

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

In the development of literature, there are many changes that follow the spirit of the times in each period. From the old English period to contemporary literature or popular literature that dominates today's works. With a light plot and diction that is easy for readers to understand, popular literature captures the interest of readers so that various genres are also formed in accordance with the interests of the times.

Literary genres have changed a lot due to the changes in reading interest, the dystopian genre is one of the genres that is often associated with this era. Contrary to utopia, which is an environment that everyone always yearns for, dystopian is a condition that takes away the happiness of everyone. Dystopian novels are often set in apocalypse or post apocalypse conditions. Among the dystopian novels, Veronica Roth's "Divergent" is one of them. Divergent is the first in a series of trilogy novels, published on April 25, 2011.

The novel Divergent begins in a condition where the city of Chicago is experiencing various chaos so that a colony tries to survive behind a wall that limits the community with life outside the wall which is said to be the source of chaos. In addition to keeping the community within the walls, the ancestors divided five factions according to personality and also the

ancestors believed that dividing a community group could remove all traits that could potentially bring destruction.

The five factions that have been formed by the ancestors are the Amity, Erudite, Candor, Abnegation and Dauntless factions. The five factions have their own characteristics, ranging from how to behave, interact between fellow members to how to dress and the most prominent is the personality shown by each faction member. Members of the amity faction are people who like peace, Erudite is a group of people who make knowledge as a friend, Candor who prioritizes the value of honesty, Abnegation who is more concerned with the lives of others so that there is no egoism in each of its members and Dauntless is a group of people who make courage the basis of their pride preferring brave than anything and forbidding cowardice (Roth, 2011:24).

Cooperation exists between the five factions, with each faction contributing to each sector of society. Abnegation meets the needs of society by being a group that often performs social charity in the government, Candor provides vocal and trustworthy leaders in the legal world, Erudite provides reliable teachers and researchers, Amity provides compassionate counselors and nurses and the gallant warriors of the Dauntless provide security and protection from threats to the outside world. Of the five interrelated factions in the social structure, there is another group, an underground group called the divergent. Divergent has a special ability that can blend between the five factions or has adaptive intelligence and is

not bound by rules that make it more flexible to freely enter into factions, for that the council which is met by representatives of several factions pay special attention to divergent groups.

The novel *Divergent* has an appeal to the social structure of society which is associated with the influence of differences in each group and from these differences results in a unique social practice. To further examine social practices the researcher reviews Veronica Roth's novel "*Divergent*" using the views of Pierre Boudieu. By using social practice theory and the concepts of habitus and field. The novel *Divergent* has an appeal to the social structure of society which is associated with the influence of differences in each group and from these differences results in a unique social practice. To further examine social practices, the researcher reviews Veronica Roth's novel "*Divergent*" using the views of Pierre Boudieu. By using social practice theory and the concepts of habitus and field.

In Bourdieu's social practice theory, social practice is based on interactions between individuals or groups that carry individual or group interests. Interests are formed based on social conditions or external encouragement from individuals or groups. Social practice does not occur if there is no movement from an agent (social actor) who moves by seeing opportunities. From the movement carried out, structural reconstruction is the goal carried out by an agent.

Habitus, arena and capital are the basic concepts that develop Pierre Bourdieu's social practice. Habitus is a concept of thinking initiated by

Pierre Bourdieu which is applied to social actors or Bourdieu says it is an agent. Habitus is a cognitive ability that agents have, this covers behavior to mindset. The mindset that observes social life and internalizes the values of society forms the behavior of an agent, the behavior formed from the procession of internalizing, entering the world of the subconscious so that it often appears naturally even though the agent has made a disposition.

The capital in question is a possession of an agent to carry out interactions and positions in the structure. Capital can be categorized into two things, namely symbolic capital and cultural capital. Then, field is a structure that is intertwined in the interaction environment between agents. field is formed from the interests built by agents. From the interests of the agents, it forms an interactive pattern in a sustainable structure, in which there are contracts to social competition. Although social practice theory is closely related to the movement of social dynamics, it does not rule out the possibility that political movements also have their own color in Pierre Bourdieu's theory, it can be seen in the concept of habitus, which is basically related to tactics and strategies in placing a favorable position for an agent.

