

**SOCIAL CONFLICTS IN SALLA SIMUKKA'S NOVEL AS
WHITE AS SNOW (2015)**

THESIS

By:

Erly Lutfiana I.M.P.

NIM 16320018



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG
2020**

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THESIS

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By:

Erly Lutfiana I.M.P.

16320018

Advisor:

Dr. Syamsudin, M.Hum.

NIP 196911222006041001



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG**

2020

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I stated that the thesis entitled “**Social Conflicts in Salla Simukka’s Novel *As White As Snow* (2015)**” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 10 October 2022

The researcher



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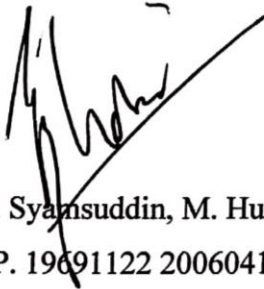
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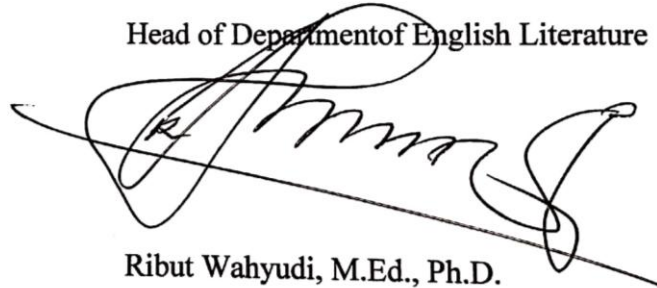
Malang, 10 October 2022

Approved by
Advisor



Dr. Syamsuddin, M. Hum.
NIP. 19691122 2006041001

Head of Department of English Literature



Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D.
NIP. 198112052011011007

Acknowledged by
Dean,



Dr. M. Faisol
NIP. 197411012003121003

LEGITIMATION SHEET

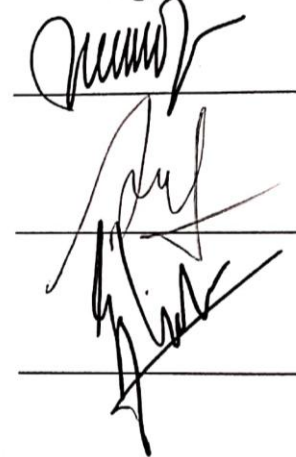
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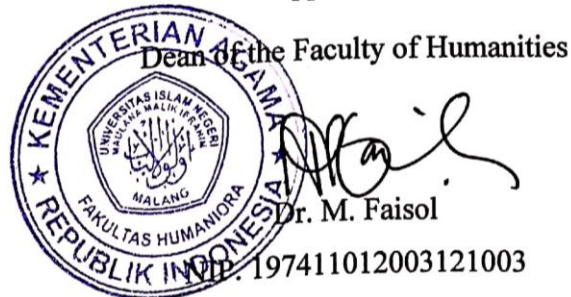
1. Dr. Hj. Mundi Rahayu, M.Hum (Main Examiner)
NIP. 196802262006042001
2. Agung Wiranata Kusuma, M.A. (Chair)
NIP. 198402072015031004
3. Dr. Syamsuddin, M. Hum. (Advisor)
NIP. 19691122 2006041001

Signatures



Approved by,

Dean of the Faculty of Humanities



Dr. M. Faisol
NIP. 197411012003121003

MOTTO

“A miracle is not something you have to wait for, but something you have to make.”

DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to my beloved mother (Anisah), father (Suwardi), young sister (Maulida Alifian Rahmandatita), my lovely chorrochies (Bidayatul Mujtahidah, Intan), Maya (who lent me her novel to be my subject of the research), and my seven boys I won't forget to mention; my precious BTS. Their support, encouragement, and love have sustained me throughout my life. It is also dedicated to dearest myself, who has succeeded in being strong while living all these life processes.

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Last but not least, special thanks to BTS for teaching me how to love myself. Listening to their music in the difficult times has always been my solace with the hope that tomorrow will be different. Their music and message have helped me to become a better version of myself, for that I'll be

forever grateful. "I have many faults, and I have many more fears, but I'm going to embrace myself as hard as I can, and I'm starting to love myself, gradually, little by little."

Malang, 10 October 2022
Author,

Erly Lutfiana Indira Manitra Putri

ABSTRACT

Putri, Erly Lutfiana Indira Manitra. 2020. *Social Conflict in Salla Simukka's Novel As White As Snow (2015)*. Thesis, Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
Advisor : Dr. Syamsudin, M.Hum.
Keywords : Social Conflict, George Simmel's Conflict Theory, Sociology of Literature.

This research aims to describe the social conflicts that occur in Salla Simukka's *As White As Snow*. The problem of the study are what kinds of social conflicts and how to solve the social conflict by the characters in the novel *As White As Snow* by Salla Simukka. This research on social conflict is limited to several figures, namely Lumikki, Lenka, Jiři, Adam, Vera Sováková, Jaro, Lumikki's father, White family members. This research is literary study. The subject of this research is the novel *As White As Snow*. This research's object is the social conflict of figures, which includes kinds of social conflicts and social conflict resolution. This study's data were obtained by analyzing the novel *As White As Snow* by Salla Simukka using reading and note-taking techniques. The instrument used for this research is the researcher herself. Researcher use George Simel's conflict theory to answer the problem of study.

The results of study indicate three kinds of social conflicts. The first is conflict of interest, where this conflict occurs between the characters Lumikki and Lenka, Adam and White Family's members, Lenka and Lumikki, Lenka and Adam, Vera and Jiri. The second is conflict of antagonistic, this conflict occurs between the characters Vera and Lumikki, Adam and White Family, Vera and White Family. The third is conflict of intimate relationship, this conflict occurs between the character Lumikki and her father, Lenka and Lumikki, Lumikki and Lenka. Additionally, the researcher have found three ways how the conflicts solved in the novel; 1) Victory, the victory of one person between two people who are in conflict. 2) Reconciliation, it is an accomodative form of conflicting parties respecting each other, and getting rid of pain, resentment, fear, hate, and danger to the opposing party. 3)The disappearance of the basic of conflict, it happens when the object of the conflict is suddenly eliminated so that the whole movement, so to speak, swings into the void.

ABSTRAK

Putri, Erly Lutfiana Indira Manitra. 2020. *Social Conflict in Salla Simukka's Novel As White As Snow (2015)*. Thesis, Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
Advisor : Dr. Syamsudin, M.Hum.
Keywords : Sosial konflik, Teori Konflik George Simmel, Sosiologi Sastra.

Penelitian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan konflik sosial yang terjadi dalam novel *As White As Snow* karya Salla Simukka. Konflik sosial tersebut meliputi apa saja jenis konflik sosial dan bagaimana penyelesaian konflik sosial oleh tokoh-tokoh dalam novel *As White As Snow* karya Salla Simukka. Penelitian konflik sosial ini dibatasi pada beberapa tokoh, yaitu Lumikki, Lenka, Jiři, Adam, Vera Sováková, Jaro, Lumikki's father, White family's members. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian sastra. Subjek penelitian ini adalah novel *As White As Snow*. Objek penelitian ini adalah konflik sosial tokoh yang meliputi macam konflik sosial dan penyelesaian konflik sosial. Data pada penelitian ini diperoleh dengan cara menganalisis novel *As White As Snow* karya Salla Simukka dengan menggunakan teknik baca dan catat. Instrumen yang digunakan untuk penelitian ini adalah peneliti sendiri. Peneliti juga menggunakan teori konflik dari George Simel untuk menjawab permasalahan penelitian.

Sesuai dengan tujuan penelitian, hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan adanya tiga macam konflik sosial. Yang pertama adalah konflik kepentingan, dimana konflik ini terjadi antara karakter Lumikki dan Lenka, Adam Havel dan anggota keluarga Putih, Lenka dan Lumikki, Lenka dan Adam, Vera dan Jiri. Yang kedua adalah konflik antagonistik, konflik ini terjadi antara karakter Vera dan Lumikki, Adam dan Keluarga Putih, Vera dan Keluarga Putih. Yang ketiga adalah konflik hubungan intim atau akrab, konflik ini terjadi antara karakter Lumikki dan ayahnya, Lenka dan Lumikki, Lumikki dan Lenka. Sabagai tambahan, peneliti telah menemukan tiga cara penyelesaian konflik di dalam novel; 1) Kemenangan, kemenangan satu orang diantara dua orang yang berkonflik. 2) Rekonsiliasi, merupakan bentuk akomodatif pihak-pihak yang berkonflik saling menghormati, menghilangkan rasa sakit, dendam, ketakutan, kebencian, dan bahaya pihak lawan. 3) Hilangnya dasar konflik, terjadi ketika objek konflik tiba-tiba dihilangkan sehingga seluruh gerakan beralih pada kehampaan.

