

**SOCIAL CONFLICT IN ANGIE THOMAS'S *THE HATE U
GIVE* IN LEWIS COSER'S PERSPECTIVE**

THESIS

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UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG
2021**

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THESIS

Presented to
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S)

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STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled "*Social Conflict in Angie Thomas's The Hate U Give in Lewis Coser's Perspective*" 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, 15 November 2021

The researcher



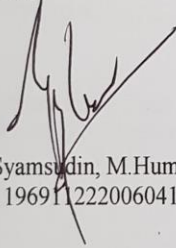
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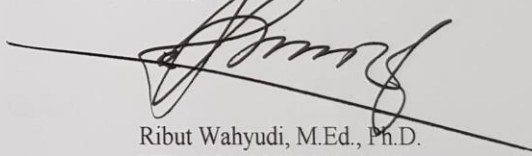
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MOTTO

Kembangkan Skill Hingga Jadi Professional,
Niscaya Rejeki Akan Datang Mengejar

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my beloved parents, my family, best friend and my
own self.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Praise us for the presence of Allah SWT who has bestowed his mercy and guidance, so that I can complete this thesis entitled “**Social Conflict in Angie Thomas’s *The Hate U Give* in Lewis Coser’s Perspective**”. This thesis is a final project as one of the requirements to get a Bachelor of Literature at the English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

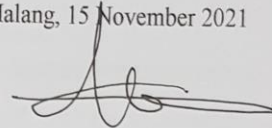
I realize that the preparation of this thesis would not have been possible without the help and guidance of various parties. Through this paper, I would like to thank profusely to various parties, especially to:

1. Prof. Dr. M. Zainuddin, MA., as Rector of Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.
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5. My family my closest friends, and all of my friends were together and struggle in study and preparation of this thesis.

Hopefully, Allah SWT responds to all sorts of support and assistance that have been given to the author; the author recognizes that this thesis still

has flaws, therefore constructive criticism and recommendations are welcome. Hopefully, this thesis will be of assistance to individuals in need.

Malang, 15 November 2021



Achmad Fikyansyah

ABSTRACT

Fikyansyah, Achmad 2021. *Social Conflict in Angie Thomas's The Hate U Give in Lewis Coser's Perspective*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor : Dr. Syamsudin, M.Hum

Key words : Social, Conflict, Social Conflict, Perspective

The novel *The Hate U Give* tells the story of a girl from America named Starr. She and her family often get into trouble because they belong to the black race. In this study, the researcher wants to describe the social conflicts that occur in the novel *The Hate U Give* by Angie Thomas. By using Lewis Coser's social conflict theory, the researcher will explain who is involved in the conflict, what causes the conflict, and what the conflict belongs to.

The objective of the research is to analyze the various kinds and causes of social conflict that occur in the novel *The Hate U Give*. The descriptive qualitative research methods were used in this study. The novel *The Hate U Give*, published in 2017, served as the research's data source. The researcher employed note taking as the instrument for gathering information. The data analysis technique in this research is Lewis Coser's theory of social conflict.

The results of this study are; 1. Social conflict that occurs in this novel, it is found that 9 conflicts of social position, 8 conflicts of interest, and 2 conflicts of roles. 2. Researchers have found the causes of social conflict in this novel, which are caused by Differences in opinion, cultural differences, and differences of interest.

مستخلص البحث مستخلص البحث

فيكيانسيه أحمد. (2021). الصراع الاجتماعي في انجي توماس الكراهية التي تمنحها في منظور لويس كوزر. البحث العلمي. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرف: دكتور أغوس إيكو جاحيونو الماجستير.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الاجتماعية ، الصراع ، الصراع الاجتماعي ، منظور

تحكي رواية الكراهية التي تعطيها قصة فتاة من أمريكا تدعى ستار. غالبًا ما وقع هو وعائلته في المشاكل لأنهم ينتمون إلى العرق الأسود. في هذه الدراسة ، يريد الباحث وصف الصراعات الاجتماعية التي تحدث في رواية الكراهية التي تعطيها للكاتبة انجي توماس. باستخدام نظرية الصراع الاجتماعي لويس كوسر ، سيشرح الباحث من هو المتورط في الصراع ، وما الذي يسبب الصراع ، وما الذي ينتمي إليه الصراع.

هذه الأطروحة عبارة عن بحث حول تحليل الصراع الاجتماعي في رواية الكراهية التي تعطيها بواسطة انجي توماس. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى شرح أنواع وأسباب النزاعات الاجتماعية التي تحدث في رواية الكراهية التي تعطيها. المنهج المستخدم في هذا البحث هو منهج البحث الوصفي النوعي. مصدر بيانات هذا البحث هو رواية الكراهية التي تعطيها التي نشرت عام 2017. عند جمع البيانات ، استخدم الباحث المفكرة كأداة للحصول على البيانات. تقنية تحليل البيانات في هذا البحث هي نظرية لويس كوسر للصراع الاجتماعي.

نتائج هذه الدراسة هي: 1. الصراعات الاجتماعية التي تحدث في هذه الرواية ، وجدت 9 تضارب في المواقف الاجتماعية ، و 8 تضارب في المصالح ، و 2 تضارب في الأدوار. 2. توصل الباحثون إلى أسباب الصراع الاجتماعي في هذه الرواية ، والتي نتجت عن العلاقات والظروف والعنف الذي تعيشه الشخصيات في

ABSTRAK

Fikyansah. Achmad 2021. *Social Conflict in Angie Thomas's The Hate U Give in Lewis Coser's Perspective*. Skripsi, Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor : Dr. Syamsudin, M.Hum.

Kata Kunci : Social, Conflict, Social Conflict, Perspective

Novel *The Hate U Give* bercerita tentang seorang gadis dari Amerika bernama Starr. Dia dan keluarganya sering mendapat masalah karena mereka termasuk ras kulit hitam. Di dalam skripsi ini, peneliti ingin mendeskripsikan konflik sosial yang terjadi dalam novel *The Hate U Give* karya Angie Thomas. Dengan menggunakan teori konflik sosial dari Lewis Coser, peneliti akan menjelaskan siapa saja yang terlibat dalam konflik, apa penyebab konflik, dan tergolong apa konflik tersebut.

Skripsi ini merupakan penelitian tentang Analisis Konflik Sosial dalam Novel *The Hate U Give* karya Angie Thomeas. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan jenis dan penyebab konflik sosial yang terjadi dalam novel *The Hate U Give*. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah novel *The Hate U Give* yang terbit tahun 2017. Dalam pengumpulan data, peneliti menggunakan alat catat sebagai instrumen untuk mendapatkan data. Teknik analisis data dalam penelitian ini adalah teori Lewis Coser tentang konflik sosial.

Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah; 1. Konflik sosial yang terjadi dalam novel ini, ditemukan 9 konflik posisi sosial, 8 konflik kepentingan, dan 2 konflik peran. 2. Peneliti telah menemukan penyebab konflik sosial dalam novel ini, yang disebabkan oleh perbedaan opini, perbedaan budaya, dan juga perbedaan keinginan.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers several points that are background of the study, research question, objectives of the study, significances of the study, scope and limitation, and key terms definition, as well as research method that includes research design, research instrument, data and data sources, data collection, data analysis and previous studies.

A. Background of the Study

Literature is not only an expression of what the author wants to convey to the reader, but also a satisfaction in imagining and interpreting for every literature connoisseur. Similar to Newman's definition, "literature is the expression of learning in language where "thought" implies the human mind's emotions, feelings, perceptions, reasoning, and other operations. "Literature is the representation of human interest in artistic prose or verse," according to Kent (Kent, 1985: 4), implies that literature is a work that expresses an imagination based on feeling, perceptions, and something that is perceived and imagined relevant to the development of life.

According to Wellek and Warren, a literary work is imaginative or imaginative literature (1977: 14). It implies that there is a number of fictional stories protected by real settings and plots in literary work. We need to recognize that literary work reveals fact or reality as well. There are many truths in literature, i.e. (1) literature as a social fantasy and (2) as the achievement of social goals (as cited in Endraswara, 2013: 12). Some scholars believe that literature has a connection to social life; social reality mediates literature.

Literature is thus known as a description of life that is then compiled into words or phrases.

