

**19th CENTURY RUSSIA'S SOCIAL STRATIFICATION
REFLECTED IN "ANNA KARENINA" NOVEL BY
LEO TOLSTOY; A SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH**

THESIS



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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
2017**

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Sarjana Sastra**



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PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
2017**

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Selvi Septianita

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DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY

I, Selvi Septianita, NPM No.131210027

Here with declare that the thesis entitled:

19th CENTURY RUSSIA'S SOCIAL STRATIFICATION REFLECTED IN "ANNA KARENINA" NOVEL BY LEO TOLSTOY; A SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH

Is the real work of myself and I realize that thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

Batam, 16 February 2017

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The thesis has been examined on the date as indicated below

Batam, 26th March 2017

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menjelaskan stratifikasi sosial yang terkandung dalam novel "Anna Karenina" menggunakan pendekatan sosiologis. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah (1) Untuk menjelaskan stratifikasi sosial di Rusia pada abad ke-19 yang tercermin dalam novel Anna Karenina oleh Leo Tolstoy (2) Untuk menjelaskan kegiatan sosial yang terlihat dalam novel Anna Karenina. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif. Sumber data yang digunakan yaitu sumber data primer, yaitu "Anna Karenina" novel dan sumber data sekunder, sumber-sumber lain yang berhubungan dengan analisis seperti buku teori sastra pendekatan sosiologis dan referensi virtual. Teknik pengumpulan data primer adalah dengan membaca novel. Peneliti mendaftarkan semua kata dan pernyataan yang menunjukkan strata sosial dan aktivitas sosial berdasarkan cerita di dalam novel kemudian hasil dijabarkan dan dijelaskan melalui analisis. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah, Pertama, Sosial ekonomi dalam novel ini dibagi menjadi tiga kelompok: kelas atas seperti: golongan keluarga kaya atau bangsawan, kelas menengah seperti: dokter, sekretaris, dan pengacara, kelas bawah atau pekerja seperti pembantu rumah tangga dan petani. Sosial status dalam novel ini digambarkan dengan karakter Levin yang tidak mepedulikan status atau gaji yang di peroleh menjadi seorang petani. Kekuasaan di gambarkan dengan karakter Alexey yang melakukan semua yang diinginkan karena kekuasaan yang dimilikinya. Kedua, berdasarkan analisis dari kegiatan sosial, dapat disimpulkan bahwa aktivitas sosial yang terjadi seperti pesta dan pernikahan. Pesta dalam novel ini diadakan oleh kelas atas atau bangsawan, dan pernikahan dalam novel ini terjadi karena beberapa alasan, yaitu pernikahan karena cinta dan pernikahan tanpa cinta.

Kata Kunci: Pendekatan Sosiologis, Stratifikasi Sosial, kegiatan sosial, Metode Kualitatif.

ABSTRACT

This study describes the social stratification that is contained in the novel "Anna Karenina" using a sociological approach. The purpose of this study was (1) To explain the Social stratification in Russia in 19th century as reflected in novel Anna Karenina by Leo Tolstoy(2) To explain the social activities as seen in novel Anna Karenina. This research belongs to a qualitative research. The primary data collection technique is by reading the novel. The researcher listed all the words and statement indicating the Social Stratification and Social Activities based on the story in the novel then describes the result and explain through the analysis. This study uses literature research to collect data. Based on the analysis the result found are Firstly, the social economy in the novel is divided into three groups upper class are class of wealthy or aristocratic families. The middle class are doctors, secretaries, and lawyers. Lower class or working as domestic housekeeper and farmers. Social status in this novel illustrated with Levin characters who do not care about status or salary that was obtained become a farmer. Power portrayed by Alexey character that did all desirable because of its power. Secondly, based on the analysis of social activity, it can be concluded that the activity of a lot is a party and marriage. Party in this novel is held by the upper class or nobility, and marriages in this novel occur for several reasons, namely marriage because love and marriage without love.

Keywords: sociological approach, social stratification, activities social, qualitative method.

