

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a general description of the paper. It consists of background of research, statement of problem, research objective, research significance, and definition of key term.

1.1 BACKGROUND OF PROBLEM

Literature is a work which is produced by human's creativity both in written and printed materials. According to Jakob Sumardjo in (Setyawati, 2014), literature is a product of society. Literary works created by an author are inseparable from the reflection of the community. As in many literary works depict a human anxiety, hopes, and aspirations. According to George Lukacs in (Nurholis, 2017), the term "mirror" as a hallmark of his entire work. Reflecting according to him means composing a mental structure. A novel not only reflects reality but more than that gives us a greater, more complete, more vibrant and more dynamic reflection of reality that may transcend common understanding. Thus, it can be said that literary works are used by authors to express all the problems of human life in society and literature can be studied based on social science disciplines, in this case sociology.

Live in a society, people will be faced with a variety of social phenomena that occur in the environment. As a result of the large variety of social phenomena will become a social problem because of the different perspective on the phenomenon. In dealing with these social problems each person has a different way of solving it. Since each individual experiences are different, then in solving the problem is different from individual to individual.

Literary works that can present the reality of people's lives in a complex manner are novels. Among the main genres of literary works, namely poetry, prose and drama, the prose genre, especially novels, is considered the most

dominant and complex in presenting social elements or social reality. In the novel, the author can describe the character of characters, events, conflicts, and even ideas that become his imagination by presenting social events or conflicts (Ratna, 2015). Among the thousands of novels that have been published today, many novels in which reveal events and various social dynamics are presented in various forms according to the characteristics and paradigm of the author. One of the novels that has produced many novels that reveal social reality is Hamka and Fitzgerald. One of the novels by Hamka is *Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck* and the novel by Fitzgerald is *The Great Gatsby*. Through the narrative of the characters in the story, the two novels contain events of social conflict that occur between characters.

According to Remak in (Helaluddin, 2017), that in comparing literary works one has to compare literary works from one country with literary works from another country. Remak also stated that comparing literary works from the same country cannot be said to be comparative literature. Based on these considerations, the writer determined the novel entitled *The Great Gatsby* by F. Scott Fitzgerald and the novel *Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck* by Hamka as objects of sociology research in literature to compile the thesis.

The writer assumes that one approach that can connect the social life systems contained in literary works with the social reality of a society is the sociology of literature approach. The sociology of literature approach will dissect literature in a concrete manner related to the relationship between aspects of the author, literary work, and readers. Research in sociology of literature will reveal the reciprocal relationship between social reality and aspects of literary works.

It is important for research to be conducted in literature related to sociology, because according to Goldman, in the theory of genetic structuralism which is a branch of sociology of literature, this theory combines text structure, social context, and the author's world view. Thus, the theory of genetic structuralism emphasizes the relationship between literature and its social environment, so that the novel can be investigated using a sociological review of literature.

In literature, Likumahuwa in (Kursini, 2008), explained that there are three kinds of sets of dramatic conflicts. First, social conflicts, namely conflicts between people. Differences of opinion, interests or goals are the source of this kind of conflict. Second, inner conflict, which is a conflict that occurs within a person. Third, elemental conflicts, namely conflicts between humans and their natural environment.

Social conflict is a conflict between two or more people. A social conflict usually originates from a problem in the community. Among the main genres of literary works, namely poetry, prose, and drama, the genre of prose, especially novels, is considered the most dominant in presenting social elements. The novel displays the most complete story elements, has the most extensive media, presents social problems and the novel tends to be the everyday language commonly used in society (Ratna, 2015). Thus, this study will focus on the social conflicts that exist in two objects of literary works of the novel genre.

The novels chosen to be the object of this research include the novel *The Great Gatsby* by F. Scott Fitzgerald and the novel *Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck* by Hamka. The two novels attracted the attention of research. To the writers' knowledge, no one had examined the social conflicts that existed in the two novels. With a sociological literary approach, it is hoped that the wider social life that exists in the novel *The Great Gatsby* by F. Scott Fitzgerald and the novel *Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck* by Hamka.

Based on the description above, the writer analyzed based on the following reasons: first, the two novels were classic novels which were compulsory reading material for students. In addition, the two novels received good responses from their readers because the stories in both novels could influence the readers. So that each of these novels received awards from various parties. Second, these two novels have similarities in the story, which tells the story of differences in social backgrounds that prevent a couple's love relationship until it ends in death. Thus, the writer are interested in examining these two objects.

Social conflict can be found directly with the main character in the novel *The Great Gatsby* by F. Scott Fitzgerald and the novel *Tenggelamnya Kapal Van*

Der Wijck by Hamka. Both novels have the same social conflict situation in the main character that is having a complicated relationship with his girlfriend.

Gatsby is the main character of the novel *The Great Gatsby* who has hopes of meeting his girlfriend named Daisy who has been married by another man. Even so, Gatsby did not give up and did everything he could to meet Daisy, one of which was to throw a party.

Likewise in the novel *Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck*, Zainuddin as the main character who still loves his girlfriend named Hayati who has been married by another man who is very rich. However, there is something unexpected that Hayati's husband gave a will to Zainuddin to marry his wife, but the will was rejected by Zainuddin.

Looking at the phenomena of the two novels, the social conflicts that occur in both novels have something in common. However, the two objects have different solutions to social conflicts. Thus, the writer will compare social conflicts that occur in these two objects.