Literature is a component of human activity that tells a story, dramatizes, communicates, and emotional response. Olaofe and Okunoye (2008:19) argued that literature is summed in words (written or spoken) as permanent phrases, structured in agreed-upon patterns or structures. Literature expresses ideas, thoughts, sensations, and other unique aspects of human existence. Literature is a reflection of people's daily lives. It is often applied both publicly and critically. Human existence should not be separated from literature because it provides individuals with several contributions. It lets people understand exactly what's going on in their world.

Three aspects of literary work are categorized into fiction, drama, and poetry. In addition, Literary work have to demonstrate artistic beauty and attempt to channel it. Literary work provides readers with fun, delight, and the best, as well as mental experience and knowledge. A phase of imagination led to a detailed through literary representation, the author's experience of existing deposits in his or her life. (Aminuddin, 1990:57).

Literature refers often to social interactions and social reality. The relationship between literature and social in literature sociology is reciprocal, implies that it has interrelationships. In his book *Sociology of Literature and Drama* (Elizabeth and Burns, 1973:31), Harry Levin pointed out that literature is not only caused by culture, but also by society itself (Endraswara, 2003:79).

They emphasize the aspect and interaction between literature and society in the sociology of literature. This is because, without any influence from the social consciousness and culture, literature does not exist. In order to analyze a literary work, Marx also said that we need to consider not only the terms of author psychology, but also a range of experiences in looking at the social world. Understanding literature requires understanding the total social structure that is part of the entire process (Eagleton, 2006: 22). This book also demonstrates that literature can precisely illustrate the reflection of social life, such as social structure, social relations, class struggle, and other social movements. It is clear that from the inanimation of social and culture, a literature does not appear.

A prose literary work belongs to the novel. Due to the complexity of the plot and more imagination, some people would like a book. The reader thus feels that they will engage in the plot and explore the content of the story based on their own understanding.

This research has an object of analysis Angie Thomas's novel *The Hate U Give*. The novel published in 2017, tells about the life of a 16 year old girl named Starr. He is the child of the black race who lives in America. In this novel told about various social conflicts that occur due to racial differences. The black race is considered a race that has a lower degree than the white race. The black race is also often seen as bad people and lawbreakers. From there the black race often gets discriminatory treatment from the white race.

The researcher chose the novel entitled *The Hate U Give* as the object of

research because in this novel there are many interesting social conflicts to study. By using Lewis Coser's conflict theory, it will be found what conflict occurred, who was involved in the conflict, what the effects of the conflict were, and how the conflict was resolved. This theory is very suitable to be used to analyze the conflicts that occur in Angie Thomas's *The Hate U Give* because this theory states that society cannot survive without conflicts that occur in it (Wirawan, 2013).

In this novel told about the main character named Starr. Starr is a 16 years old girl from the black race who lives in America. In his family he was taught to continue to be a tough kid and uphold the 10 basic principles of the Black Panthers. Which one of the contents of the principle is about fighting injustice and racial discrimination that occurs in his race in any way. The main conflict that occurs in the novel begins when a black child named Khalil, who was with Starr, was shot by a white policeman while on patrol at night. The policeman shot Khalil after Khalil put his hand in the car window. The policeman thought that Khalil was taking a gun, and the policeman immediately shot him until Khalil died. In fact, what Khalil actually took from the car was a hairbrush or comb. From this incident, the black race community demanded justice by giving prison sentences for the shooters but unfortunately the court which was dominated by the white race gave a decision that the shooter was not given a prison sentence for what he had done.

From this main conflict, many other social conflicts emerged. Both those that are motivated by racial differences, as well as those that occur between fellow

racism. For example, one of the social conflicts that occurred between fellow races was when Starr exposed a crime committed by a black gang to the public. Until finally he and his family had to get into trouble and deal with the genk. The social conflicts in the novel are so diverse that researchers feel that it is important to do an analysis of the social conflicts contained in Angie Thomas's *The Hate U Give* by using Lewis Coser's conflict theory.

Conflict is a social phenomenon that is present in people's lives and will always exist in every space and time, because conflict has an inherent nature. Conflict occurs because there are factors that cause of conflict, such as similarities and differences in social interests. Apart from this, as we already know that no human being has exactly the same thing, whether from the elements of ethnicity, interests, will, goals, and so on. Then it can also lead to conflict. Conflict is not only caused by the factors described above. However, conflicts can also occur because of inner dissatisfaction, jealousy, hatred, stomach problems, problems with land, housing, work, money, power, and most importantly human emotions for a moment can also trigger conflict (Setiadi, 2001).

Lewis Coser's conflict theory focuses on the broader social structure. The core of his thesis is that various positions in society have different qualities of authority. Authority does not lie in the individual, but lies in a position (Maliki, 2012: 234-235). With regard to this authority, Ritzer added that authority is in Lewis Coser's perspective. it is not constant because it lies in the position, not in the person. A person in authority in one environment does not have to hold a

position of authority in another environment. Because society consists of various positions, it is very possible for an individual to occupy a position and have authority in one unit and occupy a subordinate position in another unit (Ritzer, 2014).

In each association there are two groups, namely the superordinate group (authority holding power) and the subordinate group. Each of these groups has different directions and interests (Maliki, 2012). People in dominant positions try to maintain the status quo, while people in subordinate positions try to make changes. The conflict of interest in the association is present at all times, at least in hidden. This means that the legitimacy of authority is always under threat (Ritzer, 2014).

To support this research, the researcher presents several previous studies. First, Syaifuddin (2019) examines the novel *Sekali Peristiwa di Banten Selatan* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer using Lewis Coser's conflict theory. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. By referring to the conflict theory, Syaifuddin revealed some of the conflicts contained in the novel. Namely social conflict and political conflict. Syaifuddin argues that conflict is not something strange in human life, it can even be said that conflict existed before humans existed. Therefore, it becomes interesting to research about the conflicts contained in the novel *Sekali Peristiwa di Banten Selatan*.

Arifuddin (2016) also uses conflict theory in his research on Rick Riordan's *The Red Pyramid*. This research use descriptive qualitative method.

Researchers found three kinds of conflict in the The Rick Riordan's *Red Pyramid*. The first is conflict about position, second is conflict about interest, and the third is conflict about role. In this case, the researchers concluded that conflict can occur wherever humans are. Therefore, the conflict felt by the main character in the novel is maintained even though he is involved in the three main elements of the conflict. Namely the conflict of position, interest and role.

Lailatul (2016) in her thesis also uses conflict theory as the main tool of analysis. with the object of the novel *Stalin's Children* by Owen Matthews. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. Researchers make two main points in their discussion. The first is about the various kinds of conflicts that occur in the novel. The conflict itself has three branches, namely conflict between individuals and individuals, conflict between individuals and groups, and conflict between groups and groups. The second is the factors that cause the conflict itself.

Furthermore, Wulandari, etc (2020) in his research entitled "Social Conflict Analysis of Character's in Novel *Bulan Cahaya* By Rida K Liamsi" used Lewis Coser's theory as the main theory in their research. In this study, researchers used a descriptive qualitative method. In this study, researchers focused more on the causes and consequences of the social conflict itself contained in the novel. The results of this study indicate that there are 3 types of social conflicts that occur in the novel, namely personal conflicts, political conflicts, and conflicts within social classes.

Then, research conducted by Dessy (2017) also uses conflict theory. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. The research object used in this research is the novel *Hakim Sarmin* by Agus Noor. In her research, Dessy succeeded in concluding that there were several conflicts experienced by the characters in the novel *Hakim Sarmin*. Among these conflicts are internal conflicts, external conflicts, causes of conflict, and finally the relationship between the conflict and the novel itself.

Karlina (2018) in her journal uses conflict theory as a tool to analyze Afifah Afra's *Mei Hwa dan Sang Pelintas Zaman* novel by using Lewis Coser's theory. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. The researcher describes the conflicts contained in the novel. From the analysis, it can be concluded that the conflict that occurred in the novel was motivated by the economic crisis that occurred at that time. while the time setting is during the transition from the New Order to the revolutionary period.