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTTO

Learning today, successful in the future

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

My beloved Mother and father, sister and brother, my Grandmother, all of my
families, my lovely and all of my friends

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

All praise to Allah the lord is merciful and compassionate researcher who Has been blessed in completing this thesis entitled "19th CENTURY RUSSIA'S SOCIAL STRATIFICATION REFLECTED IN "ANNA KARENINA" NOVEL BY LEO TOLSTOY; A SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH". The researcher would like to say thanks to her father Mr. John Ariston and her mother Mrs. Yusnita for the love, inspiring and blessing given to her endlessly in taking this undergraduate program. The researcher wishes to express her gratitude and appreciation to Mr. Mhd. Johan S.S., M.Hum as his advisor who has contributed his ideas and time in arranging this thesis.

Furthermore, the researcher would like to express her sincere gratitude to all people who involve both directly and indirectly especially to:

1. Nur Elfi Husda, S.Kom., M.SI., Rector of Putera Batam University.
2. Drs. Zakrimal, M.SI. Dean of faculty of Putera Batam University.
3. Emil Eka Putra, SS., M.HUM. Head of English Department of Putera Batam University.
4. All lecture of English Department, for their knowledge, motivation and suggestion during her study at Putera Batam University.
5. All of friends who are studying at Putera Batam University (esp.my beloved M.Iqbal, Deni, Lia aristantya, Galuh endasmu, etc) which have given spirit and friendship to the researcher.

May God give mercy, peacy, and love for them.amin.

Batam, 16th February 2017

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Research

Literature is an important for the student especially of English human knowledge. Reading literature work gives something more than enjoyment and pleasure. According to Suwondo (2011:6), literature is the result of human's creativity which related to the imagination, intuition, and abstraction. It means that the main object of literary work is the human life. Because life is an abstraction, it is clear that the study of literature focuses on the appreciation. It represented the story of reality in human thoughts, feeling, behavior and attitudes originality through the imagination and concrete situation.

There are some kinds of literary work such as poetry, play, and prose. Prose is divided into two types, they are fiction and nonfiction. In language "prose" is defined as a free bouquet. Aminuddin (2002: 66) defines prose fiction as a narrative or story-my head is carried by certain actors with characterization, background as well as a series of stages and certain story which is based on the results of the author's imagination so as to establish a story. An example of prose fiction is the short story, novel, fairy tales, and other types of prose fiction that nature is.

Science fiction has a plot narrative forms, theme, and background imaginatively presented, based on speculative scientific knowledge and theory plausible. According

to Aminuddin (2002:66), fiction prose can be distinguished in various forms, such as romance, novel, novella, and short story. He states that the differences in various forms in fiction are basically lies in the length of the content of the story, the complexity of the story, and the number of actors or characters that support the story.

Literary work is created by the author as a reflection as well as a reaction toward his or her society where he or she becomes part of it. An author as other people and as a part of society naturally interacts and connects with every aspect in his or her society. He or she is significantly put into his or her cultural surrounding. Hence, an author is consequently influenced much by his or her social system in his or her society, religious believe, culture and even a firm conviction of his or her society.

An invented prose narrative of considerable length and a certain complexity that deals imaginatively with human experience, usually through a connected sequence of events involving a group of persons in a specific setting, is called a novel Kuiper, (2012:1). The novel is a genre of fiction, and fiction may be defined as the art or craft of contriving, through the written word, representations of human life that instructor divert or both. Length is very much one of the dimensions of the genre. The people who write novel is called novelist.

One of the novelists is Leo Tolstoy, he is a Russian novelist. Leo Tolstoy was born in 1828 in Yasnaya Polyana in Central Russia. Tolstoy regarded as one of the greatest novelists, particularly for his work entitled “War and Peace” and “Anna Karenina”. Though “War and Peace” is his first novel, but Tolstoy thought that

“Anna Karenina” was his first novel, and it is indeed one of the greatest of all realist novels.

