

Class Discrimination in Victoria Aveyard's Red Queen

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ABSTRACT

This study is concerned with identifying and analyzing social classes and forms of oppression or discrimination from the upper to lower class using the ideology of capitalism. In this Victoria Aveyard's *Red Queen* uses the theory of Karl Marx to identify forms of discrimination against the lower class. This study also applies the theory of Max Weber about marxism to discuss the ideology of capitalism that appears in the upper class. The results showed that the lower class received discriminatory treatment from the upper class, based on *Compasito* there were several acts of discrimination, there are discrimination of rejection or rejection and discrimination of restrictions (*Compasito*, n.d.). This study also shows that there are several social classes in society, there are the upper class is a social class consisting of people with the highest social status and the lower class is people in society who occupy the lowest social level. Thus, a discriminatory attitude of people who have power over the weak will emerge with the ideology of capitalism. This study reveals a lot of discrimination against Red Blood such as slavery, coercion, restrictions on fundamental rights and pervert facilities.

Keywords: Discrimination, Social classes, Upper class, Lower class, Capitalism, Slavery, *Victoria Aveyard's Red Queen*

INTRODUCTION

According to Max and Weber's definition of social class, which is a type of stratification where a person's general place in society is primarily decided by economic criteria, the concept of class is connected to a person's position in society based on economics. criteria (O'Neill, 2017). In Marxism theory, society is divided into two groups, namely the proletariat (lower class society) and the bourgeoisie (upper class society).(Holton, 2010) In this case, a person can be said to be in the upper class if he is the richest member of society and has great political power. The upper classes were generally distinguished by extraordinary wealth that was passed down from generation to generation. then the lower class is earning income or income in return for their work which is far less than their basic needs. Understanding the nature and function of social

class distinctions in a society where capitalism is the dominant mode of production is a difficult task that calls for ongoing theoretical development. Then, as a result of the existence of two different social classes, a conflict developed where those who were seen to be particularly powerful might oppress or discriminate against others in lesser social classes.

Numerous acts of discrimination between social classes are allegedly committed, according to compasito. This might involve rejecting or restricting an individual or group of people. Negative preconceptions, ignorance, and prejudice are frequently the root causes of discrimination. In response to someone whose look, culture, or conduct is unfamiliar, many individuals react with distrust or even violence out of a fear of the odd or the unknown (Compasito, n.d.). A special form of explanatory framework must be created and disseminated as part of the Marxist approach to a class theory. It explains the social universe at the core of Marxism's emancipatory potential and its focus on political activity.

In the novel *Red Queen* Victoria Aveyard describes the condition of social status that occurs in society and how this situation creates conflict between the upper and lower society. In the novel "Red Queen" there are 2 (two) social statuses, namely the upper class, and the lower class.

The two problem formulations that have been formulated are as follows:

- 1.) What class discrimination occurs between Silver blood and Red Blood?
- 2.) What is the social condition of the Silver and Red blood in this novel?

METHODOLOGY

This study uses a context-oriented approach with qualitative techniques. Then search about class discrimination studies at the *Red Queen*. The main source of this research is the novel *Red Queen* by Victoria Aveyard. Understanding discrimination more deeply by using the theory of Marxism. Holding on to Capitalism which discusses the analysis of sociological problems based on Marx Weber. Read the entire novel as carefully as possible to gain a broader understanding of the story's content. By focusing more on the characters and social conditions that occur in the novel. Identifying problems in the novel based on the theory used and finally interpreting the research results.

LITERATURE & NOVEL

Literature is broadly a collection of written works, but is also used more narrowly for writing that is specifically considered an art form, especially prose fiction, drama, and poetry. In recent centuries, this definition has been expanded to include oral literature, most of which has been transcribed (Miller, 2002). According to the Glossary ALA Library and Information Sciences, literature is reading material that is used in various activities, both intellectually and recreationally.

