



**THE REFLECTION OF MARXIST FEMINISM
IN SUZANNE COLLINS'S *MOCKINGJAY***

A THESIS

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
the Sarjana Degree Majoring Literature in English Department
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University**

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PRONOUNCEMENT

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

Semarang, August 2016

Nailah

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

...And when you have decided, then rely upon Allah. Indeed, Allah loves those who rely (upon Him)

QS. Al Imran: 159

If it's meant to be, it will be

Anonymous

Live as if you were to die tomorrow.

Learn as if you were to live forever.

Mahatma Gandhi

*This thesis is dedicated to
my beloved mother, father, sisters, brothers and
to everyone who helped me finish this thesis.*

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ABSTRACT

This thesis analyzes Marxist feminism, domination, alienation, class struggle, and revolution that exist in novel *Mockingjay*, especially in regards to Katniss Everdeen as the main character. This character is so interesting to be analyzed because the character represents the idea of Marxist feminism. The main purpose of this thesis is to understand more about Marxist feminism in *Mockingjay*. This thesis uses sociological approach. The theory used in this study is Marxist feminism. The result of this study is the analysis of intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements of prose. There are some intrinsic elements discussed in this thesis, such as character, setting, conflict and allegory. Moreover, the extrinsic element is the analysis of Katniss Everdeen as the main character in novel *Mockingjay* who represents the effort of Marxist feminism. It provides a description of domination, alienation, class struggle, and Marxist feminism. In conclusion, this thesis provides a discussion about Marxist feminism and its process, especially in regards to Katniss Everdeen as the main character.

Keywords: *Marxist feminism, domination, alienation, class struggle, revolution*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Literary works are the products of human-culture collaboration and the arts of human existence. We can discover various kinds of literary works nowadays. They can be shown and shaped in many ways. Therefore, there are written literature and oral literature.

According to X. J. Kennedy, in his book entitled *Literature An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama*, literature is a kind of art that is usually written, which offers pleasure and illumination. However, there is oral literature too (1991: xxxix).

Instead of variety of literary works, Horatius grouped literary works into three functions such as *Dulce et Utile* (entertaining and useful), *Docere et Delectare* (amusing and educating), and *Movere* (moving the readers). Furthermore, according to Aristotle, literary works have a function as catharsis, a release from emotional pressure.

Based on the brief explanation of literature above, literary works can provide a lot of precious lessons for people. Thus, this thesis discusses one kind of literary works, a novel by Suzanne Collins entitled *Mockingjay*. Analyzing a novel by using the theory of literature is an excellent bridge to immerse ourselves into the story.

The *Mockingjay* is one of the interesting popular fictions published in 2010. It is proven by its success in getting the first place of national bestseller novel in its first week on sale. Actually, this novel engages the readers to sense the condition of class struggle. Furthermore, there is also uncommon part in novel that makes it interesting to be the topic of this study. That part is the existence of a bold and strong woman leading the class struggle in this novel. The woman is the main character of *Mockingjay*, Katniss Everdeen. It is an interesting matter to be discussed in this study because it can be a way to describe the existence of Marxist feminism in this novel.

Therefore, the analysis of Marxist feminism represented by Katniss Everdeen is discussed in this thesis entitled *The Reflection of Marxist Feminism in Suzanne Collins's Mockingjay*.

1. 2 Research Problems

Based on the background of the study, this thesis discusses three matters such as intrinsic elements of prose, class struggle process and Marxist feminism. They are the main materials that establish the whole content of this thesis. They correspond and complete each other in order to make an understanding to Marxist feminism that is discussed in this thesis.

1. How do intrinsic elements work in the story of *Mockingjay* by Suzanne Collins?
2. How does Katniss Everdeen take part in process of class struggle in *Mockingjay* by Suzanne Collins?

3. How can Marxist feminism be described by character of Katniss Everdeen in *Mockingjay* by Suzanne Collins?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The main purpose of this study is to understand some elements related to the research problems above. While, the objectives of this study are:

1. To understand how intrinsic elements of prose are applied in *Mockingjay* by Suzanne Collins.
2. To discover how the process of class struggle occurs in *Mockingjay* by Suzanne Collins.
3. To examine how theory of Marxist feminism is reflected by Katniss Everdeen in Suzanne Collins's *Mockingjay*.

1.4 Scope of the Study

This thesis focuses on analyzing the novel *Mockingjay* using intrinsic elements such as character, setting, plot, and symbol. Moreover, the extrinsic element uses Marxist feminism. Marxist feminism theory provides an explanation how Katniss Everdeen, the main character of *Mockingjay* can be the leader of communal movement to gain revolution. It also describes her independence to struggle for being alive. Moreover, it also explains the process to defeat capitalism and domination of certain social class. In addition, Marxist feminism serves an explanation about gaining revolution that is led by a woman.

1.5 Research Methods

This study uses sociological approach to examine the content of *Mockingjay* by Suzanne Collins. Sociological approach in this study focuses on the social aspect from society of the story in *Mockingjay*.

According to Wellek and Warren, sociological approach uses a theory of an expert of social philosophy such as Marxism to analyze the literary works. He said that “this sociological approach to literature is particularly cultivated by those who profess a specific social philosophy” (1942: 90). Therefore, this thesis uses sociological approach, because it discusses the existence of Marxist feminism.

Moreover, there are two elements discussed in this study. Those are intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements. The intrinsic elements involve character, setting, plot and symbol. For the extrinsic elements, there are class struggle, domination, alienation and also Marxist feminism. The reason why there are two elements involved in this study is due to the relations between intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements to support each other. The extrinsic elements cannot stand alone to discuss the content of a literary work. It needs the intrinsic elements to explain characters, setting, plot, and symbol in literary work.

The method of data collection in this study is library research. The writer discovered some references related to the study and got some information and material by note taking, reading, studying and discussing. The data for this study come from two sources:

1. Primary Source

Using a novel entitled *Mockingjay* by Suzanne Collins published in 2010 by Scholastic Inc.

2. Secondary Source

The secondary source is taken from library research and internet source as the references of this thesis.

1.6 Organization of the Thesis

This thesis consists of five chapters, those are:

CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of six subchapters; Background of the Study, Research Problems, Objectives of the Study, Scope of the Study, Research Methods, and Organization of the Thesis.

CHAPTER II : AUTHOR AND HER WORK

This chapter consists of the author biography of this novel and a brief summary of her novel that is analyzed.

CHAPTER III : THEORITICAL FRAMEWORKS

This chapter consists of the literary review and theories used for analyzing the novel. There are two subchapters providing intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements.

CHAPTER IV : ANALYSIS

This chapter explains the analysis of the novel using the theories. It reveals how intrinsic and extrinsic elements of literary works can be applied for the study.

CHAPTER V : CONCLUSION

This chapter provides a brief explanation as the conclusion of the analysis and closing the thesis.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

CHAPTER II

AUTHOR AND HER WORK

2.1 Biography of the Author

Suzanne Collins was born on August 10, 1962 in Hartford, Connecticut, United States. For her educational background, she graduated from Indiana University with a double major in Drama and Telecommunications. Collins also received an M.F.A. from New York University in dramatic writing. Since 1991, she has been a writer for children's television shows such as the short-lived sitcom *Hi Honey, I'm Home!* and then for several youth-oriented series such as *Clarissa Explains It All* on the Nickelodeon network. Then, she served as head writer of the PBS animated children's show *Clifford's Puppy Days*.

While continuing to work in television, Collins conceived the children's novel *Gregor the Overlander* in 2003. She later wrote *The Hunger Games* and extended the narrative into trilogy with *Catching Fire* and *Mockingjay* (Cunningham, 2015: paragraph 1-5).

Based on the news of Scholastic website, Collin's final book of the trilogy novels, *Mockingjay* (August 2010), was debuted at number one on all national bestseller lists during its first week on sale. In a starred review, Publishers Weekly said "it accomplishes a rare feat, the last installment being the best yet, a beautifully orchestrated and intelligent novel that succeeds on every level". In

April 2010, Suzanne Collins was named to the TIME 100 list of the world's most influential people ("Biography: Suzanne Collins" 2016: paragraph 3).

2.2 Summary of the Novel

Mockingjay is one of trilogy novels by Suzanne Collins that tells about a domination of Capitol towards other districts in Panem. Capitol was the central power of Panem government that dominated twelve districts inside. Actually, there were thirteen districts in Panem, but the thirteenth District had been destroyed by the Capitol because of their rebellions to fight Capitol.

