



**ANALYZING HEGEMONY: FACTION SYSTEM IN VERONICA  
ROTH'S *DIVERGENT***

**A THESIS**

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for  
The Strata-1 Degree Majoring Literature in English Department  
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**Submitted by:**

**ELMIRA PRIMANANDA**

**NIM: 13020111140122**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY  
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## **PRONOUNCEMENT**

The writer honestly confirms that she compiles this thesis by herself without taking any results from other researchers in S-1, S-2, S-3, and in diploma degree of any university. The writer ascertains that she does not quote any material from other publications or someone's paper except from the reference mentioned.

Semarang, 13<sup>th</sup> September 2015

Elmira Primananda

## MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“Shine. If the world gets you down don’t be afraid to wrestle it.

Shine. You have your whole life ahead of you.

Come make a mess of it” – **Birdy**

“It’s no world for any old man any longer, and that means that I’m not one bit scared of you, my boyos, because I’m too drunk to feel the pain if you hit me, and if you kill me I’ll be glad to be dead” – **Anthony Burgess, A Clockwork Orange. (Part 1 Chapter 2 Pg. 21).**

*This paper is dedicated to  
my beloved dad and mom,  
thank you for the endless love and care which  
put me to come this far..  
“This is for you guys”*

## **APPROVAL**

Approved by,

Thesis Advisor

IM. Hendrarti, M.A., Ph.D.

NIP. 195307281980122001

## VALIDATION

Approved by

Strata 1 Thesis Examination Committee

Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University

On October, 9<sup>th</sup> 2015

Chair Person

Eta Farmacelia N., S.S., M.Hum., M.A.

NIP. 197205292003122001

First Member

Second Member

Dra R. AJ. Atrinawati, M.Hum.

NIP. 196101011990012001

Hadiyanto, S.S., M.A., M.A.

NIP. 197407252008011013

Third Member

Mytha Candria, S.S., M.A., M.A.

NIP. 197701182009122001

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Finally, the writer expects that this thesis will be useful to the reader who wishes to learn something about hegemony especially in the case of the practice in the society.

Semarang, 13<sup>th</sup> September 2015

Elmira Primananda

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## Abstract

This thesis entitled *Analyzing Hegemony: Factions System in Veronica Roth's Divergent* has purpose to analyze the concept of hegemony by Antonio Gramsci and the formula of science fiction in Faction System that happens in a novel entitled *Divergent* by Veronica Roth. The method that is used in this research is contextual method by analyzing the intrinsic and extrinsic elements of the story through the library research. The analysis of intrinsic elements is used to analyze the formula of science fiction, while the analysis of extrinsic elements is used to apply the concept of hegemony by Antonio Gramsci. The Faction System is a kind of system that controls the life of people in the story. To create peace, the people are divided into five categories that include five kinds of virtues; they are selflessness, honest, peaceful, intelligent, and fearless. The result of this thesis shows that the author of the novel reveals the two anomalies or the mysteries of the story into linear order. This thesis also concludes that the effect of hegemony that is done by the dominant group in the story causes people to live with the stereotype. The stereotype that is found in each category of people in the Faction System causes the people to war. It can be concluded that the Faction System cannot bring peace to society, because there is still discrepancy that creates opposition between people in the story.

**Keywords:** Hegemony, contextual method, formula of science fiction, Antonio Gramsci, stereotype.

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

Literature is the imitation of life. Through reading literary works, readers can learn about the condition of a society in a particular time. As De Bonald said in Wellek and Warren in *Theory of Literature* that “literature is an expression of society” (Wellek and Warren, 1956: 95); It means that literature may reflect a situation or condition such as politics, economics, and social life of some people in some certain period of time. By reading literature, the readers may learn and then probably imitate the norms such as the way people dress, act or socialize in real life.

Literature may give influence on the ways people think or believe into something. For example, in science fiction, the author will enchantingly create the plot where the setting of place has higher technology and the time is usually happening in the future. The story, however, should be able to draw the attention of the readers. Thus, when reading science fiction, the readers can imagine about living in the future, and probably believe that the world the author created is somewhat real and might be happening someday.

*Divergent* is a science fiction written by Veronica Roth. It is a fiction which tells about the futuristic society in Chicago. *Divergent* is about the story of divided society into five categories according to their priority of choices in life

called factions, they are “Abnegation” for selflessness, “Candor” for honesty, “Erudite” for knowledge, “Amity” for peacefulness or compassion, and “Dauntless” for bravery. The system of dividing society into five factions in the novel is called the “Faction System”. The society believes that the “Faction System” has purposed to protect people from the disarray of the world.

In *Divergent*, there is some kind of domination between two factions over other five factions which are “Abnegation” and “Erudite”. “Abnegation” has their domination in government, while “Erudite” has their knowledge and intelligent to make a development on the “Faction System”. This kind of domination is known as hegemony; According to *the Routledge Dictionary of Literary Terms* stated about the definition of hegemony, “it has come to mean power exercised by creating the belief in the majority of people in a society that power is the prerogative of a group or class as a ‘natural’ or otherwise justified right” (Childs and Fowler, 1973: 102).

The interest toward the concept of hegemony that is applied in science fiction, the writer wants to give much attention to further analyze the formula of science fiction and the concept of hegemony in *Divergent*. Although the *Divergent* novel is still considered new since its first published in 2011, and there are a lot of reviews in both novel and its movie adaptation based on novel, yet there has not been found any research or in-depth analysis on the concept of hegemony in *Divergent*. Therefore, for that reason, the writer wants to present the analysis of hegemony that occurs in “Faction System” in *Divergent* through a

study entitled “Analyzing Hegemony: Faction System in Veronica Roth’s *Divergent*”.

## **1.2 Scope of the Study**

Based on the background above, there are many things that can be studied in *Divergent*. Since the limitation of space and time, the writer needs to limit the discussion. Therefore, the writer will only discuss about the formula of science fiction in *Divergent* which includes the explanation of “anomaly”, “linear retrospective”, and the hero or heroine. Meanwhile, the explanation of the concept of hegemony includes the definition of hegemony, the process of hegemony, the dominant group, and three levels of hegemony.

## **1.3 Research Problems**

The followings are the problems that will be discussed in this thesis:

1. How is the formula of science fiction applied in *Divergent*?
2. How is the application of the concept of hegemony in *Divergent*?
3. What is the effect of hegemony in the story of *Divergent*?

## **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

The followings are the specific purpose of the study:

1. to explain how the formula of science fiction is applied in Veronica Roth’s *Divergent*
2. to discover how the application of the concept of hegemony in Veronica Roth’s *Divergent*
3. to find the effect of hegemony in Veronica Roth’s *Divergent*

The general purpose of this study, however, is to improve the writer knowledge on the concept of hegemony.

### **1.5 Method of the Study**

The method that the writer used in this study is contextual method; according to Hull, contextual learning “occurs only when students process new information or knowledge in such a way that it makes sense to them in their frame of reference (their own inner world of memory, experience, and response)” (Hull, 1993: 41).

In using contextual method, the writer needs to analyze both intrinsic and extrinsic elements of the novel. According to the book entitled *Doing English: A Guide for Literature Students*,

Intrinsic ways of reading concentrate on *words on the page*. A work is considered separate from the world and the focus is on its internal features.

Extrinsic ways of reading look beyond the text to the *context*. The literary text is seen as part of the world and critics move through the words on the page broader, non-literary ideas, like history or biography, which are in turn used to explain what a text might mean (Eaglestone, 2000: 46).

The writer will use the formula of science fiction to analyze the intrinsic elements and the concept of hegemony to explain the extrinsic elements. The importance of including formula of science fiction in analyzing the intrinsic elements is to make the reader understand about what is happening in the story such as the explanation about “anomaly” and “linear-retrospective” that will be explained more in chapter three.

## **1.6 Writing Organization**

The followings are the organization of this thesis:

### **1. Chapter I – Introduction**

In this chapter, the background of the study explains about the reason of choosing the title “Analyzing Hegemony: Faction System in Veronica Roth’s *Divergent*” which is about analyzing the concept of hegemony that is applied on the society in *Divergent* novel. This chapter also explains the research problems and the objectives of the study that will be discussed in this thesis. The method of the study is the contextual method that includes both intrinsic and extrinsic elements.

### **2. Chapter II – Veronica Roth and *Divergent***

This chapter discusses about the biography of the author Veronica Roth, and the synopsis of *Divergent* which is used as the object of the discussion of this thesis.

### **3. Chapter III – Theoretical Framework**

This chapter is about the theories that are used in this thesis. Since the object of this thesis is popular fiction, the formula of science fiction is applied to explain the intrinsic elements of the novel. The extrinsic elements will be discussed by applying the concept of hegemony from Antonio Gramsci.

#### **4. Chapter IV – Analyzing Hegemony: Faction System in Veronica**

##### **Roth's *Divergent***

The analysis chapter is the main part of this thesis. It discusses about the formula of science fiction, the dominant and subordinate group, the levels of hegemony, and the effect of hegemony in the story.

#### **5. Chapter V – Conclusion**

The last chapter of this thesis contains the summary of the whole discussion of this thesis. It concludes the result of the analysis of hegemony on “Faction System” in *Divergent* novel.

#### **Bibliography**



## CHAPTER II

### VERONICA ROTH AND *DIVERGENT*

#### 2.1 Biography of Veronica Roth

The following information about Veronica Roth and her works were taken from [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Veronica\\_Roth](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Veronica_Roth) accessed on October 31<sup>st</sup>, 2014.

Veronica Roth is an American novelist who was born in New York on August 19<sup>th</sup>, 1988. When she was five year old, her parents divorced. She grew up with her mother in Barrington, Illinois. Her mother, Barbara Ross is a painter, and her step dad, Frank Ross is a financial consultant for landscaping companies. Roth is the youngest of three children. Her brother and sister live in Chicago.

Roth graduated from Barrington High School, and she attended a year of college at Carleton College. She transferred to Northwestern University for the creative writing program, and she graduated in 2010. She wrote her first novel on winter break when she was in her senior year at Northwestern University, her novel entitled *Divergent* was published in May 2011. The success of *Divergent* made her career in writing rise. She was asked to make her novel, *Divergent*, into movie adaptation by Summit Entertainment in March 2014.

In writing *Divergent*, the ideas came when Roth was studying exposure therapy<sup>1</sup> in the treatment of phobia. She was curious about phobia and how to treat

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<sup>1</sup>Exposure therapy is a therapy which is done repeatedly by confronting a people with the stimulus that became the reason of their phobia, until their brain tells them not to afraid of it anymore.

it. At the same time, Roth was also beginning to learn about social psychology and the experiment of personal obedience to authority figures. She wondered how the strict moral would become if it placed in the right conditions.

In 2012, Roth wrote her second novel which was also the sequel of *Divergent* entitled *Insurgent*, and a short story entitled *Free Four*. In 2013, Roth wrote *Shreds & Ashes*, an anthology of short story entitled *Four: A Divergent Story Collection* and the last book of *Divergent* entitled *Allegiant*.