“Anna Karenina” is one of the few female characters in Russian literature. Anna Karenina adapted from the Russian writer, Leo Tolstoy. His first book wrote in 1853 and continued to write throughout his life. He served in army and fought in the Crimean War. His best known work is War and Peace, an epic story of the invasion of Russia by Napoleon. He believed in renouncing to property and in the abolition of government and church.

Anna Karenina is the second novel created by Leo Tolstoy published in serial installments from 1875-1877. Tolstoy clashed with Editor Mikhail Katkov over political issues that arose in the final installment (Tolstoy's negative views of Russian volunteers going to fight in Serbia); therefore, the novel's first complete appearance was in book form in 1878. This novel is one of the best English novels classified by the Time Magazine. Anna Karenina is a sensational romantic tragedy of high society, interspersed with digressions into 19th century Russian agricultural policy, written in a seemingly plain, straightforward style across 900 pages. “Anna Karenina” novel the classic literature novel belongs to the following genre(s): Psychological Drama, Realist Fiction and Tragedy.

“Anna Karenina” novel mostly tells about Social change in nineteenth-century Russia; the family life and also the forbidden love between Anna Karenina and Vronsky. The novel “Anna Karenina” by Leo Tolstoy tells of a woman cheating on her husband, as well as about a landowner whose philosophy is similar to Leo

Tolstoy, who worked as a farmer and tried to renew their lives. Novel *Anna Karenina* realistically conveys Russia community life that existed at the time. Tolstoy's novel has not been left in the historical records after it was created. With the cinema production gaining momentum, several film directors presented to the public their reading of the famous work.

Leo Tolstoy has consistently tried to convey realistically the Russian society that existed at the time. *People Kosak* (1863) depicts the life and social conditions through a story about a Russian nobleman who falls in love with a normal girl. *Anna Karenina* (1877) tells the stories parable quiet an adulterous woman, who was trapped by habit and falsehood society, as well as about a landowner who philosophically (very similar to Tolstoy), which works together with the tenants in the fields and strive renew their lives.

Tolstoy not only drew from his own life experience, but also created characters according to the picture, such as Pierre Bezukhov and Prince Andrei in *War and Peace*, Levin in *Anna Karenina* and to some extent, Prince Nekhlyudov in *Resurrection*. Leo Tolstoy's novel tells the social life in Russia in the 19th century by position or wealth. Infidelity in this novel happened of the social level that has someone in the community. In this novel Tolstoy also illustrates social activities in the Russia community.

Sociology offers an objective perspective of the world. Sociology focuses on how various social groups and processes influence an individual. According to sociologist Mill, 'the sociological imagination' is the process of uniting individual

experience (biography) with the stream of events in a society (history). Each society is different and provides each individual with a framework of events which gives meaning to his personal experiences.

In relation with the theory, the appropriate theory of sociological approach for “*Anna Karenina*’ novel is the theory by Max Weber. Weber developed three component theory of stratification, more widely known as Weberian Stratification or Three Classes System. The Three Classes System were originally class, status and political power (party) as subordinated to the ownership of the means of production, but for weber how they interact is a contingent question and one that will vary from society to society. Class divided into three parts: upper class, middle class, and lower class.

Leo Tolstoy included into the upper class because he was born of a noble family. Although Leo Tolstoy came from a noble family, he did not become proud and want to be respected; on the contrary he was known as a moral philosopher and social reformer. At that point the pressure is going social revolution, where the rich nobles of the group live in luxury and debauchery. While the poor farmers and others who live in misery. Tolstoy also established a school for Children of farmers in the region. Tolstoy wrote the novel *Anna Karenina* describing social life in the 19th century in Russia. In this novel he describes himself as Levin.