Eventually, this study will focus on the social conflicts that occur in Angie Thomas's *The Hate U Give*. By using Lewis Coser's conflict theory, the researcher will focus on the social conflicts that occur in the novel from this conflict. Later on, further studies will be carried out about what social conflicts occur in the novel, what causes the conflict, who is involved in the conflict. Meanwhile, the research data were taken from a thorough reading of the novel *The Hate U Give* by Angie Thomas.

B. Research Questions

According to the background of the study above, the researcher intends to focus this research to answer the questions:

- a. What kind of social conflicts that occur in Angie Thomas's novel *The Hate U Give*?
- b. What are the causes of social conflict portrayed in Angie Thomas's novel *The Hate U Give*?

C. Objectives of the Study

In relation to the previous statement of the problem, the objectives of the study are:

- a. To find out social conflicts in Angie Thomas' novel *The Hate U Give*
- b. To discover causes the social conflict in Angie Thomas's novel *The Hate U Give*.

D. Significances of the Study

Based on the topic, this research is conducted with theoretical and practical contributions, especially to the interdisciplinary area of the tourism video advertisement. Theoretically, this study is supposed to increase knowledge in terms of social conflict as the context and finding of the development of literature for S1 students. Therefore, this research is needed in the sense of social conflict as a methodological approach to this research. Furthermore, the outcome is intended to contribute to the lecturer's examination of social conflict as part of the literature study.

In practice, this study helps the readers enhance novel as a part of literature, particularly the students of the department of English letters. It will also help in practice to improve language awareness among the readers, particularly the students. This research increases the comprehension and knowledge of the social conflict theory suggested by Lewis Coser's perspective. Finally, this study can be a reference for the next studies and another academic researcher.

E. Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study focuses on the analysis of social conflicts that occur in Angie Thomas' novel *The Hate U Give*. Social conflict here is conflict that occurs between individuals and individuals, individuals with groups, and groups with groups. This study does not discuss conflicts that occur within an individual or psychology that is in one character, but only focuses on the social conflicts that occur. By using Lewis Coser's conflict theory, the researcher will describe the social conflict that occurs in Angie Thomas's novel *The Hate U Give*.

F. Definition of the Key Terms

The definition of keys terms is given as follows:

- a. Social is relating to society or its organization.
- b. Conflict is a serious disagreement or argument, typically a protracted one.
- c. Social Conflict is the struggle for agency or power in society.
- d. Perspective is a particular attitude toward or way of regarding something; a point of view.

G. Research Method

This section describes the methods of analysis to be used in this analysis. It presents the study design, data and data source, research instrument, data collection, data analysis, and trustworthiness of the study.

1. Research Design

This study applied the descriptive qualitative descriptive method proposed by Creswell (2009). He had described qualitative research as a type of interpretive investigation in which the researchers interpret what they see, hear, and understand. The key instrument in this study was the social conflict researchers, who were considered by Lewis Coser's Perspective as a theoretical perspective on novel. Using this kind of research design, I built a deep understanding and analysis of the issue in any information about the contain of novel by conducting a comprehensive study object analysis. Besides, this research was also classified as descriptive, since this study explained the textual context.

2. Data and Data Source

This study's data sources is from Angie Thomas's novel *The Hate U Give*. Therefore, the data used in this analysis where the text contains in the novel. The whole text in the novel where the primary data of the study. Furthermore, to support the preliminary data, the clauses or sentences that contains social conflict were chosen. Thus, the primary and supporting data were analyzed based on the

conflict. I also assumed that the novel revealed the aspect of social conflict contains in the novel.

3. Research Instrument

The first instrument used in this study was the researcher himself (Heigham & Croker, 2009). It was called so because I could not interview people directly involved in terms of the novel that was to be investigated. The secondary instrument was books, journals, and computer. Books and journals are used to collect information about relevant theories. Meanwhile, the computer is used to type the data, and make a final research report.

In a qualitative study as the primary researcher, all the process was performed started from collecting and analyzing the data until concluding the investigation results. For this study, many instruments were not used as general studies such as observation, questioner, surveys, or others for completing the survey. It caused this study only focus on library studies in terms of the novel.

4. Data Collection

In the data collection process, researchers used the library method, namely data collection using data from the novel *The Hate U Give* by Angie Thomas. The technique used is the note-taking technique, namely by reading thoroughly the novel *The Hate U Give* then marking the text that will become research data and which supports the research data. The data in this study are texts that describe social conflicts that occur in novels and several other texts related to social conflict.

5. Data Analysis

After the data is collected, the researcher will classify the data according to the contents of the data. Then from these data an in-depth analysis will be carried out in accordance with the theory used, namely Lewis Coser's conflict theory. After the analysis is carried out, the researcher will describe the results of the research and then provide conclusions on the social conflict analysis carried out on the novel *The Hate U Give* by Angie Thomas.

H. Previous Studies

Syaifuddin (2019) examines the novel *Once Peristiwa* in South Banten by Pramoedya Ananta Toer using Lewis Coser's conflict theory. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. By referring to the conflict theory, Syaifuddin revealed some of the conflicts contained in the novel. Namely social conflict and political conflict. Syaifuddin argues that conflict is not something foreign to human life, it can even be said that conflict existed before humans existed. Therefore, it becomes interesting to research about the conflicts contained in the novel *Once Peristiwa* in Banten Selatan.

Arifuddin (2016) also uses social conflict theory in his research on Rick Riordan's *The Red Pyramid*. Arifuddin use descriptive qualitative method and discovered three kinds of conflict in the novel *The Red Pyramid*. The first is conflict about position, second is conflict about interest, and the third is conflict about role. In this case, the researchers concluded that conflict can occur wherever humans are. Therefore, the conflict felt by the main character in the novel is

maintained even though he is involved in the three main elements of the conflict. Namely the conflict of position, interest and role.

Lailatul (2016) in her thesis also uses conflict theory as the main tool of analysis. with the object of the novel entitled *Stalin's Children* by Owen Matthews. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. Researchers make two main points in their discussion. The first is about the various kinds of conflicts that occur in the novel. The conflict itself has three branches, namely conflict between individuals and individuals, conflict between individuals and groups, and conflict between groups and groups. The second is the factors that cause the conflict itself.

Furthermore, Wulandari, etc (2020) in his research entitled "Social Conflict Analysis of Character's in Novel *Bulang Cahaya* By Rida K Liamsi" used Lewis Coser's theory as the main theory in their research. In this study, researchers used a descriptive qualitative method. In this study, researchers focused more on the causes and consequences of the social conflict itself contained in the novel. The results of this study indicate that there are 3 types of social conflicts that occur in the novel, namely personal conflicts, political conflicts, and conflicts within social classes.

Then, research conducted by Dessy (2017) also uses conflict theory. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. The research object used in this research is the novel *Hakim Sarmin* by Agus Noor. In her research, Dessy succeeded in concluding that there were several conflicts experienced by

the characters in Hakim Sarmin's novel. Among these conflicts are internal conflicts, external conflicts, causes of conflict, and finally the relationship between the conflict and the novel itself.

Karlina (2018) in her journal uses conflict theory as a tool to analyze Afifah Afra's *Mei Hwa* and *Sang Pelintas Zaman* novel by using Lewis Coser's theory. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. The researcher describes the conflicts contained in the novel. From the analysis, it can be concluded that the conflict that occurred in the novel was motivated by the economic crisis that occurred at that time. while the time setting is during the transition from the New Order to the revolutionary period.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the theory related to the research to support the analysis. It consists of explanation about sociology of literature, concept of conflict, social conflict, causes of social conflicts, novel, synopsis of the novel and biography of Angie Thomas.

A. Sociology of Literature

Literary sociology is derived from two forms of knowledge: sociology and literature, which are linked to each other. In *Literature: An Introduction to Reading and Writing* (1995:1), Roberts and Jacobs claimed that literature relates to compositions that tell stories, dramatize circumstances, convey feelings, examine and advocate ideas. A representation of society is literature. The author reveals the problems of life through literature. Literary works are affected by culture and are able to affect society as well. In relation to other human beings, sociology can be characterized as science or systematic knowledge of the lives of human groups, which is usually called society.