## **2.2 Synopsis of *Divergent***

*Divergent* took place in a futuristic city in Chicago after a nuclear war. The people who survived the war were divided into five categories of society based on their priority of choices in life. The categories of the society were known as factions. They were “Abnegation”, categories for people who were selfless, “Amity”, for people who loved peace, “Candor”, for people who worshiped honest, “Dauntless”, for the brave, and “Erudite”, for smart and intelligent people. Each faction had function to cultivate a particular virtue for its members. The purpose of “Faction System” was to protect the people from the disarray of the world. Every year, a sixteen year old teenager had to choose one of five factions to devote their lives. Once they chose a faction, they were called as the “initiates”. “Initiates” needed to undergo a strict initiation test to be member of a faction.

One day, sixteen year old girl named Beatrice Prior had the opportunity to choose a faction. Beatrice grew up in “Abnegation” or the Selfless family. She

lived with her parents and her twin brother named Caleb Prior. Her father and mother worked in the government. The “Abnegation” was defined as selfless, thus, the faction society gave them the government role. The society believed that a good government must be led by selfless people.

In “Abnegation” area, the houses were all the same in size and shape. The people were also wearing the same gray clothes and the same plain hairstyles. They lived in harmony by helping each other. Beatrice loved the lifestyle of “Abnegation”, but when she tried to live as “Abnegation”, she never felt real. However, if she chose a different faction, it meant that she should leave her family forever.

In the school-like building, Beatrice was attending the “aptitude” test in order to help her decide which faction she wanted to be. The rules of the test stated that they could not prepare for the test in any way; they could not be tested by someone from their own faction; and they could not tell their result to anyone. When Beatrice was waiting for her turn, she sat next to Caleb in the cafeteria. She observed her surrounding where people were sitting in a group according to their factions. A group of “Amity” or the Compassion girls in yellow-red uniform were playing a hand-slapping game and singing a rhyming song, while the “Candor” or the Honest wear black suit with white tie uniform, they were arguing about something. However, at the “Abnegation” table, the people were just sitting quietly and waiting.

Finally, her name was called. Beatrice walked into room 6 where a “Dauntless” or the Brave woman, named Tori awaited. Beatrice was asked to sit at

a reclined chair with a machine next to it. A wire was attached to her forehead and she was asked by Tori to drink a vial of clear liquid. Then, she was in a simulation. Each stage in the simulation forced her to choose an action that will lead her to a faction. In a general way, each stage in the simulation eliminated one or more possibilities of faction, so that the result would only remain one faction. However, Tori said that Beatrice's result was inconclusive, and she was told that she was a "Divergent". As Tori said that divergence was dangerous, Beatrice was asked to hide her identity as a "Divergent".

When Beatrice walked back home, she felt more confused about the Choosing Day – the day when sixteen year old teenagers had to choose a faction for the rest of their lives. She even passed her way and reached the "faction-less" area. "Faction-less" was a term for people who did not belong to any faction or failed an initiation test. The "faction-less" area was where the "faction-less" lived in poverty and was separated from the community. She remembered what her mother once told her that without faction they had no purpose and reason to live.

At the dinner table in her home, her father told about one of his co-workers, Marcus, who was the sole representative of "Abnegation". He said that Marcus had a rough day because of the report from Jeanine Matthews, the sole representative of "Erudite" or the Intelligent. The report was about the violence that had been done by Marcus to his son, Tobias Eaton. The report said that because of his father, Tobias decided to leave "Abnegation" and joined "Dauntless". Beatrice believed in her father and she believed that the report from "Erudite" was wrong.

At the Choosing Day, Marcus conducted the ceremony. He explained about the dark-age when the “Faction System” was established. He also explained about the motto “faction before blood” which meant that their factions were more important than their family. Every sixteen year old boy and girl was called one-by-one to the stage to choose a faction. To choose a faction, they had to cut their hand with a knife and put the blood in one of five bowls which represented each faction. Everyone who chose to leave the faction where they were born was called as a “faction transfer”. As a “faction transfer”, they might be called a traitor by their former faction society. At that time, Caleb was called to the stage. He put his hand above the “Erudite” bowl and chose to join “Erudite”. Beatrice and her family were shocked. When her name was called, she could not think straight. She tried to stay focus on where she wanted to be, and then she dropped her blood in the “Dauntless” bowl.

Beatrice now lived in “Dauntless”. She befriended Christina from “Candor”. Along with the other initiates, they were trained by Max, Tobias Eaton or known as Four, and Eric. “Dauntless” initiation tested bravery, including: jumping inside the running train and jumping off from the top of a building, learning how to use gun and knife, fighting each other initiates, and the last test was simulation of fear. They would be ranked from 1-10 in order to be a member and to have a job. Failing the initiation meant that they would die or became “faction-less”.

“Abnegation” people usually referred to stiff because of their boring and weak appeal. Thus, Beatrice decided to change her name to Tris, because she

wanted to be a new person in “Dauntless”. However, since she was from “Abnegation”, she was underestimated by Peter, a “Candor” transferred boy. She was always referred to “stiff” in “Dauntless”. She wanted to show him that she was not a “stiff” and tried her best to be in the first rank.

On the Visiting Day, the “initiates” had a chance for family meeting. Their parents could visit them at their new faction compound. Tris’s mother visited her, and told her that she could not visit Caleb, since “Erudite” forbade “Abnegation” to visit their compound. She asked Tris not to draw attention, and she wanted her to ask Caleb about the simulation serum that “Erudite” developed.

There was uproar in the city. Tris heard the rumor that “Erudite” would make a great deal of hunting the “Divergent” by cooperating with “Dauntless”. They promised to give “Dauntless” a big portion of their new government. They believed that “Abnegation” misused the trust by helping the “faction-less”, and they believed that society needed a new ruler. Tris was scared that her identity as a “Divergent” would be revealed. In “Erudite” area, Tris found out that there will be war between “Abnegation” and “Erudite”. However, Tris succeeded in stopping the war. At the end of the story, Tris lost her parents in a war, and she became “faction-less”.

## CHAPTER 3

### THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, the writer would like to give a brief explanation on the intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements of *Divergent*. Since the object of this thesis is popular fiction, the writer will use formula of science fiction to explain the intrinsic elements of the novel. The writer will also use the concept of hegemony by Antonio Gramsci to analyze the extrinsic elements of the novel.

#### 3.1 The Definition of Formula of Science Fiction

In this section, the definition of formula and the formula of science fiction were taken from the book entitled *Reading Popular Narrative* by Bob Ashley (1997). According to Cawelti in Ashley (1997), all cultural products contain conventions and inventions. Conventions and inventions have important functions in culture. The function of conventions is to maintain the stability of culture, meanwhile, the function of inventions is to respond to the changing circumstances and provide new information about the world (1997: 71). Cawelti shows the distinction between conventions and inventions in order to explain the definition of a formula in popular literature as follows:

A formula is a conventional system for structuring cultural products. It can be distinguished from form which is an invented system of organization. Like the distinction between convention and invention, the distinction between formula and form can be envisaged as a continuum between two

poles; one pole is that of a completely conventional structure of convention; the other end of the continuum is a completely original structure which orders inventions... – even to the point of using quotations from past literary works – but these elements are structured in such a fashion that a new perception of familiar elements is forced upon the reader (1997: 72).

According to Cawelti in Ashley (1997), formula is a system for structuring popular literature. Formula helps the readers to understand the new perception of elements in reading popular literature. Cawelti said that the concept of formula can be differentiated by comparing the formula with genre. To study the formula of popular literature, students need to know the genre of popular literature that they will use beforehand. The following quotation shows how Cawelti defines the concept of formula:

We can further differentiate the concept of formula by comparing it to genre and myth – genre can be defined as a structural pattern which embodies a universal life pattern or myth in the materials of language; formula, on the other hand is cultural; it represents the way in which a culture has embodied mythical archetypes and its own preoccupations in narrative form (1997: 72).

In this thesis, the writer will use the formula of science fiction, because *Divergent* is categorized into science fiction. The formula of science fiction consists of “anomaly”, “linear retrospective” and the hero or heroine.

### **3.1.1 Anomaly and Linear Retrospective**

In reading science fiction, the readers encounter some strange events. These kind of events are what Frank Cioffi in Bob Ashley (1997) called an “anomaly” or strange phenomena that threatens human safety. As stated by Elizabeth



Kwasniewski in Bob Ashley, an invasion of aliens can be the best example of “anomaly” that mostly appears in science fiction. “The unprecedented change introduced into the fictive world, such as an invasion of aliens whose motive and purpose are unknown or strange phenomena whose origin remains a mystery, is what Frank Cioffi calls an *anomaly*” (1997: 96).

The presence of “anomaly” in science fiction is simply to generate the emotion on the reader. An “anomaly” in science fiction is presented in linear order, so that it encourages the readers to learn and find out the mystery that lies behind “anomaly”. As stated by Kwasniewski in Ashley, “Precisely because the reader does not understand, he or she is motivated to learn what or who stands behind the surprising and incomprehensible anomaly” (1997: 97).

According to Kwasniewski in Ashley (1997), science fiction has a pattern structure derived from the detective stories. Both science fiction and detective stories have same structure called “linear retrospective” which means that every event on the story is presented in linear order.

The content analysis of sf<sup>2</sup> stories of this type indicates that all of episodes and incidents lead, in a direct or indirect way, to the explanation of the phenomena that disturb or threaten the initial status quo, much in the same way that the crime intruding into a fairly conventional and familiar world of detective story is finally solved and thereby disposed of (1997: 96).

In “linear retrospective”, the story begins with the initial mystery called “anomaly”, then it is followed with the chain of events to provide some details.

The details give some hints to the readers on the explanation of “anomaly”.

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<sup>2</sup> sf is an abbreviation of science fiction

In science fiction, the story line is quite predictable. In order to make the story line more entertaining, the author adds the sensation of fear into his or her fiction. The sensation of fear in science fiction is considered to be the climax of the story. When reading science fiction, readers are not looking for logic but the sensation of fear as pleasurable experience.

Even from a quick glance at sf magazine narratives, it is clear that if a story is to be enjoyed by the reader it must, first of all, generate a sensation of fear. In order to perceive fear as a pleasurable experience, however, two conditions must be fulfilled: a dosage of fear cannot be insupportable and it should be immediately followed by the retreat to safety (Ashley, 1997: 98).

