

**SOCIAL CONFLICTS IN OWEN MATTHEWS' *STALIN'S CHILDREN***

**THESIS**

**DJUWITA LAILATUL HIKMAH**

**12320133**



**ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LETTERS DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY,  
MALANG  
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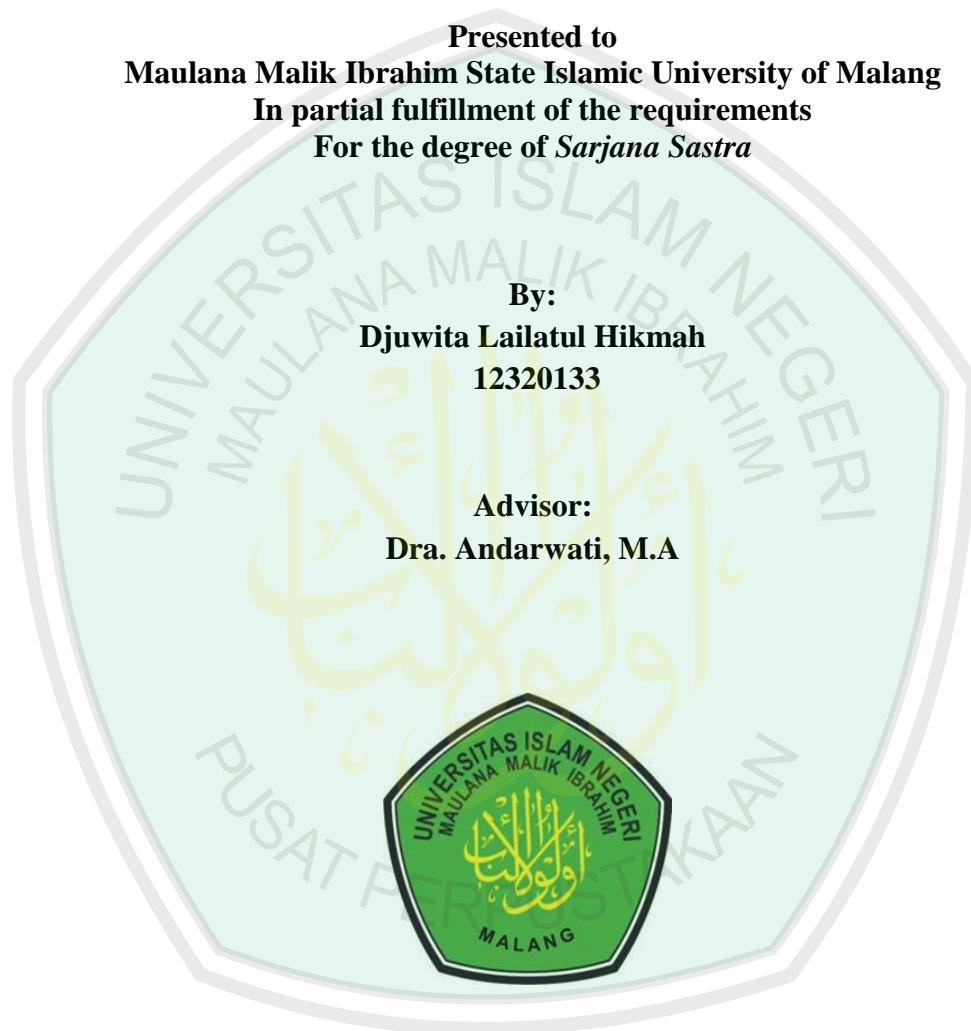
**SOCIAL CONFLICTS IN OWEN MATTHEWS' *STALIN'S CHILDREN***

**THESIS**

**Presented to  
Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang  
In partial fulfillment of the requirements  
For the degree of *Sarjana Sastra***

**By:  
Djuwita Lailatul Hikmah  
12320133**

**Advisor:  
Dra. Andarwati, M.A**



**ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY,  
MALANG  
2016**

## STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

Here with I:

Name : Djuwita Lailatul Hikmah

ID : 12320133

Faculty : Humanities

Department : English Letters and Language

Certify that the thesis written to fulfill the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S) entitled SOCIAL CONFLICTS IN OWEN MATTHEWS' *STALIN'S CHILDREN* is truly my original work. It does not incorporate any materials previously written by another person, except those indicates in quotations and bibliography. Due to the fact, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

Malang, June 20, 2016

Writer,



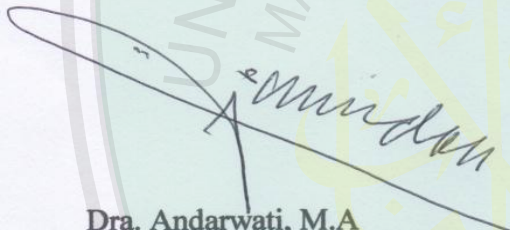
Djuwita Lailatul Hikmah

## APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Djuwita Lailatul Hikmah's thesis entitled *Social Conflicts in Owen Matthews' Stalin's Children* has been approved by the thesis advisor for further approval by the Board of Examiners.

Malang, June 20, 2016

Approved by  
Advisor,



Dra. Andarwati, M.A  
NIP 19650805 199903 2 002

Acknowledged by  
Head of English Letters and  
Language Department,



Dr. Syamsudin, M. Hum  
NIP 19691122 200604 1 001

The Dean of  
The Faculty of Humanities,



Dr. Hj. Istiadah, M.A  
NIP. 19670313 199203 2 002

## THESIS LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Djuwita Lailatul Hikmah's thesis entitled *Social Conflicts in Owen Matthews' Stalin's Children* has been approved by the Board of Examiners as the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S1)*.

### The Board of Examiners

1. Dr. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum (Main Examiner)

NIP 196810202003122001

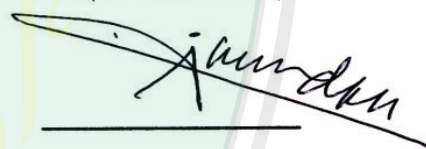
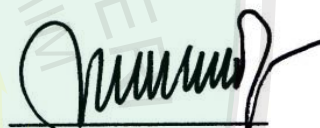
2. Dr. Mundi Rahayu, M.Hum (Chairperson)

NIP 196802262006042001

3. Dra. Andarwati, M.A (Advisor)

NIP 196508051999032002

### Signatures



Approved by  
The Dean of the Faculty of Humanities  
Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang



Dr. Hi Istiadah, M.A  
NIP. 196703131992032002



## MOTTO

*Drama lives on conflict. If you're trying to deal with social issues seriously,  
there's no way of avoiding violence, which is so present in society.*

*(Michael Haneke)*

*The most significant change in person's life is a change of attitude. Right  
attitudes produce right actions.*

*(William J. Johnson)*

## DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to:

1. My beloved parent (alm) Moh. Djuweni Yasir and Mutrofin for their love, pray, and sacrifices in taking care of me up till now.
2. My beloved brothers Moh. Kholil Fauroni, Shofwan Hadi, and Moh. Azwar Anas for always protecting me.
3. My beloved sisters Miftahul Khosyi'ah and Eny Zunaidah for always being a model to be a good daughter.
4. All of my friends who always stand by my side no matter however the condition, especially mbak Nurridha Dhestiana, Rohmatuth Thoyyibah, Ana Nurjannah, Nurunnisa'ul Jannah, and my best "mas brew" Burhanuddin Imamuna. Thank you for being the best friends for me.
5. All of my teachers and lecturers who have delivered their knowledge to me.

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I would like to express my best gratitude to Allah SWT who has given me a great knowledge to complete this thesis. Peace and salutation be upon to the Greatest Prophet, Muhammad SAW, who has been the best model for human beings all over the world. Because of that divine gift of grace from Allah, I am finally able to finish the thesis entitled *SOCIAL CONFLICTS IN OWEN MATTHEWS STALIN'S CHILDREN* as the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in English Language and Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities at Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang.

Here, the researcher would like to take this opportunity to say a deeply thanks to all people surrounds who make any valuable contributions in making this thesis:

1. I would like to thank to my supervisor, Dra. Andarwati, M.A for her guiding, supports, motivations and suggestions in doing this thesis.
2. I would like to express the deepest gratitude for my beloved mother that always supports and prays for me in no matter how hard the condition is.
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## ABSTRACT

Hikmah, Djuwita L. 2016. Social Conflicts in Owen Matthews' *Stalin's Children*. Thesis, English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang.

Supervisor: Dra. Andarwati, M.A

Key Words: Conflict, Social Conflict

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Since people live together in society, they will experience the social interaction exactly. The social interaction itself leads people in having practical action and reaction. The way in how people act and react, will be different from each other, and different from each condition. Thus, by those differences among people in society, the conflict might be happen. Conflict is such a clash of feeling, idea, or interest which happen between people or characters (in literary work). When the conflict happen in society, it is called as the social conflict. It can be happen between individual and individual, individual and group, or group and group. *Stalin's Children*, which is written by Owen Matthews is the novel that contains many social conflicts since it has the background setting during the period of World War and Cold War. Therefore, this research aims to analyze the social conflicts in the novel *Stalin's Children*.

There are two main problems discussed in this research, are: 1) what are the social conflicts told in Owen Matthews' *Stalin's Children*. 2) what are the factors causing the social conflicts told in Owen Matthews' *Stalin's Children*. In addition, the objectives of this research are: 1) to know the social conflicts told in Owen Matthews' *Stalin's Children*. 2) to know the factors causing the conflicts told in Owen Matthews' *Stalin's Children*. While for the data collection, the researcher used some steps included 1) the researcher reads the novel *Stalin's Children* by Owen Matthews to understand the story of it. 2) the researcher re-reads and marks the parts of the novel which show the conflicts and factors. In this research, the researcher used the theory of Sociological literature by Ian Watt, especially in the aspect of literary work as the reflection of society.

Finally, the finding shows that there are three categories of social conflict in this 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.