The relevance between Bourdieu's social practice theory and the novel *Divergent* lies in the pattern of community structure, including factions and *Divergent*. Apart from each faction and *Divergent* having its own mission or interest to remain in the community, the uniqueness of each group based on the behavior of factions formed based on faction provisions and *Divergent* who has a mindset that is free from faction doctrine is a

highlight in this study, therefore habitus becomes a scalpel used in analyzing each group in social life. Capital is something that is owned by factions and divergent, and Field is a forum for social interaction of each group in the novel.

With the uniqueness of the social practices in the novel "Divergent", through intellectual reasoning and imaginative power the the researcher builds a relationship between the storyline in the novel Divergent and Pierre Boudieu's views on social phenomena. Then on the interesting side of this research is the faction point of view. As we know in the novel Divergent, factions have an important role, especially in the movement of social dynamics, then if it is related to everyday life or real life that can be found around us, factions (political parties) are involved in dynamics or can have a significant influence on the social structure of society. However, from the movement of the dominating factions, divergent groups (or in the real world it can be interpreted as netizens) can hold back to repel the movement of factions, so factions try to limit the movement of divergents.

1.2. Statements of Problem

Based on the brief description of the background above, the researcher formulates two problems that will be the main discussion in this writing. The formulation of the problems are as follows:

1. What are the picture of the social practices that exist in the Factions and Divergent group in Divergent Novel?

2. How does the impact of social practices by Factions and Divergent on the structure of society in Divergent Novel?

1.3. Scope of The Research

In the scope of this research, the researcher focuses more on the description of the problem formulation above, with the help of Pierre Bourdieu's concept. The research covers various phenomena related to social practice theory, this research also discusses more about the first series of trilogy novels by Veronica Roth, namely Divergent novels.

1.4. Objectivities of The Research

As for the objectives of the research conducted, the objectives of the research are as follows:

1. To identify the illustration of the social practices on factions and divergent groups in Veronica Roth's novel Divergent.
2. To analyze the impact of social practices on factional and divergent groups.

1.5. Significance of The Research

1.5.1. Theoretical Significance

This research can be a reference in recognizing one of the various practical social theories where the theory can analyze problems that are in the novel or in the social life of the community.

1.5.2. Practical Significance

This research can be the first step in understanding social conditions in novels and social conditions in society. With the practical social theories

to reviewed this research, it can be one of the complementary supplements in practicing in community life.

1.6. Review of Related Study

In a study, of course, there are several similarities or objects studied, Divergent novels have found many results from research that has been done. From some of these studies, the researcher conducts a relationship which is to be a reference in studying the Divergent novel or to be an action in anticipating plagiarism in this writing. For this reason, I outline some general descriptions of researchers who study Veronica Roth's Divergent novels.

First, the research conducted by Fauzia Aulia Mu'tio, a student in the English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Humanities, Jendral Soedirman University, Purwokerto. Her research is titled "Erudite Counter Hegemony in Veronic Roth Divergent". This research uses a novel entitled Divergent by Veronica Roth which generally tells about the social situation in a city which is divided into five factions. Of the five factions, there is one faction that is positioned as the dominant faction. The purpose of her research is to find out the process of how the process of resisting hegemony by one faction against the dominant faction occurs. Researchers used the theory of hegemony by Antonio Gramsci to analyze the process of resistance to the hegemony of the dominant group. The theory contains how a group hegemonizes society, the levels of hegemony, and resistance to hegemony packaged in the theory of war. The researcher uses a qualitative

description method that suggests interpretations presented in descriptive form. The method of analysis in this research starts from reading the novel *Divergent* as a single object in the research, finding issues about hegemony in the novel, analyzing the data using Gramsci's theory, and concluding the results of the analysis. The results of the analysis obtained in this study are the level of hegemony contained in the novel, as well as the process of how a faction resists the hegemony of the dominant group (Mu'tio 2017).

