



**A MARXIAN ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL CLASS IN
STEPHENIE MEYER'S *THE HOST***

THESIS

Written by:

**TRI ASIH HANDAYANI
NIM 110110101070**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS
JEMBER UNIVERSITY
2015**



**A MARXIAN ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL CLASS IN
STEPHENIE MEYER'S *THE HOST***

THESIS

A thesis presented to the English Department,
Faculty of Letters, Jember University,
as one of the requirements to get the
award of Sarjana Sastra Degree
in English Studies

Written by:

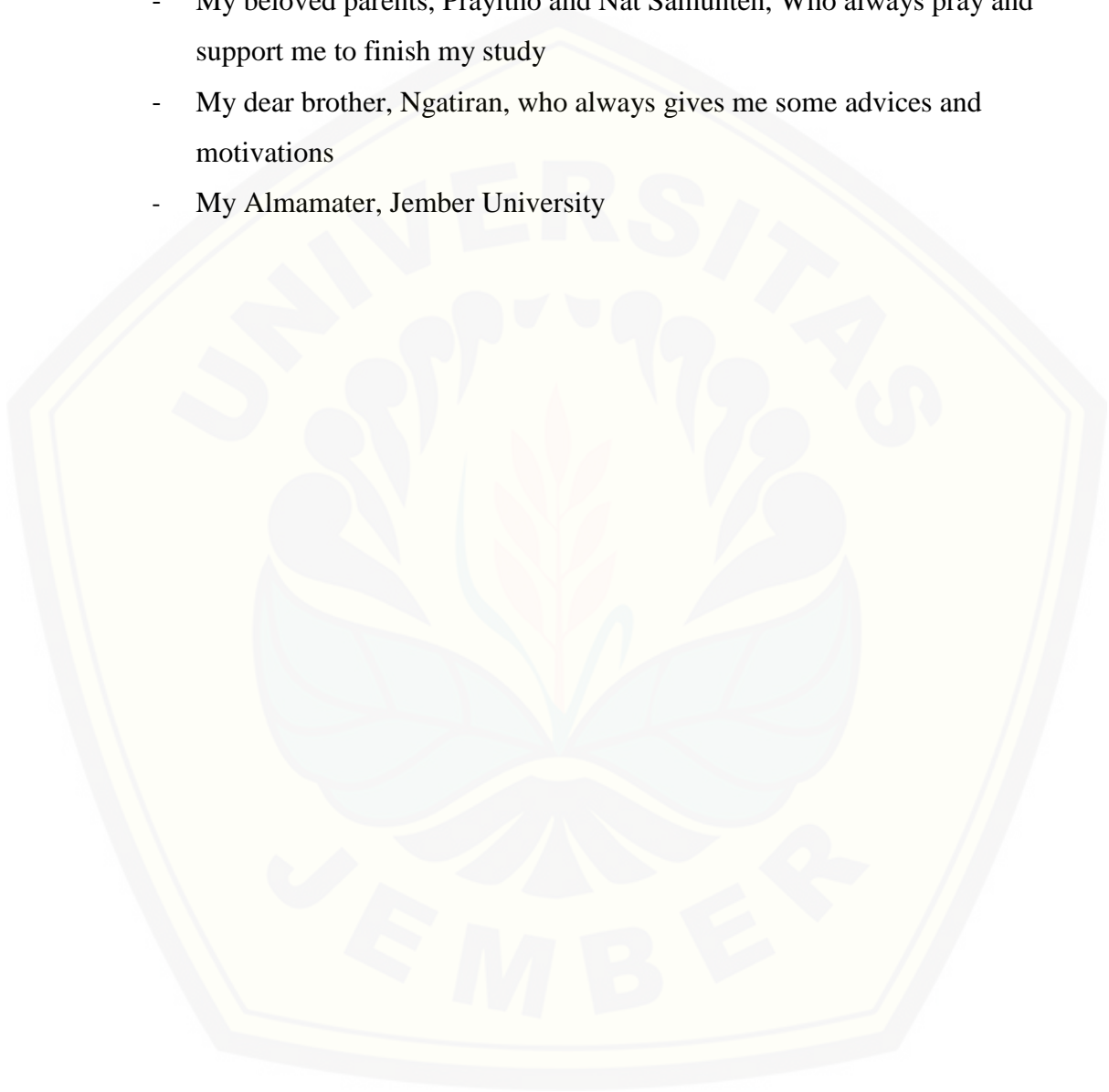
**TRI ASIH HANDAYANI
NIM 110110101070**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS
JEMBER UNIVERSITY
2015**

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

- My beloved parents, Prayitno and Nat Samunten, Who always pray and support me to finish my study
- My dear brother, Ngatiran, who always gives me some advices and motivations
- My Almamater, Jember University