A novel is a narrative work of prose fiction that tells a story about specific human experiences over a considerable length. Prose style and length, as well as fictional or semi-fictional subject matter, is the most clearly defining characteristics of a novel. Unlike works of epic poetry, it tells its story using prose rather than verse; unlike short stories, it tells a lengthy narrative rather than a brief selection. There are, however, other characteristic elements that set the novel apart as a particular literary form

SOCIAL CLASSES

According to Max and Weber, class refers to a person's position in society as determined by economic factors; this means that a person's position in society is differentiated based on economic factors. The higher a person's economic standing, the higher his position, and for them, the economy is good (adequate), including the high-class category (high class), and conversely, for those whose economic standing is only moderately high, they fall under the middle-class category (middle class). lower class and (lower class). The factors that cause a person to belong to a certain social class several sociological scientists are caused by several factors, namely: Wealth and income, employment, and education. Large amounts of wealth, power in both the individual and general sectors of society, high incomes, high levels of education, and the stability of family life are typically traits of the upper class. In addition to having a high level of education and income, members of the middle-class value education, hard work, saving for future needs, and participating in community activities. Then there is the lower class, which typically consists of unskilled workers whose salary is generally low, preventing them from saving, trying to meet immediate demands rather than future requirements, having less education, and receiving government welfare payments.

DISCRIMINATION

Discrimination is the treatment of the majority group that corners the minority group because of differences in ethnicity, race, religion, gender, and social status (Hura, 2022). The term discrimination comes from English, discrimination which was first used in the 17th century. The root of the word discrimination comes from the Latin word discriminant. This word absorption describes the perpetrators who cornered the minority victims, with different treatment. A group that has this resemblance is often prejudiced and has a fear of being different. So, there is a misunderstanding and generalization of other different groups. One form of discrimination is social discrimination. This

discrimination occurs because of the social status of the individual. Take, for example, the difference between the rich and the poor. In India, there is a caste system that makes people discriminate. The lowest castes find it difficult to get access to education, the economy, and others because they are considered low. In *Compasito*, it is stated that disparities in race, ethnicity, socioeconomic background, property, disability, or birth are some grounds of discrimination (Compasito, n.d.). There are various forms of discriminatory behavior. They are rejection or denial, enslavement or restriction of an individual or group of individuals.

SOCIAL CONDITION

According to Pitrim A. Sorokin, what is meant by social class is "Differentiation of the population or society into classes in a hierarchical manner. Where the embodiment is the layers or classes of high, medium, or low classes ". told in this novel *Red Blood* is a lower class group. The lower class itself is a class that usually consists of unskilled workers, whose income is relatively lower so that they are not able to save or just make ends meet. This group is more trying to meet immediate needs than to meet future needs, and usually have low education. In this book it is explained that the reds are the oppressed, powerless, and poor. According to the theory of Marxism, the group that is oppressed and does not have any power is called the lower class or the bourgeoisie.

MARXISM

. Marxism theory was initiated by Karl Marx with the aim of criticizing the exploitative actions of the bourgeoisie against the proletariat in a capitalism. Marx argued that material fulfillment is the most basic basis of the entire structure of capitalism. Therefore, Marxism is a philosophy of materialism. *Das Kapital* is the fruit of Marx's thoughts on criticism of capitalism and its economic system, In the book *Das Kapital*, there is also the concept of surplus value, which leads to worker oppression. The Marxist approach to class theory entails the creation and dissemination of a unique explanatory framework. Explaining the social world is central to Marxism's emancipatory potential and its orientation toward political praxis. Marxists seek to explain social phenomena (such as women's labor-force participation, forms of racism and discrimination, educational and health disparities, and so on) by identifying the underlying causal mechanisms. These explanations consider how the social world is stratified as well as the capacities of social actors to react and change their environment, which is inextricably linked to their ideas.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

CLASS DISCRIMINATION

In the process of writing analysis, the researcher intends to make a clear explanation about the discrimination using ideology of capitalism in the novel *Red Queen*. Second part of the discussion talks about the social condition of Reds and Silvers blood, revealing the differences between one another.

THE DISCRIMINATION BETWEEN REDS AND SILVERS

Based on the explanation in the previous chapter, discrimination is defined as actions against someone who belongs to or is considered to a certain social class. The case in this novel of class discrimination occurs between red blood and silver blood. The first explanation of how the Reds were discriminated against will begin with the cause of discrimination. It is written in Composito that some causes of discrimination are differences in race, ethnicity, social origin, property, disability, or birth. And discrimination can occur for a variety of reasons, including 'gender, race, color, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, membership in a national minority, property, birth, or other status' (Dewojati, 2017). Furthermore, according to Theodorson. Discrimination occurs because the majority groups have a more dominant relationship with minority. So that behavior is immoral and democratic. Then there is also the opinion that discrimination describes treatment that distinguishes minority groups, such as ethnicity, language, customs, religion, and nationality.

