the study is to describe the use of science and knowledge as tools of hegemony in dystopian society as reflected in Roth's *Divergent*.

This study is descriptive qualitative analysis because the data was in the form of the words, phrases, clauses, sentences and paragraphs. The primary data of this study were taken from Roth's *Divergent* and the secondary data were taken from books, journals, and online articles. Then, the procedure of collecting data were done by reading, identifying, inventorying, interpreting, reporting and discussing. In conducting the study, sociological approach was used especially Gramsci's theory of hegemony to reveal the use of science and knowledge in conducting hegemony control in the society of future Chicago as reflected in Roth's *Divergent*.

This study results in findings that the society in the future Chicago believed that living in faction system is the best choices to avoid the conflict. In fact, living in the faction system means living in the clearer differentiation which trigger the envy of the people and lead them to have conflicts. Then, the hegemony is unconsciously appears in the life of human in the form of ideology or ideas in a form of norms and customs which rules the society. They lived inside the people's mind. In addition, hegemony control exist for the powerful toward the powerless. The powerful plants ideologies or ideas inside the members' mind. Erudite uses their ability in science to ease the way to do hegemony control toward other factions, especially the Abnegation. Erudite also uses the Dauntless as the army which can execute the plan of the Erudite in overthrow the Abnegation.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Chapter I presents an introduction to the study, including a general background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statements of the problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the report. Further description of each subchapter is presented as follows.

1.1 Background of the Study

Hegemony is a term from ancient Greek 'hegemonia' which means the dominant and oppressive status of one element in the system over the others (Sait, 2010). It is natural for human to be competitive in life, so there will be a domination between individuals or groups or even a state. Individuals, groups or states who have stronger power and higher position will dominate the lower position. Hegemony is not something new for people around this world to acknowledge. Since the World War II, the act of hegemony more and more unceasingly heard. In the World War II, science and knowledge are developing in a vast progress, it can be seen in the science rivalry in both Allies side and Axis side.

During the World War II, both Allies and Axis were emerging the nuclear weapon, at that time the United States used the atomic bomb for the first time in the history in two Japan prefectures, Hiroshima and Nagasaki within 4 days. World War II began after the attack on Pearl Harbor, American Naval Base, on December 7, 1941, by Japan. The following day, Franklin D Roosevelt declare war on the Japan and so did the Japan and the Axis. The United States entered the World War

II on the Allies side. Along with its participation in the WW II, the United States support its military strength with the atomic bomb which was the product of the Manhattan Project. The atomic bomb first dropped on the Hiroshima on August 6th and three days later on August 9th 1945 the other atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki. Through the atomic bomb, Japan was surrender to the US, and Japan pulled all its troops all over the Asia-Pacific countries.

The atomic bombs which were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki were the success of Manhattan Project. The United States, Britain, German and the U.S.S.R were holding a scientific research to develop a nuclear weapon. By the 1940s, the United States secretly developed its own nuclear weapon which became the top-secret project which even the Allied country did not know it. The tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki became a jumping-off for the United States to show its power. Moreover, the atomic bomb became the sign of the United States' power through its scientific development, and then the other countries will consider the United States as the hegemon country with it.

It is well-known that the United States and Soviet Union are super power countries which both developed their science in order to compete with each other. After the World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union mixed up with Cold War. Since the end of the World War II both of the sides were vying in expanding their domination in the world through their science and knowledge. After the United States exploded its atomic bomb in Japan in 1945, on the August 29th, 1949 was the turn for USSR to show the world, it successfully detonates its first atomic bomb, "First Lightning", in a remote test site in Kazakhstan. Soon after they succeed with

their atomic bomb, they developed their hydrogen bomb, in 1952 the United States was successfully detonated the first world's hydrogen bomb. Three years later, the Soviet Union following the United States to detonate its first hydrogen bomb. Their success in conducting and developing science (atomic and hydrogen bomb) became the sign of their power, they show the world that they had a strong weapon which could dominate the other countries or even the world. The world lives under the threat of both superpower countries which have a deathly bomb. In addition, both countries unconsciously planted the world that through its power they can develop science as a tool to creates hegemony control over other countries.

The development of science and knowledge becomes a priority in the globalization era. People around the world are vying in developing the technology as a part of applied science. Many countries are vying in developing technology to ease the human life and show their power in funding and doing research in order to make the new innovations. Countries which have advanced technology considered as the countries which have a sense of power which can dominate the world. As human nature which is greedy, a human can defeat the weaker country using technology.

Technology is neither good nor bad. But this value-neutral technology has the propensity to become either good or bad; it has indeed the propensity to become a tool for emancipation or a tool for domination. So the value ascribed to technology completely dependent upon the motive of the user. Therefore, of technology happen to be dominating, this is the user has employed it in a wrong way, if it happens to

be liberating, understandably, the user has employed it in a wrong way (Ocay, 2010).

This research is conducted based on the social phenomena in the novel entitled *Divergent*, a first trilogy written by Veronica Roth. It is related to the power domination, hegemony, misuse of science and knowledge and the importance of the literature. Since the world war, hegemony becomes a common way in the world as a tool for taking over the world. A group which is more powerful uses its resources to support its way in dominating the other. It uses its resources either human or natural resources. Science and knowledge can support the power domination and hegemony.

The dystopian literature is not something new in the literature field, long ago, George Orwell wrote novel entitled *Animal Farm* (1945) as an example of dystopian literature (Relotic, 2015). It depicts a dream of freedom of animal. The wise pig named Old Major encourage the other to rebel and run the farm themselves with one qualification: everyone should be equal, unfortunately, he died before he could do it. The other pig, Napoleon and Snowball continue the dream, Napoleon insists to be the leader of the farm, meanwhile Snowball wants to teach other and build a windmill. Others takes on Snowball sides, while Napoleon uses his private army to overthrow Snowball. At the end, Napoleon succeeded in kicking out Snowball of the picture and becomes the leader but the farm became worst.