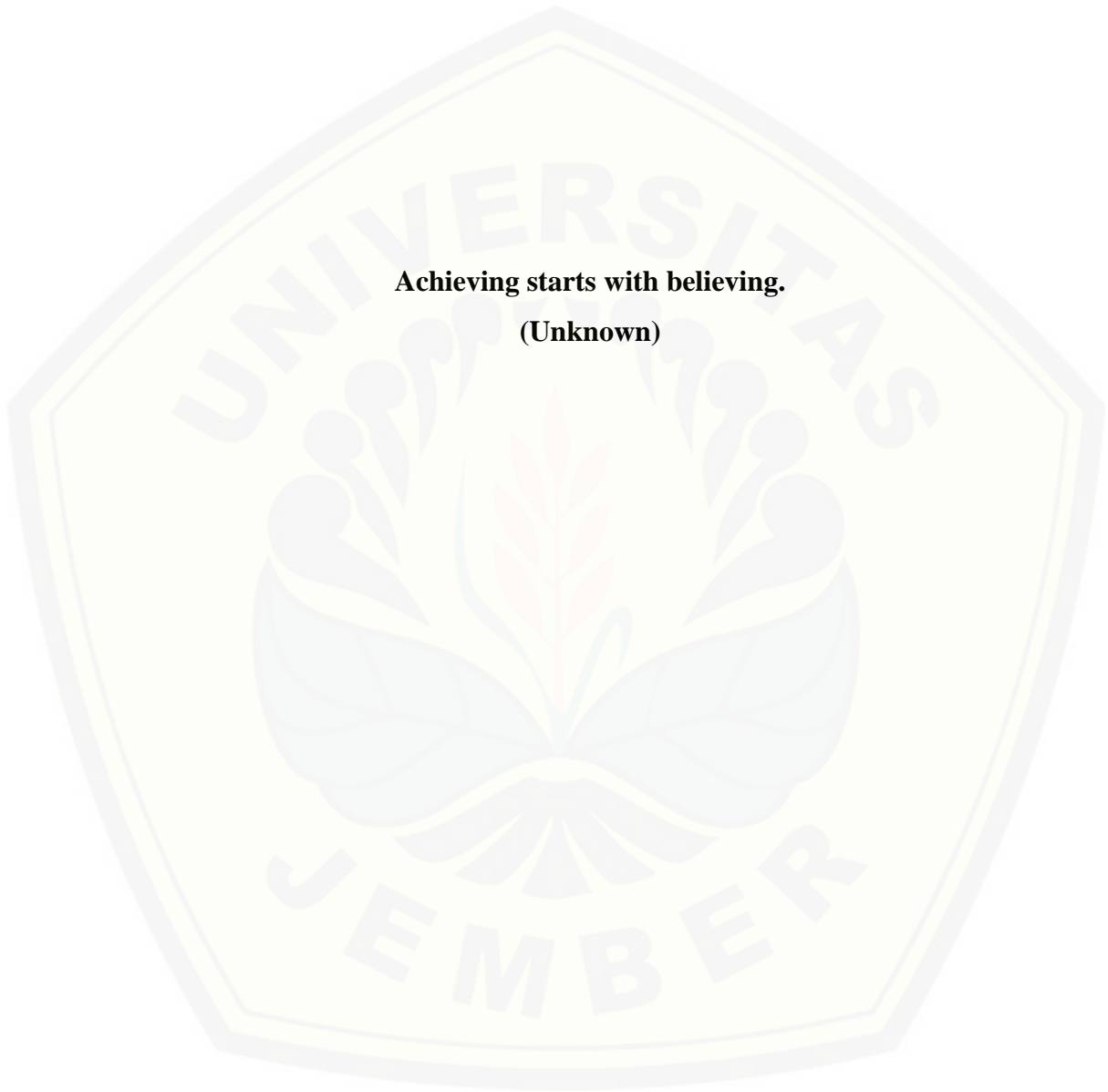
MOTO

Whatever our souls are made of, his and mine are the same.

(Emily Brontë)

Achieving starts with believing.

(Unknown)



DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled “A Marxian Analysis of Social Class in Stephenie Meyer’s *The Host*” is an original work, except the quotation. I certify that the analysis and research described in this thesis have never been submitted for any other degree or any publication. I certify to the best of my knowledge that all sources used and any help received in the preparation of this thesis have been acknowledged. I do make this statement truly, and there are no pressures from other people or groups

Jember, December 2015

The Writer

Tri Asih Handayani
NIM 110110101070

APPROVAL SHEET

This thesis entitled “A Marxian Analysis of Social Class in Stephenie Meyer’s *The Host*” has been examined in front of the board of examiners at Faculty of Letters, Jember University on:

day : Wednesday
date : December 23, 2015
place : Faculty of Letters, Jember University

Examination Committee

Chairman,

Secretary,

Dr. Ikwan Setiawan, S.S, M.A.
NIP. 197806262002121002

Drs. Imam Basuki, M.Hum.
NIP. 196309041989021001

The Members:

1. Prof. Dr. Sutarto, MA. (.....)
NIP. 194909211975031001
2. Dra. Eko Suwargono, M.Hum (.....)
NIP. 196511061993031001

Approved by,
The Dean of Faculty of Letters
Jember University

Dr. Hairus Salikin, M. Ed.
NIP 196310151989021001

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, I would like to thank Allah SWT, the Lord of the universe and the Almighty for the mercy and blessing so I am able to finish my study and this thesis well. This thesis is regarded as a scientific report and intended to be the final compulsory report of English Study as well as the requirement of achieving Sarjana Sastra Degree in the Faculty of Letters at Jember University. Thus, I also wish to express my deepest gratitude to all people who help me in writing the thesis. Thus, I would love to say thanks to:

1. Dr. Hairus Salikin, M. Ed., the Dean of Faculty of Letters, Jember University.
2. Dra. Supiastutik, M.Pd., the Head of English Department.
3. Dr. Ikwan Setiawan, S.S., M.A., my first advisor and Drs. Imam Basuki, M.Hum., my second advisor, who guide me and spend much of their time for guiding, correcting, helping and advising my thesis patiently.
4. All the lecturers of the English Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University who have taught me.
5. All of the staffs of Faculty of Letters of Jember University.
6. All of my 2011 classmates who have supported, shared and helped me to finish this thesis
7. Those, who I can not mention one by one.

At last, this thesis is not a perfect. So, criticism and suggestions are welcome.

Jember, December 2015

Tri Asih Handayani

SUMMARY

A Marxian Analysis of Social Class in Stephenie Meyer's *The Host*; Tri Asih Handayani; 110110101070; 2015; English Department, Faculty of Letters; Jember University; 48 pages.

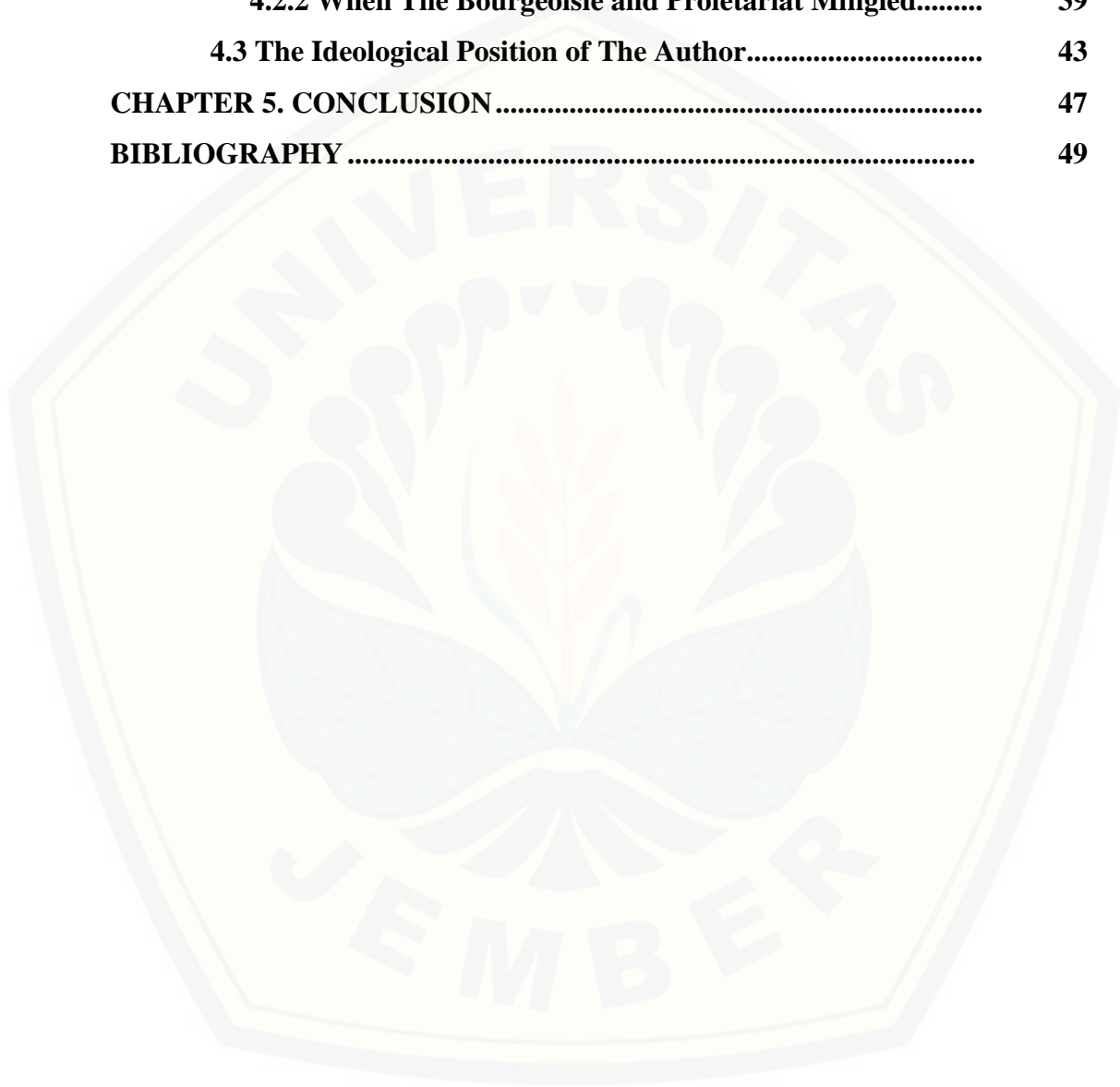
This study analyzes Stephenie Meyer's novel entitled *The Host* by using Marxist theory which is proposed by Terry Eagleton about the ideology of dominant class as the ruling class. The primary data of this study are *The Host* by Stephenie Meyer, any narrative descriptions and dialogues related to the research question. They are analyzed from the specific cases to general conclusion. Meanwhile, this study also uses the sociological approach to strengthen the idea of the researcher. By relating characters in *The Host* with the characters of capitalist society, the result of this study shows that the humans are as proletariat and the aliens are as the bourgeoisie. The life of aliens is described in good way while humans' life is not. Indirectly, it shows the interest of high class to defend their wealth and decrease the conflict of class struggle. It explains that ideological position of the author is in high class side. The discourse about the authority of the high class which is above the other class is described through *The Host* story.