President Snow as the leader of Capitol conducted annual event called Hunger Games for people in every district except Capitol. The aims of the game were to frighten the residents of the districts, make them fight each other and make them obedient to Capitol. Hunger Games was played by killing every participant in that game until leaving only one participant as the victor.

Moreover, in this novel *Mockingjay*, Katniss Everdeen, the winner of Hunger Games from District 12, was declared as a symbol of rebellion to the Capitol, the mockingjay. As a mockingjay, she had a role to unify every district in Panem. Katniss who was playing the Quarter Quell, the continual game conducted by the Capitol after Hunger Games, was rescued by Capitol rebels and moved to District 13 to join rebels.

Based on the explanation above, District 13 was the part of Capitol subjugated territory that had been destroyed because they opposed Capitol. However, District 13 still survived and became stronger. District 13 also had

underground-maneuver to fight Capitol and to gain revolution. It built a huge headquarter to train people as powerful soldiers and unified every District to fight Capitol.

For Katniss, District 13 was very strange and different from District 12. Everyone dressed the same, dull gray. There was a schedule that is tattooed on the hands and it told what will and must be done today. Food was rationed and given without variation. There was absolutely no entertainment. All people trapped underground and also isolated from the outside world.

District 13 had President Coin as the leader. She was a woman who was no less cruel than President Snow in Capitol. She would punish and destroy anyone who did not obey her orders.

In this district, Katniss joined training session to be a Soldier Everdeen and the Mockingjay. Katniss who was predicted to be a symbol of rebellion against the Capitol was only a teenage girl. She had been very tired physically and mentally after going through the Hunger Games and the Quarter Quell. Being the Mockingjay extremely placed her in heavy burden. Her actions caused people around her to be punished, whether that person closed to her or not. In addition, Katniss must face the new reality that Peeta Mellark who was her friend and lover in Hunger Games had changed. Peeta had been hijacked and brainwashed by the Capitol before he was saved to the Thirteen. All the memories of his past, especially those related to Katniss, were broken with venom tracking by Capitol. Peeta had been transformed into a weapon by the Capitol to kill Katniss. This made Katniss so depressed and had mental disorders. Despite the bad reality, she

continued to fight with the rebels and survived. Being the Mockingjay, Katniss became a puppet of President Coin. Coin used her to set fire to the entire districts. Moreover, Katniss also had her own purpose to be the mockingjay. She would kill President Snow by her own hand because she wanted to end his inhumanities.

However, in the end of this novel, Katniss did not execute President Snow, but she decided to execute President Coin. She realized that President Coin would be as cruel as President Snow to lead Panem after the revolution. President Snow also died after President Coin's execution. He died because of an eruption of foamy blood through his coughing. Actually, President Snow had been dying before the execution.

Panem had succeeded in achieving revolution after destroying the domination of Capitol with the death of President Snow. Moreover, Katniss also could prevent another domination that would occur after executing President Coin.

CHAPTER III

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS

3.1 Intrinsic Elements

This thesis discusses four intrinsic elements of prose that are reflected in *Mockingjay*. There are some theories of intrinsic elements written such as character, setting, plot, and symbol.

3.1.1 Character

Based on the explanation of Robert Stanton, almost every single story has one main character. The main character is related to all events that occur in story. Commonly, the events and conflicts will influence and change the character's personality (1965: 33).

In a book entitled *Literature: An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, Drama* by X. J. Kennedy, a character is presumably an imagined person who inhabits the story. However, character's story is not always human. It can be an animal, plant, or something else. For example, in novel *Storm* by George Stewart, the protagonist is the wind. Then, in Richard Adams's *Watership Down*, the main characters are the rabbits. We usually recognize that those characters have human personalities familiar to us. Moreover, characters in a novel act in reasonably consistent manner as the author provided them with motivation. Here, motivation is a sufficient reason to behave as they do (1991: 47).

This study discusses a kind of popular fiction that has different style of character with classic or old fictions. In this study, we are not provided with flat and round characters inside, but we get explanation about the defiant characters. Meanwhile, in old fiction we discover that the protagonist is the main character with stereotypical personalities start in beginning until the end. The character sticks only to a certain personality. However, in popular fiction, the defiant character who is the protagonist has some parts inside that possibly very different with the stereotypical personality. The protagonist will possibly show us the opposite stereotypical personality.

According to Cawelti, there is a difference between the old literature and popular literature. He said that “however, in popular genre, the writer employs stereotypical character to embody qualities that also seem contrary to the stereotypical trait” (1976: 11). It explains that popular literature provides character in distinction from old literature.

3.1.2 Setting

Based on Kennedy’s explanation, setting is the time and place that take place in story. When we are talking about setting, it reminds us of a set used in a play. For example, the bare chair in front of a slab of painted canvas. The idea of setting includes the physical environment such as a house, a village, a street, a city, or a region where the story takes place. Beside the place, setting also involves time and weather such as dawn, noon, night, rainy day, sunny, and soon (1991: 80).

Moreover, Meyer said that setting has a function to create the atmosphere and mood of the story. It will encourage the condition of story events to be more interesting and real. In his book *The Bedford Introduction to Literature*, he explained "...setting can be used to evoke a mood or atmosphere that will prepare the reader for what is to come..." (1990: 107). The function of setting is also explained by Potter in his book *Elements of Literature*. He said that "a setting can create an atmosphere that will help produce the particular quality and effect of the story" (1967: 27).

3.1.3 Plot

A plot is constructed by some events and conflicts inside. It will not be an interesting plot when it does not have the events and the conflicts. Assuming if there is a play and the characters do nothing in stage, it will be a play in dead silence. The viewers will not get any ideas for that play.

Thus, Roberts and Jacob explained that "the essential quality of plot is conflict, which creates doubt and tension, and therefore the major interest of each particular story" (1989: 17).

Moreover, Potter also said in his book *Elements of Literature* about the use of conflict in plot. He said that "...the conflict that is the basis of the plot..." (1967: 25). Then, conflict is developed by the result of opposition among two sides or more in a plot. Potter said that "the term "conflict" is familiar; it is the result of an opposition between at least two sides. Just as it takes two to make an

argument, it takes two opposing people or forces to produce the conflict basic to a plot” (1967: 25).

In addition, the existence of conflict provides the reader of a novel to sense the feeling of the characters. They will be able to feel what the characters do and it will blow the reader’s emotion up.

Moreover, there are two kinds of conflict such as external conflict and internal conflict. According to Meyer, in his book *The Bedford Introduction to Literature*, “external conflict may place the protagonist in opposition to another individual, nature, or society. Then, internal conflict is in such a case some moral or psychological issue must be resolved within protagonist” (1990: 45).

From the explanation above, it means that external conflicts occur when the character fight to other character or face the nature physically. The example of facing the nature is to survive in storm and disaster. Then, internal conflicts exist inside of the character itself.

3.1.4 Symbol

Symbol is a thing that suggests more than its literal meaning. Symbol generally does not stand for any one meaning, nor for anything absolutely definite. They point, they hint, or as Henry James put it, they cast long shadows (Kennedy, 1991: 182).

In addition, to recognize symbol in novel, we have to pay attention to the words that are mentioned repeatedly through the story (Kennedy, 1991: 184).

Symbol has various types that depend on the literary works. There are some types of symbol such as imagery, metaphor, and allegory. Potter said that “...understanding of symbolism we need to distinguish between it and related concepts...” (1967: 179). Usually, we will discover imagery and metaphor in poem. Allegory is a symbol that obviously exists in narrative literature including a novel. To analyze symbol in narrative literature, we use allegory. It is explained by Potter “this is a form of literary symbolism in which a structure of symbolic or “signifying” characters and objects is organized in a narrative” (1967: 181).

According to Potter, allegory is the person or the object used as the signs of the events. He said that “...in such allegories the persons and objects are worked up into a structure that is largely responsible for the significance of those persons and objects and for the events that involve them...” (1967: 181).

3.2 Extrinsic Elements

This part provides some theories for the extrinsic elements. The theories are theory of class, bourgeoisie and proletariat, domination, alienation, class struggle, revolution, and also Marxist feminism.

3.2.1 Theory of Class

According to Dennis Dworkin in his book entitled *Class Struggles*, he said that class has definition beginning from the ancient origins until the sophisticated usages. “Class” is known from the Latin word *classis* which had multiple

meanings. It referred to either a ship or a navy that was a definition without modern implications (2007: 15).

