Social Conflict in the Novel "Dua Barista" By Najhaty Sharma, a Sociology of Literature Approach

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Abstract
This study aims to describe the forms of social conflict found in the novel "Dua Barista" by Najhaty Sharma, including: (1) interpersonal social conflict, (2) social class conflict, and (3) social group conflict. The research employs a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis. Data collection techniques used in this study include observation, reading, and note-taking. Data validity was verified using triangulation techniques, including source, method, investigator, and theory triangulation. The data sources consist of primary and secondary data. Data analysis techniques involve data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing or verification. The findings of this study reveal that interpersonal social conflicts are manifested as overthinking, social class conflicts are related to social status, and social group conflicts involve disputes. These conflicts arise due to differences in beliefs and interests. This research is expected to complement previous studies on social conflict in literary works and serve as a reference for other researchers interested in literary sociology.

Keywords: Social conflict, Novel, Literary sociology, Semantics

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INTRODUCTION
Social conflict is an inherent part of daily life, arising from interactions among individuals that often lead to various issues. These issues can only be resolved through specific means tailored to the problem at hand. Social conflict can escalate from minor disputes to major confrontations if not addressed appropriately. In everyday life, social conflicts are ubiquitous, frequently featured in electronic and print media. Etymologically, the term "conflict" is derived from the Latin word "con" meaning collision or clash. In social life, conflict signifies a clash of desires, interests, opinions, and more involving two or more parties (Setiadi, 2011).

Several scholars have examined social conflict, including Karl Marx, whose perspective on social conflict originates from the existence of social classes within society. Marx's prominent idea is the struggle for a classless society, though he never
explicitly detailed his class theory, instead presenting it implicitly. This implicit theory forms the basis of his other theories, including Marxist literary sociology, which encompasses the implicit theory of social classes. Marx’s attention to social theory, particularly in literature, is crucial to study, as many literary theories are rooted in his social theory concepts. Marx, fundamentally a literary figure, understood literature from both an interior and societal perspective, thus developing the concept of Marxist literary sociology (Kurniawan, 2012).

Social conflict is defined as a confrontation or dispute where individuals or groups oppose each other to achieve their goals, often accompanied by threats and violence (Soekanto, 2012). According to Nurgiyantoro (in Balkis, 2021), social conflict is an unpleasant phenomenon affecting story characters, who, if given a choice, would prefer to avoid such events.

The causes of social conflict are varied, including: (1) individual differences, where each person has distinct stances and feelings that may trigger clashes, especially in problem-solving; (2) differing interests, leading individuals to form groups based on common interests, resulting in conflicts with other groups with different interests; (3) social change driven by catalysts and inhibitors, such as tolerance for deviant changes, open societal systems, dissatisfaction in certain areas, and so forth. Resistance to social change often stems from deeply entrenched interests, prejudice against outsiders, and fear of societal disintegration (Awan, Badaruddin, & Mulya, 2020); (4) cultural differences causing in-group and out-group feelings, often accompanied by ethnocentric attitudes, where one group views itself as superior; and (5) differing perceptions, where conflicting views on subjects or objects lead to disputes (Soekanto, 2012).

Social conflicts are not only present in society but also represented in literature, including films, short stories, sagas, poetry, novels, and more. Literature is a portrayal of reality expressed through language, depicting social and cultural issues. Therefore, literature can be seen as a product of life, containing social and cultural values reflective of human experiences. Literary works can be analyzed sociologically by considering societal aspects, including human interactions with their environment, social structures, institutions, and processes, indicating the close relationship between literature and social and cultural contexts.

One literary form that reflects social life is the novel. Novels, as part of imaginative literature, often contain social conflicts that form the central theme and contribute to the novel’s aesthetics. Conflicts drive the narrative, presenting complex issues that enhance the storyline. Conflict is a crucial element in plot development, as it signifies important events integral to the narrative (Nurgiyantoro, 2010). One such novel containing various social conflicts is "Dua Barista" by Najhaty Sharma, published in 2020. This Islamic novel portrays the marital life of a couple who, after four years of marriage, remain childless, sparking conflict when the husband is pressured by his family to remarry (polygamy).
study focuses on the social theory of Karl Marx, as it aligns with the conflicts presented in the novel.

To support this research, previous studies were reviewed. The first study by M. Habib Syafaat (2017) titled "Teori Kelas Karl Marx Dalam Novel Entrok Karya Okky Madasari (Kajian Sosiologi Sastra)" reveals the concept of Karl Marx’s class theory in the novel "Entrok" by Okky Madasari, highlighting social conflict and alienation (Syafaat, 2017). The second study by Balkis Nur Azizah (2022) titled "Konflik Sosial Dalam Cerpen ‘Tepi Shire’ Karya Tawakal M. Iqbal: Analisis Sosiologi Sastra" identifies forms of social conflict, causes, and the positive and negative impacts of social conflict in the short story "Tepi Shire" by Tawakal M. Iqbal.