## مستخلص البحث

الحكمة، جويتنا ليلة ٢٠١٦. المشكلة الاجتماعية في قصة (Stalin's Children) المؤلف (Owen Matthews). البحث الجامعي، قسم اللغة الإنجليزية والأدب، كلية الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانق. المشرفة: الدكتورة أندرواتي الماجستير الكلمات الإشارية: المشكلة، المشكلة الاجتماعية

في حياة المجتمع، يعمل الإنسان المعاملة الاجتماعية التي تدافعه لتطبيق السلوك والإستجابة. كيف المرء يسلك ويستجيب، فيفرق بين الأحد والآخر، ويفرق بين الحال الأحد والحال الآخر. بناء على الفروق تمكن أن تقع بعض المشكلات. المشكلة هي تعارض الذوق، والرأي، أو تعارم بين الإنسان والمشايخ في الأدب. إذا وقع المشكلات في المجتمع، فتسمى بالمشكلة الاجتماعية. تقع المشكلة الاجتماعية بين المرء والمرء الآخر، أو المرء والفرقة، أو الفرقة والفرقة الأخرى. (Stalin's Children) الذي يؤلفه (Owen Matthews) هو القصة التي تتضمن من أكثر المشكلات الاجتماعية لأن لها خلفية قصة الحرب العالمية الثانية والحرب الباردة في روسيا. فلذلك يهدف هذا البحث لتحليل المشكلات الاجتماعية في قصة (Stalin's Children).

هذا البحث تبحث المشكلتان الأساسيتان، هما: (١) ما المشكلة الاجتماعية التي تبين في قصة (Stalin's Children) المؤلف (Owen Matthews)؟ (٢) ما العوامل التي تسبب المشكلات في قصة (Stalin's Children) المؤلف (Owen Matthews)؟. الأهداف من هذا البحث في لمعرفة: (١) الرتبة والنوع من المشكلات الاجتماعية في قصة (Stalin's Children) المؤلف (Owen Matthews). (٢) العوامل التي تسبب المشكلات في قصة (Stalin's Children) المؤلف (Owen Matthews). إما أسلوب جمع البيانات فتستخدم الباحثة بعض الخطوات، هي (١) تقرأ الباحثة قصة (Stalin's Children) المؤلف لفهم حبكة الرواية. (٢) تقرأ الباحثة لمرة ثانية وتعطي العلامات في الأجزاء عن القصة التي تعين المشكلات والعوامل. في هذا البحث تستخدم الباحثة النظرية الاجتماعية الأدبية من Ian Watt، خاصة في نحو الأدب كالمراة للمجتمع.

النتائج من هذا البحث تعين أن توجد ثلاث رتبات في القصة، هي:

المشكلة بين المرء والمرء الآخر، أو المرء والفرقة، أو الفرقة والفرقة الأخرى بأنواع المشكلات كالخيانة الزوجية والتوتر والفتنة والفضيحة والنزاع والاعتداء والوعيد والانحباس والإكراه والطرود والاعتقال والإلغاء. أما السبب من تلك العوامل فهي بعض المشكلات الاجتماعية كالجريمة والأسرة التشويش والحرب وانتهاك المعايير الاجتماعية والبيروقراطية.

## ABSTRAK

Hikmah, Djuwita L. 2016. Konflik Sosial dalam Novel *Stalin's Children* karya Owen Matthews. Skripsi, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing: Dra. Andarwati, M.A

Kata Kunci: Konflik, Konflik Sosial

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Dalam hidup bermasyarakat, manusia pasti melakukan interaksi sosial yang mendorong manusia untuk mempraktekkan perilaku aksi dan reaksi. Bagaimana seseorang beraksi dan bereaksi, tentu akan berbeda satu sama lain, dan tentu berbeda pula dari satu kondisi dengan kondisi lain. Berdasarkan perbedaan-perbedaan itulah beberapa konflik mungkin bisa terjadi. Konflik merupakan pertentangan perasaan, gagasan, atau ketertarikan yang terjadi di antara manusia atau tokoh-tokoh dalam karya sastra. Apabila konflik tersebut terjadi dalam masyarakat sosial, maka konflik tersebut disebut konflik sosial. Konflik sosial dapat terjadi anatara individu dengan individu, individu dengan kelompok, atau kelompok dengan kelompok. *Stalin's Children*, yang ditulis oleh Owen Matthews merupakan novel yang mengandung banyak konflik sosial karena memiliki latar belakang cerita Perang Dunia II dan Perang Dingin di Rusia. Maka dari itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis konflik-konflik sosial yang berada dalam novel *Stalin's Children*.

Dua permasalahan pokok yang dibahas dalam penelitian ini adalah: 1) konflik sosial apa saja yang dijelaskan dalam novel *Stalin's Children* karya Owen Matthews. 2) faktor apa saja yang menyebabkan konflik dalam novel *Stalin's Children* karya Owen Matthews'. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui: 1) kategori dan bentuk konflik sosial dalam novel *Stalin's Children* karya Owen Matthews. 2) factor-faktor penyebab konflik dalam novel *Stalin's Children* karya Owen Matthews. Sedangkan teknik pengumpulan datanya, peneliti menggunakan beberapa langkah yaitu 1) peneliti membaca novel *Stalin's Children* oleh Owen Matthews untuk memahami jalan cerita. 2) peneliti membaca ulang dan memberi tanda pada bagian-bagian dalam novel yang menunjukkan konflik dan faktor. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan teori sosiologi sastra dari Ian Watt, terutama pada aspek karya sastra sebagai cerminan masyarakat.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada tiga macam kategori konflik sosial dalam novel yaitu: konflik antara individu dengan individu, individu dengan kelompok, dan kelompok dengan kelompok dengan bentuk-bentuk konflik seperti Perselingkuhan, Ketegangan, Fitnah, Skandal, Perselisihan/pertengkaran, Penyerangan, Ancaman, Penjebakan, Pemaksaan, Pengusiran, Penangkapan, dan Pembatalan Pernikahan. Sedangkan penyebab dari konflik-konflik tersebut adalah beberapa permasalahan sosial seperti Kejahatan, Disorganisasi Keluarga, Peperangan, Pelanggaran Norma-norma Masyarakat, dan Birokrasi.



## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter explains about the background of the study, research problems, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and the definition of key terms.

#### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Literature is a language art created from the human expression to deliver the beauty toward its devotee or the reader (Kurniawan, 2012). That is why a literary work can be enjoyable when it is beautiful and valuable. The beauty itself can be seen from the drawing life pictured in the story or from the beautiful diction chosen by the writer (Kurniawan, 2012). While the value, is when the literary work deliver the valuable message to be learn. The main factor in the drawing world as created in the literary work is the creator of the literary work itself (Kurniawan, 2012). When the author creates a literary work, he/she will refer to the condition of the social life he/she lived in. it means that, the way an author lives will influence the way he/she will write create the literary work. Marx as already explains it:

Human must live before being able to think. How and what they are thinking about have a close relationship with how they are living. It is because what human express and the way they are expressing is based on the way in which they are living (Faruk, 2005).

A novel as one of literary works has much been used by the authors to show the picture of the certain real society in the real life. Sometimes, novel is not

only reflects the reality, but also consists of the valid history (Faruk, 2005), and in the world of literary work, fiction which is telling, showing, or taking the real history as the elements building that literary work (fiction) is called historical fiction (Nurgiantoro, 2012)

*Stalin's Children*, the novel chosen by the researcher is very interesting since it has many reasons to be a masterpiece. First, it has a deep plot of the story and is written by the one who experienced the story himself. Second, It shows the portrait of an evolving country seen from the eyes of captivating family. Third, It has the background setting in the period of World War II especially in Russia, that we know it is an important history should be known. Forth, It was shortlisted for year's guardian first book award and Orwell prize for political writing, and also listed among the book of the year by the Sunday times, Sunday telegraph, and the spectator. Last, Stalin's Children has been translated into 27 languages, and the French edition was shortlisted for the Prix Medicis Etranger in 2009, and Prix des Lectrices d'Elle in 2010. It is a historical fiction, some other readers told that it is the history itself. The novel is originally published on 2008 by Bloomsbury Publishing Plc Publishers in Great Britain.

Stalin's Children is written by Owen Matthews, the author and Journalist who was born in London and spent his part of his childhood in United States. He studied modern history at Oxford University before being a journalist in several medias. He firstly begin the career as a journalist in Bosnia. In 1995 he accepted the job in *Moscow times* where after that he found his grandfather's file. In 1997, he became a correspondent in *Moscow Newsweeks* magazine. There, he covered

the second Chenchu war and was the first journalist to witness the start of U.S bombing in Panshir Valley in Afghanistan.

Furthermore, what makes *Stalin's Children* cannot be doubted as an interesting literary work is the achievements gotten by Owen Matthews as a journalist of some media who experienced as the first journalist to witness the U.S bombing in the Panshir Valley in Afghanistan and covered the invasion of Iraq in 2003.

The novel itself tells about Owen Matthews as the third generation of love, war, and survival. It is a memoir of three generations of family. Started from his grandfather from his mother who executed during the period of Joseph Stalin's purges. The next, the story of his parent as the second generation who have to live in six year separation and to be in contact through the letters they sent. Furthermore, Owen Matthews by discovering those evidence of his parent and grandparent's past comes to his own complicated attachment in Russia. For some reasons, the plot of the story in this novel showed many conflicts because it shows the portrait of an evolving country seen from the eyes of captivating family, which have the background setting in the period of the World War II especially in Russia. Therefore, this research aims to investigate the social conflict in Owen Matthews' *Stalin's Children* by using Sociological Literature Approach.

Talking about Sociological Literature, this term consists of two words: Sociology and literature. Sociology is a science tells about human life in society including social fact, social definition, and social behavior showing the social interaction in human society (Kurniawan, 2012). Hence, literature is a

representation of human mind as the social creature, which is drawing and exploring the social and cultural system of society presented through the written language (Kurniawan, 2012). Therefore, Sociology and Literature can be bended in one discipline science because they have the same object of analysis: Human in Society (Damono in Wiyatmi, 2008).