In past, the Roman had an understanding of class as the deployment to describe the division of Roman people according to their age and property holdings. An early king of Rome, Servius Tullius, undertook this initiative which divided society into six armies or bands (Dworkin, 2007: 17).

Meanwhile, according to Marx, the most important basic of social group is the condition of ownership of production tools, such as: lands, raw materials, buildings, tools, machines, and capital. The ownership of production tools guarantees the necessity fulfillment of the owner and then the improvement of their satisfaction level. Thus, it triggers the appearance of class in society (Marx&Engels, 1968: 35-6).

According to Sztompka, there are two social classes in society such as the class of ownership and the class of workers. "...two class poles that opposite each other: the class of ownership and the class of workers. We can also call them as master and worker, landlord and slaves, oppressor and the oppressed people" (Sztompka, 1993: 199-200).

There is also an explanation of class from Gerth and Mills from their books entitled *From Max Weber: Essays in Sociology*. They describe that "class" refers to any group of people that have same class situation. There are some points that refer to class situation:

Class is defined when (1) a number of people have in common a specific causal component of their life chances, in so far as (2) this component is represented exclusively by economics interests in possession of goods and

opportunities for income, and (3) is represented under the conditions of the commodity or labor markets (1946: 181).

From those explanations above, we know that class has been created a long time ago. Basically, it depends on the wealth and property. Furthermore, class has also been established in society that is constructed by hierarchy system. The difference and imbalance of wealth make powerful and dominating people believe in a privilege to divide society into classes.

3.2.2 Bourgeoisie and Proletariat

Bourgeoisie and proletariat are the products of classes in society created by the economic conditions. According to H.H. Gerth and C. Wrigth, they said that

...it is obvious that almost always economic conditions of some sort play their part in such 'democratizing' developments. Very frequently we meet with the influence of an economically determined origin of new classes, whether plutocratic, petty bourgeois, or proletarian in character... (1946: 227).

From their explanation, we discover that economic condition has supreme power to create classes in society. People will be claimed as the bourgeoisie when they have high-class level of economic condition. On the other hand, people who are in low-class level will be claimed as the proletariat because they will become the labors of the bourgeoisie.

3.2.3 Domination

According to James C. Scott in his book *Domination and the Arts of Resistance*, he explained that domination happens when the master extracts labors, goods and

services. It is explained in this quotation “these forms of domination are institutionalized means of extracting labor, goods, and services from a subject population” (1990: 21).

It is also encouraged by Rosemarie Putnam Tong in her book *Feminist Thought: A more Comprehensive Introduction*. She explained that the master of labors will do any tactic including violence and harassment to make the labors work more effectively and efficiently. She said that “...the employers’ interests to use whatever tactics may be necessary (harassment, firing, violence) to get workers to work ever more effectively and efficiently...” (2009: 102).

Hence, domination absolutely causes some problems to the victims. For example, domination can provide arbitrary beatings, violence, insults and humiliation. It drives the victims who commonly come from the labors as the subordinate into terrible situations. Scott also explained those matters in his book *Domination and the Arts of Resistance*.

...these forms of domination are infused by an element of personal terror that may take the form of arbitrary beatings, sexual violations, and other insults and humiliations. Whether or not they occur to any particular subordinate, the everpresent knowledge that they might seem to color the relationship as a whole. Finally, like most large-scale structures of domination, the subordinate group has a fairly extensive offstage social existence which, in principle, affords it the opportunity to develop a shared critique of power (1990 :21).

3.2.4 Theory of Alienation

According to Allen Wood that was quoted by Tong, alienation happens “if we either experience our lives as meaningless or ourselves as worthless, or else are

capable of sustaining a sense of meaning and self-worth only with the help of illusions about ourselves or our condition” (2009: 101).

Tong also quoted a definition of alienation from Robert Heilbroner. Robert Heilbroner said that “alienation is a profoundly fragmenting experience. Things or persons who are or should be connected in some significant way are instead viewed as separate” (2009: 101).

Based on an explanation in Tong’s book *Feminist Thought: A more Comprehensive Introduction*, there are four types of alienation. First, workers are alienated from the product of their labor. Workers are alienated from the product of their labor because the products are taken from them. It is explained in this quotation, “... not only workers have no say in what commodities they will or will not produce, but the fruits of their labor are snatched from them” (Tong, 2009: 101).

Second, workers are alienated from themselves. It happens “...when work is experienced as something unpleasant to be gotten through as quickly as possible, it is deadening” (Tong, 2009: 101). From the quotation, we know that workers are alienated from themselves because they are experienced unpleasant work. They did not enjoy their works.

Third, workers are alienated from other human beings. Based on Tong’s explanation, she said that “workers are alienated from *other human beings* because the structure of the capitalist economy encourages and even forces workers to see each other as competitors for jobs and promotions” (2009: 101).

Fourth, workers are alienated from nature. This alienation happens when workers see nature as an obstacle to their survival. It is explained in this quotation “workers are alienated from *nature* because the kind of work they do and the conditions under which they do it make them see nature as an obstacle to their survival” (Tong, 2009: 101).

3.2.5 Theory of Class Struggle

Inequality among classes in social system will create and trigger some problems that provide a struggle for them to destroy each other. The struggle will lead to change a history of society. According to Dennis Dworkin in his book *Cultural Marxism in Postwar Britain*, he said that “Marx ever had predicted that class struggle is the motor of history” (2007: 39).

Class struggle happens because there is a class consciousness. Class consciousness means that the labors realize and aware of their exploitation. It was explained by Marx and quoted in Tong’s book “Marx predicted that as workers become increasingly aware of their common exploitation and alienation, they will achieve class consciousness” (2009: 103).

There are three steps of opposition created in form of class struggle. First, there is an objective interest contradiction among the master and workers. Second, that objective interest contradiction will become subjective contradiction in each class. It causes the feeling of suspicion, hate and hostility. That relationship is called class antagonism. Third, the antagonism will turn into collective action and

provide a battle to defeat the opposite class. The battle will be ended by the revolutionary and the defeat of one class among them (Sztompka, 1993:201).

The cause of class struggle is the domination of certain social class. In book entitled *Domination and the Arts of Resistance* by James C. Scott, he explained that the forms of domination mean to extract labor, goods, and services from a subject population (1990: 21). Thus, a class struggle appears to bring down the domination.

3.2.6 Revolution

According to Lenin, "...the class-conscious proletariat can give its consent to a revolutionary war, which would really justify revolutionary defencism..." (Lenin, 1952: 13). From that brief explanation, we can know that the opening gate of revolution is a class consciousness. It is the most significant basic to gain revolution.

Starting at this stage, the labors, the workers, the ally and the proponent are called by the revolutionaries. They unify to conduct class struggle in real combat to destroy the domination of capitalism. Karl Marx also explained that matters in this quotation:

United, the workers will be able to fight their employers for control over the means of production (e.g., the nation's factories). If the workers manage to win this fight, Marx claimed that a highly committed, politically savvy, well-trained group of revolutionaries would subsequently emerge from the workers' ranks. Marx termed this special group of workers the "vanguard" of the full-scale revolution for which he hoped (Tong, 2009: 103).

When the proletariats create revolution, it means they actualize their dreams. It is in accordance with Marx's dreams which says that revolution is "to replace capitalism with socialism, a non-exploitative, non-alienating political economy through which communism, and "the complete and also conscious return of man himself as a social, that is, human being," could come into existence" (Tong, 2009: 103).

3.2.7 Marxist Feminism

Feminism has a lot of types such as liberal feminism, radical feminism, marxist and socialist feminism, psychoanalytic feminism, existential feminism, postcolonial feminism, eco-feminism, and postmodern feminism. Each type has specialty matter as the subject. Moreover, Marxist feminism discusses classism as the fundamental of women's oppression. It is based on the explanation of Rosemarie Tong "...classical Marxist feminists work within conceptual terrain laid out by Marx, Engels, Lenin, and other nineteenth-century thinkers. They regard classism rather than sexism as the fundamental cause of women's oppression..." (2009: 96).

It is also explained by Ahyar Anwar in his book entitled *Teori Sosial Sastra*. He said that Marxist feminism believes that social class or social structure is the fundamental that causes discrimination of women (2012: 131).

Furthermore, the certain subject illuminated in Marxist feminism is an independence of women in economic matter. Women are capable of fulfilling life necessities by their own selves.

“Always on call, women form a conception of themselves they would not have if their roles in family and the workplace did not keep them socially and economically subordinate to men. Thus, Marxist and socialist feminists believe we need to analyze the links between women’s work status and women’s self-image in order to understand the unique character of women’s oppression” (Tong, 2009: 98).