Second, the research conducted by Gilang Nur Alfi Jauhari, a student in English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang. The research on the *Divergent* novel entitled "Power Relationships Between Factions in the *Divergent* Novel". The research conducted uses the concept of power which is supported by Michel Foucault's explanation that power is not something that can be owned personally, even power is an integral part of social relations. Therefore, in analyzing the relationship between factions in the concept of *Divergent*, the Power Relation of Michael Foucault was chosen as the main approach in his research. His research is a literary criticism using a sociological approach that discusses Michael Foucault's concept of power reflected in the novel *Divergent* in chronological order. However, this research only focuses on the power relations that affect the cultural and social conditions at a certain time in the novel *Divergent*. Overall, the research reveals that the novel *Divergent* can be an example that power emerges from social relations and interactions between people, such as the construction of

power relations between political factions and resistance groups (Jauhari 2017).

Both studies have similarities in the aspect of studying the existence of factions in the novel. Both studies also examine the issue of power in factions that have some capital so that it becomes a factor in competition or stratification in the Divergent novel. The two studies have a relationship in this research, the research discusses the causality of the application of social practices. Both studies examine the perspective of political power, political power or skill in implementing strategies is also discussed in this study through Pierre Bordieu's social practice theory.

From some similarities, there is also a difference that shows a new problem. The two studies only focus on the impact of practices or applications that occur in the social structure between certain factions. The difference shown in this research is in a more in-depth analysis, analyzing the condition of the habit of each circle, the capital intended in maintaining a position in the social strata and the competition or symbolic exchange that occurs in the arena, this research brings complexity that refers to the formation of social structures.

The examples of research submitted to be an additional reference in doing research. The third, Adhitionsyah Fajar, a student majoring in sociology, faculty of social and political science, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta. With a study entitled "Social Practices in School Selection", the research conducted in Kampung Dukuh, Sukaluyu Village,

highlighted how social practices influence educational decisions. Using a descriptive qualitative method, researchers collected data through observations and interviews to understand the process of domination in social practices that influence the decision to continue or stop education. Pierre Bourdieu's "Social Practice" theory was used to analyze this phenomenon. The results show that the decision is not only based on economic factors but also influenced by various other factors such as cost, family experience, job prospects, religious teachings and distance. Domination in social practice plays an important role in shaping these reasons. (Fajar, 2020)

The Fourth, research conducted by Hadi Wijaya, a student majoring in the sociology of religion, Faculty of Ushuluddin and Islamic Thought, Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University Yogyakarta, research entitled "Labor Habitus". "Various labor problems are the main drivers of this research. Discussing laborers who are often faced with a dilemma when experiencing problems in the workplace, where they have to choose between protesting or demonstrating and staying silent. This decision does not happen spontaneously, but is based on a set of knowledge possessed, which in the context of this research is referred to as habitus. The purpose of this study is to understand and explain the influence of subjective religious structures on the way workers interact with objective structures at PT Maya Muncar. A qualitative method with a case study approach was used in this research. Data were collected through non-participatory

observation and interviews, with six main informants and one supporting informant. Non-participatory observation was chosen because the field conditions were not conducive post-demonstration. This research applies the habitus theory proposed by Pierre Bourdieu to analyze the influence of workers' subjective religious structures. Habitus, which is part of the actor or agent's self, is relied upon as a mechanism that shapes the practice of action (Wijaya, 2017).

1.7. Theoretical Bases

In writing a scientific work or writing based on research activities on an object, it is necessary to have theories that underlie the main thoughts or ideas that are in a scientific work. However on this occasion, the research will explain what theories are used in analyzing Veronica Roth's *Divergent* novel.

1.7.1. Sociology of Literature Approach

In the creation of literary works, it brings another dimension that brings readers into the nuances, so it is not uncommon for readers to feel directly the plot presented. The diction game placed by the authors is inseparable from the direct observation of the readers' lives, so that they are easily trapped in plot diction that is familiar with their lives.