A subfield of the sociology of culture is the sociology of literature. It studies literature's social development and its social consequences. Sociology derives from Greek "socius" and "logos" according to Comte (1798-1857), meaning that sociology is the systematic and empirical study of human social life. Sociologists study individuals and communicate with each other as they form communities. The groups they study can be small, such as married couples, or big, such as suburban teenagers' subculture. Sociology emphasizes the study of societies. Sociology provides a fascinating and enlightening way to see and appreciate the

social world in which our lives are lived and influenced. Sociology looks beyond average, takes for granted perceptions of truth, and provides social life with a broader, more enlightening and challenging understanding.

A short description of literature and society is provided by Damono in his book entitled *Pedoman Penelitian Sosiologi Sastra* (1984). This book clarified the social and environmental aspects of the book, so it is called literary sociology. The authors, the literary works themselves, and the readers are the significant factors that should be considered in evaluating the sociology of literature. The sociological approach that the researcher primarily takes is now paying attention to the elements of a literature documentary. The fundamental principle is that literature is a mirror of its age. In this case, the literature sociology challenge is to relate the experience of the writer's imaginative characters and circumstance to the actual situation that occurred in one state or region.

An image of life is provided by literature, and life itself is a social reality. In this context, life requires relationships between people, between individuals, between individuals, and between events in someone's mind. The events that occur in someone's mind, however, and sometimes become the material of literature, represent the relationship of someone with other people or with the public and encourage specific social attitudes or even cause such social events.

B. Concept of Conflict

1. Definition

Some definitions of conflict exist, but they actually have the same meaning and intent. Conflict is a universal case that typically exists in the world

and can impact the environment as a human activity in society, for example.

Another view on conflict as stated:

“A story may deal with a conflict within a single man, a single man, a conflict between man, a conflict between man and society, a conflict between man and nature.” (Kenney,1996:19)

“Conflict occurs among characters, between a character and his or her environment, or among the thoughts, needs, and emotions of a single character. In some case all three kinds of conflicts may occur together.”(Trimmer,1989)

While, opinion about conflict from Chartes, (1987:84) says as follows:

“Conflict is the opposition presented to the main character (or protagonist) of a narrative by another character (or antagonist) by event, or situation, by fate or some aspect of the protagonist’s own personality or nature, the conflict is introduced by means of a complication that sets in motion the rising actions usually towards a climax and eventual resolution”

According to Stanton (2007:31), conflict is a resistance between individuals, animals or even within ourselves to physics, morals, mind, emotion and destiny. Conflict is interpreted as an opposition between the character of the protagonist and the character of the antagonist.

The author concludes, based on the above definitions of conflict, conflict is one characteristic that adds value to a story and drives reader to follow it. Conflict arises frequently as characters act out their roles in try to influence the reader. Thus, literary works in dispute seem to be an important part of creating a plot. It can build up and make a story enjoyable to read in literary works.

2. Kinds of Conflict

There are two types of conflict, external and internal conflict, according to Stanton (1965:16). External conflict is a conflict that occurs between a character and someone or something outside of oneself, such as the environment or another character. Although internal conflict is a struggle that has emerged within the heart or soul of the characters.

There are many kinds of conflict, which can be listed as one of the following;

- a. Conflict between physics or elements
- b. Social conflict (one person's fight against another)
- c. internal psychological conflict (struggling against himself).

Whereas, according to sources of conflict, the types of explanation the conflict between:

- A. Internal conflict is a physical or elemental conflict that occurs when an individual is confronted with any external forces, events, or conditions in nature or society.
- B. External conflict is a conflict between one person and another person or a group of people.
- C. Internal psychological conflict is a conflict between a person's inner life, mood, sentiments, or thoughts, which is referred to as internal conflict.

We can deduce from the preceding statement that everyone can experience difficulty as a result of external and internal conflict. External conflict is a

conflict involving two people, two groups of people, the world, and even nature (social conflict). Internal conflict, on the other hand, is a conflict between a thought and other concepts, or between oneself and others (psychological conflict). The quarrel

C. Social Conflict

1. Definition

Social conflict is a dispute over ideals and claims of scarce status, power and resources between opponents (Coser in Walker, 2005). Social conflict is the struggle within a community for agency or power. It happens when, in social encounters, two or more individuals oppose each other, reciprocally exercising social power in an attempt to achieve scarce or conflicting goals and prevent the opponent from achieving them. When arising or induced by the unacceptable or unpleasant situation between character and its setting. Social conflict is assumed to arise when there is an imbalance of wealth, resources or power (Skelkel, 2013). In every global and industrial climate, conflict will occur. Although the information can be reported from analysis and case studies, how, where, why and where a social dispute started or continues.

Social disputes between one character and another character are conflicts (Kenny, 1996:32). In his relationship with another character, the protagonists clash in his social life. The disagreement occurs when the actor has trouble with others. It is an individual's fight against another. That caused the contraction to be like: battle. In a literary work involving some of the problems of social conflict in the surrounding world as well as the experience of the author, social

conflict is part of an intrinsic aspect. Social conflict refers to conflict in which the participants, such as individuals, organisations, societies and crowds, are an aggregation of citizens, rather than single individual, as in role conflict (Oberschall, 1978:291).

Karl Marx first identified the Social Conflict theory. It is a typical dispute between the wealthy and the poor. The notion that money creates conflict gives one human control over another. Understanding by power: a man's or a number of men's chance to realize their own will, even against the opposition of others, in communal action. The exercise of such power can differ considerably according to the social context (Coser in weber, 2010).

In the thoughts of Karl Marx (1818-1883), the great German thinker and political activist, the numerous social theories that emphasize social conflict have their origins. The approach to conflict highlights a materialistic view of history, a dialectical method of study, a critical position on current social institutions, and a political program of revolution or, at least, change (Marx in McClelland, 2000). The theories of deviance are endorsed by Karl Marx, who argues that people chose to participate in such rebellious and contradictory actions in reaction to the inequalities of the capitalist system (Eiil, 2010).

2. Kinds of Social Conflict

Social conflict is classified into three groups, according to Lewis Coser (Chris, 2002:64-74). In particular, the types of social conflict; (a.) Conflict of social roles involved, (b.) Conflict of interest and (c.) Conflict of role.

Whereas, according to sources of conflict, the types of explanation the

conflict between:

a) Conflict of Involving Social Positions

In a given society and culture, social status is the role of a person. A given role (for example, the priest's occupation) can belong to several people. A social class and a social circle will be formed by a community of social positions. The social positions that a person may hold fall into the categories of occupation (medical doctor, academic lecturer), profession (member of associations and organizations), family profession (member of associations and organizations) (parent, sibling, etc). A social conflict caused by interference between social roles is called a conflict between positions (Kristina, 2007:54-64).

b) Conflict of Interest

Conflict of interest is a situation in which one or more decisions are connected to a certain person (whether an individual or a corporate entity). For example, if (1) a person is in a relationship with another person requiring judgment to be exercised on behalf of the other person, (2) the person has a (special) interest that tends to interfere with the proper exercise of judgment in that relationship (Davis and stark, 2001:8). The following are the most common forms of types of conflicts of interests:

1. Self-dealing, in which an official who manages an entity allows the official, or another organization that helps the official, to enter into a transaction. The government is on both sides of the "deal."
2. Employment outside, in which one job's priorities contradict of.

3. Family interests where a parent, child or other close relative is employed (or is applicable for employment) or where goods or services are purchased from a relative or business under the control of a relative. For this purpose, several applications for jobs inquire whether one is connected to a current employee. If this is the case, then from any recruiting decisions, the relative might. Nepotism is called corruption of this form of conflict of interest.
4. Gifts from friends who also do business with the person who receives the gifts. (These gifts may include items of value that are not tangible, such as transportation and lodging).
5. Pump and dump, in which by "upgrading" or spreading rumors, a stock trader who owns a security falsely inflates the price, sells the security and adds a short position, then "downgrades" the security or spreads negative rumors to drive the price down.

In addition, a form of conflict interest is to clarify conflict of interest. A conflict of interest may be characterized as a circumstance in which a person has a private or personal interest sufficient to appear to have an effect on the impartial performance of his or her official duties, such as that of a public official, an employee or a professional.

c) Conflict of Role

Conflict of Role is a conflict between roles relating to two or more positions. When we find ourselves pulled in different directions as we attempt to react to the many roles we occupy, we encounter role conflict. Role conflict

can be something that can be related to situational interactions for either a short period of time, or a long period of time. A situation in which two conflicting roles are required for an individual to perform. For example, if forced to fire an employee who is also a good friend, a boss would experience position conflict (Mifflin, 2005).