The explanation of “anomaly” and “linear retrospective” can be simplified on the table below:

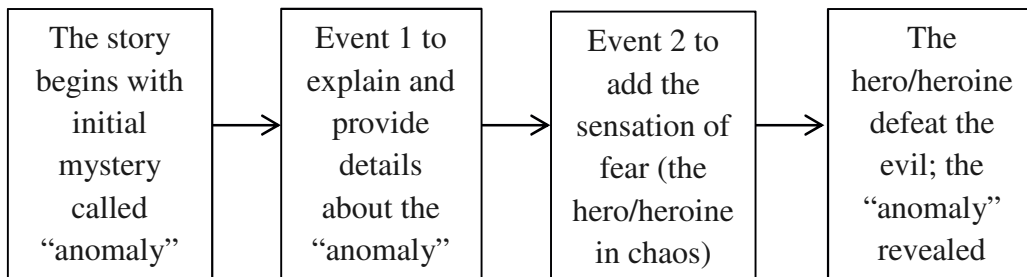


Table 1.1 Linear Retrospective

### 3.1.2 The Hero or Heroine

In science fiction, the protagonist is known as a hero for male protagonist or heroine for female protagonist. The hero or heroine sometimes has insecure feelings. It is because the hero or heroine faces danger that may lead them to the misfortune of his/her life.

In sf stories the protagonist frequently comes under the influence of strange, inexplicable powers, signs, and phenomena which incite a sense of insecurity, then danger, and eventually the feeling of an approaching catastrophe or death. The danger, felt intuitively, 'hangs above' the hero and can hardly be interpreted in any rational terms. It may be manifested in the most innocent gestures, object or person. This situation frequently makes the protagonist distrust his reasoning, the state of his mental powers (1997: 99).

In order to attract the reader, generally, the hero or heroine is presented as shrewd or someone who has hidden power. Therefore, the activity of hero or heroine may stimulate emotional feeling and psychological satisfaction to the reader.

– an ambivalence which the reader, too, must feel to be prompted to read on; so that in identifying with the hero the reader likewise becomes a subject within grasp of the hidden powers.

The hero tries to impose a certain order on the unaccountable events and the surrounding hideous chaos. He analyzes the situation in search of the elements which might convince him... This period of a deliberately prolonged tension is always followed by 'the return from fear' as the hero manages to suppress the causes responsible for disturbing the status quo of the fictional reality (1997: 99).

The explanation of features that the hero or heroine in science fiction has can be seen in the table below:

<b>The features of hero or heroine in science fiction</b>
Has insecure feeling after facing the danger
Presented as shrewd
Has curiosity to analyze the situation and to find out about his/hers hidden power
Feels responsible to overcome the danger

Table 1.2 the feature of hero or heroine in science fiction

### **3.2 The Concept of Hegemony**

In the next section, the writer will give a brief explanation on the definition of hegemony, the process of hegemony, the dominant group, and three levels of hegemony. To support the theory of hegemony, the writer will refer to Booker (1995), Femia (1981), and also Hoare and Smith (1999).

#### **3.2.1 Definition of Hegemony**

For a long time, the concept of hegemony has been used to refer to the existence of dominance by one social group in society. In general, hegemony itself is a concept introduced by the Italian Marxist thinker, Antonio Gramsci. According to Booker (1995: 81-82), Gramsci defines hegemony as the ability of the bourgeois or the dominant group in gaining and maintaining their power in society. Through political and cultural practices, the dominant group convinces people from lower class or subordinate group to accept their authority; or it is known as the

“spontaneous consent”. The “spontaneous consent” occurs when people from the subordinate group agree willingly with the ideas of the dominant group.

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

According to Strinati (2004) in *An Introduction to Theories of Popular Culture*, Gramsci describes that “subordinate groups accept the ideas, values and leadership of the dominant group not because they are physically forced to, nor because they are ideologically indoctrinated, but because they have reasons of their own” (2004: 154). In an essay entitled *Forms of United States Power and the Concept of Hegemony*, Gramsci reasons that it is because “a class that is politically dominant is also ideologically dominant meaning that it keeps its position because the dominated class accepts its moral and intellectual leadership” (2012: par. 9). In short, hegemony can be seen as the strategy to gain power and to hold control of a group of people in society.

### **3.2.2 Process of Hegemony**

According to Femia (1981: 24), Gramsci states that hegemony can be obtained through internal and external control. The internal control is known as “intellectual and moral leadership” (*direzione intellettuale e morale*), while the external control is known as “domination” (*dominio*).

Social control, in other words, takes two basic forms: besides influencing behavior and choice *externally*, through rewards and punishments, it also affects them internally, by moulding personal convictions into a replica of prevailing norms...an order in which a common social moral language is spoken, in which one concept of reality is dominant, informing with its spirit all modes of thought and behavior (1981: 24).

As to internal control, the dominant group does not need to force the subordinate group to agree with their ideas. It is probably because the dominant group is politically dominant. In this case, the dominant group uses the help of media to create their images in society. It is to make the subordinate group believe that the dominant groups are intellectual people who have high moral. Therefore, the subordinate group believes that the ideas that come from the dominant group are actually good for them.

On the other hand, by external control, Gramsci states that the dominant group needs to give influence on the behavior and choice of the subordinate group. The external control is applied when the dominant group feels that the “spontaneous consent” has failed. In order to keep their positions in society, the dominant group establishes sanctions or punishments to discipline the people who disobey their rules. The punishment is done by the coercive machinery of “the state”, such as the police force and the army.

this consensual obedience can be supplemented by “the apparatus of state coercive power,” that is, by institutions, such as the police and the army, that use physical force to impose discipline on those groups who do not ‘consent’ either actively or passively. This apparatus is, however, constituted for the whole of society in anticipation of moments of crisis of command and direction when spontaneous consent has failed (Booker, 1995: 82).

### 3.2.3 The Dominant Groups

According to Gramsci, as quoted by Hoare and Smith (1999: 145), there are two major levels of dominant group in society: “civil society” and “the state”.

...to fix two major superstructural “levels”: the one that can be called “civil society”, that is the ensemble of organisms commonly called “private”, and that of “political society” or “the State”. These two levels correspond on the one hand to the function of “hegemony” which the dominant group exercises throughout society (1999: 145).

Gramsci claims that the term he uses for “civil society” is taken from Hegel. According to Femia (1981: 24-26), on the contrary to Hegel, Gramsci identifies “civil society” as the ideological instruments that has social function to create thought in society. In his theory, Gramsci states that the internal control or “intellectual and moral leadership” is exercised through “civil society”. He shows that the “civil society” is the ensemble of educational, religious and associational institutions.

‘intellectual and moral leadership’ is objectified in, and mainly exercised through ‘civil society’, the ensemble of educational, religious and associational institutions. ...Gramsci claimed that his definition of civil society was taken from Hegel. ...Gramsci, by contrast, identified civil society with the *ideological* superstructure, the institutions and technical instruments that create and diffuse modes of thought (1981: 24-26).

Meanwhile, in *Selection from the Prison Notebooks of Antonio Gramsci*, he said that “the state” is “the entire complex of practical and theoretical activities with which the ruling class not only justifies and maintains its dominance, but manages to win the active consent of those over whom it rules” (Hoare and Smith, 1999: 504). “The states” includes institutions such as the police, army, law courts

and prisons, and administrative departments concerning in taxation finance, trade, industry, and social security.

### **3.2.4 Three Levels of Hegemony**

As quoted by Femia (1981: 46), it can be noticed that Gramsci speaks of three different levels of hegemony. The highest level of hegemony is called “integral hegemony”. In “integral hegemony”, the dominant group performs well-organized hegemony. The dominant group shows a progressive function in the productive process that makes the subordinate group satisfied with the presence of the dominant group. Therefore, there is neither contradiction nor resistance on the social life between the dominant and the subordinate group.

In a paradigm case, which we can call *integral hegemony*, mass affiliation would approach unqualified commitment. ...a relationship without contradictions and antagonisms on either a social or an ethical level. Such a stable situation, however, can persist only in those historical periods when well organized, widespread opposition is absent or discredited and when the ruling class performs a progressive function in the productive process (1981: 46).

The second level of hegemony is called “decadent hegemony”. The “decadent hegemony” occurs when the dominant group performed an outmoded hegemony. The hegemony of the dominant group is no longer capable in representing the interest of everyone. Thus, it makes the subordinate group questions the existence of the dominant group in society.



bourgeois economic dominance, whether or not it faces serious challenge, has become outmoded: no longer is it capable of representing, or furthering, everyone's interest. ...'as soon as the dominant group has exhausted its function, the ideological bloc tends to decay'. Thus, the potential for social disintegration is ever-present: conflict lurks just beneath the surface. In spite of the numerous achievement of the system, the needs, inclinations, and mentality of the masses are not truly in harmony with the dominant ideas. Though widespread, cultural and political integration is fragile; such situation might be called *decadent hegemony* (Femia, 1981: 47).

The lowest level of hegemony is called "minimum hegemony". According to Femia (1981: 47), the lowest level of hegemony occurs when the dominant group has no interest in leading the subordinate group. The dominant group only wants to keep their domination in society. It makes the dominant group lose their control toward the subordinate group. At this point, the conflict starts to happen between the dominant and the subordinate group. To minimize the protest, the dominant group offers the subordinate group to cooperate with them; or it is known as *transformismo*.

this type of hegemony rests on the ideological unity of the economic, political and intellectual élites along with 'aversion to any intervention of the popular masses in State life'. The dominant economic groups do not 'accord their interests and aspirations with the interests and aspiration of other classes'. Rather, they maintain their rule through *transformismo*, the practice of incorporating the leaders—cultural, political, social, economic—of potentially hostile groups into the élite network, the result being 'the formation of an ever broader ruling class. The inducements used may range from mere flattery to offers of employment in administration to the granting of substantial power in decision-making (1981: 47).

It can be concluded that hegemony is the way of the dominant group to gain power and to hold control of the subordinate group. The dominant group internally creates their ideas through educational, religious and social institutions.

The dominant group also establishes sanctions or punishments in order to influence the behavior and choice of subordinate group. There are two major levels of dominant group in society. The first one is “civil society” which includes the ensemble of educational, religious and social institutions; and the other is “the state” which includes police forces and army. The highest level of hegemony is “integral hegemony”; the second level of hegemony is “decadent hegemony”; and the lowest level of hegemony is “minimum hegemony”.

## CHAPTER IV

### ANALYZING HEGEMONY: FACTION SYSTEM IN VERONICA

#### ROTH'S *DIVERGENT*

In this chapter, the writer will discuss the analysis of intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements of *Divergent*. Since the object of this thesis is popular fiction, the writer will use formula of science fiction to analyze the intrinsic elements of the novel. Meanwhile, the analysis of extrinsic elements will be discussed by applying the concept of hegemony.

#### 4.1 Analysis of Intrinsic Elements

In this section, the analysis of intrinsic elements will be explained by looking at the formula of science fiction. The analysis contains the discussion of how the formula of science fiction supports the story of *Divergent*. The analysis on the formula of science fiction includes “anomaly”, “linear retrospective”, and the hero or heroine.

