

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Literary work is an expression of human expression in the form of written or oral thoughts, thoughts, opinions, experiences, and feelings in an imaginative form, which are wrapped through language media. Sumardjo & Saini (1997: 3) argue that literature is an expression of the human person in the form of experiences, thoughts, feelings, ideas, enthusiasm, beliefs in a form of concrete images that evoke fascination with language tools.

Novel is one type of literary work. As a work of fiction, the novel is built from various intrinsic elements. These elements are deliberately combined by the author and made similar to the real world complete with events and conflicts in it, so that it looks like they really exist and really happen. Through the means of storytelling, readers will indirectly learn, feel, and appreciate the various life problems that the author deliberately offers.

Literary Sociological is an understanding of literary works by considering social aspects (Ratna, 2003: 3). Sociology of literature as a type of approach to literature has different assumptions and scientific implications than those outlined by literary theory based on the principle of literary autonomy. Sociological studies of literature produce the view that literature is an expression and part of society, and thus has a reciprocal relationship with the

networks of systems and values in that society (Soemanto, 1993; Levin, 1973: 56).

Literary works can show the symptoms described by the author through language about all things related to social problems. Therefore, it can be said that literary works are a product of life that contains social values from a phenomenon of human life.

In this novel there are 35 chapters where in each chapter there are 2 parts, the first part tells the events that are happening and the second part tells about the events that have happened. In the first part, the writer tells how the efforts of Federal Police Agent Aaron Falk and his colleague Carmen Cooper in finding the truth that happened to the disappearance of Alice Russel who was one of the special informants on Aaron's latest case. There are several irregularities that occurred in the disappearance of Alice Russell which made Aaron and Carmen go directly to the scene to determine whether Alice's disappearance was really related to past cases that occurred in the area or was actually related to a colleague.

And in the second part of the novel, the author tells the real events that happened to Alice Russel, the events starting from the beginning of Alice's team departure to several social conflicts that happened to Alice, her co-workers and her boss at Giralang Rangers.

This novel has several main characters, including Alice Russell, Federal Agent Aaron Falk and his partner Carmen, and his best friend Lauren. In this

novel, it tells how the characters of the main characters cause several conflicts that have fatal consequences, namely the loss of one's life. Federal agents Aaron Falk and Carmen investigate with the help of several teams and discover some surprising facts. Alice Russell's disappearance is not related to the murder case many years ago that enveloped the remote place, but to one of her co-workers.

Based on the description above, the various conflicts that occur in the novel and the causes of Alice's disappearance as well as the changes in nature that occur between Alice and Lauren, make the researcher want to examine the nature of the main characters and the consequences of social conflicts that occur in the novel "Force of Nature" by Jane Harper. using descriptive analysis method and Literary Sociological Approach.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Based on the background described above, the formulation of the research problem is:

- 1.2.1** How does the author present the main characters in the novel Force of Nature by Jane Harper's?
- 1.2.2** How does the author present the consequences of social conflict in the novel?

1.3 Scope of the Study

Based on the statement of problem above, this research focuses on analyzing the main characters in the Force of Nature novel and the consequences of social conflict in the Force of Nature novel.

1.4 Objective of the Study

Based on the formulation of the problem and the scope of study above, the research objectives are:

1. To know the author presents the main character in the novel.
2. To analyze the consequences occur from the social conflicts in the novel.

1.5 Significance of the Research

The results of this study are expected to provide the following benefits:

a. Theoretical Significances

This research is expected to provide knowledge to readers in analyzing literary works, especially in analyzing the consequences of social conflicts in thriller novels.

b. Practical Significances

This research is expected to be an additional reference for other researchers, especially in the Faculty of Humanities, University of Khairun Ternate.

1.6 Review of Related Literature

In supporting this research, the researcher tries to find out about previous research that has something to do with this research.