In addition, to clarify the conflict of positions. A husband and father who is also Chief of Police will be an instance of position conflict. If a tornado threatens the small town in which he lives, the man must determine if he should go home to be with his family and fulfill the position of being a good husband and father or stay and perform the duties of a "good" police chief because his expertise is required by the entire town.

From the above definition, we may infer that the form of social conflict is not limited to aggressive or antagonistic opposition; as is sometimes inferred, it is not entirely a clash of perceived forces, but of any competing social powers. Social conflict is generally recognized by aggression and physical actions. It's more than just fighting and killing each other. This is the condition for the establishment of conflicts. In general, an unintended or unpredictable situation is the source of conflict as a consequence of a problem.

3. Causes of Conflict

Many factors cause conflict, such as similarities and differences in social interests. Apart from this, as we have seen, there are no human beings who have exact similarities, both in terms of ethnicity, interests, will, goals, and so on. So it can also lead to conflict. According to William Chang, conflict is

not only caused by the factors described above. However, conflict can also occur because of inner dissatisfaction, jealousy, envy, hatred, stomach problems, land problems, housing, work, money, power, and most importantly human emotions can also trigger a moment of conflict (Setiado, 2001:347-348).

Sociologists argue that the roots of conflict are: the existence of social, economic, political relations whose roots are the struggle for sources of ownership, social status and power whose availability is very limited with unequal distribution in society. Unequal distribution of social assets in society is considered a form of inequality. This unequal distribution causes certain parties to struggle to get or add to those who have relatively few or small social assets. Meanwhile, those who have received the distribution of social assets are trying to maintain and can also add to it. The party who tends to maintain and add to it is called *status quo* and the party who tries to get it is called the *status need*. Basically, the causes of conflict are simply divided into two, namely:

1. Horizontal pluralism, which means that the structure of society is culturally plural, such as ethnicity, religion, race and social diversity in terms of differences in occupations and professions such as farmers, laborers, traders, businessmen, civil servants, military, journalists, drivers and scholars. Horizontal-cultural pluralism creates conflicts in which each of these cultural elements has its own characteristics and each of these cultural observers wants to maintain their cultural characteristics. In a society with a structure like this, if there is no consensus on shared values, conflicts that occur can lead to civil war.

2. Vertical pluralism, which means the structure of society that polarized based on wealth, education, and power. Vertical pluralism can lead to social conflict because there is a small group of people who have wealth, well-established education, great power and authority, while most have no or less wealth, low education, and do not have the power and authority. The division of society like this is a fertile seed for emergence of social conflict (Setiado, 2011:261).
3. Differences in the opinions and beliefs of individuals have cause conflict between individuals. In conflicts In this way, there were clashes of opinion, and each side tried to annihilate the other. Destroying here is not always interpreted as annihilation physical, but can also be interpreted in the form of symbolic destruction or eliminate the opponent's disapproving thoughts (Narwoko, 2005:68). In social reality, no individual has the same character so that differences of opinion, goals, It is this desire that affects the emergence of conflict social.
4. Cultural differences. Cultural differences will not only cause conflict between individuals, but can also be group. Different cultural patterns will cause different personality and behavioral patterns among a broad group of audiences. In addition, cultural differences will result in Ethnocentrism is the attitude shown to the group others that his group is the best. If each group in social life has the same attitude, then this attitude will trigger the emergence of conflict between adherents of

culture (Narwoko, 2005:68).

5. Differences of interest. Pursuing the goals of their differing interests, groups will compete and conflict over opportunities and means (Susanto, 2006: 70).

2.4 Novel

2.4.1 Definition

The novel is a story imagining the scenario and the characters in the plot. Literature (novel) primarily reflects life and life, a social reality, even though the natural world and the individual's inner or subjective world have also been literature imitation targets (Welek and Weren, 1970:4). The actual site, individuals and activities may be included. Furthermore, the novel is an art piece whose materials are drawn from contemporary life. As a literary novel, it portrays a tale about experiences in human life. The novel is a mirror of life in society. As Wellek and Weren have mentioned (1970:95).

“literature is an expression of society if it assumes that literature, at any given time, mirrors the current social situation’ correctly’ it is false: Its common place trite and vague means only that literature depicts so say that literature as a mirror of expression of life is even more ambiguous. A writer inevitably expresses his expert cue and total conception”.

The novel is a narrative of considerable length and complexity, representing characters, presenting and sequential arrangement of action and context, according to Bartholomew (1989:987). The novel is an invented story or narrative whose object is (Cole at all, 1990:52).

Based on the above meanings of novel, we may conclude that novel is a non-scientific aspect of literary work. It does not mean, however, that the novel will give nothing to the creation of knowledge, but that the personal and social aspects of the concept expressed in it are important knowledge for our social life.

A. Element of Novel

1. Theme

The theme is the message or the core concept of a literary work of art, according to Menrath (2013). It is figured out by the reader indirectly. The core theme of the plot can be moved by a variety of different motivations. Love, war and peace, isolation in the modern world, communication issues, men and women, nature and business, and so on are examples of literary themes. The theme makes the tale more concentrated, unified, conical, and influential, so we can understand what the author's theme is.

2. Plot

Plot is a collection of stories generated by event stages that create a narrative that is portrayed in a story by the acts (Abrams in Siswanto, 2008: 159). The story pulls the reader into the life of the character and makes the reader understand the character's choices.

3. Character

The human aspect in the story is character, the draw to our curiosity and our compassion (Langhlin, 1989:375). Character is the word for characters in literature, the desires of heroes and love. Which, in a piece of storytelling, the

character appears.

4. Setting

The context of a literary work is the place, the time, and the context of the event. Many times (day, month and year), weather, or a historical period, setting is intangible (Stanton, 2007:35). Setting is the one aspect that is affected by place, time and action in literary work.

B. Synopsis of Novel *The Hate U Give*

"Starr Carter, a black girl of sixteen years, lives between two different worlds. The slum neighborhood where she was born and grew up, and a prestigious high school on the outskirts of the city where she attended school. The balance of the two worlds she so desperately cares for is shattered when Starr being the only witness of the tragedy of the shooting of his friend Khalil by a police officer, even though at that time Khalil was unarmed. Soon Khalil's death became a headline. They called the young man a thug, a drug dealer, even a gang member. Massive demonstrations filled the streets in Khalil's name. Everyone wants to know what really happened when Khalil was killed.

The only one who can answer is Starr. What he would say, "not only can destroy the environment. Chances are it could get him killed". What would you do if you were the only eye witness in the murder case of your own best friend? The most correct decision is to testify according to the existing facts. But what if there is a risk of your own life being lost if you dare to testify? Situations like this are full of dilemmas. And this is what Starr Carter felt.

This 16-year-old girl was the only witness who saw with her own eyes how

her friend, the innocent and unarmed Khalil was shot by the police. The tragedy occurred when their car was stopped by a policeman. Khalil, who was forced out by the police, was questioned but then shot just like that. It should also be noted that Khalil is black and that the police officer is white. Starr, who is also black, is very aware that something is wrong if he testifies to the incident he saw.

Starr's neighborhood, Garden Heights, is already well-known for its place where gang riots often occur. Many shooting cases have occurred. Even a few years earlier, Starr had witnessed his best friend, Natasha, shot dead by an unknown person while playing. Starr clearly has traumas of his own. He is also in a dilemma, wanting to testify about the murder of Khalil, his life and his family's safety is threatened. But if he doesn't give testimony, he will continue to be haunted by guilt considering Khalil is his best friend.

In his social life, Starr tries to put himself well. Schooling in Williamson, where the majority of white people live, Starr always tried to be careful in his speech and attitude. She was very careful about being a "normal girl" despite her black skin and still being treated differently. It's just that with the Khalil murder case, Starr has to try harder to be better.

Hearing that Khalil was being cornered even more, Starr could not just remain silent. Starr knew very well who Khalil really was when he was still alive, even though he had a dark past. Hearing that Khalil, who is actually the victim, continues to be blamed, Starr makes a big decision in his life. Will Khalil's case get justice? Or is it provoking more problems and other new conflicts?