Key words : social class, dominant class, ideology, marxism, sociology of literature

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Pages
TITLE	i
DEDICATION.....	ii
MOTTO	iii
DECLARATION.....	iv
APPROVAL SHEET.....	v
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	vi
SUMMARY	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Rationale	1
1.2 Research Topic.....	4
1.3 Research Problem	4
1.4 Research Question	5
1.5 The Goal of The Study	5
CHAPTER 2. LITERATURE REVIEW	6
2.1 Previous Research Related to the Chosen Topic	6
2.2 Marxist Criticism.....	7
2.3 Sociology of Literature	11
CHAPTER 3. METHODE OF THE RESEARCH.....	14
3.1 Types of Research.....	14
3.2 Data Collection.....	14
3.3 Data Processing.....	15
3.4 Data Analysis	15
CHAPTER 4. A MARXIAN ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL CLASS IN	
STEPHENIE MEYER’S <i>THE HOST</i>	17
4.1 Bourgeois and Proletariat.....	17
4.1.1 Alien and Human as Bourgeois and Proletariat.....	17
4.1.2 Exploitation of Human	29

4.1.3 Class Struggle	31
4.2 The Point of View of High Class and The Negotiation of Their Existence to The Lower Class	33
4.2.1 The Higher Class Gets Special Treatment.....	33
4.2.2 When The Bourgeoisie and Proletariat Mingled.....	39
4.3 The Ideological Position of The Author.....	43
CHAPTER 5. CONCLUSION	47
BIBLIOGRAPHY	49



CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses about the background as an overview of the whole thesis. It provides a clear description to the readers about the topic discussion. The topic is the idea of social class in Stephenie Meyer's *The Host*. Then there will be detail explanation in sub chapters such as rationale, research topic, research problem, research question, and the goals of the study.

1.1 The Rationale

The Host is one of Stephenie Meyer's novels. Stephenie Meyer is an American author who becomes popular with her *Twilight*. She was graduated from Brigham Young University. She has strange characteristics in almost of her works like a vampire and an alien. She usually breaks the rule of tradition by showing the opposite characteristics. For example in *Twilight*, she describes that the vampire is good, handsome and has normal life like a human. It is different from the characteristics of a vampire that people have known for a number of years. Then she did it again in *The Host* story, the characteristics of an alien is not like the alien as we have known. An alien that has strange face and body does not appear in the work. All of the thoughts, ideas, economic and historical describe some perspectives relate with the class position of the author. To investigate her work, the Writer uses the sociology of the literature. It includes the base economy and the ideology of the author. The biography of the author is as the main information source to find the author's ideology. Author's knowledge and experience in capitalist country and her position as the high class influence her works. Her works are her expression about the life around her. As the part of the social life who connects with the society, the author is always related with her area. So the literary works never go far from the social life.

The Host tells about the invasion of aliens to the Earth. They shift the humans as the owner of the Earth by inserting the soul of an alien to the human body. The aliens claim that Earth becomes more beautiful and peace after their invasion. On the other hand, humans are suffering. Some of them run away and live in hidden places. Then they make a seditious community. Some of the human souls who still exist in their body try to refuse the alien souls by poisoning with feelings that aliens do not have. The cold war is happened. Wanderer is the name of alien soul who lives in human body of Melanie. She tries to take the information by using Melanie's memories to lead the Seeker, an alien that works for finding another humans. The rest of humans hide in the desert include the brother and boyfriend of Melanie. They are looked for by the seeker but Melanie tricks Wanderer by the memories that lead them both to human community in a hidden cave. Then Wanderer joins the community even she is not the part of the community. She gets different treatment by the members and the leader of the community. The treatments are good and bad treatment.