مستخلص

بوتري، إيلي لطفيانا أنديرا مانيترا. 2020. *الصراع الاجتماعي في رواية سالا سيموكا "As White As Snow"* (2015). رسالة الماجستير، الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج

المشرف : د. شمس الدين، م.

الكلمات المفتاحية : الصراع الاجتماعي، نظرية الصراع لجورج سيميل، علم الاجتماع الأدبي.

تهدف هذ البحث إلى وصف الصراعات الاجتماعية التي تحدث في رواية "As White As Snow" للكاتبة سالا سيموكا. وتشمل هذه الصراعات الاجتماعية الصراعات الاجتماعية وحل الصراعات الاجتماعية من قبل الشخصيات في رواية "As White As Snow" لسالا سيموكا. يقتصر بحث الصراع الاجتماعي هذا على العديد من الشخصيات، وهي لوميكي ولينكا وجيري وآدم وفيرا صفاقفا وچارو ووالد لوميكي وأفراد العائلة البيضاء. هذا البحث هو البحث الوصفي. موضوع هذه البحث هو رواية "As White As Snow" للكاتبة سالا سيموكا. موضوع هذ البحث هو الصراعات الاجتماعية للشخصيات التي تشمل أنواعا مختلفة من الصراعات الاجتماعية وحل الصراعات الاجتماعية. تم الحصول على البيانات في هذ البحث من خلال تحليل رواية "As White As Snow" للكاتبة سالا سيموكا باستخدام تقنيات القراءة وتدوين الملاحظات. الأدوات المستخدمة في هذا البحث هي الباحث نفسه مع أدوات في شكل كتب مرجعية ومقالات ومجلات ذات صلة بمجال البحث. كما استخدم الباحثون نظرية الصراع لجورج سيميل لدعم عملية البحث.

وفقا لغرض البحث، أظهرت نتائج هذ البحث وجود صراعات اجتماعية في الشخصيات في رواية "As White As Snow" للكاتبة سالا سيموكا. أنواع الصراعات الاجتماعية في رواية "As White As Snow" هي: 1) تضارب المصالح، حيث تحدث هذه الصراعات بين شخصيات جوارو وجيري، لينكا ولوميكي، آدم هافيل وأفراد العائلة البيضاء، فيرا وأفراد العائلة البيضاء، جيري وفيرا. 2) صراع معاد، يحدث هذا الصراع بين شخصيتي فيرا ولوميكي. 3) صراع العلاقات الحميمة أو الحميمة، يحدث هذا الصراع بين شخصية لوميكي ووالده. حل الصراعات الاجتماعية من قبل الشخصيات في رواية "As White As Snow" لسالا سيموكا، والتي هي في شكل انتصار جانب على الآخر والمصالحة.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains the background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitations, definition of key terms, research methodology.

A. Background of the Study

Conflict is the basis of human life. Conflict relations will always exist in every space and time, anywhere and anytime. Conflict is a dispute about values or guidelines regarding the status, power, and sources of wealth that are limited to ownership (Wirawan, 2013: 91). Therefore, conflict is a cause that always fills social life. This conflict arises because there are similarities and differences in interests.

Conflict in social life is called social conflict, namely a conflict of interests, desires, opinions, etc. that at least involves two or more parties (Elly, 2013: 347). Therefore, the conflict itself always appears in social life and will always exist in space and time because conflict has an inherent nature. As we have seen, no human beings have exact similarities regarding ethnicity, interests, will, will, goals, etc. So it can also lead to conflict.

The novel selected by the researcher As *White As Snow* is published by Salla Simukka, a Finnish author and translator who was born in Tampere, Finland in 1981. She studied Philology at Turku University in Scandinavia. Salla is the author of *The Snow White Trilogy*, an international success story: rights are sold

worldwide in 52 territories, and *As White As Snow* is the second story in the trilogy. She has published several novels for young readers, and her accolades include the 2013 Topelius Prize and the 2013 Finland Prize. Simukka previously wrote newspaper book reviews, translated adult fiction, children's books, and plays into Finnish, worked as an editor at a literary magazine, and as a screenwriter for a popular television show for young audiences.

The novel itself tells of Lumikki Andersson in Prague, where the weather is scorching hot, who was backpacking. In a small cafe, a girl confronts her and appears to be her half-sister. The parents of Lumikki seem to hide a secret about the family's past, so the claim of the girl rouses Lumikki's interest. The premise of the tale in this novel has seen multiple problems for certain purposes as the girl tries to convince Lumikki to join a religious family group. It turns out later that the members are not strongly linked to one another. But it is not until Lumikki learns that the cults are planning mass suicide that she will understand how dangerous the cults are. Besides, somebody plans to profit from the tragedy. As she is frozen to flee for her life to avoid the disaster, Lumikki gets acquainted with Prague's streets and graveyards. The aim of this research is therefore to invert the social conflict in Salla Simukka's *As White As Snow* using the Sociological Literature Approach.

The researcher chooses this novel because it has a good plot to bring the reader into the story. In the plot of the story, various kinds of social conflicts are experienced by the characters in the novel, which are told sequentially following the development of the novel's storyline. The researcher assumes that social

conflict has the power to influence human behavior, ways of thinking, attitudes, and relationships with other characters.

The researcher will use social theory to analyze Salla Simukka's novel *White As Snow* because the theory is relevant to answer the research question in the novel. Furthermore, George Simmel considers that a story in a literary work there is a real interaction between individuals, then the scope of social forms, among others, exchange, conflict, prostitution, and sociability (Faruk, 2015: 35). Conflict is actually a basic form of interaction, which allows the interaction to continue for a prolonged period and community relations can continue to be maintained (Faruk, 2015: 36).

In George Simmel's understanding, conflict is not a negative thing, as it can threaten the togetherness between individuals and groups. But according to him, conflict is actually a basic form of interaction between individuals and groups, so the interaction can continue. Simmel stated that something which ruined the togetherness is not conflict, but the lack of interaction between individuals and groups. George Simmel distinguishes several kinds of conflicts that can lead to different social consequences, namely antagonistic comparison conflicts, legal conflicts, conflicts regarding basic principles, interpersonal conflicts, conflicts in intimate relationships, and so on (Faruk, 2015: 36).

Conflict, however, becomes positive if it does not last long which leads to a solution. There are several types and potential solutions to resolving the conflict, such as the reconciliation, a compromise between the warring groups or

negotiation, each group forgiving to another agreement (Maryati and Suryawati, 2001: 66).

The other side of the reality of conflict also helps a communication function. Conflict encourages members of the ingroup to actively build communication, in order to anticipate what happens in the body of the outgroup. Even though conflict can help to bring about unity or rebuild unity or cohesion within a group, he acknowledges that not all conflicts do not have the same influence in different groups. It really depends on the type of issue being disputed and depends on the type of social structure and the type of issue that appears not to function as an independent variable (Maliki, 2012: 241).

The study about social conflict have been conducted by some researchers. The first study is Arifuddin (2014) who discussed the same topic titled “*An Analaysis of Social Conflict in Rick Riordan’s Novel The Red Pyramid*”. In his research, he discussed about the kinds of social conflicts, and the factors caused the conflicts.

The second study, which discussed about social conflict is Djuwita Lailatul Hikmah (2016). The study entitled “*Social Conflict in Owen Matthews’ Stalin’s Children*”. In her study, she discussed about the social conflicts told in Owen Matthews’ *Stalin’s Children*, the factors caused the conflicts.

The third study is Desi Tri Setyawati (2014) who discussed the same topic titled “*Social Conflict in A.Y Suharyono’s Sirah (A Study of Sociological Literature)*”. She discussed about the existence of social conflicts, the factors caused the conflicts, and how does it is solved.

From those previous studies, the similarities between this research and those researchers are that we are utilizing the methodology of sociological literature and examining the novel's social conflict. The researcher, however, has not found any other researchers who have discussed *As White As Snow* novel by Salla Simukka, especially in the social conflict aspect. It is evidence that this research is important to be conducted.

B. Problems of the Study

The problems this study faces are:

1. What kinds of social conflict happened in Salla Simukka's Novel *As White As Snow*?
2. How can the conflict solved by the characters in Salla Simukka's Novel *As White As Snow*?

C. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study are pictured below:

1. To find out the kinds of social conflict in Salla Simukka's Novel *As White As Snow*.
2. To find out how the characters solve the conflicts in Salla Simukka's Novel *As White As Snow*.

D. Significances of the Study

The study has both theoretical and practical significance. Theoretically, this work attempts to produce useful findings in order to develop and create hypotheses themselves. It is a sponsor of ideas to build and be more scalable for prospective researchers. The most relevant aspect is to recognize the literary plays. In practice, this research is expected to provide valuable references for research hoses in the same field of literature. The researcher also hopes this analysis would be perfectible in the same focus by the next study.