The first research is entitled "*An Analysis of Social Conflict in Rick Riordan's Novel 'The Red Pyramid'*" By Arifuddin (2014). This thesis is a research on Social Conflict Analysis in Rick Riordan's Novel "*The Red Pyramid*". The purpose of this study is to explain the types and causes of social conflict occur in the novel "*The Red Pyramid*". The method used in this research is qualitative method. In this study, the researcher concluded that social conflicts can occur in the human environment. Then the researcher finds that the main character is that social conflict is maintained through conflicts involving positions, conflicts of interest and roles.

Secondly is, Ramli (2018). As a student of Khairun University, the title is "*The Portrayal of Female Character in Sidney Sheldon's Rage of Angel*". She focuses on analyzing the Female character that are presented in the novel and her use the Structuralism Approach.

Last is, study entitled "*Social Conflicts in Owen Matthews' Stalin's Children*", By Hikmah (2016), is a novel that contains a lot of social conflicts because it has a background story of World War II and the Cold War in Russia. The purpose of this study was to determine the social categories and forms in Stalin's Children's novel and to find out what factors cause the social conflict. The results of the research show that there are three social conflicts

in this novel. The first is individual and individual conflict, the second is individual and group, the third is group and group.

1.7 Theoretical Bases

1.7.1 Literary Sociological

Literary Sociological has grown rapidly since research using structuralism theory is considered to have regressed, stagnated, and even considered as involution. Structuralism analysis is considered to ignore the relevance of the society from which it originates. Triggered by the awareness that literary works must have the same function as other cultural aspects, the only way is to return literary works to the midst of society, understanding them as an inseparable part of the whole communication system. Ratna (2011: 332-333) argues that literature has a close relationship with society as follows.

- a. Literary works are written by authors, told by storytellers, copied by copyists, while the three subjects are members of society.
- b. Literary works live in society, absorbing aspects of life that occur in society, which in turn are also functioned by the community.
- c. The medium of literary works, both oral and written, is borrowed through the competence of society, which in itself already contains social problems.

d. Unlike other sciences, religions, customs and traditions, literary works contain aesthetics, ethics, and even logic. The community is clearly very interested in these three aspects.

e. Similar to society, literature is the essence of inter subjectivity, people find their own image in a work.

The purpose of sociology of literature is to increase understanding of literature in relation to society, explaining that fiction does not contradict reality (Ratna, 2003: 11). In this case, literary work is constructed imaginatively, but the imaginative framework cannot be understood outside of its empirical framework and literature is not merely an individual symptom, but a social phenomenon.

The sociology of literature is quite wide. Wellek and Warren (in Faruk, 1999: 4) found at least three different types of approaches in the sociology of literature, as follows.

a. Sociology of the author which concerns about social status, social ideology, and others concerning the author as a producer of literary works.

b. The sociology of literary work which issues literature itself.

c. Sociology of literature that blames readers and the social influence of literary works.

Sociology Literature as a science that studies the relationship between literature, writers and society is very important because sociology of literature

does not only discuss literary works itself, but the relationship between society and its environment and the culture that produces it.

Atmazaki (1990: 7) states that the Sociology of Literature approach has three elements in it. These elements are as follows.

- a. Author's social context The factors that influence the author in creating literary works. These factors include livelihoods, employment profession, and the author's community.
- b. Literature as a reflection of society Literary work expresses the social symptoms of the society in which the work is created. Literature contains moral, political, educational and religious values in a society.
- c. The function of literature The function of literature in this case is the value of art with society, whether there is a relationship or influence among these elements. From the various views above, it can be concluded that the analysis of Sociology of Literature aims to describe carefully the functions and relationships between the elements that build a literary work from the social aspects of the author, reader, and existing social phenomena.

1.7.2 Structuralism Approach

Structural analysis aims to uncover and explain as carefully, thoroughly, in detail, and as deeply as possible the linkages and interwoven between all elements and aspects of literary works which together produce a comprehensive meaning (Teeuw, 1984: 135).

