CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL

FRAMEWORK

In this research, the researcher used sociological approach based on Max Weber and Karl Max theory. Sociological approach in literary work is an approach that to find imaginary meanings in literary works that study about society, social class, romance, religion, nature, etc.

2.1 Sociological Approach

Literature and sociology are reflections of the relationship between humans and the environment. There is a way to interact with the environment, it is related to real life. Sociology can be studied as a literary fact and its impact on the social environment. According to Weber, the definition and understanding of sociology is a science that studies social phenomena and actions. Social action itself here is very subjective to the individual and is defined on the behavior of others who are observed. Sociologists such as Alan Swingwood, Karl Marks, Max Weber and others agree that sociology is both an institution and a sociology. Sociology is related to literature unlike other social sciences. Sociology is interested in almost all aspects of human social life. Sociology can also be defined as a theme-focused social science which means that Humans are attached to their interactions and actions in certain social contexts (Weber, 1997).

Sociology always related to human activities with their environment. Study sociology not only about human behavior but sociological elements such as society structure, social stability, and social change. According to Laurenson (1972) states that "Sociology is basically scientific and objective study of people in society, the study of social institutions and social processes". Sociology as a science to study social relationships and obtain material from different sources literature.

Sociology is a social science which is the end result of the development of science. Furthermore, the sociology of literature is applied in research because it increases the understanding of literature in relation to society, explains that the image does not contradict reality even though literary works are consumed imaginatively, but the imaginative framework cannot be understood outside the empirical framework and literary works are not merely individual symptoms but rather social symptom.

In other words, the sociological approach is an approach to find imaginary meanings in literary works that study about society, social class, romance, religion, nature, etc. The sociological approach can be used to develop what the researcher sees in society delivered in their own style and if the story reflects about social classes conflict of society in certain time.

Related to the topic, the researcher used the theory by Max Weber to described the types of Social Classes and the theory by Karl Max to explain about the conflict of Social Class and their Struggle because different classes.

2.1.1 Social Class

Social class refers to hierarchical differences (or stratification) between people or groups of people in society or culture. Usually most people have social groups, but not all people have the same types of social class categories. Which differentiation of class in society occur are usually based on economic factors, education, occupation, and the relationship between the status (position) of a family member and the status of other family members, when the position of the head of the family increases, the status of other family members also increases. The term social class first came into widespread use in the early 19th century, replacing terms such as rank and order as descriptions of the main hierarchical groupings in society. The development of a new social class is defined in economic terms, either by ownership of capital or, conversely, by dependence on wages. Social class must be distinguished from status group; the former is based primarily on economic importance, while the latter is based on evaluations of job honor or prestige, cultural position, or family ancestry.

Social class arises because of differences in respect and status social. For example, a member of society is seen as respectable because he has a high social status, and a member of society looked down upon because of their low social status. Class is formed by the association of the grouping of individuals with the ownership of private property in the means of production. This results in a fundamentally dichotomous model of class relations as some have and others do not, some work and others live off the results of those who work

all class society is built around the main line of division between two hostile classes, one dominant and the other. others are subordinated. (Giddens, p. 37). According to Weber (1864), Social class can be divided into three parts, there are:

1. Upper Class

The term upper class refers to a group of individuals who occupy the highest place and status in society. These people are considered the richest, being above the middle and lower classes in the social hierarchy. This class lives at the highest level of the social ladder above the middle class and lower class, they generally have the highest status in society and have a lot of wealth. Because of this, they also carry considerable power politically, economically, and financially. According to Weber (1978) The resulting types of social classes are the 'dominant entrepreneurial and propertied groups'; (Upper Class) the patty bourgeoisie; 'workers with formal credentials'; (the middle class) and 'those who lack them and whose only asst is their labor power'; (the lower class or the working class). In the United Kingdom, the upper classes are the aristocracy and royalty, with wealth playing a less important role in class status.

2. Middle Class

The middle class is a class of people who are in the middle of a social hierarchy such as between the Upper Class and Lower Class. According to Max Weber (1978: p.302), The middle-class id defined as consisting of professionalism owner who share a culture of domesticity and sub-urbanity

and a lot of relative security against social critic. The researcher also found another definition of Middle Class in a Journal. According to Ariel Heryanto (1999:11).