##### 4.1.1 Anomaly and Linear Retrospective

In order to understand the story of science fiction, it is necessary to know about the “anomaly” that is embedded in the story. In *Divergent*, there are two anomalies which are “Faction System” and “Divergent”. The “anomaly” that is

embedded in *Divergent* is presented in a linear order or called “linear retrospective” which has been described in the previous chapter. The explanation of “anomaly” and “linear retrospective” in *Divergent* can be seen in the description below:

#### **4.1.1.1 Faction System**

One of the anomalies embedded in *Divergent* is “Faction System”. This “anomaly” has been set up early in the beginning of the story. The story begins with the life of Beatrice in “Abnegation” or the Selfless faction<sup>3</sup>. The following statement is revealed by Beatrice at the opening of the story. “There is one mirror in my house. It is behind a sliding panel in the hallway upstairs. Our faction allows me to stand in front of it on the second day of every third month, the day my mother cuts my hair” (Roth, 2011: 1). The above statement illustrates how the life of people in the story is dictated by their faction. In “Abnegation”, Beatrice is allowed to see her own reflection from the hidden mirror only on the second day of every third month. Because Beatrice was born in “Abnegation”, she should follow the rules of “Abnegation” or the Selfless society. In “Abnegation”, she lives with her parents and her twin brother, Caleb Prior. The reader will know how “Abnegation” is referred to selfless life by the following statement narrated by Beatrice. “– I still look like a little girl, though sometime in the last few months I turned sixteen. The other factions celebrate birthdays, but we don’t. It would be self-indulgent” (Roth, 2011: 2). From that statement, the reader knows that in “Abnegation”, celebrating birthdays are forbidden. In this faction, Beatrice is always forced not to think

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<sup>3</sup> A faction is how the society in the story lives their daily.

about her own-self which means that she needs to put the needs of other people first before her own.

As sixteen years old teenagers, Beatrice and her brother are given a chance to choose a faction. In the following statement, Beatrice reveals about the rules of “Faction System” that is applied annually for every sixteen year old teenager. “I stare on my own eyes for a moment. Today is the day of the aptitude test that will show me which of the five factions I belong in. And tomorrow, at the Choosing Ceremony, I will decide to stay with my family or abandon them” (Roth, 2011: 2). The above statement describes that there will be two events in which Beatrice should involve. They are the “aptitude test” and the “Choosing Ceremony”. These two events will give more detail about what the “Faction System” is.

At the “aptitude test”, Beatrice is tested by the “Dauntless” or the Brave woman, named Tori. At first, Beatrice is impressed by the way the “Dauntless” people live in their community. She adores how they enjoy freedom and bravery. The following statement will give detail to the reader about how “Dauntless” is referred to bravery.

“I pause by a window in the E Wing and wait for the Dauntless to arrive. I do this every morning. At exactly 7:25, the Dauntless prove their bravery by jumping from a moving train. My father calls the Dauntless “hellions.” They are pierced, tattooed, and black-clothed. Their primary purpose is to guard the fence that surrounds our city. From what, I don’t know.” (Roth, 2011: 7).

From that statement the reader can see how Beatrice is amazed with the bravery of the “Dauntless”, especially when they jump from a moving train. She adores the “Dauntless” who live in freedom, while in her own faction, the “Abnegation”, she is deprived of freedom.

In the testing room, Beatrice is put into the simulation in order to know which faction suits her. From the quotation below, the reader can grab the atmosphere of science fiction in *Divergent*, which includes the role of chemistry and technology. The following statement will depict an image of how the simulation is applied to Beatrice.

“In the center of the room is a reclined chair, like a dentist’s, with a machine next to it. It looks like a place where terrible things happen.

...

She stands behind me. I squeeze the armrests so tightly the redness pulls away from my knuckles. She tugs wires toward her, attaching them to me, to her, to the machine behind her. Then she passes me a vial of clear liquid.

“Drink this,” she says.

“What is it?” My throat feels swollen. I swallow hard. “What’s going to happen?”

“Can’t tell you that. Just trust me.”

I press air from my lungs and tip the contents of the vial into my mouth. My eyes close” (Roth, 2011: 11-13).

After the simulation ends, Beatrice is told by Tori that her result of the simulation is ambiguous. Beatrice is afraid that she fails the test. She is afraid that she will become “faction-less”, or someone who does not belong to any faction, which means she will probably live on the street. Beatrice expresses her anxiety in the following quotation.

“What if they tell me that I’m not cut out for any faction? I would have to live on the streets, with the factionless. I can’t do that. To live factionless is not just to live in poverty and discomfort; it is to live divorced from society, separated from the most important thing in life: community” (Roth, 2011: 20).

The above quotation describes that Beatrice feels insecure about the result of the test. Basically, the result of the simulation can be used to help a sixteen year old boy or girl to choose a faction. The sixteen year old can choose a faction based on their test result or choose faction based on their own choice. However, Tori said that Beatrice’s test result is inconclusive. Tori said that Beatrice is a “Divergent”.

Beatrice is confused of which faction to choose at the Choosing Day. If she chooses to be “Abnegation” like her parents, she will find it hard to live on her own. Beatrice feels that living in “Abnegation” will give her an obligation to be selfless. The following statement is revealed by Beatrice.

“When I look at the Abnegation lifestyle as an outsider, I think it’s beautiful. When I watch my family move in harmony; when we go to dinner parties and everyone cleans together afterward without having to be asked; when I see Caleb help strangers carry their groceries, I fall in love with this life all over again. It’s only when I try to live in myself that I have trouble. It never feels genuine” (Roth, 2011: 24).

Nevertheless, she still has to decide which faction she chooses at the Choosing Day – the day when all the sixteen year old from five factions will be gathered. “Our dependents are now sixteen, they stand on the precipice of adulthood, and it is now up to them to decide what kind of people they will be” (Roth, 2011: 42). The above quotation is stated by Marcus as the leader of “Abnegation”. At the

ceremony of the Choosing Day, Marcus also shows the reason on the existence of “Faction System”.

“Decades ago our ancestors realized that it is not political ideology, religious belief, race, or nationalism that is to blame for a warring world. Rather, they determined that it was the fault of human personality – of humankind’s inclination toward evil, in whatever form that is. They divided into factions that sought to eradicate those qualities they believed responsible for the world’s disarray.

...

“Those who blamed aggression formed Amity”

“Those who blamed ignorance became the Erudite”

“Those who blamed duplicity created Candor”

“Those who blamed selfishness made Abnegation”

“And those who blamed cowardice were the Dauntless” (Roth, 2011: 42-43).

At this point, the reader collects another detail to understand about “Faction System”. The reader begins to know what “Faction System” is. From the above quotation, the reader understands that “Faction System” is established to make people in the story live in peace apart from the war that happened at the past. In short, the purpose of “Faction System” is to protect people from killing each other. The above quotation also shows that the people in the story are divided into five categories. The categories are based on the human disposition that they think will ruin the world.

At the Choosing Day, once Beatrice chooses a faction, she will become the “initiates” before finally become the member of a faction. The following statement is revealed by Beatrice. “We are not called members yet; our decisions today will make us initiates, and we will become members if we complete initiation” (Roth, 2011: 39). If she cannot become a member of a faction, or fails at the initiation process, she will face two options that are to be a “faction-less” or



die. The following statement illustrates how the “initiates” are having the difficult time to decide what to do at the first initiation process.

““Well, I’m not doing it,” says an Amity boy behind me. He has olive skin and wears a brown shirt – he is the *only* transfer from Amity. His cheeks shine with fears.

“You’ve got to,” Christina says, “or you fail. Come on, it’ll be all right.”

“No, it won’t! I’d rather be factionless than dead!” The Amity boy shakes his head. He sounds panicky. He keeps shaking his head and staring at the rooftop, which is getting closer by the second.

I don’t agree with him. I would rather be dead than empty, like the factionless” (Roth, 2011: 54).

At this point, the rules of “Faction System” are difficult to be lived in by the sixteen year old, especially for Beatrice. The thought of becoming “faction-less” makes Beatrice scared, so she decides to join the “Dauntless” or the Brave faction that she has admired since childhood. She also has to hide her identity as “Divergent” in order to make her life safe. The following statement depicts an image of how Beatrice chooses “Dauntless”.

“Marcus offers me my knife...He nods, and I turn toward the bowls. Dauntless fire and Abnegation stones are both on my left...I hold the knife in my right hand and touch the blade to my palm. Gritting my teeth, I drag the blade down. It stings, but barely notice. I hold both hands to my chest, and next breath shudders on the way out.

I open my eyes and thrust my arm out. My blood drips onto the carpet between the two bowls. Then, with a gasp I can’t contain, I shift my hand forward, and my blood sizzles on the coals. I am selfish. I am brave” (Roth, 2011: 47).

Meanwhile, her brother, namely Caleb, chooses to join the “Erudite” or the Intelligent. The following statement will give the detail why the “Erudite” is referred to the Intelligent. ““Is this about report Jeanine Matthews released?” my

mother says. Jeanine Matthews is Erudite's sole representative, selected based on her IQ score" (Roth, 2011: 33).

The act of choosing different factions as in Beatrice and Caleb case is called as "faction transfer" in the story. The following statement is revealed by Beatrice who describes about the "faction transfer".

"His blood falls onto glass, and he is the first of us to switch factions. The first faction transfer. A mutter rises from the Dauntless section, and I stare at the floor.

They will see him as a traitor from now on. His Dauntless family will have the option of visiting him in his new faction, a week and a half from now on Visiting Day, but they won't because he left them. His absence will haunt their hallways, and he will be a space they can't fill" (Roth, 2011: 45).

From the above statement, Beatrice shows us that switching factions can be considered as scandalous, because people consider a "faction transfer" as a traitor. A "faction transfer" will be treated badly by their old faction society. The above statement shows us that there will be an event called Visiting Day which happens in a week and a half after the Choosing Day. Visiting Day is an event where the families of the "initiates" have a chance to meet them in their new faction. However, a "faction transfer" probably cannot see their family from their old faction because they have decided to switch faction at the Choosing Day. Thus, as a "faction transfer", they need to devote their lives in their new faction they chose. This can be shown from the quotation that is revealed by Marcus at the ceremony of the Choosing Day. "We give one another far more than can be adequately summarized. In our factions, we find meaning, we find purpose, we find life" (Roth, 2011: 43). The following statement will also show the reader that in school,

the teenager is given the subject that explains the “Faction System”. The following statement is revealed by Beatrice. “I think of the motto I read in my Faction History textbook: *Faction before blood*. More than family, our factions are where we belong. Can that possibly be right?” (Roth, 2011: 43). The following statement is revealed by Beatrice who will give more details about “faction transfer”. “Faction transfers are not really supposed to discuss their old factions once they become members. It’s supposed to make it easier for them to change their allegiance from family to faction—to embrace the principle ‘faction before blood’” (Roth, 2011: 201).