C. Biography of Angie Thomas

As evidenced by her accent, Angie Thomas was born, raised, and still resides in Jackson, Mississippi. She is a former teen rapper whose biggest success in *Right-On Magazine* was an essay about her. She holds a BFA from Belhaven University in Creative Writing and an unofficial Hip-Hop degree. If required, she can also still rap.

Angie is the 2015 Walter Dean Myers Grant inaugural recipient, awarded by We Need Diverse Books. Her debut novel, *The Hate U Give*, began in college as a senior thesis. It was later purchased by HarperCollins Publishers' Balzer + Bray imprint in a 13-publisher auction and debuted on the New York Times Best Seller List at #1. *The Hate U Give*, starring Amandla Stenberg and directed by George Tillman, Jr., was adapted into a critically acclaimed Fox 2000 movie.

Angie's second book, *On the Coming Up*, is also a #1 NYT bestseller, and with Angie working as a director, a film is in production with Paramount Pictures. *Find Your Voice: A Driven Journal for Writing Your Truth* was published by Angie in 2020 as a platform to help aspiring writers share their stories. In 2021, with *Concrete Rose*, a prequel to *The Hate U Offer* that focuses on seventeen-year-old Maverick Carter, Angie will return to the world of Garden Heights.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of finding and discussion that will show the result of the research. The writer would like to show what have been found from *The Hate U Give* by Angie Thomas.

A. Kinds of Social Conflict Experienced By The Main Character

1. Conflict of Involving Social Position

At the beginning of the story, Angie Thomas talks about the conflicts that occur between the black race and each other. Starr's friend, Kenya, a black girl was offended because she was being talked about by her peers. Kenya is accused of snatching a man who is currently being liked by the woman. Kenya feels that her social stratum is superior to those who talk about it, so she doesn't accept it if she has to be humiliated by her.

“Ooh! I can’t stand her,” Kenya seethes. “The other day, we were in line in the cafeteria, right? And she behind me, talking out the side of her neck. She didn’t use my name, but I know she was talking about me, saying I tried to get with DeVante.” (Chapter 1, Page 9).

The conflict which includes the social position between Kenya and friends in the environment. This happened to Kenya in a social position in the social environment. The content in the novel shows that Kenya is one of the students at a school in an environment where many people consider white people to be superior to blacks. Kenya is one of the black students who are at the school and are affected by that belief. Kenya at the time told a friend that she felt insulted and

isolated because one of her friends never even mentioned Starr's name due to the facts that she was black. The position of Kenya itself as an ostracized party and experiencing racism towards members of the group.

Then there was also a conflict that occurred between Chris and Starr;

“What you think I did? I turned around and asked if she had a problem with me. Ol’ trick, gon’ say, ‘I wasn’t even talking about you,’ knowing she was! You’re so lucky you go to that white-people school and don’t have to deal with hoes like that.” (Chapter 1, Page 10).

In the data above, shows the conflict which is included in the social position. This is position as an individual that has happened to Starr in his environment which is conveyed to Chris. In the contents of the novel it is shown to Starr that he has jealousy towards his friend Chris who is white and does not have to feel racist treatment of the environment that treats him badly. In his deep feelings, Starr wants to feel how appreciated and loved by his environment. That's why she felt jealous of Chris because of that position.

After that, conflict between Starr and his father, shows the conflict which is included in the social position;

“She and Seven are okay with me dating Chris, although if it was up to Seven I’d become a nun, but whatever. “I can’t get the guts to tell Daddy though. And it’s not just because he doesn’t want me dating yet. The bigger issue is that Chris is white” (Chapter 1, Page 38).

This conflict happened to Starr as a social position in his family. In the content it is shown that Starr likes a man named Chris and wants to date her and tries to try to win her heart between the two. But Starr has one of the problems in this because it is not because he is not old enough to date a man, but because her

father dislikes white people as a result of racism and bullying that black people who also belong to the Starr family, especially her father.

Then, conflict of Starr between himself and the police and other people;

“I get out the car. For at least seven hours I don’t have to talk about One-Fifteen. I don’t have to think about Khalil. I just have to be normal Starr at normal Williamson and have a normal day. That means flipping the switch in my brain so I’m Williamson Starr. Williamson Starr doesn’t use slang—if a rapper would say it, she doesn’t say it, even if her white friends do. Slang makes them cool. Slang makes her “hood.” Williamson Starr holds her tongue when people piss her off so nobody will think she’s the “angry black girl.” Williamson Starr is approachable. No stank-eyes, side-eyes, none of that. Williamson Starr is nonconfrontational. Basically, Williamson Starr doesn’t give anyone a reason to call her ghetto” (Chapter 1, Page 62).

The data above shows the conflict that is included in the social position in Williamson. This happened to Williamson Starr in a social position with him and the police. The content shows that Williamson Starr is the only person who knows what happened to Khalil to the police. He tried to be calm when he got out of the car as if nothing had happened. He also tries to stay on his feet without changing his true identity just to mingle like people around him to be accepted. He wanted to remain the Williamson that he deserves to be known.

Next, conflict of Starr and his friend Kenya, shows a conflict which is included in the social position;

“He got killed even though he wasn’t doing shit? So it’s cool he got killed? But I thought you were protesting it?” “We are! God, lighten up, Starr,” she says. “I thought you’d be all over this, considering your obsession on Tumblr lately.” “You know what?” “I say, one second from really going off”. “Leave me alone. Have fun in your little protest.” (Chapter 1, Page 151).

The conflict is about a position of an individual with others in their circle of friends. In the content, it is shown that Kenya, which is experiencing deep

sorrow for the incident that befell Khalil, has no enthusiasm to fight for and uphold justice for the incident. However, Starr did not remain silent and tried to convince Kenya to fight together but Kenya instead found a misunderstanding with Starr and allowed Starr to do what he wanted. Kenya looks depressed and chooses to be left alone by Starr who at that moment is in front of him.

The next data shows a conflict which is included in the social position between Starr and Kenya;

“You dropped him for them bougie-ass kids, and you know it. You probably would’ve dropped me if I didn’t come around ’cause of my brother.” “That’s not true!” “You sure?” “I’m not”. Kenya shakes her head. “Fucked-up part about this? The Khalil I know would’ve jumped on TV in a hot second and told everybody what happened that night if it meant defending you. And you can’t do the same for him.” (Chapter 1, Page 162-163).

This is about the conflict position of an individual with another friend in a friendship environment. The content shows Kenya still unable to accept the decision and what Starr did after the events that happened to Khalil. Kenya assumed that the media on TV only reported on Khalil without giving the fact that Starr was there as the only person who knew about the incident which made it appear that Starr had been protected by Khalil whereas what Starr did did not show the same thing.

Afterward, it shows the conflict which is included in the social position of Starr, Chris and Starr’s family;

“It’s not like this kinda stuff is exclusive to black people, you know? The reasoning may be different, but that’s about it. Your parents don’t have a problem with us dating?” “I wouldn’t call it a problem,” Chris says, “but we did talk about it.” (Chapter 1, Page 189-190).

This happened to Starr, who was included in the social position in her

family. In the content, it is shown how Chris raised concerns about racism to Starr about race of color. When they wanted to go out on a date, Chris argued to Starr that his family completely refused Starr's acquaintance with white people because of what happened to his family. Chris felt it was a problem that had always been discussed before and remained a problem with their relationship.

Then, it shows the conflict which is included in the social position between Daddy, Starr and Starr's family;

"I'm three, and Uncle Carlos drives Momma, Seven, and me to the courthouse. Momma cries the entire drive, and I wish Daddy were here because he can always get her to stop crying. Seven and I hold Momma's hands as we walk into a courtroom. Some cops bring Daddy out in an orange jumpsuit. He can't hug us because he's handcuffed. I tell him I like his jumpsuit; orange is one of my favorite colors. But he looks at me real seriously, and says, "Don't you ever wear this, you hear me?" "All I remember after that is the judge saying something, Momma sobbing, and Daddy telling us he loves us as the cops haul him off. For three years I hated the courthouse because it took Daddy from us" (Chapter 2, Page 269).