The findings of this research are expected to be useful and helpful information for the reader to support the story in Salla Simukka 's novel *As White As Snow*. In this sense, this study will help readers learn more about the social conflicts and the sociological approach in *As White As Snow* 's novel.

E. Scope of Limitations

This study just like many things in the world, it has scope and limitation too. Salla Simukka's *As White As Snow* becomes a scope in the study, researcher focusing the study into the social conflict experienced by the characters; Lumikki, Lenka, Jiří, Adam, Vera Sováková, Jaro, Lumikki's father, White family's members.

There are many novels which are mainly tells about social conflict, and also many theories of conflict developed by experts. Yet, only Salla Simukka's *As White As Snow* and George Simmel's theory which used by researcher to take

charge in the study. Due to limitations of the researcher the study only uses Salla Simukka's *As White As Snow* and George Simmel's social conflict theory.

F. Definition of Key Terms

To restrain misunderstanding of the terms of this study, the researcher provide some specific definition of key terms:

1. **Conflict** is a clash of strengths and interests between one group and another group in the process to obtain rare things such as values, status, power, and so on.
2. **Social Conflict** is the struggle for agency or power in society.
3. **Antagonistic** is showing dislike or opposition towards something or someone.

G. Research Methodology

1. Research Design

The researcher using the literary criticism and sociological approach of literature. The literary criticism related to the questions of language, literature, writing, interpretation. It is also a critical response to a literary text that refers to the analysis of literary work, genres, literary movement, and studies of individual authors (Stevens, 2015: 16). The analysis using particular theories for a better understanding, literary criticism helps us to investigate many aspects from literary work such as historical aspect, explore the type of writing and many others (Stevens, 2015: 7&19).

Sociology of literature describes the relationship between literary works and society by understanding literary works by looking at and considering social aspects, understanding the dialectical relationship between literature and public relations, as background, discussing the totality of works related to it, and seeking to find between literature and society (Mursalim, 2019: 271).

Uses the social conflict theory by George Simmel as important way in this research because the analysis focuses on the social conflict which arises in every characters and definitely the theory is used to explain the kinds and the ways to resolve the conflicts in Salla Simukka's novel *As White As Snow*.

2. Data Sources

This research uses two types of data. The primary data from this work are derived from the novel *As White As Snow* by Salla Simukka. The novel was released in the year 2015. It is composed of 19 chapters and 203 pages. Throughout the book, the data may present in the form of words, sentences, phrases, articles, and dialog linked to the conflict in *As White As Snow* by Salla Simukka.

The researcher takes the secondary data including such books, articles, and journals which are relevant to the field of studies. It helps process the primary data being analyzed.

3. Data Collection

The researcher uses textual observation from the primary data of this research in Salla Simukka's *As White As Snow* Novel, throughout this study. Additionally, several steps are taken for the researcher to propose to get the intended data appropriately:

Understand the novel through repeated, careful reading. It is important to figure out the result of the analysis, for the little thing hint. Then, take notes or encode the novel's contents. For a sheet of paper, it may give for highlight, underline, bold, or giving the mark.

Classification of the data required for the analysis and collection of the appropriate data applicable to the research problem. The study often uses the same methodology to collect data from other resources, which is important to support useful data for the quality of the analysis area.

The last step is to interpret the data collected by using the researchers' sentences and explanations. The author will also use George Simmel's conflict theory to support the analysis process to answer the problem of study.

4. Data Analysis

In this research, the researcher includes these steps of reviewing the collected data based on the formulated problems; reading the data, reviewing the observations to correct it, and creating coherence between the appropriate data based on formulated issues.

The next move is to identify data based on the formulated problems; reclassify the data and place it in the appropriate role to assist the data. In this part, the researcher should obey the problems because there are lots of data that emerges the data is arranged by the mystification. Therefore, often submissive the problems could help the researcher appropriately interpret the data.

5. Instrument

The instrument used to implement the novel *As White As Snow* is a researcher who acts as a human instrument. Researchers are considered to be human instruments (Endraswara, 2003: 5) since researchers are main instruments that can carefully interpret a literary work.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter contains the concept of sociological literature, conflict, social conflict, kinds of social conflict, and the way to solve conflict.

A. Sociological Literature

Sociological literature has been paying much attention to helping people understand human life (Saraswati: 2003). It is because literature exists in the real society as a miniature of human life drawing many interpretations of events and phenomena. Sociology as the terminology which Auguste Comte stated in 1839 is known as the general society study (Santosa, WH & Wahyuningtyas, S: 2011). Additionally literature, which serves life story lean to use human, and culture as the story's object. Sociology and literature can therefore be mixed together as one science discipline, as both of them have the same human topic of study (Endraswara, 2011).

According to Endraswara (2004: 79), it explains that literature sociology is human problem-focused research because literature often reveals the struggle of mankind in determining its future based on imagination, feelings and intuition. While Faruk (1994: 1) gives an understanding that literature sociology as 11 scientific and objective human studies in society, institutional studies and social processes. In fact, sociology is meant to aim to address the problem of whether life is conceivable, whether it functions, and why culture persists.

According to Wolf (Endraswara, 2004: 77), literature sociology is a formless science, not clearly established, consisting of research, observational tests, and numerous experiments on rather more general ideas, each of which has only parallels in that it deals with literary relationships with society.

Literary sociology is a sociological analysis of a literary piece. Sociological studies (Santosa & Wahyuningtyas, 2011) have three classifications:

- a. Sociology of the author: concerns regarding the social class, political philosophy and others about the author's position.
- b. Sociology of literary works: to challenge the essence of a literary work and what is its intent or mandate.
- c. Literary sociology: reader concerns, and societal impact on community.

Based on this, literary works can be seen from a sociological perspective. The theory of literary sociology is not used merely to explain the social reality which the author transfers or copies into a literary work. The hypothesis was often modified in this process to explore the relationship between the social environment of the author and the works, the relationship between literary works and a social community, the relationship with the social events that occur around the author and their works. The sociological frameworks used to evaluate a literary production however can not neglect the author's life, the environment and the inner interactions and the society of which the literary work was created. So literature sociology is a study linking literature with sociology. Literary functions as a image of society, but not entirely as before the literary work was done.

The focus of the sociology of literary works is on the content of literary works, objectives, and other things which are implicit in the literary work itself and relate to social issues (Wellek and Warren, 1994). The sociology of literary works is the research of sociological literature which studies literary works in relation to the social problems living in society. This literary sociology departs from Plato's theory of mimesis, which takes the imitation literature from the reality.

In sociological terms, literary works can be seen by considering social aspects. Social aspects related to human beings with their environment, social structure, institutions and social processes. This was further discovered that in literature research it is linked with societal context, family interactions, class differences, etc. In literary sociology literature is interpreted when considering social dimensions. Consequently, the analysis should aim into the relationship between literary works and the society behind it, and identify a significant correlation between literary works and the society (Ratna, 2003: 2-3).

Literary sociology tends not to view literary works as a whole but instead to be involved in the socio-cultural aspects found in literary works. The study is based solely on the contents of the story, without questioning the literary work structure. According to Junus (1986: 3-5), thus, the sociology of literary works which view literary works as socio-cultural documents is defined by (1) the elements (content / stories) in the work are separated from their relationship to other elements. The element is related specifically to a socio-cultural aspect, since the work just pushes the element through itself. (2) This approach can take an

image of something, e.g. women , men, strangers, traditions, the modern world, etc., in a literary work or in a number of works which could be seen from a developmental perspective.

The sociology of literary works which emphasizes the literary work itself is the subject of its study or what is implied in the literary work and what is its purpose. The contents of literary works relating to social problems, in this case, are often seen as community records, or as a snapshot of social reality (Wellek and Warren, 1994). The sociology of literary works examines literature as a mirror of society according to Watt (in Damono, 1979: 4). The implied factors in literary works are considered to reflect or re-reflect the reality in society.

Based on the social issues reflected in Salla Simukka's *As White As Snow* novel through the explanations above, this study focuses on the social problems depicted in Salla Simukka's *As White As Snow*. This study aimed to look more specifically at (1) the kinds of social conflict, (2) the ways to resolve the conflict.

B. Conflict

Conflict is the basis of human life. There would still be tension relations with both space and time, wherever and anywhere. Conflict is a disagreement about principles or rules that are restricted to property over the status, power and assets of resources (Wirawan, 2013: 91). Conflict is indeed a trigger which often fills the social life. This conflict arises because interests are similar and divergent. Configure the term dispute from Latin that has the sense that strikes one another. Conflict can be described from sociologies as the social cycle between two or

more communities (could be group) which is one of them attempting to escape the others by rendering them powerless. In other hand, the emergence of the conflict always interest to wait. Because of the conflict can appear the human character.

According to Lawang (1994), conflict is defined as a struggle to obtain rare things, such as values, status , power, and so on, where their conflicting aims are not only to gain profits but also to subdue their competitors. In the process of struggling for relatively limited social resources (economic , political , social, and cultural) conflict can be interpreted as a clash of strengths and interests between one group and another.