In this case, social classes emerge that distinguish between one social class and another. According to Theory of social class in Karl Mark is a characteristic symptom found found in post feudal society. It is Marxist theory that analyses social classes based on relationships with the means of production and accepts them as social actors and conflict groups.

And the main issue in this novel is the difference in birth conditions between Reds and Silvers - while the Silvers were born with a superpower, the Reds were born with none. This situation gives rise to additional sources of discrimination, such as social class, politics, and property. Because the Silvers were born with a superpower, they use it to justify their claim that they are superior to the Reds. Marx explained in his *The Communist Manifesto* (1971) that the upper class is the owner, the boss, and the rule - and this is exactly what is happening in this novel. Silvers establish themselves as rulers or governments, as well as owners of the North economic situation. They are also

ACTION OF DISCRIMINATION

There are various types of discrimination actions. They are denial or rejection, as well as restriction or slavery of a person or group of people. The act of slavery is prevalent in this level. One example is that the Silvers use the Reds for a lot of work and they are not paid but treated well as workers as described above, whereas the Reds as a lower class have few job options. Marx's class theory is based on the idea that: the history

of all forms of society from the past to the present is the history of conflict between groups. According to his view, since human society started from it is primitive form, it is relatively not different from one another. It still has fundamental differences between the warring groups in pursuing the interest of their respective groups. In the world of capitalism, for example, the essence of capitalism is that factories are the main places for conflicts between groups, namely those who exploit and those who are exploited, between buyers and sellers and between workers and employers; rather than a place for fundamental cooperation to occur. Groups interest and the physical confrontations the cause are the main factors of the social process in history.

DENIAL OR REJECTION DISCRIMINATION

Denial or rejection discrimination is discrimination that occurs between individuals or groups who refuse, either directly or indirectly. For example, when a group is seen as weak, its existence is rejected by other groups. In this novel, there are many examples of Denial or rejection discrimination. One form of Denial or rejection discrimination can be seen in the work that the Reds—who are considered weak. Jobs that they got were to be sent into the military after they turned eighteen because it was a rule made by Silvers as a higher class. They lack the ability to challenge the Silvers' rules. Conscription means that the Reds will be sent to the Silver War as soldiers. These Reds are not being properly cared for. They couldn't heal properly if they were injured, as Mare's father had been.

The first example of the rejection of discrimination is the rejection of Race or Gender. Race and Gender Discrimination itself is any form of distinction, exclusion, restriction, or election based on race and ethnicity, which results in the revocation or reduction of the recognition, acquisition, or exercise of human rights and inequalities of basic freedoms in the civil, political, economic, social fields, and culture. All of that is written in the following paragraph:

He doesn't understand what the Feats are about. This isn't mindless entertainment, meant to give us some respite from grueling work. This is calculated, cold, a message. Only Silvers can fight in the arenas because only a Silver can survive the arena. They fight to show us their strength and power. You are no match for us. We are your betters. We are gods. It's written in every superhuman blow the champions land. (2015:8)

if viewed from the theory of discrimination by Karl Marx, in this book Silvers looks very oppressive, discriminatory, and demeaning to the Reds. Silvers' refusal was clearly seen in the sentence "You are no match for us. We are your boss. We are gods." Silvers stated that the Silvers were invincible, incomparable to the Reds. And with the fight

between Silver and Silver being witnessed by the Reds' family, it actually also aims to pressure the Reds to fear, submit and obey Silvers.