The Middle Class is positioned as an autonomous group within the relations of the state and the society. In Western culture, people in the middle class tend to have a higher proportion of college degrees than those in the working class, have more income available for consumption, and may own property. Those in the middle class are often employed as professionals, managers, and civil servants (Adam Hayes 2020). In this type of social class, the researcher does not give a quotation because in the novel it does not explain or describe someone who is related to or is in the middle-class status.

3. Lower Class

The group of people below the middle class, who has the lowest level or social position due to low income, lack of skills or education, and others such as the working class. The group of people below the middle class, who has the lowest level or social position due to low income, lack of skills or education, and others such as the working class. Lower class in the United States refers to individuals who are at, or near, the lower end of the socioeconomic hierarchy. The lower class is usually defined as service employees, low-level manual workers, and the unemployed. Those who work in lower class jobs are often referred to as the working poor.

2.1.2 Social Stratification

Social stratification is the classification of community groups into certain levels. According to the etymology of language, stratification comes from the Greek stratum, which means layers. Pitirim A. Sorokin, defines social stratification as the difference in population or society into a few levels of classes in a hierarchical manner (Soekanto 1990). According to Weber, there are three factors that causes the social stratification in society, they are:

1. Class

Family background is one of the determinants of someone's social status in society that can be seen from family's environment, economic status, education, family's origin, etc.

2. Status

Social structure is a level in society. One type of concrete example of social structure is the caste system. Social structure can be interpreted as a social order that exists in society which is also a network of basic social elements.

3. Power

According to Marxism because of the belief that society based upon social class relations and that those from different class groups have opposing interest. Economic classes are one of a few parts of the social dynamics that are common in the daily social order of society. Conflict can act as a trigger for the process towards creating social balance.

2.1.2.1 Social Stratification faced by the Main Character

Diversity in this community group is a social phenomenon that is horizontal and vertical. The differences in members of society in sociology is known as social stratification. This social stratification can classify each of different individuals and groups. The differences in social class that occur in society also cause conflict that cannot be avoided by each social classes such Prejudice and Discrimination.

1. Prejudice

Prejudice is an unfair, intolerant, or unfavorable attitude towards a group of people. Prejudice also can define as an attitude of strong and unfounded dislike, or hatred towards a certain person or group of people based on negative stereotyped beliefs because of an assessment without looking at the unique characteristics of a person or group of people based solely on their membership in that group. Many people form and have prejudices because prejudice can play an important role in protecting or enhancing an individual's self-concept or self-image.

2. Discrimination

Discrimination is the treatment of the main group that corners minority groups because of differences in ethnicity, race, religion, gender, and social status. In this research, the researcher focused on two discriminations, they are Racial Discrimination and Socioeconomic Discrimination. The Racial discrimination is a term that refers to discrimination against a person or group of people based on their race. Pramoedya Ananta Toer (1998:50), provides a

definition of racism as an understanding that rejects a group of people based on racial differences. Another discrimination that undeniable are socio-economic which is closely related to one's status, both in terms of economic conditions, family background etc. which often led to conflict and discrimination treatment between different classes. According to Weber (1864 – 1920) He argued that class referred to economic interests. It was a quantifiable economic position – group that shares a common set of life–chances and circumstances. According to Marxism because of the belief that society is based upon social class relations and that those from different class groups have opposing interests.

2.1.3 Class Struggle

Class Struggle arises when differences between individuals or groups in society are not neutralized or neglected. Class Struggle does not happen by itself. although the main cause of social conflict is differences in society such as conflicts of economic interest. According to Susan (2009, p 22) that explained in the book of *Sosiologi Konflik,* Karl Marx's theory sees society as an arena of inequality that can trigger conflict and social change and class conflicts that occur in society related to the existence of groups in power and control. Conflict is endemic to social relations, according to Marxism, because of the belief that society is based on class relations and that those belonging to different class groups have conflicting interests. These

conflicting interests make people make various efforts to be accepted in other classes, such as:

1. Pursuing Education

Social class is all people and families who are aware of their position in a layer, while their position is known and recognized by the general public. One way for a person to increase his social status is to have a high degree. According to Max Weber (1978), the upper middle class is made up of educated professionals with college degrees and comfortable incomes.