Relating to Marxist criticism, the life of human and alien can be considered as social class. Based on the ownership of the system of production in capitalist society, the social class is divided into high (bourgeois) and lower class (proletariat). Bourgeois are the owner of the system of production. Frederick Engels described the bourgeoisie in footnote of *Manifesto of the Communist Party* as follows:

“By bourgeoisie is meant the class of modern capitalists, owners of the means of social production and employers of wage labour.”
(Marx and Engels, 1848:15)

The alien community is as metaphor of the high class. Aliens govern, dominate and get all access of the world. They do exploitation and make the world be better. On the other hand, the proletariat is supposed as poor of education, poor of beauty and poor of behavior that has close relation with criminality, inhumanity, and violence. So, by relating the story with Marxism, the description of human community in this case is the representation of proletariat or working class who gets limited access in the world, even his body. The body of

human is inserted by alien soul. It is just like a lower class who are arranged by system of high class. The working class mean the servant of the bourgeoisie by selling their labour power to the owner of the system of production. As on footnote of *Manifesto of the Communist Party*, Frederich Engels stated:

“By the proletariat is understood the class of modern wage-earning workers, who, not having their own means of production are forced, to be able to live, to sell their labor force”. (Marx and Engels,1848:15)

Marx divides the economic structure into two. They are the superstructure and the base or infrastructure. The superstructure is the ideology that is caused by social economic structure of the society. The high class control and spread their ideology easily because most of the them dominate many sectors. It is not only happened in individual life but also in a community even in a country, for example the relationship between a boss and a laborer. Eventhough the boss is smaller and weaker than the laborer physically, the laborer will obey because he has not ‘the power of capital’ that makes his level become lower than the boss. Another example is USA. It becomes the police of world that control other countries. The countries will follow all of the rules are made by USA automatically because it also has ‘the power of capital’ like the boss. It makes USA called as super power country. It shows that capital has dominated almost all aspects of life. In the contrary, the superstructure is the whole social, political system, education, ideology and the other system of the class (Williams, 1977:75)

One of the function of literary works is as reflection of real social life. But it does not explain or tell the story as reality. It just represents the same conditions but not exactly the real condition. It is because the main point of literature is fiction. It just retells the condition using fiction plot, setting and characters that make the readers feel what exactly happened and the author felt. According to Marx, the literary work is a part of social institution which has the same level with politic, religion, science and education. It develops together with the development of social condition in society. The ideology also means as false consciousness. It appears in the form of feeling, value or perception of the social dominance. The domination in social life is not held by individual but the group or social classes.

The members of social groups are determined by the objective situation, origin, and education. The people are made to believe with something that seems natural but there is another thing behind it. The high class as the dominant group because they are the owner of the system of production. They try to negotiate their existence to the lower class by using natural way such as the representation in *The Host*. In this century, literary works still use the theme of humanity. It shows that the problem of humanity still becomes the top of real social life. Thus, this research is determined to have A Marxian Analysis of Social Class in Stephenie Meyer's *The Host*.

1.2 Research topic

As the explanation in the rationale above, the research topic of this study is about social class, particularly the high class (bourgeois) in spreading their ideology based on Marxist Criticism. It includes the sociology of literature that is influenced by the ideology of author when she wrote the novel. As the part of the social life, the society around her will influence her idea. The description of main character and the conflict of plot in the story show the interest of bourgeois.

1.3 Research Problem

Statement of the problems is very important as it guides the researcher in analyzing the data. The problems raise when the story describes the characters. The main character is Wanderer, the soul of alien, who joins with human community. Then it shows how she is treated as another member of the community. Using Marxist Criticism proposed by Terry Eagleton this analysis wants to explore the point of view of the high class and the hidden message behind the story of the novel by relating to the ideology and social class position of the author.

1.4 Research Question

Based on research problem, the questions are representative of it above try to investigate the social class and the author's ideology in the novel. In this study there are three questions that would like to answer the problem. They can be stated as follow:

1. How does the novel describe the social class in the novel related to Marxism indirectly?
2. How does the novel show the point of view of high class and the negotiation of their existence to the lower class?
3. What is the idea of high class that wants to be spreaded to the society through the novel?

1.5 The Goals of The Study

This study is written to get an understanding about the social class that is represented in literary works and in the ideology of the author through the novel. There are three goals of this study. First is to know how social class represented in Stephenie Meyer's *The Host* by relating it to Marxism. Second is to know how the novel shows the point of view of high class and the negotiation of their existence to the lower class. Third is to know the hidden message that is spreaded by high class through the novel by using parable of the story.

CHAPTER 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter presents previous researches and the theoretical framework briefly. The previous researches are important because they prove that this thesis is original and never analyzed by anyone before. It includes three previous researches taken from some theses relate to the theory. Then theoretical frameworks give a clear definition on how the theories are applied. It is crucial for critical discussion in the fourth chapter. This thesis uses Marxist theory proposed by Terry Eagleton and sociology of literature as supporting theory.