Based on explanation above, the researcher is interested in analysing the sociological aspects in the novel “*Anna Karenina*” by Leo Tolstoy. The researcher’s reason to write this topic is because the researcher wants to improve the knowledge

about sociological approach in literature scientifically. Furthermore, the researcher makes the research with title “19th CENTURY RUSSIA’S SOCIAL STRATIFICATION REFLECTED IN “ANNA KARENINA” NOVEL BY LEO TOLSTOY; A SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH”.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the research above, the identifications of the problem in this research are as the following:

1. The cause of social class is formed in the society as displayed in the novel *Anna Karenina* by *leo tolstoy*
2. Social stratification in Russia in 19th century as reflected in novel *Anna Karenina* by Leo Tolstoy
3. The conflicts that appear in “Anna Karenina” novel by Leo Tolstoy
4. The activities of social which seen in novel *Anna Karenina*

1.3. Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problem above, the researcher needs to limit the problem in order to focus the topic of the research. Considering to the limitation of the time in conducting this research, the researcher limits the problem into:

1. Social stratification in Russia in 19th century as reflected in novel *Anna Karenina* by Leo Tolstoy

2. The activities of social which seen in novel *Anna Karenina*

1.4. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation of the problem above, the formulations of the problem in this research are:

1. What are the Social stratification in Russia in 19th century as reflected in *Anna Karenina* novel by Leo Tolstoy?
2. What are the social activities as seen in *Anna Karenina* novel?

1.5 Objective of the Research

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the researcher determines the objectives of the research into:

1. To explain the Social stratification in Russia in 19th century as reflected in *Anna Karenina* novel by Leo Tolstoy
2. To explain The activities of social as seen in *Anna Karenina* novel

1.6.1 Significance of the Research

There are two major things related to the significance of this research; they are theoretically and practically.

1.6.1 Theoretically

For the researcher, this research is important to apply the theory into the data in order to improve the researcher's knowledge about sociological approach scientifically. It can be used as guidance for the next researcher to accomplish the final thesis particularly in analyzing social classes.

1.6.2 Practically

1. For the researcher, this research is conducted in order to complete the thesis.
2. For common people, this research helps them in learning the sociological approach.
3. For lectures, this research can assist the further research and be used as reference in teaching kinds of social classes.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

The key terms exist in this research are:

Social stratification : social stratification is a difference in the population / society into layers in stratified class (hierarchical). Sorokin (2005:60)

Novel : an invented prose narrative of considerable length and a certain complexity that deals imaginatively with human experience, usually through a connected sequence of events involving a group of persons in a specific setting. Kuiper (2012:1).

Sociological Approach: is the theory of sociology of literature which proposed by Max Weber. A sociological approach to self and identity begins with the assumption that there is a reciprocal relationship between the self and society. Stryker (1980).

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Approach Used

2.1.1 Sociological approach

In this research, the writer applies sociological approach. The writer uses the social theory from Weber, an attempt has been made to discuss the concept of social stratification according to the Weberian model. The first section deals with explaining the various concepts such as economic class, social status and political power (party). The second section discusses the inevitability of social stratification and finally, in the last portion, Karl Marx and Max Weber are compared with regards to their views on social stratification.

According to Weber in Pyakuryal (2001:15) social stratification has been viewed by Weber in three dimensions: economic class, social status, and political power (party). Each of these dimensions has its own stratification: the economic, represented by income and the goods and services which an individual possesses: the social, represented by the prestige and honor he enjoys: and the political, represented by the power he exercises.

In addition, it is provided With an enforcement apparatus consisting of a staff of men. For Weber, as for Marx, the basic condition of "class" lay in the unequal distribution of economic power and hence the unequal distribution of opportunity. But for Weber, this economic determination did not exhaust the

condition of group formation. In contrast to the economically determined "class situation, II "status situationu is designated as every typical component of the life fate of men that is determined by a specific, positive or negative, social estimator of honor.

Social stratification involves society as a system of hierarchical categories. Hierarchies may be formed for any of an indefinite number of referents or for any graded value. Barber defined a stratified society as one in which there are unequal categories of people. In contrast with Barber's categories, Weber posited communities. Weber defined stratification as the division of a society into distinct communities, which have varying assignments of "status honor" or prestige.

Although each community has distinguishing characteristics, they are secondary to membership in the community as criteria for assigning persons to social strata. These two concepts require different techniques for empirical observations. Nestled atop this metaphorical pyramid was Russia's royalty and aristocracy, who for the most part lived lives of comfort, isolated from the dissatisfactions of the lower classes. Noble titles and land ownership were the main determinants of privilege in tsarist Russia.