A structural approach can also be called an intricate approach, which is an approach that is oriented towards work as an independent universe independent of the external world outside the text. The analysis is aimed at the text itself as a unit composed of intertwined parts and the analysis is carried out based on intrinsic parameters in accordance with the existence of internal elements (Siswantoro, 2005: 19).

According to Siswantoro (2005: 20) the structural approach dissects the novel, for example, it can be seen from the point of view of the plot, character, setting, point of view, and theme and how these elements interact with each other. A theme is an aspect of the story that is parallel to the meaning in human experience, something that makes an experience memorable (Stanton, 2007: 36).

In general, the plot is a series of events in a story. The term flow usually refers to events that are connected causally only. The two basic elements that make up the plot are conflict and climax. Every work of fiction at least has an internal conflict (which is evident) which is present through the desires of two characters or the desires of a character with the environment. The climax is when the conflict feels so intense that the ending is inevitable. The climax is the point that brings together the strength of the conflict and determines how the opposition can be resolved (Stanton, 2007: 26-32).

Satoto (1993, page 12) in Yuni Kurniawaty Ramli said that the structuralism approach is an intrinsic approach, which examines works about

the elements of building literary works from within. This approach examines literary works as autonomous and independent from social, historical, author biographies, and everything outside of literary works.

Wellek and Warren (1992, page 13) in Yuni Kurniawaty Ramli provide a limitation that structuralism is incorporated into content and form, while both are aimed at achieving aesthetic purpose. The structure of literary works (fiction) consists of content and form. Content is the idea expressed by the author in his writing, while form is the author's method of writing. The researcher use the structuralism approach because this approach views literature as a stand-alone reading. Literature is studied based on its structure not seen from the background of the author. The history influences the readers. The researcher use this approach because it only examines the intrinsic elements or characters and conflicts in a novel.

1.7.2.1 Intrinsic Elements

The Intrinsic element is an element that constitutes a work of literature from within.

a. Character and Characterization

Character is the nature, character or personality of a person that distinguishes himself from others. Character is also one of the most important elements in literary works such as novels, dramas, or even poetry.

According to Roberts and Jacobs (1995: page 15) in Sonya Jenifer Sirait said that character can be interpreted as a verbal depiction of a person

through action. Character is a person who is responsible for thoughts and actions in a story. Characters are actors in developing events in a story so that the event becomes a unique story and is full of conflict. Each character has their own personality, this is used by the author to help shape the storyline to create a mood.

Characterization in literary works is a way that writers use to develop character. According to Aminuddin (2018: 2) in Hikma say that characterization is the way the author presents the characters in the story and how the characters are. This states that there are two important things, the first is a close relationship and appearance, the second is that the depiction of the character must support the character's character. If the depiction of the character is not in line with the character it has or even does not support the character of the character described, it will clearly reduce the content of the story.

b. Plot

According to Anggriani (2017: 20) Plot is a term used to describe events that occur in a story. The plot or what is often called the storyline is the basis of a novel or story whose characters and settings are built to organize information and events logically. In most stories, these events arise from conflicts experienced by the main characters.

- Conflict

Conflict is an important part of the story. Conflict and character are closely related because without conflict there will be no progress in character. Conflict occurs because of the form of disagreement or dispute that arises in one character with another character. Conflict can also affect the reader because emotions will arise when reading the story.

According to Perrine in Anggriani (2017: 23) conflict occurs between the main character and other characters and the environment, nature, society or destiny, and between the character and himself which can be in the form of physical, mental, emotional, or physical moral resistance.

1.7.3 Social Conflict

Conflict is an activity that is classified as important (so, it will be a functional, main or kernel event), an essential element in plot development (Nurgiyantoro, 1995: 122). The plot development of a narrative work will be determined by the form and content of the conflict, the conflict structures shown. The author's ability to choose and build conflict through various events (both actions and incidents) will greatly determine the level of attractiveness, level of suspense, and the resulting story (Nurgiyantoro, 2002: 122). Therefore, conflict is a very important part of literature. If there is no conflict in a literary work, then the literary work becomes unattractive.