Another novel which from the same genre as *Divergent* are *The Hunger Games* (2008) written by Suzanne Collins. *Hunger Games* (2008) depicts the power

domination of Capitol, it threatens the society through annual game called Hunger Games which forces them to kill each other in order to gain victory. Hunger Games become a nightmare for the people in districts of Panem, but for the capitol that annual events becomes their entertainment consumption. The people in the Capitol live in prosperity meanwhile the twelve districts of Panem live in suffering.

Literary works can be the reflection of the society where the writer lives, in addition it also can be the tool for the writer to criticize the lameness of the society. Dystopian genre becomes popular this day and believed as the reflection of the society in this era. In this study, I focus on the social lameness in the novel to identify using the descriptive qualitative study.

1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic

I choose the topic of the study based on the following reasons;

First, science and knowledge are something that cannot be separated with the human life, they support the human life moreover people vie to conduct research to upgrade science and knowledge in order to make innovation and advancement nowadays. As we know, science and knowledge are something dependent, the benefits and the misused are based on the actor who used it. Somehow, people tend to use science and knowledge to dominate the other.

Second, people are getting aware by the time, they will not remain calm when something wrong is going on in their surrounding especially on governmental because it will affect the policy which can affect their lives, too. Through the media of arts like paintings, posters, and literature, people can express their opinion about

today's issue into imagination. People can also criticize indirectly through the literature. Literature has a story inside it; every literature has its background that influences the literature itself. That's why it can be used as the reflection of the social phenomena in the real world. *Divergent* written by Veronica Roth depicts the social phenomena of hegemony. The hegemon uses its power, science and knowledge as tools in overthrow the government ruling in that novel.

Third, the correlation of the science and knowledge and hegemony with hegemony in the novel will be analyzed by using sociological approach focus on hegemony by Gramsci. *Divergent* (2011) depicts the life of the people in the future Chicago which divided into five faction. They lives separated from each other, citizens only permit to interact with people from other faction without any specific business or permission. They live based on the aptitude and virtue in the society along with the values, norms and customs. The faction system is the hegemony control appears in the society because it leads the life people in future Chicago. Meanwhile, the other hegemony appears in the process of Erudite overthrowing the government which leads by the Abnegation with the help of Dauntless using science and knowledge.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Based on the background of study above, the problem of the study is:

- a. How are science and knowledge used as tools of hegemony in dystopian society as reflected in Roth's *Divergent*?
- b. What are the impacts of hegemony in the society of *Divergent*'s novel?

1.4 Objective of the Study

With regard to the statement of the problem, this objective of the study is:

- a. To explain the use of science and knowledge as tools of hegemony in dystopian society as reflected in Roth's *Divergent*
- b. To describe the impacts of hegemony using science and knowledge in the society of *Divergent's* novel

1.5 Significance of the Study

In general, I expect that this finding can provide knowledge about the dystopian society, not to mention, this finding are hoped to be one of the references for the reader. As science and knowledge are something important to the human life because the development of the science and knowledge could ease the life of the human itself, the use of the science and knowledge became broader. The use of science and knowledge were dependent on the human, through this study I want to emphasize the danger of science and knowledge when it was used in the wrong hands.

Besides, I hope that this writing would be useful in giving information about sociological analysis on social issues in the novel especially hegemony in dystopian society. I hope that the reader would be more aware of the society issues.

Then, significance of the study is not directed only to me, I want to contribute this paper to public society too. In this paper I want to reveal the use of science and knowledge as the tools in doing hegemony in the Roth's *Divergent*

(2011). Then, I also show the impacts of the hegemony in the society of *Divergent's* novel.

1.6 Outline of the Report

This report of the research is divided into five chapters. Chapter one presents the introduction of the study. The first part of the introduction is the background of the study which tells some problems related to the hegemony and the use of science and knowledge. The second discusses some reasons for choosing the topic. The third part and the fourth part are statement of the problem and objectives of the study. Then, the last, the sixth part is the outline of the report.

Chapter two is Review of Related Literature; consists of review of the previous study, theoretical background and the theoretical framework of the present study. The first part is the review of the previous studies which presents the review of the research by Amanda Wilson (2014) entitled *So You Say You Want a Revolution: Marxism, Leninism and Capitalism as the Basis for the Factions in Divergent*; James Blokker (2014) entitled *Identity Formation in Dystopias of the Hunger Games and Divergent*; Sarah Griffith (2015) entitled "*Dauntless*" in the *Face of Adversity: The Politics of Hope in Veronica Roth's Divergent Trilogy*; and the last is a thesis entitled *Analyzing Hegemony: Faction System in Veronica Roth's Divergent* written by Elmira Primananda (2015). The theoretical background gives the theory of novella and intrinsic part of the novella such as plot, characters and characterization and settings, then the theory of sociology of literature from some

experts, science and knowledge, dystopian society and the theory of hegemony by Gramsci. The last part describes the theoretical framework of the present study.

Chapter three deals with the research method consist of five parts. The first part describes the design of the descriptive qualitative research. Then, the second part, the object of the study is the original book of Roth's *Divergent* (2011) and the supporting references which were taken from books, encyclopedias, journals and online articles related to the topic. The third part is the research instrument, this present study used observation sheet to help the writer in doing the research. The fourth is the procedure of collecting data, in this part, I use several steps starting from reading, collecting and identifying data, and reporting the data. The last part is the procedure of analyzing data.

Chapter four discussed the result and the analysis of the study. It presents the result of the use of the science and knowledge in doing hegemony in dystopian society reflected in Roth's *Divergent* (2011). It was divided into two sub-chapters. The first sub-chapter is Science and Knowledge as Tools of Hegemony in Dystopian Society Reflected in Roth's *Divergent*. The first sub-chapter is divided into three sub-sub-chapters; Dystopian Society Reflected in the Future Chicago, Hegemony control in Future Chicago, and Science and Knowledge as Tools of Hegemony in Future Chicago. Meanwhile, the second sub-chapter is The Impacts of Hegemony Using Science and Knowledge in the Society of *Divergent's* Novel which describe how hegemony using science and knowledge as tools affected the life of the people in the novel.