Ralph Dahrendorf (Kamanto, 2004: 218) analyzes a pattern in culture linked to the dispute. Groups with power would fight for their interests, while weak groups will fight and their interests are indeed different, even sometimes conflicting. Sooner or later, it might make a careful balance between power and change of opposition and social change in some institutions whose power is high. Therefore, conflict is 'human history's creative force'.

Conflict according to Georg Simmel (1858–1918), he stated conflict could help a society adapt and stabilize. He said the severity of the dispute varies depending on the parties' emotional involvement, the degree of unity within the opposing groups and the specificity and restricted nature of the objectives. Simmel also showed that groups are working to establish internal unity, centralize power, and reduce dissent. Conflict resolution could reduce conflict and aggression, and pave the way for future agreements.

Simmel (Haryanto, 2012: 51) sees conflict as a basic form of social interaction in complex relationships. Therefore, Simmel views conflict as an unavoidable phenomenon in society. The social structure is seen as a symptom that includes various associative and dissociative processes that cannot be separated but can be distinguished in analysis. This means that the sociological significance of the conflict, in principle, has never been denied. Conflict can cause or change the interests of groups, organizations, units, and so on. Dissociative factors, such as hatred, and jealousy, are the cause of conflict. Thus, conflict exists to overcome different dualisms by eliminating one of the competing parties (Affandi, 2004: 136).

Simmel (in Soekanto & Yudho, 1986: 65) views conflict as a variable that manifests various levels of intensity and violence. The extreme point of the process is competition and fighting. Competition has more to do with the everyday struggle to achieve specific goals that are mutually exclusive, whereas the opposite applies in fights.

Conflicts in Simmel's theory are identified as follows: (1) competition is defined as a form of indirect conflict, victory must occur but is not the ultimate goal, and each actor is aimed at the goal without using force in the resistance of the next party (consumers) or for all; (2) to protect themselves from conflicts in larger groups, conflicts are localized in small groups because in small groups there is more organic solidarity that can tolerate conflict or prevent more significant conflicts. Conflict is limited by norms and laws that make it a purer competition. This kind of competition indirectly increases the benefits for others;

(3) conflict within the group will create a sense of belonging to the group towards members, centralization of the structure, and create alliances. The group will build its social existence against its enemy when it faces resistance from the enemy.

Conflict is a social phenomenon which would continue to occur in humans and in society, individually or in groups, in order to accomplish certain goals by challenging their opponents in the sense of the change. Conflict can trigger violence that is typically characterized by riots, destruction, and fighting. Violence is a symptom that appears as one of conflicting effects. These acts of violence are often unclear in purpose, sometimes just for fun, to join with others for fear of being called as lacking a sense of unity, or because they are boarded by certain interests that deliberately create chaos, and are not born from the demands of opposing groups, just as the culprit does not understand the action they are taking.

According to Soerjono Soekanto (2006: 91-92), there are several causes of conflict:

1. Differences between individuals

Differences of opinion or feelings could result in conflicts between people (Soekanto and Sulistyowati, 2013). There is no doubt how each individual would be different from other individuals, each of whom has certain personality traits. Though each person would also bear the characteristics and uniqueness of each in the process of interaction, this could result in a difference that risks the conflict.

2. Cultural Differences

The differences in personality from individuals also rely on cultural patterns that form the context for the creation and development of these personalities. An individual will be more or less consciously or unconsciously affected by the thought patterns and patterns of the group set up. This situation can also trigger conflicts among human groups (Soekanto and Sulistyowati; 2013: 91).

3. Differences of Interest

Another cause of conflict is the disparity in interests between individuals and classes. Interest may vary; there are economic, political, and so on.

4. Social Change

Social changes occurring rapidly for a while will change the principles that remain in society. And this has contributed to the creation of different classes, such as the reorganization of the value system. As we know, the social transition is causing systemic disorganization.

Understanding the above conflict can be inferred from the fact that the conflict is a situation due to a discrepancy between the desire, principles or objectives to be achieved, which creates an unpleasant situation both within individuals and between groups.

C. Social Conflict

Social conflict is a confrontation, a controversy, a conflict between two forces, a conflict within one individual, or a conflict between two figures in social life (Depdiknas, 2005). There will definitely be social conflicts in social life

between one person and another. It aims to make this social conflict a spice of community life and to understand each other.

Conflict in social life is called social conflict which is at least two or more sides involved in the collision of desires, interests, opinions, and others (Elly, 2013: 347). This means that there is not a single person in social life who has exactly the same similarity, both in terms of ethnicity, interests, goals, and so on. Conflict is natural in a community. It is the other face of the reality of a society that always wants order. Social conflicts are considered anomalies that must be resolved immediately by various means in order to emerge as 'winners of conflict.' Conflict is also considered to be a dichotomous social structure. It was along the lines of the principle that one must finish the other (Jauhari, 2012: 68).

In a society that is imperfectly integrated, social conflict is more understood as the state of dysfunction of components of society as they should, or symptoms of the disease. In other terms, societal strife, whether in the agrarian and industrial culture, is assumed to be a significant reality of the community.

Surbakti (1992: 109) says disputes arise when interest groups, institutions, organizations, and social classes do not all have the same and harmonious goals in society. There are different levels of power and authority amongst these groups. Likewise, there is not always a balance in the distribution and allocation of scarce resources among community groups. Conditions such as these are unavoidable, and tension is a disease that is still present in society.

Simmel's social conflict (in Susan, 2014: 34) is part of social interaction that creates boundaries between groups by reinforcing internal awareness that

distinguishes and alienates the group from other groups. A conflict that is understood from Simmel's opinion is a conflict that is not meant to halt the social order that causes people's lives to cease. Order and conflict together will form a unity or social life and will be positive overall. Simmel explained that a stable culture needs not only egalitarian and harmonious social interactions but also tension, as tension can never vanish from the stage of human existence until it ends with the group's absence.

Surbakti (1992: 18) considering that conflict is a symptom that is fully present in the community, then the conflict can not be eliminated, but can only be regulated by the mechanism for resolution. In line with Surbakti, Thomas Hobbes (in Soekanta, 2006: 9) notes that the normal condition of human society is often overcome by fear and confronted by aggression with the danger of death. Human life is always in a state of loneliness, poverty, dirtiness, violence, and short spans of life. When humans are left to face their plight, they may fall prey to the temptation to gain control and benefit. As a consequence, humans are dominated by motivations that fulfill their desires.

D. Kinds of Social Conflict

Conflict is not a bad thing according to George Simmel (Faruk, 2015:36), because it may challenge the cohesion between individuals and groups. But conflict is, he believes, a basic form of interaction between individuals and groups so that the interaction can continue. Simmel pointed out that something that

ruined the unity is not conflict, but the lack of interaction between individuals and groups.

George Simmel (Simmel, 1955) distinguishes several kinds of conflicts that can lead to different social consequences:

1. Conflict of Antagonistic

Antagonistic conflict is a fundamental human necessity that is avoided, physically, psychologically, and socially. This conflict can occur between two or more people who contradict each other's goals and hinder each other.

Antagonistic conflict is a conflict of competition to pursue the same goal. The conflict aims to kill or destroy the other party. There are no unifying elements, no barriers to violence. The desire to dominate something or subdue the other party will be fulfilled in other ways outside of fighting. However, suppose the goal can only be fulfilled by fighting. In that case, the search cannot be replaced because such fights are motivated by a formal hostility that sometimes arises when viewed psychologically. The cause of antagonistic conflict is that fundamental human physical, mental, and social needs are not met or hindered. The desire to control something or to subdue the other party can be fulfilled by fighting or outside of a fight (Simmel in Soekanto & Yudho, 1986:25-26).

The conflict of antagonistic is possible. In a sense, to achieve a new transformation, every individual, group, and community is linked

in a dialectical relationship. Therefore, antagonistic relationships can establish relationships between groups that are tense to unite in solidarity in new circumstances.

2. Conflict of Laws

The word 'conflict' and 'law' derive from conflict of law. Conflict comes from the Latin 'configere' means hitting one another. Sociologically, conflict is defined as a social process between two or more people and can be a group in which one camp tries to get rid of the other camp or destroy or render helpless (Ube, 2011).

Law means regulations that force human behavior to be determined in the community environment created by the official regulatory authority (Wibowo and Henry, 2011); Conflict of law here is characterized as the presence of groups that are similarly liable to the law, recognizing that judgments ought to be made based on reasonable factors affecting the lawsuit brought.

In the form of conflict, however, law quarrel is indeed absolute. That is, on both sides the claims are put through with pure objectivity and with all means that are permitted; the conflict is not deflected or attenuated by any personal or in any other sense extraneous circumstances. Conflict of laws is pure conflict in as much as nothing enters its whole action which does not belong to the conflict as such and serves its purpose.