Meredith and Fitzgerald (in Nurgiyantoro, 2002: 122) state that conflict is something unpleasant that occurs and or is experienced by the characters in the story, if the characters have the freedom to choose, they (they) will not choose. it happened to him.

Wellek and Warren (in Nurgiyantoro 1989: 285) state that conflict is something dramatic, referring to a fight between two balanced forces implies action and retaliation. Conflict thus, in a normal and actual view of life, means not in stories, suggesting negative conditions, something that is unpleasant.

Events can lead to conflict. Conversely, because conflict occurs, other events can arise, for example as a result. Conflict after conflict followed by event after event will cause conflict to occur increasingly. So, the causes of the conflict can be concluded that, conflict is always destructive, and conflict itself encourages further conflict, causing unavoidable change, and change will always lead to an increase in human quality, so that there will be adverse or beneficial consequences that can be arises from conflict. Events and conflicts are usually closely related, can cause each other to occur, even conflict is an event.

Semi (1988: 45) states that conflict in fiction consists of internal conflict, namely the conflict between two desires within a character and external conflict, namely conflict between one character and another or between a character and their environment. Relating to social conflict.

Sayuti (200: 142) states that social conflict is a conflict between people or a person and society. the form of conflict is usually a character conflict in relation to social problems. Social problems are complex problems. Therefore, if humans do not immediately find a way out, it can lead to conflict. Conflict arises from individual attitudes towards the social environment regarding various problems, such as ideological conflicts, rape of rights and others.

1.7.3.1 Forms of social conflict

Broadly speaking, various conflicts in society can be classified into the following forms of conflict:

- Based on their nature

Based on its nature, conflict can be divided into destructive conflict and constructive conflict.

1. Destructive Conflict

It is a conflict that arises because of feelings of displeasure, hatred and resentment from a person or group against other parties. In this conflict there were physical clashes that resulted in the loss of life and property such as the Poso, Ambon, Kupang, Sambas conflicts, and so on.

2. Constructive Conflict

It is a functional conflict, this conflict arises because of differences in opinion from groups in dealing with a problem. This conflict will produce a

consensus of the various opinions and result in an improvement. For example differences of opinion in an organization.

- **Based on the Conflicting Actor's Position (Vertical Conflict)**

It is a conflict between the components of society in a hierarchical structure. For example, conflicts that occur between superiors and subordinates in an office.

According to Soerjono Soekanto, conflict or personal conflict, namely conflict that occurs between two or more individuals due to differences in views and so on.

1.7.1.2 The Consequences of Social Conflict

According to Soerjono Soekanto, social conflict is a social process carried out by individuals or groups of humans to fulfill their goals, and is carried out by challenging the opposing party. According to him, conflicts are often accompanied by threats and/or violence. There are several consequences that can be caused by the existence of conflict (Soerjono Soekanto, 2006: 95-96), Cracked relationship between individuals or groups, changes in the personality of individuals, the destruction of property and Loss of human life.

- **Cracked Relationships Between Individuals or Groups.**

Conflicts that occur in a group will lead to division, this is due to differences in support for members of groups who are in conflict. In addition,