2.1.2 Class

Social class or social group refers to hierarchical differences or stratification between human beings or groups in society or culture. Usually most people have social groups. But all people do not have these types of categories of the same

social class. Based on characteristics of social stratification, we can find some of the division of classes or groups in society.

According to Weber in Pyakuryal (2001: 16) class is the number of people who have similarities in terms of opportunities for life or life chances. A classic illustration here is the relationship between an employer and employee. Weber noted how managers of corporations or industries control firms they do not own. Weber identified three aspect of class:

- a. A specific causal component of actors life chances,
- b. Which rests exclusively on economic interest and wealth,
- c. Is represented under conditions of labor and commodity markets.

Weber derived many of his key concepts on social stratification by examining the social structure of Germany. He noted that contrary to Marx's theories, stratification was based on more than simply ownership of capital. Weber examined how many members of the aristocracy lacked economic wealth yet had strong political power. The poor peasantry and the industrial working-class made up more than four-fifths of the population; while Russia's educated and

Professional middle classes were tiny when compared to societies in Britain or France. According to historian Lynch (2015), the population of Russia in these broad class groups:

A. Upper class

The upper class is the social class composed of those who are wealthy, well-born, or both. They usually wield the greatest political power. Members of an

upper class may have great power over the allocation of resources and government policy in their area.

Upper class status commonly derived from the social position of one's family and not from one's own achievements or wealth. Much of the population that composed the upper class consisted of aristocrats, ruling families, title people, and religious hierarchs

B. Middle Class

The middle class is the most contested of the three categories, consisting of the broad group of people in contemporary society who falls socioeconomically between the lower class and upper class. One example of the contestation of this term is that In the United States middle class is applied very broadly and includes people who would elsewhere be considered lower class. Middle class workers are sometimes called white-collar workers. The term middle class implies those people who typically have had a good education, own a family house, and hold a managerial or professional post.

C. Lower or Working Class

The lower or working class is sometimes separated into those who are employed as wage or hourly workers, and an underclass those who are long-term unemployed and/or homeless, especially those receiving welfare from the state. Members of the working class are sometimes called blue collar workers.

Nestled atop this metaphorical pyramid was Russia's royalty and aristocracy, who for the most part lived lives of comfort, isolated from the

dissatisfactions of the lower classes. Noble titles and land ownership were the main determinants of privilege in tsarist Russia. Russia's middle-classes worked both for the state (usually in the higher ranks of the bureaucracy) or the private sector, either as small business owners or trained professionals (such as doctors, lawyers and managers). Industrial growth in the 1890s helped to expand the middle-classes by increasing the ranks of factory owners, businessmen and entrepreneurs.

The working social class in Russia was the peasantry. Most Russian peasants worked small plots of land using antiquated farming methods. Farming in Russia was a difficult business, dictated by the soil, the weather and sometimes pure luck. It tended to be easier in Russia's 'breadbasket' southern regions, where the soil was dark and rich and the climate more temperate. Grain crops like barley, rye and oats flourished in these areas

2.1.3 Status

The existence of status groups most often shows itself in the form of

1. endogamy or the restricted pattern of social intercourse,
2. sharing of food and other benefits within groups,
3. status conventions or traditions, and
4. Monopolistic acquisition of certain economic opportunities or the avoidance of certain kinds of acquisitions, Hurst (2007:204).

If you respect someone or view him as your social superior, then he will potentially be able to exercise power over you (since you will respond positively

to his instructions / commands). According to Weber in Pyakuryal (2001: 20) the first Weber's concept is class status dealt primarily with the ability of the individual to control his economic environment, but he modified this definition by considering the individual's reaction to such ability or lack of it. It is mean that an ability of a person in the society can influence their class social in a society depend on their ability and their influence to the society.

Social status can be seen from the way of person life, their personal preference, personal characteristics and their reputation. Beside that education also have big effects to social status of person in the society. . Moreover, social status an individual may hold fall into the categories of occupation, family, hobby among others.