In the observations made by the authors, the social life of the community becomes one of the aspects observed by the authors so that many novels or other literary works are found that have a social plot that is familiar with everyday life. With the connection between literature and

society, it is possible to study the structure of literary works with sociological theory.

Sociological theory comes as another color in studying literary works, literary theory or can be said as a sociological approach to literature is present as a link to a literary work to be able to review the social elements that are in a work. Literature presents life and life consists largely of social reality, although literary works also imitate nature and the subjective world of humans (Wellek & Warren, 2016: 98). For example, the famous literary work of Shakespeare; *Romeo Juliet* which became representative of the caste division that materialized in his era or in Indonesia the work of Pram; *Bumi Manusia* as a manuscript depicting the condition of society in the Dutch colonial era, or in the novel *Divergent*, factions as representative of American society that forms certain communities based on the same behavior or tendency.

Research is conducted to describe the influence of society on literature and its place in society (Wellek & Warren, 2016: 99). The approach to literary works by looking at sociological theory is a systematic part of seeing aspects of changing social conditions based on the times. The sociology of literature approach becomes one of the critical guidelines in looking at extrinsic studies of works when reviewing the author's background, which is directly involved in the conditions of society so that it does not rule out the possibility that the social conditions experienced by the author can be carried over in the writing of his work, but it can also

happen that the social conditions experienced by the author are not carried over in the work but the social elements in the work are original from the author's own imagination such as contemporary works (popular literature) that are circulating at this time.

In addition, the study of literary sociology also examines each layer of society formed in the form of structures that are always continuous, the structures of society which include social groups of society or the position of society within the scope of community settlement. In order to study deeply and theoretically, the researcher uses Pierre Bourdieu's theory of social practice which directly reviews the structures in society, with three basic concepts namely habitus, capital, and field reviewing every indication that forms the structure of society individually and in groups. Literary sociology theory and social practice theory are two keys in opening the research flow, literary sociology as a tool to draw literary values in the novel and social practice theory as a tool to analyze sociological values in the novel.

1.7.2. Social Practice

Social practice is a theory initiated by Pierre-Felix Bourdieu, a French philosopher and sociologist. In the book written by Richard Jenkins, social practice theory is basically formed based on the reaction given to Sartre and existentialism as well as Levis-Strauss and structuralism. To overcome the awkward position of society, Bourdieu with his theory became a counter to existentialism and structuralism. (Jenkins, 2004:15). Pierre Bourdieu disagrees with both schools of thought because they only focus on objective

structures or only focus on individual objects that drive the wheels of the structure, Bourdieu thinks that the objectivization of structures and also individuals who act as social subjects each have a role and go hand in hand.

Social practice is basically the process of interaction between agents who are in the structure or form a separate structure. The interaction process that occurs in the internal structure is based on the exchange of values (symbolic capital and cultural capital) around the agent in accordance with the interests. For this reason, if the structure that the agent is in and the agent does not get the value that suits his interests, the agent forms a new structural pattern and establishes other interactions that are outside the previous structure. From the structured movement of an agent, the agent may enter into a pre-existing structure but if there is no compatibility within an agent, the agent will leave and form another structure so that it can be said that the structure in which there is social and cultural society is not a binder in the steps of an agent.

Social practice is basically a process of interaction between agents who are in a structure or form their own structure. According to Pierre Bourdieu, structures also exist in the social world and objective structures are independent of the consciousness and will of the agency that is able to guide or guide its practices and representations. The social practice of Pierre Bourdieu's thought focuses on the agents who are the driving force in social construction, the structures that exist in people's lives such as culture that are given are a separate structure, and the agents are the driving force

in these social conditions. Agents who are not bound to external or internal structures so that they can construct pre-existing structures into a new structure.