2. Building the look

Weber also connects economic social class with life opportunities, where the class divided in society is not always related to the ownership of economic capital. This is in line with the essence of Weber's thoughts written in the book The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism (1905).

3. Sacrificing the Feeling

Sacrifice therefore differs from other prosocial behaviors in that it only occurs when the person initially has an immediate self-oriented preference but later decides not to pursue it, after considering the outcome for the partner or relationship. According to Bahr and Bahr (2001), the definition of sacrifice is 'giving up, destroying, permitting injury, or forgetting something of value for something of greater value or having a more pressing claim' (p. 1232).

2.2 Review of Previous Study

There are many studies that discuss social class in a literary work. phenomena related to social class become a major issue that never ends in people's lives, even in various parts of the world social class is present as barriers that limit human social status. As a result of the existence of this social class, it certainly triggers the emergence of various conflicts that occur between these social classes. Various phenomena related to social class itself have been discussed through research which will be described in the previous of the research. Besides that, in the previous of the research, several studies have discussed the similar topic with the researcher which is related to the novel of "Crazy Rich Asians" by Kevin Kwan and with this topic.

The first researcher was written by Dwi Listri Anisa which discusses the reality of social class contained in the novel of Pride and Prejudice by Jane Austen. This research is published in the form of a thesis that can be accessed and found in the Putera Batam University Library's. She analyzed the various Social Norms in the Georgian Era as seen in the rejection in Pride and Prejudice, and through what ways Elizabeth Bennet expresses her rejection in Pride and Prejudice. In her thesis, she wrote that Jane Austen in Pride and Prejudice tried to uncover social norms in the Georgian era time period. He also analyzes the ways in which Elizabeth Bennett shows her disapproval, such as runaway from the dialogue between Elizabeth Bennet and Mr. Darey and Elizabeth Bennet and Mr. Collin.

The second researcher was written by Mei Hariyanti, a student from Muhammadiyah Surakarta University that have been analyzed about Social Stratification of the Sociological Approach with the novel of Pride and Prejudice by Jane Austen. She analyzed Social Stratification in English society in the early nineteenth century as reflected in Jane Austen's novel Pride and Prejudice. The research objective of his thesis is to analyze the novel based on its structural elements and analyze the novel based on a sociological approach, by identifying the relationship between the novel and the social setting of the early nineteenth century in British society on a sociological basis. approach. Based on the analysis, the researcher drew several conclusions. First, based on the structural analysis of the novel, it can be concluded that in Pride and Prejudice, Jane Austen conveys moral status. Second, based on a sociological analysis, it can be concluded that in Pride and Prejudice Jane Austen reflects the social reality of British society including social, economic, political, scientific and technological aspects, culture and religion in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

The third researcher was written by a student of Literature Department in Sam Ratulangi University, Manado. Her name is Pamela Clara Loindong that in her thesis, she analyzed and describe how Jane Austen's Pride and Prejudice described the social life and state of the British Society in the early nineteenth century and to identify analyze and describe how social writers used a sociological approach, Aristotle's mimetic theory, Wellek and Warren's theory of the relationship between sociology and literature, and Max

Weber's theory of social stratification. Pride and Prejudice intelligently and realistically depicts British social life in the early nineteenth century. The depiction is through correspondence as a medium of communication and ballroom dance parties as a medium of socialization.

Furthermore, how society considers marriage as the highest ideal that a woman can achieve, the value of marriage and the requirements of what values a woman should have. Max Weber's theory of social stratification states that status and power classes are necessary and must be met to achieve certain positions in the social dimension. Through several characters in Pride and Prejudice, we can see the implementation of this theory.

After doing some research on the sources, the researcher found that several journals that also discussed about the sociological approach named Jost elbrück with his thesis is (Falaky, 2016), The purpose of the study in his thesis is to analyzed and understanding his conception of the sociology of international law, this article explores the impact of Huber's socio-political and intellectual environment on his work. At the heart of Huber's conceptualization of the sociology of international law is about the nature of the state and the main problem of the binding power of international law, which he ultimately finds resting on the collective interest of states in their binding power. In his early years, Huber held on to the idea that international law was an ordinary 'Machtrecht', but later he turned from this position without retreating from his sociological approach to international law altogether.