Chapter five presents the conclusions and suggestions of the study. It presents the conclusions of overall study. Some suggestions are also offered in this chapter based on the result of the study.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presented the review of the literature related to the topic. This review is divided into the review of the previous studies which provides the summary of several previous studies related to the topic and review of the theoretical study which presents the general concept of theories and data that is used in this study.

2.1 Review of the Previous Studies

In order to support this study, I would like to provide some reviews of previous studies related to the topic.

First, comes from a journal entitled *So You Say You Want a Revolution: Marxism, Leninism and Capitalism as the Basis for the Factions in Divergent*, written by Amanda Wilson (2014). Wilson, on her journal, tried to know the theme of revolution in the *Divergent* (2011). She used historical comparative analysis on her journal. From her journal, I can take a conclusion that Marxist Communism found in Abnegation, Leninism Communism were portrayed in the governmental faction system in the society of future Chicago and the Capitalism found in the Erudite.

In one hand, Wilson's journal was easy to understand because she added the historical background of the theory related to the topic and events in the *Divergent* (2011). In the other, the journal's focus seems a bit confusing because on the very first of her journal and the end of her journal she discussed the reason why Veronica

Roth made faction system in the *Divergent* (2011) while most of her journal discussed the Marxism, Leninism and Capitalism.

Wilson's journal was a complex journal because it gave more than one topic to analyze. It has Marxism, communism and Leninism to discuss. More than that, *Divergent* (2011) had a complicated theme of revolution which gave a various sense of revolution in the faction system. The Abnegations are the ideal of Marxist and the Erudites represent capitalists. The Erudites focused on themselves and they do not want to share their goods and sources they earned with those who don't produce. Moreover, they want to profit more from the technology they produce, that's why the Erudites represent the capitalist. Meanwhile, the Abnegation represents communism at best due to their belief. The Abnegations feed the impoverished dregs of society thus no person is no left behind. Leninism also emerges in the novel through their government system, which is made up of a council that consists of fifty Abnegation members. The other factions have only representatives that can speak in the meetings behalf of a particular issue, but ultimately the decision's in the councils. That government system much like the Leninist communism which one governing body, holds all the power with no benefit of democracy.

In sum, Wilson's journal as she concluded that *Divergent* (2011) was not only a teenage love story in a dystopian society which was favored with war but also a story of revolution. Then, some people had tried to create a much more perfect society based on theories and ideologies, but in the end, they failed due to their transformation into exclusive. The faction system forced the people to be

exclusive due to their inequality in possessing the sources. Faction system had led to the conflict and revolution.

Wilson's journal focused on the theme of revolution in the society of future Chicago in the *Divergent* (2011) which found Marxist communism, Leninist communism and Marxist in the faction system of the society of future Chicago. In line with the Wilson, my study also focused on the faction system in the society of future Chicago in which the Abnegation and Erudite as the dominant group in the society. But, my study discusses the hegemony in the future Chicago especially Erudite toward Abnegation.

Second, a thesis written by James Blokker (2014) entitled *Identity Formation in the Dystopias of The Hunger Games and Divergent*. His thesis aimed to know how the pressures of dystopian society form the identity aspects of trilogies' protagonists. His thesis used historically and culturally-informed formalist close reading of the texts. He drew upon critical ideas from an eclectic array of subjects. From Blokker's thesis, it concluded that dystopian society forms the identity of the protagonists. Moreover, the effect of socio-political organization in both societies in developing the identity of the protagonists.

Blokker's thesis drawn the basic information of the novels to ease the reader to understand his writings. He explained the genre and definition first. Then, he adds the Young Adult Dystopian Literature. More than that, he added little information of inspirations and influences from both writers. The thesis analyzed both trilogies separately, so it did not confuse the reader.

Blokker thesis analyzed both trilogies which show the difficulty of the development of adolescent in a limited and oppressive environment. He focused on the main characters, gender, sexuality and society included traditional norm in it. Katniss Everdeen in *Hunger Games Trilogy* has clearly struggled with having to perform according to the Capitol's traditional norms of gender and sexuality. Beatrice Prior in *Divergent Trilogy* experienced the form feeling defined and confined by the faction system to realizing that the people whom she is committed to ultimately define her the most.

In sum, Blokker's journal concluded that the way of living in the particular society could form the identity of the people. In addition, a socio-political organization also affected in developing the identity of people. *Panem and Future Chicago* are examples of the dystopian society in which the lie of people are limited in some aspects of life or even all aspects of life. Collins and Roth invited the reader to be a critical reader in gender categorizing and stereotyping the communal mindset.

Blokker focused his thesis on the development of main characters in each society. The societies both on those two trilogies called as the dystopian society where they were limited in oppressive environment and both of Katniss and Tris were fighting the injustice. In line with Blokker, my study also discussing the dystopian society. Whereas, my study focused on the first seri of *Divergent Trilogy* which analyzed not only the main characters but also the other characters in the novel which included to create hegemony control in the society of future society.

The third is a thesis written by Sarah Griffith (2015) entitled “*Dauntless*” in *the Face of Adversity: The Politics of Hope in Veronica Roth’s Divergent Trilogy*. This research provides evidence that the hero achieves integration and an unconscious sense of self while the heroine does not. Griffith’s thesis analyzed Veronica Roth’s *Divergent Trilogy* used Jung’s (1958) theory of integration, Erikson’s (1964) psychosocial stage of identity versus role confusion, and the importance of Jacobs’s (2005) philosophy of hope. Tris and Tobias were successfully navigating the Erikson stage of identity versus role confusion, but according to Jungian analysis, Tris unconscious mechanisms reveal her to suffer too much internal conflict and uncertainty to achieve integration. Meanwhile, Tobias resolved the confrontation with his shadow and identifies an appropriate anima, achieves syzygy and lives to reflect upon it.