In spite of the fact that, whether sociology or literature have the same object of analysis, sociological literature as a theory use literature as the main object of analysis (Kurniawan, 2012). Here, the literary work as a product of literature is analyzed using sociology to explore the parts in the literary work related with the phenomena in human life in society. That is why literary work oftentimes can be used as an instrument to read the issues and characteristics of certain period (Soemardjo, 1979). Thus, by using literary work we can find the relation and the process between human in society in a certain period.

The relation and the process between human in society itself will utter the problem or the conflict inevitably. Conflict is a common phenomenon happen in the society. There are two categories of conflict: internal and external. Internal conflict is a conflict which occurs from the one own self. While the external conflict is the conflict happen between someone and others (another one or social organization). Jones in Nurgiantoro (2012:124) explained that this external conflict is also divided into two parts: physical conflict and social conflict. However, this research only focus on the social conflict. It is a conflict caused by the relation and having contact between human in society (Nurgiantoro, 2012:124).

In the world of literary work, especially novel, a conflict is an essential part in developing the plot. It is the tool used by the author to lead the reader in understanding the point of the story. The way in how the author showed the conflict in the plot, will contribute toward the conspicuousness of the story (Nurgiantoro, 2012). This is the proof that the conflict showed in the literary work is the important part to be discussed and cannot be neglected. In addition, the discussion about social conflict is important because as people live in society, it is the realization which cannot be left. It is a normal and natural phenomenon which is important for making a change in society. Moreover, by knowing the social conflict we can learn how to take a decision.

The study about social conflict have much been conducted by some researchers. The first 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 second study, which discussed about social conflict, is Hani Kurniasih (2015). The study entitled “Social Conflict of Village Community in the Novel *Kelir Slindet* by Kedung Dharma Romansha (Study of Socio Literature)”. In her study, she discussed about the social conflicts, which cover forms the conflict in the village community and the affecting factors.

The third study is Emy Ipritania (2015) with the study entitled “Social Conflict in the Novel *Cintrong Paju-Pat* by Suparto Brata (Study of Socio Literature)”. The researcher tried to identify the existence of social conflicts, the

factors causing the conflicts, and how the characters' behaviors in facing the conflicts.

From those previous studies above, there is a similarity between this research and those researches that we are using sociological literature approach. However, the researcher has not found any other researchers who discussed about Owen Matthews' *Stalin's Children* especially in the aspect of social conflict. It is the evidence that this research is important to be conducted.

## 1.2 Research Problems

This research is expected to answer at least two main problems in Owen Matthews' *Stalin's Children*. Those are:

1. What are the social conflicts told in Owen Matthews' *Stalin's Children*?
2. What are the factors causing the social conflicts told in Owen Matthews' *Stalin's Children*?

## 1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this research are to know the three aspects:

1. To know the social conflicts told in Owen Matthews' *Stalin's Children*.
2. To know the factors causing the conflicts told in Owen Matthews' *Stalin's Children*



#### **1.4 Scope and Limitation**

This research focuses on analyzing social conflicts and the factors, which showed in the novel *Stalin's Children*. All data are seen only from the perspective of sociological literary text.

#### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

The findings of this research are expected to give the benefit toward the academic world whether theoretically or practically. Theoretically, the findings are expected to give the contribution toward the development of sociological literature and its usage in analyzing literary work especially, in analyzing the social conflict in the novel. While practically, the findings are expected to contribute whether English or Indonesian literature in analyzing the novel *Stalin's Children*. The last, the findings also are expected to give the benefit toward people in understanding the social conflicts happen in the novel *Stalin's Children*.

#### **1.6 Research Methodology**

This part will be the explanation of the research design, data sources, data collection, and the data analysis.

##### **1.6.1 Research Design**

This study is a literary criticism to find out social conflicts in the novel *Stalin's Children*. Therefore, the researcher will use Sociological Literature by Ian Watt in terms of literature as the reflection of society. While to describe the Social

conflicts in the novel *Stalin's Children*, the researcher will refer to the theory of Social conflict.

#### **1.6.2 Data Source**

The data of this research is electronic edition of the novel *Stalin's Children* by Owen Matthews, which is published in 2011 by Bloomsbury Publishing Plc. It consists of 161 pages and 14 chapters.

#### **1.6.3 Data Collection**

The data in this research will be in the terms of words, sentences, paragraphs, or phrases in the novel or other sources related with the social conflict. In collecting the data, the researcher uses some steps. First, the researcher reads the novel *Stalin's Children* by Owen Matthews to understand the story of it. Then, the researcher re-reads and marks the parts of the novel which show the conflicts and factors.

#### **1.6.4 Data Analysis**

After collecting and studying the data, the researcher will identify and analyze all the data in the novel. After that, the researcher will classify the data based on the social conflicts and the factors. The whole classification of the data will be explained in sociological meaning since this research is sociological literary criticism from the perspective of literary text. Finally, the whole analysis will create the conclusion, which covers all aspects discussed in this research.

## 1.7 Definition of Key Terms

To decrease some misunderstanding, this part will be the explanation of some difficult terms in this research.

Conflict : A clash of idea or interest among the characters in literary work.

Social Conflict : Conflicts caused by the relation and having contact among people in society.

Children : Human being between the stages of birth and puberty.

Pesona no grata : Personally unacceptable or unwelcome

KGB : Komitet Gosudarstvennoi Bezopanosti of the Soviet Union (a state security committee)

NKVD : Narodnyi Kommissariat Vnutrennikh Del (People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs) the Soviet police and secret police from 1934 to 1943: the police from 1943 to 1946

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter will be the explanation of some theories related to this research. This part covers the discussion about Sociological Literature, Social Conflict and Factor of Social Conflict, and Previous Study.

#### **2.1 Sociological Literature**

Nowadays, sociological literature has much been paid attention to help people in understanding human life (Saraswati, 2003:). It is because literature as a miniature of human life drawing many reflections of events and phenomena happen in the real society. Sociology as terminology firstly stated by Auguste Comte in 1839 is known as the study about general society (Santosa, WH & Wahyuningtyas, S: 2011). In addition, literature, which serves the story of life lean to use human, and society as the object of the story. Therefore, sociology and literature can be blended as one discipline of science because both of them have the same object of the study that is human (Endraswara, 2011). The same with Endraswara, Damono stated that sociology can be blended with literature because they have the same object of analysis: Human in society.

Since human in society becomes the main object of the analysis, the discussion of sociological literature toward literary work will not explore or explain except everything related with the social aspects of the literary work. Soemarjo (1979) in Santosa and Wahyuningtyas (2011) stated that the study will

be about how the relation among people in society and how that relation can be created. Thus, some figures of sociological literature such as Wellek & Warren and Ian Watt classified the problem discussed in sociological literature as below:

First, Wellek & Warren classified sociological literature into three: 1) Sociological author, which discussed the social aspects of the author as the creator of literary work. 2) Sociological literary work, which discussed about the aspects inside the literary work itself. 3) Sociological reader, which discussed about the reader and the influence of the literary work toward the readers (Santosa & Wahyuningtyas, 2011).

Second, Ian Watt (1964) classified sociological literature as 1) Social context of the author which discussed the author's position in society including author's job, author's professionalism and what kind of reader that purposed by the author. 2) Literature as the reflection of society, which discussed about how the reflection of the society pictured by the author in the literary work represents the reality in certain period. 3) The social function of literature, which discussed about the social values that is contributing the literary values in literary work and how those values contribute the social changes in society (Kurniawan, 2012).

From those figures' classification on sociological literature, we can take the conclusion that the concept of sociological literature will discuss about three main aspects: the author, the literary work, and the reader. However, in this research, the researcher is not going to analyze all those three aspects but literary work itself. Sociological literature which focus only on the analysis of literary

work is called as objective-sociological literature paradigm which tells about sociological analysis of the literary work that related with social life and society (Kurniawan, 2012).

Objective-Sociological Literature in the application toward literary work analysis, will firstly analyze the main structures of literary work including plot, characterizations, and settings. Then, by connecting those structures the real social structures of society can be understood (Kurniawan, 2012).

Kurniawan (2012) in his book *Teori, Metode, dan Aplikasi Sosiologi Sastra* explained that, objective-sociological literature once again always discuss the literary work referred to its relation with society's life as the main focus of reference in its analysis. Therefore, the investigation research belongs to three aspects: 1) social structure of literary work, 2) social society as referred, and 3) social relation between literary work and social fact.

Social structure of literary work discussed about everything from the intrinsic element of literary work such as characters, settings, and plot. The characters as the subject of the story, live in society that we can analyze socially how their relations in the social condition in the story (novel). After that, the analysis continues into the setting of the phenomena happen in the story so that we can know the representation of social fact formed by the author in that story.

After analyzing the intrinsic elements and finding the social condition or phenomena in the literary work, the researcher is able to the big theme it is the social condition referred by the author. The big theme can be one of three aspects:



social fact, social definition, or social behavior. With the result that the researcher has to serve the background knowledge of the theme analyzed. For instance, when the researcher analyzed social conflict as the social society referred by the literary work, the researcher ought to serve everything related with the explanation and information of social conflict.

As the result, after understanding and applying those two aspects above, the researcher is going to realize or connecting both of those aspects with the real condition of society. In this part, whether there is a relation or not between the social condition (phenomena) in the novel with the social fact in the real society will be known.

## **2.2 Social Conflict**

Being the social creature, human go through a period of life in society among them. The society which consists of many human being with many social organization, offer so many interactions among them. The interaction can be between an individual person, person and group, or group and group. Through their interactions, the people will find the differences among them. The differences among people in society includes religion, economy, social class status, and other. As stated by Shah (2013) that “conflicts also ensue as a result of the difference between the rate of change in the moral norms of a society and men’s desire, hopes, dissatisfactions and demands”. Based on these differences, the conflict might be raised.