The story will be more complicated when Beatrice lives in “Dauntless”. In “Dauntless”, Beatrice befriends with a girl from “Candor” or the Honest, namely Christina. The following statement is revealed by Christina who describes about living in “Candor”. ““Sorry am I being rude?” she asks. “I’m used to just saying whatever is on my mind. Mom used to say that politeness is deception in pretty packaging”” (Roth, 2011: 81). From the above statement, we know that Christina has been brought up to always say the truth to people. She has to say whatever on her mind without thinking of any politeness. In “Candor”, people believe that politeness is considered to be insincere.

The sensation of fear in *Divergent* is shown when Beatrice lives in the “Dauntless”. In “Dauntless” faction, she is forced to conquer her fears in order to be brave. In the following quotation, Beatrice describes her feeling as she rides the train with the other “initiates” to the “Dauntless” headquarters.

“The Dauntless in the cars ahead of us are jumping out as the train passes a rooftop. The tracks are seven stories up.

The idea of leaping out of a moving train onto a rooftop, knowing there is a gap between the edge of the roof and the edge of the track, makes me want to throw up. I push myself up and stumble to the opposite side of the car, where the other faction transfers stand in a line.

...

On three we launch off the train car. A weightless moment, and then my feet slam into solid ground and pain prickles through my shins. The jarring landing sends me sprawling on the rooftop, gravel under my cheek. I release Christina’s hand. She’s laughing. “That was fun,” she says.” (Roth, 2011: 53-55).

The above quotation shows us how Beatrice has to overcome her fear. In order to be in “Dauntless” headquarters, she has to jump from the moving train to the rooftop. At this point, the reader should imagine how the action performed by Beatrice. Beatrice’s action of jumping up to the moving train will also thrill the reader. From this action, the reader can also imagine Beatrice’s fear in his or her imagination. It means that the reader does not have to physically jump from moving train to the rooftop, but he or she can imagine the feeling or the sensation of fear from the action performed by the characters in the story.

In “Dauntless”, Beatrice has to undergo three stages of initiation test. The test includes physical, emotional, and mental test. The following statement is revealed by a boy namely Four, he is one of the “Dauntless” instructor for the initiation test.

“Initiation is divided into three stages. We will measure your progress and rank you according to your performance in each stage... We believe that preparation eradicates cowardice, which we define as the failure to act in the midst of fear. Therefore each stage of initiation is intended to prepare you in a different way. The first stage is primarily physical; the second, primarily emotional; the third, primarily mental” (Roth, 2011: 76-77).

The above statement shows us that the “initiates” are not allowed to prepare for the test. For Beatrice, the initiation test means that she has to overcome her fears. However, in general, the initiation test has purpose to define the rank of the “initiates”. The following statement is revealed by Eric as one of five leader of the “Dauntless”.

““Your ranking serves two purposes,” he says. “The first is that it determines the order in which you will select a job after initiation. There are only a few *desirable* positions available....The second purpose,” he says, “is that only the top ten initiates are made members”” (Roth, 2011: 71).

The statement above gives hints to the reader about the purpose of the initiation test. The test has two functions, to select a job and to be members of the “Dauntless”. From the above statement, we find that in order to be members of “Dauntless”, the “initiates” has to be ranked from number one to ten. The following statement gives us the details about what kind of job that the “Dauntless” have.

“We learned about faction jobs in school. The Dauntless have limited options. We can guard the fence or work for the security of our city. We can work in the Dauntless compound, drawing tattoos or making weapons or even fighting each other for entertainment. Or we can work for the Dauntless leaders. That sounds like my best option” (Roth, 2011: 125).

From the above descriptions, we know that Beatrice is eager to be members of the “Dauntless” so that she can feel safe about her identity as a “Divergent”. The following quotation shows how Beatrice is eager to be a member of “Dauntless”.

“I aim an uppercut low, below her bellybutton. My fist sinks into her flesh, forcing a heavy breath from her mouth that I feel against my ear. As she gasps, I sweep kick her legs out from under her, and she falls hard on the ground, sending dust into the air. I pull my foot back and kick as hard as I can at her ribs.

My mother and father would not approve of my kicking someone when she's down. I don't care.

...

"You won," Four mutters. "Stop"

...

I wish I could say I felt guilty for what I did. I don't." (Roth, 2011: 173-174).

The statement above is revealed during the physical stage of the initiation test. From the descriptions above, we can imagine that Beatrice tries really hard to win the match with a "faction transfer" from the "Candor" faction. The action done by Beatrice will bring the psychological effect to the reader. The reader will give their serious attention on which side of Beatrice is true. The reader may think that the act done by Beatrice is violence. The reader will think that it is wrong for a sixteen year old girl to hit each other. However, we can see from the statement above that Beatrice still remembers of her selfless mother and father. Yet, she tries not to care about what her mother and father think about her violence. From the statement above we can conclude that Beatrice wants to be a real and a new person in "Dauntless". She wants to be accepted in "Dauntless". Thus, she tries to put aside her feelings of being selfless.

At the Visiting Day, Beatrice is visited by her mother. Her mother tells her that she cannot visit her brother at the "Erudite" compound. The following statement is revealed by Beatrice's mother.

"What about Caleb?" I say. "Will you visit him later?"

"I wish I could," she says, "but the Erudite have prohibited Abnegation visitors from entering their compound. If I tried, I would be removed from the premises."

"What?" I demand. "That's terrible. Why would they do that?"

"Tensions between our factions are higher than ever," she says. "I wish it wasn't that way, but there is little I can do about it'" (Roth, 2011: 180).

The statement above describes that there is tension between “Abnegation” and “Erudite”. The tension has caused the “Erudite” to prohibit people from “Abnegation” to come to their area. Beatrice is asked by her mother to visit Caleb after the initiation test is over. The following statement shows us the reason expressed by Beatrice’s mother when she comes to visit Beatrice.

““There’s something I want you to do,” she says. “I can’t go visit your brother, but you can, when initiation is over. So I want you to go find him and tell him to research the simulation serum. Okay? Can you do that for me?”

“Not unless you *explain* some of this to me, Mom!”

“I can’t. I’m sorry”” (Roth, 2011: 187-188).

The statement above describes that Beatrice is confused about the situation. She feels like she has no clue about what happens with “Faction System”. Beatrice’s mother also asks her not to draw any attention during the initiation test.

There are two articles that have been released by the “Erudite” in society. Beatrice finds that the articles are about her old faction “Abnegation”. The first article states that the “Abnegation” is corrupt, and the second article states that the idea of choosing the government based on the characteristic of a faction is wrong.

The following statement will shows us about the articles.

“Erudite has released two articles about Abnegation. The first article accuses Abnegation of withholding luxuries like cars and fresh fruit from the other factions in order to force their belief in self-denial on everyone else. ...The second article discusses the failings of choosing government officials based on their faction, asking why only people who define themselves as selfless should be in government. It promotes a return to the democratically elected political system of the past. It makes a lot of sense, which makes me suspect it is a call for revolution wrapped in the clothing of rationality” (Roth, 2011: 261-262).

From the above statement, the reader knows that “Abnegation” has been chosen to lead the faction society. The reader can see from the above statement that the society put their trust to a group of selfless people to lead the government. Apparently not everyone believes that “Abnegation” people are selfless. The above statement shows how the “Erudite” people are questioning the action of the “Abnegation”. From the above statement, we can see that “Erudite” disagree with the people who choose to give the role in the government to the “Abnegation” people who are defined as selfless. The above statement shows the reader that Beatrice is suspecting something might happen. She suspects that there will be revolution on their system.

Beatrice decides to visit Caleb in “Erudite” faction to know more about what happens with “Erudite” and “Faction System”. In “Erudite”, Beatrice sees that Caleb is different. She thinks that Caleb is oppressed by the activity in “Erudite”. This can be seen in the following statement which is revealed by Beatrice. “I didn’t notice the dark circle under his eyes before. “What’s wrong?”” (Roth, 2011: 353). Beatrice demands some information from her brother. She needs to know what happens in “Erudite”.

““Something big is happening, Beatrice. Something is wrong.” His eyes are wide and glassy. “I don’t know what it is, but people keep rushing around, talking quietly, and Jeanine gives speeches about how corrupt Abnegation is all the time, almost every day.”

“Do you believe her?”

“No. Maybe. I don’t...” He shakes his head. “I don’t know what to believe”” (Roth, 2011: 353).



The quotation above describes the thought of Caleb. He thinks that there is something wrong with the people in “Erudite”. From the above statement, we can see that Caleb has no convictions on what to believe. According to Caleb, we can see how Jeanine is trying to make people in “Erudite” believe that the “Abnegation” people are corrupt. The following statement reveals who Jeanine is. ““Is this about report Jeanine Matthews released?” my mother says. Jeanine Matthews is Erudite’s sole representative, selected based on her IQ score” (Roth, 2011: 33). The following statement will give us more descriptions about the thought of Caleb.

““Yes, you do,” I say sternly. “You know who our parents are. You know who our friends are. Susan’s dad, you think he’s corrupt?”  
“How much do I know? How much did they allow me to know? We weren’t allowed to ask questions, Beatrice; we weren’t allowed to know things!””  
(Roth, 2011: 353).

From the above statement, the reader will gain detail on the character of Caleb. When Beatrice and Caleb lived in “Abnegation”, they were not allowed to ask questions to their parents. Caleb hates the fact that he is not allowed to know things in “Abnegation”. Thus, he chose to live in “Erudite”. He believes that living in “Erudite” makes him know everything. “Here, information is free, it’s always available” (Roth, 2011: 354). However, Beatrice believes that Caleb’s confusion is caused by the speech from Jeanine that Caleb has told her about. The following statement will describe how the thought of Caleb is changed.

““There are liars here, Caleb. There are people who are so smart they know how to manipulate you.”  
“Don’t you think I would know if I was being manipulated?”

“If they’re as smart as you think, then no. I don’t think you would know.”  
“You have no idea what you’re talking about,” he says, shaking his head.

...

His voice hardens. “I think you should go, Beatrice”

...

“Oh, and not that it will matter to you, but Mom told me to tell you to research the simulation serum.”

“You saw her?” He looks hurt. “Why didn’t she—”

“Because,” I say. “The Erudite don’t let the Abnegation into their compound anymore. Wasn’t that information available to you?”” (Roth, 2011: 354-355).

The quotation above shows us that Caleb tries to defend “Erudite”. He believes that he chooses the right faction for him to live. However, the reader can see that Caleb is being manipulated by “Erudite”. We can find that Jeanine has kept the fact from the “Erudite” society that she prohibits the “Abnegation” to come to their place. When Beatrice decides to leave “Erudite”, she is sent by two “Erudite” men into a room where there is a woman sitting behind a metal desk. Beatrice believes that she ever heard the woman’s voice before. She believes that the voice belongs to someone who talked to Eric about “Divergent” in the “Dauntless” hallway. The following statement will reveal whose voice it is.