Then, the second of rejection discrimination is when they cannot get a good job. As explained above that the Reds are the oppressed, there is a lot of slavery because they do not have any superpowers. The situation in Kilorn and Mare are sheds light on their very difficult economic circumstances. They strongly reconsidered spending money. Based on Karl Marx's theory of the act of rejection discrimination, it can be concluded that the reds live with all the limitations. For example, in the citation above which shows that even Mare does not want to spend his hard-earned money on unimportant things. There is a proof in this novel when Mare says that she has no job:

Not that I'll be in school much longer. My eighteenth birthday is coming, and with it, conscription. I'm not apprenticed, I don't have a job, so I'm going to be sent to the war like all the other idle ones. It's no wonder there's no work left, what with every man, woman, and child trying to stay out of the army (2015:2)

Based on the paragraph above, Mare is a Red blood known as a blood who has no superpowers. All red people live in poverty and limitations including Mare Barrow In the quote above it is explained that Mare does not have a job. And thus a man, a woman, and a child when they don't have a job means they have to be willing to become Silver soldiers.

The third rejection discrimination is when they can have other jobs, one of which is to become a silver apprentice, but to become a Silver apprentice is very difficult. This is the work of Gisa, Mare's sister. She worked for Silvers in the Silver settlement, because she was good at sewing and eventually Gisa became a tailor and became the breadwinner of the family. The work that Gisa does is the only steady income that can meet the needs of her family.

Once she finishes her apprenticeship, she'll be able to open her own shop. Silvers will come from all around to pay her for handkerchiefs and flags and clothing. Gisa will achieve what few Reds do and live well. She'll provide for our parents and give me and my brothers menial jobs to get us out of the war. Gisa is going to save us one day, with nothing more than needle and thread. (2015:19)

In this instance, it indicates that despite his status, Red is still employed as a Silver worker. Owning your own business is another career option. This is what the lord Kilorn did, and if his master hadn't passed away, this is what the lord Kilorn should have done. Even if the Reds decide to work for themselves, their revenue won't be sufficient to cover their expenses. The advantage of this choice is that the Reds can select their position; but, in order to do so, they must be exceptionally talented and lucky. And regrettably, none of

the characters in this book have had that opportunity. That the Reds are limited to this line of work is.

RESTRICTON DISCRIMINATION

Another action of discrimination is restriction discrimination. This action is some discrimination which contain restriction or rules aimed at weak groups and these rules are made by the rejoicing or stronger groups. This analysis is taken from fundamental rights and facility of proper health.

The first discrimination show acts of discrimination of the facility of proper health. It is told in this novel that Mare had a father who was sent to the battlefield. When on the battlefield Mare's father was injured quite badly despite the fact that Silvers had a large population of healers, he did not receive the appropriate care despite having lost one lung as a result of the battle. According to the novel's description of Mare's father's condition:

Dad wheezes from his corner and hammers his chest with a fist. This is common, since he has only one real lung. Luckily the skill of a Red medic saved him, replacing the collapsed lung with a device that could breathe for him. It wasn't a Silver invention, as they have no need for such things. They have the healers. But healers don't waste their time saving the Reds, or even working on the front lines keeping soldiers alive. (2015:19)

Based on the theory of discrimination by Karl Marx that "in achieving its goals, a group often has to sacrifice another group" (O'Neill & Wayne, 2017). In this case it is seen that the Silvers used the power of the Reds for his own purposes Mare's father was employed by Silvers as a combat fighter and participated in the Silver war; yet, it appears that Silvers received no compensation for what happened to him. And it should be underlined that there is no assurance they will be returned home or properly buried if they pass away. similar to what occurred to Kilorn's dad. It's critical to keep in mind that Kilorn's father's wartime body was only sent to his family in a box. Additionally, similar to what happened to Mare's brother, if someone was lost in the battle, their family would not be informed of their location during or after the war.

Then the second restriction discrimination is included in the category of fundamental rights. The rules for the Reds were made by the Silvers. The rules they made were very detrimental to the Reds. For example, one of the rules made by the Silvers is that when the Reds are 18 years old they must join the military service to become a Silvers war soldier. This is explained in the third part of the novel:

... that I'll be in school much longer. My eighteenth birthday is coming, and with it, conscription. I'm not apprenticed, I don't have a job, so I'm going to be

sent to the war like all the other idle ones. It's no wonder there's no work left, what with every man, woman, and child trying to stay out of the army. My brothers went to war when they turned eighteen, all three of them sent to fight Lakelanders. (2015:2)