As the creature live in society, somebody must have the social interaction with the people. Social interaction, according to Ervin Goffman as the founder of the study of social relation, is the process by which we act and react to those around us". In addition, Soekanto (1982) explained that social interaction is a kind of dynamic relation in the social environment in which between an individual, a group, or between both of them are related to each other. Thus, social interaction can be meant as dynamic relation in society where between an individual, group, or both of them are related to each other by giving action or reaction to whoever around them.

There is a relation between the one causing the conflict and the one as the victim of conflict. Nurgiyantoro (2012) explained that the one causing the conflict is called as antagonist. Whether it is directly or indirectly, the antagonist must be the opposite of protagonist in terms of physical or internal. Therefore, when there is a conflict between two people or groups for instance, the one must be the protagonist, while another one must be the antagonist.

The conflict itself in the literary work is divided into two categories: internal conflict and external conflict. Internal conflict is a conflict which comes from or happen in character him/herself. While the external conflict happen between individual person and others (other person, group, or nature). The external conflict includes physical and social conflict. It called physical conflict when it deals with physical contact for example when the one experienced as a victim of the phenomenon of the flood (Nurgiantoro, 2012).

While Social conflict in society is the realization which cannot be left out from human life. When there is a problem among people in society, it can be called as social conflict (Kurniasih, 2015). It is a part of the external conflict because it caused by the relation and having contact among people in society (Nurgiantoro, 2012). In addition, Surbakti (1992) explained that when the people have the different self-interest themselves it called as social conflict. Thus, social conflict is problems in society caused by the different self-interest or importance in the relation among them which cannot be left from human life.

In addition, as cited from Kurniasih (2015) Robert C. North via David L. Sills in Faisal and Condro (2007) stated that the social conflict happen between individual versus individual, Individual and Group or Organization, or Organization (group) and Organization (group).

Social conflict told in the literary work certainly has the tied relationship with author's ideology in seeing the problem in society and facing the conflict in his/her social life environment (Kurniasih, 2015). As the result, social conflict showed in the novel will not far enough from the conflict around the author's life or author's knowledge.

### **2.3 Causes of Social Conflict**

Talking about the conflict, it cannot be separated from the factors that cause the conflict. According to Kurniasih (2015), there are many factors could be the cause of conflict for instance, the low quality of human being, the differences among people in society includes race, religion, social class, and others, and human's feeling in the middle of society.

The same thing has been explained wider by Soekanto (1982) that social conflict could be raised by the social problems which is divided into nine major problems, are:

### 1. Proverty

According to Soekanto Proverty is the condition in which somebody lives in the lower standard of group and unable to make use whether mental or physical energy in that group. In addition, Gordon (2005) explained that Proverty is "a condition characterized by severe deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information. It depends not only on income but also on access to services". Thus, Proverty can meant as the condition in which people live in the low standard of life, and characterized by a hard deprivation of human needs.

### 2. Crime

Sociologically, a certain social behavior will produce another certain social behavior. This analysis of sociology, has brought us into the conclusion that the "crime" as one of the social behaviors produced by or had a close relation with the social organization in which the crime occurs. Moreover, the variation of social organization in certain region, influenced the variation of crime there. In addition, after analyzing the relation between the variation of crime and the variation of social organization, the next step must be done is analyzing the factors make people doing the crime. While in overcoming with the crime we can do the rehabilitation toward the criminals.

### 3. Family Disorganization

According to Marshall (1998), family can be defined as “an intimate domestic group made up of people related to one another by bonds of blood, sexual mating, or legal ties”. It is resemble as stated by Fields and Casper (2001) in Nam (2004) as two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption, AND living in the same residence. Family is the most important part in social institution because it is the smallest social organization in society. Therefore, there will be no society if there is not family (Anastasiu, 2013).

As a part of social organization of society in which, some people live together in one environment, the conflict might be happen is a normal phenomenon. Malek (2013) explained that “family conflict is any conflicts occur within family (between husband and wife, parent and children, between siblings, or some extended family such as grandparent and others)”. It is because even though they are family, each member has their own ideas, minds, interests or other factors could raise the conflicts.

Family disorganization however is a family cleavage as the result of the member's failure in doing the obligation based on the social roles. The forms of family disorganization are:

- a. Uncompleted family caused by the relationship outside the marriage.
- b. Family disorganization caused by the divorce, table discord, bed discord and others.
- c. Miscommunication among the members of family.

d. Family crisis, caused by the head of family unconsciously leaves the family.

e. Family crisis caused by the internal factors, the psychological imbalance of one of family members.

#### 4. Young Generation Problem in Modern Society

At least there are two characteristics of young generation problem in modern society. First, the desire to fight that is caused by the fear of the destruction of society by slang behavior such as radicalism, delinquency and others. while the second is apathetic attitude along with disappointment toward society.

#### 5. War

The war is the most difficult problem for people. It is a conflict in which in the social institution commonly ended by the accommodations. This problem needs the international cooperation since it deals with several societies all at once. It can be caused by many factors which has the impact on several aspects of society.

#### 6. The Violation toward Norms of Society

##### a. Prostitution

Prostitution is a job by having a sex with the people freely to get the money. The prostitution can be restrained by knowing the symptoms and doing the building of love.

#### b. Children Delinquency

Children Delinquency is well-known in Indonesia when it deals with the problem “cross boy” and “cross girl”. Cross boy and cross girl is terms to describe the organization of children who have delinquency. This delinquency related with their infractions in the society.

#### c. Alcoholism

The problem of alcoholism is not in the aspect of license or prohibition of using alcohol. Yet, in the aspect of when, how, and by who the alcohol is used. However, the most important is restraining the drunks and controlling the attitude if the drunk has been appeared.

#### d. Homosexuality

Homosexuality is the preference of sex orientation toward other people from the sex. It is role in society, therefore we need a certain explanation to know the factors of homosexuality.

#### 7. The Problem of Demography

In the process of building, a country needs the inhabitants as the subject and the object of the building itself. Therefore, the country must guarantee the prosperity of its inhabitants. Anyhow, the prosperity itself is often disturbed by the changes of demography.

#### 8. Environmental Problem

There are several kinds of environmental in this life, are:

- a. Physical Environment, everything death around human.



b. Biological Environment, consists of every organism live around the people.

c. Social Environment, consist of individuals or group around the people in society.

#### 9. Bureaucracy

The word bureaucracy refers to the hierarchy organization functions as the coordinator of people working in administrative job to achieve a certain purpose.

### 2.4 Previous Studies

The study about social conflict have much been conducted by some researchers. The first 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)”. In her research, she discussed about the existence of social conflicts, the factors caused the conflicts, and how does it is solved. The finding of this research shows that there are social conflicts on the characters of the novel *Sirah* by A.Y Suharyono. The social conflict which shown in this novel formed in persevere, dispute and catching. While the factors caused the social conflicts are broken promises, money politics, destitution, wrong perception, catching, insult, impatient, worry, and betrayal. To solve those conflicts, some ways are taken such as refusing the money politics, fulfilling the promises made, and following the suggestion.

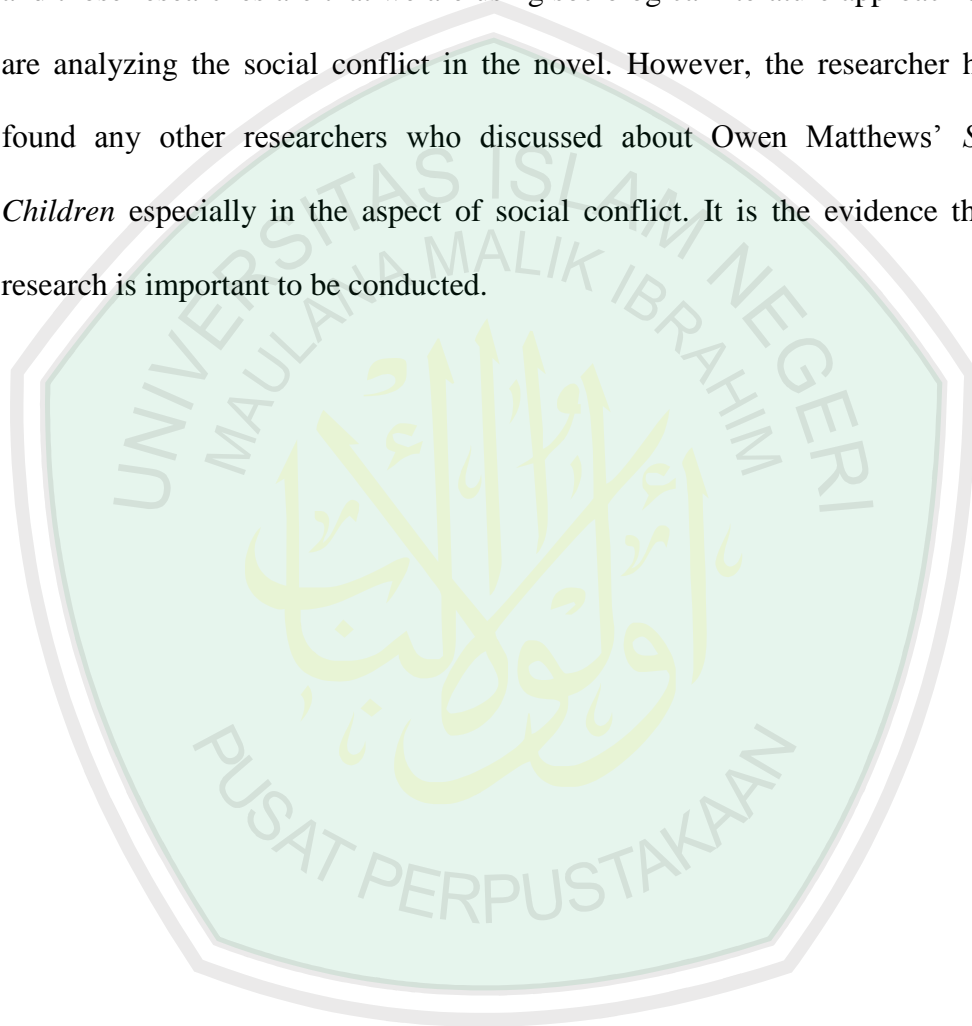
The second study, which discussed about social conflict, is Hani Kurniasih (2015). The study entitled “Social Conflict of Village Community in the Novel *Kelir Slindet* by Kedung Dharma Romansha (Study of Socio Literature)”. In her

study, she discussed about the social conflicts, which cover forms of conflict in the village community and the affecting factors. In this research, Hani Kurniasih found that there are two shapes of social conflicts in the novel. First, the villager social conflicts in the novel. Second, the villager social conflict in general, including social class conflict, social status, individual conflict, the conflict between individual person, the conflict between groups, and the conflict between generations. While the factors found are 1) economic factor, 2) cultural factor, 3) social factor, and 4) the factor of human low quality.