The most contemporary research focused on the popularity of dystopian literature but lack of concrete definition of the term ‘dystopia’. She analyzed dystopia which is different from the classical (Orwellian) dystopia Griffith’s research were structural. This research provides shreds of evidence of each theory. This analysis also implicated to encouraging critical literacy in young adult audiences.

Griffith’s thesis also discussed hero and heroine in the novel. Hero and heroine are determined to have their own political agency along with the social sense of self among their chosen faction. In addition, based on the Griffith, *Divergent’s* hero and heroine were determined to have achieved their own political agency, along with a social sense of self among their chosen community.

In sum, Griffith concluded six criteria for a successful critical young adult dystopia: unconscious mechanisms that affect one's personal sense of self; responsibility for choices; recovery of history; the reader's relationship relatability to the fictional world; the recognition of political agency; and a social-communal sense of self. The *Divergent Trilogy*, although it does not altogether fail in meeting at least two of the criteria, exhibits far too many contradictions to be considered hopeful. Furthermore, the success of navigating the stage identity versus role confusion influenced by the social awareness. Then, the unconscious mechanism affected the internal conflict and uncertainty to achieve integration.

Analysis conducted by Griffith focused on the psychological aspects of the main characters which were wrapped in the framework of reader reception and response theory. She also focused on the stage of identity, role confusion and philosophy of hope. Different from the Griffith which analyzed all the series *Divergent Trilogy*, my study only focused on the *Divergent*, the first Seri of the *Divergent Trilogy*. While Griffith used psychological analysis along with reader response theory in the trilogy, I used socio-analysis for *Divergent* along with the Gramsci's hegemony. Through the Griffith analysis, I assumed the same characteristics of the dystopian societies.

Fourth, a thesis entitled *Analyzing Hegemony: Faction System in Veronica Roth's Divergent* written by Elmira Primananda (2015). It is aimed to analyze the concept of hegemony and the formula of science fiction in faction system in the novel. Primananda used a contextual method by analyzing the intrinsic and extrinsic element of the novel through library research. The anomalies in *Divergent* (2011),

faction system and divergent, made the heroine (Beatrice Prior) lived in discomfort. Hegemony creates stereotypes in each group and then it triggered to be a conflict.

Primanda gave me a simple understanding about the hegemony itself. More than that, Primananda also showed the additional information about the process of hegemony and levels of hegemony. Moreover, the way she explained the analysis gave me a better understanding of the formula of science fiction.

Primananda's thesis discussed the faction system which influenced the life of the people. It was a system where a group was divided based on the categories of virtues. Primananda showed fact that faction system led people to generalize the people. Then, stereotype also triggered to the war. Faction system created opposition in society.

In addition, Primananda's focused on the dominant group is shown in the leader of each faction and in the image of the parents to their children. *Erudite* and *Abnegation* become dominant over the other faction. 'Civil society' is represented by the parents in every faction meanwhile in *Erudite* it represented by its faction leader, Jeanine Matthew, who has been selected, based on the IQ score. The hegemony caused the faction people branded with stereotype where people believed that someone comes from certain factions has certain characters.

Hegemony is the main focus on the previous and my study. Primananda (2015) focused on the anomalies in the story which are faction system and divergent. It also explains the impact of the first anomaly act of hegemony and the

divergent, while my study focused on the hegemony control by Erudite toward the other factions especially Abnegation using science and knowledge as the tools.

2.2 Review of Theoretical Studies

Review theoretical studies were provided to support this research with theories and approaches relevant to the topic.

2.2.1 Novel

According to Liddell (1947:20) novels are divided into two main categories; novels which call for serious criticism and novels which are beneath serious criticism. Novels which call for serious criticism divides into two categories (a) good novels; novel whom novelist was refused to establish any sort of examination-order by the critic, (b) novel which might have been good; novel whom the writers had necessary sensibility, but for some reason the books are bad, or uneven, or technical failures. Meanwhile, novels which are beneath serious criticism divided into middlebrow and lowbrow.

Stanton (1947:44) states that novel can present in detail the development of a character, or a large complex social situation, or a relationship involving many characters, or a complicated event covering many years, or a complex relationship among few characters. Moreover, a novel has the ability to render a complex subject fully, to create a complete world.

In this research, I will use both intrinsic and extrinsic element of the novel in order to help in analyzing the novel related to the topic. The intrinsic elements of a novella dig deeper to the content of the novella including its characters, setting, plot, theme, and so on.

2.2.1.1 Plot

In the broadest sense, Stanton (1964:14) defines plot of a story as the entire sequence of events. In order to limit the term, the writer includes only casually linked events, which directly cause or result from other events and cannot be omitted without breaking the line of action. Those events may include not only physical occurrences, like a speech or action but also a character's change attitude, a flash of insight, a decision and anything that alters the course of affairs.

A plot is the backbone of a story because without a clear knowledge of its events, its links of cause and effect, its degree of inevitability, we can not understand the story. A plot has its own laws: it must have true beginning, middle and end; it must be plausible and logical and yet it should occasionally surprise us; it must arouse and satisfy suspense (Stanton, 1964:15).

A plot has two important parts; conflict and climax. Every work of fiction contains obvious internal conflicts between two desires within a character or external conflicts between characters or between a character and its environment. These specific conflicts are in turn subordinate to the central conflict. A story contains more than one conflict of forces, only the central conflict fully accounts for the events of the plot (Stanton, 1964:16).

2.2.1.2 Character and Characterization

Stanton (1964:16) states that the climax of the story is the most intense conflict which its outcome becomes inevitable. In addition, it is a meeting point of its lines of force and determines how the opposition will be resolved rather than decided.