2.1.4 Political power (Party)

Parties are associations that aim at securing "power within an organization for its leaders in order to attain ideal or material advantages for its active members" Hurst (2007:206). This form of power can be related to the way in which the State is organized in modern social systems (involving the ability to make laws, for example). If you can influence this process of law creation then you will be in a potentially powerful position. Thus, by your ability to influence a decision-making process you possess power, even though you may not directly exercise that power personally. Political parties are the organizational means to possess power through the mechanism of the State and they include not just

formally organized parties, but any group that is organized to influence the way in which power is exercised legitimately through the machinery of the State.

"Since parties aim at such goals as getting their programs developed or accepted and getting positions of influence within organizations, it is clear that they operate only within a rational order within which these goals are possible to attain and only when there is a struggle for power", Hurst (2007:206). According to Weber, the ability to possess power derives from the individual's ability to control various "social resources."

2.1.5 Social Activity

Social Activities is anything that brings members of a community together to interact like dancing, games and street parties. Social Activity : "Social activity is an event or pursuit that brings members of the community together." The definition of social is someone or something that enjoys being with others or has to do with people living or gathering in groups.

According to Karl Max (1818), social activities as a human activity that seeks to produce goods, or try something unique to pursue certain goals .Not all human actions can be considered as social action. Social's A festive gathering to foster introductions. They organized a social at the dance club to get people to know each other. A dance held to raise money for a couple to be married.

A. Gathering

Gathering is an occasion when people come together as a group. collecting of food that grows wild, such as berries, roots, and grains.

B. Dance (party)

A ball is a formal dance party. Social dance forms a large part of the evening; actual ballroom dancing may or may not occur. Party is a social gathering of invited guests, typically involving eating, drinking, and entertainment provided for the special guests in attendance. The party commonly attended by people from upper class and middle class.

2.2 Review of Previous Research

Analysis about sociological approach: The thesis by Wikasari (2002) with research entitled, “Biblical Values Conveyed through Anna’s and Levin’s Characters as Representation of Leo Tolstoy’s Belief on Leo Tolstoy’s Anna Karenina”. There are three problems formulated in this thesis. The first problem is to find the character development of Anna and Levin. The second problem is to find the biblical values conveyed through Anna and Levin character. The third problem is to find Tolstoy possible purpose of inserting biblical values in Anna Karenina through Anna and Levin.

The result of the analysis is the character development of two major characters, Anna and Levin. From the second problem, the biblical values from the two characters, that is love, fidelity, selfless, forgiving and faith. The last problem is answered by finding Tolstoy’s possible purposes in inserting biblical values conveyed through Anna and Levin’s character that is to remind reader not to follow Anna but live in harmony like Levin who is happy because of his fears to God.

The second reference is a thesis by Hariyanti on (2014) entitled Social Stratification Reflected at Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* Novel (1813): A Sociological Approach from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. Her study is about social stratification in English society in early 19th century reflected at Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* novel. The objectives of her study are to analyze novel based on its structural elements and to analyze the novel based on the sociological approach, by identifying the relation between the novel and the social background of the early 19th century in society of England based on sociological approach.

The research belongs to qualitative research. The sources of the data are both primary data source, which is *Pride and Prejudice* novel. Secondary data sources are other sources related to the analysis such as books of literary theory of sociological approach and virtual references. The method of data collection is documentation research. The technique of data analysis is descriptive analysis.

Based on the analysis, she draws some conclusions. Firstly, based on the structural analysis of the novel it can be concluded that in *Pride and Prejudice*, Jane Austen conveys a moral message that some people use marriage to lift up their social economic status. Secondly, based on the sociological analysis, it can be concluded that in *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen reflects the social realities of the English society including social, economic, political, science and technology, cultural and religious aspect at late eighteenth century and early 19th century.

The third reference is a thesis by Nugroho on (2014) entitled *The Racial Discrimination Reflected in Frances Patton Statham's Trails of Tears (1993): A Sociological Approach* from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. The major problem of his study is how the racial discrimination is reflected in the *Trail of Tears* novel. The objectives of his study are to analyse the novel based on its structural elements and to describe the racial discrimination in the novel based on the sociological analysis.