Marxist feminism tells us that women must survive for their lives because they are the primary people responsible for their families and for themselves. They wholly survive and struggle by their own power.

Moreover, Marxist feminism explains us that women must be confident and happy with their own selves. They must enjoy themselves as whole persons. It is explained in this quotation below

“Thus, Marxist and socialist feminists aim to create a world in which women can experience themselves as whole persons, as integrated rather than fragmented beings, as people who can be happy even when they are unable to make their families and friends happy” (Tong, 2009: 102).

From that quotation, we can know the goal of Marxist feminism for women. Marxist feminism aims to make a world that women can enjoy themselves as whole persons.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

4.1 Intrinsic Elements

These subchapters provide the analysis of intrinsic elements in *Mockingjay*. The intrinsic elements to be discussed in this part are character, setting, conflict and allegory. There are five characters to be discussed in analysis of character. Then, the analysis of setting explains places and seasons that are described in novel. For the conflict, it consists of four major conflicts. Moreover, there are also some allegories discussed here.

4.1.1 Character

There are five major characters that build the story of *Mockingjay*. Those characters are Katniss Everdeen, Peeta Mellark, Gale Hawthorne, President Coriolanus Snow, and President Alma Coin. All of these characters have their own personalities that function as the materials of the story.

4.1.1.1 Katniss Everdeen

The first character to be discussed is Katniss Everdeen. Katniss Everdeen is the main character of the *Mockingjay*. She was a seventeen-year-old girl who was in Hunger Games because of saving her little sister. It is shown in page 4 “My name is Katniss Everdeen. I am seventeen years old. My home is District 12. I was in Hunger Games” (Collins, 2010: 4).

After being alive from the Hunger Games, Katniss had to play Quarter Quell that was the next hunger games for the victors. When Katniss was playing Quarter Quell, the capitol rebels had been prepared to rescue her because they wanted to design Katniss as the mockingjay, the symbol of rebellion to Capitol. It is described in page 6 "...As soon as the Quarter Quell was over--as soon as I had been lifted from the arena..." (Collins, 2010:6).

The role of mockingjay was a hard thing that Katniss must face. She had to go through a lot of terrible situation that cost human's soul. In page 11, we can know how Katniss felt so desperate and fragile to be a mockingjay.

"Of course, I hate the Capitol, but I have no confidence that my being the Mockingjay will benefit those who are trying to bring it down. How can I help the districts when every time I make a move, it results in suffering and loss of life?" (Collins, 2010: 11).

However, Katniss could pass through the hard situation and it made her really strong and bold. She would never be an ordinary girl, because she could reach and grow up beyond everyone's expectation for a girl. Since her father passed away, Katniss was the guardian for her family. She had responsibility to guard and fulfill daily needs for her sister and her mother. Those matters made her being an independent, bold, and tough girl. It can be shown in page 179,

"Katniss was always so amazing, I never dreamed she would notice me," says Delly. "The way she could hunt and go in Hob and everything. Everyone admired her so" Haymitch and I boh have to take a hard look at her face to double-check if she's joking" (Collins, 2010: 179).

In this novel, Katniss's personalities have succeeded to against women stereotype such as submissive, fragile, and weakness. This part shows us how

stereotypical character in popular literature seems contrary to the stereotypical trait. It is based on the explanation of Cawelti “however, in popular genre, the writer employs stereotypical character to embody qualities that also seem contrary to the stereotypical trait” (1976: 11).

4.1.1.2 Peeta Mellark

Then, the next character is Peeta Mellark. Peeta Mellark was the one who loves Katniss and the teammate of Katniss in Hunger Games and also Quell Quell. When the rebellion declared a war with capitol, the rebels rescued Katniss from the Quell Quell area but they did nothing to Peeta. He was taken as a prisoner, tortured, and hijacked in Capitol. It can be seen in page 8 until page 9 “Peeta being tortured-drownd, burned, lacerated, shocked, maimed, beaten-as the Capitol tries to get information about the rebellion that he doesn’t know” (Collins, 2010: 8-9).

The condition of Peeta is also described in page 171 “...Petaa’s condition has come as a shock to all of us,.. now we believe something more was going on. That the Capitol has been subjecting him to a rather uncommon technique known as hijacking” (Collins, 2010: 171).

Before Capitol hijacked Peeta to forget Katniss, he always tried to protect Katniss. He was a hero who protected his love. However, after being hijacked, unconsciously Peeta turned into a Capitol weapon. He turned into a mutt, a Capitol monster that functioned to kill Katniss. That is described by Collins in page 277 “I didn’t know. I’ve never seen myself like that before. Katniss is right.

I'm the monster. I'm the mutt. I'm the one Snow has turned into a weapon!" (Collins, 2010: 277).

Peeta was so fragile and imbalance after being hijacked. He could not recognize illusion and reality around him. It is described in this quotation "...Jackson has devised a game called "Real or Not Real" to help Peeta. He mentions something he thinks happened, and they tell him if it's true or imagined, usually followed by a brief explanation" (Collins, 2010: 259).

Based on the explanation above, the man stereotypes, such as strong and bold do not exist anymore in Peeta's character. It happened because Peeta represented a fragile man who need help to gain his consciousness. Based on that condition, Peeta did not represent the stereotypical traits of men, such as strong, independent, and bold. Therefore, the character of Peeta shows us the opposite stereotypical traits in this novel.

4.1.1.3 Gale Hawthorne

After that, there is Gale Hawthorne, the best friend of Katniss and the partner in hunting. Besides, Gale was the one who was chosen by Katniss to share her secret and to accompany her loneliness. It is shown in page 52-53 "we hunt like in old days. Silent, needing no words to communicate, because here in woods we move as two parts of one being. Anticipating each other's movements, watching each other's backs" (Collins, 2010: 52-53). This paragraph also reveals that Katniss can become independent girl and work as a teamwork in same line with Gale who represents man existence.

Gale also has important role in process of gaining revolution. He helped Katniss in combat with Capitol armies and made war strategy to bring down Capitol. However, Gale has dark personality that shows the cruelty to human beings. When he was making the war strategy in weaponry room, he thought a cruel war strategy for Capitol that used human sympathies as the main weapon. It is described in this quotation. This quotation describes Katniss who recalled her memory about Gale's trap.

I'm in Special Weaponry back in 13 with Gale and Beetee. Looking at the designs based on Gale's traps. That played on human sympathies. The first bomb killed the victims. The second, the rescuers. Remembering Gale's words (Collins, 2010: 342).

The strategy that had been made by Gale was the way how to gain sympathies of the local people in Capitol. He planned to use Capitol hovercrafts that had been taken over by the rebels to firebomb the Capitol local people who were in middle of combat with the rebels. Then, after bombing, there would be rebel rescuers who would give aid to the victims, the rebels and also the Capitol people. By those ways, the Capitol people would think that President Snow would do anything to save his power, including sacrificing and slaughtering his Capitol people. Hence, it was expected to get Capitol local people sympathies to turn over and fight their President Snow. The Gale's trap is described in this quotation when President Snow's explained the trap to Katniss Everdeen.

"In fact, I was just about to issue an official surrender when they released those parachutes." His eyes are glued on me, unblinking, so as not to miss a second of my reaction. But what he's said makes no sense. When they released the parachutes? "Well, you really didn't think I gave the order, did you? Forget the obvious fact that if I'd had a working hovercraft at my

disposal, I'd have been using it to make an escape. But that aside, what purpose could it have served? We both know I'm not above killing children, but I'm not wasteful. I take life for very specific reasons. And there was no reason for me to destroy a pen full of Capitol children. None at all" (Collins, 2010: 342).

The dark side of Gale has been described by the author, since he was in childhood. Collins described it by the memory of Katniss. Katniss said that the young Gale had ever thought something cruel and worse than that war strategy above. It is described in quotation below:

"I can't help it. I can't condemn someone to the death he's suggesting. "Gale," I say, taking his arm and trying to speak in a reasonable tone..... back in old days, when we were nothing more than a couple of kids hunting outside of 12, Gale said things like this and worse" (Collins, 2010: 195-196).

4.1.1.4 President Coriolanus Snow

Coriolanus Snow was the President of the Capitol. He was the one who had terrible and sly ways to keep his power in Capitol. He would do anything to destroy the person threatening his power. Commonly, he used poison to do that. Therefore, he was called as snake. In Page 164, Finnick Odair told about who President Snow was, "...such a young man when he rose to power. Such a clever one to keep it. How, you must ask yourself, did he do it? One word. That's all you really need to know. Poison." "Poison. The perfect weapon for a snake." (Collins, 2010: 164).