Based on the paragraph above, we can conclude that Silvers has a strict and mandatory rule for the Reds. And there it appears that the Silvers have full control over the red group. And with the creation of such a rule, it means that the Silvers have the power to discriminate against the reds. From Novi Susan's explanation in the book *Sociology of Conflict : Theories and analysis* (2009:22). Class opposition according to Karl Marx is triggered by differences in access to the source of power, the name is Capital. In capitalist society, it creates two conflicting classes, namely the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. The meaning of the bourgeoisie itself is the class that has access to the means of production, while the proletariat does not have access to the means of production. Then in this novel the bourgeoisie is the Silver while the Reds are the working class or proletariat

The third restriction discrimination was told When Kilorn and Mare arrived at the battlefield they did not find a bench to sit on but only long hard concrete steps. When Kilorn and Mare arrived at the battlefield they did not find a bench to sit on but only long hard concrete steps. While the Silvers sit in a cool and comfortable place.

Inside the open-topped arena is just as hot as out, and Kilorn, always on his toes, leads me to some shade. We don't get seats here, just long concrete benches, but the few Silver nobles up above enjoy cool, comfortable boxes. There they have drinks, food, ice even in high summer, cushioned chairs, electric lights, and other comforts I'll never enjoy. The Silvers don't bat an eye at any of it, complaining about the "wretched conditions." I'll give them a wretched condition, if I ever have the chance. All we get are hard benches and a few screechy video screens almost too bright and too noisy to stand. (2015:7)

The paragraph above explains the difference in facilities between Silvers and Reds. It was explained that the Reds could only watch with a long concrete bench, while the Silvers sat above enjoying a cool and comfortable chair with a variety of cold drinks. This difference shows the existence of discrimination between the upper and lower classes, as well as shows the partition between the two social groups.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF RED BLOOD

Social conditions are all people or people and the surrounding environment which can affect a person's life. The social conditions of society have five indicators, namely: age and gender, occupation, prestige (ability), family or household group, and membership in a certain group (Artantya, 2010). Weber introduced three independent

factors that formed his theory of stratification hierarchy, namely, class, status, and power. He also treats these as separate but related sources of power, each with a different effect on social action.

According to Pitrim A. Sorokin, what is meant by social class is "Differentiation of the population or society into classes in a hierarchical manner. Where the embodiment is the layers or classes of high, medium, or low classes ". told in this novel *Red Blood* is a lower-class group. The lower class itself is a class that usually consists of unskilled workers, whose income is relatively lower so that they are not able to save or just make ends meet. This group is more trying to meet immediate needs than to meet future needs, and usually have low education. In this book it is explained that the reds are the oppressed, powerless, and poor. According to the theory of Marxism, the group that is oppressed and does not have any power is called the lower class or the bourgeoisie (Holton, 2010). The beginning of the book *Red Queen* tells how the life of the main character, Mare Barrow. She is a *Red Blood* who lives in limitations and is oppressed. This explanation is expressed by Mare in the paragraph:

I climb the ladder up to the house, over worn wood shaped to the hands that ascend and descend every day. From this height I can see a few boats heading upriver, proudly flying their bright flags. Silvers. They're the only ones rich enough to use private transportation. While they enjoy wheeled transports, pleasure boats, even high-flying airjets, we get nothing more than our own two feet, or a push cycle if we're lucky. (2015:16-17)

In the paragraph above Mare describes the state of private transportation that the Reds and Silvers have. The Reds live with all the hardships and limitations, while the Silvers live in luxury and boast. When Silver sailed using a private vehicle, the Reds could only walk. This means that the Reds live within a limitation.

The income they receive can also be used to determine the social situations in this story. The primary determinants of a person's social class are their income, including wealth and money held in one's possession. The lifestyle of an individual depends on their money. Wealthy people can purchase a wide range of luxury items, including jewelry, high-end watches, and cars. Because of this, wealth plays a significant role in determining social status. As stated in the quotation below regarding Mare Barrow, the red blood, money.

I drop my pouch of stolen goods next to her, letting the coins jingle as much as they can. "I think I've got enough to get a proper cake for Dad's birthday. And more batteries, enough to last the month." (2015:19).