Based on these studies, this research identifies both similarities and differences. The similarity lies in the focus on social conflict, while the differences pertain to the research object and perspective. Therefore, this study offers a distinct approach compared to previous research. The objective of this study is to analyze and describe the forms of social conflict in the novel "Dua Barista" by Najhaty Sharma.

METHOD

This study employs a descriptive qualitative research design. Descriptive qualitative research involves collecting qualitative data and presenting it descriptively. According to Sugiyono (2015), qualitative research is based on post-positivist philosophy, typically used to investigate natural object conditions where the researcher acts as the key instrument. Data collection techniques involve triangulation, data analysis is inductive or qualitative, and the research findings emphasize meaning over generalization.

Data collection techniques used in this research include observation, reading, and note-taking. Siswantoro (2014) states that the accuracy of data acquisition relies entirely on the researcher, and data collection is a repetitive process where the researcher actively engages with the data. In this study, the researcher observed and repeatedly read the novel "Dua Barista" by Najhaty Sharma, noting the forms of social conflict depicted in the novel. The data sources in this study consist of primary and secondary data. The primary data is the novel "Dua Barista" by Najhaty Sharma, while the secondary data includes literature reviews supporting the theory and information obtained from books, journals, theses, and articles from the internet.

The instrument in this research is the researcher themselves (human instrument), meaning the researcher acts as the observer, data collector, and analyst. Data analysis techniques involve several steps to analyze the collected data. The steps used in this study to analyze the forms of social conflict in the novel "Dua Barista" by Najhaty Sharma are as follows: grouping the collected data and entering it into data tabulation; analyzing the data according to social conflict theories based
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to Soekanto (2012), social conflicts can be categorized into five types: (1) personal conflicts, (2) racial conflicts, (3) social class conflicts, (4) political conflicts, and (5) international conflicts. In the novel "Dua Barista" by Najhaty Sharma, the researcher identified three forms of social conflict: 1) personal conflict, 2) conflicts between individuals, and 3) social group conflicts. These conflicts are summarized in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form of Conflict</th>
<th>Description of Conflict</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal</td>
<td>Overthinking</td>
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<tr>
<td>Between Social Classes</td>
<td>Social Status</td>
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<tr>
<td>Between Individuals and Society</td>
<td>Slander</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

From Table 1, it is evident that three forms of social conflict are found in the novel "Dua Barista" by Najhaty Sharma.

Discussion

Forms of Social Conflict in the Novel "Dua Barista" by Najhaty Sharma

1. **Personal Social Conflict** Personal social conflict arises between two or more individuals due to differences in views and other factors (Soekanto, 2012). In the novel "Dua Barista" by Najhaty Sharma, the researcher identified personal social conflict as overthinking. Overthinking involves spending excessive time thinking about something in a detrimental way, manifesting as rumination and worry (Wirdatul, 2018). Overthinking individuals tend to dwell on past events or worry about negative predictions. This is exemplified by the character Mazarina in "Dua Barista," who experiences overthinking:


Mazarina's anxiety stems from Meysarah's changed appearance, which she perceives as a challenge. This overthinking leads Mazarina to become angry and emotional, negatively affecting her own well-being. The conflict within Mazarina is categorized as personal social conflict, where her overthinking harms herself,
transforming her from a gentle person to one prone to anger and excessive worry, driven by psychological changes after her husband's second marriage.

2. **Social Class Conflict** Social class conflict arises from differences in interests between social classes (Soekanto, 2012). This type of conflict can be exemplified by clashes between the "working class" and the "owner class" in industrial relations or between "landlords" and "tenant farmers" in agrarian conflicts (Ghofar, 2014). In "Dua Barista," the researcher identified social class conflict between Mazarina and Meysaroh, where social status plays a significant role:


Mazarina becomes angry because Meysaroh, forgetting her position, accepts guests at the house without consulting her. The conflict arises from the difference in social status, with Mazarina being the daughter of a prominent religious leader and Meysaroh being a farmer’s daughter and former maid. This misunderstanding between Mazarina and Meysaroh, exacerbated by poor communication, leads to social class conflict.

3. **Conflict Between Individuals and Society** Social conflict between individuals and society occurs when an individual exhibits behavior contrary to societal values, beliefs, and norms. In "Dua Barista," Mazarina faces conflict with her neighbors:

Mazarina is accused of mistreating Meysaroh, being seen as using her merely to produce children for her and Gus Ahvash’s marriage. This false accusation, spread by Yu Sari, leads to a negative perception of Mazarina among the neighbors, resulting in social conflict.

CONCLUSION

This study analyzes and describes the representation of social conflict in the novel "Dua Barista" by Najhaty Sharma. Specifically, it details the forms of social conflict depicted in the novel. The findings of this research can be summarized as follows: (1) personal social conflict manifested as overthinking, (2) social class conflict depicted through differences in social status, and (3) individual versus society conflict, where an individual is slandered. Based on these findings, it is concluded that the social conflicts in "Dua Barista" serve as a valuable reference for future research on social conflict in literary works.

REFERENCES