This data is about the position of the individual in relation to other individuals, causing conflict. In the content there is an illustration of how sad Mommy was all the way to Daddy's courtroom who was arrested by the police. In that situation, the only person who can make Mommy better is daddy. Starr and Seven also feel the same way as their mother. However, Starr and the others are unable to get closer to Daddy because his hands are handcuffed and accompanied by the police around him. This creates a sad conflict that rages within Starr over her family, especially her father.

Next, it shows the conflict which is included in the social position of Starr's brother Seven and his stepmother;

“Nah, Pops! Let me tell her how I didn’t invite her because I didn’t wanna explain to my friends that my stepmom isn’t my mom like they think. Or how I never once corrected anybody at Williamson who made the assumption. Hell, it wasn’t like she ever came to any of my stuff, so why bother? You couldn’t even show up to my graduation yesterday!” (Chapter 4, Page 293).

It is about the position of an individual that happens to Seven and her family, especially his stepmother. The content explains how Starr tells to his stepmother why he never invited his stepmother to attend his graduation ceremony. This is because Starr does not want to explain how complete his stepmother is and is so different from what his friends think of his stepmother. So that in the end he never asked anything related to himself or related to him.

After that, it shows the conflicts that are included in the social position of Starr in his life;

“I go quiet. If I face the truth, as ugly as it is, she’s right. I was ashamed of Garden Heights and everything in it. It seems stupid now though. I can’t change where I come from or what I’ve been through, so why should I be ashamed of what makes me, me? That’s like being ashamed of myself” (Chapter 5, Page 355).

The data above is about the position of an individual who is aware of the turmoil within himself. The content explains how Williamson Starr began to realize and accept where he came from and what he had been through. She begins to accept and feel less embarrassed about it and feels better about what she is shaping up to now.

2. Conflict of Interest

After the social position, the other kinds of conflict are conflict of interest. From the first data, it shows the conflict of interest between Starr and the police;

“A commotion stirs in the middle of the dance floor. Voices argue louder than the music. Cuss words fly left and right. My first thought? Kenya walked up on Denasia like she promised. But the voices are deeper than theirs. Pop! A shot

rings out. I duck. Pop! A second shot. The crowd stampedes toward the door, which leads to more cussing and fighting since it's impossible for everybody to get out at once" (Chapter 1, Page 16).

The data above is about the conflict that happened to Starr and his friends who were attacked by the police blindly. The content shows Starr and his friend Denasia trying to escape a police attack using a firearm and firing their rifles twice. Starr and his friend are trapped in this tense situation as if they can't get out of the chaos. However, Starr by helping his friend keep trying to fight to get out of the situation.

Then, it shows a conflict of interest between Starr and Chris;

"He pulls me through the crowd, shoving people out our way and stepping on shoes. That alone could get us some bullets. I look for Kenya among the panicked faces, but still no sign of her. I don't try to see who got shot or who did it. You can't snitch if you don't know anything" (Chapter 1, Page 16).

This conflicts where the situation occurs in someone's relationship who is indirectly connected in the current conflict. The content shows that the police are escorting Starr after the shooting incident that killed his friend Khalil. With an extremely panicked face, Starr passed through the crowd that had gathered there without giving a single sign that he was okay.

Then, it shows the conflict of interest between Khalil and the police;

"The cops rummage through Khalil's car. I try to tell them to stop. Please, cover his body. Please, close his eyes. Please, close his mouth. Get away from his car. Don't pick up his hairbrush. But the words never come out" (Chapter 1, Page 25).

This describes an incident in a situation of an individual being intimidated and abused by security forces. The content shows that Khalil began to be suddenly attacked by police in his car. Due to the sudden and extremely harsh treatment, Starr asked to stop but was ignored by some of the policemen. The policeman

continued to arrest and close their eyes and mouths until they were ordered to get out of the car by force. However, there is no clear reason why this treatment happened to Khalil.

Thereafter, it shows a conflict of interest between Starr and his experience with the police;

“What do you mean, baby?” my mom asks. “Besides the cop, I’m the only person who was there. And you’ve seen stuff like this. It ends up on national news. People get death threats, Cops target them, all kinds of stuff.” (Chapter 1, Page 32).

This data explains how Starr explained to his mother about what happened to Khalil. In the content, it is shown that Starr explains to people around him, including his mother, about his testimony in the intimidation experienced by Khalil. Starr stated that no one apart from him witnessed the incident apart from the police themselves. Starr also told how the policeman was so inhumane to Khalil that he had suffered death and no one could help him make it national news.

Next, it shows a conflict of interest between Starr and his friend Maya;

“Her eyes widened. “Oh my God. You think I’m racist?” I looked at him. “You made that fried chicken comment to the only black girl in the room. What do you think?” “Dammit, Starr! Really? After all we’ve been through, you think I’m a racist? Am I right?” You can say something racist instead of being racist! “Did anything else happen, Starr?” Maya said. “Why does everyone keep asking me that?” I snapped. “Because you are acting really weird lately!” Hailey replied. He looked at me and asked, “Does this have something to do with the police shooting the drug dealers in your neighborhood?” “W-what?” “I heard it on the news,” he said. “And I know you like that sort of thing now” (Chapter 1, page 96).

This is about a conflict regarding racism between Starr and Maya. In the content it is shown to Maya who feels that Starr always blames her because she feels that Maya has always been racist towards Starr and makes her emotional

because of it. The reason is because Maya only comments on the fried chicken she made to black women in the same room as Starr and Starr thinks it is racist and unacceptable. But Maya denied that and could not accept Starr's accusations and instead attacked Starr and brought up the incident with Khalil.

Next, it shows the conflict which is included in the conflict of interest between Starr and the police;

“Would you have killed him?” He looks at me. “Starr—I can’t answer that.” “Yeah, you can.” “No, I can’t. I’d like to think I wouldn’t have, but it’s hard to say unless you’re in that situation, feeling what that officer is feeling—”
“He pointed his gun at me,” I blurt out. “What?” My eyes prickle like crazy. “While we were waiting on help to show up,” I say, my words wobbling. “He kept it on me until somebody else got there. Like I was a threat. I wasn’t the one with the gun.” (Chapter 1, Page 102).

This is illustrated in a situation that occurs by an individual who is experienced by Starr in her life struggling in his helplessness in a situation. The content shows how Starr tells what happened to her being the only person who witnessed the cruelty of police treatment of Khalil. She was forced to say nothing due to pressure and threats from the police. Not without reason, it was because the threats received were also accompanied by firearms pointed at him so that he could not do much until someone came to the place.

After that, it shows the conflict interests of Kenya and King;

“I walked into King’s fist. Man, what you think happened? They jumped me.” “I couldn’t stop them,” Kenya says, all stuffed-up sounding like she’s been crying. “I’m so sorry, DeVante.” “This shit ain’t your fault, Kenya,” DeVante says. “Are you alright?” Seven’s eyes flash. “Who pushed you?” “She tried to stop them from beating my ass,” DeVante says. “King got mad and pushed her out ” (Chapter 5, Page 307)

This is about a conflict in Kenya which tries to protect Devante from King who tries to hurt him. In the content, it is explained that Kenya shared that she could not stop King, who at that time brought some of her colleagues to hurt Devante. But also, Kenya, who was alone at that time, was unable to stop King and instead added to King's emotions to make her the target of King's anger. Kenya feels guilty to Devante for not being able to protect him at that moment. However, Devante did not blame her and was happy that Kenya had such courage.

3. Conflict of Role

After conflict of interest shown from the data, it shows a conflict of role base on experience by Starr and King;

“I ain't the one they want dead!” He stretches his fat finger my way, but he looks beyond me at DeVante. “That's the one you need to worry 'bout! I made him hide before they came in, but King said he know you helping that boy, and he gon' kill him if he find him.” (Chapter 1, Page 182).

It is about sacrifice to someone who causes conflict in. The content shows Starr's situation in turmoil where King is the one who knows what happened in the car. She holds a grudge against people who dare to involve you in that situation and can't accept it. Meanwhile, Starr is worried on both sides where she is worried about Khalil who is the one who brought her with this incident and also King who doesn't Starr herself doesn't want too long the problem King wants to solve.