““Sit” Jeanine says. Her voice sounds familiar ...”It was your voice in the simulation,” I say. “The aptitude test, I mean.” *She* is the danger Tori and my mother warned me about, the danger of being Divergent. Sitting right in front of me. “Correct. The aptitude test is by far my greatest achievement as a scientist,” she replies. “I looked up your test result, Beatrice. Apparently there was a problem with your test. It was never recorded, and your results had to be reported manually. Did you know that?”” (Roth, 2011: 356-357).

From the above statement, the reader collects hints that the voice belongs to the leader of the “Erudite”, namely Jeanine Matthews. The statement above shows the reader that Jeanine is the only scientist who created the “aptitude test”. Therefore,

Jeanine can access any information about the test and the simulations. It is because she is the one who developed the simulations. The reader can see from the description below that Jeanine is considered as the villain of the story.

““How did you access my records? Only the Dauntless have access to those.”  
“Because Erudite developed the simulations, we have an...*understanding* with the Dauntless, Beatrice.”

...

But the look she gives me reminds me of the look in the attack dog’s eyes in the aptitude test—a vicious, predatory stare. She wants to rip me to pieces. I can’t lie down in submission now. I have become an attack dog too” (Roth, 2011: 358).

When Beatrice goes back to the “Dauntless” headquarters, she tries to analyze her situation. Beatrice senses that there will be a war between the “Erudite” and the “Abnegation”. The following statement will show how the story will be ended.

“What I discover was what looked like war plans. Thinly veiled commands, supply lists, maps. And those files were sent by Erudite ... And then something occurs to me, something that hits me in the gut and gnaws at my insides. Erudite doesn’t have weapons, and they don’t know how to fight—but the Dauntless do ... I told Caleb that the Erudite know how to manipulate people. They could coerce some of us into fighting with misinformation, or by appealing to greed ... I have to warn my family about the war the Erudite are planning” (Roth, 2011: 375-376).

From the statement above, the reader start to guess that the life of their heroine will be in a chaotic situation. The above statement reveals that the story will be ended with a war. The following statement depicts an image of how the story is ended. The following statement is revealed by Beatrice.

“Abnegation and Dauntless are both broken, their members scattered. We are like the factionless now. I do not know what life will be like, separated from a faction—it feels disengaged, like a leaf divided from the tree that

gives it sustenance. I have no home, no path, and no certainty. I am no longer Tris, the selfless, or Tris, the brave” (Roth, 2011: 487).

The above statement shows the reader that Beatrice succeed in stopping the war. However, Beatrice has lost everything. From the statement above, the reader finds that “Abnegation” and “Dauntless” faction are broken. Beatrice has no home to live; it means that she becomes “faction-less”. At the end of the story, the reader concludes that the “Faction System” cannot protect the people in the story from the war.

#### **4.1.1.2 Divergent**

The other “anomaly” embedded in the story is “Divergent”. This “anomaly” is introduced at the event called as “aptitude test”. In the “aptitude test”, Beatrice is stated as a “Divergent” by her examiner, namely Tori. The explanation of “Divergent” can be seen in the following quotation.

““...you display equal aptitude for Abnegation, Dauntless, and Erudite. People who get this kind of result are called...*Divergent*.” She says the last word so quietly that I almost don’t hear it, and her tense, worried look returns. She walks around the side of the chair and leans in close to me. “Beatrice,” she says, “under no circumstances should you share that information with anyone... I mean you should never share them with anyone, *ever*, no matter what happens. Divergence is extremely dangerous. You understand?” I don’t understand – how could inconclusive test results be dangerous? – but I still nod” (Roth, 2011: 22-23).

Normally, the result of the simulation will draw somebody into a particular faction. In Beatrice case, it is different. Tori said that Beatrice test result leads her to another conclusion called as “Divergent”. According to Tori, “Divergent” is dangerous. Therefore, she asks Beatrice to hide her identity as a “Divergent”. The

above quotation shows how Tori explain that “Divergent” is referred to someone who fits in more than one faction. Hearing Tori’s explanation, Beatrice now knows that she is diverged. It makes her feel unsafe, because by being “Divergent”, she should be careful with her activities. She should hide her identity of being “Divergent” because it may give her some disadvantages. However, she feels unsure of why being “Divergent” is dangerous. So, to make sure why being diverged is dangerous, she needs to find out more explanations on what “Divergent” is.

At the emotional stage of the initiation test, Beatrice is put into the simulation. Beatrice is tested by a boy from “Dauntless”, namely Four. Basically, people who control the simulation can see what is going on with people who are doing the simulation. When the simulation ended, Beatrice result is shockingly better than the other “initiates”. However, Four feels suspicious on how well Beatrice did the simulation. Beatrice does not know what was wrong with her simulation, and she is asked to do another simulation. The following quotation is revealed by Four. “You manipulated the simulation; you’re Divergent. I’ll delete the footage, but unless you want to wind up *dead* at the bottom of the chasm, you’ll figure out how to hide it during the simulations! Now, if you’ll excuse me” (Roth, 2011: 255). The quotation above describes that “Divergent” can manipulate the simulation. From the above statement, the reader knows what “Divergent” is. The reader will start to collect the hint of why being “Divergent” is dangerous from the beginning of the story to this point onward. Feeling confused as the reader, however, Beatrice still needs more details to find out the truth of her

identity. She thinks that Tori will tell her the answer. Thus, she decides to find Tori in “Dauntless”. The following statement is revealed by Tori who describes the reason of why being “Divergent” is dangerous.

““What the hell am I? What does it have to do with the simulations?”  
Tori’s demeanor changes. She leans back and crosses her arms. Her expression becomes guarded. “Among other things, you ...you are someone who is aware, when they are in a simulations, that what they are experiencing is not real,” she says. “Someone who can then manipulate the simulation or even shut it down. And also...” She leans forward and looks into my eyes. “Someone who, because you are also Dauntless...tends to die”” (Roth, 2011: 257).

The statement above shows us that “Divergent” can differentiate between what is real and unreal in the simulation. The statement above also shows us that Beatrice is scared. She thinks that she might be dead because of her identity. Beatrice does not want to believe in what Tori said. She believes that the purpose of “Faction System” is to protect people from killing each other. The following statement will describe more about “Divergent”, the statement is revealed by Tori.

“They got my brother, why not you, huh? What makes you special? ... He and I both transferred from Erudite, only his aptitude test was inconclusive. On the last day of simulations, they found his body in the chasm. Said it was suicide. Only my brother was doing well in training, ... In the second stage of training, Georgie got really good, really fast. He said the simulations weren’t even scary to him...they were like a game. So the instructors took a special interest in him. Piled into the room when he went under, instead of just letting the instructor report his results. Whispered about him all the time. The last day of simulations, one of the Dauntless leaders came in to see it himself. And the next day, Georgie was gone” (Roth, 2011: 258-259).

From the statement above, the reader will put more attention on what will Beatrice do after finding out the truth of her identity. It is because the reader is attracted to

solve the mystery of “Divergent”. So, he or she will keep reading and longing for the next event to follow the action from the heroine of the story.

When Beatrice walks in the “Dauntless” dormitory hallway at night, she hears a voice of a female and Eric. Beatrice hears them talking about “Divergent”. The following statement will give a hint to the reader that there is something amiss with the simulations.

““So far there haven’t been any signs of it.” Eric’s voice. “Signs of what?”  
“Well, you wouldn’t have seen much of it yet,” someone replies. A female voice; cold and familiar, but familiar like a dream, not a real person.  
“Combat training shows you nothing. The simulations, however, reveal who the Divergent rebels are, if there are any, so we will have to examine the footage several times to be sure.” The word ‘Divergent’ makes me go cold. I lean forward, my back pressed to the stone, to see who the familiar voice belongs to. “Don’t forget the reason I had Max appoint you,” the voice says.  
“Your first priority is always finding them. Always”” (Roth, 2011: 276-277).

The statement above describes that the female voice is directing Eric to find “Divergent”. From the above statement, the reader will find out that the purpose of the simulations is to find a “Divergent”. The reader can also see from quotation above that being “Divergent” is considered as rebellion. It is found that the woman voice belongs to the leaders of the “Erudite”, namely Jeanine Matthews. The following statement describes the reason why Jeanine wants to find “Divergent”. “It perplexed me that the Divergent were immune to the serum that I developed, so I have been working to remedy that” (Roth, 2011: 428). The quotation above describes that Jeanine considers “Divergent” as a threat to her invention. The statement above gives the reader another hint that “Divergent” is

someone who cannot be controlled by the serum. It means that the simulation that is created by Jeanine has no effect on Beatrice, because Beatrice is “Divergent”.

The whole explanation of “anomaly” in the story of *Divergent* can be illustrated in the table of “linear retrospective” below:

<p>There are two anomalies in the story, which are: “Faction System” and “Divergent”</p>	<p>→</p>	<p>The “aptitude test” and “Choosing Ceremony” are the events to give details on the “anomaly”</p>	<p>→</p>	<p>The sensation of fear in the story can be found when the heroine (Beatrice Prior) lives in “Dauntless”</p>	<p>→</p>	<p>Beatrice stops the war, and she becomes “faction-less”; the “Faction System” cannot protect people from war</p>
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Table 2.1 “Anomaly” and “linear retrospective” in the story of *Divergent*

#### 4.1.2 The Hero or Heroine

From the discussion above, the reader knows that there are two anomalies which are “Faction System” and “Divergent”. Those two anomalies are used as the devices to endanger the life of the protagonist or the heroine of the story, Beatrice Prior. In this section, the features of the heroine in science fiction which has been described in the previous chapter will be explained by looking at the character of Beatrice Prior. The explanation on the features of the heroine in *Divergent* can be described in the description below.



In the story, after the simulation ends, Beatrice is told by Tori that her result of the simulation is ambiguous. Beatrice is afraid that she fails the test. She is afraid that she will become “faction-less” or someone who does not belong to any faction which means she will probably live on the street. Beatrice expresses her anxiety in the following quotation.

“What if they tell me that I’m not cut out for any faction? I would have to live on the streets, with the factionless. I can’t do that. To live factionless is not just to live in poverty and discomfort; it is to live divorce from society, separated from the most important thing in life: community” (Roth, 2011: 20).

The above quotation describes that Beatrice feels insecure about the result of the test. According to Tori, Beatrice considered as a “Divergent”. The information about “Divergent” that has been given by Tori makes Beatrice starts to question about her life in “Dauntless”. She wants to think again about the reason why she came to “Dauntless” on the first place. At first, Beatrice believes that her life will be safe in “Dauntless”. However, Beatrice is unsure of her reasoning. She feels that her effort to be a member of the “Dauntless” is not enough to make her feel safe. The following statement shows the reader that Beatrice wants to find her true-self in “Dauntless”. Beatrice wants to acknowledge a part of her that she can never show when in the “Abnegation” faction. Beatrice believes that she wants to be “Dauntless”, and she decides to finish her initiation test in “Dauntless”.