The third study is Emy Ipritania (2015) with the study entitled “Social Conflict in the Novel *Cintrong Paju-Pat* by Suparto Brata (Study of Socio Literature)”. The researcher tried to identify the existence of social conflicts, the factors caused the conflicts, and how the characters’ behaviors in facing the conflicts. The finding of this research are: (1) forms of social conflict including: (a) disputation, (b) forcefulness, (c) amoral, (d) degradation, (e) internal conflict, (f) mind conflict, (g) social status differences, (h) arrogance, (i) gender differences, (j) sacrifices, (k) distrustfulness, (l) slander, (m) oppression, (n) jealousy; (2) factors of social conflict including: (a) opinion differences, (b) incompatibility, (c) desire forcefulness, (d) internal conflict, (e) bad prejudice, (f) satire, (g) social class differences, (h) jealousy, (i) heart breaking, (j) revenge, (k) slander, (l) disappointment; (3) character’s behavior in facing the conflict: (a) gave away, (b) stand on the own point, (c) brave to fight, (d) forcing, (e) distrustful, (f) opposing, (g) being a mediator, (h) respecting, (i) treasuring, (j)

angry, (k) arbitrary, (l) refusing, (m) answering back, (n) shocked, (o) solving the problem, and (p) humiliating.

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



## **CHAPTER III**

### **DISCUSSION**

The discussion about social conflict becomes important since we can learn many things by knowing the social conflict. The social conflicts in the novel Stalin's Children are analyzed into two aspects: 1) the forms of social conflicts, and 2) the factors causing the conflicts among the characters. Therefore, in this chapter, the explanation will be about the discussion of the forms of social conflicts and the factors causing the social conflicts in the novel Stalin's Children. It has been informed before in the limitation of the research, that the conflict will be discussed in this research is only social conflict. Therefore, another conflict except social conflict will be eliminated.

Since people live in social interaction in the middle of society, they will meet several kinds of people or group which is bringing the people into several kinds of conflicts. This also what happen in the novel Stalin's Children. There are some social conflicts which indicate conflict based on the social interaction where classified into three categories: individual versus individual, individual versus group, and group versus group.

#### **3.1 Conflict between Individuals**

. All conflicts are coming from the interaction, however, in this part will be served only the conflict between individual and individual. While the other conflicts such as conflict between individual and group or conflict between group and group will be explained in the next sub chapter.

Some characters found in the novel *Stalin's Children* by Owen Matthews who experienced the conflict between individuals are: Bibikov and Fedayev, Lyudmila and the teacher, Lenina and Martha, Boris Bibikov and Martha, Matthews and Lilian, Mervyn and Nina, Alexei and Mervyn. The forms of individual conflicts are various. Those are:

### 3.1.1 Dishonesty

Dishonesty is the form of social conflict experienced by Martha and Boris Bibikov. The form dishonesty is viewed in the following text:

Bibikov would disappear for days at the factory; Lenina hardly ever saw him. An official car would arrive early in the morning to pick him up, and he would come back home very late, after Lenina had gone to bed. But he still made time at weekends to take German lessons from a beautiful and aristocratic young teacher. Because Martha suspected her husband was having an affair with this teacher, Bibikov would take Lenina with him to the lessons, walking hand in hand past the 'Gigant' technical university. On the way he would buy Lenina sweets. Bibikov would greet the teacher by kissing her hand – an unforgivably bourgeois gesture if performed in public. Then he would give Lenina a book to read and retire into the teacher's room, closing the door behind him (Matthews, 2011: 18).

From the paragraph above, we can see the conflict that Martha was suspicious toward Boris Bibikov since Bibikov's behavior toward the Germany teacher was too excessive. Another conflict deals with Bibikov's dishonesty also shown in the text below.

Bibikov even began to relax enough to philander – or at least, to philander more openly. Lenina remembers Martha screaming at him in the kitchen, berating him about his various mistresses (Matthews, 2011: 28).

From the text above, we can see that Boris Bibikov has the different desirability from Martha. Boris wants to be happy by doing dishonesty, while Martha as a wife feels that what Boris has done is a kind of betrayal.

### 3.1.2 Suspense

Suspense is the form of social conflict experienced by Lenina and Martha in the novel *Stalin's Children*. The suspense happen between Lenina and Martha as stated in the text below.

'I'm a money box,' Lyudmila told her sister as she pushed up another stone. There was uproar when their mother returned. Lyudmila was rushed to hospital to have the stones extracted by a stern nurse with long forceps apparently kept for the purpose. Lenina was given a hard smacking for her negligence, and wept because she could not go to her father for comfort (Matthews, 2011: 37).

From the text above the suspense happen between Lenina and Martha because Lenina was careless until she did not know when Lyudmila tried to put the seen into her nose and cannot be taken out. As the result of her carelessness, Lenina got a slap from her mother, Martha. Here, Martha asked Lenina to take care of Mila when Martha was working in the hospital. However, Lenina did not do the command which is making the conflict happen.

### 3.1.3 Dispute

The dispute comes from Mervyn's family which is experienced by Mervyn's father, William Matthews and Mervyn's mother, Lilian. It is not a new case in Mervyn's family that his parent experienced the dispute. It is a common

phenomenon happen in the middle of his family. The dispute as explained in the text below:

He spent much of his childhood with his mother Lillian and his crippled grandmother. The family's life was punctuated by screaming rows between his parents, which either ended in one of his father's regular walk-outs, or by his mother taking little Mervyn and running away to stay with her mother (Matthews, 2011: 70).

Lilian is the woman with a high bad temper, as explained in the text, "Mervyn's mother was an emotional woman, prone to hysterics" (Mathhews, 2011: 70). While William is the man who have a bad job environment. He (William) like to buy alcohols using his salary. As stated in the paragraph "William Matthews seems to have been a man of no ambition at all. His major interest in life was drinking his wages away at the Working Men's Club with his old comrades from the trenches" (Matthews, 2011: 69).

Although Lilian has a bad temper and easily hysteric, she is a mother who loves her son badly. Unfortunately, it is different actual with Mervyn. Instead of loving his mother like what her mother did, Mervyn tried to stay far away from Lilian. We can know this conflict from the text: "Her son was the focus of her hopes, and she lived entirely for him – and Mervyn was to devote much energy to getting as far away from his mother's intense, controlling love as possible" (Matthews, 2011: 70).

From the citation above, we can see the conflict between Mervyn and his mother, where they have the different desirability. The mother wants to live near the son, while the son feels that the love given by her mother is delimited him.



### 3.1.4 Slander

Slander is a kind of conflicts happen in Owen Matthews Stalin's Children. This conflict experienced by the characters Fedayev and Bibikov. The form of slander is proven in this dialogue:

'Question to Fedayev,' reads the stark text of the transcript of his first 'confrontation' with a fellow 'conspirator', the former head of the Kharkov Regional Committee. 'Tell us what you know about Bibikov.'

'Fedayev's reply: "...In the course of two conversations with Bibikov I confirmed that he was ready to take part in the organization of Trotskyite work. In our last conversation we agreed to set up a Trotskyite group at the KhTZ..."

'Question to Bibikov: "Do you confirm the suspect Fedayev's statement?"

'Bibikov's reply: "No. That is a lie. We never had such a conversation.'

'This statement has been read to us and is accurate. (Signed) Fedayev. The accused Bibikov refused to sign' (Matthews, 2011: 30-31).

The dialogue above is the dialogue among Bibikov, Fedayev, and the conspirator while Bibikov was arrested and accused as the enemy of country by joining the organization of Trotskyite. There is a conflict in which between Fedayev and Bibikov have the different statement. Bibikov felt that Fedayev has told something wrong or something a lie.

### 3.1.5 Scandal

Scandal is the dishonor act which is becoming the conflict in the novel Stalin Children. The scandal here happen between Mervyn and Nina as proven in the text below:

He undressed quickly, shivering, and got into bed. There was a soft knock on the door. Thinking it was Vadim, Mervyn got up and opened it. It was Nina. She pushed him inside the room, frisky. He bundled her back out (Matthews, 2011: 85).

From the text above we can know that Nina tried to seduce Mervyn and bring him into the scandal of violation which is proven with the next text:

A rape scandal was the last thing Mervyn needed; he pictured Nina's plump embrace turning into a wrestling hold, and help waiting just outside the door as she screamed for rescue. He climbed into his frigid bed alone (Matthews, 2011: 85).

#### 3.1.6 Forcefulness

"Mervyn, confounding Alexei's theories of class warfare, refused. He couldn't betray his country, he said" (Matthews, 2011: 90).

The text above is the part of the novel *Stalin's Children* by Owen Matthews which shows the conflict between Alexei (KGB member) and Mervyn. Here, Mervyn is asked to be a part of KGB and work for KGB. Mervyn exactly rejected it because it is a kind of betrayal toward his country, Wales. However, Alexei could not receive it and he was angry at that time, as stated in the next text:

The lunch ended with accusations and petulance. For the first time since Mervyn had known him, Alexei's icy charm cracked and he harangued Mervyn for being spoiled, hypocritical, and ungrateful. Mervyn sat embarrassed and silent (Matthews, 2011: 90).