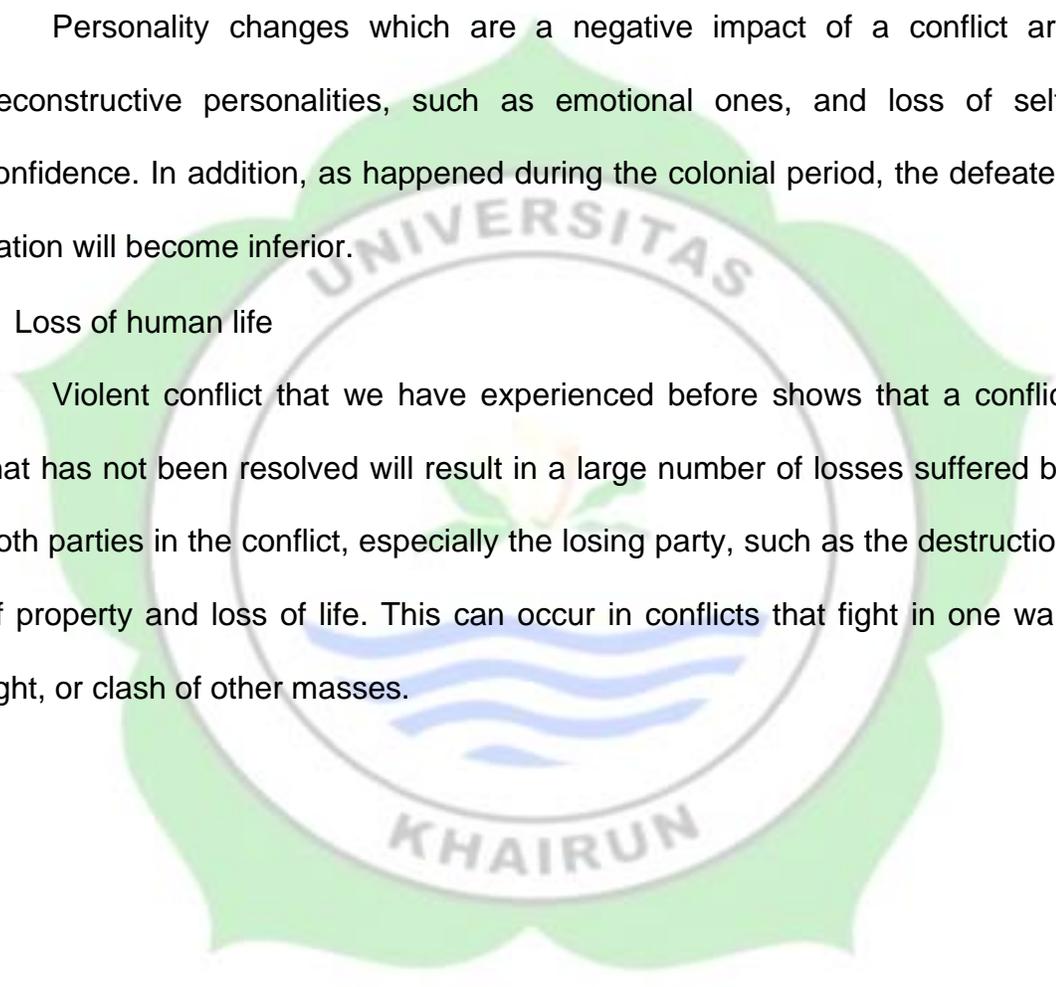
individuals who have been in conflict will choose to take a distance between the two, therefore conflict will lead to fragmentation, or breakdown of relationships between individuals in a group.