That quotation describes that President Snow is the representation of class domination that triggers the existence of class struggle. He used humiliations, violence, and harassment to gain power of domination.

Moreover, in this novel, we can know the author also shown another process of gaining domination power from President Alma Coin. In this *Mockingjay*, President Alma Coin was described as the leader of District 13 who started the rebellion to Capitol. Coin equivocated to bring down Capitol domination of Panem and stop the slavery in all districts. However, that was her trick to take over the power of President Snow in Capitol. She had deceived Katniss and President Snow and hid her truest goal to gain domination of Panem. It is explained in this quotation

“My failure,” says Snow, “was being so slow to grasp Coin’s plan. To let the Capitol and districts destroy one another, and the step in to take power with Thirteen barely scratched. Make no mistake, she was intending to take my place right from the beginning. I shouldn’t be surprised. After all, it was Thirteen that started the rebellion that led to the Dark Days, and then abandoned the rest of the districts when the tide turned against it. but I wasn’t watching Coin. I was watching you, Mockingjay. And you were watching me. I’m afraid we have both been played for fools.”

Based on that quotation, President Snow who represented man power had been defeated by woman power, President Alma Coin. Hence, it shows the opposite of stereotypical trait of man.

4.1.1.5 President Alma Coin

The character who has important function in this novel is President Alma Coin. She was the President of District 13. Coin was a strict woman and greedy of the power. She would punish everyone who did not obey her order. It is shown in page 50 “punishing my prep team’s a warning,” I tell her. “Not just to me. But to you, too. About who is really in control and what happens if she’s not obeyed. If

you had any delusions about having power, I'd let them go". That quotation also tells us that President Coin was also the representation of domination. She triggered the existence of class struggle as President Snow.

...And now Coin, with her fistful of precious nukes and her well-oiled machine of a district... But she has been the quickest to determine that I have an agenda of my own and am therefore not to be trusted. She has been the first to publicly brand me as a threat (Collins, 2010: 58).

President Coin also provided us the contrary of stereotypical woman character. She proved it through her role as the president of District 13. Based on the quotation above, she also used Katniss as her mockingjay to dominate Panem.

4.1.2 Setting

In this subchapter, there will be an explanation about the setting of the novel that consists of places and seasons. According to Meyer in his book *The Bedford Introduction to Literature*, setting has a function to create the atmosphere and mood of the story. It will encourage the condition of story events to be more interesting and real (Meyer, 1990: 107). Thus, setting is one of primary materials to build the story of novel that should be discussed in this thesis.

There are some major places supporting the story of *Mockingjay* that are discussed as the setting materials. Those are District 12, District 13, and Capitol. District 12 was the home of Katniss Everdeen. It was the coal mine of Capitol that was suffering because of poverty. It is told in quotation below:

"There's no **District 12** to escape from now, no Peacekeepers to trick, no hungry mouths to feed" (Collins, 2010: 123).

District 12 described the dark age of slavery and poverty. By reading the description of District 12, the readers can imagine how the condition of district people in misery, inhumanity, and slavery. People were under domination of Capitol and would be executed when they were striking fire to against the Capitol domination. It is explained in page 3

Almost nothing remains of **District 12**. A month ago, the Capitol's firebombs obliterated the poor coal miners' houses in Seam, the shops in town, even the Justice Building. The only area that escaped incineration was the Victor's village (Collins, 2010: 3).

Furthermore, there was District 13 that had been built underground and described as headquarter of revolution soldier to prepare and train themselves for class struggle combat. In District 13, there were strict regulations that must be obeyed because here, people were trained as soldiers. They created war tactics, improved weaponry as the preparations to fight Capitol. The description of District 13 can be seen in page 7:

District 13, where there were more than enough clean, white living compartments, plenty of clothing, and three meals a day. The compartments had the disadvantage of being underground, the clothing was identical, and the food was relatively tasteless, but for the refugees of 12, these were minor considerations (Collins, 2010: 7)

Another setting of place in *Mockingjay* is Capitol. Capitol was the central of domination power in Panem and became the war arena of revolution combat.

I go to a window that overlooks the street, and when I peek through the blinds, I'm not faced with Peacekeepers bu with a bundled crowd people going about their business. During our underground journey, we have left the evacuated zones far behind and surfaced in a busy section of the **Capitol**" (Collins, 2010: 302).

Besides setting of place, there is also setting of seasons. In *Mockingjay*, the seasons are analyzed to discover the reason why author used it to build the story. In initial story, we can find the description of summer. Summer represents the on fire spirit to conduct actions. Then, in this novel, there are some actions of class struggle process conducted by two sides, Capitol and revolution rebels. For example, Capitol firebombed districts to counter back rebellion. It is revealed in this quotation “The **summer**’s been scorching hot and dry as a bone. There’s been next to no rain to disturb the piles of ash left by the attack” (Collins, 2010: 5).

There is also autumn season to show the atmosphere of sadness, worry, and gloom. “The **autumn** day turns from brisk to cold” (Collins, 2010: 256). This season is appeared when the conflict is getting near the ending. It will provide the readers to sense the result of some actions happened in story.

Commonly, after the conflict has been appeased, the happiness of gaining triumph or goal is spreading out. Thus, it is identically represented by spring season when the flowers are blossoming, the sun is embracing with its warmth, everyone is flickering joy and life is starting in new page. “**Spring**’s in air today. You ought to get out,” she says. “Go hunting.”” (Collins, 2010: 364).

4.1.3 Conflict

In this novel *Mockingjay*, there are four major conflicts that are discussed. Those conflicts are the rebellion to fight the Capitol that using Katniss as the *Mockingjay*, the power of President Coin in controlling Katniss, the combat of

Katniss and President Snow, and also the confusion of Katniss to define her feeling toward Peeta and Gale.

The first conflict to be discussed is the rebellion to the Capitol that uses Katniss as the Mockingjay, the symbol of rebellion. Actually, Katniss did not even know when she was prepared to have a part in Capitol rebellion. Her action blew up the Hunger Games arena was the open-key to announce the rebellion to the public.

Besides, there were some consequences from her movement and action that she must face. After blowing up the Hunger Games arena, the District Twelve, Katniss' home was firebombed by the Capitol. It is shown in page 3

Almost nothing remains of District 12. A month ago, the Capitol's firebombs obliterated the poor coal miner's houses in Seam, the shop in town, even the Justice Building. The only area that escaped incineration was the Victor's Village (Collins, 2010: 3).

Moreover, Peeta had been taken as the prisoner in Capitol and tortured to get information about the rebellion that he did not know at all. "Peeta being tortured-drowend, burned, lacerated, shocked, maimed, beaten-as the Capitol tries to get information about the rebellion that he doesn't know" (Collins, 2010: 8-9).

Another conflict that happens to Katniss is the power of President Coin threatening her soul. President Coin was the leader of District 13. Coin used Katniss as her puppet to trigger the rebellion in every district. Furthermore, she always watched Katniss and gave her threat by punishing her friends. "...punishing my prep team's a warning," I tell her. "Not just to me. But to you,

too. About who is really in control and what happens if she's not obeyed. If you had any delusions about having power, I'd let them go now..." (Collins, 2010: 50).

The reason of Coin's threat was to handle Katniss's power that would damage hers. She had realized that Katniss was able to persuade and control people in her side. It would make Coin's power in danger when there was a leader election. That is explained in page 88:

I have had thousands upon thousands of people from the districts at my side. I was their mockingjay long before I accepted the role.... A new sensation begins to germinate inside me... Power. I have a kind of power I never knew I possessed... Snow knew it.. Plutarch.. and Coin... so that she must publicly remind her people that I am not in control" (Collins, 2010: 88).

Due to that reason, Coin had a plan to destroy Katniss after she had finished her job as the mockingjay. It was done by sending the hijacked Peeta in combat with Katniss in Capitol. Peeta who had been turned into a mutt, one of Capitol weaponry, was used to hunt and kill Katniss when his bad memories of Katniss were triggered. Thus, Coin utilized this opportunity to kill Katniss. "Maybe they do. But if Coin sent Peeta here, she's decided something else as well. That I'm of more use to her dead than alive" (Collins, 2010: 250).

Katniss Everdeen was a seventeen-year-old girl who had a hard life and being alone. She felt that everyone was intimidating her. Therefore, she hated herself. Actually, she did not realize the truth of her existence. That was reflected in page 179 "...I had next to no friends because I intimidated people by being so exceptional. Not true. I had next to no friends because I wasn't friendly..." (Collins, 2010: 179).