2.1 Previous Research Related to the Chosen Topic

The first previous research is the thesis which is written by Dita Purwitasari entitled “Social Disparity and Class Struggle against Dictatorship in Suzanne Collins’ *Mockingjay*”. The research is submitted to the Faculty of Letters in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of bachelor in the English Department, Jember University, March 2015. In the thesis, she wrote about social class, political problem and ideological position in the novel by using Marxist Criticism theory of Raymond William .

The second is a thesis of Isnani Rahayu entitled ‘The Issue of Social Class in Chima Achebe’s *Thing Fall Apart*’ (2014). The thesis explains the issue of social construction, class conflict, class distinction and depiction of the struggles for power based on historical context which is represented in Achebe’s *Thing Fall Apart* by using Marxist perspective proposed by Georg Lukacs, theory about the concept of realism. The thesis is submitted to Jember University to fulfill the requirements for award of Sarjana Sastra degree in English Department, Faculty of Letters.

The third is a thesis which is written by Silviana Selyandita entitled ‘Anti-Capitalism Through the Adoption of socialist Ideology Seen in John Steinbeck’s

The Grapes of Wrath'. The thesis is submitted to English Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University, May 2014, in partial to fulfillment the requirements for bachelor degree. The thesis describes how the bourgeoisie and proletariat Class in California are portrayed as two contradicted class in social system because of economic system called capitalism and how the novel reflects the conflict of bourgeois and proletariat in California as the matter of class struggle. The thesis is used Marxist Criticism that can be categorized as Social Realism and the sociology of literature to connect it with the social life in California.

These three researches are related to the study that explain about the social class and the representation of the dominant class in regulating of the social life. They contribute many information of the cases which the writer needs to be investigated deeply.

2.2 Marxist Criticism

Marxist criticism is based on Karl Marx's theory which explains the development in society as the result of opposition between the social classes. It focuses on the unfair condition in capitalist society, the life of bourgeois and proletariat. The aim of it is to oppose the hegemony of the bourgeoisie to the proletariat. Hegemony of the bourgeoisie itself is as a sign that idea of bourgeois is spreaded and became the idea of all people in the society. It does not only show the domination of the bourgeoisie but also as an agreement and forcefulness. It makes that everything of the bourgeoisie do is as the ideal. The bourgeoisie exploit the proletariat for their own interest. This condition raises the class struggle. Selden stated in his book *A Reader's Guide to Contemporary Literary Theory* that:

“Marx described the view in terms of architectural metaphor: the superstructure (ideology, politics) and rest upon the base (socio-economic relations). To say ‘rests upon’ is not quite the same as saying ‘is caused by’. Marx was arguing that what we call ‘culture’ is not an independent reality but is inseparable from the historical conditions in which human beings create their material lives; the relations of dominance and subordination (exploitation)

which govern the social and economic order of a particular phase of human history will in some sense 'determine' (not 'cause') the whole cultural life of the society." (Selden, 2005:83)

Marxist criticism describes that art is produced and received in current contexts of the two basic concepts (base structure and superstructure). The main subject of change in society is not an individual but the social classes. The social classes make the distance between bourgeoisie and proletariat become too far. Lenin in *The Great Initiative* said that:

"Classes are large groups of people which differ from each other by the position they hold in a given historical system of social production, by their relation to means of production for the greater part safeguarded and laid down by law, their role in the social organization of labour and thus by their methods of acquiring and the size of their share of social wealth at their disposal. Classes are such groups of people of which one can appropriate the work of the other, because it holds a different place in a given system of social economy" (Lenin, 1946:5)

According to Marxist there are two main classes, they are the bourgeoisie who own the means of production, and the proletariat (or 'working class') who must sell their labour power. These class stratification based on economy conditions that influence the authority of one class to other and the ownership of system of production. The bourgeoisie are the owners of lands, stocks, bonds and other assets. Proletariat are the workers because owners (capitalists) pay wages to workers. The upper class as the dominant have authority to govern the social life and the lower class are controlled by them. The relationship between these two classes are the relation of exploitation. In capitalist society, the working class and the high class are needed each other. The working class need the job from the bourgeoisie. Then the bourgeoisie need the labour power of working class. But this condition is not stable because the owner of the means of production can sell or rent their manufacturer. So they do not need the labour power. In contrast, the working class do not get salary without the job from the capitalist. The working class is weaker than the bourgeoisie.