### 3.2 Conflicts between An Individual and Group

In the novel *Stalin's Children* by Owen Matthews, there are some conflicts between individual versus group. Some characters who experience the conflicts are: Lyudmila, Lenina, Sasha, Mervyn, , and Owen. The forms of conflicts are:

#### 3.2.1 Dispute

Dispute is the form of social conflict which also happen in the novel *Stalin's Children* especially among the family members. In this case dispute

experienced by some characters. The first dispute experienced by Martha, Lenina, and Sasha. Here, Martha was questioning why her daughter, Lenina got married with the disable one, Sasha. Martha tried to make Sasha and Lenina divorce. As stated in this citation below:

But at night she would sit in the kitchen and mutter evilly at her daughter. Martha would ask Lenina sarcastically why she had married 'a cripple instead of a general' and try to persuade Sasha and Lenina to leave each other (Matthews, 2011: 61).

However, Lenina did not agree with her mother, Martha, to leave Sasha because she loves Sasha. Instead of understanding what her daughter had already decided, Martha seduce Sasha to leave Lenina until they mixed up with a great dispute, as stated in the text below.

She flirted openly with Sasha, provoking furious fights with her daughter. Several times Martha attacked Lenina with a knife; once, Lenina broke her mother's finger trying to restrain her after a hysterical battle which left half of Lenina's prized crockery smashed (Matthews, 2011: 61).

The second dispute is experienced by Lyudmila, Lenina, and Martha as explained in the paragraph below.

Mila was filled with the need to protect her own children, even before we were born. But her mother Martha seemed, at times, consumed with an irrational hatred of hers. There were moments when, irritated by something Mila had done or said, Martha snapped at her that she was an 'orphanage cripple'. Hysterical, she would call her elder daughter 'Jew-spawn' and swear in the most filthy prison language she could summon (Matthews, 2011: 60).

From the citation above, we can see that Martha feels that her daughters did something wrong. However, the two daughters also feel that what their mother's behavior is too excessive. Therefore, the conflict cannot be neglected.

The third dispute comes from Lyudmila's childhood. At that time Mila was a good student. She studied and wanted to know everything hard. One day, she had to experience such a dispute with her teacher at school because of her statement/question about Americans' help during the world war.

Mila was outspoken, too, and thoughtful. Both were dangerous habits, even in school. One day shortly after the end of the war, during an obligatory classroom reading of the editorial page of *Pionerskaya Pravda* (the children's version of the great Party newspaper), the teacher recited the new anti- American rhetoric. Mila put up her hand in the approved Pioneer fashion – fingers pointing straight up to the ceiling, elbow on the desk – to ask a question.

'But the Americans helped us a lot during the war, didn't they?' she asked. The teacher was horrified and sent Mila immediately to the headmaster, who hastily convened a session of the *druzina*, a supposedly informal children's court which was the junior equivalent of a Party meeting (Matthews, 2011:57).

This can be a conflict because at that time it was dangerous to have the different mind from what had already stated by the country, moreover disagree with the law of country. Therefore, when Mila asked about the sensitive thing as stated in the text above, the teacher directly brought her to the head master.

The forth dispute is experienced by Owen Matthews when he was in elementary school. His friends were scorning and accusing him, that Owen was the "Red Soldier" because of his Russian mother. While Owen stated that it is wrong statement, his friends instead jeered at him "liar". The paragraph below is the proof of the dispute experienced by Owen Matthews.

When I was about seven, someone at school accused me of being a 'Red', and demanded to know when we would pull all tanks out of Afghanistan.

When I protested that I wasn't, I was called a liar and, worse, a sneaky liar because of the vehemence of my denials. The crowd of boys, canny as a pack of bloodhounds, caught the scent of my desperation, and sensed something was amiss – did I really have something to hide? If I was so upset, I must be a Red, and that must be very bad. A fight ensued, and I ran home with a black eye. For nearly three years afterwards, I refused to speak Russian at home (Matthews, 2011: 73).

### 3.2.2 Aggression

Aggression is a form of conflict happen between Owen Matthews and two drunks. This form of conflict called as aggression because Owen experienced the physical aggression from two drunks. As cited below:

One night in early January 1996, a month after I had visited Kiev to view my grandfather's file, I was walking through a light snowfall towards the Metropole Hotel. I was trying to catch a taxi, and didn't notice that three men were following me. The first I knew of their approach was the sleeve of a yellow sheepskin coat coming up at my face, followed by a powerful blow to the jaw. I felt no pain, just percussion, like a jolting train. For two or three minutes of strangely balletic time, I stood, I fell again, I scrambled up, as the men continued to beat me. I smelled the wet fur of my hat as I pressed it to my face to protect my nose (Matthews, 2011: 34).

From the text above, we can see how Owen got beaten by three drunks. Owen feels very weak till he cannot get up and when he tried to get up, he fell down again. Fortunately, Owen still awake and after several minutes he got the help from some people.

### 3.2.3 Arrestment

However, the conflict did not ended yet. After those three drunks leave Owen in pain, Owen and the police were tried to arrest them. Finally, when the police found out their position, they were catch and brought into the jail.

The three men were reaching for their passports, looking calm and happily drunk, smiling, thinking it was a routine document check. Two had the Asiatic features of Tatars, the third was a Russian. When they saw me clamber out of the jeep they froze and seemed to shrink a size (Matthews, 2011: 34).

The arrestment finally brought another conflict. That was when the session room the drunks who aggress Owen asked him to forgive them.

‘Matthews, please forgive us if we hurt you, please, if there’s anything we can do...’ the smaller man, the older brother, began. But Svetlana Timofeyevna cut him off. She read my clumsy statement, in the longest of its four versions, then a medical report (Matthews, 2011: 36).

Yet, the law had been processed and the official would not stop in doing the investigation. Another evidence that the two drunks apologize is in this text below.

The elder brother, still in his yellow coat, began talking. He was calm at first, a forced chumminess in his voice. He held my eye, and as he spoke I stopped hearing what he was saying and just felt its tone, and read the look. He was begging me to spare them. My face was frozen in a kind of horrified smile. He leaned further forward, a note of panic creeping into his voice. Then he fell on his knees and wept. He wept loudly, and his brother wept silently (Matthews, 2011: 36).

#### 3.2.4 The Threat

After Mervyn rejected Alexei’s first offer to work for KGB, Alexei did not give up. He brought Mervyn to his boss Alexander Fyodorovich Sokolov. This introduction was purposed once again to force Mervyn to be a part of KGB. Yet, the offer of this time was more special. There was a threat element there. As proven in the dialogue below:

After two hours, the threats came. ‘We know,’ said Alexei gravely, ‘that you have been guilty of immoral acts.’



‘If the Komsomol were to find out,’ growled Sokolov, ‘there would be a big scandal in the newspapers, and you would be shamefully expelled from the university and the country.’ Now that, Mervyn knew, was nonsense. In fact, there had been all too few ‘immoral acts’ – a single visit to a brothel in Moscow with Vadim, Nina from Bukhara, the girl at Vadim’s uncle’s dacha, a girl who lived in a curious, circular building near the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the student in Gagry. It was a pretty modest total, certainly compared to Valery Shein or even Vadim himself.

‘The time has come to say finally, yes or no.’ Alexei and Alexander Fyodorovich looked at Mervyn expectantly.

‘Then the answer must be no,’ said my father. ‘Nothing will persuade me to work against my country’ (Matthews, 2011: 92).

### 3.2.5 Trap

The trap conflict is experienced by the character Mervyn. He was trapped by the official government (police) through his friend Igor Vail. The conflict started with the illegal transaction done between Mervyn and his friend Igor Vail that is Igor Vail has bought a red sweater from Mervyn. In addition, Mervyn has given Igor a set of worn out cloth to put it into a second-hand shop. Therefore, knowing this the police tried to trap Mervyn through Igor while Mervyn was going to take the money from Igor. The police asked Igor to invite Mervyn to come to his flat. In addition, Igor informed Mervyn that there was a friend who can give a better price for his clothes. As proven in the paragraph below:

Igor had taken the suit, saying he could get a better price from an African student at the university. Igor sounded unnaturally tense when Mervyn telephoned, but insisted that he come round anyway.

Vail shared a room in a communal apartment on Kropotkinskaya Street with his mother. He greeted Mervyn over warmly at the door. His mother was not there, but two middle-aged men in suits sat on the divan. ‘My two friends,’ blurted Igor, ‘are interested in buying that brown suit that you wanted to sell, remember?’



‘Yes, we are interested in anything you want to sell,’ said one of the men stiffly.

There was a silence. Mervyn turned to leave. This was obviously a hideously amateurish set up, and with rising panic he realized who must have organized it, and why. Igor continued to smile, desperately. The man who had spoken got up from the sofa and produced a red police identity card. Mervyn, he said, was under arrest for the crime of economic speculation (Matthews, 2011: 101).

### 3.2.6 Forcefulness

One more forcefulness comes to Mervyn. As the previous forcefulness, it also comes from KGB. Here, one more time Mervyn was forced to be a part of KGB. However, one more time Mervyn rejected it.

Unfortunately, the KGB had other plans. There were a series of tense meetings in the Metropole Hotel with his old antagonists, Alexei and his boss, Alexander Fyodorovich Sokolov. Mervyn tried to prevaricate, telling them of his great love and sympathy for the cause of international peace and understanding of peoples. The KGB men were getting impatient and pressed hard for a straight answer. Sokolov, for one, had been brought up in an era when such caprices were customarily dealt with by the simple application of brutality. He cut acidly through Mervyn’s floundering – would he work for the KGB or not? He became aggressive, banging the table, infuriated by my father’s increasingly desperate evasions. At the end of what was to be their last meeting, it was very clear that the KGB’s patience was fast running out, if it had not done so already (Matthews, 2011: 102).