Constructive Structural Theory or Social Practice Theory formulated by Pierre Bourdieu, his introduction to practical social theory will be explained further with his terms Habitus, Capital, Field, and Strategy (Jenkins, 2004: 15). However, in this research, the researcher only uses three concepts (Habitus, Capital and Field) from Pierre Bourdieu because of the researcher ability to see the conceptual relationship between Veronica Roth's Divergent Novel and Pierre Bourdieu's social practice.

1.7.2.1. Habitus

Habitus is one of the concepts initiated by Pierre Bourdieu, habitus can also be said to be the basic concept of social practice theory or constructive structure. Habitus is an action or factor that becomes the intellectual basis that is absorbed from the objective environment and the subjective appearance of an agent, habitus can be understood as an act of external internalization or internal externalization. The purpose of external internalization is the behavior absorbed by an agent through observation and social learning of an agent, then internal externalization is the self-preservation of an agent who experiences subjective considerations in assessing external factors or uniting subjective opinions in actions within the social structure (external).

Habitus, which is a structure of knowledge based on the agent's observation of social conditions, becomes the basis for judgment. The values internalized by the agent form an understanding of the world found in the interactive process of social practice. Habitus is basically a behavior driven by the mindset of the agent, and has gone deeper so that often habitus becomes an action that is carried out unconsciously because it has merged with internalized values. Although there is absorption from the culture within the agent, it is not complete if there is a rejection of the agent's views and the agent takes action to displace from his previous position.

According to Bourdieu quoted in the book (*Habitus x Capital*) + *Arena* = *Praktik* (2009), habitus is a system of dispositions that lasts a long time and changes (durable, transposable disposition) which functions as a generative basis for subjectively structured and integrated practices. (Harker et al, 2009: 13). The dispositions in question shift positions within structures (social, cultural etc.), this includes shifting the behavior and mindset of an agent. Sustained and enduring dispositions are the basis for the accretion of structures that shape interactive action within the structure. However, an agent's position will last longer if it corresponds to the agent's subjective view and disposition if it is at odds with the agent's view of the structure.

As explained earlier, disposition is carried out when there are differences in the agent's views with the previous structure. This usually occurs in learning or culture that is in a state of change, a culture that is not

always the same forces agents to continue to improvise in maintaining their position. One of them is that the learning passed down by an agent's predecessor cannot necessarily be applied in the life of an agent, for example, the way cooking is taught always changes in accordance with the times, starting from using a fire stove, kerosene stove, gas stove and the latest stove that uses electric power. Positional disposition is basically the agent's action in taking a stance or maintaining existence within the scope of a community structure that routinely undergoes changes.

1.7.2.2. Capital

Capital in social practice theory is the basis for agents in mobilizing social structures, Capital according to Pierre Bourdieu is social relations in an exchange system (Harker et al. 2009: 16). Capital itself is divided into two things, namely cultural capital and symbolic capital. Cultural capital refers to knowledge about the socio-cultural conditions of society and other knowledge related to the utilization of gaining a position in the structure, then symbolic capital refers to the popularity of an agent or social status in the hierarchy that facilitates interaction between fellow agents who have the same interests.

Capital can be called a system intended for the exchange system in a social relationship structure. The exchanges that occur between each agent or each social group form a market order or a business in securing a position or taking a position itself. Capital is often an important factor

besides habitus in shaping a structure, if habitus is an agent's ability to fight, then capital is an adequate weaponry that is at stake on a battlefield (field).

The influence of capital on actors is very significant, with adequate capital the actors can move freely as they wish. Capital itself is also a supporting factor for actors to get something, this is often found in Indonesia. Many people who have sufficient economic capital run for members of parliament or the like so that these actors get established social capital.