Katniss Everdeen was the character who has strongest power and influence in process of rebellion to the Capitol. She was actually the main leader who led society to defeat the capitol, although she was a girl. She was not frightened at all to face the huge power of Capitol led by President Snow. It is explained in page 9:

What they want is for me to truly take on the role they designed for me. The symbol of revolution. The mockingjay. It isn't enough, what I've done in past, defying the Capitol in Games, providing a rallying point. I must now become the actual leader, the face, the voice, the embodiment of the revolution.... and all I have to do is play my part (Collins, 2010: 9).

Thus, she decided to make herself to be a mockingjay as the leader of Capitol rebellion. Moreover, there were some reasons why she took this part as mockingjay to conduct class struggle. The reasons that encourage her to do the process were Peeta's speech to conduct a cease-fire with the Capitol and her consciousness to have important role for revolution.

Peeta's speech to conduct a cease-fire with the Capitol had been aired by Capitol to the entire Panem. It aimed to make Katniss stop her struggle to fight Capitol. It is explained in this quotation "Yes, I'm calling for a cease-fire" says Peeta tiredly" (Collins, 2010: 25).

Then, another reason that encouraged Katniss went on the class struggle was her consciousness. She realized that she had important role for the rebels. That is described in this part "I guess I'm important. They went to a lot of trouble to rescue me" Collins, 2010: 33).

Based on those reasons, we know that Katniss did not give up for defeating Capitol, although she had to defy Peeta's word. A word came from the man who she loved. Katniss realized that struggle to defeat Capitol was more important

than Peeta's word. She should save the people who needed her help to be released from the Capitol threats.

The fourth major conflict for Katniss is her confusion toward her feeling for Peeta and Gale. In page 8, Katniss said that Peeta did not have anything except her, so it made her want to keep Peeta in her side. "Peeta would have nothing to come home to, anyway. Except me..". Moreover, she had already promised to save Peeta when they were in Hunger Games. Katniss also had Gale who always cheered her up and saved her from the loneliness. She always needed Gale to stand by her side and gave his warmth.

Eventually, Katniss realized the one who was loved and needed by herself was Peeta Mellark. In page 371, it explains that Katniss was choosing Peeta to be her guardian. "...that what I need to survive is not Gale's fire, kindled with rage and hatred. I have plenty of fire myself. What I need is the dandelion in spring... and only Peeta can give me that..." (Collins, 2010: 371).

4.1.4 Allegory

There are some allegories found in this novel. The allegories aim to represent the signs of event happening in story. The allegory will guide the readers to understand the events involving the characters through symbols. In this part, the discussion will explain about the allegories related in building the major story of this novel.

First allegory that to be discussed is "ash" existed in initial page of novel. There are some "ash" words used by the author in page to show a description of

bad situation and event. The word “ash” was shown off to describe the situation after Capitol bombing in District 12 that remained ashes of human. District 12 had been turned into mass grave for the people. They were the victims of Capitol inhumanity by President Snow’s order. We can discover the word “ash” in page 3 and 5. These are the quotations of those “I stare down at my shoes, watching as a fine layer of **ash** settles on the worn leather...There’s been next to no rain to disturb the piles of ash left by the attack” (Collins, 2010: 3 &5).

The next allegory found is the “meadow”. “Meadow” in this allegory symbolizes the freedom and liberty. The word “meadow” represents a freedom of district people. When there was firebombing, the residents of District 12 ran and hid to the “meadow” in jungle until it was stopped. When the firebombing had been stopped, they knew that nothing remained in District 12. People died, burned and became ashes. After the bombing, people of District 12 were rescued by the Capitol rebels and moved to District 13. In District 13, they got a new home and escaped from the homeless and hunger. They also felt secured because there was no longer Capitol harms could touch them. That is the explanation about “meadow” as the representation of freedom and liberty. This is the quotation about the “meadow”: “it was Gale who thought of the **Meadow**, one of the few places not filled with old wooden homes embedded with coal dust” (Collins, 2010: 7).

Moreover, there is “fence” as the allegory. The “fence” represents the limitation faced by people of District 12 for being dominated by Capitol. Yet, the survival process from firebombing showed that they could escape from Capitol

domination. The word “fence” can be seen in page 7 “he formed the team that pulled down the **fence**—now just a harmless chain-link barrier, with the electricity off—and led the people into the woods” (Collins, 2010: 7).

The phrase “the wings of a bird” is the allegory also symbolizes power to gain a freedom. Katniss’s weapon to fight in combat with Capitol was a bow that had shape like the wing of a bird extended in flight. Hence, “the wings of a bird” was the representation of Katniss power intended to defeat and bring down Capitol to gain revolution and freedom. That phrase “the wings of a bird” is explained in this quotation below:

...lies a stunning black bow... I lift it carefully into the air to admire the exquisite balance, the elegant design, and the curve of the limbs that somehow suggests **the wings of a bird** extended in flight. There’s something else. I have no hold very still to make sure I’m not imagining it. No, the bow is alive in my hands (Collins, 2010: 67).

The next allegory is “makeup” symbolizing artificiality of Capitol. The most distinct difference between Capitol people and district people is the appearance. Capitol people were described excessive, glamour dressing, and using thick makeup to seem flawless, attractive and perfect whereas they had imperfection. In contrary, district people always dressed simply and modestly. Thus, “makeup” represents the artificiality of Capitol because truly, human still has imperfection even though human is the most perfect creature among others. Then, we should not be excessive in dressing up and wearing makeup because imperfection is genuineness. Somehow, excessive is not good at all, so just be proud of the way we are. This quotation below shows the description about the representative of “makeup” in story:

Hungry fingers devour me (Katniss Everdeen), wanting to feel my flesh. As a stricken man clutches my face between his hands, I send a silent thank-you to Dalton for suggesting I wash off the **makeup**. How ridiculous, how perverse I would feel presenting that painted Capitol mask to these people. The damage, the fatigue, the imperfections. That's how they recognize me, why I belong to them (Collins, 2010: 88).

4.2 Extrinsic Elements

This subchapter contains the extrinsic element analysis of novel *Mockingjay*. The extrinsic elements consist of domination analysis, alienation, class struggle process to gain revolution, and the reflection of Marxist feminism represented by Katniss Everdeen. This subchapter provides the description about domination in *Mockingjay*. Then, it continues with an explanation of alienation and class struggle process to gain revolution. The last discussion in this extrinsic element subchapter is the representation of Marxist feminism. All of those elements are discussed to discover the role of Katniss Everdeen as the main character of *Mockingjay*.

4.2.1 A Description of Domination Reflected in *Mockingjay*

From Gerth and Wright's explanation in their book *From Max Weber: Essays in Sociology*, economic condition has supreme power to create classes in society. People will be claimed as the bourgeoisie when they have high-class level of economic condition. In contrary, people who are in low-class level will be claimed as the proletariat because commonly, they will become the labors of the bourgeoisie (1946: 227).

In page 17 of novel *Mockingjay*, the author gave the description about the distinct habits among district people and Capitol people. District people were described as frugal people because they were in hard situation to survive. Yet, Capitol people behave excessively because they were used to living in extravagant, glamour and easy ways. Collins described that the residents of District 13 were extremely frugal people. Waste was like a criminal activity and there was punishment for it. However, Fulvia Cardew, a Capitol person, had opposite behaviour because she was used to be in glamour and excessive life. It can be seen in this quotation below:

They're so frugal with things here, waste is practically a criminal activity. Fortunately, the people of 12 have never been wasteful..... But once I saw Fulvia Cardew crumple up a sheet of paper with just a couple of words written on it and you would've thought she'd murdered someone from the looks she got. Her face turned tomato red, making the silver flowers inlaid in her plump cheeks even more noticeable. The very portrait of excess. One of my few pleasures in 13 is watching the handful of pampered Capitol "rebels" squirming as they try to fit in (Collins, 2010: 17)

Furthermore, Capitol people could live in easy and excessive ways because of extracting District people. Capitol government who was led by President Snow dominated district in Panem to support their lives. They turned the district people into the labors who must work hard to support Capitol. President Snow and his government did anything to make the labors work more effectively and efficiently for Capitol including violence and harassment. The description of how Capitol survived by extracting district people is in this part

The Capitol's fragile because it depends on the districts for everything. Food, energy, even the Peacekeepers that police us. If we declare our

freedom, the Capitol collapses. President Snow, thanks to you, I'm officially declaring mine today (Collins, 2010: 162).