Stanton (1964) used the term character in two ways: it designates the individuals who appear in the story, and it refers to the mixture of interests, desires, emotions and moral principals that makeup each of these individuals. Every story has it's a central character, mostly; who is relevant to every event in the story which events causes some change either in him or in our attitude toward him.

Characters stand together with motivation in the story, the motivation of the characters is the reasons of the characters behave in a certain way. The readers can identify the motives of the characters through its first impression, other characters' attitude and the most important one through the character itself, the dialogue and behavior.

2.2.1.3 Settings

According to Stanton (1964:19-20) setting of the story is the environment of its events, an immediate world in which they occur. Part of the setting is the visible background; part of it may also be the time, day or year, the climate or the historical period. Moreover, setting evokes a definite emotional tone or mood that surrounds the characters which call as an atmosphere. The atmosphere reflects the characters' own emotions or whether it is part of the world outside them.

2.2.2 Sociology of Literature

Sociology of literature derived from *sociology* and *literature*. Sociology literature is a reflective branch of literary research. This research points literature as a reflection of society because social life can trigger the born of the literary works. Moreover, a literary work can be categorized as a successful literature if it can reflect its period.

Ricoeur (1981) stated that literary works do not aim at the writers, readers and their original circumstances and conditions. As a work, literature can pass over those original circumstances and conditions to another circumstances and conditions which live in different space and time from their original circumstances and condition. But, it doesn't mean that literary works do not have any reference to reality; they have any hint of reality, however those works aim at the possible social world, not the real one. At that point, literary works challenge the reader to come out from their historical condition and lead them to be a critical reader for the works (Faruk, 2010:48).

Furthermore, Ricoeur (1981) explained that the hint of the literature not directed to the real social world but to the possible social world. Along with the possible social world, literary work persuades the reader to go out from their historical situation and condition. Ricoeur persuades the reader to give a critical function on the literary work. He persuaded the reader to be the active reader which could be independent and not bonded with their historical situation and condition.

Based on Wellek and Warren, sociology of literature is obviously a relationship between literature and society, literature is an expression of society. Sapardi states that Wellek and Warren has three different approaches in sociology of literature, the first one the writer sociology, which is concern about social status, social ideology related to the writer as the producer of the literary works; secondly, the literature (work) sociology concerning the work itself, and the last is readers' sociology concerning about the reader and the influence of the literary works for reader (Faruk, 2010:5).

Sociology of the writer related to the social background of the writer included the writer's profession and the literary institution, ideology of the author. Sociology of literature saw the author as the social creatures and could be analyzed because an author is a part of society. The next is the sociology of literary works which concern with the literary work itself. The literary works became the main study, it also concerns on what is implied in the literary work and what is its purpose. Commonly, this sociology approach studied literature as a social document as a portrait of social reality. Third, the sociology of literature that concerns the reader and the social impact of literary works. For this part, authors are influenced and influenced by society; arts not only imitates life but also shapes it. Some people imitate the lifestyle of the fictional figures.

Meanwhile, Suwardi Endraswara (2013:80) stated sociology of literature examines literature at least from three perspectives. Firstly, literature perspective, it means the researcher analyzes the literature work as a reflection of social life and its reverse. Literature works will be cut, classified and explained its sociological meanings. Secondly, biography perspective concerns on analyzing author. This perspective will relate to the life story of the author along with his/her social background. Thirdly, reception perspective, the researcher examines the acceptance of people or society towards literary works.

Based on the explanation above, I simplified that sociology of literature is a scientific and objective study of human in the society along with the social process occur in it. Literary works and social life have a descriptive relation, literary works provide the social matters related to the social condition in human life. In addition,

I used the theory of Wellek and Warren which the literature (work) sociology concerns on the work itself. In this theory, literary works became the main study, it also concerned on what is implied in the literary work itself.

2.2.3 Science and Knowledge

Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary defines knowledge as the information, understandings and skills that you gain through education or experience. Meanwhile, science defines as knowledge about the structure and behavior of the natural and physical world; based on facts that you can approve, for example by experiments. As the definition from *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, we can see that knowledge is a piece of information while the science is a particular discipline or branch of learning dealing with systematic principles. Science can be the knowledge accumulation which explains the causality of an object based on the systematic method. The profile of science presented so far would seem to suggest that scientific findings reflect the physical reality of the natural world in a relatively straightforward manner. Science would appear to be as a search for truth in which the goal is to obtain a clear reflection of nature, as free as possible from any social and subjective influences that might distort the 'facts' (Hannigan, 2006).

Science as a collective institution aims to produce more and more accurate natural explanation of how the natural world works, what its components are, and how the world got to be the way it is now. Classically, science's main goal has been building knowledge and understanding, regardless of its potential applications. Scientific research is undertaken with the explicit goal of solving a problem or a developing technology and along the path to that goal, new knowledge and explanations are constructed. (University of California, 2013: 6)

The fact that science and knowledge sometimes diverged by some people who have hidden intention. Basically, technology and science are the dependent things which the benefit and the harm of them are based on the actor who uses it. When it uses for good intentions, people will get the benefit, contrary when people use it in a wrong way with bad intention people will get the harm. *Divergent* is a science fiction that tells us about the struggle of Tris in finding their identity and fight against the Erudite leader who wants to vanish the *divergent*. Erudite faction which represents knowledge uses their ability dealing with science to make soldiers to fight against the Abnegation

2.2.4 Dystopian Society

Dystopian literature has known years ago, Adolf Huxley with his work entitled *Brave New World* (1932), George Orwell with his *1984* (1949) and Ray Bradbury with *Fahrenheit* (1953) are the example of the dystopian works. According to Ryan (2014) dystopian works which written for adult readers are centered on surveillance, fear of information, and again, and numbing the realities of life to name a few of the trends. These novels emerged in the twentieth century as a response to political, economic and cultural shifts.