1.7.2.3. Field

Field according to Pierre Bourdieu Field in Bourdieu's concept is a field which is a space where social actors/agents compete with each other to obtain various material resources or symbolic power. Competition in the field aims to ensure differences and also the status of social actors used as a source of symbolic power. Thus, the field is a partially autonomous field of power and also a field in which positional struggles take place. This struggle is seen as transforming or maintaining the field of power (Harker et al. 2009:10). Bourdieu sees the arena, by definition, as a battleground and a field of competition for the acquisition or exchange of symbolic capital and cultural capital. The structure of the arena sustains and directs the strategies used by the people who occupy these positions to seek each other, either individually or collectively, to secure or remind their positions, and apply the principle of hierarchization that is most suitable for their products, the arena is a kind of competitive market in which various types

of capital are used and utilized, however, the most important arena of power is the hierarchy of power relations in the political area which functions to structure everything that includes in the arena.

In fighting for positions carried out by a person in a field of struggle, it is inseparable from the closeness of social relations that are in an agent. Social relations in a field form a hierarchical pattern in which each agent interferes with each other or exchanges capital in an effort to place positions and dispositions if there is no equal exchange value in a social relationship.

Apart from the application of social practices consisting of habitus, capital and field, there are a series of ongoing impacts in the structure as an embodiment in the field of society. The social dynamics in the field are formed based on the massive interaction between agents or social classes of society, it forms the two most striking indicators in social relations, namely social contracts and class competition. The researcher draws both of these into the discussion in examining the impact of social practices in the novel *Divergent*.

1.7.2.4. Social Contract

When examined in terms of etymology, the social contract has two syllables, namely contract and social. The contract in question is a written or verbal agreement. Social contracts contain agreements about commerce, division of territories, etc. Social contracts can also occur based on similar backgrounds or having the same culture. Then the agreement is carried

over to social dynamics, so that the agreement increases each individual in carrying out social construction.

Drawing on Bourdieu's account of the contracting process between social classes (agents), classes are collections of agents who occupy similar positions and by being placed in similar conditions and subjected to similar conditioning, have all the possibilities to produce similar practices and adopt similar mental attitudes (Harker et al, 2019:145). Given the homology between the classes that agents inhabit, the interactive relationship between agents forms a sign of understanding and in order to formalize the relationship contracts are enacted between agents. The social contract formed by agents or social actors is an important factor in conducting interactions between individuals, with homology being an agreement between the two parties, making the two parties mutually beneficial or mutually trading. This is always rolling in the arena, so that there is no longer a benefit that results in the breakup of a relationship between agents.

The social contract is intertwined with the objective relations carried out by the agencies in making various exchanges of symbolic and cultural capital. The social contract also regulates the terms of the social agreement of each group. The social contract formed by agents or social actors is an important factor in conducting interactions between individuals, with homology being an agreement between the two parties, making the two parties mutually beneficial or mutually trading. This is always rolling in the

arena, so that there is no longer a benefit that results in the breakdown of a relationship between agents.

1.7.2.5. Class Competition

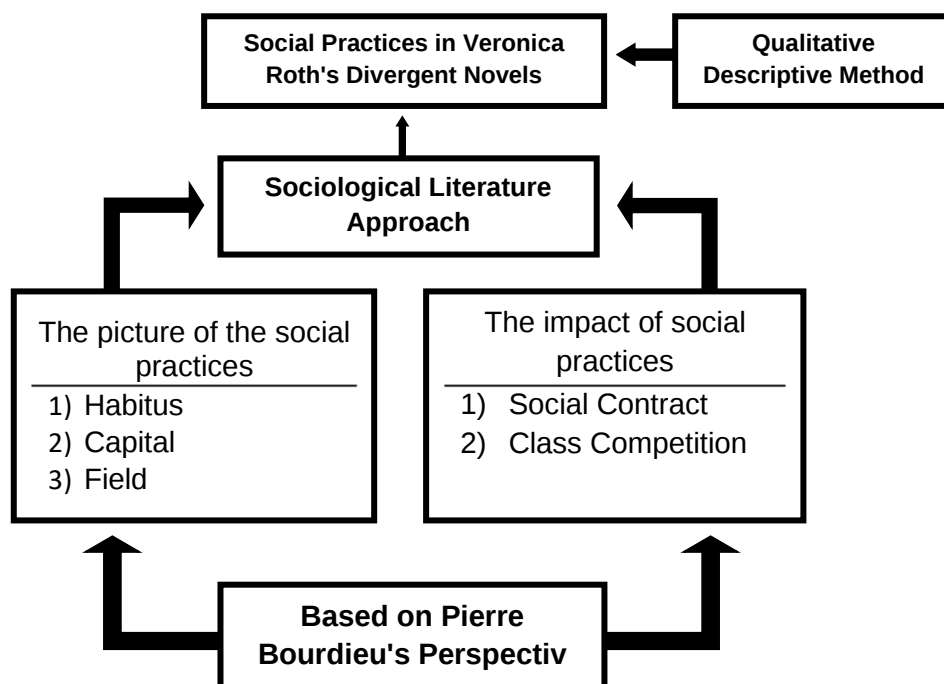
The class competition in question is the contact made by agents in maintaining the position or disturbing the position of other agents, even though there is a contract in force between agents, it does not rule out the possibility of class competition. This is explained by Bourdieu in the same explanation as the social contract, it (social classes / agents) is not a real class, an actual class, in the sense of a group, a group mobilized for struggle; it can be called a possible class as long as it is a group of agents who will provide fewer obstacles to mobilization efforts than other groups of agents (Harket et al, 2009: 145).