Next, it shows the conflict of roles in Starr and his past friend, Khalil;

“I feel the tears coming. Fuck, I'm sick of this. “We were real close back then. He was my first kiss, first crush. Before he died, we weren't as close anymore. I mean, I hadn't seen him in months and . . .” I'm ugly crying. “And it's killing me because he was going through so much shit, and I wasn't there for him anymore.” Chris thumbs my tears away. “You can't blame yourself.” “But I do,” I say. “I could've stopped him from selling drugs. Then people wouldn't be calling him a thug. And I'm sorry I didn't tell you; I wanted to, but everybody who

knows I was in the car acts like I'm made out of glass. You treated me normal. You were my normal." (Chapter 2, Page 247).

The data above, explain about a person's life to another in a moment. In the content, it is shown how Starr tells a little of her story with Khalil, who turns out to be her first love with feelings of great sadness and shock. Starr tells of how close they got to the point that Khalil was killed in front of her eyes. Besides that, Starr also has a substitute who loves Khalil, and Starr loves Khalil too.

B. The Causes of Social Conflict

1. Differences in Opinions

Differences in opinion are the main cause of conflict that occurs in Starr and his family in the novel *The Hate U Give* by Angie Thomas. It because most of black race and white race have a different view of life. Some of the data on which this is based are;

"You hear all the stuff they're saying 'bout him on the news, calling him a thug and stuff, and you know that ain't Khalil. I bet if he was one of your private school friends, you'd be all on TV, defending him and shit." *"Are you for real?"* *"Hell yeah," she says.* (Chapter 1, Page 162-163).

The data above shows about conflicts that are motivated by differences in opinion. The mass media and white society think that shooting a white police officer against a black person because of a trivial matter is the right thing to do. People of the white race thought that if the policeman didn't shoot Khalil, he could be the one who would hurt him. Even though at that time Khalil did not carry a weapon at all. After the incident, the mass media who came from the white race continued to look for Khalil's fault so that what the police did was

justified. And forget the white police blunder that caused Khalils to die. This finally made Starr and people of the black race even more hostile to white people. For white people, taking action to keep the police safe was the right thing to do. Meanwhile, according to people from the black race, as long as white people don't do anything dangerous, they won't do as they think.

“The hell, Starr?” Daddy says. “You dating a white boy?” “Maverick!” Momma snaps. “Okay?” he asks more than says. “Is this one of those black things I won’t understand?” “Okay, babe, real talk? If you were somebody else I’d side-eye the shit out of you for calling it that.” “Calling it what? A black thing?” “Yeah.” “But isn’t that ccwhat it is?” “Not really,” I say. (Chapter 1, Page 189-190).

The data above shows the conflict between Daddy and Starr due to differences in opinion. Daddy thinks that a black person should not have a love relationship with a person from white race. According to Daddy, black people will not be treated well by white people. This conclusion was drawn from the experiences he had so far. Where a person from the black race is always a victim of violence committed by people from the white race. so he forbade Starr to have any relationship with white people. On the other hand, by this time Starr had become the girlfriend of a white man. And according to him, what his father said was not true. Not all white people do bad things to black people. And that's what he felt when he became the girlfriend of man with white race.

2. Differences in Culture

Conflicts caused by differences in culture also often shown in the novel *The Hate U Give*. Some of the data displayed include;

I just have to be normal Starr at normal Williamson and have a normal day. That means flipping the switch in my brain so I’m Williamson Starr. Williamson Starr doesn’t use slang—if a rapper would say it, she doesn’t say it, even if her white friends do. Slang makes them cool. Slang makes her

“hood.” Williamson Starr holds her tongue when people piss her off so nobody will think she’s the “angry black girl.” Williamson Starr is approachable. No stank-eyes, side-eyes, none of that. Williamson Starr is nonconfrontational. Basically, Williamson Starr doesn’t give anyone a reason to call her ghetto” (Chapter 1, Page 62).

The data above shows that Starr has implemented two cultures so far. Black ras culture and white ras culture. When in her home environment, Starr will be a girl who holds black ras culture. When talk with her friend, she will use slang, and sing when she heard rapper. And when she is in a school that is mostly filled with white people, then he will also apply the white culture. She did so that he would not be humiliated by those around him. In the novel, it is explained that according to white people, black culture is a tacky thing. While the culture of white people according to black people is a habit that should not be done by a human being. This mutual degrading of the culture of other races is also often the cause of conflict between the two.

“Why does everyone keep asking me that?” I snapped. “Because you are acting really weird lately!” Hailey replied. He looked at me and asked, “Does this have something to do with the police shooting the drug dealers in your neighborhood?” “W-what?” “I heard it on the news,” he said. “And I know you like that sort of thing now” (Chapter 1, page 96).

The data above shows the conflict that occurred between Starr and his friend Hailey caused by cultural differences. As a woman from the white race, Hailey often gives inappropriate nicknames for black people. At first, Starr never had a problem with it. because Starr wanted his friendship with Hailey to be okay. However, after the shooting of Khalil by a white police officer, Hailey also gave a nickname to Khalil who was shot to death. and made Starr very angry with what Hailey said. In the end Starr chose not to be friends with Hailey anymore.

3. Differences of interest

Difference of interest is also often the cause of conflict in the novel *The Hate U Give* by Angie Thomas. Some data that can be displayed such as;

“Voices argue louder than the music. Cuss words fly left and right. My first thought? Kenya walked up on Denasia like she promised. But the voices are deeper than theirs. Pop! A shot rings out. I duck. Pop! A second shot. The crowd stampedes toward the door, which leads to more cussing and fighting since it’s impossible for everybody to get out at once”

(Chapter 1, Page 16).

The data above shows that there is a conflict between the black race and the white race caused by a difference of interest. Black and white races have their own fun when throwing a party. At that time, the white race mocked the party held by the blacks. So finally came the sound of gunfire and a fight broke out between the two. In the end, Starr and Kenya chose to leave the party venue to avoid conflict.

“I go quiet. If I face the truth, as ugly as it is, she’s right. I was ashamed of Garden Heights and everything in it. It seems stupid now though. I can’t change where I come from or what I’ve been through, so why should I be ashamed of what makes me, me? That’s like being ashamed of myself”

(Chapter 5, Page 355).

The data above shows that so far Starr has never dared to show her true nature to her white school friends. During this time Starr also never felt free when he was there. That's because Starr believes that he won't fit in with her friend when he shows her true nature. This is because there are differences in interest between these two races. so in order to keep the situation stable, Starr was always stratified like a person from white race.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter consists of finding and discussion that will show the result of the research. The writer would like to show what have been found from Angie Thomas's *The Hate U Give*.

A. Conclusions

In this part, the writer discusses the data analysis that has been found in Angie Thomas's *The Hate U Give*. As the reader of novel, the writer identified kinds and causes of social conflict happen based on Lewis Coser's theory. As the result, based on the 20 data, the researcher found 6 conflict of involving social position, 11 conflict of interest, and 3 conflict of role. The writer also find two of causes of conflict happen in the novel. That is difference in race and difference in culture. Then writer analyzed social conflict based on perspective Lewis Coser's theory.

Based on the analyzing of the data about social conflict in Angie Thomas's *The Hate U Give* on the discussion, the research concluded that the research found three kinds of social conflict are used in the novel. Conflict involving social position, conflict of interest, and conflict of role. social position being social konflik mostly found. Followed by social of interest and social of role. From this research, it can be seen that the novel focuses more on a conflict of positions in a community and becomes a conflict that has an effect outside the community.

B. Suggestions

Social Conflict, as explained in the discussion, is interesting to discuss as it gives the reader who indented a deep understanding for implementing social conflict analysis in the study in the novel, news and any other. The next researchers in investigating the same field of social conflict analysis are suggested to fill the gap, to use the data taken from other media types like news or others. Therefore, in their future analysis, they can conduct a new analysis in social conflict analysis that is relevant on this research especially in terms of text data by using other branch of literature field that haven't covered in this study.

For readers, learning the novel analysis is recommended, because the findings show that some novel promises the concept of social conflict in various way. People should understand that the language used in the novel is contained many messages and conflict that the readers want to understand and to conceptualize the reader's mind about the conflict from the writer want to provide for the reader.

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