The second journal that discusses the sociological approach that has been analyzed by Dr. Arun Murlidhar Jadhav in a thesis entitled *The* (Jadhav & Hall, 2014), He analyzes several critics and scholars from Plato to date who have discussed various theories of sociological approaches to literary studies. The early social thinkers and literary critics such as JC Herder, Madame de Stale, HA Taine and others laid the foundations for a sociological approach to literature, but they ignored the author's worldview and the role of publishers, distributors, critics, public libraries and outstanding libraries in the creation and existence of literary works.

Related to those thesis and journals above can be concluded that there are the similarities and also differences between them with the researcher's thesis. The similarities are used the same approach namely sociological approach, discussed about the types of social class in society and the conflict that appeared by different social class and the different between those analysis above is they did not discuss about the struggle by the characters to be accepted in other class.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

In conducting this research, the writer applies sociological approach.

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                    ┌─────────────────────────┐
                    │  Crazy Rich Asians novel by  │
                    │    Kevin Kwan (2013)     │
                    └─────────────────────────┘
                                │
                    ┌─────────────────────────┐
                    │  Sociological Approach by Marx  │
                    │     Weber and Karl Marx     │
                    └─────────────────────────┘
          ┌──────────────────┼──────────────────┐
   ┌──────────────┐  ┌──────────────────┐  ┌──────────────┐
   │ Social Classes │  │ Social Stratification │  │ Class Struggle │
   └──────────────┘  └──────────────────┘  └──────────────┘
          │                   │                    │
   ┌──────────────┐    ┌──────────────┐     ┌──────────────┐
   │  Upper Class  │    │  Prejudice   │     │   Pursuing    │
   └──────────────┘    └──────────────┘     │   Education   │
          │                   │             └──────────────┘
   ┌──────────────┐    ┌──────────────┐     ┌──────────────┐
   │  Middle Class │    │ Discrimination │    │ Building the │
   └──────────────┘    └──────────────┘     │     look      │
          │                   │             └──────────────┘
   ┌──────────────┐                          ┌──────────────┐
   │  Lower Class  │                          │ Sacrificing the │
   └──────────────┘                          │    Feeling     │
          └──────────────────┬──────────────────┘
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                    │       Conclusion        │
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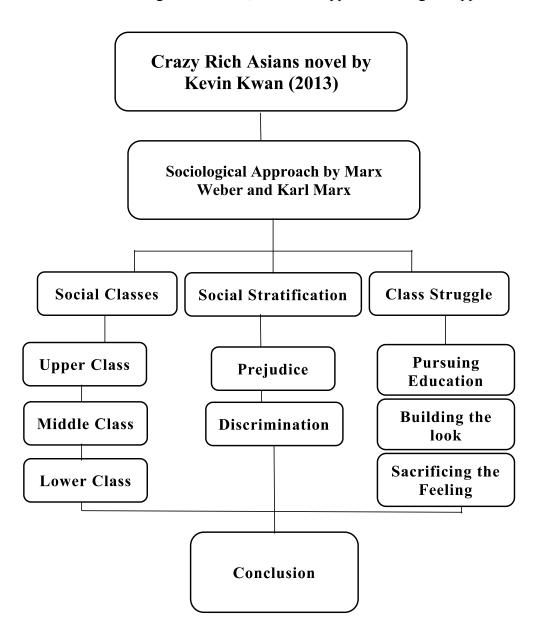
Figure 2.2: Theoretical Framework

Sociological approach is the main concept in this research. Literature in the concept of sociology is seen as a reflection of social society because literature is present in the midst of that social society. in a sociological

approach, problems related to conflict between humans are the main thing in a study. The researcher limits the research variables to social class as part of a sociological approach and there are some theories to describe about the types of Social Class, the researcher used by theory of Max Weber and to describe about the struggle the researcher used the theory of Karl Marx's.

According to Weber (1978), Social Class divided into 3 types such as Upper Class, Middle Class, and Lower Class. Each social class has characteristics that limit the social class space. the upper class is characterized by social status characteristics related to financial, family background, and land ownership in the concept of feudalism. The middle social class becomes the bridge over the three social classes. while the lowest social class is at the bottom class point. the presence of these social classes triggers conflicts between each class.

According to Marx (1818), There are several conflicts that can be caused by differences social status such as Class Structure in Society, Conflicting Economic Interest Between Different Classes, Classes are naturally antagonistic by Virtue of Their Interests.