Legal conflicts have an object, and the struggle will be satisfactory if the object can be obtained voluntarily. It will not happen in a fight or dispute based solely on channeling the lust for fighting. In most cases, the desire to fight legally is different because of the sense of justice. A legal dispute is a pure dispute as long as it is not influenced by other factors that are not part of the process. Legal disputes are based on the unity of opinion and agreement between enemies. *Legal conflicts* are conflicts that occur because there are parties who are equally subject to the law. However, it acknowledges that decisions must be made based on objective considerations regarding the proposed lawsuit, except that the parties are also aware of the existence of a social force that provides certainty (Simmel in Soekanto & Yudho, 2007).

3. Conflicts of Interest

Conflict of interest is a situation in which some person (whether an individual or corporate body) stands in a certain relation to one or more decisions. For example, It has a conflict of interest if (1) person is in a relationship with another requiring person to exercise judgment in the other's behalf; (2) person has a (special) interest tending to interfere with the proper exercise of judgment in that relationship (Davis and stark, 2001:8).

Conflict of interest between two parties is defined as a discrepancy between them in preferences for outcomes of decisions on the distribution of a scarce resource. The structure of conflict of interest situations in terms of preferences for outcomes and the range of outcomes attainable has been analyzed extensively within the framework of game theory (Schelling, 1960).

The emergence of contradicted interest is a cause of conflict of interest; the dispute and the process are separated from the personality. It is possible that the dispute only concerns some aspects outside of personal matters. Sometimes the dispute involves the parties in their subjective aspects without offending the interests of the same object. The separation between objective interests and personal problems will eliminate personal antipathy. However, it may also lead to an intensification of hostility. Conflict of interest is a conflict that occurs because of differences in interests which eventually lead to hostility. Hostility stems from the most subjective personal aspect (Simmel in Soekanto & Yudho, 1986:33).

4. Conflict of Intimate Relationship

Intimate relationship conflict is a conflict between individuals with a close relationship that exists. We may assume that the primary group is persons who are close to one another. Parents, friends, and relatives are counted in the leading group. Intimate relationship disputes may

be concluded to be conflicts that arise within primary social classes. The existence of a conflict in an intimate relationship reminds us that although we are close to someone, the possibility of conflict is not separated. A conflict that arises between individuals that have friendly relationships is an example of an intimate relationship conflict.

These conflicts experienced by sensitive people often connect their feelings about various conflicts with things that happened in the past. It can be true as long as it relates to established and irreversible relationships, which must be distinguished from everyday situations. Conflict in intimate relationships is a conflict that can occur due to a change in attitude within each individual; for example, sometimes hatred arises after someone experiences a broken heart. In this case, the feeling of things that happened in the past plays a significant role (Simmel in Soekanto & Yudho, 1986).

E. The Ways to Solve Conflict

Speaking of the conflict, it's a natural phenomenon that social life can not avoid. Conflict is always present in the lives of man, but it does not linger long. The conflict would be going to fade away as a social phenomenon along with the loss of the society itself.

According to George Simmel (Maryati and Suryawati, 2001: 66), there are several ways to solve conflict:

1. Victory

The simplest way of getting from fight to peace is victory. Victory is a unique phenomenon. Although it has innumerable individual forms and degrees, it does not resemble anything else that can occur among human beings and is called by other names. Furthermore, sometimes victory itself brought about not only exclusively by the superiority of one of the parties but, at least in part, by the resignation of the other. This giving-in, this declaring oneself conquered, this accepting the victory of the other over oneself before all strength and possibility of opposition are exhausted, is not always a simple phenomenon.

For reference, the Allied victory over Japan by dropping atomic bombs on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in World War II. The incident resolved the tension that had taken place at the moment.

2. Compromise

Compromise signifies an attempt between the two warring groups to give in and accept one another. Usually, every group tries to reduce its demands in a moment of compromise to attain common interests. There will be no one in purpose who willfully win and lose.

In respect to certain objects, compromise through division is out of the question. This is true among rivals for the favor of a woman; among parties interested in the same indivisible object which is for sale; also in struggles which have hatred and revenge as their motive. Yet even fights over indivisible objects may be accessible to compromise—in case, that

is, these objects can be represented. If so the prize, properly speaking, can only go to one of the conflicting parties; but the winner rewards the other for his yielding by a substitute value.

During the war for freedom, for example, cease-fire arrangements between Indonesia and the Netherlands.

3. Reconciliation

Reconciliation is distinguished as a purely subjective method. Conciliability is a primary mood. Quite aside from objective reasons, conciliability tries to end conflict just as much as quarrelsomeness, no less without any objective occasion, supports it. This wholly elementary and irrational tendency to conciliation is probably at work in the innumerable cases in which conflict does not end as the most merciless consequence of power relations. It is something quite different from weakness, gullibility, social morality, or love for one's fellowman; it is not even identical with peacefulness. For, peacefulness avoids fight from the start, or carries it on, once it is forced upon it, accompanied by the constant undercurrent of the need for peace. Conciliability, on the contrary, often emerges in its full, specific nature precisely after complete devotion to a fight.

The reconciliation phase relies mostly on attempts to repair partnerships that were "cracked" as a consequence of the conflict. This reconciliation can be achieved by exchange of feelings and views, such

that already tenuous ties can be embraced and strengthened. This conciliation effort also needs to come from both groups. This will reinstate the atmosphere of peace between the warring groups and shared trust. For example the resolution of the Indonesia-Malaysia conflict.

4. The Disappearance Of The Basic Of Conflict

The end of conflict occurs by their indefectible primary current returning to the surface, thus smoothing the countercurrents. The situation is quite different when the disappearance of its object ends the conflict. Every conflict which is not impersonal uses the available energies of the individuals who participate in it. It acts like a point of crystallization around which these forces arrange themselves at greater or smaller distances, analogously to the arrangement of core and auxiliary troops. It thus gives the whole complex of the fighting personality a peculiar structure. If conflict is ended in one of the ordinary manners—victory and defeat, reconciliation, or compromise—this psychological structure forms itself back into that of the state of peace. The transition of the central point from excitation to rest communicates to the other energies participating in the fight. This process by which the movement of conflict ebbs out internally has an organic course, even though it is infinitely varied.

5. Agreement

George Simmel (Johnson, 1986: 273-277) said agreement is reached on several causes. First, remind the foundation of their contradictory acts. Second, one of the groups who declined to start battling decided. Since there would not be anything than what has been negotiated for, the losing group can be able to select approved. Third, it will break the point of dispute. Fourth, offer the loser a present of 'consolation' Fourth, the role of third parties in intervening in conflicts. The importance of third-person impartiality is a major factor in the settlement of conflicts. Third-person that serve as mediators of Simmel 's view of the conflicting groups is not an utter thing because it also depends on the condition of the conflict itself.

F. Previous Studies

There are some researchers about social conflict have been studied in different object by some researchers. The first study is Arifuddin (2014) who discussed the same topic titled “An Analysis of Social Conflict in Rick Riordan’s Novel The Red Pyramid”. In his research, he discussed about the kinds of social conflicts, and the factors caused the conflicts. The finding of his research shows that the main character of social conflict through three aspect in the novel The Red Pyramid by Rick Riordan. The three aspects which shown in this novel are conflict involving social position, conflict of interest, and role conflict. While the

factors caused the social conflicts are relation, condition, violence, and immolation of the character.

The second study, which discussed about social conflict is Djuwita Lailatul Hikmah (2016). The study entitled "Social Conflict in Owen Matthews' Stalin's Children". In her study, she discussed about the social conflicts told in Owen Matthews' Stalin's Children, the factors caused the conflicts. The finding of her research shows that here are three categories of social conflict in the novel those are: Conflict between individuals, conflict between individual and group, and conflict between group and group with many forms of conflicts included dishonesty, suspense, slander, scandal, dispute, aggression, threat, trap, forcefulness, expulsion, arrestment, and cancelation of marriage. While all those conflicts are caused by some social problems included crime, family disorganization, war, the violation toward norms of society, and bureaucracy.

The third study is Desi Tri Setyawati (2014) who discussed the same topic titled "Social Conflict in A.Y Suharyono's Sirah (A Study of Sociological Literature)". She discussed about the existence of social conflicts, the factors caused the conflicts, and how does it is solved. The finding of her research shows that there are three social conflicts on the characters in the novel, which formed in persevere, dispute, and catching. While factors caused the social conflicts are broken promises, politics money, destitution, wrong perception, catching, insult, impatient, worry, and betrayal. The ways to solve the conflicts such as refusing the politics money, fulfilling the promises made, and following the suggestion.

From those previous studies, the similarities between this research and those researchers are that we are using sociological literature approach and analyzing the social conflict in the novel. However, the researcher has not found any other researchers who discussed about Salla Simukka's *As White As Snow* novel, especially in the aspect of social conflict. It is the evidence that this research is important to be conducted.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

This chapter analyze Salla Simukka 's novel *As White As Snow White* based on the social conflict concept. It consists of two main issues. First, the kinds of conflict in the novel. Second, the ways to solve social conflicts in Salla Simukka's *As White As Snow*.