The understanding that agents live by does not become concrete in the social structure, because of course there is a movement of agents to change their previous position and get out of the same thing as other agents. The group that struggles within the structure certainly has an internal vision of the group it cannot be ruled out. Although the contract is basically formed based on similar understandings with other groups, there is still the possibility of different things outside the contract that trigger the mobilization of agents to gain more benefits.

Bourdieu does not rule out the possibility of competition or struggle within social classes. In Bourdieu's statement, class criteria play a role in social space and in classification struggles, where class construction

conditions are real and mobilized groups are at stake (Harker et al, 2009: 144). Competition is common in the formation of social classes, it embodies every distinction between groups, every mission between groups that tend to have different aspects. In an effort to maintain or improve positions in class classifications, group mobilization based on the stakes of each capital reconstructs the structure of practice and continues to do so, until the structure can be seen as always changing along with the development of social practices.

1.8. Conceptual Scheme



Picture 1: The Conceptual Scheme of Social Practices in
Veronica Roth's Divergent Novels

Based on the conceptual scheme above, this research is divided into two parts that become the object of research. First, the researcher analyzes the social practices in the Divergent novel and second, the impact of the social practices.

The research is entitled "Social Practices In Novel The Divergent (Viewed From Pierre Bourdieu Perspectives). This research uses a qualitative descriptive method to describe textually from the accumulated data that the researcher finds in the novel. The research is based on the perspective of Pierre Boudieu through his theory of Social Practice Theory. From the theory formulated by Pierre Bourdieu, the researcher analyzes the social practices that occur in the novel Divergent, especially the social practices of factions and Divergent groups. The analysis is based on Pierre Bourdie's concepts of Habitus, Capital and Field. In addition to examining the intrinsic elements associated with Pierre Bourdieu's point of view, the researcher also analyzes the impact that occurs due to the application of social practices. In addition to Bourdieu's view, the researcher uses a literary sociology approach as a supporting supplement in the research, the approach used is needed not to eliminate the literary elements in the research and become a link between Pierre Bourdieu's theory and the novel Divergent.

1.9. Method of The Research

According to Sugiyono (2013: 2) that the research method is basically a scientific way to get data with specific purposes and uses. Based

on this, there are four keywords that need to be considered, namely scientific methods, data, goals and uses.

Based on the explanation above, research methods are used as a way to examine an object using related data, besides that research methods can also help researchers to carry out a study in a systematic and practical way. From the various research methods that have been formulated, the researcher chooses to use descriptive qualitative methods as a reference in research.