“I want to remember why I came here, and why I was so determined to stay here that I would jump off a building for it, even before I knew what being Dauntless was ... I open my eyes. No, I was wrong; I didn’t jump off the roof because I wanted to be like the Dauntless. I jumped off because I already was like them, and I wanted to show myself to them. I wanted to

acknowledge a part of myself that Abnegation demanded that I hide” (Roth, 2011: 263).

Beatrice visits her brother in “Erudite” to find the fact about “Divergent”. In “Erudite”, Beatrice finds that the leader of “Erudite” tries to feed the community with the idea that “Abnegation” people are corrupt. Beatrice also finds that the leader of “Erudite” wants to find the “Divergent”. The leader of “Erudite” believes that “Divergent” is considered as a serious threat to the “Faction System”. Thus, the leader of “Erudite” asks the “Dauntless” to find the “Divergent”. After finding the facts that she is a “Divergent”, Beatrice feels more insecure. She tries to analyze her situation. The following statement is revealed by Beatrice.

“What I discover was what looked like war plans. Thinly veiled commands, supply lists, maps. And those files were sent by Erudite ... And then something occurs to me, something that hits me in the gut and gnaws at my insides. Erudite doesn’t have weapons, and they don’t know how to fight—but the Dauntless do ... I told Caleb that the Erudite know how to manipulate people. They could coerce some of us into fighting with misinformation, or by appealing to greed ... I have to warn my family about the war the Erudite are planning” (Roth, 2011: 375-376).

Beatrice senses that there will be a war between the “Erudite” and the “Abnegation” people. She thinks that the “Erudite” will manipulate the “Dauntless” people to fight against the “Abnegation”. From the statement above, the reader starts to guess that the life of their heroine will be in chaotic. The reader concludes that the story will be ended with a war. The following statement will depict an image about the war.

“As I run, I look over my shoulder to see if any Dauntless follow me. But my mother fires into the crowd of guards, and they are too focused on her to notice me. I whip my head over my shoulder when I hear them fire

back...My mother stiffens, her back aching. Blood surges from wound in her abdomen, dyeing her shirt in crimson” (Roth, 2011: 442).

The above statement depicts an image that Beatrice’s mother sacrifices herself in order to save Beatrice. This event makes Beatrice feel responsible of her mother’s death. Not only losing her mother, but Beatrice also loses her father in the war. The following statement is revealed by Beatrice at the mental stage of the initiation test. “My worst fear: that my family will die, and that I will be responsible” (Roth, 2011: 395). The reader will understand if Beatrice is afraid of the consequences. It is because what Beatrice has been worried will become reality. The following statement will describe more about the war.

““Ninety percent of the Dauntless are sleepwalking right now. They’re in a simulation and they don’t know what they’re doing. The only reason I’m not just like them...the mind control doesn’t affect me.” ... “And how are we supposed to wake them up?” Marcus says. “We find the computers that control the simulation and destroy the data” I say. “The program. Everything”” (Roth, 2011: 452-453).

The statement above describes Beatrice’s heroic action. Beatrice believes that she is responsible of her mother’s and father’s death. Thus, she decides to stop the war. Beatrice’s heroic action will make the reader to sympathize to Beatrice’s action. The reader are touched by Beatrice’s action, thus, the reader considers Beatrice as the heroine of the story.

The descriptions on the features of the heroine in *Divergent* can be simplified in the following table:

<b>The features of Beatrice as a heroine in <i>Divergent</i></b>
Beatrice has insecure feeling after she knows that she is a “Divergent”. Tori said that “Divergent” is dangerous, and she asked Beatrice to hide her identity of “Divergent”
Beatrice is a “Divergent”, and she is aware of the simulations. She cannot be controlled by the serum.
Beatrice is curious about the reason of why “Divergent” is dangerous. She finds out the fact in the “Erudite” faction. She also analyzes that the “Erudite” is planning war on the “Abnegation”
Beatrice lost her mother and father on the war. Beatrice decides to stop the war because she feels responsible of her mother and father death

Table 2.1 the features of Beatrice as a heroine in *Divergent*

## **4.2 Analyzing Hegemony: Faction System in Veronica Roth's *Divergent***

In this section, the analysis of extrinsic elements will be discussed by applying the concept of hegemony. In this case, the concept of hegemony is applied to analyze the story of *Divergent*. The analysis on the concept of hegemony will determine the dominant and the subordinate group, levels of hegemony, and the effect of hegemony in the story of *Divergent*.

### **4.2.1 The Dominant Group and The Subordinate Group in Veronica Roth's *Divergent***

#### **4.2.1.1 The Dominant Group**

Hegemony is a kind of strategy to hold control of people or a group of people. In a social life, the practice of hegemony is usually done by a group of people who have authority in society. This kind of people is called the dominant group. Gramsci states that there are two kinds of the dominant group; the first one is called "civil society", and the other is called "the state".

In *Divergent*, the dominant group is shown in the leaders of each faction and in the image of parents to their children. However, as the story goes, it can be found that there are two factions that become dominant over the other factions. There are the "Abnegation" and the "Erudite". The image of parents in every faction represents the "civil society", and it can be look at the character of Beatrice's parents who live in the "Abnegation". However, in the "Erudite", the "civil society" is shown in the character of the leader of "Erudite" namely Jeanine Matthews.

In “Abnegation”, Beatrice and Caleb are taught by their parents to think and act selflessly. It means that the first education about “Faction System” is introduced in the family. The following statement will show how the education about “Faction System” is taught in the family. The following statement is revealed by Beatrice. “My mother told me once that we can’t survive alone, but even if we could, we wouldn’t want to. Without a faction, we have no purpose and no reason to live” (Roth, 2011: 20). The statement shows us how parents have big influence on their children. In the story, mother is considered to be superior to their children, because mother has the knowledge and culture of “Faction System” in the story.

The representation of “civil society” can also be seen in the leader of the “Erudite” faction, namely Jeanine Matthews. As the leader of “Erudite”, Jeanine has been chosen by her people as a leader based on her IQ score. In the story, Jeanine creates the “aptitude test”, and she has the control to access information about the test of every sixteen year old. The “aptitude test” is a kind of test for a sixteen year old to define a faction. This kind of test has the same function as an education in real life. As the representation of “civil society”, Jeanine has the power to control the teenagers by the means of education. Since Jeanine is the founder of the test, she has the authority to examine the result of the test. She has the right to eliminate teenagers whom she thinks unqualified. In the story, every sixteen year old has to follow the “aptitude test” in order to continue their education in a new faction that they will choose at the Choosing Day. “The atmosphere feels hungry, like every sixteen year old is trying to devour as much

as he can get of this last day ... once we choose, our new factions will be responsible for finishing our education” (Roth, 2011: 5). The teenagers believe that they have right to choose a faction. Apparently, the teenagers have to follow some test before they are acknowledged as a member of a faction. This statement is revealed by Eric at the initiation test in “Dauntless” or the Brave faction. ““You choose us,” he says. “Now we have to choose you”” (Roth, 2011: 73). The quotation clearly shows us that the teenagers are not fully given a chance to choose, but they have to work hard in order to be chosen by the factions.

People in the story also believe that Jeanine has authority to develop the technology that is used in the “Faction System”. It means that Jeanine is superior to the faction people, because she is the only scientist who creates the simulation that is used in “Faction System”. The following statement shows that “Erudite” also tries to intimidate people in factions through the media. “The Erudite have been releasing antagonistic reports about Abnegation, and it has begun to affect the way we relate at school” (Roth, 2011: 6).

Meanwhile, the representation of “the state” can be seen on the image of the “Dauntless”. In the story, people who belong to the “Dauntless” faction can be considered as the coercive machinery of “the state”. It is because the primary purpose of the “Dauntless” is to guard the society. The following statement describes the job of the “Dauntless”. The following statement is revealed by Beatrice. “We learned about faction jobs in school. The Dauntless have limited options. We can guard the fence or work for the security of our city” (Roth, 2011: 125). The above statement suggests that people trust the “Dauntless” to protect the

city. The following statement will depict the role of the “Dauntless” in the story. “The simulations, however; reveal who the Divergent rebels are... Your first priority is always finding them” (Roth, 2011: 276-277). The above statement shows that “Divergent” is considered as the threat to the “Faction System”. In the story, the “Dauntless” first priority is to find the “Divergent”.

#### **4.2.1.2 The Subordinate Group**

The subordinate group is referred to a group of people who are dominated by the dominant group. In the society, this group becomes the object of the practice of hegemony. In the story of *Divergent*, the subordinate group can be found in the image of the member in each faction (faction people) and in the image of “faction-less” people. The member in each faction can be represented in the image of sixteen year old teenagers. In the story of *Divergent*, the image of sixteen year old teenagers can be shown in the character of Beatrice Prior.

The first subordinate group in the story can be seen in the protagonist’s character, Beatrice Prior. Beatrice was born in “Abnegation” faction. The “Abnegation” faction demands its people to think and act selfless. In the “Abnegation”, Beatrice thinks that she has the obligation to be selfless. However, she feels that she cannot think or act selfless. “I am not sure I can live like this life of obligation any longer. I am not good enough” (Roth, 2011: 35). The following statement shows that Beatrice is being isolated in “Abnegation”. She is being ruled by the custom of her faction. “At home, I could never do what I wanted, not



even for an evening. I had to think of other people's need first. I don't even know what I like to do" (Roth, 2011: 70). As sixteen year old girl, Beatrice cannot act freely. When Beatrice is stated as "Divergent" by Tori, Beatrice is scared. Beatrice might be dead because she is a "Divergent". She believes that being a "Divergent" is dangerous. The following statement shows how the practice of hegemony has controlled the thought of Beatrice "When Tori warned me that being Divergent was dangerous, I felt like it was branded on my face, and if I so much as turned the wrong way, someone would see it" (Roth, 2011: 80). The following statement depicts an image of how Beatrice tries to control her action. "I feel uncomfortable, like I'm wearing someone else's skin. If I'm not careful, I could die. I can't even trust the leaders of my faction. My new family" (Roth, 2011: 292). From the above statement, we can easily conclude that Beatrice becomes the object of "Faction System". As sixteen year old, Beatrice has no chance to express what she really wants. She cannot act freely means that she has to be careful of her action. The following statement shows the reader how Beatrice feels about her condition. "I see our tiny figures, the size of fingernails. That, I think, is our true reflections; it is as small as we actually are" (Roth, 2011: 354). From the statement above, we can conclude that Beatrice and the other sixteen year old in the story have been ruled by their factioned society. The following statement depicts an image of the initiation test in the "Candor" faction.

"I don't think I could have made it through Candor initiation, though." She shakes her head. "There, instead of simulations, you get lie detector tests. All day, every day. And the final test... They give you this stuff they call truth serum and sit you in front of everyone and ask you a load of really personal questions. The theory is that if you spill all your secrets, you'll

have no desires to lie about anything, ever again. Like the worst about you is already in the open, so why not just be honest?”” (Roth, 2011: 371).