A. **Kinds of Conflict in Salla Simukka's *As White As Snow***

There are some kinds of social conflict in this study, which are conflict of interest, conflict of antagonistic, and conflict of intimate relationship. Some characters found in the novel *As White As Snow* by Salla Simukka who experienced the conflict are: Lumikki and Lenka, Lenka and Lumikki, Adam Havel and White family's members, Lenka and Adam Havel, Vera and Jiri, Vera and Lumikki, Lumikki and her father.

1. Conflict of Interest

Conflict of interest itself is a conflict that, in social situations, most commonly exists. To achieve that interest, this conflict of interest only prioritizes its interests without paying attention to any things. Many have either knocked each other out, or are fighting with each other, or are competing with other parties to reach the interests they want to achieve.

In Salla Simukka's *As White As Snow* novel, one of the reasons conflict of interest is there are different interest in every individual or group.

a. Lumikki and Lenka

Lenka told Lumikki about her family, White Family. At this point, Lumikki felt something strange when she heard some facts about the sect, it made her ask some questions that offended Lenka's feeling.

Lenka opened her eyes and glared at him. "Only family members who have faith can know about the Truth. You don't believe it yet. You don't even believe that you are my sister, and you don't believe in other things."

Lumikki thought for a moment. She began to consider the decisions she had taken earlier. After pondering, she decided not to tell Lenka in advance what she remembered, not in person. However, now it seemed like Lenka was about to move on and leave Lumikki's life without looking back. Lumikki couldn't let this happen. There had been too many similar incidents in her life. (p. 156)

Lenka realized that some of the aspects her family believed in, especially the White Family, can not be accepted by Lumikki. This made Lumikki worried, and she was afraid that Lenka would leave her without getting any information from Lenka.

"I believe.. you are my sister." (p. 157)

The conflict of interest arises when Lumikki has to say that she believes everything Lenka says. The form of interest is shown when Lumikki tried her best to get Lenka trust, since she needs some information or detail about White Family. Besides, Lumikki also feels that there is something wrong with the sect that Lenka considers her family, therefore she also has another goals, which is to save Lenka from the sect.

b. Adam and White Family's Members

Adam Havel is the leader of the White Family, and all members obey him. As a leader, he is the one who made several rules that must be obeyed and lived by all members, including himself. However, the difference of interests between Adam and the members of the White Family led to a conflict of interest. The conflict arises due to differences in desires regarding the purpose of family rules. The members of the White Family wanted to obey what was laid down in the rules to keep their worship holy, while Adam was secretly hiding that he was not following the rules. This can be seen in the following data.

Adam looked at the mobile phone screen in the basement, behind the locked door. He always did. Of course, the prohibition against owning electronic devices did not apply to him, but no one knows. Their belief must remain as deep and holy as possible. (p.168)

At the middle of the novel (chapter 16), it described the condition where Adam made a rule to prohibit its members from using cell phones, with the intention that they could not socialize with outsiders. However, it turns out that Adam secretly never followed the rules he made himself from the start. Therefore, There is a difference in desire between Adam and the members of the White Family regarding honesty in carrying out family rules. It also showed that Adam put his interests ahead of the group's interests without considering fairness or honesty.

c. **Lenka and Lumikki**

The difference in interest appears between Lenka and Lumikki, which triggers a conflict of interest. Conflict arises when Lenka tries to save Lumikki from the sinner's cell. Lumikki wants Lenka to go and stay away from the White Family, while Lenka is reluctant to obey Lumikki's words. It is where a conflict of interest arises, which in the novel appears to have occurred between Lenka and Lumikki.

*"It's dangerous here. But, Lenka, you don't know... I don't think we know the full truth about Adam," Lumikki tried to persuade.
Lenka took a step back. In an instant, she was far away.
"Of course, I know. He's good to me."
"Because he can be cruel to those who don't see God, and I don't want you to suffer." (Salla, 2015: 176)*

Lenka's words when Lumikki tried to persuade her again;

"Soon everyone's eyes will burn when they witness the truth. If only you were part of us, but apparently your heart is not enough to open up. Go." (Salla, 2015: 176)

The data above shows differences in interests experienced by Lumikki and Lenka; this creates a conflict of interest between the two. Lumikki felt Lenka's attitude was very unreasonable. Lumikki wants to take Lenka away from the White Family's house because she feels there is something dangerous that Adam is hiding from the members of the White Family. Meanwhile, Lenka persisted in saying she would not leave the White Family. From the data, it appears that there is a difference in desire between Lumikki and Lenka, a conflict of interest between the two.

d. Lenka and Adam Havel

Conflicts of interest arising between individuals in one group occur in Lenka and Adam Havel. This conflict arises because of the opportunity or opportunities possessed by the subject to achieve the desired goal.

Adam wrote a message that the girl could be picked up at the small stone hut in the yard. He would leave the keys on the back door steps. The pick-up should look as if the girl ran away. Otherwise, his departure would raise unnecessary suspicion among family members. (p.169)

The quote shows that Adam had another purpose by punishing him in the sinner's cell. Adam sees Lumikki as a threat to him, where Lumikki can hinder his future plans for the White Family. So that Adam secretly has a desire to eliminate Lumikki; Adam does this by ordering a killer to get rid of Lumikki, who is in the sinner's cell.

Behind Adam's desire to get rid of Lumikki, Lenka, as a member of the White Family, actually has a different interest: to free Lumikki from Adam's cruelty.

"There is no time for debate here. The others were in the prayer room, but I didn't know how long they would be there. Adam gave me permission to pray in the room, and I knew he kept the spare key to the sinner's cell in the fireplace. I have to return it before he finds out." (p.175)

For the sake of her wish, which is to free Lumikki, Lenka is willing to lie to Adam Havel. However, when Lenka is allowed to pray in the room, she does rush to sneak into the sinner's cell and free Lumikki. Lenka's wish to free Lumikki was made because she did not want her sister, Lumikki, to suffer from Adam's cruelty.

e. Vera and Jiri

Not that all, when Jiří and Lumikki arrived at the White Family home, a conflict of interest also occurred. Jiří, who stayed silent while waiting for orders from Vera Sováková with the camera on, seemed to surprise Lumikki with his actions. Knowing that Jiří was awaiting Vera Sováková's orders, Lumikki said something that, at one point, made Jiří frown. In the following data, this can be shown.

"I'll just give him targeted information. Trust me, his ambition will make him obey all my orders. Trust me, his ambition will make him obey all my orders. I will assure him that the police and rescue team will arrive on time. He wanted adventure. He wants to be in the spotlight in this coverage...." (p. 218)

From the data above, it showed that Lumikki revealed something to Jiří, which is that Vera Sováková took part in the case of the White Family. Jiří quickly recognized every occurrence and piece of information that had taken him to that location. Jiří wanted to expose the White Family's truth so far because he wanted to get news of the outcome of his hard work, but it turned out that Vera had planned all of this. Vera Sováková was successful in manipulating Jiří for her own sake.

Of course, there is no evidence to suggest Vera Sovakova's role in this incident. When trying to urge her, Vera points out the long line of applicants wanting to become reporters at Super8. (p.250)

From these data, it seems that Jiří and Vera differ in interest, which is a form of conflict of interest between the two of them.

2. Conflict of Antagonistic

Conflict of antagonistic is a single case where the fascination of fight and victory itself, an element in the antagonisms over specific contents, is the only motivation. The conflict often occur as a manifestation of differences, contradictions, or incompatibilities between individuals or groups.

a. Vera Against Lumikki

In Salla Simukka's *As White As Snow*, the antagonistic conflict arises between Vera and Lumikki. This conflict began when Lumikki tried to find the reporter she had met at the cafe, Jiři. Lumikki came to Super8 Media's head office intending to tell Jiři that Jaro, whom he had interviewed, had been hit by a car after returning from the interview. Lumikki, on the other hand, still tries to find out what Jiři spoke to Jaro about since Jaro turned out to be part of the White Family.

When Lumikki came to the Super8 Media office, Lumikki did not escape the monitoring of a man who was none other than Vera command. This can be seen in the data below.

"Are you still following her?"

"Obviously."

"Great. Let this girl say what she knows. That could be the right step for now."

"Then?"