- Personality Change

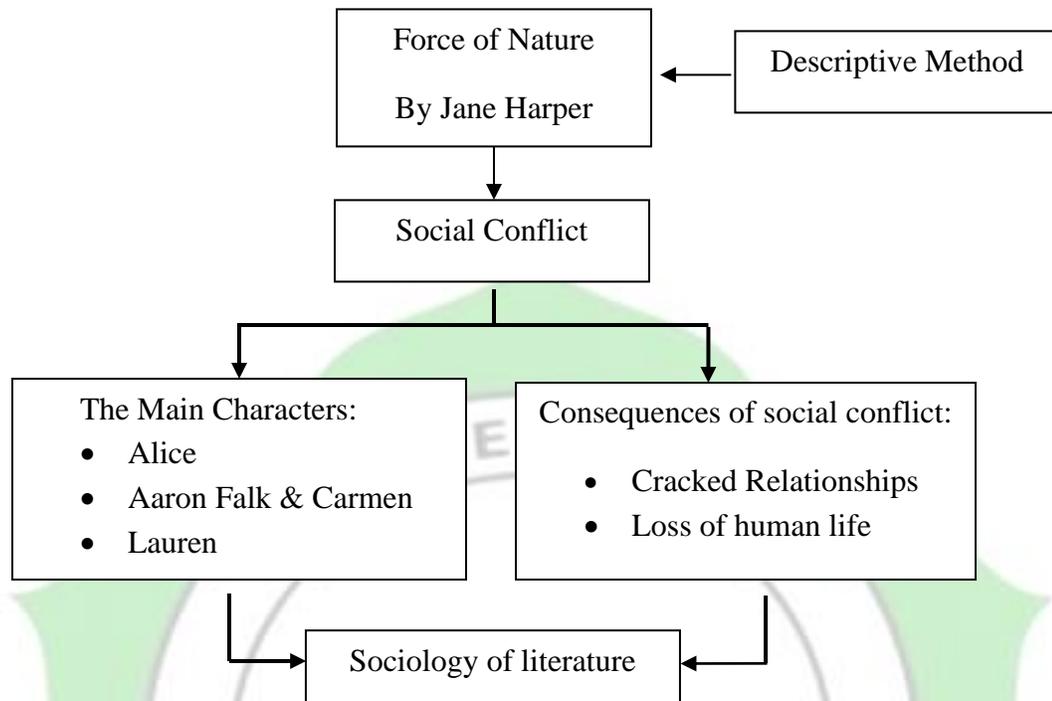
Personality changes which are a negative impact of a conflict are deconstructive personalities, such as emotional ones, and loss of self-confidence. In addition, as happened during the colonial period, the defeated nation will become inferior.

- Loss of human life

Violent conflict that we have experienced before shows that a conflict that has not been resolved will result in a large number of losses suffered by both parties in the conflict, especially the losing party, such as the destruction of property and loss of life. This can occur in conflicts that fight in one war, fight, or clash of other masses.



1.8 Conceptual Scheme



In this section, the researcher shows the conceptual scheme of this research proposal. The conceptual scheme helps the researcher in terms of conducting the research based on the limitation that the researcher has already stated.

1.9 Method of Research (Descriptive Analysis Method)

Descriptive method can be interpreted as a problem-solving procedure that is investigated by depicting the state of the subject or object in research which can be people, institutions, society and others at the present time based on visible facts or what they are.

According to Nazir (198: 63) in the research method sample book, the descriptive method is a method of examining 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. The purpose of this research is to make a systematic, factual and accurate description, description, or painting of the facts, characteristics and relationships between phenomena.

1.10 Techniques of Collecting Data

1.10.1 Reading Comprehension

At this stage the researcher reads the novel *The Force of Nature* and the *Sociological Approach of Literature on Social Conflict* repeatedly and continuously, then maps the whole story which consists of each part, per chapter, per paragraph and per sentence.

1.10.2 Internet Browsing

The research use internet or would wide web to browse useful information that can helps in order to analyze this research

1.10.3 Library Research

Researcher read several thesis books and journals belonging to other researcher as a comparison material so that plagiarism does not occur, besides that it is also used as an additional reference in the preparation of this research.

1.11 Technique of Analyzing Data

1.11.1 Classification

In this section the researcher reads the novel over and over again and then classifies it based on the part to be analyzed. This technique aims to find things in story building or paragraphs in the story that are related to the problem formulation in this research.

1.11.2 Interpretation

The researcher interprets the novel's story and then finds the problem to be analyzed which is then described in the research title.

1.11.3 Explanation

The final technique used by the researcher is to provide an overall explanation consisting of each part based on complete methods and techniques. This is so that readers or researcher are able to understand it comprehensively.