The subordinate group in *Divergent* can also be seen in the “faction-less” people. The “faction-less” people is a group of people who does not belong to any faction. In the story, “faction-less” is described as follow:

“There are places where the road has completely collapsed, revealing sewer system and empty subways that I have to be careful to avoid, and places that stink so powerfully old sewage and trash that I have to plug my nose. This is where the factionless live. Because they failed to complete initiation into whatever faction they chose, they live in poverty, doing the work no one else wants to do. ...In return for their work they get food and clothing, but, as my mother says, not enough of either” (Roth, 2011: 24-25).

From the above statement, the reader can clearly see that “faction-less” people lives in a separated area. They live in a dirty place and do the undesirable job. The above statement shows us that “faction-less” people live in poverty. They can get food and clothes after they do the job. From the above statement, we can easily conclude that the “faction-less” people become the object of the faction people. The following statement shows us how “faction-less” people is being looked down by the faction society. ““No, it won’t! I’d rather be factionless than dead!” He sounds panicky. He keeps shaking his head and staring at the rooftop ... I don’t agree with him. I would rather be dead than empty, like the factionless” (Roth, 2011: 54).

## **4.2.2 Levels of Hegemony in Veronica Roth's *Divergent***

In general, there are three levels of hegemony. Gramsci defines that the first level of hegemony is called “integral hegemony”; the second level of hegemony is called “decadent hegemony”; and the third level of hegemony is called “minimum hegemony” (Femia, 1981: 46-47). In the story of *Divergent*, there are two levels of hegemony which are “integral hegemony” and “decadent hegemony”. The explanation on the levels of hegemony in *Divergent* can be seen in the description below:

### **4.2.2.1 Integral Hegemony**

According to Gramsci, the “integral hegemony” is the highest level of hegemony. In this level of hegemony, the subordinate group put their trust on the dominant group wholeheartedly. If they do not follow the rules, they will suffer. In the story of *Divergent*, the dominant group is shown in the “Erudite” and the “Abnegation”. The leaders of these two factions have control over the people in the story. On the other hand, the subordinate group can be look at the image of member in each faction (faction people) and the “faction-less” people. In *Divergent*, the member in each faction includes the image of the sixteen year old teenagers. In the daily life of the community in the story, factions are a kind of binding system. The rules that set out by the leader of each faction have caused faction people to live in homogeneity. They have to wear the uniform, they should have the same hairstyles, and they have to build their house in the same shape. Even though it is binding, the people did not object. The reason for their obedience is based on their

beliefs that they have to conform to the custom of their faction; otherwise they have to live “faction-less”. To be “faction-less”, it means that they have no purpose and no reason to live. The following statement will show how the member of “Erudite” live with their custom that set out by their leaders. “Erudite faction norms dictate that a faction member must wear at least one blue article of clothing at a time, because blue causes the body to release calming chemicals, and ‘a calm mind is a clear mind’” (Roth, 2011: 349). The same thing happens to the member of “Abnegation”. The following statement depicts an image of the “Abnegation” faction. The following statement is revealed by Beatrice. “The houses on my street are all the same size and shape. ...Everything—our houses, our clothes, our hairstyles—is meant to help us forget ourselves and to protect us from vanity” (Roth, 2011: 27-28). The above statement shows that the leader of each faction in the story dictates their members to live in a certain way. The faction people, however, they enjoy doing the custom of their faction. The following statement shows how Beatrice is proud of her “Dauntless” looks. “Like he’s ashamed. Maybe I should be too. I’m tattooed, loose-haired, and wearing tight clothes. But I’m just not” (Roth, 2011: 351).

Faction people believe that the “Faction System” will create peace to their lives. The following statement is revealed by Marcus, who becomes the political leaders of the “Abnegation”.

“Working together, these five factions have lived in peace for many years...We give one another far more than can be adequately summarized. In our factions, we find meaning, we find purpose, we find life...Apart from them, we would not survive” (Roth, 2011: 43).

From the above statement, we can clearly see how the faction people believe in their system. They believe that “Faction System” is important in their lives. They believe that they cannot survive without faction. The following statement is revealed by Beatrice. “Our worst fear, greater even than the fear of death: to be factionless” (Roth, 2011: 43-44). Beatrice is afraid of the consequences of living without a faction. From the following statement, we can conclude that people in the story are afraid of the consequences of living without faction. The people are afraid of becoming “faction-less”. The following statement is revealed by Beatrice.

“To live factionless is not just to live in poverty and discomfort; it is to live divorced from society, separated from the most important thing in life: community... My mother told me once that we can’t survive alone, but even if we could, we wouldn’t want to. Without a faction, we have no purpose and no reason to live” (Roth, 2011: 20).

#### **4.2.2.2 Decadent Hegemony**

The second level of hegemony is called “decadent hegemony”. In the story, “decadent hegemony” can be seen in the domination of the “Abnegation” over other factions. At first, the society believes that people from the “Abnegation” are selfless. Thus, they decide to give the role of the government to the “Abnegation”. The societies give the “Abnegation” responsibility to lead the government. The following statement shows how the “Abnegation” is chosen to lead the government. The following statement is revealed by Beatrice.

“Marcus is my father’s coworker; they are both political leaders. The city is ruled by a council of fifty people, composed entirely of representatives from Abnegation, because our faction is regarded as incorruptible, due to our commitment to selflessness. Our leaders are selected by their peers for their

impeccable character, moral fortitude, and leadership skills. Representatives from each of the other factions can speak in the meetings on behalf of a particular issue, but ultimately, the decision is the council's. And while the council technically makes decisions together, Marcus is particularly influential" (Roth, 2011: 33).

However, as the time goes by, the "Abnegation" is considered to be unable to fulfill the interest of the faction people. In order to keep their domination, the "Abnegation" people only do what they believe as selfless. For instance, the "Abnegation" tries to help the "faction-less" by sharing their food supply. The following statement shows the job of Beatrice's mother who lives in "Abnegation".

"Like my father, she works for the government, but she manages city improvement projects. She recruited volunteers to administer the aptitude tests. Most of the time, though, she organizes workers to help the factionless with food and shelter and job opportunities" (Roth, 2011: 31).

However, the activity of the "Abnegation" to the "faction-less" people has caused faction people to question the role of the "Abnegation" in the government. The following statement shows how the "Abnegation" people get a harsh comment about their activity.

"She's a council member's *wife* is what she is. She runs the 'volunteer agency' that supposedly helps the factionless. You think I don't know that you're just hoarding goods to distribute to your own faction while *we* don't get fresh food for a month, huh? Food for the factionless, my eye" (Roth, 2011: 184).

### 4.2.3 The Effect of Hegemony in Veronica Roth's *Divergent*

In the story of *Divergent*, the result of the domination of the “Abnegation” and the “Erudite” makes faction people become their submissive. The faction people put their trust to the “Abnegation” to lead the government, and they put their trust to the “Erudite” to educate the sixteen year old teenagers. The effect of hegemony, however, has caused faction people branded with stereotype. People believe that someone who comes from certain factions have certain characteristics. In the “Dauntless”, Beatrice is being looked down by the other “initiates”. The thought that Beatrice used to be the “Abnegation” has made the other “initiates” refer Beatrice as “Stiff”. The following statement is narrated by Beatrice. “I lift my head. “Stiff” is slang for Abnegation, and I’m the only one here. Peter points at me, smirking. I hear laughter. My cheeks heat up, and I let my sleeve fall.” (Roth, 2011: 56). The statement above depicts an image that in the “Abnegation” faction, Beatrice used to be hesitated in doing everything. The term “Stiff” is the stereotype for people who come from the “Abnegation” faction. The same thing happens to people who come from the “Dauntless” faction. The following statement shows that the “Dauntless” people have stereotype of being brave, muscular, and tattooed. “The Dauntless prove their bravery by jumping from a moving train. My father calls the Dauntless ‘hellions’. They are pierced, tattooed, and black-clothed” (Roth, 2011: 7). From the following statement, we will see how faction people are harassing each other. The following statement is revealed by Christina from the “Candor” faction. ““Don’t be mean to her,” she says. “Frigidity is in her nature. Sort of like being a know-it-all is in yours”” (Roth,

2011:82). The quotation above shows what happens when Will from the “Erudite” faction harasses Beatrice by calling her with the “Abnegation” stereotype. From the above quotation, we can see that the “Abnegation” people have stereotype of stiff and frigid. This stereotype describes how people from other faction see the lifestyle of the “Abnegation” people. The same thing may happen to the “Erudite” people who are considered to be smart. People from other faction believe that the “Erudite” knows everything because he or she is very smart. Therefore, we can conclude from the statement above that the practice of hegemony in “Faction System” has caused people in the story branded with stereotype.

From the discussion in this chapter, we can conclude that there are two anomalies in *Divergent* which are “Faction System” and “Divergent”. The details of “Faction System” and “Divergent” can be explained in an event called the “aptitude test” and “Choosing Ceremony”. We can also conclude that the protagonist of the story, Beatrice Prior, is considered as the heroine of the story. Therefore, Beatrice should have the features of the heroine that has been mentioned in the previous chapter.

In the story of *Divergent*, there is one social issue that can be explained by looking at the concept of hegemony from Antonio Gramsci. The discussions of the concept of hegemony in *Divergent* include the dominant and subordinate group, the levels of hegemony, and the effect of hegemony in the story. From the discussion in this chapter, we can conclude that there are two kind of dominant group in *Divergent*. There are the “Abnegation” and the “Erudite” which can be considered as the “civil society”, and the “Dauntless” which represents the



machinery of “the state”. The levels of hegemony that is found in the story are “integral hegemony” and “decadent hegemony”. The effect of the practice of hegemony in the story makes the faction people branded with stereotype.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the formula of science fiction, Roth clearly shows the development of the story through linear narration. All of the action from the heroine of the story, Beatrice Prior, is aimed to give the explanation about the “anomaly” or strange incident that happens in the story. There are two kinds of anomalies in *Divergent*. They are the “Faction System” and “Divergent”. These anomalies make the heroine to live in discomfort. To close the story, the heroine has to overcome her anomalies.

Furthermore, the presence of “Faction System” makes people in the story live with certain customs. Each community has their unique way of life. The member of the community has to follow the rules created by their leader. The people enjoy doing their obligation, because they are afraid of the consequences. In the social life of the community, there are certain groups that dominated the people in the story. The hegemony of the dominant group makes people to live in class. The people in the story put their trust to the group that are considered selfless to lead the government, and the group that consist of intelligent people to educate the teenagers in the story. The effect of the hegemony, however, has created stereotype in each group. The stereotype makes a person who comes from a certain group being look as a whole. In *Divergent*, the faction people see a person who comes from a certain faction based on the characteristics of a faction. The people were blinded by the stereotype, and it closes the story ended by war.

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