"We don't know who is she. We can't let our plans be ruined by anyone. Kill her after they separate." (p.130)

The above data shows the antagonistic conflict between Vera and Lumikki. The data describes the condition of Vera receiving a call from her messenger containing information. Her order tells her that Lumikki

has come to the office of Super8 to look for Jiří. Vera, who has been watching Lumikki from the beginning, is becoming more and more aware of the movements of Lumikki. Vera feels that Lumikki needs to be monitored because she feels Lumikki will ruin her goals and ambitions for the White Family. Finally, therefore, Vera has another plan for getting rid of Lumikki. There seems to be a difference in desire between Lumikki and Vera from these data, which causes Vera to want to get rid of someone who blocks her goals. This conflict is a form of antagonistic conflict.

b. Adam Against White Family

Not only are conflicts between individual and individual, but in the novel Salla Simukka's *As White As Snow*, there is also a conflict between individual and group. This conflict occurs between Adam Havel and the members of the White Family. The reason is that there are different goals when forming the community. Therefore, Adam tries to incite the White Family members to smooth his goals when forming the White Family. This can be seen in the following data.

Idiot. They believed it when Adam said he would ensure they were all sound asleep before starting the fire for them, including himself. He had already fulfilled the first part of the promise. He did make sure everyone was asleep. Then lock the door and leave the house. He waited for the stupid reporter to break down the side door. (p. 236)

In the middle of the novel (chapter 25), it explained the conditions which Adam came to Vera Sovakova, CEO of Super8; Adam offered exclusive coverage of the White Family, which of course, had a price.

The exclusive coverage includes plans to eliminate members of the White Family. In the data above, it can be explained that the conflict occurred when Adam began to carry out the plan of elimination. The plan began when Adam incited the White Family members to perform the purgatory ritual, which is the process of lifting the soul to heaven. However, on the other hand, Adam fulfills his goals by running away with the money he has earned and letting all the members burn in the basement of the house. Adam Havel even dared to use cruel ways to get rid of the members of the White Family in order to ease his path to achieving his goal. From these data, it appears that Adam has an element of antagonism that motivates him to achieve his goals.

c. Vera Against White Family

The desire to dominate something or subdue the other party is why this antagonistic conflict arises in individual Vera Sovakova against the White Family. Vera Sovakova is someone who has long been in an industry that is flexible in the concept of morality—paying for news, tapping phones, firing disobedient reporters, and waiting for a politician to make the slightest mistake. For Vera Sovakova, working in the media means doing more.

Vera Sovakova went overly far for the average person. However, Vera does not believe in the slightest conspiracy theory. Instead, Vera thinks that sometimes big news and humanitarian tragedies have a significant impact on improving her company's finances.

She did not worry about her immoral actions. Her actions are sinful, but morality can't sell newspapers, especially advertising rations. The more readers and viewers, the more advertisements and more money to make even better news. More important and more touching news for people who are thirsty for emotion and passion. Not a fictional story, but a true story. (p. 217)

Vera Sovakova took a deep breath and enjoyed the moment. The time has come. He had been patiently preparing for this grand spectacle for a long time. (p.235)

This conflict of antagonistic had arisen in Vera Sovakova recently when Adam Havel came to her to offer her exclusive coverage of the White Family. However, for Vera, the story needed something extra; a tragedy big enough to attract the entire nation's attention. Vera Sovakova had imagined how people would stand still and watch in amazement as the extensive coverage went up. However, the desire to conquer the world's attention so that it is focused on exclusive coverage that is broadcast on her TV station seems to motivate Vera Sovakova to realize her wish.

The White Family's planned mass suicide was one of Vera Sovakova's plans; she also worked with Adam to make it happen. According to Simmel, the desire to dominate something or subdue the other party can be fulfilled by fighting or outside of fighting. Vera Sovakova may not have chosen the way of fighting in this conflict, but Vera chose the way outside of fighting, i.e., killing or destroying the other party, the members of the White Family. It is what showed the existence of an antagonistic conflict.

3. Conflict of Intimate Relationship

Intimate relationship conflict is a conflict that sensitive people experience, often connecting their feelings about various conflicts with things that happened in the past. This conflict occurs when there is a change in attitude in each individual; for example, hatred arises after someone experiences a broken heart.

a. Lumikki and Her Father

Conflict in Salla Simukka's *As White As Snow* between romantic or intimate relationships is apparent from the change in Lumikki's belief in her father that her father visited Prague and had an affair that culminated in a child, Lenka. Lumikki was a child who had great regard for her father before knowing this fact. After Lumikki met Lenka, however, Lumikki was disappointed and thought a little bit about her trust in her father. This is where intimate relationship conflict arises; it can be seen in the following data.

*"How do you know I've been to Prague?" her father's voice was demanding, barely welcoming.
Lumikki thought for a moment. She didn't want to reveal everything to her father at once. Maybe not yet.
"It's hard to believe anyone remembers me after all these years-"
Lumikki did not let her father go too far. "Why didn't you tell me that you were here?"
The silence on the other end of the phone was so deep and long that Lumikki thought the line had been cut.
"Honestly, the situation was uncomfortable, so I chose not to think about it. And I don't remember much," finally her father answered in a choked voice.
Even you don't remember your first child in here? Lumikki felt like she wants to scream on the phone. (p. 185)*

Based on these data, it can be explained that Lumikki began to doubt her trust in her father. Since Lenka unexpectedly appeared in

front of Lumikki and said she was her brother, the conflict occurred. Lenka confessed that while Lumikki's father was still working in Prague, she had a relationship with her mother. Lumikki felt upset with her father for hiding such a big thing after hearing this truth from Lenka. Until now, Lumikki thinks that the relationship between her father and her mother is quite good, and Lumikki does not see her parents hide anything huge from her. From these data, there seems to be a change of trust that causes Lumikki and her father's relationship.

b. Lenka Against Lumikki

The conflict that occurred between Lumikki and Lenka also caused a conflict in intimate or intimate relationships. The distrust triggered the conflict that Lumikki felt in Lenka. The mistrust is fueled when Lenka invites him to join her in the White Family. However, when Lumikki shows his distrust of Lenka, it makes Lenka disappointed and angry. This can be seen in the following data.

Lenka opened her eyes and glared at him. "Only family members who believe in the truth can know the truth. You don't believe it yet. You don't even believe that you're my sister and don't believe in other things too." (p.156)

From this data, it can be explained that Lenka, initially quite confident that Lumikki would believe her story about the White Family, suddenly turned into anger and disappointment when she saw Lumikki's response. Lumikki still finds it strange with Lenka's explanation of the White Family. That is why Lumikki still does not trust Lenka completely. From these data, it appears that there is a change in Lenka's

attitude, which causes the relationship between Lumikki and Lenka to change. This causes the emergence of intimate or intimate relationship conflicts.

c. Lumikki against Lenka

Conflict of intimate relationship in the novel *As White As Snow* by Salla Simukka, one of which can be seen from the change in attitude made by Lenka towards Lumikki regarding the lies that Lenka made. Lenka admits that she is not Lumikki's older sister. Whereas before, Lenka seemed persistent in convincing Lumikki that she was her sister, Lenka was so happy when Lumikki finally trusted her completely. From here arises the form of intimate relationship conflicts that appear to occur between individuals and individuals. This can be seen in the following data:

"Because there is no one close to me in the White Family. Everyone has their own close friends. I've always wanted to have a sister. I thought I wouldn't be so lonely if I had a sister, even if it was just a fake sister. I've been making up stories about having a sister for years. Finally, it felt so real that I believed it. And when I saw you, I knew right away. You are my fantasy sister."

Lumikki listened to Lenka's words and understood them, but she felt completely numb. He could only think about Lenka's betrayal of him. (p. 215)

Based on these data, it can be explained that the honesty that Lenka did without thinking about the impact on Lumikki. The conflict started when Lumikki tried to persuade Lenka to leave the White Family and live alone with her. However, Lenka's reply surprised Lumikki. Lenka refuses and immediately admits that he is not Lumikki's older brother.

Lenka's first reason is that she feels lonely in the White Family. Therefore, when Lenka saw Lumikki for the first time, she subconsciously felt that Lumikki was her fantasy sister. That was the reason why Lenka dared to lie to Lumikki. From these data, it appears that the difference in desire between Lenka and Lumikki caused the relationship between Lenka and Lumikki to change immediately. It also forms conflict of intimate relationship.

B. The Ways to Solve Social Conflict by The Characters in Salla Simukka's *As White As Snow*

In this research, reseacher revers to the theory of social conflict by George Simmel in explaining how the characters solve the social conflicts in Salla Simukka's *As White As Snow*. However, based on the analysis done by reseacher in the novel *As White As Snow*, there are only 2 ways used by the characters to solve the social conflict; the win of one party over another and reconciliation.

1. Victory

Victory is the simplest and most radical way of getting from a peace fight. Conflict resolution with a victory is also that conflict resolution is a means or barrier to defusing existing conflicts. The parties may conflict again. Simmel asserts that conflict cannot be separated from each individual even though the conflict is agreed upon with the resolution of the conflict.

Furthermore, sometimes victory is brought about not only exclusively by the superiority of one of the parties but, at least in part, by the resignation of the other. In personal conflicts, it can therefore be observed sometimes that the yielding of a party before the other has conclusively made the more powerful one feels its case as a sort of offense: it is as if it were the weaker of the two and the other had for some reason yielded without having had to.