### 3.2.7 Expulsion

The one experienced the form of social conflict expulsion is Mervyn. For several times Mervyn was chased away from Russia. The first time was after his cancelation of marriage by the government. He was chased away from Union of Soviet by the conflict in which he was considered as *pesona non grata* in Union of Soviet. As stated in the paragraph:

The next day, 20 June, two British embassy officials called at the apartment to deliver a letter. The presence of so many foreigners caused a sensation among Mila's whispering neighbors.

The letter informed my father that the embassy had received an official letter from the Soviet Foreign Ministry to the effect that one William Haydn Mervyn Matthews, graduate student, was now considered persona non grata in the Soviet Union and was to leave immediately. Minutes later, a uniformed militiaman and a *druzhinnik*, or civilian helper, rang the doorbell. Mervyn had been living at the apartment without registration, the militiaman said, and he must come with them. He had little choice (Matthews, 2011:103).

The second expulsion is experienced by Mervyn while he decided to come to Moscow again in 1966 after his first expulsion in 1964 by getting visa illegally. In addition, he tried to do the old failure plan before, marriage. Unfortunately, when he wanted to go to Palace of Weddings, the government of Russia knew that he was in Moscow. His visa was canceled and he had to leave Moscow as soon as possible.

The form of the second expulsion experienced by Mervyn is stated in the paragraph below.

The next morning, however, as he stepped out of the National Hotel, Mervyn felt silent alarm bells ringing like a discordant note in a horror film – the goons were out in force, and keeping him under close surveillance. It was now just a question of time. That afternoon there was a message for him at the desk to contact Intourist at once. At the Intourist office he was told that his visa was being annulled and he had to leave immediately. Mila was distraught when she heard the news. 'But Mervusya, we can't do anything now,' she sobbed (Matthews, 2011: 127).

In addition, the form of expulsion can be seen from the command from the director of OVIR in his office while Mervyn was there. 'You must leave Russia as

soon as possible, today or tomorrow, on the first available plane' (Matthews, 2011: 127).

From the text above the social conflict shown happen between Mervyn and the government of Russia. The conflict happen because there is a clash of desirability between Mervyn and the government where Mervyn wanted to marry Mila, while the government forbid it.

#### 3.2.8 Refusal

During the years when Mervyn and Lyudmila were in separation between London and Moscow, they were sending letters each other. Besides, they were struggling to get the visa. However, the conflict happen when they got the refusal from the government. For many times Mervyn was spending his times for sending letters for Mila, calling the government for getting the visa but for several times too he was spending times for the refusals. The form of refusal is shown he was visiting private secretary of the ambassador of Soviet, Alexander Soldatov in the text below.

By now most of Mervyn's time was spent writing letters, making phone calls and visits. His academic work was falling by the wayside. Mervyn paid a visit to the Soviet ambassador's private secretary, Alexander Soldatov, but to his disappointment the meeting yielded nothing beyond polite platitudes. My father, with perverse persistence, kept filing Soviet visa applications; with equal persistence, the Soviets kept turning them down (Matthews, 2011: 112).

### 3.3 Conflict between Group and Group

The other category of social conflict In the novel *Stalin's Children* by Owen Matthews is social conflicts between group and group. Some characters

who experience the conflicts are: Lyudmila and Mervyn versus Government, Martha's family versus NKVD, The forms of conflicts are:

### 3.3.1 Arrestment

There are several arrestment included in the category conflict group versus group. The first arrestment is experienced by Martha's family including Lenina and Mila. The arrestment happened when Boris Bibikov was not in home. This arrestment is actually for Bibikov, however, because Bibikov was not there, the conflict experienced by his family. It is proven in the text below:

Martha was woken by a sharp knocking on the door. She looked at her watch; it was just after four in the morning. Martha pulled on a dressing gown and opened the door. Four men stood outside, all wearing black leather jackets with pistol belts, and leather boots. Their officer showed her a search warrant and an arrest warrant for her husband. He asked if Bibikov was at home. Martha said no, he was away, and began pleading for an explanation. The men pushed past her and started to search the apartment. The children were woken by the sound of voices. Lyudmila began crying. A man opened the door of their room, switched on the light briefly, looked around and told the children to be quiet. Lyudmila got into bed with Lenina and cried herself back to sleep. Their mother distractedly came in to comfort them to the sounds of drawers being rifled through and cupboards emptied in the next room (Matthews, 2011: 13).

From the text above we can know the condition when the conflict of arrestment happen between two groups that is Martha's family and the group of police. There, there is such a different desirability between two groups. The group of police wanted to check all parts of the apartment to look for any information about Boris Bibikov even it must break the apartment. While Martha's family did not expect this incident would be happen.

### 3.3.2 Cancellation of Marriage

The cancelation of marriage is the bad thing when it happen or experienced by two people who love each other. Moreover, when the cancelation is caused by other people or group of enemy. This is also what happen between Mila and Mervyn versus the government of Russia. It is shown in the paragraph below:

A note arrived, on thin official notepaper, announcing that my parents' wedding date had been cancelled because 'a criminal case has been opened' against Mervyn – which wasn't actually true, as the police case was still at the investigation stage. The KGB had also called Valery Golovitser in for a long series of interrogations, on condition of strict secrecy, but he nevertheless let Mervyn know through mutual friends that the hammer had fallen on him. My father, by now thoroughly scared of what the KGB's next move would be, realized that the consequences of his stand were beginning to be felt by his friends (Matthews, 2011: 102).

In spite of the fact that their marriage has been canceled by government, Mervyn and Mila were decided to continue the marriage, against the prohibition. As explained in the text below:

Mervyn and Lyudmila decided to show up at the Palace of Weddings on Griboyedov Street on their allocated date, regardless of the cancellation. Mila wore a linen wedding dress embroidered with pearls, and Mervyn carried a heavy red gold wedding ring he had bought for the occasion in his jacket pocket (Mervyn, 2011: 103).

However, the effort done by Mila and Mervyn was useless at that time because the head of Palace Wedding did not want to receive them, and saying that their marriage was canceled by the government.

### 3.4 The Causes of Social Conflicts

Talking about the social conflict, we will not go far from the cause of conflict. It is because there is not conflict happen without the cause of conflict. Many kinds of conflict is the product of many causes. As already explained before in the theory of causes of social conflict, (see chapter 2.4) Soekanto stated that there are nine kinds of social problems which is causing the social conflicts.

In this research, the researcher revers to the theory of social problem by Soekanto in defining or classifying the number of causes of social conflicts in Owen Matthews' *Stalin's Children*. However, based on the analysis done by the researcher in the novel *Stalin's Children* only 5 social problems causing the social conflicts in this novel.

#### 3.4.1 Crime

Crime is one of the factors causing the social conflict in the novel *Stalin's Children*. Especially, in the social conflict formed in the arrestment happen between Martha's/Bibikov's family and the member of NKVD. The crime here is indicated as the cause of social conflict because it is the reason why NKVD looked for Bibikov as the defendant of terrorism. It deals with the organization of Trotskyite in which Bibikov was accused as the member of it. This organization is actually the organization of the people who wants to sell down toward the country. Therefore, because he was accused as the member of Trotskyite, Bibikov was wanted by NKVD.



Another conflict caused by the crime is still impinging Bibikov's name. That is when Bibikov had already arrested and been interrogated by NKVD, there was a conflict between Bibikov and Fedayev in which Fedayev told a lie (false witnesseth) to NKVD. in this case, Fedayev told that Bibikov agreed to join as the member of Trotskyite. While bibikov did not feel that he had ever agreed to join the organization. The conflict between Bibikov and Fedayev here is caused by the slander which can be categorized as a crime.

The other form of social conflict caused by the crime is the trap which experienced by Mervyn and Igor. Mervyn was trapped by the police while he was doing the illegal transaction with Igor in Igor's apartment. The form of illegal transaction is economic speculation by selling the second-hand clothes. In Russia, this is called as a kind of crime as cited in the text below.

Igor had taken the suit, saying he could get a better price from an African student at the university. Igor sounded unnaturally tense when Mervyn telephoned, but insisted that he come round anyway.

Vail shared a room in a communal apartment on Kropotkinskaya Street with his mother. He greeted Mervyn over warmly at the door. His mother was not there, but two middle-aged men in suits sat on the divan. 'My two friends,' blurted Igor, 'are interested in buying that brown suit that you wanted to sell, remember?'

'Yes, we are interested in anything you want to sell,' said one of the men stiffly.

There was a silence. Mervyn turned to leave. This was obviously a hideously amateurish set up, and with rising panic he realized who must have organized it, and why. Igor continued to smile, desperately. The man who had spoken got up from the sofa and produced a red police identity card. Mervyn, he said, was under arrest for the crime of economic speculation (Matthews, 2011: 101).



The other conflict caused by the crime is the trial of scandal happen between Mervyn and Nina. The conflict happen while Nina tried to seduce Mervyn by hugging Mervyn in the hotel where Mervyn was check in. the scandal here is categorized as a crime because it can damage someone's self-esteem. The trial of scandal in the novel is shown in the text below.

He undressed quickly, shivering, and got into bed. There was a soft knock on the door. Thinking it was Vadim, Mervyn got up and opened it. It was Nina. She pushed him inside the room, frisky. He bundled her back out (Matthews, 2011: 85).

One more conflict caused by the crime is experienced by Owen Matthews when he was attacked by three men. Started when Mervyn was walking alone in the middle of winter, suddenly there were three men drunks and attacked Mervyn. The conflict continued with the arrestment of the drunks by the police. The conflict here is caused by the crime that is in the form of attachment.

#### 3.4.2 Family Disorganization

One of the social problems among family members can raise the social conflict inside the family is uncompleted family caused by the relationship outside the marriage (Soekanto, 1982). In the novel Stalin's Children, it is happen in the conflict between Martha and Bibikov. It is shown that the conflict happen because of Bibikov dishonesty. Bibikov has a special relationship outside the marriage with the teacher who teach him Germany language. The proof that Bibikov was dishonest is shown in the text below.