Dystopia as the contrary of utopia derived from the Greek too from the word ‘dys-‘means diseased or faulty. Dystopian are the disturbed forms of something perfect, healthy and desirable. It is a futuristic universe exaggerated the worst-case scenario. As in Bethune’s opinion which is cited in Ryan (2014) citizens in dystopian world have to deal with “harshly” repressive societies that constrict any free thought or individuality.

Despite the name, dystopia is not simply the opposite of utopia. **A true opposite of utopia would be a society that is either completely unplanned or is planned to be deliberately terrifying and awful.** Dystopia, typically invoked, is neither of these things; rather, it is a utopia that has gone wrong, or a utopia that functions only for a particular segment of society (Prakash, et.al, 2010: 1).

Different from Bethune, Prakash et.al define dystopia as the extension of utopia. Dystopia is something closely related to utopia. Dystopia is a worse version of utopia where something inside the utopia is failed. The failure of the utopia leads to the dark, miserable and terrible future people never think before. It is a nightmare of the utopia.

Dystopian society has characteristics, those are (1) the use of propaganda in controlling the citizens, (2) the restriction of information, independent thought and freedom, (3) the worship of citizens toward concept, (4) the constant surveillance on citizens, (5) the fear of the outside world, (6) the state of dehumanized, (7) the extinction of the natural world, (8) uniformity of the citizens, (9) the illusion of perfect utopian world on society.

Dima-Laza (2012) states that dystopian society is an anarchic and undesirable society, referring to bleak future in which things take a turn for the worse and which displays images of worlds more unpleasant than our own. The characteristics of dystopian are (1) the inhabitants lead a dehumanized and fearful life, (2) the border between friendship and hatred is so thin and blurred, (3) religion is usually absent in such society, God is replaced by the controlling government, (4) they do not have too much freedom of choice and not given any career options. The main character of the dystopian literature will realize the lameness in his/her society then they will break the law or the rules.

2.2.5 Hegemony

Hegemony comes to English from ancient Greek *hegemonia*, a noun formed from the verb *hegeisthai* (*to lead*). The word was first used in English in the mid-16th century in reference to the control once exercised by the ancient Greek states and it was reapplied in later centuries. By the twentieth century the term of hegemony became abroad, it is not only about the power domination but also in another term like culture, science and business.

Literally, hegemony is leadership, but for a politician that term refers to a definition of domination. The term of hegemony is not something new in the western political discourse and has traditionally signified domination of one sort or another. Hegemony is a theoretical response of Gramsci to that *fin de siècle* crisis of Marxism and to those far-reaching questions about an unconscious society posed in the Italian revolt against positivism (Bates, 1975: 353).

Gramsci calls 'hegemony', in the ability of the bourgeois to obtain the 'spontaneous' consent from the great masses of the population to the general direction imposed on social life by the dominant fundamental group; this consent is 'historically' caused by prestige (and consequent confidence) which the dominant group enjoys because of its position and function in the world of production (1995: 81-82).

Stoddart in his journal states that the notion of hegemony is rooted in Gramsci's distinction between coercion and consent as alternative mechanisms of social power. Coercion is a part of the consequences from the State in the form of violence for those who refuse to participate in capitalist relations of production. In contrast, hegemonic power refers to the act of convincing the individuals and social

classes to subscribe to social values and norms of an inherently exploitative system. Hegemonic power refers to a form of social power which proposes voluntarism and participation. In industrial capitalist societies, hegemonic power is a common form of social power along with the coercion in exceptional circumstances. (Stoddart: 201-212)

Furthermore, hegemony is vaguely seen because it often lies beneath the surface. Williams (1977) writes that hegemony is always a process in a form of analytical not system or structure. It is a complex realization of experiences, relationships and activities along with specific and changing pressures and limits. Hegemony works as a sort of common sense and associates with ideology.

Hegemony is, quite simply, a political *type of relation, a form*, if one so wishes, of politics; but not a determinable location within a topography of the social. In a given social formation, there can be a variety of hegemonic nodal points . . . they may constitute points of condensation of a number of social relations . . . insofar as the social is an infinitude not reducible to any underlying unitary principle, the mere idea of a centre of the social has no meaning at all (Laclau and Mouffe 1985:139).

Laclau and Mouffe focus on deconstructing the essentialist elements of critical theories of ideology. For example, they reject the notion of class as a foundational category of political identity. A sense of political identity does not emerge from a person's class position. Instead, the individuals work to build a collective political identity through discourses that creates "equality" relationship between subject positions.

In a broader sense, Simon (2006) states that Gramsci's hegemony ideas divide into two specific areas; violence and consensus. The dominant group manages and regulates their power to the lower class to the persuasion and violence.

The theory of hegemony has an important role in the revolution strategy. The theory is a response to the stumped way of the revolutionary strategy, which based on the assumptions of economic determinism. Normally, the particular regime uses consensus and involve force in building the hegemony control, but the fact that the use of force sometimes becomes the consent in the hegemony.

The hegemony concept is very simple. It means a political leadership based on the consent of the leader, an agreement guaranteed by the diffusion and socialization of the ruling world view. In western political discourse, hegemony signifies as a domination of one sort to another. The dominant group wins the allegiance to the revolutionary program of the subordinate group. The dominant group manages the ability to lead others especially the subordinate (ruling class) to believe the dominant group.

Gramsci's study of the role of intellectual in society led him to break down the superstructure into two great 'floor' which he described as 'civil society' and 'political society'. Civil society composed of all of those 'private organism' such as school, churches, clubs, journals, and parties which contribute in molecular fashion to the formation of social and political consciousness. Political society, on the other hand, composed of those public institutions such as the government, courts, police and army, which exercise direct dominion. Civil society is the marketplace of ideas where intellectuals enter as 'salesmen' of contending cultures. The intellectuals succeed in creating hegemony to the extent that they extend the worldview of the rulers to the ruled, and thereby secure the 'free' consent of the masses to the law and order of the land (Bates, 2010: 353).