The object of his study is the *Trail of Tears* novel by Frances Patton Statham. In analysing the *Trail of Tears* novel, he uses qualitative method and sociological approach. The data source consists of primary data and secondary data sources. The primary data source is the *Trail of Tears* novel and the secondary data sources are the other sources related to the analysis such as books of literary theory, the author's biography and the other relevant information. The method of the data collection is library research. The technique of data analysis is descriptive analysis.

The outcome of his study is shown in the following conclusions. First, based on its structural analysis, Frances Patton Statham through this novel wants to show the racial discrimination of the whites towards American Indians. Second, based on the sociological analysis, the novel is closely related to the social phenomena of America in the late twentieth century, in which there are disparities between American Indians and the whites.

2.3 Theoretical Framework figure

Theoretical framework of this research is illustrated below.

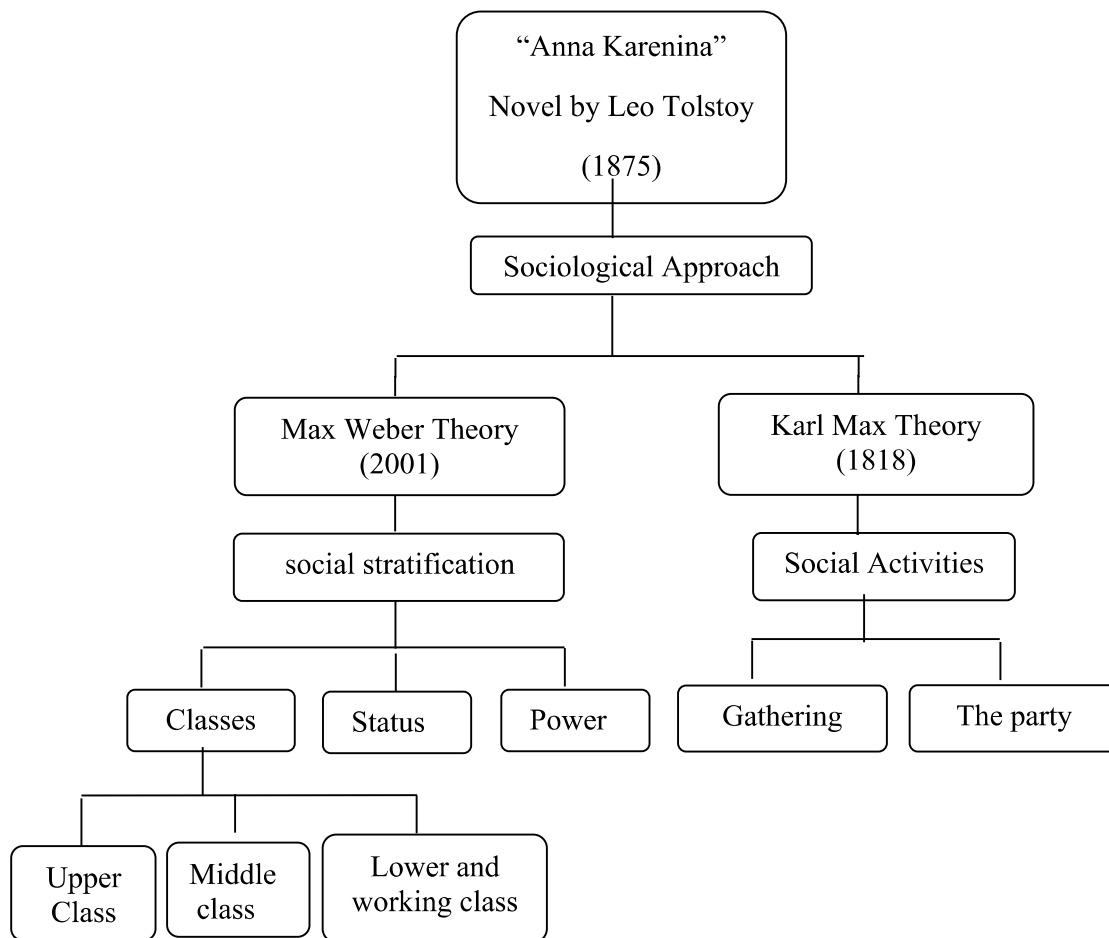


Figure 2.3. Theoretical Framework figure

Theoretical framework of this research begins with Anna Karenina novel that written by Leo Tolstoy. In this research the researcher uses two theories. The