In Salla Simukka's novel *As White As Snow*, the conflict settled by is seen in the conflict between Adam Havel and Lumikki. Lumikki, who vehemently rejected the White Family rules, including confessing sins to family members, caused the confrontation that arose. However, as the head of the family, Adam firmly told Lumikki to follow the rules he had made. Moreover, Adam gave Lumikki a choice in dealing with this problem, namely between confessing her sin at that time or being in the cell of the sinner to dwell on her sins. In the following data, this can be shown.

*"Everyone must confess their sins," Adam said softly, staring at Lumikki.
 "I don't feel I have sinned," replied Lumikki.
 "Everyone sinned. Every day." The tenderness in Adam's voice was gone.
 "If that's the case, then that's my privacy. I don't want to tell it to other people. "
 Adam turned to her, then looked back at Lumikki and translated. "There are no personal matters here. We share everything. "
 "Thanks for dinner, but now I have to go." She said while trying to go.
 "If you don't want to confess here, you must do it in the sinner's cell," he said calmly.
 "Where?" asked Lumikki.
 "The sinner's cell is a place for people who need time to reflect on their sins," Adam said.
 Lumikki didn't like his soft tone. She pulled away and got up quickly, but the other hands held her firmly. (p. 167)*

This data explained that Lumikki refused Adam's order surrounding the confession of sins she had to render in front of members of the White Family. Nevertheless, if she was in the circle of the White Family, Adam gave Lumikki a choice. She had to obey the laws, including confessing sins together, so if she still insisted she did not want to do so, Lumikki had to sit in the cell of a sinner to ponder her sins until he was able to confess them. It seems from these data that Adam has settled on this matter and can not be opposed; Lumikki can choose only. It shows that the way to solve the conflict is through the victory of one party, and it is on Adam.

Victory is also seen in the conflict between Jiří and Vera Sováková. Jiří, who wanted to clarify the involvement of Vera Sováková in the mass suicide at the house of the White Family, triggered the confrontation that happened. However, faced with this topic, Vera Sováková always tried to distract Jiří when he started to push her. In the following data, this can be shown.

There is no evidence to indicate Vera Sováková's role in this incident. When Jiří tries to ask her, Vera only points out the long line of applicants who want to become reporters at Super8. Jiří told Lumikki that he would soon invite Vera Sováková to choose among the applicants as his replacement. But now, because he had someone to take care of. He needed money for that. (Salla, 2015: 250)

The data explains that Vera Sováková was always urged by Jiří to inquire if Vera had a part in the White Family's sectarian house fire. However, Vera still has a way of diverting Jiří's insistence as Jiří urges Vera Sováková. It seems from this data that Vera Sováková has decided

to stay quiet and does not want to respond to the White Family's fire incident. Furthermore, it was Jiří, in the end, who had to give in and stop pressing Vera Sováková, because, on the other hand, he did not want to build a problem that put his Super8 job at risk. This illustrates that a one-sided victory, and it is Vera Sováková's victory, is how to settle the dispute.

2. Reconciliation

Reconciliation is an accommodative form of conflicting parties respecting each other, and getting rid of pain, resentment, fear, hate, and danger to the opposing party. Reconciliation aims to harmonize or resolve a discrepancy, rejoin, reconcile, agree, and restore fellowship and trust. This is part of the conflict resolution process to restore conditions resulting in conflict.

Reconciliation relies mostly on attempts to repair a 'cracked' relationship due to the conflict. This reconciliation can be achieved by exchanging feelings and views such that already tenuous ties can be embraced and strengthened. Reconciliation effort also needs to come from both groups, and it will reinstate the atmosphere of peace between the warring groups and shared trust.

In the novel *As White As Snow*, the conflict resolution using reconciliation appears to occur in the conflict between Lumikki and Lenka. The conflict occurred because Lumikki wanted to save Lenka from the White Family, which he thought was dangerous for Lenka

himself. At first, Lenka refused and was angry with Lumikki for saying that the White Family was very dangerous for him. However, in the end, Lumikki and Lenka realized that they could not keep their relationship broken. There are several efforts they have made to end the conflict between them. This can be seen in the following data.

Lenka saved Lumikki. No matter how much Lumikki found out about her lie, she could not deny that Lenka had saved her. Lenka already took a risk. She, consciously putting herself in danger for Lumikki's sake to help her, escape herself. She knows that Lumikki is not really her sister, and helping her can lead to natural disasters.

Lumikki hates someone who is in debt. Now, she felt that she owed her life to Lenka. (Salla, 2015: 226)

It can be explained that Lumikki and Lenka have their way of finding the ending of the conflicts between them. Lenka's effort was to save Lumikki from the anger of Adam and the other White Family members. Although Lenka was disappointed with Lumikki's attitude towards Lumikki, Lenka was unable to let it affect her to save Lumikki. Lumikki's effort, on the other hand, was to save Lenka from the mass suicide Adam had perpetrated against all members of the White Family. No matter that Lenka has damaged her trust by lying to her, Lumikki always worries about Lenka's safety in the end. When they all understood their feelings of caring for each other, which had been hampered by anger and disappointment, the conflict between Lumikki and Lenka ended. Lumikki and Lenka seem to have given in to their respective egos from these data and have decided to end the conflict between them.

3. The Disappearance of The Basic of Conflict

The disappearance of the basic of conflict is another way to resolve conflict. It happens in case the object of the conflict is suddenly eliminated so that the whole movement, so to speak, swings into the void. The main reason is that our feeling is more conservative than our mind. Emotional excitement does not come to rest by any means when our mind recognizes its occasion no longer exists.

The conflict between Vera and Lumikki used the disappearance as the basis of conflict. The conflict occurred because Vera felt Lumikki was too disruptive to her plans, so she ordered an assassin to follow Lumikki. This resulted in conflict between the two.

She spends the last days of his vacation with Jiri and Lenka. Apparently, Vera Sovakova had ordered the killer to stop his work after the mass suicide attempt was over. Lumikki was no longer a threat. She is not important. Lumikki is very grateful for that. (p.248)

After exclusive news about the White Family exploded in Prague society, Lumikki spent much time with Jiri and Lenka. Lumikki's life has become more peaceful than before when she is always the target of the pursuit of an assassin sent by Vera Sovakova. However, Vera stopped the hitman from following Lumikki after the mass suicide attempt was over. In another sense, Vera Sovakova decided not to continue her conflict with Lumikki because Lumikki was no longer a threat to her. This shows that the way to resolve the conflict is by disappearance of the basis of the conflict.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Finally, the researcher has arrived at the next chapter consisting of conclusion and suggestion. In this chapter, researcher will provide conclusions related to the analysis done in the previous chapter. Researcher will also provide suggestions related to this research for readers who will use the same theory and objects.

A. Conclusion

George Simel has four kinds of social conflicts: conflicts of antagonistic, conflicts of law, conflicts of interest, and conflicts of intimate relationship. However, only three kinds are found in Salla Simukka 's novel *As White As Snow*, including conflicts of interest, conflicts of antagonistic, and conflicts intimate relationship. First is conflict of interest which is experienced by some characters such as Lenka and Lumikki, Adam Havel and White family's members, Lumikki and Lenka, Lenka and Adam Havel, Jiri and Vera. Second is conflict of antagonistic which is experinced by the characters Vera and Lumikki, Adam against White Family, Vera against White Family. Further, the third is conflict of intimate relationship which is experienced by Lumikki and her father, Lenka and Lumikki, Lumikki and Lenka.

Meanwhile, in resolving social conflicts, George Simmel implied five ways: victory, compromise, reconciliation, the disappearance of the basic of conflict, and agreement. As George Simmel claimed in his theory, the reseacher only found

two ways of solving social conflicts by the characters, both using each group's win over another and reconciliation. In Salla Simukka's *As White As Snow*, victory is used by the characters; Adam Havel and Lumikki, Jiri and Vera to solve the conflict. Reconciliation is used by the characters Lumikki and Lenka. While the disappearance of the basic of conflict is used by Vera and Lumikki.

B. Suggestion

George Simmel's social conflict theory is suitable to be used to discuss the problem of social conflict in this novel. Not only what is in real life, but also this theory is suitable for use in discussing social conflicts in novels.

For further researchers, the Salla Simukka's *As White As Snow* can be used as a reference and additional material to understand and research literature, especially in analyzing kinds of social conflicts and how to resolve social conflicts in other literary works. So that in the future, it can review a literary work from various points of view and enrich and deepen research in the field of literature.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



Erly Lutfiana Indira Manitra Putri was born in Kediri on August 29, 1998. She graduated from MAN 3 Kediri in 2016. She started her higher education in 2016 at English Literature Departement in UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished her study in 2020. During her study at University, she become comittee on several campus events. After her thesis examination, she worked as a

Digital Marketing in a Property Company and also running some business.