Based on the explanation above, literary works are born not separated from the reality of human life. Human life is very complex with various problems that humans have. The complex life will cause conflicts between human beings or conflicts with themselves because of diverse human personalities. Thus, this research will compare two literary works of novel genre with the topic of social conflict through a sociological approach to literature which is entitled *Social Conflict in the Novel The Great Gatsby by Fitzgerald and the Novel Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck by Hamka*.

1.2 STATEMENTS OF PROBLEM

Based on the background, the two novels raised the theme of social conflict and resolution with different forms and handling, thus this problem can be formulated into the following questions:

1. What forms of social conflict are in the novel *The Great Gatsby* and the novel *Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck*?

2. How resolutions of social conflict are in the novel *The Great Gatsby* and the novel *Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck*?
3. What are the similarities and differences between the novel *The Great Gatsby* and the novel *Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck*?

1.3 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

In accordance with the above problem formulation, the objectives in this study are as follows:

1. To describe the form of social conflict of the characters in the novel *The Great Gatsby* by F. Scott Fitzgerald and the novel *Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck* by Hamka.
2. To explain the resolution of the social conflict of the characters in the novel *The Great Gatsby* by F. Scott Fitzgerald and the novel *Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck* by Hamka.
3. To find out the similarities and differences between the novel *The Great Gatsby* by F. Scott Fitzgerald and the novel *Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck* by Hamka.

1.4 RESEARCH SIGNIFICANCES

Actually, this research has several significances:

Theoretically, it is hoped that this research can be used as helpful references in order to understand the content of the novel and how the Sociology of Literature theory applies in this research.

Practically, it is hoped that the research can be used as reference for the students who are interested or analysed this novel or ever more other novel.

1.5 DEFINITION OF KEY TERM

In order to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation of word in this research, the writer explains essential which are related to this research as follows:

Sociology of literature is an interdisciplinary science between sociology and literature. Sociology of literature is research focused on human problems

because literature often reveals the struggle of humanity in determining its future based on imagination, feelings and intuition. Sociology of literature as a scientific and objective study of humans in society, the study of institutions and social processes. Furthermore, it is said that sociology seeks to answer the question of how society is possible, how it works, and why society survives.

The focus of the attention of sociology of literary works is on the content of literary works, goals and other matters implicit in the literary work itself and relating to social problems. The sociology of literary works is the study of sociology of literature that examines literary works in relation to social problems that live in society. This literary sociology departs from Plato's mimesis theory, which considers imitation literature from reality.

Conflict is a building element in a literary work, it will be interesting to the reader. Conflict in literary works has indeed become inseparable. Even literature also shows how to deal with these conflicts. In this way, writers are required not only to focus on problems of writing style and techniques, but to pay more attention to the problem of presenting conflicts and also to solving them. This happens because of the assumption that literature can be used as a weapon to achieve change.

Lewis A. Coser was the originator of the theory of Social Conflict. Lewis A. Coser argues that there is no social conflict theory that is able to summarize all these phenomena. Therefore he does not want to construct a general theory, but he wants his work as an attempt to explain the concept of social conflict that conflict can have a positive function for a group or society rather than merely damaging solidarity, especially if conflict issues are recognized and faced openly rather than pressed. Coser distinguishes two basic types of conflict, namely realistic conflicts and non-realistic conflicts. Realistic conflict and non-realistic conflicts are part of Coser's contribution to social conflict theory which was adapted from Simmel's thought.

Realistic conflict is a conflict that starts from disappointment with special demands that occur in a relationship. Realistic conflict arises from frustration over the special demands in the relationship and from the estimated profit on the object

of frustration. Besides that, realistic conflicts can also occur because of the desire to get something. Realistic conflict is a tool to get certain results. The steps to achieve this result are clearly agreed upon by the culture of people who are involved in the conflict. Realistic conflict itself is a conflict that has a concrete or material source.

Non-realistic conflicts are conflicts that do not originate from antagonistic rival objectives, but from the need to ease tensions, at least from one of the parties. Non-realistic conflicts involve two or more people and do not end with hostility from the opponent, but there is a desire to release tension at least on one side. When compared with realistic conflicts, non-realistic conflicts are less stable. Functional choices are not tools but objects themselves. Different interests are united with the desire to carry out hostilities that are actually realistic conflicts, but not a few non-realistic elements mixed with struggles carried out together or encourage certain roles.

Conflict resolution is a way for individuals or groups to resolve problems that are being faced with other individuals or other groups voluntarily. Conflict resolution also suggests the use of more democratic and constructive ways to resolve conflicts by giving conflicting parties an opportunity to solve their problems by themselves or by involving wise, neutral and fair third parties to help parties conflicting to solve the problem.

Comparative literature is a comparative study of two or more literary works from two countries or from two different regions and carried out systematically. This study, among others, aims to understand the process of creating and developing a country's or regional literature. The comparative literary view is a comparative study of two or more literary works with an emphasis on aspects of the literary work itself. Meanwhile, aspects that can be compared include themes, forms, streams, other literary and artistic relations, as well as literary relationships to explain the development of literary theory and literary criticism. This study uses a comparative literary theory based on the process of influence from one work to another work that is the object of study. So in this study the writer sought similarities and differences in the novel *The Great Gatsby*

by F. Scott Fitzgerald and the novel *Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck* by Hamka looking for similarities and differences. The elements that are compared in this study, are part of the story in the form of a form of social conflict that has conflict resolution that is different from the expressions contained in the two novels that are used as research objects.