Gramsci divided the superstructure into two sides, civil society and political society. 'Civil society' as the creator social and political consciousness while 'political society' as the creator of the public institution. Civil society belongs to the superstructure of the society, ideology and cultural organizations not to commerce and industry. The member of civil society is the intellectuals whether they are the cooperation of the state or the opposition of the state. Furthermore, the state is the instrument for adjusting civil society to the economic structure. It adjusts itself by means of persuasion and propaganda to the new structure (Bates, 358).

Hegemony is a concept that describes the power domination on one group towards the other group which is dominant group benefits from the systematic abuse, exploitation and injustice directed toward a subordinate group. Hegemony becomes institutionalized when a social class dominates other which it is tried to destroy and subjected with the help army.

I use the Gramsci's theory of hegemony as the main in analyzing the *Divergent* (2011) and supported by the theory from Bates. Inside the *Divergent* (2011), people in the future Chicago are divided into five factions which have its own specializations, rules, and privileges. Factions pointed as a stratification that differentiates people inside it, but, the stratification did not base on the economic level but it based on someone's aptitude. These five factions interact with each other but in limited form. Soon, the stratification system in that society triggers the conflict inside the society. Abnegation is the one who is governing the society, while the Erudite is the one who wants to take over the government system. Erudite

thinks that Abnegation is not able to lead the society again, then Erudite dominates the Abnegation by using the Dauntless army.

2.2.6 Political Power

Political power exists in a society where people lives whenever and wherever it is. Political power is also known as the characteristics of a particular regime which lead the society at that time. Political power is viewed as a common indication in a political process, but the term of 'power' refers to the negative and emotional term. It is used by people in order to gain or protect their authority.

Power is one of the key concepts in the great Western tradition of thought about the political phenomena. Locke proposed a radical conception of political philosophy deduced from the principles of self-ownership and the corollary right to own property; which in turn is based on the famous claim that a man earns over a resource when he mixes his labor with it. The government should be limited in securing the life and property of its citizens, and it is necessary because in ideal, anarchic state of nature, the arising problem will make life more insecure than under minimal state protection.

Foucault (1998) defines power is wielded by people or group by way of episodic or sovereign acts of domination or coercion, seeing it instead as dispersed and pervasive. Power is everywhere and comes from everywhere so that in this sense it is not an agency or structure. He uses the term of power/knowledge to signify that power is constituted through accepted forms of knowledge, scientific understanding and truth.

Foucault (1978) offers an alternative conceptualization of power, which has several characteristics. First, power is not only a macro social phenomenon. Rather, we must understand power as operating throughout a multiplicity of sites at a local level. Power is everywhere and comes from everywhere so that in this sense it is not an agency or structure various problems arise that will make life more insecure than under minimal state protection. Second, power is not only repressive; it is not just a control device held by a class, or a collection of social institutions, above the subordinate class. Conversely, power flows in different directions. Wherever mechanisms of power are mobilized, the opportunities for resistance follows.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

Hegemony is a concept that describes the power domination on one group towards the other group which is dominant group benefits from the systematic abuse, exploitation and injustice directed toward a subordinate group. Hegemony becomes institutionalized when a social class dominates other which it is tried to destroy and subjected with the help army.

Divergent (2011) shows the social grouping with the one faction lead the rest of faction or the whole society in the future Chicago. Abnegation, faction governs future Chicago while Erudite wants to possess the position in running the government. Erudite makes issues which bring Abnegation down. Moreover, they use violence in confronting Abnegation.

I use the Gramsci's concept of hegemony as the main theory in analyzing the *Divergent* (2011), as the literary work. Inside the *Divergent* (2011), people in the future Chicago are divided into five factions which have its own specializations,

rules, and privileges. Factions point as a stratification that differentiates people inside it, but, the stratification does not base on the economic level but it based on someone's aptitude. These five factions interact with each other but in limited form. Soon, the stratification system in that society triggers the conflict inside the society. Abnegation is the one who is governing the society, while the Erudite is the one who wants to take over the government system. Erudite thinks that Abnegation is not able to lead the society again, then Erudite dominates the Abnegation by using the Dauntless army.

In addition, I also analyze the impact of the hegemony using science and knowledge in the *Divergent's* novel. I point the impact of the hegemony toward the faction system that exists in the society. Due to the hegemony in the dystopian society ended with the war plan, I portray the chaotic condition in the society which reflected in the novel. I portray the chaotic of the faction system especially in the Abnegation compound which caused by the Erudite and the Dauntless.

I provided a diagram in order to ease the analysis to understand, the diagram presented as follows