From this passage, it can be seen that she actually steals things from people. She seemed to be in such a dire situation due to her lack of abilities to obtain employment that, as he indicated, she prefers to steal things. "I cannot do anything but steal from people who can actually do things" (2015:14). Thus it can be seen that Mare is from the lower class because his life is very miserable. And by looking at the work that Mare has, we can see that her family's economic condition is unstable and very deprived. He was forced to become a thief because he knows that she needs to help her family's economic condition, so he justifies all ways to make money, namely by stealing.

Another factor that can determine a person's social class is educational background. The higher a person's education, the greater the costs required. This indicates the social background of the person. In addition, a good education will affect a person's social class level in the future. As told in this novel,

Guilt ripples through me. I've always been jealous of Gisa, her talent and all the privileges it affords her, but I've never thought of the cost. She didn't spend much time in school and has few friends in the Stilts. If Gisa were normal, she would have many. She would smile. Instead, the fourteen-year-old girl soldiers through with needle and thread, putting the future of her family on her back, living neck-deep in a world she hates. (2015:43)

Gisa Barrow is the youngest of five children and is Mare's younger sister. She is described as an essential worker and laborer at the beginning of the novel. Together with her mistress, Gisa crafts wearable works of art out of lace, silk, fur, and even gemstones for the Silver elite, who seem to follow the royals everywhere (2015:36-37). It implies that she is employed steadily by the Silvers because of her unique skills. In addition, Gisa supports her family and takes care of their necessities. The following is recorded in the book.

Once she finishes her apprenticeship, she'll be able to open her own shop. Silvers will come from all around to pay her for handkerchiefs and flags and clothing. Gisa will achieve what few Reds do and live well. She'll provide for our parents and give me and my brothers menial jobs to get us out of the war. Gisa is going to save us one day, with nothing more than needle and thread. (2015:19)

It explains that Gisa work as a tailor for Silvers, she has the opportunity to have her own business one day after her apprenticeship. She is the main hope for the whole family's economic condition. Therefore, Gisa spends more time working than studying or attending school. He does not have many friends because he is busy working to provide for his family. Therefore, from the quotations above, it can be concluded that the Barrow family lives in limitations, to the point that the last child has to sacrifice hours of study and schooling to work to earn money.

If Mare and Gisa were born into a rich and wealthy family, of course they would not have to struggle to earn money to meet their family's needs. Told that the Reds live in poverty and limitations, As mentioned in the novel, that a person who can become a laborer alone is a great achievement. "First Friday attendance is mandatory, unless you are, like my sister, an "essential laborer" (2015:5). By knowing someone's occupation, we can find out their social class. A person's lifestyle starts from the association, standard of life, religious orientation, even their daily habits. This is why work is a good indicator to determine a person's social class.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF SILVERS

In contrast to what happened to the Red Blood group, this Silver Blood group was a group of people who had the highest power, possessed extraordinary wealth, and held power over all circles. Silvers are those born with silver blood, which gives them super abilities. They were treated as gods and served by "lower Reds". Silvers believe that they are higher than Reds because they have super abilities. In addition, they have a hierarchy in their society: ordinary Silver and those belonging to the high Silver House. Therefore Silvers belong to the upper social class. As written in the novel:

I used to think there was only the divide, Silver and Red, rich and poor, kings and slaves. But there's much more in between, things I don't understand, and I'm right in the middle of it. I grew up wondering if I'd have food for supper; now I'm standing in a palace about to be eaten alive. (Chapter 10).

In the snippet of the paragraph, it is clear that the difference in social class between Silver and Red is clear. Not only that, Silvers is a leader, a King while Reds is just a silver worker. In sociological terms a person's position in society is called status or social position (a person's position in a certain pattern of social relations). Status is the main element in the formation of social strata, because status contains both structural and functional aspects. high and low in the relationship between statuses. Functional aspects, namely aspects that indicate the existence of rights and responsibilities that must be carried out by persons with status.