first is sociological approach to analyze this novel. The researcher uses social stratification by Weber. According to Weber social stratification consist of three dimensions there are: class (upper class, middle class, and working class), status, and power. Social activities that are closely related to the social stratification. In this research social activities use the theory of karl max.

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter is intended to explain research design that will be used as a tool to analyze. Research design is a means for the grounding of the design of the research project including understandable statement of the research problem; procedures and technique to be used for assembling the information; the population to be deliberated; and also the methods to be applied in developing and analyzing the data Kothari, (2004: 31-32). This research is conducted by using qualitative method.

The method in this research is selected by considering its appropriateness with the research object. This research method is arranged based on the problem analyzed and the main purpose of the research. In this chapter, the researcher will discuss a research design, object of the research, method of collecting the data, method of analyzing the data and method of presenting research result.

3.1 Research Design

This chapter explains about the research methodology used to complete this research. The content of this chapter is referred to the procedures for the implementation of the research. In this chapter, the researcher explains the processes and the step to solve the problems mentioned in the formulation of the problem.

This research is qualitative research, the research methods include the techniques of the research since the beginning until the end of the research. There are the method of collecting data, the method of analyzing data, and the method of presenting research result exist in this research methodology.

3.2. Object of the Research

Object of the research is an attribute or character of people, objects or activities with certain varieties and set by the researcher to be analysed and concluded Sugiyono (2009:38). Object of the research in this research is the novel *Anna Karenina* by Leo Tolstoy which published on installments between 1875 and 1877.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

In this thesis, the writer uses documentation as the method of collecting data since the data found for this research is a document or precisely a literary work. Document study means the data are collected from writing works, pictures, and soon sugiyono, (2009:240). The activity collects the scientific data or information such as theories, methods, or approach from journals, and other document. In the other words, this method focuses on the interpretation of the written material based on the context Sugiarto, (2015:12). The data collected is primary data and secondary data. Lofland and Lofland (1984:47) in Moleong (2007:157) state that primary data is the main source of the data. The primary data of this research is

taken from the novel “Anna Karenina” by Leo Tolstoy which published on 1875 and 1877

1. Reading “Anna Karenina” novel repeatedly.
2. Understanding the content of the novel.
3. Finding out the data related to research problems.
4. Writing down the significance notes in the novel “Anna Karenina”.
5. Organizing data into several parts based on their classifications.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

There are two main steps related to the method of analyzing data; they are analyzing the intrinsic and extrinsic elements of the novel. In intrinsic element, the writer analyze about the element of fiction such as: plot, characteristic, theme point of view, setting, style and tone. In analyzing the intrinsic elements, the researcher reads the novel and determines the elements of fiction. In the intrinsic element, the writer uses the novel of Anna Karenina by Leo Tolstoy.

The second step is analyzing the extrinsic elements. The extrinsic element means that the researcher involves the other disciplines outside of literature which help to builds the story. In this research, the researcher applies the sociological approach by Max Weber’s theory. In the extrinsic element the writer use some sources such as books internet that related to the research.

The following is the process of data analysis chronologically:

1. Reading “*Anna Karenina*” novel repeatedly
2. Exploring and describing the data.

3. Concluding data analysis in order to answer the statement of the research problems.
4. Interpreting the data based on the sociological approach.
5. Make conclusion as the result of the analysis.

3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result

According to Creswell (2009:151) presenting the results are making an interpretation, and writing the research in a manner consistent with a survey or experimental study. Therefore, the result analysis of this research will be presented by using interpretation through the paragraph.