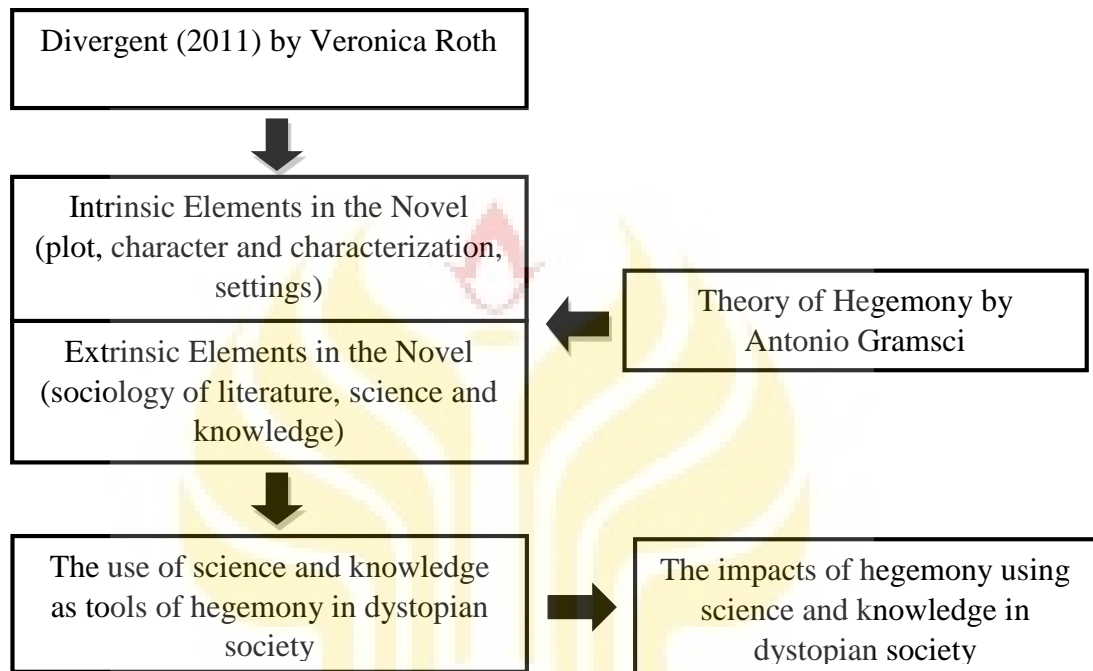


Figure 2.1 Framework of Analysis

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents the conclusions of the findings and discussion and provides suggestions for this study. It also consists of a summary as the result of the investigation and some suggestions for the readers who want to conduct a literature research.

5.1 Conclusions

There are some conclusions drawn after analyzing the hegemony in the dystopian society using science and knowledge as the tools;

According to the analysis of the research findings as discussed in the previous chapter, science and knowledge as tools of hegemony in dystopian society as reflected in Roth's *Divergent* (2011) is represented through as the following;

First, Roth portrayed the life of the dystopian society of future Chicago in *Divergent* novel. Roth shows the life of the society which divided into five factions based on the aptitude. The people of future Chicago believed that living based on the aptitude was the best choices to avoid the conflict. In fact living in faction could not guarantee them from a conflict. Living in faction system means living with the clearer differentiation which triggers the envy and the gap between each faction then lead them to conflict.

Second, hegemony control exists in the society. Unconsciously, it existed side by side with the ideologies and politics. Living in factions system dictated people of each faction to believe and do what the rules, customs and values told.

Every faction member has planted ideologies they believed and dictated them to do what they have to do in the society. They have no other choices because when someone did not obey it, they did not belong to the faction. Moreover, faction system has its own structure. The leaders of each faction have the authority in ruling their member. They have the power to lead the member. Through their authority, the leader of each faction planted the ideologies, values and ideas on the members' mind.

Third, science and knowledge are something dependent. Science and knowledge are also dynamic which can change along with the development of the people and the changed of the era. Science and knowledge can bring both good and bad effects to the user and its surroundings. When it is used in the right path, it will bring the good for people, in contrast, when it used with bad intentions, it will harm people.

The last, hegemony control have impacts for the people. The good impacts of the hegemony is the freedom of the ordinate group toward the subordinate group, while the sub-ordinate group is in the suffer because when the hegemony control executed with war plan, the war take the society into chaotic situation. The victims not only from the subordinate group but also from the ordinate group.

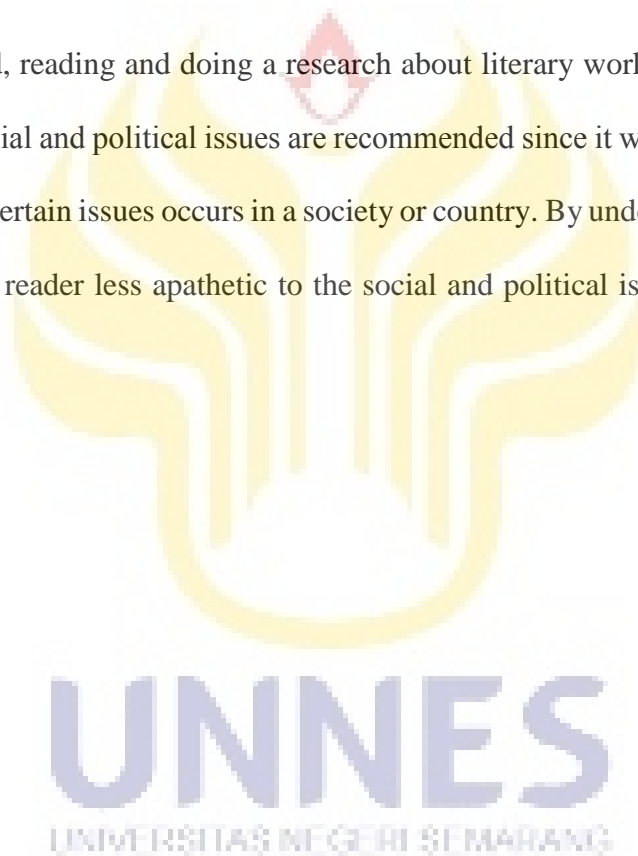
5.2 Suggestions

Some suggestions based on the result of the study are presented. These suggestions are expected to give a contribution to the readers, especially for English Literature students.

First, I expect if the next researchers want to analyze the *Divergent* novel, they can find another angle of the analysis. By analyzing different cases, it can enrich our knowledge, especially for literature students in analyzing literary work.

Second, to improve student's skill in appreciating literature, reading and analyzing literary works are recommended since it will sharpen their critical thinking.

Third, reading and doing a research about literary work with the topic that relates to social and political issues are recommended since it will open the readers' mind about certain issues occurs in a society or country. By understanding the topic, it makes the reader less apathetic to the social and political issues that occur in a country.



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	“They loved you,” he replies. “To them there was no better way to show you.”		
71	Abnegation and Dauntless are both broken, their members scattered. We are like the factionless now. I do not know what life will be like, separated from a faction—it feels disengaged, like a leaf divided from the tree that gives it sustenance. We are creatures of loss; we have left everything behind. I have no home, no path, and no certainty. I am no longer Tris, the selfless, or Tris, the brave.	487	The chaotic of faction system due to the war plan of the Erudite who want to overthrow the