Talcott Persons mentions there are five determining the high and low status of a person, the first is the birth criteria (race, nobility, gender), the second is personal quality (age, wisdom or wisdom), the third is Achievement (business success, rank, fourth Ownership or wealth (wealth of property), and the last is Authority (power and authority; ability-to control/influence other people so that that person is willing to act as desired without resistance). This provision is very visible from the Silvers civilization. As written in the novel:

As we get closer to the gates, I squint through the glare to see to the other side. Though Summerton only exists for the season, abandoned before the first frost

fall, it's the biggest city I've ever seen. There are bustling streets, shops, cantina bars, houses, and courtyards, all of them pointed toward a shimmering monstrosity of diamond glass and marble. And now I know where it got its name. The Hall of the Sun shines like a star, reaching a hundred feet into the air in a twisting mass of spires and bridges. Parts of it darken seemingly at will, to give the occupants privacy. Can't have the peasants looking at the king and his court. It's breathtaking, intimidating, magnificent—and this is just the summer house. (2015:42)

As the paragraph above explains, Silver has everything that the Reds do not. So it is very clear that the Silvers civilization is very advanced when compared to the slum and unkempt Reds civilization, then other evidence that shows the prosperity and welfare of the silvers is the complete facilities they have such as private vehicles and they can afford luxury houses, cars, clothes, and home furnishings that are classy and expensive, but not only based on the material but the way they behave also determines their social class. As Mare said when he saw a passing ship in the river:

Both ends of the Bridge are gated, and the city sectors on either side are walled in. On the east bank, great metal towers stab out of the ground like swords to pierce the sky, all crowned with gleaming giant birds of prey. More transports and people populate the paved streets that climb up the hilly riverbanks, connecting the buildings to the Bridge and the outer gates. (2015:286).

Archeon was designed for combat, not for peace. The atmosphere of luxury, wealth, safety, and opulence that is present in the city is described in the paragraph above. This demonstrates emphatically how gorgeous Archeon is as Norta's capital city, where the Silvers reside. Markets and reliable transportation abound in Archeon. The Silvers can find anything they require right here. The story also explains that common Silvers like "merchants, businesspeople, soldiers, officers, store owners, politicians, land lords, artists, and intellectuals" are the target audience for The East Archeon (2015:288-289). Then West Archeon, which has a large number of High House Silvers and Silvers with official positions, "is for the court of the king."

As previously explained that Karl Marx divides society into three groups, namely: The capitalist or bourgeois group; are those who control the land and the means of production. then the paragraph above explains that this class has abundant wealth, influence in both individual and general sectors of society, high income, high education level, and stability of family life. Thus, based on the explanation and analysis above, it has been seen that all the criteria for upper-class social society have existed in Silvers' life, which is very and self-sufficient.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESION

CONCLUSION

The fantasy book *The Red Queen* is intended to amuse readers by describing two sorts of life that exist under two very different circumstances. The silver one is the type of human who has some extraordinary powers like they can control fire, electricity, plantation, mind, and so forth. The red one is a typical human with nothing unique about them. As the higher class, government, and their Red leaders work hard to maintain their position and render the Reds defenseless, the superpowered Silvers also participate. After being studied in depth, it is evident that the discrimination between classes that occurs in this novel is seen through the acts of discrimination and the social conditions of the Red and Silver people.

The main problem is the disparity in birth circumstances between Reds and Silvers. This book contains numerous examples of discriminatory behavior. They are enslavement, restriction, discrimination against an individual or group of people, and denial or rejection. This book features a significant amount of slavery. One of these is that the Reds, who belong to the lower class, only have a limited number of job alternatives while the Silvers frequently utilize them for labor and do not pay them. Marx's theory of class is predicated on the notion that: "the history of all forms of society from the past to the present is the history of conflict between groups". According to his view, since human society started from its primitive form, it is relatively not different from one another, it still has fundamental differences between the warring groups in pursuing the interests of their respective groups. In the world of capitalism, for example, the essence of capitalism is that factories are the main places for conflicts between groups, namely those who exploit and those who are exploited, between buyers and sellers and between workers and employers; rather than a place for functional cooperation to occur. Group interests and the physical confrontations they cause are the main factors of the social process in history.

SUGGESTION

From the discussion above, the researcher has several suggestions for readers:

- 1.) This study shows that in order to prevent discrimination from occurring, people should not discriminate too much about race, ethnicity, or religion because discrimination is an act that is not commendable.
- 2.) This research can be a reference source for further researchers who want to use class discrimination in a society.

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