We can know that actually, domination is fragile because it is supported by the labors. It was also prevailed for Capitol. The violence and harassment toward district people were the ways to cover up the Capitol weakness.

According to Scott in his book *Domination and the Arts of Resistance*, domination can provide arbitrary beatings, violence, insults and humiliation. It drives the victims who commonly come from the labors as the subordinate into terrible situations (1990: 21). The violence, inhumanity and terrible situations are described by Peeta Mellark in this quotation ““It costs a lot more than your life. To murder innocent people?” says Peeta. “It costs everything you are.”” (Collins, 2010: 21). The quotation showed Peeta's response to the interview conducted in the television program of Capitol. It reflects his feeling joining Hunger Games and Quarter Quell. He said that to be the victor, participants must kill each other. It was the game's rule, even though they must kill innocent people. Moreover, Capitol had set those games to embed fear for district People and make them destroyed each other.

According to the explanation from Scott, the dominant people will do every tactic including violence and abuse to make their labors work effectively and efficiently (1990: 21).

The domination of President Snow as Capitol representative toward districts was not over only in Hunger Games and Quarter Quell. It continued with more inhuman actions for his rivals and district people who were the labors. There were some inhuman activities such as cutting the labor's tongue to make them never

arguing, selling the labors for prostitutions, killing his rivals with poison, and destroying district people to make them scared.

First example of abuse that was practiced by President Snow toward the labors was to cut the tongue of labors as the way to make them voiceless for arguing. The labors were not allowed to complain and whine when they were working. If there were labors complained and whined, they would be punished. It is described by Collins in page 101, “Pollux is an Avox. They have cut out his tongue and he will never speak again. And I no longer have to wonder what made him risk everything to help bring down the Capitol”(Collins, 2010: 101).

Another example of Capitol domination was to ignore human pride through selling labors for prostitutions. Capitol thought that labors were not human, but they were something could be bought and sold. This quotation below describes it:

“President Snow used to...sell me...my body, that is,” Finnick begins in a flat, removed tone. “I wasn’t the only one. If a victor is considered desirable, the president gives them as a reward or allows people to buy them for an exorbitant amount of money. If you refuse, he kills someone you love. So you do it.” (Collins, 2010: 162).

That quotation shows the way President Snow treated his labors as things could be bought and sold. He used the power of domination to extract the labors effectively even doing sexual harassment.

President Snow’s career as the leader of Panem started when he was a young man. To get the power of domination, Snow had killed his rivals with poison. He did everything to hold the domination power.

“And now, on to our good President Coriolanus Snow,” says Finnick. “Such a young man when he rose to power. Such a clever one to keep it. How, you

must ask yourself, did he do it? One word. That's all you really need to know. Poison." Finnick goes back to Snow's political ascension, which I know nothing of, and works his way up to the present, pointing out case after case of the mysterious death of Snow's adversaries or, even worse, his allies who had the potential to become threats. (Collins, 2010: 163)

That was the inhumanity of President Snow who killed people to gain power of domination. He would undoubtedly kill people who had potential to become enemies, although they were his allies.

Another reflection of domination by Capitol is to kill district people to make them scared. President Snow and his government must defend their domination in Panem, hence they created tactics. One of the tactics was firebombing district. The tactics had purpose to make District people in fear and obey President Snow. The cruelty of firebombing by Capitol is shown in this quotation

We have no real hospitals in districts. We die at home, which at the moment seems a far desirable alternative to what lies in front of me. Then I remember that many of these people probably lost their homes in bombings (Collins, 2010: 86).

Moreover, Katniss Everdeen also felt the domination that attacked all district people. There are some kinds of domination that attacked Katniss in *Mockingjay*. Katniss had been turned into the piece of Hunger Games to entertain Capitol people.

"Another force to contend with. Another power player who has decided to use me as a piece in her games, although things never seem to go according to plan. First there were the Gamemakers, making me their star and then scrambling to recover from that handful of poisonous berries" (Collins, 2010: 58).

Katniss was designed as the Mockingjay, face of revolution to bring down Capitol for the rebels. "Next, the rebels ensnaring me in metal claw that lifted me

from the arena, designating me to be their Mockingjay, and then having to recover from the shock that I might not want the wings” (Collins, 2010: 58).

She became a puppet of President Coin to gain power of domination in Panem. It is explained in quotation below:

“And now Coin, with her fistful of precious nukes and her well-oiled machine of a district... But she has been the quickest to determine that I have an agenda of my own and am therefore not to be trusted. She has been the first to publicly brand me as a threat” (Collins, 2010: 58).

4.2.2 A Description of Alienation in *Mockingjay*

This section discusses two types of alienation such as alienation from other human beings and alienation from worker’s self. First, it describes the workers who are alienated from other human beings. According to Tong, workers are alienated from other human being because the structure of the capitalist economy encourages and even forces workers to see each other as competitors for jobs and promotions” (2008: 101).

A description of District 2 describes how workers are alienated from other human beings. When every district in Panem had a combat with Capitol, District 2 did not have. It happened because District 2 had favored relationship with Capitol. They got more food and better living conditions than another district in Panem. District 2 could achieve the facilities because they become Capitol peacekeepers. Peacekeepers were the armies who committed to all Capitol orders. It is described in quotation below

First of all, every district is currently at war with the Capitol except 2, which has always had a favored relationship with our enemies despite its participation in the Hunger Games. They get more food and better living conditions. After the Dark Days and the supposed destruction of 13, District 2 became the Capitol's new center of defense, although it's publicly presented as the home of the nation's stone quarries, in the same way that 13 was known for graphite mining. District 2 not only manufactures weaponry, it trains and even supplies Peacekeepers (Collins, 2010: 80).

Based on that quotation, every district in Panem was the labors of Capitol included District 2. However, Capitol alienated District 2 from another district with some benefits. Therefore, District 2 became peacekeepers who did harassment and violence toward district people to work for Capitol.

Second, the alienation happens when workers are alienated from themselves. According to Tong, "workers are alienated from *themselves* because when work is experienced as something unpleasant to be gotten through as quickly as possible, it is deadening" (Tong, 2008: 101).

This alienation attacked Katniss Everdeen when she made propaganda with Capitol rebels. She had to pretend in combat and say a slogan that was prepared for the short propaganda. However, it became a difficult thing for her. She did not enjoy her work because it became something unpleasant for her. She could not be herself in that work. It can be seen in this quotation

"People of Panem, we fight, we dare, we end our hunger for Justice!" That's the line. I can tell by the way they present it that they've spent months, maybe years, working it out and are really proud of it. It seems like a mouthful to me, though. And stiff. I can't imagine actually saying it in real life—unless I was using a Capitol accent and making fun of it (Collins, 2010: 69).

From that quotation, it describes how Katniss must do unpleasant thing for her. Therefore, alienation attacked Katniss because she did not enjoy her work. She had to be someone else in her work.

4.2.3 The Role of Katniss Everdeen in Class Struggle and Revolution

Class struggle is conducted due to the existence of dominant class. According to James C. Scott in his book *Domination and the Arts of Resistance*, he explains that "...these forms of domination are institutionalized means of extracting labor, goods, and services from a subject population. Typically, domination contains a strong element of personal rule..." (1990: 21).

Here, the domination was shown by President Snow and President Alma Coin. President Snow led Capitol to extract other district for slavery. It is shown in page 80 "...District 12 became the Capitol's new center of defense.. 13 was known for graphite mining...manufactures weaponry..." (Collins, 2010: 80).

Then, the domination of Coin was shown through her action, using Katniss as her puppet to become a mockingjay that would collect and trigger the rebellion in every district. Meanwhile, she always watched Katniss and gave her threat by punishing her friends.

"...punishing my prep team's a warning," I tell her. "Not just to me. But to you, too. About who is really in control and what happens if she's not obeyed. If you had any delusions about having power, I'd let them go now." (Collins, 2010: 50).

Thus, Katniss Everdeen decided to become the main character of the class struggle of defeating Capitol. Every word and action ordered by her would decide the condition of Panem. It is told in page 11:

Of course, I hate the Capitol, but I have no confidence that my being the Mockingjay will benefit those who are trying to bring it down. How can I help the districts when every time I make a move, it results in suffering and loss of life? (Collins, 2010: 11).