Bibikov would disappear for days at the factory; Lenina hardly ever saw him. An official car would arrive early in the morning to pick him up, and

he would come back home very late, after Lenina had gone to bed. But he still made time at weekends to take German lessons from a beautiful and aristocratic young teacher. Because Martha suspected her husband was having an affair with this teacher, Bibikov would take Lenina with him to the lessons, walking hand in hand past the 'Gigant' technical university. On the way he would buy Lenina sweets. Bibikov would greet the teacher by kissing her hand – an unforgivably bourgeois gesture if performed in public. Then he would give Lenina a book to read and retire into the teacher's room, closing the door behind him (Matthews, 2011: 18).

From the text above, the dishonesty is shown by Bibikov's behavior toward the teacher which is too excessive. That is by kissing the teacher's hand in front of the public.

Still about Bibikov's dishonesty, Martha seemed to be sure that Bibikov was dishonest when she screamed out loud in the kitchen toward Bibikov and jeer at his dishonest friend as show in the text

Bibikov even began to relax enough to philander – or at least, to philander more openly. Lenina remembers Martha screaming at him in the kitchen, berating him about his various mistresses (Matthews, 2011: 28).

Another Family disorganization can raised the conflict among the family members is family crisis caused by the internal factors, that is psychological imbalance of one of family members. In this case, there are two characters indicate to have the psychological imbalance, are: Martha and Lilian.

*First*, Martha did not like Sasha to get married with Lenina since he was disable. The conflict happen because Martha was complaining and forcing the them to get divorce. Another time, Martha seemed like to hate her children, Mila and Lenina, because she often jeer at her children when she felt disturbed by the two children. Apparently, Martha's behavior is caused by the psychological

imbalance which she got since in the camp of the prisoner during her prisoner's period. Thus, Martha has been indicated to have the psychological imbalance as the cause of social conflict happen among Martha versus Sasha and Lenina and among Martha versus Lenina and Mila. The psychological imbalance is shown in the paragraph below.

Martha had gone mad in the camps. That much seems obvious from her behaviour after her return from Kazakhstan. But such was the general fear and ignorance of psychiatry then that no one thought that she needed treatment, and the family suffered her self-hating craziness in silence. 'Psychiatrists were worse than the NKVD to us,' Lenina says. Martha always had a vicious streak. Life in the camps had turned her rage at the world into an uncontrollable force (Matthews, 2011: 60)

*Second*, Besides Martha, one of the characters in Stalin's Children who was indicated to have the psychological imbalance is Mervyn's mother, Lilian. The indication can be seen from her emotional behavior which is show in the text "Mervyn's mother was an emotional woman, prone to hysterics" (Mathhews, 2011:70). This psychological imbalance is the cause of conflict between Lilian and William. Almost every day Lilian and William experienced dispute inside their marriage as seen from the text below.

He spent much of his childhood with his mother Lillian and his crippled grandmother. The family's life was punctuated by screaming rows between his parents, which either ended in one of his father's regular walk-outs, or by his mother taking little Mervyn and running away to stay with her mother (Matthews, 2011: 70).

### 3.4.3 War

The war is the most difficult problem for people. Even the effect caused by the war can be experienced by the people widely. As told in the novel Stalin's

Children that, there is a conflict happen between Owen Matthews and his classmates. The conflict happen while his several classmates jeer at him that he was “Red Soldier” which is known as the soldier from Russia. The cold war between Union of Soviet and Britain gave the negative effects toward the inhabitants of both countries. As what experienced by Owen, only because his mother, Mila’s nationality is Russia his classmates jeer at him as though he was “Red Soldier” that was enemy of their country Britain. The conflict experienced by Owen Matthews versus his classmates is shown in the text below.

When I was about seven, someone at school accused me of being a ‘Red’, and demanded to know when we would pull all tanks out of Afghanistan. When I protested that I wasn’t, I was called a liar and, worse, a sneaky liar because of the vehemence of my denials. The crowd of boys, canny as a pack of bloodhounds, caught the scent of my desperation, and sensed something was amiss – did I really have something to hide? If I was so upset, I must be a Red, and that must be very bad. A fight ensued, and I ran home with a black eye. For nearly three years afterwards, I refused to speak Russian at home (Matthews, 2011: 73).

#### 3.4.4 The Violation toward Norms of Society

A kind of violation toward norm of society which has been indicated as one cause of the social conflict in the novel Stalin’s Children is *alcoholism*. According to Utina, (2012) alcoholism is a chronic disease signaled by which someone prefer to drink alcohol more than the plan. In the novel Stalin’s Children alcoholism is experienced by the character William Matthews. As shown in the text: “William Matthews seems to have been a man of no ambition at all. His major interest in life was drinking his wages away at the Working Men’s Club with his old comrades from the trenches” (Matthews, 2011: 69). This could be the

cause of conflict between William and Lilian since alcohol is intoxicated and the effect of it is causing someone lost the consciousness (Pratama, 2013).

#### 3.4.5 Bureaucracy

There are many conflict caused by bureaucracy in the novel Stalin's Children. One of the conflict caused by the bureaucracy firstly is experienced by Mila. When she was a child and a student, there was an event while the teacher was in the class explaining about the rhetoric counter America. Mila raised her hand and asked about the help done by American during the period of war. Because of this question, Mila was directly brought by the teacher to the head master of school.

Mila was outspoken, too, and thoughtful. Both were dangerous habits, even in school. One day shortly after the end of the war, during an obligatory classroom reading of the editorial page of *Pionerskaya Pravda* (the children's version of the great Party newspaper), the teacher recited the new anti- American rhetoric. Mila put up her hand in the approved Pioneer fashion – fingers pointing straight up to the ceiling, elbow on the desk – to ask a question.

'But the Americans helped us a lot during the war, didn't they?' she asked. The teacher was horrified and sent Mila immediately to the headmaster, who hastily convened a session of the *druzina*, a supposedly informal children's court which was the junior equivalent of a Party meeting (Matthews, 2011:57).

The second conflict is experienced by Mervyn when he was forced to join and work for KGB for twice. KGB tried hard to persuade Mervyn through its officer, however, for twice too Mervyn rejected it. The conflict between Mervyn and KGB in this case is caused by the bureaucracy that is from KGB.

The third conflict happen between Mervyn and Lyudmila versus the government in the form of the cancelation of marriage. It happen because of the prohibition from government since Mervyn was accused as *pesona non grata*. The cancelation of marriage happen twice. This kind of conflict is caused by bureaucracy, that is the government of Russia.

The forth conflict caused by the bureaucracy is the expulsion experienced by Mervyn. In this case the conflict is between Mervyn and the government of Russia. Before experiencing the expulsion, Mervyn firstly experienced the refusal of his visa. In the end of the refusal, the decision in form of expulsion was taken. Moreover, the expulsion was not come from one institution, but more. It comes from the government of Russia, the director of OVIR and the ambassador of wales in Russia. Finally, Mervyn had to leave Union of Soviet.

The last conflict caused by the bureaucracy is when Mervyn told his idea in exchanging Mila, with two prisoners who are the eyewitnesses of Russia who were arrested by the police of London. However, his idea was refused by the government of Britain. This conflict is caused by the bureaucracy of Britain who do not allow Mervyn's idea in exchanging two prisoners of Russia in Britain with Mila.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter will serve the conclusion of the whole explanations of this research. In addition, the researcher will give the suggestion needed.

#### 4.1 Conclusion

As the social conflict happen in Owen Matthews' Stalin's Children, there are three categories of social conflicts. First is conflicts between individuals which is experienced by some characters such as Martha versus Bibikov, Lenina versus Martha, William versus Lilian, Mervyn versus Lilian, Fedayev versus Bibikov, Mervyn versus Nina, and Mervyn versus Alexei. The forms of social conflicts between individuals are various included 1) dishonesty, 2) suspense, 3) dispute, 4) Slander, 5) scandal, and 6) forcefulness. Second is conflicts between individual and group which is experienced by some characters like Martha versus Lenina and Sasha, Martha versus Lyudmila and Lenina, Owen Matthews versus two drunks, Mila versus School staffs, Owen Matthews versus classmates, Mervyn Versus two members of KGB, Mervyn versus Police, Mervyn versus KGB, and Mervyn versus the government of Soviet. The form of conflicts in this second category are 1) dispute, 2) aggression, 3) arrestment, 4) threat, 5) trap, 6) forcefulness, 7) expulsion, and 8) refusal. Further, the third category is conflicts between group and group which is experienced by Mervyn and Mila versus The government, and Martha's family versus NKVD. While the forms of social conflicts found in this category are: 1) arrestment and 2) cancelation of marriage.



In accordance to the theory of cause of conflict by Soekanto, there are five factors causing the social conflicts in the novel *Stalin's Children*. First is Crime, which is causing some conflicts such as arrestment, trap, slander, scandal, and aggression. Second is Family Disorganization which are divided into two aspects: 1) uncompleted family caused by the relationship outside the marriage, and 2) family crisis caused by the psychological imbalance of one of family members. The first aspect of family disorganization here is experienced by Martha and Bibikov in which Bibikov was doing dishonesty. While the second aspect of family disorganization is experienced by two characters: Martha and Lilian. Third is War which is causing the conflict of dispute between Owen Matthews and his classmates when he was seven years old. Forth is The Violation toward Norms of Society in the aspect of alcoholism which is experienced by William. Here, alcoholism is causing the conflict between William and Lilian. Last is Bureaucracy which is causing some conflicts included the conflict between Mila versus the school staffs, Mervyn versus KGB, Mervyn and Lyudmila versus the government of Russia(Soviet), Mervyn versus government of Britain.

#### 4.2 Suggestion

The novel *Stalin's Children* is a good novel to be discussed. There are many aspects that can be discussed except its social conflicts. The next researcher can do the analysis toward this novel by using other theory or other topics. For instance, the next researcher will be able to use the theory of historicism since this novel contains many histories related with the world war. In addition, the next researcher may use the same theory (sociological literature) but analyze other

topic such as political conflict because the issues of political conflict is also told in this novel.



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