This contradiction of the social system can be done only by the way of revolution. In this criticism of the literary works explains that the author tries to

commit her work to the interest of the bourgeoisie. Indirectly, the bourgeoisie can spread any of their ideas by forcing the proletariat using their power as high class people. The ideology of the dominant class is spreaded through scientific knowledge and cultural products including scientific books, magazines, films, literary works and etc. Now days, the people see that ideology always has the relationship with the political power. Even it is not always true. The aim of Marxism is there is no social classes and discrimination in society. In literary works, the conflict that happened in real life is brought to fiction by the author. It is because the author is someone who has the school of current class, gender and racial identity so her works may defined as what her level in society or how she sees the society according her perspective. As Selden described in his book *A Reader's Guide to Contemporary Literary Theory* about conflict social:

“The conflict of social classes establishes the ground upon which ideological conflict arise. Literature and art belong to the ideological sphere, but posses a relationship to ideology which is even less direct than is found in the case of religious, legal, and philosophical systems.” (Selden, 1983: 24)

Literary criticism identifies, analyzes, and clarifies the literature. The aim is to appreciate that the literary works succeed or not in bringing its idea to the readers. In line with Marxist criticism and ideology in literary works Terry Eagleton, is a prominent British literary theorist, critic and public intellectual, stated in the book *Marxism and Literary Criticism*:

“From this economic base, in every period, emerges a ‘superstructure’—certain forms of law and politics, a certain kind of state, whose essential function is to legitimate the power of the social class which owns the means of economic production. But the superstructure contains more than this: it also consists o certain ‘definite forms of social consciousness’ (political, religious, ethical, aesthetic and so on), which is what Marxism designates as *ideology*. The function of ideology, also, is to legitimate the power of the ruling class in society; in the last analysis, the dominant ideas of a society are the ideas of its ruling class.” (Eagleton, 2006: 3)

He believes that the ideology in literary works is brought accidently by the superstructure that becomes the holder of socio-economy to negotiate their

position. The ideology becomes an element of social perception that one social class has power over to the others. It is ordered as natural as possible or not seen at all by the members of the society. According to Marxism, people must not believe easily in everything that the governance or the ruler said. Because sometimes it is just the interest of the high class behind the name of justice. According to him, social life always has a relationship with politics. It always connects with particular ideology that is spreaded by particular power such as government. As he stated in in *Marxism and Literary Criticism* that the function of ideology is also to legitimate the power of the ruling class in society, the dominant ideas of a society are the ideas of its ruling class (Eagleton, 2006:3).

The condition of politics and economic can influence the social life. it is the reason why the class social is arisen. Eagleton also divides the social structure into two; the superstructure and the infrastructure. Literature is the part of superstructure which can control the human thought. It can cause serious damage to the authority of the government. So the government takes and makes it to arrange the people follow what the state want. Based on history, it always serves the interest of particular party, especially in capitalist country. The writer is an agent to spreads the ideology of particular interest through her work as Eagleton wrote in *Marxism and Literary Criticism* that:

Writers are not just transposers of trans-individual mental structures, they are also workers hired by publishing houses to produce commodities which will sell. 'A writer', Marx comments in *Theories of Surplus Value*, 'is a worker not in so far as he produces ideas, but in so far as he enriches the publisher, in so far as he is working for a wage.' (Eagleton, 1976:28)

The aim of Marxism is to decrease the differentiation in social life. It focuses on the criticizing of capitalism. There is no social classes in society and other exploitation for the interest of bourgeois. The bourgeoisie collect their wealth by forcing the power of working class. The working class work for many hours but the profit is taken by the bourgeoisie. This problem is as the effect of the domination of the bourgeoisie. To save the proletariat from the exploitation of the bourgeoisie, Marx said that the capitalism must be changed by socialism.

According to Marxism, the capitalism concept makes human becomes individualist. It is not in line with the character of human itself that is as social creature. If the capitalism still exist, the proletariat will do struggle that called revolution.

The success of the writer is not only based on her skill but also in how she takes herself in society and history. As the creator of the story, her idea will be seen in her work. It seems that the works lead to how she sees the society around her through her ideology. Moreover, literature is not just awareness or opinion, it is also business. The author is the working class who sells her works to the publisher. That shows that literature relates with economic and culture in society because it is concerned with classes in society.

2.3 Sociology of Literature

Marxist literary criticism is associated to sociological approach to literature. It covers and influences the economy, social and political sphere around the world. Sociology of literature is a study of society in literary works. It can be comclude a scientific study about society like humanity, religion, politic, and some others. It explains the relationship between human societies and all phenomena such as structure of societies and process of social influence. The object is the literature that relates to social condition of real life. Real social life includes human relationship, social communication, social conflict, social movement, social disparities, social discrimination, social culture, jobless, population problem, social crime and many more. It does not mean that literature as exactly same with the social real life condition. It just mimes by using its own way to explore society. Swingewood stated in his book *The Sociology of Literature* that the literature is adapted by the author from his society. It connects with his family, politics and State. It also includes his role in the family until the conflicts and tensions between groups and social class (1972: 12)

The relationship between society and literary works can be drawn as a cycle. First the society gives the idea to the author based on its phenomenon. The

weather, history, geography, nation character, freedom, economy and the culture as a part of society influence the style of the literary in current region. Then the ideas is described by author with her imagination in a fiction story. The story is not exactly fiction and also not exactly reality. It is like a reality in fiction or fiction but real. Finally the readers, as the consumer, can interpret the literary phenomenon by using her experience and knowledge. Then the literary works give contributions as their function in society : aesthetics, education and politics. Society can learn from the idea of them and then apply it in social life to get better life and for surviving social life. The cycle is benefit for each other so the relationship of literature and social life is they influence for each other. Wellek and Warren said that :

“Literature is a social institution, using as its medium language, a social creation. Such traditional literary devices as symbolism and meter are social in their very nature . They are conventions and norms which could have arisen only in society.” (Eagleton, 1948: 89).