Every movement of Katniss in combat with Capitol must cost human souls. Some people died, family, friends, strangers frequently had to be taken away because of the combat. Thus, there was uncertainty inside of Katniss for being a mockingjay initially. Otherwise, after she gained class consciousness, she realized that she must struggle to bring down Capitol. Katniss consciousness was gained after she mused over every situation that happened around her. It is explained in this part of the novel:

Image flash through my mind: the spear piercing Rue's body in arena, Gale hanging senseless from the whipping post, the corpse-littered wasteland of my home. And for what? For what? As my blood turns hot, I remember other things. My first glimpse of an uprising in District 8. The victors locked hand in hand in night before the Quarter Quell. And how it was no accident, my shooting that arrow into the force field in arena. How badly I wanted it to lodge deep in heart of my enemy (Collins, 2010: 29)

The memory of every terrible situation caused by Capitol inhumanities had triggered her class consciousness, so that finally she decided to defeat Capitol.

Furthermore, there are some steps in conducting class struggle. Class struggle is started by class consciousness, then collective action providing a combat, and ended with revolution.

In *Mockingjay*, gaining class consciousness was triggered by Katniss Everdeen. Katniss Everdeen who realized the class consciousness and decided to be a mockingjay, worked with Capitol rebels to make propaganda. The propaganda would be broadcasted to the entire Panem. The effort of making propaganda is shown in this quotation

“Our plan is to launch an Airtime Assault,” says Plutarch. “To make a series of what we call propos--which is short for ‘propaganda spots’—featuring you and broadcast them to the entire population of Panem.” (Collins, 2010: 43).

The goal of creating propaganda was to gain district people consciousness. The rebels expected to unify all districts in Panem to defeat Capitol domination. The goal of propaganda is shown in this quotation

“Yes. Our goal is to take over the districts one by one, ending with District Two, thus cutting off the Capitol’s supply chain. Then, once it’s weakened, we invade the Capitol itself,” says Plutarch. “That will be a whole other type of challenge. But we’ll cross that bridge when we come to it.” (Collins, 2010: 81).

Finally, the propaganda made by Katniss and rebels was successful to gain class consciousness of District people. They were successful to unify districts and create collective action to fight the Capitol. It is shown in this quotation “I show off my stitches and impressive bruising and congratulate the districts on their successful battle for unity. Then I warn the Capitol to expect us soon” (Collins, 2010: 213).

The power of Katniss Everdeen as the main leader in class struggle is also shown in page 88:

I have had thousands upon thousands of people from the districts at my side. I was their mockingjay long before I accepted the role.....A new sensation begins to germinate inside me... Power. I have a kind of power I never knew I possessed... Snow knew it.. Plutarch.. and Coin... so that she must publicly remind her people that I am not in control (Collins, 2010: 88)

Moreover, as the mockingjay, a symbol of revolution, Katniss was also going to end the slavery in Panem. The slavery would never end when Panem was going to be led by the greedy person who was crazy of power, such as President Snow and President Coin. Thus, Katniss decided to end her responsibility as the mockingjay by executing President Coin. Page 356 shows that scene “The point of my arrows shifts upward. I release the string. And President Coin collapses over the side of the balcony and plunges to the ground. Dead” (Collins, 2010: 356).

The dreams of revolution that wanted to be achieved in *Mockingjay* consist of freedom, peace, and equality. The district people wanted to be free from the domination and slavery. They expected to have peaceful and equal life. Thus, they struggle firmly to bring down Capitol.

A dream of equality is shown through this quotation below. It described about the egalitarians who would build government in equality.

“If we win, who would be in charge of the government?” Gale asks. “Everyone,” Plutarch tells him. “We’re going to form a republic where the people of each district and the Capitol can elect their own representatives to be their voice in a centralized government.” (Collins, 2010: 81-82)

After gaining revolution, people would create new government of Panem which was called republic. Then, they ran the government equally through democratic election for the representatives of district people in government.

Another revolution dream of district people is a freedom from domination, slavery, and violence. They wanted to escape from Capitol slavery and oppression. “To have escaped the endless hunger and oppression, the perilous mines, the lash of our final Head Peacekeeper, Romulus Thread. To have a new home at all is seen as a wonder since, up until a short time ago” (Collins, 2010: 6).

4.2.4 Marxist Feminism Reflected by Katniss Everdeen in *Mockingjay*

Marxist feminism tells us that woman must survive for her life because she is the primary person responsible for her families and for herself. She wholly struggles and stands on her own power. Based on Tong’s explanation about Marxist feminism, she said that:

...always on call, women form a conception of themselves they would not have if their roles in family and the workplace did not keep them socially and economically subordinate to men. Thus, Marxist and socialist feminists believe we need to analyze the links between women’s work status and women’s self-image in order to understand the unique character of women’s oppression... (Tong, 2009: 98).

Based on the theory of Marxist feminism, Katniss Everdeen, the face of revolution in *Mockingjay* has the main role to represent Marxist feminism. There are some parts of the novel that prove the reflection of Marxist feminism by Katniss.

Katniss Everdeen was the guardian of her mother and sister after her dad passed away to fulfill daily necessities. She went to hunting in woods to feed her family. It is shown in this part, “here began countless days of hunting and snaring, fishing and gathering, roaming together through the woods... there’s no District

12 to escape from now, no Peacekeepers to trick, no hungry mouths to feed” (Collins, 2010: 123).

Katniss Everdeen survived for her life without being dependent to man power economically and it made people admired her. That was told by Delly, her neighbor in District 12. Delly said that ““Katniss was always so amazing, I never dreamed she would notice me,” says Delly. “The way she could hunt and go in Hob and everything. Everyone admired her so.”” (Collins, 2010: 179).

Another reflection of Marxist feminism by Katniss is the way she made decision by her own self without others influence. It was described when she was in doubt to become a Mockingjay. She considered everything which occurred in her life and finally she decided taking that role.

It turns out the question that’s been eating away at me has only ever had one possible answer. But it took Peeta’s ploy for me to recognize it. What am I going to do? I take a deep breath. My arms rise slightly--as if recalling the black-and-white wings Cinna gave me--then come to rest at my sides. “I’m going to be the Mockingjay.” (Collins, 2010: 30)

Moreover, she was the face of revolution, a Mockingjay. She held the important role in class struggle to gain revolution as this following quotation,

...the symbol of the revolution. The Mockingjay. It isn’t enough, what I’ve done in past, defying the Capitol in games, providing a rallying point. I must now become the actual leader, the face, the voice, the embodiment of the revolution.. (Collins, 2010: 10).

Based on the explanation above, we know that Katniss Everdeen in novel *Mockingjay* represents a description of Marxist feminism. It is proved by her struggle that is begun from herself, her family until the entire people in Panem.

The struggle done by Katniss Everdeen for herself was her consciousness about the domination. She had gained that consciousness then she encouraged herself to join class struggle to bring down Capitol domination. Although Katniss Everdeen was declared as the face of revolution, she did not aim to be the leader in Panem government. She only helped district people to destroy the domination. She succeeded to destroy Capitol domination but she did not want to become the new president of Panem. She did not hope for the political power as the reward for her class struggle.

Katniss who was the guardian of her family after her father passed away must fulfill daily necessities for them. She went hunting and sold the prey to the market. When she became the tribute of Hunger Games and went to Capitol, she had to leave her family. Then, she asked Gale to take care her family until she came back after winning the games. However, Gale was failed to take care Katniss's sister. Her sister was killed when she joined the combat to bring down Capitol. Tragically, she was killed by the trap tactic made by Gale.

Based on the explanation above, we can conclude that Katniss Everdeen truly represents the existence of Marxist feminism. The reflection of Marxist feminism can be seen through her struggle for her self, her family, and the entirety of Panem.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Katniss Everdeen as the major character of the *Mockingjay* has the most important role for the entirety of the story. She has internal and external conflicts that require her to show off her strong power. Suffering, depression, getting confused and being chaotic are things that must be faced by Katniss Everdeen to prove that she is not submissive and dependent. She becomes the guardian of her family and the symbol of revolution to fight Capitol. She passed the process to reach revolution through class struggle.

Katniss Everdeen has succeeded to pass all of the process proving that she is an independent woman who can survive by her own self power and bring down domination to gain revolution. Katniss Everdeen who became the leader of class struggle opposing Capitol proves the existence of Marxist Feminism in novel *Mockingjay*. The evidences of Katniss Everdeen as the representative of Marxist feminism are the way she can help people having freedoms by defeating Capitol. She also prevents another future dominant class by executing President Alma Coin. Katniss also reflects Marxist feminism through the way she survives to fulfill her daily necessities by her own self with hunting.

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