1.9.1. Descriptive Qualitative Methods

Descriptive qualitative method is a method of researching the status of a group of people, an object, a set of conditions, a system of thought or a class of events in the present based on complex qualitative data and describing social conditions or phenomena that are textual or not tied to exact numbers. The purpose of this descriptive research is to make a description, description, or painting systematically, regarding the facts, characteristics and relationships between the phenomena investigated based on previous qualitative data. The Descriptive Qualitative Method used in this research is useful in describing and exposing the social practices in accordance with Pierre Bourdieu's perspective in Veonica Roth's Divergent Novel. With the data obtained by the researcher, this study explains the data and is associated with the problems that the researcher formulates in his research.

1.9.2. Data Source

In this research, the researcher took some data related to the object of research. The data is used as an object of analysis and reinforces the arguments that the researcher conveys. Data is divided into two parts, namely primary data and secondary data.

1.9.2.1. Primary Data

Primary data comes from the novel *Divergent* by Veronica Roth which was published on April 25, 2011 and the data is taken in accordance with the object of research which focuses on social practices applied by social groups in the novel *Divergent*.

1.9.2.2. Secondary Data

Secondary data are data taken from other authors' research, articles, thoughts of figures and journals related to this writing. These data are used to reinforce the research.

1.9.3. Techniques of Collecting Data

In a research object, various data are available that can help in research, but if you want to take more specific data, it is necessary to use certain techniques, the techniques are as follows:

1.9.3.1. Reading

Reading the entire *Divergent* novel to understand the plot presented by Veronica Roth. In addition to the novel, reading articles related to the research is also part of the research process that helps to complete the research.

1.9.3.2. Marking

Reread the novel Divergent and the relevant article and mark the sentences related to the problem formulation and research objectives.

1.9.3.3. Classification

With the various data that has been collected, it is necessary to classify it according to the need to solve problem formulations one and two.

1.9.4. Techniques of Analyzing Data

From the data that has been taken in this research, there are techniques in analyzing the data. The techniques are as follows:

1.9.4.1. Interpretation

Researchers interpret the data that has been taken previously, the interpretation is carried out in accordance with the parts that occur in the novel and are related to the title of this research.

1.9.4.2. Explanation

This technique the researcher explains descriptively about the analysis of data related to the research title.

1.10. Writing Systematic

In a scientific writing, it is necessary to have a systematic writing, with a simple and straightforward writing system that makes it easier for readers to understand the message conveyed by the researcher. For this reason, in this writer, researchers use simple diction that can be understood by students.

The first chapter, the researcher compiles the background of the research, a background that starts from an explanation of the development of literary works to the delivery of a synopsis of the Divergent Novel related to the research theme. Then it continues with an explanation of Pierre Bourdieu's (In the book written by Richard Jenkins: 2004) Social Practices theory, in which there are several concepts, namely Habitus, Capital and Field. From Pierre Bourdieu's point of view and the theory of social practices, the researcher formulates two problem formulations that are discussed in this study, the problem formulations are as follows: First, what are the picture of the social practices that exist in the Factions and Divergent group in Divergent novel. Second, how does the impact of social practices by Factions and Divergent on the structure of society in Divergent Novel. In addition to Pierre Bourdie's theory that researchers use in reviewing the work, researchers use the sociology of literature approach as a link between social practice theory and novels. The method used is a descriptive qualitative method that is useful in describing the results of research and findings in relation to the formulation of the problem.

The second chapter, the researcher describes the background of the author of the novel Diverget, which discusses the background of Veronica Roth. In this discussion, the researcher first discusses the content of sociological influences or environmental background around Veronica Roth. Second, the researcher reviews the writing style of Veronica Roth's work.

The third chapter, the researcher analyzes the data that has been found in the novel *Divergent*, focusing on two problem formulations that become the core discussion. The discussion of the problem formulation is divided into three sub-discussions, habitus, capital and Field. For the discussion of the second problem formulation, there are two sub-discussions, the social contract among Factions and *Divergent* and the procession of class competition within social stratification.

The last chapter, the first section summarizes the conclusions from the findings of the analysis in the study of social practices in the novel *Divergent*. The second part is a suggestion to the institution, especially the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, a suggestion based on personal unrest and subjective judgment.