Literature is as a social document of the delineation at the time when it is made. The main point of the sociology of literature is the literature itself. As the imitation of real life literary works imitate it by using fiction character, setting and plot. Literature is the representation of author’s view and experience in her social life. The author is influenced by the society around her and she has the relationship with it. So it never comes from blank space of society. It is also influenced by ideology of author about the real life. Terry Eagleton stated:

“Literature, in the meaning of the word we have inherited, *is* an ideology. It mate relations to questions of social power” (Eagleton, 1983:20).

The author as the part of society has a current ideology that sometimes she brings and spreads it in society. As the creator, she wants to express what she wants to say in the story. So the literature itself has had ideology, at least the ideology of the author. Her level of class also influences the ideology and how she see other ideology. The ideology means a representation of the imaginary relationship of individuals to their real conditions of existence. As the maker of

production of literary works she can make the readers follow and deal with his idea. However, the readers are aware that the work is not reality but they can interpret what the author want to say or how the author perspective about society by her works. In reality, it does not mean that the author always writes down the story for propaganda of current ideology. The interpretation is the right of the readers as an individual or groups. It is separated from the authority of the writer. The ideology itself does not always has purpose to press the other groups but to show how the dominant institution takes place as the ruler of the society.

In this case, Stephenie Meyer is an American writer. She describes alien community has the authority of the world while human community lives in suffering condition. According to Marxism, the first concept of the all the changing of the society is caused by the economic structure itself. Based on her life experience in superpower country and relates to the Marxist criticism, it could be supposed that alien community is high class then the human community is lower class. So the Terry Eagleton's theory of literature and ideology could be used to analyze her work entitled *The Host*.

CHAPTER 3. METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

This chapter presents the research method that used to analyze the topic of the study. Research methodology is applied as a guiding to develop and get the objective result of the research. These sub chapters deal with the procedure of the research. It includes the type of research, data collection, data processing and data analysis.

3.1 Types of Research

The type of research is qualitative which focuses on collecting data and analyzing information in description (text) as many forms, chiefly non-numeric, as possible then the conclusion can be drawn. It tends to focus on exploring, in as much detail as possible, smaller members of instances example which are seem as being interesting or illuminating (Blaxter.et.al 2006:64). It is used to describe and explore information deeply by taking some informations on the primary and secondary data. This kind of research gives several advantages in making conceptual analysis, clear interpretation, and appropriate perspectives.

3.2 Data collection

All the data which are taken are in the form of sentences or words in several books, articles and many materials from internet which are relevant with the problems discuss. As Blaxter stated:

“Documentary analysis proceeds by abstracting from each document those elements which we consider to be important or relevant, and by grouping together these findings, or setting them alongside others which we believe to be related. What you see or read in documents will be a product of your viewpoint, disciplines or focus.” (Blaxter, 2006:208)

Data collection of this research are some statements, narrations and words refer to the particular topic in the novel titled *The Host* as the source data. While three previous researches and some books which relate to Marxist criticism, social class and topic of the research to strengthen the idea of the researcher. Then the internet sources are also employed by browsing to support the theory such as eBooks. The advantages of using this methods are the researcher collects theory by the experts and develop the object of observation more easily.

3.3 Data Processing

Source data is taken from *The Host* novel written by Stephenie Meyer. It includes the sentences of the novel as the quotes for proof. Then the source data relates to the Marxist criticism and previous research. In processing data, the researcher follows the following steps:

1. Reading the novel entitled *The Host*. It is important to read the story to get the understanding of the interest and finding the problem.
2. Taking the sentences from the source data. It is used to take some important quotes relate to the topic.
3. Analyzing and relating the statement of primary data with the Marxism. It is interesting to make classification, verification and discussion of materials relate to problem.
4. Drawing the conclusion. It is important for the compact and easier understanding about the research.

3.4 Data analysis

The method that is used in this study is inductive method. It analyzes from the specific cases to general conclusion. Data analysis has a purpose to find the relationship among the data, primary data and secondary data. As Faruk stated:

“Data analysis is a way or technique which is the expansion of the human’s thought, because its function is not to collect data, but to find the relationship between data that will never be showed by the data itself“ (Faruk, 2012: 25).

Using Marxist point of view, this research analyzes the ideology of bourgeois as the dominant class in social condition through Stephenie Meyer's *The Host*. It traces how the dominant class try to spread their ideology in society without force.

